JABÉM-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

* Reproduction of the JABÉM-DEUTSCH WÖRTERBUCH Compiled by Rev. H. Zahn 1917 Logaweng - Neuguinea

* Revised by J.F. Streicher Neuendettelsau, West Germany

Department of Linguistics Research School of Pacific Studies THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS is issued through the Linguistic Circle of Canberra and consists of four series:

SERIES A - Occasional Papers
SERIES B - Monographs
SERIES C - Books
SERIES D - Special Publications

EDITOR: S.A. Wurm

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: D.C. Laycock, C.L. Voorhoeve, D.T. Tryon, T.E. Dutton

EDITORIAL ADVISERS:

B.W. Bender
University of Hawaii
John Lynch
University of Papua New Guinea

David Bradley
La Trobe University
K.A. McElhanon
University of Texas

A. Capell
University of Sydney
H.P. McKaughan
University of Hawaii

Michael G. Clyne
Monash University
P. Mühlenbusch
Linacre College, Oxford

S.H. Elbert
University of Hawaii
G.N. O'Grady
University of Victoria, B.C.

K.J. Franklin
Summer Institute of Linguistics
A.K. Pawley
University of Auckland

W.W. Glover
Summer Institute of Linguistics
K.L. Pike University of Michigan;

G.W. Grace
Summer Institute of Linguistics
Summer Institute of Linguistics

M.A.K. Halliday
University of Sydney
E.C. Polomé
University of Texas

E. Haugen
Harvard University
Gillian Sankoff
University of Pennsylvania

A. Healey
Summer Institute of Linguistics
W.A.L. Stokhof National Center for

L.A. Hercus
Australian National University
Language Development, Jakarta;

Nguyễn Đăng Liêm
University of Hawaii
University of Leiden

All correspondence concerning PACIFIC LINGUISTICS, including orders and subscriptions, should be addressed to:
The Secretary
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS
Department of Linguistics
Research School of Pacific Studies
The Australian National University
P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
Australia.

Copyright © The Author
First Published 1982

Typeset by S. Sinisoff and S. Tys
Printed by A.N.U. Printing Service
Covers by Patria Printers
Bound by Adriatic Bookbinders Pty. Ltd.

The editors are indebted to the Australian National University for assistance in the production of this series.

This publication was made possible by an initial grant from the Hunter Douglas Fund.

National Library of Australia Card Number and ISBN 0 85883 274 7
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE iv
FOREWORD viii
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS x

JABÉM-ENGLISH DICTIONARY 1

APPENDIX 629
1. Jabém Alphabet 631
2. Vowels - Examples of Pronunciation 631
3. Consonants 632
4. Conjugation of Jabém Verbs 633
5. Paradigm: Declension of tam 'father' 635
6. Terms of Relationship 636
7. Additional Explanations 641
8. Jabém Literature 657
9. Verb Stems 659
10. Abbreviations 672
11. Map of Jabém Area 674
The NEUENDETTELSAU MISSION SOCIETY of The EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of BAVARIA started work in PAPUA NEW GUINEA in 1886. The start was made at SIMBANG at the mouth of the Bubui (Mape) River flowing into the Langemak Bay (south of Finschhafen).

Simbang is a village of the JABÈM, a Melanesian tribe inhabiting the coastal area between KAMLAWA (Buming Creek) and BUSÈGA (Village and River) at the north-eastern shores of the HUON GULF.

Jabèm was at that time spoken by approximately 1,000 people living in about a dozen rather small villages located along the coast.

Without the necessary linguistic training to deal with unknown and unwritten languages of Stone Age people, the missionaries were at first rather ill-prepared to tackle the tricky task confronting them. Yet they had to speak New Guinea languages before they could offer the Gospel in a way it could be grasped and accepted by them.

The first missionaries living at Simbang somehow managed to overcome the difficulties. Rev. K. Vetter and H. Zahn did pioneer work at Simbang and, after 1902, at Obasèga. Because of ill-health Vetter had to leave New Guinea and died on his way south shortly before his arrival in Adelaide, May 3, 1906.

H. Zahn, his co-worker and successor at Obasèga, continued the struggle with the puzzling aspects of the Jabèm language, i.e. the fact that the same words, spelled alike, seemed to have different meanings. It took a trained linguist, Professor Dr O. Dempwolff, Hamburg (Germany), physician of tropical diseases and philologist serving with the German Administration, to help solve the problems whose answers were so long hidden to missionaries trying to understand and speak Jabèm correctly.

With a knowledge of the existence of a 'Musical Tone' in this language and of the significance of the glottal stop, the road was at last free to pronounce and spell Jabèm in a way corresponding to internationally acknowledged phonetic rules. These rules were adhered to most
efficiently by H. Zahn during the three decades he worked in New Guinea, mostly teaching and training teachers for the forthcoming Jabêm schools. His position as instructor was coupled with the task of translator, to provide the books needed by pupils and their teachers.

At the same time the compilation of Jabêm words, expressions and phrases, started by Vetter, was continued as an everyday (and night) task, always having practical requirements in mind rather than scientific aims. In 1917 the JABÈM-DEUTSCH (GERMAN) DICTIONARY was able to be mimeographed (nearly 700 pages foolscap).

After this task was completed, Zahn made numerous additions to the dictionary, writing down only what he had heard being spoken by the people with whom he used to live in close contact. As a passionate musician (he was the founder of the first Conch Shell Band) he was endowed with a quick ear, which helped him greatly in discerning the delicacies of Jabêm orthography and phraseology.

With the original difficulties cleared up, Zahn was for the rest of his years kept busy teaching, preparing books and translating the New Testament into Jabêm. (See list of Jabêm literature, Appendix 8.)

Jabêm soon became a so-called 'School- or Church-Language', serving as a means to teach the three R's to the children of all Melanesian tribes within reach. These were the Bukawac along the coast north and south of the Huon Gulf, the Waing of Lae hinterland, the Wampar and Adsera in the Markham Valley, the tribes living along some of the tributaries north (Leron) and south (Watut, Wampit) of the Markham River.

At the height of this school programme, before and after World War II, about 30,000 pupils attended Jabêm elementary schools. People that could have been reached ultimately numbered about 100,000. Those actually reached numbered between 60,000 and 70,000 - that is, the number that obtained at least a reading knowledge of their Church-Language.

The reason for LMF (LUTHERAN MISSION FINSCHHAFEN) and later LMNG (LUTHERAN MISSION NEW GUINEA) introducing 'School' languages (Jabêm, Kâte, Graged/Bel) was a practical one. It was impossible to provide the necessary school books to teach the children of the various tribes in their own tongues. Most of them were eager to accept Jabêm as the means to teach their offspring, thus allowing them to speak and use it besides their mother-tongue. As a rule it did not take more than a year to teach enough Jabêm to the youth to get a workable knowledge to go on with the regular curriculum of the four years courses at the village schools of that time.

The Church/School languages thus became a practicable means to bring together totally divided people often hostile to each other. Schooling and evangelization were two ways to the same end, Christianizing people
for a future life free from the fear so often experienced by all of them.

A flourishing school programme in the vernaculars came to an untimely and regrettable end, when the Administration thought it more advantageous for Papua New Guinea to introduce English as the sole language of instruction even at the elementary school level. Schools in indigenous languages had to cease. A beneficial development was thus brought to an end, without knowing if the new programme could be carried through and how it would succeed in the alphabetization of Papua New Guinea children.

With no more Jabêm-speaking teachers being trained and available, Tok Pisin is spreading as a lingua franca. The era of expansion of school languages over a wider area has come to an end. But still its blessings are obvious. Various tribes separated by vast distances learnt to know each other as belonging to one and the same district, the Jabêm District, a brotherhood of Christians, even if they do not speak the same language any more.

Another blessing is the literature available to Jabêm-speaking people (see Appendix 8). Not much more may be expected from the hands of whites. The Old Testament is being translated. The whole Bible thus a gift of retiring missionaries to a people and their country they dearly loved.

One of the last contributions is this revised Jabêm-English Dictionary. After the death of Rev. H. Zahn in 1944, I made up my mind to finish what he had to leave undone. The revision of the old dictionary was one of the unaccomplished tasks. Papers and fragments left in his and Professor Dr O. Dempwolff's remaining papers encouraged me to take on this task. I did preliminary work through many years, but did not start in earnest before my retirement in 1966, when I could employ most of my time in it.

Within the last ten years I was occupied with the re-arrangement of the whole dictionary writing all words on paper-slips (card-index). At the same time looking through Jabêm books and manuscripts for new words and expressions not in the old dictionary. Many questions arose as to the exact rendering of their meaning. I am most indebted to Rev. M. Baer and his team of Jabêm co-translators at Logaweng for so untiringly and willingly answering the lengthy lists of words sent to them at regular intervals. By their help the new dictionary gained much in value. And last but not least many thanks to my faithful co-proofreader.

I also feel obliged to Rev. H. Becker, Director of the 'Missionswerk' of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bavaria and its Church Council for letting Rev. Baer assist me in the typing of the manuscript of this
dictionary after his return to Germany, and for releasing him from
other obligations in order to let him concentrate on literary work in
the Jabêm language.

I am grateful to Professor Dr S.A. Wurm of the Australian National
University, Canberra, and its Department of Linguistics for their ex­
pressed willingness to have this dictionary printed.

My especial thanks go to the typists, Mrs Sally Sinisoff and Mrs Sue
Tys, who have had to cope with an exceptionally difficult typescript.

May I conclude expressing the hope that this dictionary may serve a
good purpose beyond the interests of linguists and missionaries, and
be useful also for those who actually speak Jabêm as their mother­
tongue and who for many years contributed so freely to its compilation.

J.F. Streicher
FOREWORD

The present Dictionary of Jabêm constitutes an important milestone in several respects. The language, one of the Austronesian languages of the Huon Peninsula area, was adopted after the turn of the century by the Lutheran Mission as a Church Language and it has over the years grown in importance to become one of the most important missionary and general local lingue franche of Papua New Guinea. After a period of decline in the importance of such languages because of the use of English as the sole official language of instruction in elementary education as decreed in 1953, and because of the growing importance of Tok Pisin as the lingua franca of Papua New Guinea, local lingue franche, amongst them Jabêm, have again gained increasing importance recently as a result of the decentralization of administration. Councils and provincial government agencies are resorting increasingly to the use of local vernacular languages and local lingue franche. In this connection the publication of this large dictionary receives added importance and it is at the same time one of the largest dictionaries of an Austronesian language of Melanesia in existence.

The dictionary itself is based on a history of research dating back to the beginning of the century and in particular to the great Austronesian scholar Otto Dempwolf. Apart from being an excellent handbook of the lexical side of this important language, it also contains a wealth of historical data such as references to customs which are no longer extant today, the listing of old geographical names and many others.

Reverend Streicher's introduction gives some idea of the very long gestation period of this work. The final editing of Reverend Streicher's translation of the contents of the dictionary from German to English was carried out by Dr D.C. Laycock who however admits that he was not quite able to make the dictionary read exactly as if it had been written.
by a native speaker of English. The principal aim of his editing was to make the meaning of the entries perfectly clear even if what may be described as a German accent may still be apparent in many of the entries. Additional corrections were quietly added to the manuscript by the typesetters, Mrs Sally Sinisoff and Mrs Sue Tys, who performed brilliantly in coping with an extremely difficult large manuscript. The few remaining stylistic problems do not detract from the outstanding contribution which Reverend Streicher has made in labouring for many years in producing the manuscript of the dictionary, and it is hoped that the very high value of the dictionary, as a detailed record of a major Austronesian language, will compensate for any blemishes that may still remain in it stylistically.

S.A. Wurm,
Professor of Linguistics,
Research School of Pacific Studies,
The Australian National University,
Editor, Pacific Linguistics
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

1. Superscript numbers to the right of entries indicate words spelt alike but of different origin and meaning.

2. A literal translation (in brackets) of Jabêm expressions, phrases and even sentences has often been given in this revised edition, as well as in the original Jabêm-German edition, owing to strong demands to have it retained. It helps the peculiar phraseology of Jabêm become transparent and more intelligible.

3. The Musical Tone.

The Jabêm language when compared with the languages familiar to us seems rather monotonous. The cause for this lies in the fact that the entire language moves between two tone limits, namely, the high-tone and the low-tone. The pitch in which the individual Jabêm applies these two tone limits, differs subjectively .... But the interval between the high- and low-tone also differs slightly with each individual. Distinct, articulated speaking enlarges the interval, while rapid, indifferent speaking or fatigue brings the two extremes closer together. Nevertheless the upper and lower limit with its etymological significance always remains. The fact that the voice drops slightly at the last word or syllable of a sentence is insignificant. It is important that the relation of the two tone limits to each other is maintained. There is no middle-tone, because the entire language does not contain three words which, with equal articulation, distinguish themselves through three degrees ....

One must distinguish very carefully between the expressions 'height of tone', or pitch and accent. In Jabêm we have no accent (stress), but a distinct pitch. (Zahn 1922)

The accents on words in this dictionary are musical tone or pitch accents, not stress accents. The acute accent (') and the grave accent (') are used to indicate high- and low-tone (pitch) respectively, in Jabêm words.

In this Jabêm-English Dictionary accents are being used rather sparingly. Words/syllables without accent are to be understood as
high-toned. Only with words being spelled alike, the acute may distinguish the high- from the low-toned word or syllable.

Low-toned words have the grave accent in the major entry, but the accent is not always repeated thereafter.

Accents are generally omitted for the following reasons:
- syllables/words with surds are automatically high-toned;
- syllables/words with sonants are always low-toned.

Hence no grave accent is necessary in all one-syllabled words:
(a) beginning with b, d, g, gw (bam shrub, da rust, etc., gam thread, gwaŋ rat); (b) ending in b (sab slim, sib nephew, sôb arrow); and in all words whose second syllable begins with b (labi sago, sabaŋ envelope), with mb (tansambaŋ we wrap up), with nd (tandôn we teach), with ns (ânsom seek!), with ng (ânggôŋ they sit).

The grave accent is necessary however to indicate the low-tone in:
(a) consisting of one vowel or vowel + consonant only:
   à his foot  àm your foot
   ë until  èŋ nest
   ëc interj.  ëŋ (-ìŋ (II)) cut off twigs
   ñ f.suf.  ñŋ interj.
   ñc paddle  ñŋ (II) wait, emerge
   õc pig net
(b) beginning with j, l, m, n, s, w: -jûŋ (V) gather, ìù (jàc) her brother, -mën suf. (pity), nèc dem. here, sùc bowl, wà crocodile.
(c) in all low-toned disyllable words (i) beginning with a vowel: àlî load (in netbag), àmboac how, àwè woman, wife, ëçgèn everywhere, ëlèmè often (but in vain), ëlàbu space under a house (on posts); (ii) beginning with j, l, m, n, s, w: jàlîn a. selection, lèlòn down below, màsàc floor, sàlèn forest, sùlc surf board, sùsù large bamboo, sùnsùŋ hut, wàlà-wàlà small, tiny, wàlò pumpkin.

A grave accent on the first syllable usually indicates that the following syllable is also low-toned.

As a rule, any word containing a sonant may be regarded as low-toned.

Compounds may provide exceptions to the two preceding rules:
biømàkic, dansântëña, gènwàpàc, intènàgèsùŋ, mùsàŋgù, nômbàŋ, tègèlòm, wàngèdedô.

4. The circumflex accent (^) has been introduced to distinguish the narrow vowels ë and õ from the broad e and o in writing. (For pronunciation see Appendix 2.)
5. The glottal stop is as much of a phoneme in this language as the
    timbre and the pitch of the vowels. It is of etymological importance;
    words may have entirely different meanings if pronounced with or with­
    out the glottal stop: bu water, buc betelnut; kēka he steps, kēkāc he
    tears, urges; lō his tooth, lōc hill, mountain; mē mat, mēc reef; ta
    pole for carrying (loads), tac excrement; wē dance, song, wēc omen.

    The glottal stop is omitted in repetitions and reduplications of
    one-syllabled words: dec blood, dedec bloody; kic tight, kikic hit!;
    lōc mountain, lōlōc high; sec bad, sesec crippled, infirm (pl.), lau
    sesec the crippled ones, the sickly people (cf. momboŋ = moc gēboŋ =
    bird he leaps, eagle).

6. Words with high tones usually precede those with low tones in the
    indexing of entries, but not as strictly as in the old dictionary. In
    this Jabêm-English edition a strict alphabetical order has usually
    been preferred (but cf. seleŋ, sèleŋ).

7. As a rule an attempt has been made to follow the sequence noun,
    adjective, adverb, verb (stem), in that order.

8. All words denoting members, organs or parts of the human body as
    well as the terms of relationship (see Appendix 6) are given with the
    suffix of the 3sg., the others are attached in brackets, e.g. lēma s.
    his hand (lemoc, lēmam, lēma, lemeŋ, lemem, lemeŋ my, your, etc.
    hand(s)); tama s. his father (tamoc, tamam, tama, tameni, tamemi,
    tameni my, your, his, our, etc. father); (cf. Appendix 4).

9. Appendix to the Dictionary. For practical reasons it has been
    deemed appropriate not to have the more lengthy explanations of words
    and customs, often coupled with examples, inside the dictionary proper,
    but rather in an appendix. They may be found in Appendix 7, in alpha­
    betical order. A number of new expressions and explanations have been
    added.

10. In this dictionary 'to' before English verbs in the infinitive
    mood has been omitted for purely practical reasons to save space.

    J.F. Streicher
A, a vowel of open position of the mouth, pronounced like a in English bar (ba:) or German Bar (Bar:r). For exceptions see a after w in waba and -waga (suf.) where a is pronounced like a in ball (bo:l), sounding more like woba, woga. Like the other Jabêm vowels (cf. e, ê, i, o, õ, u) a is used in words with high and low tone (see Introduction), with or without the glottal stop (c).

a interj. hai! hey!, oh! a, gômoa ondoc hey, where are you! a, ké sau = kó sau/a, kó sau oh, you liar! a, meloc oh you fool! too bad! a, qatau, må sae oh man, you did excellently, you managed it most expertly! (e.g. steering a canoe safely through a stormy sea); a, qatau, kôte wê ńajam oh boy, you are an excellent dancer! cf. âé, ao, âô.

a...a interj. cheer up! a, gwadéc, onson gêŋ nê kagae nê a, kagae tês Amphitrite tote sêkô cheer up, my friend, you seem to be looking for banyan trees? There are plenty of them around here! Expl.: qalô 'a' tau ké tu sepeŋ ka binja 'a' is said to assure s.o. of one's willingness to assist him, cf. -peŋ (I) ka lau, e.g. âéac embe dângôm môsaŋ, âéac takôc nîp ângâ ondoc mëntapeŋ polom. Go ńac têŋ ésom gebe: A, ansom gên nê nip nê a. When we prepare for a feast and don't have enough ripe coconuts for making taro bread, s.o. may say, 'Cheer up, you are looking for coconuts? You may have them!' Êéac embe tana nuc, oc tasiŋ wâŋ ondoc. A, ansom gêŋ nê wâŋ nê a. You are in trouble finding a boat to row to the island? Cheer up, take mine! Êéac embe tasaŋ kôm ma tasaŋ mowë ondoc. A, ansom gên nê mowë nê a. You need more taro suckers for your new field? Cheer up, I have plenty of them. Come and get them!

a-, à- subj.pret. 1. 1pl./dl. (excl.) Êéac ana malac we(excl.) go to the village; ëéagc améng su both of us have arrived.
2. 2pl. amâc ajâ kôm you went to the gardens; amâc ajâ bô bo you spread out the cloth (on the grass); amâc ajâ ńapalê you hit/punished the boy.

-à poss.suf.3sg. used with members or organs of the human body and with terms of relationship. lêm-a his hand; tam-a his father.

-â suf. used for intensification. béc gên ńanô the sleep is actually s.th. invigorating.

â1 (abb. of âgen) prn.interj. what? â gên ńanô â (oh, thing real/true what) oh, that's not worth talking about, oh, don't mention it! cf. ânan, âgen, asagen.

â2 a. netbag, netsack, various kinds — see: âbandin, âbelôś, abêmô, aboam, adên, adun, akôlê, apôlêc, asain, asala, asasab, asèleng, asusu, atali, awasan, cf. ali, am, asêli.

â3 a. his/her foot (ôc, âm, â,
en, em, ey my, your etc. foot; en gejó a he pulls back his foot/steps back in fright (because of a snake or s.th.); tajó en (kain) we stepped back in fright; à ka baliiq (his foot long tree) he has long, thin legs (e.g. the lover segment without calves) = a sac baliiq (same in Bukawac language, leg of bird!); en gegen à he lifts his foot; cf. adémôe, aduc, agëbi, agésu, agwam, akain, akalôc, akéku, alatu, amata, apoap, asalap, asalô, atapa, atë, atêku, atêkw, atélam, atêna, awatóp.

àc¹ abbrev. standing for pl. of pn. pers. aëac (also jàc) ve, amâc you, èsèàc they. àc amèn ve, you have arrived; àc semôgac they have come; àc to nèn na palè they and their boys; àc (jàc) to ma na palèvo we and our(eczol.) girls. The same applies to the pn. pòsa.: àcèn = aëacèn, àcmà = aëacma, acèn = amàcin, acèn = èsèacèn; acèm lau sèjac i tendoc how many fish did your people catch? amac to asàac you and who else? àc agôm agèn what are you doing there?

àc² an additive conjunction used when more than two persons: with, together with, and. Gëwëbiq àc Mâle àc Jânsom àc Waëgëja sëmèn G and M and J and W came, cf. àgëc.

àc³, -àc suffix. used with the collect.pl. comprising all relatives in question (cf. -i same but dëtr.): latuac all his sons; tamocac my fathers, e.g. my father plus his brothers; tënamac your mothers = mother and mother's sisters.

-àc⁴ suffix. used when addressing persons, vocative: lauac all you people! noch âracac my men/my friends. Sometimes used in connection with things in order to hint their quantity: moâc taro by the heaps; moac képi e amboac lôc "hills" of taro; waçac kësa plenty of canoes sailed away.

àâ (see à¹) interj. of indignation answering a question not fully understood or not wanted to be understood: aaq = âq = ambooac ondoc what did you say? what, again! but what! what's the matter now? aq aôm naq oh, it's you! aq, asa gëmôec what's the matter, who did call? aq, kôsôm asagen well, what did you say? cf. âq, ambooac ondoc.

aba s. his ancestor (from grand-father upward) (aboc, abam, aba, abeqi, abemi, abenji). abao his ancestress (grandmother, great-grandmother etc.); abocô my great-grandmother, cf. lau langwa, mimi.

àbanô (see à²) s. small net-bag used as a side pocket by men and women (àkèlè, àtali), worn by women as cap.

àbec s. mourning ornaments, signs of mourning; cf. ãduc large mourning head nets worn by widows (âwêtic); joc bands plaited around arms and legs; kaukauk strings (lëkôn) worn around the neck, mourning necklace; òbo cloth made of inner bark (worn around the head); òbo ãsuc mourning hat; òmbïnjmakic, òmbïnj seb (sèb) belt worn by widowers (alûq); si graphite for blackening face and body; -jam: -nam (III) abec put on (the signs of) mourning, mourn for s.o., wear mourning for a person; en gejâm abec ësèacca he puts on mourning because of them/wears mourning because of relatives. Expl.: gejob tau gebe àwëi gâgbëij awëtiçca sîq e ñacmàsiq to lau sëlic eñ sec atom she was careful to stay within = to observe the widows' rules lest her mourning relatives might become angry/be on bad terms with her; gejâm abec nô gàlbic gëmoe he mourns for his wife (family), still wears mourning for her/them; -kac (I) abec take off mourning.

àbëlôn¹ (see à²) s. net, net-bag, netsack for women to carry loads with its handle over their heads, the load resting on their backs and shoulders. abëlon gëngic the net is torn; abëlôn gîm aë the net (handle) cuts me (my head); abëlôn këjandaq (aë) the net makes (me) warm. Various
kinds of netbags: abēlōŋ bēja knitted from fibres of the bēja brush; abēlōŋ ōbo net made from stripes of cloth twisted to strings; abēlōŋ o-kaliŋ net made of inner bark fibres of a tree.

- jac: -nac (III) ā sa marry a widow with children; - kuc (I) abēlōŋ carry a netbag on the head, e.g., when crossing a river; - nōŋ: - nōŋ (III) abēlōŋ carry a netbag around the neck; - nu: - nu (III) abēlōŋ carry a netbag in front; - qa: - qa (III) abēlōŋ open, hold open, a netbag; - po (I) abēlōŋ ōki turn a netbag inside out; - wā (II) abēlōŋ weave a netbag; - wi (II) abēlōŋ carry a netbag; - wi abēlōŋ sa carry a netbag on forehead, put a netbag onto our foreheads.

- ac also used with animals and things, in order to indicate large numbers or quantities: bōcāc pigs; ibanoac tunas; moāc kēpi ē amoac lōc ma kēkō (the taro goes up until hill-like and stands) high heaps of taro lie there; mocācē, mēnām aē samāŋ my dear birds, come and help me, please! nip to buacē coconut and betelnut palms. - acō expl. by Davīdī Anaam, Jabēm: - ac tonāng sēsōm kēpi gēn mēnāligenē, ma gēn nāgēdō sēsōm 'ac' kēpi atom ē ēndēng nāgāśām gēn gebe tēōsam nāsec, nango sēsōm 'ac' ēwīp, mago 'ac' nāōmagen atom, 'o' teņ nāōma nāēkwa. - ac is used for living things exclusively, if very large numbers (or quantities) of s.th. are to be stressed - ac may be applied, but not without o.

- acōgōm adv. with one jerk, all at once, suddenly, cf. gocgocōgōm, dângēn taun sa acōgōm we pull ourselves up with one jerk (onto the open sitting space of the clubhouse).

- acōgōm temp.pt. (always at the end of phrases) 1. first (of all), only when, not till then, talic acōgōm let's see first! anīŋ gēn acōgōm eat first of all! ōmoa acōgōm wait first, wait a little! In connection with an imp. acōgōm may sometimes be conjugated to ongōm, ōmōēn ongōm come here once!, cf. ongōm, su acōgōm.

2. acōgōm may indicate doing s.th. rather carelessly, opp. ongōm doing, speaking with emotion, with consideration.

- acle num. four acle-acle four-four, four at a time; ēn kēkōn ā acle-acle gēdēng ēsēāc he gave them four bananas each; aclegeņ four only; āle acle four house posts; embe ōsēāc ēna kēkōn gēn sāmūc tēŋ ēkōc ēna nağēđō acle ētōm tageņ, gō nağēđō tageņ ētōm 1/4 if we cut up an object into four equal parts, one part will be one fourth (quarter), two fourths = one half (nāmaken tēņ).
àdeŋ (see a²) a. pillow, cushion, e.g. a netbag into which several other netbags rolled together have been put, used by women as a head rest or pillow; cf. kwalim, deden aden kék kwalim they use netbags as a head rest; -jac: -nac (III) aden...sa put a pillow under s.o.'s head, make a patient rest more conveniently; gwadéo kékóc abéléng ten jagéjac aden en sa his (female) cousin slipped a (rolled up) netbag under his (a patient's) head (to prop it up); ka ŋataék kesewéc aden the pillow is stuffed with shavings (cf. kapop = kápop).

àdendeŋ (see a³) n. prop. (his foot dangles, dangle-foot) toddler, one who walks like a little child.

àdémőé (see a³) his instep.

àduc (see a³) (foot/leg joint) his knee. takolón gapolé gëngön àedduc we dandle a child on our knees.

àduŋ = àuduŋ = àwédun (see a³) large mourning head net, big netbag used by widows to cover their heads. àwétuc sékuc àduŋ the widows wear mourning head nets; sëwà àduŋ kapôën ten ëŋ kékuc geó ëŋ auc sâmücëng they wove a very large mourning net which she wore covering her completely.

àẽ = àẽ (see a) interj. used when scornfully addressing s.o.: see, I told you so!, oh me! àẽ, go alic kékó see, look at him!, see, there it is (stands)! (just as I said).

àec adv. yes, as an answer to a command or a suggestion, interj. of assent. aéecgoc definitely yes.

àen calls (often repeated) for a dog to return. aen-aen...

àen interj. ha? aen, asa gëgôm ha, who could have done that? aen, asa kësôm ha, who said it?

àẽ¹ pn.pers.1sg. 1. I. aẽ kasôm I said; aẽ tauc gëgôm I myself did it; aẽ tonec kasôm I here said it, cf. àeác, aéágéc, aënoc, àemá I poor miserable person! unfortunate wretch that I am! (poor fellow). 2. me (acc. or dat.) en gëlic aẽ he saw me; ìkën éndéŋ aẽ give it to me! ësôm éndéŋ aẽ tell me!

àẽ² a. mouth (of river), estuary. bu aẽ mouth of river; àëñana the direction towards the mouth of a river; tàëc bu aënégaŋ tana let's walk downstream only! (opp.: sõña or bu mëkëña upstream, towards the source of river), cf. buwà = bu ñàwà.

aëác (see aẽ¹) pn.pers.1pl. we; cf. ác, jac us (acc., dat.); aëácmá our(excl.); aëácméng our (incl.).

aëágéc (see aẽ¹) both of us, we two, cf. àgéc.

aëgac = aëágéc.

aënoc (see aẽ¹) pn.posa. my, mine. aënoc àndu my house.

Agacbau name of place, hill to the N. of Hocpoi (Bukawac) (former mission station 'Hopoi', 1923-63).

àgeo (cf. à¹) = aságeo pn.interrr. what? aëgeo gëgôm aom what does bother you/what does hurt you? what is the matter with you? k-étu aëgeo(ña) R/Im. (what has/ will become of it) because of what? what for? wherefore? why? gömëc ném aëgeo-agëgeo what are you always calling/ screaming about? aëgëma (nec) what's the matter! What could be done now? akôc taóm sa ana, aëgëma nec ëmëng get away, don't you see that he/she is coming? (said to get rid of children, hinting that their father or mother were approaching; cf. ñaagen, né aëgëma his/her flayer/tortmentor/torturer.

àgèbi (see à³) his heel (òc-, àm-, à-, àen- = ègèbi, àem- = èm-, àen- = ègèbi my, your, his/her, our, your, their heels). èn kêsèlèn àgèbi gèsàc nom atom he hurries/speeds along without his heels even touching the ground.

àgèc prep., -agèc suf. 1. num. collect. both; distr. the two... together. àègèc both of us; amàgèc both of you; èsèagèc both of them, cf. àèc, amàc, èscèc, agèc lulu both together, the two of them; amàgèc lulu both of you; kââm agèc both dogs; tâmèi agèc both/their fathers = fatèr and his brother; tèna agèc both his mothers = mother and mother's sister. 2. agèc short form for pn.pers.dl.: agèc agògàc w(ezdł.) both, resp. you both have heard it, see 3. 3. the full forms of pn.pers. dl.: àègèc w(ezdł.) both, e.g. âè agèc I together with, I and; àègèc Gàga amèn I and Gàga came; amàgèc you both = 'àôm' agèc you together with, you and; amàgèc Nìpkètuc ana mé will you and N go? latàuagèc amàgèc Gàga (his sons both you both Gàga) his two sons are you and Gàga; èsèagèc they both = 'èn' agèc he and; èsèagèc látu séwàc he and his son will go/are going to you (see =wàc =wàc (III), cf. to users with pn.pers.pl.). 4. additive conj. for two single persons, connecting two people (two together): with, and; cf. âc: âèc ten agèc látu the man and his son; àcàlagèc gɔwàdè the two cousins, cf. l, l, lâgèc, âèwè lâgèc ɲàc (woman and man) husband and wife; àcàlagèc married couple; àcàlagèc lûtà the two brothers; àc: âèc agèc gɔwàdè s.o. and his cousin, two cousins; tènà agèc tama sèmèn his mother and father/his parents have arrived; Tàmàla agèc tènà sèjà kôm T and her mother went to the gardens (field), cf. to 'and' when more than two persons are involved.

Àgècsepó (see àgèc¹) agèc, e.g. lèwèm agèc ɲàc (sàim) sèpò = oc agèc ajòñ sèpò (sun and moon "plait") = taking turns, they are shining again, e.g. there are sunny days and moonlit nights after the rainy season (komò), days with sunshine and rain, transition to the dry season (oc k-ésà). Name formerly used by the Jabèm for one of their seasons, appr. September.

àgèngic (see à³) àgèngic (net-bag in two) torn netbag with small hole at its base. tambènòc àgèngic let's mend the hole in the netbag!

àgèsu (see à³) comp. (his foot of it neck) the narrow part of his leg, just above the ankle (agwam).

àgwa (cf. gwa) Costus plant stem. agwa-agwa talkative, of no value, empty, vain talk, shallow gossip; biɲ agwa-agwa idle gossip, babble; ɲàc àwà agwa-agwa (man his mouth/voice empty talk) babbler/thoughtless talker; ɲàlêg agwa-agwa (way of it idle) dawdling, lag behind, loitering (said of people who never are on time, are always late); -gòm: -gòm (II) agwa-agwa (make vain-vain) do thoughtless and meaningless actions, waste one's time, idle away, e.g. sitting in the village when others work hard in their gardens, dawdle.

Àgwm (see à³) his ankle, ankle bone, ankle joint.

ai s. (ɲàip) in gamèn (ɲàip) place of spirits, abode of evil ghosts, cf. gamèn sec.

ai 1. interj., exclamation of amazed surprise, hi! ah! oh!, astonishment. ai, ibàno gen secanò hi, look how the tuna jump, chase fry! ai, wàŋ tàésàm ñàsec ah, what a lot of boats! 2. exclamation of pain, oh-oh-oh! ai, asàgen gègòm gèng tec kùtu sec oh, what did ruin, spoil this (thing) here? ai, ñàmalàc (ah, man) now look here! now s.th. is going to happen! 3. gamèn ai abode of ghosts/spirits (of ancestors).

àlc (see à³) (à-lc his foot tuber
of wild taro) comp. elephantiasis, he is suffering from elephantiasis. alc used instead of aëac, e.g. 'elephantiasis' instead of 'we' ('us'); embe èmbuc alc (if it cuts elephantiasis) if it cuts us, if we hurt ourselves; expl. nàm gebe embe èmbuc aëac, mago èsèóm 'aic' èjò 'aëac', gebe oc èngòm aëac tatakè me ëkèn ñàndañ me ñawapac teñ, tec òsòm 'aic' when we hurt ourselves, they say alc instead of aëac, the reason being that if we would say aëac, it might frighten us or cause us pain or other hardship, that's why we say alc.

Àicò n.prop. (à her foot, ì elephantiasis, ò f. suf.) Sufferer from elephantiasis.

aijà interj. 1. exclamation of anger and irritation: oh! a pity! aija, bòc gèc gèjà su a pity, the pig has gone already! aija, jànc aòmman oh, I would very much like to punish (trash) you! 2. exclamation of joyful assent, of a sudden recollection of s.th. forgotten: that's right! remember! that is so! exactly! aija, gàligàc that's right! yes, yes, I know! aija, òsòmnà exactly, tell it! speak up!

àiŋ a. Indian rose-apple, tree and fruit. àiŋ gèòc (kèkòc) the rose-apple tree burst/cracked, i.e. its blossoms) the rose-apple tree buds = àiŋ gèjà lètèn the rose-apple tree unfolds/blossoms; àiŋ kësewec the rose-apple fruit grows/attains full growth; àiŋ këjandèb (the rose-apple climbs along the branches) the tree is covered with fruit; àiŋ kèpô katòm the rose-apple tree puts forth young shoots; àiŋ kèpòp (said of larger fruit only); àiŋ kèsàlò (said of smaller fruit) the rose-apples drop/fall; àiŋ kësap tòu (rose-apple adheres to itself) two rose-apples grown together; àiŋ ñàbù the rose-apples are overripe/dark red; àiŋ matak the rose-apple is unripe/green; àiŋ ñànò mèc the first fruit of a rose-apple tree; cf. mèc, àin ñàbà (rose-apple tree of its flowers) the blossoms of a rose-apple tree; jambosa a species of rose-apple.

ajà-ajà-ajà cries used by beaters when chasing a pig towards a hunting net (ùc), cf. sòc, sòcwàga. Other cries: kaja, wa.

àjìoa (see à³) long legs. nàc àjaò long-legged person.

ajòc, ajòc interj. of invitation, urging: come on! go on! move on! go ahead! march! ajòc ajòc ajòc (with subdued voice during hunts) hush! stop! silence! attention! look out! be quiet! ajòc, agèc dansom tell acgome come on, let's look for the chickens! ajòc, tawàc alright, let's go!

ajòŋ a. moon, month. ajòŋ gèjàm kanuc (the moon makes darkness) moon is getting dark/growing gloomy, e.g. eclipse of the moon; ajòŋ gèjàm lèmòp-lèmòp (the moon is building treetop houses) the moon hiding behind clouds; ajòŋ gèjàm galùg-galùg or ëwêm-ëwêm (the moon makes mixture...) the moon alternately getting bright and dark because of passing clouds; ajòŋ gèjàm sànjì ñàpalè to nàc (the moon makes harmfulness to children) the moonlight is harmful to small children; cf. sànjì jìd; ajòŋ gèjàm (gamèn) tòn = jagèc tòn (the moon sticks to a place) the moon has not yet risen, will rise later (the time before a waning moon rises); ajòŋ gèò lasè (the moon appears) the moon rises/shines; ajòŋ gèwè gamèn = kèpò gamèn the moon shines on a place/illuminates, a place is lit up by the moon/it is moonlit; ajòŋ kàkwè sàim (the moon built a mourning hut) the moon has a halo/ ring around it; ajòŋ këpì the moon ascends/rises, has risen; ajòŋ këpì mènkèsèlèn kalaù the rising moon is shining through the leaves of the forest; ajòŋ këpoa lasè (the moon sprouts a hole, shines forth) the moon appears from behind a cloud; ajòŋ kèpò the moon lights up/shines; ajòŋ këpò ñà he is moonstruck; ajòŋ kèpò gamèn
the moon lights up a place; ajōŋ jakésēp the moon has sunk/set; ajōŋ késēp gwèc (the moon went down into the sea) the moon rises later each night, i.e. it will soon be new moon, ajōŋ késō (günja) (the moon went into, i.e. the sea or forest, disappeared) the time of the new moon/new moon; ajōŋ kētu kanuc = gējam kanuc eclipse of the moon; ajōŋ kētu kapōŋ the waxing moon; ajōŋ kētu sāmuc (the moon becomes full) full moon; ajōŋ kētu saŋ the waning moon; ajōŋ lēma gējam geleŋ (the moon makes daybreak) the moon is rising towards early morning; ajōŋ mēngō laidē (the moon comes forth/appears) the small sickle of the moon is showing in the western skies; ajōŋ mēŋkēsa = kēsa gēmēng (the moon came out) the moon does appear again in the west; ajōŋ naboatilo képō gwēc (moon of it rays shine on the sea) the reflection of moonlight on the sea; ajōŋ nāmaken (gen) (moon of it half only) half-moon, crescent (first or last quarter); ajōŋ nāmaken kēsa (moon of it half has appeared) half-moon; ajōŋ nasēku teŋ (moon = month of it addition or part one) one month plus part of it = over one month; ajōŋ teŋ na nasēku teŋ a month and a part/bit, appr. one month and a half; ajōŋ nōwē (moon of it light) moonlight/moonshine; -jēm: -nam (III) əli ajōŋ (buy moon/month) menstruate, cf. buseŋom, saguo.

ajūŋ a. shade (opp. sun), shelter against the sun, the weather, shadow (katun, kanuc). aē gāŋgōŋ ajūŋ I sit in the shade; aē gāŋgōŋ ajūŋ (I spear shade) I stick branches in the ground to shade a place (for a gathering of people); cf. lēm, ka gējam ajūŋ (= -kēŋ (I) kanuc) gamēng the tree shades the place; cf. katun, kanuc, qakatu, ajūŋlabu (shade below) under, in the shade; cf. kanuc, lēm, ajūnten (shade mother) a large shade tree; -kēŋ (I) əso ajūŋ (give into shade/shelter) put, take s.th. to a shelter (against rain or sun); kom gējac gēmēng, ókēŋ waba əsō ajūŋ (rain beats comes, give luggage go into shade) it is going to rain, take the luggage to a shelter! -mōa: -moa (III) ajūŋ be in the shade; -ngōŋ (III) ajūŋ sit in the shade.

à ka baliŋ (see ə3) = à sac baliŋ ĭrr. very long, skinny legs.

àkain (see ə3) a. (his foot shaft) his leg (foot). àkain gē = kētu mêlé-mêlé = àkain gēnôm his leg has gone to sleep; àkain gēdiŋ képi poc he struck his foot on a stone; àkain gēwē gēwāŋ əjabā his foot is covered with grass seeds; àkain kesewec his foot is swollen; àkain kēmbūngən his legs are not straight (he is knock-kneed); àkain kēsō gamən his foot/leg is tangled, i.e. in a vine; àkain kēsu his foot is wrenched, sprained, dislocated; àkain kēsūŋ (auc) his leg is badly swollen; àkain kētu baliŋ (his legs became long) he has grown up/become an adult (cf. əm əndāni kēsa su); àkain kētu baliŋ acgom ma gējam kōm (kēkōc i) after/since he has grown up he does work in the gardens (catches fish); àkain kētu kato his leg has become stiff (rigidity of death); àkain qalabu at, under his feet; -kēŋ (I) k-əsō àkain qalabu lay s.th. at s.o.'s feet, put under his feet, under his command/power; àkain qamagōc he straightens his knees/legs; àkain sōngən his leg is stiff/unable to bend; àkain tɔŋgəŋ his leg has become stiff; en gēōc àkain tɔŋgəŋ he has/walks with a stiff leg; legs of animals, cf. qalabu back leg, qalēmā front leg; -diŋ: -ndiŋ (II) ēŋkaiŋ push sharply with our feet against s.th.; en gēōc àkain he hurt his foot; en gēōc àkain = ēnē biŋ kēsa she hurt her leg = she had her first menstruation = she became marriageable = she is being spoken of (biŋ kēsa), i.e. her marriage to s.o. may now be contemplated; cf. ajōŋ, buseŋom, saguo; -kac (I) ēŋkaiŋ (sa) (pull legs) walk faster; asēlēk akac ëmkaŋ sāgeŋ lift your legs/go faster! kēkac àkain sa gebe ēkā en he lifted his foot to kick him.
àkalôc (see à³) sinews of foot/leg, e.g. sinew at his heel and bend of knee. akalôc sisicgeñ (his foot sinews are elastic) he has a springy step, he is a good walker/a fast runner; èn gêjam kôm akaïn sisicgeñ he is working hard/vigorously; sêpuc éssac kêsêp èngkalôc they gave a push into the bends of their knees.

akêku (see à³) his toe-nails, talon (of birds of prey). momboan akêku sea eagle talon; kêm momboan akêku spear with double barbs, cf. kala(c)lô.

akalê (see à²) a small netbag used as a side pocket (pouch) by both men and women, worn by women as a hood. èn kêbic (-bic (V)) akalê (atali) he carries a side pocket (hanging on handle over one shoulder); èn kêkuc akalê (abaniñ) she wears a hood on her head.

àkwalam (see à²) (netbag white) netbag of undyed, natural fibres.

akwen s. husband (word used by a woman when speaking to s.o. else). aenoc, âmêm, ènè akwen my/your/her husband; ènè akwen kêsôm her husband said so, pet-name, see saññ 2.

àlàc s. handle/helve of stone axe, shaped like a bent knee onto which the axe blade (stone, kianô, kiasim) was fastened. kialac the wooden arm onto which the blade is attached; ki toalac the blade together with the handle/the complete stone axe (ki ñaka handle of European axe).

yalalaalalà ñouths of joy, cf. gulala.

àlatu (see à³) (his foot son) his toe(s); cf. ñàñà his big toe; ñawatôp his three middle toes.

aleñ s. spirit of departed person supposed to return and work mischief on earth, cause damage to people, death to dogs and pigs. aleñ gêgôm aôm me (spirit makes you or?) are you mad? (said after s.th. very awkward had been done); aleñ gêgôm kêm tec gêmac èndu the/a spirit caused the dog to die; aleñ kêlakoc aôm tec gêm gên waucwaucgeñ (the aleñ ghost may be burning you that you do things so slovenly) you are possessed by a spirit so you do everything wrong; aleñ kêlakoc en tec gên gên ñawañ kain teñ he must be possessed by a spirit that he eats so much, consumes so much food so fast; aleñ kêpuc bôc su (aleñ pushed the pig away) the ghost led a pig into the bush, caused it to leave the village and go wild; alentêna (ghost mother) glutton, said of a (wild) pig that destroys a large section of a garden, does extensive damage to the crops; -tu (I) aleñ (become ghost) decry, cast a spell on s.th. by talking to s.o. that is making preparations for an important undertaking (fishing, hunting); -tu aleñ lau teñ su = -tu moânda lau teñ su (obs.) make a nuisance of o.s. by asking many questions, talking too much, molest people; ñòtu aleñ (moând) aëac (su) nec you are a nuisance to us/molest us.

alè s. a species of cane (sêm). Expl.: sêm teñ ñalauñ dambé =dambé ma ñadambé ñembe takac oc tulu-tulu a cane with rather short leaves, and its stem breaks easily when pulled.

alè s. post, house pile. alèawa (post mouth/opening) the curvature in the top of posts for the bearers to sit firmly; -jâm: -nam (III) alèawa make such a curvature; alè buàwa the long posts on which the ridge of the house rests; alè jaba (post foreign) the posts supporting the ridge of the house; alèkatuc length, stump of a post; alè (ña)magè (post side) = alè norma (post earth/ground) corner posts on which the length beams (demboñ) rest; alè ñaça post with fork/forked post; alè watôp = alè buàwa the long posts which carry the ridge of the house, cf. watôp, alè kelên gamên su (the
posts overtop) the posts are very long; aù-pé nê-ô-nô-sô su one post is longer than the others; -buq: -m-buq (II) aù smooth off a post; -kôjôc (IV) aù shake a post to see if it is strong; -wíwiq (IV) aù shake a post loose; tawiriwi aù sa we shake a post in order to loosen it and pull it out.

ali¹ a. centipede. alibôc, alikwandañ, ališêmôc species of centipedes; ali gwêcga sea-centipede; ali gêñac aù a centipede bit me; -nô (II) ali su brush off a centipede; daïj ali su we brush a centipede away, cf. kali a.

ali² a. curled waves caused by wind, ripples on a calm sea. gwêc ali késa the sea is stirred up by the wind/is getting curly/rippled; muali (mu nàali) the wind ripples on the sea.

ali³ (see a²) a. heavy load carried on the back, netbag filled with produce/firewood. ali-geñ, toali-geñ heavily laden, see dauc kêtañ toaligeñ the conch shells sound "heavily laden", the whole orchestra sounds out loudly; -geñ: -nggeñ (II) ali su take a heavy netbag from a woman's head (or back); nggeñ ënê ali su take the heavy load from her/him! -jagîq (IV) ali swing a loaded netbag onto our back or shoulder.

-ali (IV) v.a. curl, ripple. mu kéšêjëg kë-ali bu (gwêc) the wind blows curling the surface of the water (river, sea); nac tonec kéali biñ quàwôba (man this curls talk vehemently most) this man arouses much quarrel/stirs strife/grumbles continually/has a venomous tongue.

ali-ali, nàali-ali s. light movement in the water (such as caused by the use of the dorsal fin of a fish standing motionless). Hence: i nàali-ali adj. active, brisk, lively, merry; en taugeñ tec gêôm ënô aìli-gêôm (he alone does things actively always) he looks well after guests/is most hospitable (great praise); en taugeñ alilà-ali gêôm, embe émac ma masi he alone is always merry, once he dies it will all be over, he is always entertaining the guests, after his death he will be greatly missed; cf. ja, jaom, -wabu (IV), àwàsum ali-ali (his mouth lively) 1) he has a sharp tongue/a tongue like a sword (see aìli-g-alon); 2) also said of a dying person: his lips are moving continually, e.g. he was conscious right up to his death.

alianô a. his cheek(s). (alic-, alim-, alî-, ali-ali-alianô) alianô nàpôèmpôèm his cheeks are blown out/puffed up, he is chewing with his mouth stuffed full; alianô (alianô) ëkèc bu e ësùŋ époc his cheeks are so thick (fat) that water stays in the dimples when poured onto his face.

alibôc see ali¹.

alic imp.2pl. of -lìc: -lìc (III) look, see! and lpl.excl. aìac alic we(excl.) saw.

alic interj., reiterated: alic-alic look here! I say! now really! akôc éwac alic-alic acgôm take it along with care! alicneg (spoken with anger) look at that! fancy that! unheard of! alicneg look there!

alidadebu (see ali¹) comp. (centipede grandfather) scorpion.

alimê (see a²) nàalimê adv. blameless, of good reputation. nac tonec gêôm aìalimê (man this lives of it stir none) this man has a good reputation/is blameless; nàalimêgeñ gëc gëjë he made off/went away silently, unobserved.

ali ôbô (see ali¹) (centipede belly) 1. a narrow headband of shells and dogs' teeth, worn also around the neck, e.g. on the chest; expl.: lau gânô nêñ gélpô, tan sebec me sêñôg an ornament of the ancestors which they wore on their foreheads or around their necks; lau langs sebec (sêñôg) nêñ ali ôbô the old ones wore their headbands. 2. also used as a comparison with a
small, narrow field, kōm kētōm allōbō (field like headband) a field made on a narrow strip of land.

allōg = allōg-alōg onom. the noise as made by lively chatter. Expl.: lau āwēn palēboa kētōm moc kētōn (people's mouths soft very much like birds chattering) they chatter loud and continuously, see āwēn gaonda taēsam the noise of many voices, a very lively chat; asa lau tec āwēn allōg-alōg sēmōa nec which people are still chattering so noisily?

ālōb, alōb-alōb adj./adv. blash-phemous, wicked, shocking, terrible, abominable, ugly. biōg alōb-alōb blashphemous talk; gēn alōb-alōb s.th. terrible (e.g. snake); ēn gēgōm gēn alōb-alōbōtēnā he diē s.th. most destestable; -sōm (I) biōg alōb-alōb blashpheme.

alūg s. widower. alūgēnēc (my dear widower; cf. -ēnēc (see abēc widowers' mourning ornaments).

alūg-alūg = luṅgalūg (?) s. tarantula (poisonous, living in the ground, black - hence its name, because alūg widower used to blacken his face as a sign of mourning, see abēc).

Aluṅkalucō n.prop. (widower scurfy head, -ō fem.suf.); Aluṅsagōn n.prop. (widower rain mat).

ām (see ă3) your foot.

ām = ā nām (see ă2) (at netbag nā- of it m origin) the beginning of a netbag/the first knit meshes; sējac m ābēlōn they started knitting a netbag.

-am posē.suf.2ag. lēm-am your hand; tam-am your father; tēn-am your mother.

amāc pn.pers. you. Derived from aōm thou, you and pl.suf. -āc, amācnēm pn.posē. your, yours; amācnēm ānād your house; aēngōg gēn atom, amācnēm it's not mine, it's yours.

amāgēc pn.pers.dl. you both, both of you. amāgēc lātōm you and your son; amāgēc āngōm you both do it! amāgēcnēm pn.poss.dl. s.th. belonging to both of you; amāgēcnēm āwē nēm gēn your and your wife's things/property, cf. āgēc ā.

āmata (see ă3) comp. (foot front/tip) the front or forepart of his foot/point of his toes/ his forefoot (with ball āpōap). ēn gēdiñ amata kēpī poc he knocked his foot/the tip of his toe, against a stone.

āmātu (see ă3) comp. (his foot/leg node) his knee-cap. ēmātu our/their knee-cap; ēn kēpī kēkō ēsēac ēmātu (he goes on top stands on their knee-caps) he is naughty/ungrateful/rude to them, treats them badly, cf. ēntēkwa.

āmēbē s. = nom āmēbē black, sandy soil/earth. āmēbō sand beach, beach; āmēbē sēp fine, white sea-sand.

āmīni s. word mostly used in songs only; cf. mocāmīni, tuāmīni hornbill; -āmīni (-jāmīni) (IV) v.a. to clean, prepare a field/garden (soil) for sowing or planting. Kēmīniō n.prop.

āmboac conj.pt. 1. as, as if, how, just like, like, such as, amboac geleōpā yawning emptiness (see ńalēlōm amboac geleōpā); amboac gēbēc = amboac ńakesec ample, plentiful (see ńalēlōm amboac gēbēc); amboac gēgicsēgā = gēgictēnā (like s.th. torn to pieces) s.th. very big/gigantic (in the eyes of New Guineans); amboac ānād gēgicsēgā teṅ an enormously big house; amboac bōc gēgictēnā teṅ a very big animal; amboac mōkēlēdōm enormous numbers of s.th.; amboac sackapōa plentiful; jakwa amboac sackapōa (sharks like verandahs) there are as many sharks as there are poles/stakes on the floor of the veranda, teeming with sharks; amboac wałatēnā (just like a big phosphorescent mushroom) brilliant/glorious/splendid; ēn gējām gēlōn amboac wałatēnā he put on glorious decorations/adorned himself gloriously; ēn gebeq obo amboac
walaténa he wears a beautifully coloured cloth around his head; amboac wapap thunder-like; nákicséa amboac wapap a thunder-like noise; amboac preceding *adj.* or *num.* means diminution, often stressed by *auf. -gen*.

ambre amboac kapóen rather big; amboac saugen a little only; kapóen amboac saugen a bit larger; amboac sec (as sad) not quite so severely, moderately; amóec amboac seçen don't shout so loud! gélíc né góc amboac seçen (gélíc su ma gégöm amboac gélíja kauc) he had seen it lying there but pretended not to know it/he behaved as if he didn't know; ókóc amboac seçen don't take too many or too much!

*take a few only!* be modest! handle with care! amboac ec considerable, pretty much..., rather; amboac ec dwâne rather short, close; amboac ec kapóen considerable, pretty large; wág amboac ec kapóënsága a rather considerable big boat, cf. ec.

2. *adv.* amboac tec = tonec (like this); amboac tan = tonan (like that) in this/that manner, so, thus, therefore, for this reason; angöm amboac tec amboac tecgeñ keep doing it in this way only! amboac tonec géja he went in this direction; amboac tonecgeñ tana let's go this way!

3. *adj.* about, approximately.

ämé amboac lënenlú about ten; amboac 6 about six fish.


Ámboc = salaš-salaš (= tagen-tagén), *cf.* salaš few, too few. kóm tonan naka gwalëkiñ atom, ka amboac, oc tasap émbancé sebën there are not many trees in that garden, we shall fell those few trees quickly; lau nàámbo amboac (people of it few) a few people only.

Ámboó *interj.* cry, shout of astonishment/fright/surprise (used mainly by women): my goodness! for goodness' sake!

Ameloc *comp.* (derived from a meloc oh, you fool! ?) foolish person. bómbómen ameloc ten tonecgoc he is certainly one of the foolish whites (Reader II, p.159).

ämé *s.* round kind of yam.

Various kinds: amé débu, amé galu, amé gëgöb, amé kalam, amé kaporac, amé këcsëlap, amé moac, amé mojö. amé gëmcëc the yams have attained full growth/are ripe; amé sigob yam roasted in embers; sâmbe-sâmbe small type of yam; amëkatôm yam shoots; sëkic amëkatôm tamiñ si they tie the yam shoots to the stakes (bean poles) to sling on; amëmatu yam tuber, cf. gënmôkë, gënsëga, képi.

Ampo (Ampó) *n.* proper name of mission station at Lae (1911-43), Center of Lutheran Mission New Guinea (LMNG) since the end of World War II (see Ian Willis, *Lae Village and City*).

Àmu, ñàamu *s.* the long end of the slip-knot used when pigs are fastened to a post, the ends of a rope; cf. ñàamu.

Amuc = palë, amuc-amuc *adj.* soft, soft as velvet, smooth, hairy. mòkëlañ amuc-amuc his hair is very soft; ñawaò amuc-amuc the feathers are soft/a soft plumage; obo amuc-amuc the cloth is smooth.

Ana, anabo *adv.* excessive(ly), immoderate (in connection with drinking). tanôm gën anabo we drink (beer/milk/water) excessively, cf. ñajajac, ñawaò.

Ana ímp. *2p.* of -jà: -ña (III) go! ana Laë go to Lae! ana malac go to the (your) village! cf. anaòj.

Ana-ana (kana-kana) tickling.

-tu (I) ana-ana (become tickling-tickling) "hint"; tatu ana-ana launë gën (we keep tickling people's things) we keep hinting continuously/keep talking about and begging for s.t.h. until we finally get it, cf. *-kana* (IV).
anac imp.2pl. of -jàc: -nac (III) beat, hit, strike.
anam imp.2pl. of -jàng: -nam (III) do! make! work! Anam n.prop. be busy!
ananse a. (for.) pineapple (ananas). gæŋ ananse e kæsa ã (I ate pineapple until cut me) the pineapple burns my tongue.
anàò s. her co-wife (said by wife of polygamist husband). (anòcò, anamò, anàò, aneqiò, anemiò, aneqxiò) anàò her co-wives, the polygamous wives, i.e. women that have the same husband that I have; ãwè lagèc anàò = awè lu anàò (woman/wife and co-wife) the two, both wives of one man; èn ò anàio sèjà she (the first married wife) and her co-wives went; ësèac to anàio sèjà (they with her co-wives went) the three wives of same husband went together (to their gardens); ësèac to anàoac (anàio) the whole lot of a man's wives; agèc anàò sèòc gèdò taqù she and her co-wife quarrel; agèc anàio tec òsòm ò tàòm ñàpañ you seem to be co-wives, that you scold each other all the time (said of neighbours who are on bad terms with each other).
anaðò (see ana) call, cry (from some distance) to those departing; go now, go well, 'goodbye.' ñémèc anàoac sàwòc ñaçèg they call farewell aloud (because of distance); anaò ñàrewell, good­bye to those departing (calling from close to): well, go now! ñèòì sè súgèn they say it in a low voice; cf. angòñògò, angòñògò resp., moalèc, -oñ.
åndàg s. see ñàndàg = ñàndàg. 1. adj. warm, hot. bu åndàg the water is hot, hot water; ja åndàg (fire hot) the heat of the fire; sulu åndàg hot broth/creamy/soup (of vegetables and meat); taniq tooåndàgèn (we eat "with hot only") let's eat (our food) rather hot, while it is hot! 2. adv. åndàg-åndàg, ñaåndàg-åndàg, åndàgèn = ñàgàdògògèn forcefully, heartily, quickly, vigorously; ñògòm òwògò åndàgèn join quickly! tásèlèŋ tanaå åndàgèn (we walk we make hot only) we walk vigorously; mu kéšéng åndàg-åndàg the wind blows forcefully; musàngu ñåndàg-åndàg mala gèc Bòngàgòdò the force of the NW monsoon reaches its highest degree at Bòña Point; taë åndàgèn... hardly; taë åndàgèn gèmèŋ... he had hardly arrived when..., cf. taë. 3. åndàg first, foremost; gàgu lemòc åndàg (; I speared my hand first) I threw the first spear; këbalìŋ lëma åndàg (he threw his hand first) he had the first throw (i.e. of fish-line when catching tuna from a canoe at sea); ãè kàbalìŋ lemòc åndàg gàgu masè I was the first to throw my spear killing a wild pig; naïlo åndàg (phrases first) the beginning/the first part of a speech/an article, e.g. the preface/introduction. 4. åndàgèn = gëmuåndàgèn, wàncègèn, gëmûngèn, laŋwàngèn adv.pt. (a) in the beginning, in the past, some time ago, long ago, 10 to 20 years or more ago, formerly. åndàgèn õjò kàpoèn ñàgòm èëc long ago we had a strong earthquake; (b) continue, go on doing s.th. ònàm åndàgèn continue! keep on! 5. åndàg fig. be warm, acquainted with s.o., know s.o. well, confiding/trusting in s.o. Ôlì åndàg (his body warm toward s.o.) he trusts in/relies upon s.o.; ñè Ôlì åndàg èn I am acquainted with him, know him, do not fear him, trust him; ñàgàèg ñèìì åndàg ñàtaŋ (we both our bodies warm each other) we two trust each other; bòç Ôlì åndàg èn the pig is not afraid of her/him, is tame (måsiŋ), cf. Ôlì, taëŋ åndàgèn we are certain/convince of s.th., see taë.
åndu s. house. åndutànì real/proper/true house; åndu gëŋ ñàñòŋà (house fruit, crop for) barn, shed (for storing crops); åndu kópaçawapòŋà (house chains for) chain house, prison; åndu këcsëwa (house cassowary) house with conical roof, hut with kunai roof reaching to the ground; åndutëöm interior of a house; åndu ënsëm house of a dead
person, an inherited house; andumu (ŋamu) (house back) behind the house; andu ŋabalém (house of it room) room of a house; andu ŋatakasung (house of it ear hole) the four corners of the roof; andu șelev (house not tight yet) a house still under construction, without floor and walls, unfinished; andu toñatëpë sosos (house with peak pointed) a house with a steeple/tower/turret; the tip of/on a house; andu gëloc the house is full, overcrowded; andu gëngic (house in two) a rather big house, cf. amboac andu gëngicsë (tëna) a gigantic house; andu ja gen (house fire ate) the house is burning; andu këjô-këjô the house is shaking (because of overcrowding); andu këkönin lau (tôj) (house buries, presses people down) the house fell on the people; andu këku the house falls down; andu këppac the house stands crooked, leaning to one side; andu këtu tuc (house became blunt) the house is deserted; andu kôtën-kôtën the house is shaky, it rocks (because of an earthquake); andu wiwic the house shakes, is overfull; -kwë (I) andu build, erect a house.

anëñ adj. idle, vain. biñ anëñ-anëñ insignificant/idle talk; ojotëna kësöm biñ anëñ-anëñ the lazybone makes excuses.

anioka, manioka s. (for.) manioc (tapoica).

anò s./adj. kernel, the essential part of s.th., the genuine, original form of anything, the real/right/true thing, the old/authentic/substantial/proper thing, cf. ʒanò (fruit). ki anò (axe true) the native stone axe; kianò the dark axe stone; awë and an old woman; lau anò (ŋanò) the old people, i.e. still living (in distinction to lau langwa the old ones = ancestors/forebears); ŋac = ŋamalac anò an old man; -tu (I) ... anò getting old; en këtu ŋac anò su he became an old man already; tëtu lau (ŋ)ano they are getting old; -tu (I) anò impers. s.th. becomes real/perfect/true; biñ këtu anò (talk became true) it has become a reality (prophecy, for instance); taë e këtu anò she is far advanced in pregnancy/very near to her confinement; great with young (of animals); bòc anò (animal, pig original) the original native pig; gweć anò (seawater true) the jellyfish, sea-jelly; obo anò (cloth original) the native bark cloth; gëjac anò it curdles/thickens; dec (su) gëjac anò the blood (milk) curdles/thickens.

-anò suf. of intensification of adj. and adv. (like pt. ʒanò) really, truly, severely, thorough(ly), etc. Used also as substitute for the missing degrees of comparison: balë long, balëjanò very long, balëjanòtëna exceedingly long, kapëjëjanò very big, kapëjëjanòtëna exceedingly large, cf. -lëlëc (IV): -anògen suf. klëtom... anògen to each one, cf. ʒançanògen.

anò-anò in -ën: -nin (III) anò-anò be resentful, bear a grudge.

Anò m.prop. Anò agëc Gase Right and Left, two figures in a fairytale.

anò-ë right turn!

anòga (right wards) to the right (opp. gasëga to the left). lëma anòga his right hand; gëdëñ/ëndëñ anòga to the right side; mëñògëñ aëjoc anòga sit at my right hand! (Matt. 22:44), cf. gasë, Anòga, Anògaò m.prop. he/she is sitting at his (e.g. God's) right side/hand.

Anòtò m.prop. 1. in legendary times name of one of the gamëgwaga, i.e. the spirits of former owners of tribal ground/places. 2. name of the living God, the creator of the universe; expl. by N. Male: Anòtò derived from anòtou, e.g. wapòmtou anòtou the one, genuine, outstanding benefactor of man, creator and preserver of mankind and the cosmos; Anòtò gëñ samob ñatau en God is the maker and owner of everything (see Appendix 7); Anòtònë gadob (God his basket) God's share of food (the original reason for this custom was to
make sure that the food suffice for all participants of a feast); expl.: ñam gebe séngóm élénsán atom, samob sékóc étóm éschac ma teñ émoaŋa atom they did this to prevent them from getting mixed up during distribution of the food by the organisers of a feast. All guests had to get their proper shares, nobody should be overlooked and go without (N. Male).

ànsíc see siànsíc s. small sea shell.

añ interj. oh, so! añ, aôm nan oh, so, it's you!

añ adv. unexpectedly, all of a sudden/at once (describes the transition from one condition to another one). ñañ tagen onom. with one leap, taking an enormous leap; aëac aŋgōn e aŋ tagen we sat there until we rose all of a sudden/rose with a sudden jump; i gebóan aŋ tagen enorm­­ous leaping and splashing of many fish; gelenga aŋ tagen = gelenga lasē early in the morning/just before dawn; cf. aŋgen, bëbëc aŋgen, matoc gëlac e galic gelenga aŋ tagen when I awoke I noticed to my surprise that it was already dawning.

-añ prefixed by the verb stems ja-, na- go, e.g. jaŋ, naŋ go, look, search for s.th. everywhere. naan-ñaan = nasêna ónê mëngëséa onec they are busy looking for s.o. or s.th. everywhere; expl.: teñ gëja mëlaçgëdō teñ, teñ gëja mëlaçgëdō teñ ma mateñanó kësêlêng people searching for s.o. or s.th. running all over a place (village) looking into every corner; -puc (I) naan-ñaan = -sôm: -nsôm (II) naan-ñaan look, search all over the place/everywhere; gesom jaan-jaan gëmoa he still looks/ searches everywhere; këam gëóc jaan gëmoa the dog sniffs about everywhere (following a track), cf. jaan, naan: jaan-mënaŋ gëmoa = jagënu ôlitôm anga ónê e masi ma mëngënu anga onec e masi. ñaló tonan sêsom épî taŋgë naŋ teñ to dansomga. Gàu gàpu sëpact gën nasu ma gaôc jaan-mënaŋ gamoa e katap sa. He searches everywhere = he smells/sniffs at the odour of s.th. trying it here or there in vain. (This phrase is used when one tries to find s.th. by its smell: I smell the odour of s.th. being roasted and follow the odour until I find it.) -ôc (II) jaan -mënaŋ try to find s.th. by its smell.

añalèc s. giant clam (shells were used as troughs for feeding pigs). ñañalècwaá (clam mouth) opening of the shell; -gënaŋ: -sênaŋ (IV) ñañalècwa two rows of men facing each other (like the two halves of a clam); sênaŋ ñañalècwa ulu men stand in two rows (for boys running the gauntlet); ñañalèc gëngōn (clam "sits") the clam is/lies in the sea; ñañalèc gëjac poc këkóc (clam hits stone apart) the clam made the corals burst (said of cavity between corals in which the clam lies); ñañalèc këkapic auc the clam closes its shell(s); ñañalèc këko (clam stands) = ñañalèc gëngōn the clam is in the water (sea); ñañalèc naawàtali (clam of it mouth rim) the lips = notchèd rims of the clam shells; ñañalèc nalambì the opening out of which the foot protrudes; ñañalèc ñanó (clam fruit) the animal inside the shell; ñañalèc ñapa (clam of it husks) the clam shells; ñañalèc ñapoc (clam of it stone) the clam's foot by which it sticks fast to the rocks; ñañalèc natalì (clam of it edge) the part of the clam that gently fans the food-supply close to or into it; ñañalèc nàwì (clam of it vagina) the "hinges" = muscle between the two shells for opening and closing them (if cut off the shell cannot be closed anymore), the contractor; -bulì: -mbulì (IV) ñañalèc grind a shaft for a fishing hook from a piece of clam, cf. gàdi s. axe blade made from clam; -im: -im (III) ñañalèc dive for giant clams; -lëndij (IV) ñañalèc (see -lëndij): -tëkiŋ (IV) ñañalèc (= -tëkëŋ bènòn) look for shells from a boat in clear water (when there is a very calm sea bènòn).

añela s. (for.) angel.
1. answering whence? from where? from, out of, off. **anga aënoch from me;**

álezoc **daug anga aënoch they took tobacco from me;**

änga launêng **from the people (always with**

**pes.s. suf.);** aëm gomôen anga 

asânè from whom do you come? **anga ondoc from where?**

**anga tonec from here; dedông nakekop anga ékaïn they shook off the dust from their feet; en anga andu kësa mëngêngônom coming out of the house he sat on the ground; lau anga malac Simbañ sëmêng the people come from the village of Simbang.**

2. answering where? (always related to places on the surface of the earth, to names of areas / rivers / mountains etc. or to s.th. immovable like malac village, kôm field/garden, saleñ forest etc.) at, in. **biçsu kësagu lau anga malac the missionary baptised people at the village;**

lau sékac taun sa anga bau the people gathered at the beach; **qapalé sëjam doa-doa anga kôm the children play at/in the garden; qapalé sëpa katapa anga saleñ the boys chop boards in the forest (their own), but: sëpa katapa sëmoa saleñ they chop boards at the forest (any forest beyond the one belonging to their village); sëjam lâbi anga Busêga they prepare sago near Busêga (village).**

**ängen**

1. cf. **àn adv. up, upwards, with one's head erect.**

bébèc angen = gelêngga angen (gelêngga lasë) at daybreak, at dawn, early in the morning, at sunrise; expl.: **nakeseck kétaiñ su ma gelêngga ań tagen the darkness disappears and it is quickly getting light; bïn angen = solopgen talk straight = frankly and considerately!**

bômdagi angen (your chest high) give yourself airs! gelêngga angen (see bébèc); **lanômanô angen (your face up) look up!**

lanômanô angen sëja they went with their heads erect; **nàmakëng angen = ñamaken sâmuc about or more than half of s.th.; bôjång angen ëlaatu ñamaken angen géjañ the knife cut deep into his finger; sësap ka ñamaken angen géjañan, saungan oc tulu they chopped the tree more than half, it will soon fall; katapa kékoc ñamaken angen géjañ the board split right down to the middle; têbêla angen (his forehead high) he is arrogant/haughty/proud; têngbeñ angen they (we) are proud, they pride themselves, cf. -boa: -mboa (II) taun sa; -sêlêng (IV) angen walk erectly, be not afraid of s.th.; atêc taom atom, asêlêng angen amêñ don't be afraid, come forward cheerfully! asêlêng angen maka lic lau nàcîen walk about with your eyes open and notice the guests! (admonition given to the sagu to take good care of guests), cf. -àñ, e.g. jaâñ, naâñ. 2. **angen imp. carry by the handle!** cf. -güñ: -ngêñ (II).**

**angôñ imp. sit down!** cf. -ñangôñ (II).**

angôñôñ good-bye call to those remaining (from a distance); angôñôñ good-bye (from close to), cf. anaôñ.

aô interj. calling from some distance: **hey! look out! pay attention! listen carefully! look here! watch! ao, aom ondoc hey, where are you going? ao, naç têngëmânôñ attention please, one of the men shall come!** cf. aô, oo, oô.

**aoc interj. call from a distance: you there! aoc, ñoc lanip ondoc you there, where are my nuts?**

Expl.: embe sêmôc éna gamêñ balîñ, tañ sêkac awen sa ma sësôm tobuawâ éwîñ atom. Ma embe sêngôñ gasuñçen, tañ sësôm tobuawâ élêmè. If calling from a distance, they shout rather loudly and pronounce it without the 'ê', if from close by, they pronounce o with the 'ê'. (cf. aôc.)

aôc interj. call from close to: **hey! watch!** (cf. aoc.)

**aoc s. male raven (rarely used), see aocô.**

ãoôc s. my mouth; cf. ñàwà, ñàwàsun, ñwèñ.
aoco s. onom. (imitation of crowing) crow, raven. aoco kétat the crow caws; aconë (= nâtë aconë) (spleen crow its) it, i.e. the tuna spleen, belongs to the crow; expl.: the crowing was connected with the presence of tuna out at sea, cf. ibano. Another expl.: since the caving or crowing is accompanied by odd movements of the bird, it was according to native opinion connected with the anus, hence nâtë aconë.

aøŋ interj. call at longer distance and with louder voice, expressing consent: yes, all right, o.k., cf. aøŋ.

aø interj. call from close to: you! attention! listen! look here! cf. aø.

aøc interj. call from a distance (see aoc): hey! watch!

aøm pn. poss. sg. thou, you. aøm + -ac (pl. suf.) = amac you (pl.); aøm + âgëc (dl. suf.) = amagëc (you and) you both, both of you, the two of you; aøm + nêm = aönmêm thine, your, yours, for you; aönmêm wañ géwac gebe êkôc aôm your boat to fetch you has left already; aôm taôm you yourself = yourself: look after yourself, suit yourself! look out! that's your business, just as you like/as you please! at your will, it all depends upon you, it's up to you, that's it, it's your fault! aömmâ your poor fellow/wretch! (cf. -mâ).

aøŋ interj. assent, speaking from close to only: very well, very good, agreed, o.k. quite right, true, yes indeed, surely! see øŋ, sêlôc gédëg taun they call = agree to each other; sê tôngëg gebe gamëng dambë they call/speak in a low voice because of the short distance; øŋ, angômmâng o.k., do it, do so! øŋ, oc jâjôc yes, I shall fetch it/get it; aøŋ, oc jangôm all right, I will do it; aøŋ, jàc (=aâc) oc aøŋ o.k., we shall wait!

apa s. ñâ-apa, ñâpa hull, husk. toapa with the husks.

apac cf. môkêapac his head.

apele s. (for.) apple.

apidoŋ = âpi (-pi (I) go up) and donŋ = ândoŋ (-ndoŋ 2) beat, hit s.th. against, knock off, splinter. tapidoŋ = tapi donŋ we do the difficult/strenuous part of a work; expl.: ñalô tonan sësom kêpi sëkôc gëng kapôen-kaôôënga that word is used for larger undertakings only, for instance amâc ñapalë matac apidôn gën langwa - gën langwa ma ka ñosec-ñosec nan andec êkô, go âeac lau ñanô asap you young people fell the large trees and leave the small ones for us old men to chop down; -pi (I) donŋ lau ten assign large portions of s.th. to s.o., lavish s.th. on s.o., cf. donŋ.

Apo n.prop. name of village about 20 km east of Lae (near the coast).

apoac = ñanamuc adj. old, rotten, decayed, infirm/invalided (said of people, trees etc.). ñamalac kêtû apoac the man is getting old; ka kêtû apoac the tree (wood) is ant-eaten/rotten; katapa kêtû apoac su the board has been eaten by termites, cf. ñopoac, same as apoac (?) (see lanip, manê, -môb, ña/namuc, palë).

âpoap (see â³) s. (poap cob, stalk, stem of various fruits) ball of the foot, the ball under the big toe, a big, clumsy foot, footprint with large interval between big and second toes. apoap kapôen a deep impression of very big feet in sand on shore.

Apoc n.prop. (Bukawac).

âpôlec (see â²) s. plaited pouch made from bulrushes, put into a netbag (âbelông) hanging on a hook (kasêkîq), receptacle for valuables such as jabo, ni etc.

apômtau s. (wapôm generosity, tau = ñatau owner) an owner of
generosity, i.e. of generous giving: chief, lord, master, ruler (of clan, tribe and village); apomtau gwada tena (master game mother) glutton/voracious person (a man that acts contrary to approved custom not to eat of meals prepared for him and his followers. Old custom required that a man who prepared a meal for his people take only a small share after all others had served, or, better still, abstain entirely). apomtau naano (chief true) a true chief who preserves the customs of his people and their ancestors (highest praise); apomtau naano nop masenga (chief true betelnut lime dry completely) a real chief who abstains from eating of a pig roasted in his honour, but instead eats (chews) so much betelnut that a crust of lime is caked onto his lips/unselfish, generous chief; Apomtau Anoto Lord God, cf. Anoto, apomtauo l. lady, owner. 2. a sea snail (dark brown, glossy, with green designs).

asa pn. interr. who? which one? what? asa emen (gemen) who will come? (who came?); asa gelic who saw it? asa keso who spoke/ who said it? aom asa (asa here pred.) l. who are you? 2. scornful question during dispute: come here! I shall teach you a lesson! apomtau asa who is the chief? nac asa (man who) who is the man? who is he? who? amac (aom) to asac tec awa taom amen together with what people did you come? asaghec (who both) who do? (d2.) are the two? napoldeo asaghec who are the two girls? asaghec ana who will go (be going) with you? asa awa which woman? en asa awa - en Jabe who which woman is she? A Jabe; asa ka what sort of tree? asa moc what kind of bird? asa nac gemac which man is sick? asa lau (pl.) which people? who? asa lau tetan - tinocac which people cry? My mothers (mother and her sisters, aunts); aomnem nac asa (your name who) what is your name? who are you? ka tonan asa - nip (tree that who) what is the name of the tree? Coconut palm.


asac = asac (see a3) (his foot/leg long and thin) he has long, thin legs (Bukavac language; Jabem: à ka baliq). mocwac asac kokoc kétom balosineq the legs of the bush hen (large) are red like those of the pigeon.

asaiq (see a2) s. a netbag. See saiq, plaited network (cane sèm) around wrists and ankles of widows (awetuq) and sagou (marriageable girls). en gegen asaiq (she carries saiq netbag) she takes taro to a marriageable girl in her seclusion (during and after first period).

asala (see a2) s. netbag with design similar to mgojq awê, with delicate designs (opp. mgojq nac with large, rather crude designs).

asalap (see a3) s. (see salap the space between legs spread wide apart.) asalapsa his legs are spread very wide apart; en kêkó asalap ségagen he stands with his legs wide apart.
asalauŋ = gwa asa ṣalauŋ leaves of a ginger plant. cf. gwa, gwa-asalauŋ, -liŋ: -liŋ (III) bu asalauŋ bathe in ginger leaf water; expl.: gwa asa ṣalauŋ gêjô sai-pe (soap) so the leaves of that particular species of ginger were formerly used instead of soap, especially by dabunwaga, cf. gwa asa.

asanê (see asa) (who his?) whose? belonging to whom? asanê gên tec gêc (who his thing here lies?) whose thing lies here? to whom belongs it? does this belong?

asâŋ, asâŋ-asâŋ adj. jagged, frayed, mouse-eaten, rough, serrated, torn to pieces. ŋoc mâ asâŋ-asâŋ my mat is slashed; kimala asâŋ-asâŋ (axe spot rough rough) the spot where the tree (wood) has been chopped is rough; lac, obo asâŋ-asâŋ the leaves of that particular species of ginger were formerly used instead of soap, especially by dabunwaga, cf. gwa asa.

ásâsâb (see à²) s. netbag tightly knit like netsack handles/socks. tapeŋ asasab amboac atêcêgen we knit the asasab netbag like the handles of netsacks (30 cm long, 10 cm wide, used by men as a pouch for valuables like tusks and dogs' teeth in it. Place of origin: Kotte, Poch.)

ásôlêŋ (see à²) a. a netbag knit from fibres of sôlêŋ vine.

asê s. his jaw. (asêc, asêm, asê, asêŋ, asêm, asêm = asên) -jâc: -nac (III) asêŋ susu èndên ŋac ten as o. urgently/improve s. t. gêjô asê susu gêdên en he implored him/her; ñôc asêm susu èndên nêm ñac ask your friend/neighbour urgently... (Prov. 6:3); èn èsêmûŋ bîŋ ènac asê sugêŋ gebe lasitêwai èndên èn sêmôn he will in the nick of time put in a word and ask his friends urgently to come to him; ñasê (of it jaw) the lower jaw (bone) of animals (and man); also: the hoop of the gwac fishing net, e.g. the oval-shaped cane frame similar to asê; cf. sé and gwac, bóc ñasê the jaw (bone) of a pig; asêtêkwa his jaw-bone.

ásôlê (see à³) s. (à his foot, sêlê cut/slash to lengthwise stripes = his foot burst/cracked/split.) atapa sêlê-sêlê (his sole cracked) his sole is cracked, he has a cracked sole, cf. ñasôlêkic.

ásêli (see à²) s. (netbag weaving needle, cf. sêli jocâ = joc ñasêli needle used for pricking holes when weaving arm bands (joc), lit.: netbag stuffed into..., e.g. a netbag without handle worn to cover the genitals, held in place by a piece of bark cloth around the waist. ñasêli was a traditional costume of mourners. It was taken off during mourning dances (têliŋ) because they were performed naked.

ásêli = ñasêli (see à³) (his foot needle ?) his little toe. kêm akêku ec balûŋ âclê ma damû teŋ gêc ñâoŋa kêtu 5 tasam gebe ñasêli the dog has four longer toes (toe nails) and a shorter fifth one above them which is called ñasêli, cf. sêli.

ásêlikic comp. hid little and fourth toes together, the spur of fowls/cassowary (kêcêsêwa). cf. ñawatóp.

Asênic m.prop. name of village above Samoa Harbour.

asi s. elephant grass, sugar-cane grass. asilauŋ leaves of elephant grass (often placed in pots as a lining before cooking food; see bâc); asilêm (elephant grass inside) m.prop. In the elephant grass (place name).

asiñtêkwa (see asê) our, their chin, jaw (bone).
asò (a sò, Bukawac language) a. a tree. Jabèm: ka sò - the sap of the bark of ka sò provided the red paint for dyeing bark cloth (see Appendix 7); asòsàmùc (red totally/wholly) glaring red, see bòsòsò.

asò imp.2pl. of -sò (I) come in! enter! step in!

àsusu (see à²) (connection with su breast ?) net used by widows and widowers, long and narrow, worn with handle around the neck, net reaching down to about the navel.

atàlì s. (also àtálì but no connection with à netbag) side pocket, men's pouch, carried hanging from shoulder. atálì gada same plaited of coconut palm fronds, used as a receptacle for food (on trips); atálì kanom an elaborately and artistically plaited pouch, purse with fringes made from fronds, worn mostly by Siasì (or Siasi) people; atálì nìa netbag decorated with dogs' teeth which are plaited into it = atálì toáwà (netbag with valuables, i.e. dogs' teeth; atálì talu (pouch bag) pouch plaited of rushes (made by Labóc people); -kàpiŋ (IV) atálì (clamp pouch) carry a pouch clamped under an arm.

atàŋ s. side of a canoe (wàŋ) platform (jàŋ) opp. the out-rigger (sap), often with rail, the place for the sail (lác). atàŋja towards the rail-side; cf. -ña, sap égen, émungen; akèŋ lác èsèp atàŋja put the sail onto the platform, its proper place opposite the out-rigger; atàŋtàpò (rail tip) the small railing on the outer side of the platform; atàŋtàpò gèjìak kapic the waves surge against the (underside of the) canoe platform; gwaìollétèc gènkaleŋ wàŋ qaataŋtàpò (ancestor figures hang from the canoe platform-rail.

àtapa (see à³) s. (his foot even, plain) his sole; shoes, boots. àtapa sèlè-sèlè his sole is cracked/split (àsèlè).

àtè, ña-àtè see ñatè s. all the organs of the chest, particularly the/his liver: ñatè majaŋ. (àtèc = octè, ñatè, ña, ña, ñyn, ña) ñatè gëjìò ëŋ (his liver affects him) he feels ill (after some horrible sight or experience), he is embarrassed, shy, timid; ña gêmò ëŋ (his liver pulls him) he feels deeply moved; ña gëjìác ëŋ (his liver bites him) he has a presentiment of s.th./has forebodings, misgivings, he suspects; ña gëjìac ëŋ gebe nàcjo (nàcjo) sëmèh he suspects that enemies (guests) may arrive; ña gëjìac ëŋ gebe ëkòc ènapalè she has a feeling that she may soon give birth to a child; ña gècì ëŋ he has a longing for s.th., his conscience warns, urges him, cf. tètac këkac, tètac kepeŋ; ña tèc kepeŋ aè now I begin to see my way clearly/s.th. is getting clear to me/I begin to understand, I have forebodings/have misgivings/suspect; ña ucucgën he is rejected/discouraged, dizzy/giddy, perplexed, he staggers; ònggò ña ñtòn don't be afraid! be not so excited! đàŋgò ña ñtòn tansaă tàlic acgòm let's be calm, let's wait and see first! ña tèpò comp. = ñatè ñatèpò the tip of the chest organs = the procardium, pit of the stomach, the breastbone, sternum, chest cavity; ñèba procardium, chest cavity (root: ña we/you draw, get bu water), e.g. the women get water in calabashes of coconut shells (bu kàpaŋ, bulàkòp), the gurgling sounds of water flowing into the calabashes remind of the pulsation of the procardium; ñàpò saásaă (see saă hanging free/without a support) the procardium has no support, i.e. because of an empty stomach: he is very hungry.

àtè (see à³) s. (foot/leg of it calf) his calf. (óc-, ëm-, ña, ña, ñyn, ña, ñentè)

àtèc (see à²) s. handle of net-bag. -pen (I) ñàc èc knit the handle of a netbag.
atêku (see à³) comp. (his foot addition) the rim of the toenails, his toenails.

atêkwa (see à³) comp. (his foot bone) his shin-bone, tibia.
atêkwa balîq he has long legs, long as high posts; en kêkô èntêkwa nà̃á (see èntêkwa), lóm tau atêkwa balîq the men's club house stands on high posts.

atêlami (see a³) comp. the lower part of his calf.

atènà (see a³) comp. (his foot mother) his big toe. en gêdiñ atènà popoc dashing against a stone he hurt his big toe severely.

atêpôê (see a³) comp. the tip of his foot/toe. cf. ãmatà.

atêtèc s. (à-tèc-tèc similar to handle of netbag) sea-ear (a snail/mollusc of the sea).
banic atêtèc a species of wasp, its sting penetrates the skin deeply, so that it is impossible for the wasp to extract it again.

atom adv. not, no, none (negation of predicates, always following verbs at the end of phrases and sentences). âe galic atom I don't see I don't know; en aènìp akweñ atom he is not my husband (but: aènìc akweñ masi I have no husband, I am not married); ñapalè kétañ atom the child does not cry; âe balôm atom I am not a ghost, am no spirit; âe en atom I am not he/him; mo sec atom the taro is not bad, the taro are not rotten; atomanô (not really, not indeed) not at all, by no means (an intensified negation of verbs); en gêjâm kôm atomanô he does/did not work at all; atomgac = atom tageñ (not one only) not yet (following verbs); jaç agôm atom tageñ we have not yet done it, have not completed it yet; ñoc noc kédabîñ atom tageñ my hour has not yet come (John 2:4); wan gêmè atom tageñ the boat has not yet arrived, the ship didn't come yet/isn't here yet (see masi, masi tageñ no, not yet).

atû, auau adj. odious, ugly, bristly, deformed, terrible. kêm ôllilù auautêna (dog his body fur is very dirty and matted; laqoanô auautêna his face is bristly/unshaven.

auc pt. following certain verbs. Its function matches that of prefixes like German ver- and zu-. Its general force may be gathered from the following examples: en gêjâm bîñ auc = gêjâm tau auc he keeps s.th. secret, he suppresses s.th.; òbo kêkwa ñapalè auc the child is wrapped up in clothes; kom gêmôm kululuñ auc the hat is drenched with rain; -jàc: -nac (III)... auc nail up s.th., fasten with nails, board up/partition a room; tanac jàwêñ auc we board up a wall with "boards" of Nipa palm bark; tanac taun auc we cover, sprinkle ourselves with ashes/wao for mourning, cf. abec, -jàm: -nam (III)... auc fall to return s.th.; -jam awa auc do not give valuables (money) back; -jam bîñ auc keep s.th. secret/conceal/ hide/keep quiet/suppress s.th.; -jam gên jej auc conceal/hide a theft, s.th. stolen; -jam gên auc fail to give s.th. back/to return it to its owner; -jô: -jô (III) ... auc conceal s.th./keep secret; -ô (II)... auc, cf. -ô (III); -wè: -wè (III).... auc hide/conceal s.th., see aucgeñ; aucçaucboa without deliberation, unpremeditated, cf. sakop-sakop, aucaucgeñ with consideration; -sôm (I) bîñ auc aucgeñ speak long and carefully.

auçgeñ adv. extremely, fiercely, too much. -ôc (II) aucgeñ impers. s.th. is blocked (completely); tàçañjàng gôc aucgeñ his ear(hole) is blocked, he hears poorly; -gôm: -ngôm (II) gêm -ôc aucgeñ do s.th. beyond measure; sêgôm gêm gôc aucgeñ they did it beyond measure, extremely...; kêsôm en gêm aucgeñ he scolded him fiercely; -sa (I) aucgeñ all of...; sêngop e késa aucgeñ gêja all of them were chewing betelnuts.

aucnâgeñ cf. wauc-waucgeñ do s.th. blindly, inconsidertely.
audu = auduŋ a. large mourning set. cf. āduŋ.

awa a. valuables of the Jabêm (New Guineans, about 1900).

awa gēja ton úclē (valuables go heaps four) there are four heaps of valuables; awa gējō tau valu­ables have been exchanged; awalauŋ (valuables leaves) small, ordinary valuables of lesser value as pots, netbags, reddle, beads, obsidian; awalensēm inherited valuables; awamata (awa qamata) expensive valuables as boars' tusks (jabo) and dogs' teeth (kēm qaní); awani dogs' teeth; (awa) nimoac a string or strings of dogs' teeth; awa qanō (valuables real) = awamata, awa qatuu owner of valuables/rich man; awa sēc dambēga valuables given to a magician to set s.o. free, cf. sēc', awa tēsam many valuables, rich; -pō (I) lēna awa be in want of valuables, insolvent, impe­cunious; -wē: -wē (III) awa auc deny knowledge of s.th. loaned to us, defrauded.

awa adj. = ṇawa (gawasî) bright, clean, clear (of water, opp. ṇanō) dirty; dim, muddy, soiled, turbid). gabe mēnjalīg gō¢ ḍōlic awa-awa (=ṇawa, ṇawasi) ēsa I want to bathe in the sea to get clear, cf. -tawa (IV) be­come clear again.

āwā¹ a. her/his mouth, language, voice (aoc, awam, awa, awēŋ, awem, awēŋ). awa āndāŋ

1) scorching breath, heat, cf. Pengocawandaŋ; 2) the first word of a speech or writing, introduction, preface; awa-Awa gēc he is still alive, he still breathes, he still lived when...; awa balīŋ (his voice long) (a) he has a loud, clear, audible voice; (b) crypt. for dauc conch shell/the "war bugle"; awa dambē (his voice short) = awa kētu dambē (his breath becomes short) he is about to die (cf. balômawa); awa dīŋ = dīŋdīŋ (his voice deep-sounding) he is deep-voiced; awagasi see awakasi; awa gēŋeŋ âē (his mouth lifts me) he esteem/exalts me, pays homage to me; awa gēŋeŋ āēc amboac secgen = ēŋ ēkac āēc amboac secgen he shouldn't compel/urge us to work so much; awa gēŋeŋ lau tōngeŋ he drives/pushes/urges people continually to do s.th.; awa gēŋeŋ ēngēŋ he praises him, talks of him as if he alone were irretrievable; awa gēŋ (his mouth eats) he partakes of a meal although he is the ar­ranger of the feast; lau sēsam qac ten amboac tonâng gebe awa gēŋ the people call such a man "his mouth eats" (the arranger/organiser, became one of the eaters/guests); awa-geojwaga cf. mōasiŋ the people for whom a meal is prepared, the eaters (see gēdō-gōcōwaga); awa gējac... (his mouth beats) he calls up­on...; awa gējac Anôtō he calls upon God; awa gējac qac ten he calls to s.o., addresses s.o., asks s.th. about s.o., wishes s.o.'s presence, greets s.o.; awa gējac tau (his mouth beats itself) he swears/promises s.th. as if under oath; awa gējam... (his mouth makes); awa gējam qac ten he is occupied with s.o., he speaks of s.o., mentions s.o.'s name; awa gēc en (his mouth lifts him) he praises/flatters him; awa jaëboa his mouth smells bad very much) insult, his breath is unpleasant/offensive; awajō (his mouth breath) his breath; awajō gējac pep he drew his last breath, cf. pep (cf. gatsbyö breath of wind); awa kalam he is high voiced/has a shrill voice; awa jatu-jatu (his mouth commands) he urges/com­pells/forces people (to work); awa kac-kac = awa balĩŋ he has a loud voice; awakasi (his mouth spray) squitter; -ōc (II) qac ten awakasi (bear man one his mouth squirt) hear s.o.'s talks, teachings, sit at s.o.'s feet, be his pupil, the student of s.o., stay under the influence of s.o.; awa kēten (his mouth asks/requests) he challenges, demands, provokes; awa kēten gebe
ómôêg he challenges him to come, to fight: come here! awa keteñ en ôngû qêmêg he provoked him to throw the spear, to spear him; awa kësa (his voice comes out) he speaks again (at last); awa kësö gedec (his mouth lies on its back) he gapes horribly, has an enormously big tongue; awa kwalam-kwalam, këtu kwalam (see kwalam) (his voice is worn) his word is of no value any longer, he doesn't keep promises, speaks without saying anything, empty words, insignificant talk; awa kwanam-kwanam (his mouth devouring) he is a glutton; goen asaseñ tec kôsôm bîq awam kwanam-kwanam what are you mouthing that you can't hardly speak? awa lënsâm (his mouth pumice-stone) his mouth is as light as pumice-stone/he is ready with his mouth/is eloquent; awalënsêm a person's last will/testament, cf. awamu; awa lôlôçêñ (his mouth/voice on top only) honour s.o.'s speech, obey what he says; sêkôc ênê awa sa lôlôçêñ = lau tânêjwamu ênê bîq they obeyed his command (but: awasû qêlôlôçêñ, see kêm); awa mata (ñamata) (his mouth sharp) he has a caustic/sarcastic/sharp tongue, he is a rowdy/bully; awa mataboâ (same intensified: a tongue like a sword) he is an extremely caustic person; awamê (cf. -mê) (his mouth lacking) he is without voice/is dumb/mute; awamu (his voice behind) = awamu the last words of a dying person, last will/testament - cf. lënsêm; ñac gêmêc nê awamu(ñ) langwa the last word of the deceased man; papia awamuña (awemunguna) written testament, will; awa ñagaô (his mouth of it light, quick) he speaks fluently, is eloquent, is a fluent speaker; awa ñalëlômôga (voice of it inside/heart ward) the inner voice, conscience; awa ñalëlômôga gebu, kepeñ, këkc, këtuq, eñ (his inner voice blames, pricks, urges, burns him) his conscience reproaches/pricks/stings him, he has a bad conscience; awa ñatalô (his mouth designs, phrases) his language is difficult to understand, he speaks indistinctly, a melody/tune is difficult to sing (see awêg); awa ñawapac (his mouth heavy) he has an impediment in his speech, he speaks clumsily/has a heavy tongue/murders the language (cf. -sôm (I) bîq wapac-wapac); awa ñaôlô (his mouth sticky) = awa ola he has a dirty mouth/tongue, he speaks continuously, s.th. excellent/first-rate; uc awa ñaôla tec këkôc bóć tông the pig-net is excellent, many pigs have already been caught with it; awapalê he is talkative; awapalëboâ he is most talkative, he is a crier/a bawler/ranter/a babbler; awapan = ola (see pañ = continually) he has the gift of the gab; he contradicts, opposes, very firm, strong, durable; uc awapan, oc éngic atom the pig-net is very strong, it won't break; awa sepsep (= sebeñ-sebeñ, ñasëñsep his mouth quick) he speaks, talks quickly; awasêli = awa ñasëlli (his mouth of it shoots) gossiping, excuses, pretexts, vain talk; en kêsôm bîq awasêli gwôlêkîñ he has many excuses; awa sob he is talkative/eloquent, good story-teller, reporter; awa su, cf. awêg su run at once to the aid of s.o.; rescue s.o. shouting for help; awasulu (his mouth secretion) his saliva, slaver; awasulu këkêc (his mouth secretion flows over) his mouth waters; awasulu këpa su (his mouth secretion dried up) his mouth is dry, his tongue cleaves to his gum, he is thirsty; awasun (pl. awësun) (his mouth cavity) his mouth, cavity of the mouth; awasun aliali (his mouth stirred like water by the wind) his lips moving 1) said of a dying person, he was conscious and talking to the last; 2) (said of children) impertinent, insolent; awasun aliali tec gëmoa, embe tanac e0 oc êtañ he is always insolent, but as soon as one touches him he starts crying; awasun géja luagêc (his mouth goes two) he is double-faced/deceitful/insincere/two-tongued, cf. imbëla pap; awasun géjâm kauc (his mouth does not know) he has no knowledge of a foreign language, he
awa does not know how s.th. tastes; awasuŋ gòòc ka (his mouth lifts, carries wood) he is impudent, he contradicts vehemently, he is insolent, has a spirit of contradiction; awasuŋ ké boa- kéboa (his mouth/lips move without uttering a sound) he whispers inaudibly; awasuŋ ké jali big sec (his mouth stirs up bad talk) he uses provoking language; awasuŋ kémoniŋ (his mouth wry) he is wry-mouthed; awasuŋ kéšom big lasè (his mouth speaks talk forth) he is talking again (after fainting); awasuŋ lena- lena he speaks clumsily, hesitatingly, slowly; awasuŋ lólòcgeŋ (his mouth on top only) he catches, snatches s.th. in the air (see kéam), gnaw, pick a very big bone (cf. àwà lólòcgeŋ); awasuŋ nàjàna (his mouth firm/hard) he is obstinate, inflexible, stubborn, stiff-necked; awasuŋ naïola (his mouth sticky) ònv. he is insolent/cheeky, has a slanderous tongue; awasuŋ þàtip (his mouth smooth, even) he has a good mode/style of expression, speaks well; en kèsòm awasuŋ þàtip = en kèsòm bin ñànep he speaks well; awasuŋ (nà)wapac (his mouth heavy) he has "a heavy tongue", an impediment of speech, he talks awkwardly/clumsily; awatali (his mouth rim) the rim of his lips; gègàc awatali (he divides/splits his lips) he opens his mouth (wide ?); awatali gèga nàöma (his mouth open without reason) he gapes without talking; awa- awen taló (his/their voices decorations) complicated/difficult language, he speaks/they speak a strange language, it sounds foreign to us; awa tapom (his voice noisy) he has a shrill, noisy voice, he talks continually; awa tapomboa he is a babbler, braggart; awa u (his mouth smell) he has an unpleasant breath (cf. jaà, usu kelec); Awaten n.prop. (his mouth/voice another one).

awà² = nà-awa = nawa his mouth = opening of s.th., hole. àlèawa (post mouth/opening) the curvature in the top of posts for the bearers to sit safely, -jám:

-nam (III) alèawa make such a curvature; buawa (water/river mouth) mouth of creek/river, the ridge of a house; Bulesomawa the mouth of the Bulesom River (Haenish Harbour); ilu suawà (his nose opening) his nostrils; nomawa (earth mouth) hole for planting s.th.; ñaawà opening of s.th.; talam gàawa gun barrel; tètacawa (his bowels opening) his anus, bottom; wìawa orifice of vagina.

awac imp.2pl. of -wàc: -wac (III). awac tonec go this way! awac tonec = oc kèsa the dry season.

àwàsàn (see à²) comp. (netbag wàsan) large, coarsely knitted, woven netbag used for carrying firewood, taro etc. (apparently no connection with wasàn fishing net).

àwatòp (see à³) comp. (watòp = s.th. in the middle, exceeding) his toe next to the big one (àtèña), his three middle toes. cf. àlatu.

àwem s.2pl. of àwà your mouth, voice(s). asa lawem sa kètu ageñà why do you shout so loudly? why do you make so much noise? why do you behave so noisily?

àwen s.163pl. of àwà our/their mouths, voices, language. awen- awen sëmoa they are still cher- tering; èsèac awen-awen sëmoa ma aëac tàò lasè malac they were still chattering when we arrived at their village; awèn èn, kètòm awèn = lau samob sèjàm wè me sèsòm bì all sang or talked at the same time; awèn gèjac Anòtò we/they call upon God; awen gèjac lau (nàc teq) we call s.o., wish s.o.'s presence; awen gèjac tau (mouth/voice hits itself) they promise upon oath, see àwà, -tòc (I) lemen; awen gèjam (our/their voice does, makes) we/they talk about s.o., mention s.o.'s name (it was taboo to utter the names of people especially if they happened to be fishing or hunting because it was believed to hamper their success); awem ènام en amboac segcen, en gëmoo
gwèc (saleñ) don't mention his name so often, he is fishing (hunting)! awèn Jabèm the Jabèm language (see biñ); awèn nabonda din of many voices; awèn naßoda kéṣa (their voices of it din/ noise came out) their voices are being heard/are audible, there is a confused din of many voices; awèntalò foreign, strange voices, difficult to understand, complicated language, various languages; biñ awèntalò the gift of tongues; -sòm (I) biñ awèntalò = awèn tokain-tokain speak in tongues (biñ awèn natalògà 1 Cor. 14:2); -è (II) awèn (drag voice) slur (when singing); -ègim; -ègim (IV) awèn speak with subdued voices; -jàc: -nac (III) awèn impere. taste, it tastes; gèn tau géjac awèn naJam the food tastes nice/is a titbit; -jàc: -nac awèn auç impere. biñ ñawapac gèjac aáèc awèn auç the bad news has left us speechless, has crushed us; -jâm: -nam (III) lau teñ awèn do s.th. on behalf of s.o. else, stand, act in s.o.'s stead/represent; en gèjam nac tau awa he did it on behalf of him, in his name/he represents him, speaks for him = in his place; -jâm: -nam (III) awèn su have a great longing for s.th./crave/long/yearn for s.o. or s.th., scream (with pain), wail, speak with regret/regretfully about s.o. or s.th.; eèm, jágac ajam awèn su lau.... oh, we speak regretfully about those people...; aë gajam aoç su ñoc àwè I long for my wife; aöm gójam awam su bóc (gwada) you long for meat; en gèjam awa su búc he craves for betelnuts; aáèc tajam awèn su gwada we long for game/meat/venison; aáèc ajam awèn su mo we have a longing for s.th. to eat; amac ajam awem su tenemi to tamemi you long for your parents; èsèaç sèjam awèn su taŋ they long for each other, they pity themselves; tajam awèn su néñ malac we long for our village, we are homesick (cf. kési-kési, e.g. taŋ gèjac taŋ kési-kési, -taŋ (I)); -jâm: -nam (III)... awèn su come to the aid/rescue of s.o., i.e. tanam lau teñ awèn su (when we hear them shout for help) let's go and rescue them! en gèjam nac tau awa su he ran to the man's rescue; -jâm: -nam (III) awèn toŋ keep quiet, let the others finish speaking first, wait for s.o. else to finish talking; -ò (II) awèn talk friendly to s.o.; jageo awa gebe... he talked friendly to him..., cf. -jò (II), -òc (II) awèn lift our voices, open our mouths, start speaking (see -òc awa/ awèn); dàóc awèn sa we open our mouth to speak; dàóc awèn toŋ we keep quiet, let the others finish speaking first; -puc (I) awèn(sùñ) sa speak with raised voices; sèsòm biñ sépuc awèn sagen they spoke with raised voices; -sè (-si) (I) awèn breathe.

awènsulu comp. see àwàsulu.

awènsùñ comp. see àwàsùñ (our/their mouths cavity) our, their mouths. -dagac: -ndagac (IV) awènsùñ catch s.th. in one's mouth; -gac: -ngac (II) awènsùñ open one's mouth wide; -jâm: -nam (III) awènsùñ àuc report, speak from man to man; -kapic (IV) awènsùñ close one's mouth; -nà: -ña (III) awènsùñ open one's mouth; awènsùñ gèòc ka tauñ they wrangled with each other, they are at strife with each other.

awènwàga comp. assistant. nàc gèjam/ènàm awènwàga counselor, advocate; èkèn amàçènm ènàm-awèmwàga teñ he will give, send you another counselor (John 14:16); ñè ètù èáàçèné ènàm-awènwàga he will be our advocate (I John 2:1).

àwè è a. woman, female, wife. awèèâ (àc pl.suf.) the women, oh women, females! (see laùò); awèèâ, kwalam géñ nip (women, the cockatoo's eat the coconuts); cf. -bò: -mbò (II); awèànò an old woman, cf. -ànò, àwè dawa his (female) cousin, i.e. A's wife's brother's son calls A's daughter nè àwè dawa, cf. dawa, nàc dawa (an endogamous cousin relationship, see also poac dawa, (ñà)dìnìlabu); awèdu (du̇=...
illegitimate) a girl born out of wedlock; awē gagwen (gagwen = fully grown, ripe) 1) an old, decrepit woman, well advanced in years; 2) ghost-flute, made of bamboo with 2 or 3 holes, blown during balôm festivals; awē gē nac (woman/wife draws man/husband) a man marries and moves to the village of his wife; awē gēc nac (woman flees/shuns man) = awē teq gēwī nē malac sīq gēja nacnē malac a woman leaves her village and lives at her husband's place (lau nānō sēnō nāwae ma sēlōc atom the leaders did not agree with such an arrangement); awē gēbac (cf. -bac deceased) the deceased woman, deceased one; awē gēbic tau ēndu the woman hung herself, committed suicide (reason: anger, insult, forced marriage etc.; was done with bark-cloth); awē gēbic an awkward/clumsy, stupid woman; awē gējac dec pāliq ma gēmac ēndu (woman hit blood foolishly and died completely) the woman died in child-birth; awēlagēc (see agēc, lagēc) two women or girls, both women; awēlagēc anaō (wife with co-wife) the two wives of same husband; awēlagēc nē boalu two women whose husbands are brothers; awēlagēc nac (woman with husband) married couple, husband and wife together (speaking of a particular couple); awēlu nac (woman + man) married couple(s) (speaking generally); awēlagēc gwađēō (the) two cousins (see awēlu); awē lai = laki (woman onion) an energetic/vigorous woman; awē laŋōme (woman face without = invisible) the woman has not been seen for some time; awē latu (woman) son the heir, successor (because of matrilinage, cf. nāgbēlatu); awē lu = luagēc two women; awēlu the two women, girls; awēlu gwađēō the two cousins; awēmē 1) poor woman! 2) many women; awēmā nāsec sēsēp salengeŋ sēja the whole lot of women dispersed into the woods; awē sāmucō (woman untouched = unknown, without connections to her) a foreign, unknown woman; awē sawa = awē takīŋ (woman empty, with-out) woman without husband, unmarried, deserted or widowed (awētuc), woman without children, spinster, cf. awētakīŋ; awē sēnōm (woman coconut oil, the oil used for dressing the hair of the sago – the marriageable girls) 1) young woman of the age between sago and her marriage; 2) a rather old spinster; awētakīŋ (somewhat similar to awē sawa) marriageable but unmarried girl, a young newly married woman that has not yet born children, generally: young girl, maid, virgin; awētakīŋē su kēkō (girl her breast stands) the virgin's breasts are getting round, fully developed; cf. lašulēwē, awē teq daōc-daōc nān... the woman whom we rejected, dismissed, sent away, spied on; awētēkwa (woman bone/bony) a brave, energetic, strong, vigorous woman; awē togōloēc (woman with family, little children) a woman with children, opp. awētaŋē, awētuc (woman lacking, without i.e. husband) widow (also: awē sawa); -jam: -nam (III) awē (sa) marry a woman; -wi (II) awē sīŋ leave, divorce a woman; eŋ gēwī nē awē sīŋ he left his wife, cf. -kac (I) ēkōc; -gōm: -ngōm (II) awē seduce a woman.

awē-awē s. 1. water-nymph/mermaid, water-sprites (said to rob children of their soul-matter and thus cause them to become rickety, awē-awē gējām ōpapē a water-sprite made the child sick/get sickly. 2. distorted, for instance, image as reflected by water. laŋōano amboac awē-awē balēlōmōŋa (talic laŋōano kētu dambē) our reflected faces look like those of water-sprites (we see our faces become distorted by the waves). 3. a nocturnal butterfly, the hawk-moth that lives at water courses and pools (they were supposed to be the embodiments of nixies; women should avoid them). (See Appendix 7.)

awē(ŋa) adv. outside (opp. (ŋa)lēlōm(ŋa) inside). aēac amoa awēgeŋ we(excl.) stayed outside; also: far out at sea,
away from the coast, the shore (to avoid the reefs); ôsə awê ônà go outside, get out! awênga out-of-doors/outside, out at sea; tašiŋ waŋ tamoawângage we shall row the boat/canoe staying way out at sea (cf. démôə̃ga, lèlə̀mâŋ); -tu (I) awê (become outside) appear, be born; sëkən âsënc tətu awê âŋga aëncëng nom they let them see the light of the world = be born on our soil.

B

B,b the bilabial voiced mute b stands at the beginning or at the end of syllables and in the middle of words: bala, baòb, jaba. Syllables or words beginning or ending with b always require the low-tone, as: bĩn, lābì, lòb. Hence no grave accent is needed to indicate the low-tone (cf. d, g). Jabêm b is never exploded, not even at the end of syllables or words. The lips remain closed: bob (cf. p). Low-toned verbal stems take the homorganic nasal m before b in the Imaginative: -bac: -mbac (II) v.n. capsize, -dabîŋ: -ndambîŋ (IV) v.a. approach, -bae: -mbaê (V) v.a. take into the open/the public.

ba s. 1. ornamental shrub with light yellow leaves and yellow flowers like the crest of a white cockatoo, planted in village squares. 2. coral tree (a) yellow leaves, (b) green leaves, (c) green leaves but yellow ribs. Coral trees lose their leaves and thus play an important role for the Jabem discerning the seasons of their year (cutting, burning, planting their gardens). The edible seeds may be used for making necklaces. 3. ball, bundle (cf. pom, labìba).

-ba: -mba (II) v.a. 1. look for s.th., search at random, seek everywhere (for instance, cattle that went astray), go all over a place in search for s.th. damba bôc we search for a pig that had gone bush; sëba ŋac genegêng (they look for man theft) they search for a thief; sëba ŋac ten they look for a stray person. 2. cut off the road, cut in front of s.o., cut the course of a boat/vehicle, cut off the path of a game.amba waŋ sauŋ tonenc ana acgom cut the course of the small canoe! (accompany it!). 3. put in one another, stick s.th. into another, place s.th. behind the other or on top of the other; damba abélôŋ we put one netbag inside another one; gaba gada I put a basket inside another one; ômba ŋapalè ŋa abélôŋ hang 2 or 3 netbags over the one in which the baby is sleeping to protect him against the sun! sëbô tual they put a folded bag/sack on top of another one; sëba üclêlôm démôe (they put pig net inside back) they put one net behind another one so that if the pig gets through the first one it may still be caught by the second; damba ùc wakuc ênéc ŋamu let's put the new net behind an old one! 4. (a) -ba: -mba  ölwi turn, change s.th., maintain the contrary, assert the opposite, call s.th. untrue, disagree, disobey (cf. -jô ŋac ten âwâsûŋ); âê kəsôm gebe sêmën tonenc, ma ônaŋ gocgo âsëânc təŋ sëba  ölwi, taŋ sëbe sêmëng atom I told them to come here, but they themselves changed the plans so that they didn't want to come; lau sësôm ma amac aba  ölwi elêmê the people said so, but you always disagreed, came up with s.th. else; (b) -ba: -mba bĩn  ölwi = -jám: -nam (III)...  ölwi (turn a language round) translate s.th. into another language, find new expressions for s.th.

baba adj. decorated. baba towaâ decorations with feathers, ornaments decorated with feathers; kêm baba (spear with feathers) a spear decorated with carvings, feathers and beads, with the yellow crest of a white cockatoo, for instance, attached to it, reminding of the yellow blossoms of the ba shrub, hence baba.

babac, ŋababac s. tail feathers. talec ŋababac the tail feathers of a fowl (App. 7); ka babac a tree, its trunk used as house
posts, when planted sprout like kalelonq.

-bac: -mbac (II) 1. v.m. be in great danger, have an accident with a canoe, be in distress on the sea, capsize/overturn, be headed for disaster, for a mishap, perish. ëéac dabac we are in distress, have a mishap/ an accident with a canoe, face ruin; ëéac dabacgac, oc tanaŋa we are lost; aôm gëbacgac you are in great danger, you are lost, there is no way out, you will perish, are doomed; cf. -tu (I) gwadagac, bóc gëbacgac the pig is lost, has been caught (i.e. fell into a pit, së); dabac tasëp gwcë the canoe capsized us into the sea, we had an accident with a canoe and fell into the sea; dambac we are in great danger/will have an accident/will perish; dambac tanajã the canoe will capsize us into the sea, we shall perish on the sea/will be lost/be in distress; dambac tasëp gwcë we shall be capsized into the sea, shall fall into the sea; dambac tauŋ su (we ourselves cause our mishap) we get ourselves into trouble, we are doomed, are being snared of our own accord (when, for instance, enemies surround us), the accident, mishap, trouble is our own fault; dabac tauŋ su tec tanem (we ourselves caused mishap thus we come) we come here because we had an accident/mishap, brought about by our own fault (for instance, after a fight started against superior enemies); ñac gëbac, -tu (I) ñac (lau) gëbac see ñac.

2. v.a. -bac: -mbac (= -pa) (I) dress, plane, smooth a board/log/trunk; ambac ka ñamògom nè chop, smooth that crooked log there! cf. -bug, -mac (III) chop, smooth s.th.; -bacnè: -mbacnè (II) ñmpera. (Ñag. only), cf. ñémacnè, gëbacnè adv.

bae s. 1. a cover of leaves on a pot. 2. a lining of leaves in a pot, leaves (mostly asi lauŋ) placed in a pot as a lining, covering the bottom of the pot before cooking taro etc. (also used are: mo ñalauŋ, kasambo-ṣambo, osic ñalauŋ), see -bôc: -mbôc (II) kulàbu, mo ñabaë a cover of leaves on a pot of taro (being cooked).

-bâë: -mbaë (V) v.a. bring s.o. into the open again after seclusion/take to the public. tambâë alûŋ (awëtuc) we bring a widower (widow) out into the open after their mourning period/bring them back to normal life after they had to observe the mourning rites and taboos; tambâë sâgu we take a marriageable girl from her seclusion after her first menstruation into the open to live with her people at the village.

Bajawa name of a magic stone ball.

Bajawam name of village, north west of Lögawen, near Sokanen.

balâ s. adv. in clusters. òmbala comp. a flotilla of canoes; -jâm: -nam (III) wàŋ bala (make canoes together) sail many boats together/in formation; see òmbala.

balâ s. betelnut-pepper, wild mustard (leaves, fruits and roots of the vine are chewed together with betelnut (buc)). balâ bôm (betelnut-pepper wild) a wild species of betelnut-pepper (not chewed); balâ ụcanò (betelnut-pepper pig-net true) pepper in thickets, hanging from trees like a pig-net (chewed); balâ udec = balâ ụdec (?) (pepper u = blood = red) a species with red stalks; balâ udec Kai pepper with rough leaves and stem; balâ udec kwalam same with light coloured leaves and stem; balâ uckilic species used to make an intoxicating drink (by the Tamol people); kîlicdawen (kîlic-torch) leaves like those of balâ uckilic; balâ ục solop another species with leaves rather wide apart (not chewed); balâlaunq comp. the leaves of the pepper vine; balâ ọdambë stem, trunk of pepper plant, a short piece of vine; balâ ọguba a pepper with scent (from Siassi);
-kóc (I) bala get betelnut-pepper, gather/pick the pepper leaves, cf. buc, ñop.

bala, bala tageŋ onom. (rent, tear one only) get away with one forceful jump (said of game breaking away). sæjac bóc lasē bala tageŋ no sooner had they traced down a pig when it broke forth and got away; cf. bèli-bala.

balac (?)= balac-balac clattering.

balalab = beleleb onom. the sound of ripping/slitting/tearing, slashing/tearing s.th. to pieces, e.g. vines of canoe bindings slashed up by heavy seas. cf. beleleb, kalac-balac, ñabalab.

balaní, ka balani 8. a tree with small leaves, growing close to the sea (its sap may cause severe inflammation of the eyes, cf. kakölép).

balan b. barricade, barrier, fence, enclosure, hedge, mark, sign indicating s.th. as prohibited. lau sesiŋ taŋ nêŋ balan lanipna the people, they quarrelled over the fences around their almond trees; -bec: -mbec (II) balan tie a frond etc. around a palm or fruit tree to show that it is private property or that it has been set aside for a specific purpose, cf. -balan: -mbalan (IV) reserve s.th. for own use, hands off! sebec balan nêŋ malac they fence in their village = -beŋ: -mben (II) balan nêŋ malac = -kic (I) balan make a fence of split palm fronds around a village; -guŋ: -ngun (II) balan, cf. -guŋ tun; -jac: -nac (III) balan make a barricade, an enclosure, fence in s.th.; tanac balan gêŋkain we fence in fruit trees; sæjac balan gamen aüc balôm to gamenwaga they made the place secure by barricades against spirits and ghosts; tumbiŋ kapoc gêjac balan tênaŋ gêsûŋâwa aüc the male hornbill closes up the opening of the cavern (tree-hole) in which the female hatches; -jam: -nam (III) balan ward off a spear thrown by an enemy = fight without a shield, unprotected = fenceless, cf. talaŋ.

-balan: -mbalan (IV) v.a. 1. two or more people carry s.th. on their shoulders (long object). tambalan âle, lêlôm we carry a post, timber. 2. two or more people carry/transport s.th. (heavy burden, cargo load) tied to a pole (ta) that rests on their shoulders. ʤapalâ sêbalan bóc the boys carry a pig (dead or alive, fore and hind legs tied together, hanging from the pole between legs); sêbalan katapa, nôm they carry a box (tied to a pole), earth/soil in a box on a pole. 3. make a fence/an enclosure around s.th., cf. -jàc: -nac balan. 4. tie a frond around a tree to keep thieves away, cf. moatj; -balan...aüc v.a. 1) rail in, make a fence around s.th./barricade/block up/enclose, tambalan gamen aüc (a) fence in a place, (b) tambalan sâçêdô aüc = tapô lao katam we barricade a house door, we tie up the door (doorway) of plaited palm fronds/tie sticks across the door thus showing that the owners were absent; nobody would ever have entered a house marked thus; 2) sêbalan intêna (aüc) they barricaded a path/blocked up the road/made a barrier across the road; 3) ʤe kêbalan tau aüc (a) he covered himself all over with decorations (boars' tusks etc.), (b) he excluded himself from his community/clan by his evil ways/malice, he makes himself impossible to get on with; 4) tambalan gêŋkain aüc we tie fronds (niplaŋ) to our fruit trees to declare their private property; done to keep thieves away (that custom was respected partly because of fear of magic thought to be connected with it, cf. balan).

balanda a. (for.) veranda (of European houses). See sâckapoa for Jâbém houses.

balâsôc a. carnivorous parrot (living in the mountains).
baleba a. small fish, dark coloured, tough skin with stripes on gills (qasaq).

balēb, qabalēb s. crust.
labalēb = labi qabalēb the crust on a singed ball of sago, the thick, jelly-like skin of singed sago balls; -delec -ndelec (IV) labi qabalēb pull the crust off a singed ball of sago (that crust is then eaten, the clean ball wrapped in leaves and stored for later use, cf. labi); -i (II) balēb beat the singed sago ball with leaves to remove the charred remnants from the jellied crust; takō labilaq ma dai nqagasi ēnaŋa we take sago leaves and beat ashes and soothe the crust.

balēm1 a. a species of palm tree (Nipa) similar to sago palm, with flat fruit similar that of pandanus, leaves used for roofing (becoming light-coloured by influence of weather).

balēm2 s. room, originally a small room, compartment attached to a house (now generally 'room'). balēmlēlōm = balēm qalēlōm (room inside) room in a house, cf. andulēlōm in the house.

balēm-balēm s./adv. matagasi kepē balēm-balēm (his eyes-lashes shut up room room) he shuts his eyes, twinkles (Prov. 16:30). cf. -sēnic (IV) mateŋ; qabalēm-balēm s. the diaphragm.

balimakic a. scattered pieces of a falling tree. Expl.: ka telu e nqagōdō kēmadi jakēsēp nasa wa ten, nqagōdō tonāq tec sēsam sebe balimakic a tree bounces when hitting the ground and part of it jerks flying some distance, that part is called balimakic. ka qabalimakic gējac en s.o. was hit by a branch of a falling tree thus flung back; expl.: Embe sēsap ka ten, tan kēkō ka taēsam qalēlōm, go ka tēu telu samucgeŋ ēna nordaŋa ma qalaka ēlōc ēpī ka nqagōdō ēmbalēq ēmu ēmēŋ ma ētap qamalac sa, go asōm Ka qabalimakic gējac en. When people fell a tree standing in the midst of many others and it falls in a northerly direction, its branches hit upon other trees and are flung back hitting s.o., we then say, He was hit (killed) by a bouncing piece of wood (cf. makic).

bali(ŋ)makic comp. said of people that slink off a dispute/steal away from wrangling.

baliŋ adj./adv. long, afar, far away. baliŋ-balīŋ very long distance, distant; baliŋgeŋ gēmēŋ he came from afar; āwā baliŋ he has a loud/long-reaching voice, cf. āwā; -tu (I) baliŋ (become far, long) get far; aēća tasēlēn tatu baliŋgac we have walked very far (too far) already; kētu baliŋ it has become long/distant/far/too far; akāin kētu baliŋ (su) his legs grew long (already) = he has grown up; akāin kētu baliŋ acóm, ma gējam kōm when he had grown up, he went to work, helped in the gardens etc.

-baliŋ: -mbaliŋ (IV) v.a. throw, throw s.th. with a swing, lay down/put down s.th. with a swing, throw away. -baliŋ bōctēkwa (lasa, lēsēć) throw a bone away (peelings, refuse); tambaliŋ dānqūq nac tēŋ (we throw we spear s.o.) we throw a spear at s.o. (with the intention to kill him); āwe kēbaliŋ gāom the woman puts/throws a cover of leaves onto a pot (with taro cooking in it); en kēbaliŋ lēma āndaŋ he was the first to throw his fishing line, cf. āndaŋ; en kēbaliŋ lēpoa he threw the rope (attached to the sail, to his mate in the boat); ēsēć sēbaliŋ lac they, the men, swing/put the sail onto the other side of the canoe (when cruising out at sea); qapalē kēbaliŋ nip napa the child threw the husk of a coconut away; sēbaliŋ ec to dabuq napa kēsa gweć they throw the husks of bamboo and millet (pit-pit) into the sea; -baliŋ senget throw far away; -baliŋ... sīŋ throw... away; -baliŋ gēn ten sīŋ throw s.th. away; en kēbaliŋ
nè obo langwa siŋ he threw his old cloth away; tambaliŋ jaćegęŋ we throw s.th. a long way (cf. -siŋ: -nsiŋ (II) balĩŋ).

balob s. a species of fern (dagī) (edible, tender, bitter). balob kētōm dagī ma lau seŋ nąkatōm 'balob' is like 'dagī' fern and its shoots are eaten by the people; balob sulu (fern broth) native medicine (sudorific, diaphoretic).

Balob n.propl. name of s.o., name of Teachers' Training College of Lutheran Church (ELC-PNC) at Lae-Ampo (built on forest ground where this kind of fern 'balob' used to grow).

balobo (?) nac tonąk kěkwē andu nąsiłęg balobo langwasēga ten nec that man built a very inferior house/he built it very slovenly.

balōm s. 1. the spirit of deceased persons, ghosts of the dead/departed spirits. nā balōm tonąk lau nānō tān gějam ma sēsām kěpi nąçamātē katuŋ the old people applied the name 'balōm' to the souls of dead persons. 2. Balōm n.prop., the dread spirit that was supposed to swallow and then vomit out the initiants (sagū) during circumcision rites (cf. Neuhauss, Neuguinea, vol. III, on 'Be-schniedung'). 3. balōm = kamaken bullroarer, the humming board, used to imitate the voices of the departed ones (see Appendix 7). -daiŋ: -ndaŋ (IV) balōm swing the bullroarers circling around; -jām: -nam (III) kamaken make a bullroarer; -nām: -nam (III) balōmāwa imitate a ghost voice with a bullroarer; ā ganam, aèc tān nam balōmāwa I/we imitate a spirit voice; balōm kētāŋ the bullroarer sounds. 4. balōm (tosēm) (spirit with cane) the men lined up for the gauntlet through which the initiants have to pass. 5. balōm tosēm (spirit with bamboo) the men with the bamboo rods onto which the bullroarers were tied. 6. balōm intėrj. expressing anger: confound it!

the deuce! s.th. has gone wrong again! (cf. Appendix 7).

balōm à (= ābēlōŋ) wāsəŋō a female spirit with large netbag (scarecrow for children, cf. Appendix 7). balōmāwa (ghost voice) the last groan/sigh of a dying person (also animal), death groan; -jām: -nam (III) balōmāwa (a) groan our last; (b) mutter hm-hm in a low, ghost-like voice; (c) voice of the balōm spirit as caused by the bullroarers, cf. balōm kamaken, balōm-balōm said to threaten unruly youngsters in order to make them obey commands/orders; wala balōm-balōm a mushroom (edible); balōm gēlc kāgbēm the balōm spirit vomits decomposed, rotten wood and the like which he was thought to have eaten. The interior of the spirit house was then cleaned for the 'sagū' to arrive; balōm gēć ja (spirit carries fire) "the spirit carried the fire away" - divination to find out the sorcerer that allegedly caused the death of s.o. (see Appendix 7); balōm gēsug mē (spirit shoves dream) the spirit speaks to s.o. through a dream; balōm kawi (ghost baler) wooden ghost mask with grotesque human face (the shape of the mask similar to 'kawi' for baling out bilgewater from canoe-trough); balōm kēm kwalam (ghost dog white) the "White-Dog-Ghost"; balōm kēsa tau ūkwi kētų nāmalac the spirit changed/transformed himself into a man; balōm kētāŋ (spirit cries) the spirit = the bullroarer sounds, i.e. the continuous buzzing, roaring noise caused by the swinging of many bullroarers, believed to be the spirit's dreadful voice of Balōm proper himself; balōm kētųn gamēŋ lāsē (spirit burns place forth) the spirit makes a place ablaze, the apparition of a spirit; Balōmkōc n.prop. name of a spirit; -jānda (IV) Balōmkōc chase the Balōmkōc; Balōm kułamaŋu (spirit wide open pot - as made at Laukanō) round-shaped spirit; Balōm kwalam spirits in the shape of white cockatoos; balōm lō = luluŋ (spirit his tooth) obsidian splinter (kekec, kekecmata), used for circumcision of 'sagū', cf.
the men who had to do the cutting, the circumcisors; 
Balom mala (ghost place) abode of a spirit, cf. mala, ai; balom masō (masō = kēsōm bin gā jōggeñ a spirit that talks by whistling only) spirit that
whistles; Balom Matabio (mata- his eye, bi - shell armring, -ō - female suf.) a female spirit with large eyes (scare-crow); Matabio òmōñī ònīg eŋ su Matabio, come and eat her/him! 
balommōkē (spirit headman) the leader of a balom festival; 
balom mōkēlaug (ghost hair) the rootstock of a betel palm protruding from the front gable end of a spirit house (balom ńakatu); balommōkēō (spirit head woman) the woman that had to clean up the balom house (lōm balom) and its surroundings so thoroughly that no traces of the slaughtered pigs would betray the fact that they had been eaten by the men themselves instead of the "spirit". She was the only woman who knew the secret behind the balom cult without being killed. She was succeeded by one of her daughters or a younger sister. Balom ńipkwalan (ghost coconut palm very high) the long coconut palm spirit; balom ńaawáwaŋ = kalopawa, mociq nāgēdōja (balom of it mouth) front entrance to the spirit house (?); balom ńakamasē (balom of it firewood), cf. kamasē, sam kētu balom ńakamasē the feasts connected with the Sam were regarded as a payment in return of the women's work done during that period, i.e. providing firewood (kamasē) for the feasts whereas the men alone consumed the pigs secretly; balom ńakatu (balom picture) the balom spirit house (the haus tambaran of the Sepiks); balom ńalaumata = lau ńanō, taŋ sejop to séjam gōlīṅ bin gā tau (a) the leading men of a balom festival, (b) the big bullroarers ?; balom ńaľēpoa (balom of it rope) the rope with which the spirit was said to have been fettered (see -dim balom = balom ńaľēpoa); balom ńatacko = ńatētacko (balom of it tip) the tapering end part of the spirit house, its tip (tail); balom ē 1) female spirit, 2) a species of cucumber, water melon (katim), balom pamagac (see pamagac); balom ńīg (spirit sword) the spirit of s.o. killed in battle/flight/var (long ago); balom solan ńatēna òmveq (ghost intestinal worm of it mother) may the spirit punish that ugly animal with its stomach full of worms! (said in anger when pigs used to destroy a garden repeatedly); -dim: -ndim (II) balom (ēngic) (chop balom apart) cut the rope, let the spirit loose; dēdim Balom ńaľēpoa ēngic ma oc ēlōp ēnam gamēn aucqeñ they cut the rope of the Balom in two and he is free to fly about everywhere (said to frighten women and children to hide in the bush during the time when the men feasted on the pigs offered to the Balom, see séc ēpoa); bēc dēndim balom ńa (day they chop the spirit for) the day setting the spirit free, i.e. the day on which the pigs allegedly offered to the spirit were distributed to sellers or slaughtered by the villagers; bēc tonaj ēsāc sebe sēnac sam bōc ēndēn taul. 
Naclen sēnī nēŋ sa ma malac ē senseg nēŋ ēndēn bēc tonangēn. They wanted to distribute the pigs amongst themselves. The visitors took theirs to their places and the villagers killed theirs on that very day. -ē (II) balom = -ē sagu (pull balom spirit or pull candidates/novices for circumcision) make arrangements and preparations for a balom or circumcision festival; -wē: -wē (III) balom -sa (I) malac (lead the spirits go village) guide, accompany the spirits to the village, e.g. after the fields had been planted and weeded for the first time the spirits of the ancestors were invited to join the people and march with them to the village and refresh themselves feeding on the soul-matter (the spiritual substance) of the feast prepared by the living ones.
(pigeon earthward) pigeon
living, nesting on the ground
(see matémo, mongôm).

bam s. croton shrub, leaves red
and yellow. bam sâlî (sâlî =
decorative shrub) a species of
croton (the upper part of its
leaves green speckled, its
stalks and fibres yellow, lower
part black speckled, fibres red
and stalks dark red); bam këpăc
croton leaves change
colours, the shrub grows new
shoots; matagasì bam (eyelashes
croton ?) he blinks, twinkles
with his eyes/winks to s.o.,
gives a sign (Prov. 6:13); -ê
(II) bam = -ê wama make peace
two between people = -ôc (II)
bam (carry/hold croton leaf)
beat/touch fighting men with
croton leaves to restore or pre-
serve peace (necessary during
pig-markets when frictions
arise, cf. sam); -gòlìn: -ǹgòlìn
(IV) bam lau confuse/disquiet/
disturb/trouble/upset s.o.; síg
kégòlìn bam Laukanô the war up-
set the Laukanô people; talam
to bomb kégòlìn bam èsèac guns
and bombs disturbed them,
brought hardship and consterna-
tion upon them.

-bam: -mbam (II) v.a. 1. toss
(be tossed) to and fro. gwèc
àdembom gèbam atèc the waves
of the sea tossed us about (cf.
Eph. 4:14). 2. sweep/wipe with
the hand, rub off/away. tasa
çà lemeç su we wipe s.th. away
with our hands, cf. -bûn.
3. quarrel about s.th.; see
kîsa.

bambam onom. the noise caused
by the quicker flapping of
wings just before a flying fox
(mocsaŋam) settles on a branch.
mocsaŋam ñamâgë géjac bambam
(flying fox wings beat bambam)
the flying fox flaps its wings
vigorously when settling on a
branch; cf. baŋ, magë, moc këkac
magë.

bambananic comp. a shell.

bambaŋ = baŋbaŋ, bambangëŋ =
baŋbangëŋ (see baŋ). aŋèc anam
gen bambangëŋ now keep to your
task! work hard!

bamoc, i bamoc s. fry (of fish;
enters the mouths of bigger
rivers at certain times of the
year, by the millions), small
fish. bamoc dambëgoloŋ a larger
species of fry (mostly south of
Finschhafen); bamoc ikep-ikep
smaller species of fry (of the
ikep fish, cf. kep); bamoc
kèdaguc sèlèng (fry follows
shoals) the fry move upstream
over shoals; bamoc kësô (fry
enters) the fry go into river
mouths; bamoc ǹgalësôb-ǹgalësôb
(fry of it balls) fry in compact
masses/lumps/swarms; bamoc topom-
topom (fry in heaps) fry in
segregated swarms; -kip (I) bamoc
(ǹà la) catch, scoop fry with
small fishing nets (la), see sam.

banac, banac-banac adj. begging,
flattering. biŋ banac beggary;
biŋ banac-banac (talk beggary,
flattery) pester a person about
s.th., want s.o. to give or sell
s.th. to us, keep begging for
s.th. continually, try to per-
suade s.o. to conform to our
wishes with all kinds of prom-
ises, cf. -banac, -teŋ (I).

-banac: -mbanac (IV) biŋ 1. tell
a lie that we haven't got s.th.
which s.o. keeps asking for,
refuse to give s.th. away.
2. beg until we finally get it,
force s.th. from s.o. 3. talk
around s.th. we had borrowed and
spoiled that we don't want to
confess. ã, ìmbanac biŋ amboac
sec, aôm gògômcac ah, don't try
to hide it any longer, you did
it! 4. feign flatteringly.
5. do, try to get s.th. cun-
ningly/deceitfully, cf. -teŋ (I).

bani s. shoal/school/swarm of
s.th. i bani teŋ a swarm of
fish; ibanô bani teŋ tè sèwè e
jàip langwâgen a school of tunas
pass along out at sea in large
numbers.

banic s. wasp, hornet. banic
àttëtëc (wasp netbag handle)
grey wasp (nest similar to that of
lèsëc - ant); banic bâckëpèc
(wasp pig dung) large, black
hornet (pig dung mixed with coco-
nut cream is the remedy against
its very painful sting); banic
lèloŋ (wasp gnat) a black hornet
similar to gnats; banicnom (wasp earth) wasp with black head and red rump; banic sèmòc (wasp orchid) wasp with yellow, red and black marks; banic wasila a reddish wasp; banic gèc ka galélòm (wasp lies tree of it inside) wasps are in hollow trees, have their nests in tree holes; banic kèpè aè (wasp shot me) a wasp stings me/has stung me; banic ŋàbo (wasp of it cloth) the nest of wasps or hornets; banic tolòli (wasp with body) a game (explained in Reader I, p. 78); -jàm: -nam (III) banic play the wasp game.

Banicnom n.prop. name of a village (Bugang River).

baniq adj. bent, crooked, spiral, helical, curved, cf. baninga.

-baniq; -mbaniq (IV) v.r. be bent, lie crooked, curled up, wind o.s. around s.th. kagà kèbaniq ka the tree-killer (strangler, ficus india) winds around a tree/strangles a tree; moac kèbaniq bòc the snake winds itself around a pig; tâneŋlaun kèbaniq tâneŋ we wear our extended lobes around our ears; -baniq baninga make a spring to widen the hole in our lobe; tâmbaniŋ tâneŋ(lauŋ) we put our widened lobe around the shell of our ear; tâmbaniŋ tâneŋ we lie close to = around the fireplace with our body bent (curled up) in order to warm ourselves; àwè to ŋàc (lauŋ to ŋàc) sèbaniŋ tâneŋ husband and wife (men and women) hold or hug each other in conjugal embrace/have sexual intercourse.

baninga s. a spring made from pandanus leaf to enlarge the hole pierced in the ear (lobe). tâŋga tobaninga (his ear with spring) he has a spring in his ear lobe; tâneŋ tobaninga we/they have pandanus leaf springs in the lobes of our/their ears; -wè: -wè (III) baninga have/wear a spring in our ear lobe; en gèwè baninga he has a spring in his ear, cf. baniŋ, -baniŋ.

banòc s. patch, repair. -jàc: -nàc (III) banòc mend, patch, refit, repair s.th., plaster (a sore), cf. -banòc (IV); -jàc: -nàc banòc àuc finish s.th., insert the key stone; tanàc banòc lèsiŋ (wán) we caulk (calk) the superstructure (the wash boards) of a canoe (the canoe itself)/we make it waterproof, cf. -pèŋ (IV) sib; aèac apiŋ andu e ajac banòc àuc we(excl.) put up the walls of the house, we finished fastening (nailing) the boards to the framework of the walls; aèac tâsò tùng e tajac banòc àuc we finished tying the last section of the fence, cf. -bènòc: -mbènòc.

-banòc: -mbanòc (IV) cf. -bènòc: -mbènòc.

bàŋ adv.prep. beside each other, beside s.th. Used in connection with the verbs of motion -jà: -na (III), -mèn: -mèn (III) and -wàc: -wàc (III), strictly correlated to the three persons, i.e. mènbaŋ aè beside me, wàcbaŋ aìm beside you, jàbaŋ (nàbaŋ) en beside him/her; en gènggò mèm= mènbaŋ aè (aèac) he sits/sat beside me/us; ɲàpaŋ kèkò wàcbaŋ aìm (aèac) the girl stands next to you(ag. or pl.); abèlòŋ ènèc nàbaŋ en (èsèac) the netbag shall lie close to her/him (them) (cf. pàŋ); en èwàc wàcbaŋ aìm he will go to you; ìkèn ènèc nàbaŋ (nàpaŋ) the girl put it down near the board (box)! ìkò nàbaŋ àlè stand at the post! ìna nàbaŋ en go close to him! ìgbòŋ nàbaŋ såñí sit near the wall!

bàŋbaŋ = bambaŋ adv. very close/near to s.th. or s.o. aèac ànsùŋ tâŋ wàcbanbaŋ aìm we are totally at your disposal, we shall lay down our lives for you; ja*, mèn-, na-, wàc- bàŋbaŋ... to be or do s.th. very close to...; sèlàc wàc jàbàŋbaŋ mèc they sailed (their boat) very close to the reef; tałeç luagèc nè jàbàŋbaŋ tâŋ the two hens there are very close beside each other.

bângle adv. close/near at hand, near by, next to. bângle
carry, have s.th. always with us; en gâlîn jakaîic bângên he put two pieces of burning wood closely together (to make the torch burn/light better); jatokêm bângên kâkô he stood with a spear within reach; -kôc (I) bângên hold near to... have always at hand; ôkôc bângên have it always at hand! have it at your disposal! takôc ki to bôjaŋ bângên (bângbângên) tamao kôm let's always have axes and knives with us in the gardens! -jâm; -nam (III) bângbângên do s.th. thoroughly; ônam gêŋ bângbângên = ônac masêgen finish him off/kill him! -mêgôm: -mêngôm (IV) bângên (grasp close) have with us, hold close to us; -nôŋ; -nôŋ (III) bângên carry/wear around the neck; sêônôŋ nêŋ gagêlôŋ bângên gêc bôndaŋ! they wear their decorations (jewellery, valuables) on their chests around the necks; -wî (II) bângên carry s.th. always with us in a netbag (abêlôŋ), cf. paŋ.

bângôma = bâŋ tagêŋ onom. = sâmucêgen, ńasawâ gêc atom with one blow, all at once, unexpectedly, directly, exactly, completely, immediately. ka gêjâc intêna âuc bâŋ tagêŋ the tree fell across the road and blocked it completely; pipî gêjâc têc en ôli âuc e bâŋ tagêŋ small sores cover his body entirely; sêgêlôŋ e bângôma they decorated it completely/all over.

bâŋ; -mbaŋ (II) v.a. envelope, wrap into a parcel. âwë gêbaŋbic the woman wraps young taro leaves in some other leaves; dambaŋ gêŋ teq na lê we wrap s.th. in lê leaves; dabâŋ i we wrapped up caught fish in leaves to take them home; sêbaŋ môêc they wrap up reddle; lâuo sêbaŋ polom the women pack taro bread in larger leaves for baking between preheated stones.

bângambaŋ = bângambaŋ s. "morion", large conch (diameter of oval base 30x20cm, 20cm high), the large conch. cf. dauc.

bâbô s. cover, lid. ku ńabaob (pot of it lid) the lid of a pot; lambe ńabaob lamp-shade; bâbô bâbô s.th. just about to close; mataanô bâbô-bâbô his eyes close, he is tired, he can't keep his eyes open, he is sleepy; bâbôgên (lid only) low (of roofs, rooms); âŋgôm andu bâbôgên âsêp âmêŋ = âŋgôm buâwâ âlê dambê build the house rather low = let the ridge of the roof rest on short posts!

-baob: -mbaob (IV) 1. v.a. (a) cover up s.th., protect by covering (against rain/sun), cover with a lid, prohibit s.o. to speak/to spread a rumour, nail down, nail a lid onto s.th. -baob... âuc cover s.th. with a lid, conceal s.th., hide, protect by covering up; -baob sê âuc cover up/conceal a pitfall; -baob âwêngûng cease to speak, silence s.o.; -baob ku (labi) put a cover/a lid on s.th., protect pots (sago packs); -baob lemen (cover up our hands) hint to avoid noise, beckon/signal, whisper to be cautious: silence! proceed cautiously/slowly; en kébaob ëma ââc he beckoned us, i.e. don't proceed! stay there! be quiet! cf. kajo, puc, -gasuŋ lemen; en kébaob mo she covered the pot of taro (on the fire) with leaves; ńapalêac, ambaob waba boys, cover up the luggage! (when inside a box); ambaob katapa = anac baob âuc nail it down the case! (cf. abôc,-mbôc âuc, -gambam: -ńgambam, -gadê: -ńgandê, -gêduc: -ńgenduc, -kôm, -kwa, uc -salê, -sâŋ: -ńsaŋ.) 2. v.n. bob down/duck/dodge, dive. mojaŋ kébaob the marsupial rat bobs down in the grass; -baob -ëc: -nêc (III) bob down/duck/bend down to hide, lie in wait; sêbaob sêc they duck (cf. talaŋ, -beŋ: -mbeŋ (II) kwalam).

bâu s. 1. land (in distinction to sea), beach, coast/shore, edge/brink (of sea), elevation, hill. gamên bâu, ńâbû (place of it elevation) hill, hilltop, knoll; bau gaboan (hill valley) hilly, mountainous; gamên bau gaboan a hilly landscape, uneven terrain; malacun bau gaboan the village square is uneven; bâuen,
baubaugen along, near the shore, close to the beach/land; -jac (II) bauge sail along the coast; talac wañ dajac bauge we sail along the coast; -jac: -nac (III) bau(bau)geñ walk, sail along close beside the beach, sail towards the shore; -sêlêg (IV) bauge walk along the beach; wañ kêsêlêg bauge the canoe sails near to/beside the shore. 2. shallow (water, opp. deep). bauge ondo walk along the beach; walk, the canoe sails near/beside the shore.

2. shallow (water, opp. deep). bauge ondo (land = shallow lies where?) where is it shallow?

-be: -mbe (II) v.a. R only in use, i.e. gabe, gobè, gebe, dabe-abe, abe, sebe. Seg I embe however has survived as a second conj.: if, in case, provided, see embe. 1. when followed by Im. -be stands for: (a) to want, will, desire, like, mean, think, intend. âe gabe jana I will go; âôm gobè owîñ aèac me do you want to/will you accompany us, go with us? dabe tana ondoc (we intend/will we go where?) where shall/will we go? âe aèac dabe tana ondoc tec tawac where do we really want to go, where are we going? eñ gebe êkên mô eñ he wants to give her taro; lauo sebe sênam kôm atom the women don't like/want to work (in the gardens); âe gabe âe jana I think I go; eñ gebe âôm ôna Laê he thinks you shall go to Laê/he wants you to go to Laê; (b) in order to. âwê téñ kësa gêmèn gebe êtà bu a woman came (from the village) in order to draw water (John 4:7); lauo sejoñ kagadê sebe seno gèn the women gathered driftwood in order to cook food (cf. gebe). 2. when followed by the R -be (gebe) stands for: because, since. ñapalè saug këtañ, gebe tama gëjac eñ the small boy cries because his father punished him; kêdôgwaga kêsôm eñ, gebe (en) gëngôñ ñâgen atom the teacher rebuked him because he didn't sit quietly; ësëac oc sënam ëe kësî, gebe ëe gajam ësëac sagac they will support me because I have helped them once already, cf. gebe.

bec s. hut, field hut, rough shelter, protecting roof of branches and leaves for temporary use only (a watch-hut in gardens, a roof over a canoe being made at the beach etc.). bec jakañ (hut shark jaw bone) a lean-to, tent, roof; bec obo (hut cloth) tent, tabernacle; bec balôma (hut Balôm for) = Balôm ñakatu (Balum spirit of it picture) the spirit house (see balôm); -buc: -mbuc (II) bec sa (pull tent up) take down a tent, move a tent =

cf. gëdôbeb = ñabebe = ñabau be angry with, pout; bebeb (bebeb), ñabebeb (a) smooth, even, uniform, similar, equal. õnsêmûng gamentekwá ñabebebeñ ñop chop the timber off smoothly! (b) straight as a dart, bolt, upright, ascending or descending (i.e. river-banks, cliffs, rocks, walls). lôc ñagêdô bebeb some mountains are steep.

bec tagen onom. break with one crack, chop through s.th. with one blow, tear s.th. asunder with one rip. eñ gëjac kalatu gëgic bec tagen he cut the small tree with one blow; ñac tau këtak obo gëgic bec tagen the man tore the cloth in two with one rip; -pôñ (I) bec tagen break s.th. with one crack (cf. pep, pep-Tagen).

bebec (becbec see bec) huts, tents. -jâc: -nac (III) = -môa: -môa (III) bebec (a) dwell/live in huts/tents, wander about, have no fixed dwelling/no real home, roam; (b) keep circling under a canoe, ready to snatch a tuna off the hands of an angler. embe sêjac ibano ma jak wa oc ënac bebec ëmôa è... when they catch tunas (with fishing hooks) the sharks keep circling under the canoes until... (s.o. is about to pull a tuna into the canoe trough, the shark then will snap off the fish together with the man's arm - occurred quite often); (c) a hollowed out coral rock protruding over the deep sea. gëjac bebec kësa majañ gëja nañ it protrudes over the depth (makes a "hut" above the deep water).

bebe adj. quiet, silent, taciturn.
move to another place; -ê (II)
bec = -jâm: -nam (III) bec, -kwê
(I) bec build/erect/make a hut;
-gic: -gig c (II) bec fasten = tie the roof onto a hut.

-bec: -mbec (II) v.a. bind
s.th. at its top, tie a plant
onto a pole/stake/trellis, bind
s.th. together, bind s.th. to
the head, wear on the head/
around the head (like a turban).
-bec alê tamîq waq (bind a post
close to the boat) transport a
heavy post (of iron wood kabôëng)
by tying it, alongside, to a
-canoe; -bec bông (bind the pur-
line) bind the cross-bars to
the rafters; gebec bông it ob-
escures, it is overcast, e.g.
with strata of smoke; Adseranëg
jadauq jagebèc bông gèjac
Morobeneq gamëng strata of smoke
caused by the Adserans burning
their kuna i-plains obscure the
Morobe region; gebec bông gèsac
aëac nû stratas of clouds
(smoke) stand above us; -bec
gamèntèkwà bind/tie timber to-
gether (building a house); -bec
tà (bind wood, yoke) float logs
(see waq); bôc gebèc ka gèsac
tèbëla the ox wears a yoke =
has a yoke tied to his forehead;
eq gebèc ka gèbôc (he binds
sticks crosswise) he binds
sticks together, makes a trell-
is; -bec kwàmbông bind/make a
raft (in order to cross a
river); -bec nàngènçèng bind a
string of dogs' teeth to the
(fo)head, wear a band of dogs' teeth;
lau langwa sebèc nàngènçèng
the ancestors wore head-bands
with dogs' teeth; -bec obo
(bind bark-cloth around the
head) bind a cloth on the head
as a turban; alûq tønaq gebèc
obo the widower wears a cloth
around his head (as a sign of
mourning, see abèc); -bec opac
bind sugar cane (të) to a stake;
amac ambec opac bind the sugar
cane onto poles/sticks! = -bec
të, -bec sîq parry swords; Laà
to Labôc sebec sîq kêtø tønç Læ
and Labo men were firm (masters)
in parrying sword blows; -bec...
tønç bind s.th. fast to...;
ûmbèc gëng téng tønç (we tie s.th.
fast) we tie s.th. to s.th.
else; dambec ka tønç we bind wood
together; ombèc kalatu tønç tie
the little tree to a pole/stake!
-bec wàlaq (bind line, rov) bind
sticks together on each side of
the road to form a lane/make a
trellis; dambec wàlaq òwë we bind
sugar cane to a rov of sticks
(trellis); -bec wal l 1) draw a
line with reddele across s.o.'s
forehead; 2) hit s.o. across the
forehead; -bec waq (bind boat
like raft) float a log intended
to become a canoe trough to a
place where the work can be done
(even across the sea to Tami Is.),
see -bec ka.

becbec see bebec, bec s. hut.
-jâc: -nàc (III) bebec (= bebec);
jakwa oc ènàc bebec ëmòwa waqlabu
the shark circles under the
canoes, cf. bebec; expl.: sèjam
dôq waq képi bec, tec jakwa
gëmoa bec tau ñalëlôm the canoes
are here compared with huts
(tents), 'the shark stays inside
the hut'.

beleb, beleb-beleb = oleb-oleb
(belebeleb) adv. quickly moving
to and fro, whirling, oscillat-
ing, vibrating. àwàsûq beleb-
beleb he talks much; ñabèlep
daring, talkative; en gëgëm gën
belep-belepèng she does things
hastily, slovenly; en gëgëm gën
ñabèlep (he does things daringly)
he is a daredevil/a go-ahead
fellow; en këmô bîng ñabèlep (he
talks talk vibrating) he talks
very much/all the time, is very
talkative (said of old people),
(ëq kësmô bîng ñasesep same, said
of children).

belec, belec-belec adv. 1. loose,
relaxed, slack, not firm, dis-
orderly, tied loosely. en belec-
belec gëdëng laumëlë atom (he did
not want to be with the men of
wisdom) he did not want to be
wise (Prov. 15:12b); -gôm: -ngôm
(II) belec-belec tie s.th.
loosely onto or around a tree;
-kên (I) belec-belec = -lêwaq
(IV) loosen/relax/slacken off,
observe less strictly; sêkên sagu
belec-belec jasësa tenêng to
tameñ ñagâla këtiam they then
nored the circumcision can-
didates less strictly, they allowed
them to be with their parents
again. 2. shy, timid (of animals that seldom get close to humans). a, o m to m b e le c -be le c am b o ac tec en c e g ő mő nő n g ő , if you (wild pig) would only get close enough to me (to be speared)!

-b e lec: -mbelec (IV) v.n.impers. become detached/loose, hang or fall down, glide/slide down (from its position). kata pa kebe lec the board gets loose and falls (from the wall); lěsīŋ kebe lec a wash-board of the canoe superstructure got loose; obo e mbe lec the loincloth will be getting loose; něm obo kebe lec, ō mENTS ā šīt iām y our cloth is loose, rebind it properly!

beleleb onom. (see beleb) sounds of ripping s.th., cutting, splitting, tearing, ripped open/slashed/slit/torn up/torn in pieces, asunder. cf. kalac. bělěm kě kaq ńoc obo bele leb gěja (nail to re y my cloth tole be it went) the n ail slit my cloth asunder (with beleleb noise); poclō gějač ēně ābělōŋ ěnawā gěngīc beleleb the (heavy load of) pebbles slashed the opening of her netbag with beleleb noise (said also of sharks snapping s.th. off, or of vines snapping in two) cf. beleb; uc kěsu kētuc kalaun lasě bele leb gěja a breadfruit dropped through the leaves underneath thus causing the peculiar beleleb noise.

bele 1 (bolo), ńabelo s. landmark, line of demarcation/ boundary. lau ōněgā něng saleț ńabelo měngēdēŋ tōnc the boundary of the forest of those people reaches up to here; -jac: -nac (III) belo mark/indicate limits; lau sęja c belo kōm (wakuc) the people mark the area of their (new) garden (i.e. how far to fell the trees of the primeval forest) (cf. ńa-kakaįń, kakaįńtėna, bōŋ, tōć).

bele 2 , belo-belo s. a species of river crayfish. See adj. ńabelo-belo dangling, various things hanging dangling, i.e. tassels, hanging knots, tufts.

bele 3 = ńabelo-belo s. tassel.

bem, bembem, bem-bem s. pole, instrument for heaving/lifting s.th., lever (?). See ńoŋ, logmakic.

ben 1 s. death magic, black magic, sorcery. cf. sōlōŋ, sōlōŋ tamać ēnđuŋa (magic we die of) deadly magic (see Appendix 7); -pac (I) ben, -pac lau (roast magic, people) bewitch people, cause people to die of magic; -sē: -nsē (II) ben teach s.o. the art of magic; -su (I) ben make/use magic on s.o.; ńq kęsu ben (he takes magic out, i.e. of a bag talu or a bowl sću), he enchants/bewitches/makes magic (but cf. ben 2); bęnōękē oomp. (magic head = rootstock) magic origin, the originator/causer of death by magic, magician; sęć tıěŋ gebe tētāp bęnōękē sa they ask the oracle to reveal the magician (see Appendix 7), cf. jaēmōkē, kmımōkē; ńa cebe (man magic) magician, sorcerer (= mectomaŋ, ńac-kęsu-benwaga); ńa cebe gen ben the magician eats plants necessary for effectual magic.

ben 2 s. bait (for catching fish), decoy. i gęnc ben ńanō (fish bites bait truly) the fish take the bait well; -pō (I) ben put the bait onto the hook; ńq kępō ben kāsēp ēŋ he puts the bait onto the hook; tapō ben ēsēp īŋ dansō tōŋ ńąjaŋa ēsa ma tāmbaliŋ ēnā la t's fasten the bait to the hooks and throw them out! -su (I) ben catch/ladle small fish for use as bait (ladle with lā net), cf. lētōm.

-ben 1: -mbeŋ (II) v. l. v.a. cut, peel (with a pearl-shell joc instead of a knife), cut s.th. by turning it over the edge of a knife, separate by cuts, crush/squeeze off. dambeŋ bic (we cut young taro leaves) we prepare leaves for cooking, clean/wash vegetables, cf. bic; -bęŋ bō tattoo, see 2; ńq ēbęŋ ēc he cuts a bamboo cane in two; agęć sebeŋ jabo gęngic the two of them cut the pigs' tusks that had been tied together apart again; ńapalē sebeŋ o the boy
cuts a vine by circumcising with a knife; ḋaŋpâlô ḍebeŋ mo, mboâ the girl cuts the tops off taro tubers with a pearl shell (joc) (holding it and cutting away from body). 2. -beŋ bô v.a. tattoo. ḍabâ bô ḋa keke we tattoo s.o. using chips of obsidian making the shallow cuts, or cut with a splinter of glass, cf. -jâc: -nâc (III) bô, -pac (I) òlîn.

-bèn2: -mbeŋ (II) v.m. fall (from above), fall down (to the ground); fig.: fall morally, fall, lapse. eŋ ḡebeŋ he fell (to the ground), he lapsed, fell morally (= ḡejeć tou āndû), he stumbled; wâŋ ḡebeŋ = ġênê the canoe sinks; v.a. capsize s.th., incline s.th., tilt s.th. downward, bend over; -beŋ... su (a) bend to one side, fall over; ac sebeŋ katapa su they tilt the board/lay it down; ambeŋ katapa su ḍešâp ġènâc acgôm lay/put the board down! dambeŋ su we fall over; -beŋ ġeŋ têŋ su capsize s.th., e.g. a watertank (in order to completely empty it); ambeŋ bukâm su capsize the watertank! (b) sit bent toward one side, sit crooked/sit at a slant, be overcome by sleep, fall asleep while sitting; dambeŋ su sitting we fall asleep; eŋ ġeqônôn ġebeŋ sugên he sits crooked/at a slant (cf. ġeqônôn tajâgeŋ, tasapûgeŋ we sit on the edge/the corner of s.th.) lau seqônô or bèc ġeġôm ġešâc sebeŋ su they sat there until they fell asleep; (c) v.m. katapâ kêkô ġebeŋ sugên the board stands at a slant (gdô, kêpâc); -beŋ kwalâm (bend sideways white cockpitoo): 1) a certain dance, e.g. dancing with cockpitoo headdress (crest), moving in bent positions in 8-shaped spiral curves (serpentines) in order to show forth the decorations and the elegant movements of the bodies (cf. oc ġebeŋ kwalâm the sun sets); 2) turn aside, evade, dodge a blow, ombeŋ = omâm kwalâm atom; ġeqôn solop ma òlic ġeŋ tay don't turn your head aside, sit straight and look at it! cf. -bèc (II) sîŋ parry a sword blow.

bè, ḡâbê s. 1. crest, comb of birds. tâlec ḡâbê the comb of fowl; tâlec kapooq ḡâbê kapôq the cock/rooster has a big comb; nip ġâbê the crest of a peeled coconut (left as a grip).

2. adj. low. kômbê a garden in the plain, closer to the village, planted as early as possible, opp. kômôlc (field hill) the more distant gardens (main-gardens) on the hills.

bèbè adv. below, at the bottom, downstairs, on the ground, at the foot of a hill. ġôkn ānêc bèbè take it down, put it down! ġôkôc āsâp bèbè ānâ take it down (from the house) to the yard! otôc ānêc bèbè acgôm ma akôc put it down on the ground before we take it! ġôsâp bèbè ānâa go down (from the house)!

bèbèc see bêc.

bèbèc s./adv. morning; bèbècgeŋ adv. in the morning, the next, the following day. bèbèc ânôgeŋ = ělênc bèbèc early (tomorrow) morning; bèbèc ânôgeŋ go tâsêlêŋ early in the morning we shall go/start; bèbèc go jana I shall/will go in the morning, depart tomorrow; janêc e bèbèçjam go jana I will stay another night and depart tomorrow, good weather providing; bèbèc kânûgeŋ (morning dark only) early tomorrow morning, before sunrise; bèbèc taem ānâm ġeŋ têŋ atom (morning do think s.th. else not) don't think of/intend anything (else) for tomorrow (before you hear from me); bèbèc tÔneŋ (morning this) this morning; ělênc bèbèc tomorrow morning (cf. ḡaâbèc, ělênc, gelen, ḡaœlên, ḡâgeleŋ).

bèbèc tÔneŋ = ělênc bèbèc this morning. Also (?): tomorrow morning (Sêboaco p. 239).

bèc1 s. sleep. bèc ġeġôm aê (sleep makes me) I am sleepy, drowsy; bèc ġejo aê (sleep affects me, cf. ġejo aê) I long for sleep/need sleep/want to sleep, I am sleepy; bèc ġeŋ melôcô (sleep s.th. befouling, deluding) sleep makes powerless,
lets people forget themselves, allows the enemies to overpower a village easily (as a rule attacks were carried out just before daybreak when all people were fast asleep); bèc gề gàna sleep is s.th. strengthening, invigorating; bèc jabo (sleep pig's tusks) sleep round like pig's tusks, a continuous deep sleep; expl.: amboac jabo kèsèlèn e kèsò ɡamòkè (like a pig's tusks goes/grows until its tip enters its root, e.g. forms a complete circle/ring) a continuous sound sleep all night long without once gaining consciousness; gèn bèc jabo, sèc e sîng kèsa, sèjac èsèac ɡamèlocgaen = sèwa ɡésèac âuc (thing sleep pig's tusks, they lay asleep until sword/war came out, they slew them recklessly) they lay soundly asleep (forgetting themselves) until war broke out = they had been surrounded and attacked (in the early morning) and recklessly slain (killed, speared); bèc gège mè a (gêjô aû) I am sleepy; bèc kékac aû sa (sleep pulls me high) I am very sleepy; gèjam bèc ɡalèmagon (cf. lêlê) he is a very dull, lazy fellow; ɡac-bèc-ðébuboa sec a night-cap, a sleepy-head; ac sèc bèc è (ðînìg to katûn) dedec taun (they sleep until they = body and soul separate) they sleep intensely deep; -éc: -néc (III) (nê) bèc sleep, fall asleep, slumber; tanèc bèc dangoŋen we sleep in a sitting position; tanèc bèc dau mèlabu we sleep with half the mat folded over us; tanèc bèc dâwîn taun we sleep with each other; tanèc bèc débuboa we sleep until late in the morning; tanèc (bèc) e ënà luwang we sleep until midnight; tanèc bèc ënìg-lìngeng we sleep deeply, oversleep; tanèc bèc ësìŋ-òsìngeng we sleep lightly/ restlessly; tanèc-taèc bèc su we are asleep; tanèc bèc su e ëlenng we sleep until morning; tanèc bèc taliŋ taun sìŋ (we sleep we forget ourselves) we sleep deeply, oversleep; tanèc bèc tanac tuluc our heads drop in sleep; tanèc bèc tanèc we lie down to sleep but stay awake; sèc bèc sèc they lay awake; tanèc bèc tanam kauc taun (we sleep we are not aware of ourselves) we sleep like a log; tanèc sic we sleep with our head on our arm or elbow/sleep with an empty stomach/hungry; tanèc taka jageñ we sleep with our feet near the fire; tanèc tapeñ tékègen we sleep on our side; tanèc tasó dandec we sleep on our back; tanèc tapat labòcgeñ we sleep on our stomach; tanèc têngen we sleep for a long time; tanèc tołuc (lie with cold) we sleep without a fire.

bèc² s. night, day. ɡabéc ñèg (of it sleep one = one night) one day, another day, at another time, a night; bèc ñèg (gèc) kèsì (sleep/night/day one eats apart, cf. -gic) there is/was one day in between, excepting one day; bèc këtu ñàni (days become dense) = bèc gwalèkìñ (taësm) (days many) many days, some time ago already, after a number of days; bèc këtu ñàni su, ëndèn ondoc ma ëmèn many days have gone already, when will he finally arrive? bèc kèsèp salèn ma (ña)bèc këtu ñàni (pig went bush and days became dense already) the pig grew wild some time ago already; -moatìñ (IV) bèc (knot days/nights) set a date by making knots in a vine corresponding with the number of days or nights after which the meeting is to take place (cf. -moatìñ); ɡabéc mangì masa (of it night noth none) = bèc ñèg ñasawa masa (sleep one interval none) every day/daily, day in - day out; ën kèsèlèn gëdèn awë ɡabèc mangì masa daily did he go to that woman/did he visit her; bèc ñagèdò (days of it some) some days, some times, now and again; bèc to gelèn = kêtöm bèc to gelèn (gèbèc to gelèn) (night and morning) day and night, day in - day out; gabèc totonèc (of it sleep and/with this) this appointed day, a certain/specific day.

-bèc: -mbèc (II) impers.v.n., 3sg. only, cf. gèbèc, èmbèc (mostly in connection with -dèg: -ndèg (II)). ëndèn èmbèc during/
bêja s. a fibrous shrub the bast of which is used for weaving netbags, cf. à² (its fruits are similar to aïn). bêlôŋ bêja netbag made from bêja fibres.

bêla s. béla-bêla, ʂabêla 1. the arms of the octopus (kulíc). 2. tufts. ʂabêla-bêla tufts, i.e. strings hanging down; jocbêla (joc ʂabêla) (armband with tufts) a woven armband with long strings on it as ornaments, cf. belo²,³. bêlabi s. sea-cucumber, sea-slug, trepeng. ka bêlabi a tree; bêlabi dec, bêlabi kwalam trees with red resp. white sap.

bêlæ s. a star (see loŋkea).

bêlamuc comp. small "harbour" canoe for use in calm waters only (made from trunks or from troughs of discarded canoes, with outrigger but without washboards (sideboards) and platform). bêlamuc gênê the harbour canoe sank; bêlamuc moasa (canoe fragment) broken/rotten/spoiled harbour canoe, cf. waŋ.

bêlaŋ, bêlaŋ-bêlaŋ adj. scraped off, scratched, torn (of skin), pushed back, puckered. ʂaholic bêlaŋ-bêlaŋ the skin has puckered; bêlaŋ-bêlaŋ ñud. bêlaŋ tagen onom., cf. bêlib tagen = sep tagen, weŋ tagen all at once, in this moment, momentarily, just now (= galoc tonec), with one jerk; bêlaŋ tagen gêjaŋ a moment he had gone, it was gone/had disappeared; aæac amoa tonec ma galoc bêlaŋ tagen gêja he left the moment we arrived; bêlaŋ tagen en gêja ma aôm gômôŋ you came the moment he left; bêlaŋ tagen malamé it was gone in a moment/at once, was vanished; găngôŋ e galic bêlaŋ tagen gêja whilst I was sitting here he had suddenly gone; gêmaj tau ñkwì bêlaŋ tagen gêja he left us rather hurriedly; jabêlaŋ (R), nabêlaŋ (Im.), -jâm: -nam (III) nabêlaŋ - (nabêlaŋ) disregard, disrespect, reject, pay no heed to s.o. or s.th., neglect, slight; tanam lau teŋ nèŋ biŋ nabêlaŋ-nabêlaŋ we reject s.o.'s teaching, silence s.o. (cf. Prov. 1:8).

bêlè, bèlè-bêlè adj. wrinkled, shrivelled. laŋöâno bêlè-bêlè his face is wrinkled, he makes a wry face (because of anger, grief, pain or hunger).

-bêlè: -mbêlè (IV) v.a. & n. wrinkle one's face. tambêlè we wrinkle our faces; këbêlè s.th. is wrinkled, en këbêlè he "wrinkled", he got weak, he is feeble; këbêlè aô s.o. 's death made me wrinkle/made me weak (because of mourning); laŋöâno këbêlè his face is wrinkled (anger, pain, hunger), he makes a face, looks angry/ill-tempered/sourly, cf. mêlîŋ-mêlîŋ; o qalaŋ këbêlè the vine leaf shrivelled/withered; dândîm o âŋlc e êmbêlè we chop a vine in two to make it wither.

bêlèc, ʂâblêc s. 1. jubilation. ʂâblêc képi = këtaŋ-këtaŋ the sound of jubilation; tobëlcêgeŋ with shouts of joy (when returning from a successful hunt). 2. drumming with spread fingers (whole hands) against a board, for instance the sideboards of a canoe, when returning after the first successful cruise/catch. -ôc (II) bèlc = -jâm: -nam lasê cry out in joy, cheer, utter shouts of happiness, cf. ña-lasê; lasê këtaŋ the cry of joy rings out/sounds; dâoc bêlc lau we beat the sideboards of a new canoe when returning from first successful fishing. 3. the sound of quarrelling, strife (see sam). bêlc képi, bèlc këtaŋ there are sounds of quarrelling; lau bèlc (people fight) experienced fighters; nèŋ lautuc masi, têtèc kém ʂaômêgeŋ (lausîŋ kwalam langwa sègòm amboac tonãŋ) they didn't use shields, they evaded the spear thrusts without any
protection (experienced fighters used to do so); -løː; -lo (III)
laú bèlèc throw spears at each other at some distance (a more
or less harmless kind of
fighting without an intention to
kill), cf. -pélè (IV).

-bèlèc: -mbèlèc (IV) v.n. drum
with spread, with bent or stiff
fingers. tambèlèc gamèg, katapa
(we beat a place/boards) we
cause noise by beating boards
with stiff fingers/w ith the
balls of our thumbs; tambèlèc
laútuc we drum on our shields;
eq kébélèc lautuc he beats the
shield with a cane; ésèac
sébélèc lèsiŋ they beat/drum/
pound with both hands on the
sideboards (washboards) of a new
 canoe, cf. kawi; ńacwaga sébélèc
masac the men beat on the floor
because of excitement or of joy,
i.e. when they see tūna "boil­
ing" (ibano keletoc) out at sea;
tambèlèc wàŋ we drum on a canoe
(when approaching the shore
after successful fishing trip)
(cf. -gèlec: -ŋgelec (IV) drum
on s.th. with relaxed fingers).

bèlèkam s. a species of sugar-
cane, see tè bèlèkam.

bèlèlèb = bèlèlib onom. slipp­ing,
sliding, move on slippery
surface. moac bèlèlèb géja the
snake slips away, went like a
shot, cf. bèlèb; -jác; -ńac
(III) bèlèlèb slip/glide off
(of knives/shopping s.th.);
-ka (I) bèlèlèb (= bèlèb tagen)
slip, loose one's footing (cf.
selelæ, sololæ, sólólól); bóc
géjác (= gélìn) wàndob tec
gajam (galô) bèlèlib ma gèc
jaja the pig had wallowed in the
dirt so that I couldn't hold it
and it escaped (eluded me); gèc
eq bèlèlib tagen it escaped him
with one sudden slip.

bèlèm s. (for.) nail, wire,
crowbar, single-headed fishing
spear. bèlèm gen obo gèngic
(nail it ate cloth in two) the
nail tore the cloth; bèlèm kèsá
ńakwé gèngic the wire tore the
dress; bèlèm ńacèc (spear of it
bamboo shaft) the bamboo shaft
of the fishing spear (sao);
bèlèm ńakaŋ the shaft of the
single-headed fishing spear;
bèlèm gálaguc the head of the
nail, blunt end of a pointed
wire (spear); bèlèm ńama the
point of a nail; bèlèm ńamata
jakelegæŋ the point of a nail
sticks out; bèlèm ńamata jakelegæŋ
the point protrudes; bèlèm ńasec
ńasec small nails, tacks; bèlèm
soa-sao fishing-spear with sev­
eral heads of pointed wire;
bèlèm sicsic thin wire (for ty­ing);
bèlèm tötèkwa barbed wire;
bèlèm totíc a ring/roll of wire;
bèlèmtnéna comp. (nail mother) an
inquisitive person, s.o. search­ing
all over/looking for s.th.
everywhere, fumbling around,
getting things mixed up/caus­ing
confusion/pell-mell, cf. -bèlèm:
- mbèlèm 2.; -jác; -ńac (III)
bèlèm (hit nail) nail, drive a
nail; tanac bèlèm palalap drive
a nail until it comes out the
other side; tanac bèlèm talènsù
tòngèŋ èna drive a nail right
in.

-bèlèm: -mbèlèm (IV) v.a.
1. hollow out cautiously, ex­
cavate s.th. carefully, take out
of s.th. with care. ńac tonáŋ
kébélèm wàŋ that man hollows out
a canoe trough. 2. search
through s.th., search a bag, a
box or s.th. for s.th. missing.
tambèlèm andu (atall, gada, talu)
we search through a house
(purse/basket/bag) for s.th.; eq
kébélèm buc, jabo he is searching
for a betelnut/a board's tusk,
in a pouch/pocket; kébélèm deŋ
he searches on a shelf to see if
there is any food there; ōmbèlèm
nip examine/probe/try a coconut
by knocking at it with a finger
to find out how far the flesh in
it has developed, i.e. if it is
ripe or not! tambèlèm tàng we
examine each other, enquire
about a matter amongst ourselves.

bèlì-balab adv. fall down, tumble
to the ground (speared or struck,
said of s.o. or s.th. powerful,
strong). gada eq sa bèlì-balab
kèsép jagèc I speared (struck)
him, overthrew him, sending him
tumbling to the ground.

bèlib, bèlib-bèlibgen onom.
slippery, slipping away, sliding, disappearing suddenly, unexpectedly, escaping from...

bélj, bélj-bélj see biliŋ.

bém a. trace, track in grass, kunai, grassy plots, foliage on the ground. -wê: -wê (III) bêm leave/make a track in (wet) grass; lau sêwê bêm wakuc the people left fresh tracks (in the grass); nac ten géwê bêm géja the man made a track (for the others to follow), cf. ngño, natéño, natôn, waña.

bêna a. a tree (fruit: black beans in red husks, eaten when still unripe). bêna bôm wild bêna; bêna (ŋa)katôm shoots, sprouts of bêna.

bénic a. 1. short piece of string/rope for carrying s.th. on a stick. ñc ñabénic (pig net of it handle) the handle tied to the pig net for carrying it (hung to a stick/pem or pole/ta). 2. ñabénic = kamoc kësa né bolec he has sores at his anus. têtac bénic he has excrement on his anus (nusea.); -pô (I). . . ñabénic su give up s.o., give vent to s.th.; Anôtô képô en ñabénic su gëdêng nê nacjo atom God did not give him up to his enemies (Psalm 41:2).

bénoc, ñabénoc a. the mend, botch, patch, a mended spot, repair. cf. ña-banôc a repair; (ŋa)gënic langwa tec ñabénoc tec gec (the old tear or it repair here it lies) here is the patch on the old hole/tear.

-bénoc: -mbénoc (IV) = -banôc v.a. mend s.th., patch, repair, refit s.th., darn, glue up, plaster up, stop up. tambénoc à (wasan, ñc) gënic we mend/repair a torn netbag (fishing net, pig net); àwê kébénoc abëlôn langwa the woman repairs an old netbag; -bénoc ñwëñsun (mend our mouth) want to know s.th. better, improve our knowledge of s.th.; -bénoc... ñwëñsun (mend s.o. else's mouth) find fault with what s.o. had said, criticise, censure s.o.; tambénoc lau ñwëñsun (we mend/patch s.o.'s mouth) pick holes in a person's coat, maintain/pretend to know s.th. better than s.o. else; -bénic bîn (patch up talk) relate/narrate s.th. not exactly as it had happened, exaggerate, report varying; kébénoc bingê he patches up tales only he has the habit to exaggerate, is a tale-teller (cf. -ga: -nga (II) bîn, -kelôp (IV) bîn, bîn jaô-jaô); -bênoc masacgësun repair a hole in the floor; -bénoc obo gënic repair torn clothes; -bénoc salôm repair a roof; -bénoc tuñ galasê repair a hole in the fence; -bênoc wàg repair a canoe, cf. -màsàŋ: -mànsàŋ (IV), -pô (I).

bênoŋ, ñabênoŋ a. calm, no wind on the sea. bênoŋ ësëp I wish the wind would stop, be calm! quiet! silence! bênoŋ kësep there is no wind, it is quiet; bênoŋ ketecoma = kënoŋa, ñakënkëŋ not a breath of wind, a perfectly calm sea, a dead calm; gwëc ñabênoŋ kësa the sea has become calm; mu gëjac bênoŋ = mu këtu malô the wind dies; gëjac bênoŋ têtac kësa (hit calm intestines came out = wonderful) a dead calm/perfectly calm sea; -têkîŋ (IV) bênoŋ look for shells in clear water (see âgalëc).
bibi, mocbibi a. swallow, martin.

biboab adj. biboab-biboab onom. cracked, torn, rent. katapa biboab-biboab the board is cracked/has cracks; nom kékóc biboab-biboab the ground is cracked (see kékóc, géóc kékóc, boab).

bic a. e.g. ngabic the heart leaves of the taro plant, cooked as spinach. bic sô teq a bundle/pack of taro heart leaves; (ja) géjac bic (fire, heat hits the leaves cooking in a pot) the vegetable of taro heart leaves turns black whilst cooking; -benj: -mbenj (II) bic clean, prepare taro heart leaves for cooking; -môna (IV) bic tear up taro leaves for cooking; -se (I) bic tear the leaves from the ribs for cooking, cf. bic adj.; -ôc (II) jaen bic (carry message taro leaf vegetable) inform/tell s.o. to get taro heart leaves for cooking vegetable together with pork (cf. kondec) (see tânabic ear wax); bic palê (bic soft = seno e ńalexomô bic cooked to gruel) gruel; -kên (I) bic palê (give gruel) = -tu (I) palê enden lau ten nêî meloc give in to s.o.'s foolishness = -kên (I) ńwîq ńac teq; -têc (I) qen believe s.o., consent to/fear s.o., offer no resistance, don't defend o.s., do not hit back, offer no or only passive resistance; a, akên bic palê en; tan gêgôm gémoa = amac atu palê gêden êné bîq = amac atêc en, you are afraid of him, that's why he behaves like that = you give in/submit to his demands = you fear him...; takêñ bic palê we are credulous; -kên bic palê atom = -môtôc (IV) straighten, judge, withstand, refuse to submit to s.o.'s suggestions; takêñ bic palê atom we are incredulous/sceptical.

bic adj. broken but still hanging together, snapped, not entirely severed. géjac bic s.th. hangs down; kalaka géjac bic the branch is broken/hangs down; kêm tânalaug géjac bic the dog's ears hang down; môkêapac géjac bic his head hangs down/lies slack on his shoulder.
-bic: -mbic (II) v.a. 1. carry s.th. on one’s back, pick-a-back. -bic ŋapalē we carry a child pick-a-back. 2. choke to death/strangle/throttle s.o., hang s.o. by the neck. -bic tauŋ we hang ourselves, commit suicide; ŋeŋ gēbic tau (ēndu) (he carries himself on his back completely) he hung himself; sēbic kēam they choke/strangle the dog to death (cf. -giŋ: -ŋgiŋ (II)).

-bic: -mbic (V) v.a. carry s.th. with a handle over our shoulders (hanging from shoulder, sling handle over shoulder). -bic abelōn (atali) carry a netbag (a purse) with handle slung over our shoulders; -bic bōcclatu carry a little pig in a netbag handle slung over our shoulder; -bic gada carry a food basket thus; nacıwaga sēbic labi (mōwē, mōwē = mōwē, tēwē) the men carry balls of sago (taro-, banana-, sugar-cane suckers) on slings over their shoulders; sēbic mojaŋ (ūc) they carry a marsupial rat (a pig net) thus; -bic... sa v.a. put s.th. over one’s shoulder (magiŋ); āwē kēbic gwēckapāŋ sā the woman carries a vessel (calabash, cf. bukapāŋ) for storing seawater on her shoulder; ŋapalē kēbic talam the boy shoulders a bow/gun/rifle; -bic su... (carry taking off) take s.th. off s.o.; tambic su ŋac teŋ we take a load off s.o.; ōmbic su take off!

bickwāŋ s. (comp. ?) black cockatoo, large with red naked cheeks and a crest of long, thin feathers (see Appendix 7).

bija, bija-bija, nip bija-bija species of coconut palm with a softer, less fatty flesh in its nuts.

bijakim s. hook-shaped pointed rods or short poles stuck into the ground to fasten the bottom rope (lō, ūc galō) of the pig net (ūc) onto the ground. -dib: -ndib (II) bijakim v.a. inculate/impress s.th. on s.o.; tamoc gēdib bijakim aē kwanangen my father impressed on me before-hand... (i.e. that I abstain from doing wrong), imprinted on me (that I lead a decent life).

bijam = bijjam comp. good news. (Expl.: lau ɡanọ sēsōm amboac tonāŋ the old people used to say so.)

biliŋ = bēliŋ s. weal. biliŋ-biliŋen adj./adv. bloodshot, covered with streams of blood/with weals (e.g. after severe punishment); ŋu őli biliŋ-biliŋen his body is/was covered with weals (cf. -pop (I)).

-biliŋ: -mbiliŋ (IV) v.a. tie s.th. firmly onto a pole to carry it. tambiliŋ bōc (ēpi ta) we tie a pig onto a pole (to carry it on our shoulders; fore- and hind-legs were pressed and tied to its body, then the pig as a whole onto the pole above its back, cf. -balāŋ); ŋapalē sēbiliŋ labi the boys bind sago balls onto a pole; en kēbiliŋ lac he ties the sail vertically onto the mast of the canoe; ēsēac sēbiliŋ padi (taluen) they tie a bag of rice to a pole; nacıwaga sēbiliŋ waba the men tie cargo to a pole. -biliŋ v.n. impers. kēbiliŋ swollen; ōlīc kēbiliŋ my whole body is swollen; banic kēpē aē e ōlīc kēbiliŋ I am swollen because of a wasp sting (cf. kēsun, kētīn).

bilo (?) wagŏc bilo a species of grasshopper (name occurs in songs of lamentations for the dead).

bīŋ\(^1\) = ŋabīŋ s. the stem on which the fruit hangs (inflorescence, "fruit-stand"). nip ŋabīŋ the fruit-stem on which the coconuts hang (cf. ŋa-bēla, ŋa-boam, ŋa-maga, ŋa-poap, ŋa-salep, ŋa-kwalim).

bīŋ\(^2\) s. leash, rope for a newly bought dog, e.g. a vine put through a length of bamboo to protect it against being bitten in two. -jāc: -nac (III) or -jām: -nam (III) bīŋ kēam prepare, apply such a leash for/onto a dog (cf. goŋ, gēdōgoŋ, kawaŋgoŋ).

bīŋ\(^3\) s. speech, language, report, talk, word(s), message, business, concern, matter, affair, fault, something (see gēŋ). æŋoc bīŋ
that's my business/my concern/my fault; aômêm biŋ atom that's not your business/doesn't concern you/is not your matter; biŋ agwa-agwa idle/silly/empty talk, vain talk/gossip, cf. biŋ lêsëb, nàsëli; -sôm (I) biŋ agwa-agwa speak/talk about a lot of insignificant, unimportant, foolish things; biŋanda comp. introduction, preface; biŋ nàlô andan the first phrases, introductory remarks, the beginning of a speech (cf. andan 3); biŋ anen-anen gibberish talk, absurdities; -sôm (I) biŋ anen-anen speak brokenly, gibberish, utter rot/absurdities; biŋ banac-banac beggary, obstinate begging, urging s.o. until he finally lets us have what we want, cf. -banac: -mbanac (IV); biŋbingen adv. absorbed/deeply in thoughts, forgetting o.s., thoughtless, unsuspecting/without forebodings, misgivings or presentiment, without information on s.th., depend on supposition/presumptions; biŋbingen gëmoa = kësôm biŋ atom = taë këkagen he didn't speak/say anything, he just counted/relied upon...; tamo biŋbingen we presume, suppose, imagine, suspect; en kësêlên biŋbingen gëmoa e gëlic jaob tagen he walked along unsuspectingly when he was all of a sudden confronted with the fait accompli (e.g. he intended visiting a friend and found him dead); nac tau këkoc biŋbingen gëmoa e gëlic gën tau këtu sec unsuspectingly did he bring his gift (e.g. fish) when he noticed on arrival that it was rotting; en gëjam kôm biŋbingen = totëtac nàjamgen he does his work with pleasure; jagëjac i biŋbingen (kêliôn tau sìngen) he was fishing absorbed in thoughts; sékoc gën biŋbingen sëmoa e mënsëdo lasë unsuspectingly did they fetch taro (from their gardens) and on arrival at their village they found out what had happened there whilst they were away; biŋ boñà, gaboñà = biŋ ñawae news, message, report, information (cf. jaen); asôm asagen ñaboñà gédëg taôm what is the news you are giving to each other? asôm biŋ boñà tanô acgom (nac gëmac oc èmoa me ëmac) tell us the news/the story! let's hear what you have to report! (is the patient going to stay alive or to die?); ñabïŋboña aëac anôgac we have heard the news/the message, have heard about it; -sôm (I) ñaboña give the news, cf. -dôn biŋ, tasôm taun ñaboña we give news about ourselves; biŋ dansan = dansan (biŋ kaop, biŋ sansan, bulec) a. lie, falsehood, untruth; -sôm (I) biŋ dansan lie, tell lies; en kësôm biŋ dansan he lies, tells lies (cf. -sau: -sâau (IV), -sôm sec); biŋdêm = mîn a. relation, story/tale; biŋdêm langwa the manner/mode/way/habit/custom of the ancestors/the old ones (e.g. building of canoes, fishing, hunting, planting gardens, skills in arts, etc.), theol.: promise, prophecy; biŋ dîndîn growl, grumble, murmur; biŋ gaec-gaec a disconnected/loose/inconsistent talk; a, gadec nêm biŋ gaec-gaec, ësôm biŋ ñanô acgom I reject/hate your loose talk, come to (speak) essentials at last! biŋgalôm a. conversation, discourse, dialogue, chat, discussion; biŋgalôm-galôm lively chatter (sêjam ëwën su nac ten longing for s.o.); biŋgalôm tawec tau the conversation at a meeting, talking plans over prior to a forthcoming event (see sam tawec biŋa); -jâm: -nam biŋgalôm have/hold a conversation, chat; tanam biŋgalôm ëndên tau we converse/chat with each other, let's have a chat together! we have to discuss s.th./dispute; jac: -nac biŋgalôm chat; -jac: -nac biŋgalôm ëndu (hit conversation completely = kill a conversation) stop a conversation, cease talking rather suddenly (because of sickness, weakness), falter/hesitate in a speech or chat; -nac biŋgalôm ëngic end/interrupt/cease a conversation, disperse a meeting/an assembly; laumata géjac biŋgalôm gëngic the leader dispersed the meeting; -kôc (I) biŋgalôm have/hold a conversation = -sôm biŋgalôm chat; biŋ gelom gamën (talk passes over place) a news spreads over a place, hear about s.th.; biŋ gelom tau (kwanangen) talk about s.th. and come to an agreement (beforehand), talk over a
matter and make decisions to go ahead without consulting the others, agree upon s.th. and come to an understanding, make arrangements (secretly); agećněŋ biŋ gelom tau su (both their talk agreed itself already), they are engaged; sēmo-řelōm biŋ gedēŋ tau su they are about to come to an agreement (secretly); sēsōm biŋ saćeŋ gedēŋ tau su they are secretly engaged already; nē biŋ kēsēp en tētāc = ageć sēć kic tauŋ tōŋ su they (both) consented to be engaged; biŋ gelom tau selelep gēja (talk passes itself quickly it goes) a news/message/report spreads very quickly; biŋ gesēŋ = biŋ ġēwac-gēmēŋ = biŋ dansaŋ bent/twisted/distorted/queer/crazy talk, untruth, lie; biŋ gēc (talk lies, exists) (a) all/everything has not been said or touched yet, there is more to be said, some more matters (aspects) have to be dealt with, have to be discussed, there are some unpleasant things still to be heard/learned/talked about; (b) there is s.th. in the air (a love affair, disorderly conduct, theft, etc.); biŋ ten gēc malac (talk one lies village) there is s.th. the matter/wrong at the village = at home; biŋ gēc awē (talk/matter lies open/exposed/clear) s.th. is evident, easy to recognise; biŋ gēc nalēlōm (s.th. lies inside, interior) s.th. is difficult to understand, not clear, complicated, entangled; biŋgēdēŋ comp. righteousness, cf. gēdēŋ adj., biŋ gēga (talk split) a calumny, defamation, backbiting, feigned talk, slander; biŋ gējac en āndu (news hit him completely) he is grieved to death; biŋ gējam dani (talk makes dense) a language is rich of expressions; biŋ ġēwac-gēmēŋ, cf. biŋ gesēŋ; biŋgolīŋ (talk steer) allegory, parable, proverb, maxim, saying, symbolic expression; Salomonē Bingōlīŋ The Proverbs of Solomon; -jâm: -nam (III) -tu (I) biŋgolīŋ(gen) (make become parable) speak in the form of a parable or an allegory; biŋ sanob tonāŋ Jesu gējam kētu biŋgoliningēn gedēŋ lau all this Jesus said to the crowds in parables (Matt. 13:34); biŋ gwai (gwaigwai) silly talk, jokes, fulsome praise, tradle; biŋ Jabēm the Jabēm language, originally spoken from Boña village to Busēga, since 1920 Church- and School-Language for Melanesian tribes of the coastal Huon Gulf areas and the Markham, Watut, Wampe and Snake River Valleys, reaching up to 60,000 and more people who received their schooling in this language. Literature has been prepared accordingly (see Appendix 8). The New Testament has first been printed in Jabēm in the early twenties and has since been revised and reprinted repeatedly (cf. Jabēm, āwēn Jabēm). bijnjam = biŋ Ṇajam comp., cf. bijam (ŋ being omitted) = bijnjam; biŋ jaōjaō (talk wind, breeze) rumours, unreliable reports, exaggerations; biŋ kakac (cf. kak splitting, raising upward) loud voices, shouting; biŋkalom (talk poker) provoking/infuriating talk, discord, disunity, quarrelling, mischief; -kōc (I) biŋkalom nac ten annoy/irritate/scold/stitch/vex s.o., arouse strife, cause discord/anger, taunt s.o.; nac tonec kēkōc biŋkalom āē Ṇanō this man annoys/irritates me by his sarcastic/stinging talk continually, cf. kalom, biŋ kaop = biŋ dansaŋ false rumours, expl.: embe sēsōm biŋ ēpi aēc ma tatēc aton, tonāŋ sēsōm biŋ kaop anything we are not afraid of if spread about us, is called biŋ kaop; biŋ katō (talk straight) blunt, open talk, plain, direct truth, justice, right, report; biŋ kelec secret; biŋ kesec-kesec (talk whisper) whisper-talk, whispering tone, secret talks (cf. kesec); -jāc: -nac (III) biŋ kesec-kesec whisper; -sōm (I) biŋ kesec-kesec speak softly; biŋ kēkō aē sa (talk lifts me high) s.th. makes me laugh, I am splitting/convulsed with laughter, s.th. confuses me, makes me lose my composure; biŋ kēkwalec sa (cf. kwalec) (a talk is insufficient/inadequate) an inadequate language, poor in proper expressions, there is a
lack of words; biɲ kékwalec tau
the speech is inexpressive/ clumpy; biɲ (kê-)lensôŋ (tert. comp. see lensôŋ, the numerous holes for tying a canoe: a talk is confusing/embarrassing/be-
wilderings) s.th. is intricate/ unclear (also said of people close to death), the peace, the good understanding is disturbed; biɲ kéléti en auc s.th. happened before he was aware of it, in the twinkling of an eye...; biɲ kéléti kalauntêpôe (gen) tec gêmên (news ran on leaves' tops (only) here it came) a rumour was spread in no time seemingly coming from nowhere, a report is afloat, s.th. is rumoured/reported, its sources unknown; biɲ kénacça (talk pregnancy dif-
ficulties, cf. kênac) the matter of a pregnant woman whose husband contrary to rules took part in a tuna fishing trip; biɲ kësa (talk comes out) a girl is talked about, e.g. because of her first period = since she has become marriageable, her marriage may now be considered/ talked about, cf. âkaiŋ, gêdiŋ âkaiŋ); ènè biɲ kësa (atom) she has had her first menstruation, she is (not) marriageable, cf. ajôŋ, buseŋom, ságûo; këamné biɲ kësa the dog (bitch) is on heat; biɲ kësi-kësi, cf. kësi jeering, insulting talk, mockery, abusive language, tel-
ling s.th. plainly, straight talk; -sôm: -ngôm (I) biɲ kësi-
kësi cause/make mischief, stir up strife; -sôm (I) biɲ kësi-
kësi jeer at, abuse s.o.: 1) in-
sult s.o., ridicule s.o., use bad language;  ngadu, tamâmë (illegitimate child, father yours none) you illegitimate, father-
less child! bastard! òsôm biɲ kësi-kësi atom don't use such (bad) language! don't talk like that! don't call me that! 2) -sôm biɲ kësi-kësi gen speak without giving any details, give only the main points, cf. -bom: -mbom, saka-saka; biɲ këtu anô (talk became essen-
tial, true, fruit) s.th. has become fact, it has become true, an accomplished fact; tânô biɲ ñoômageŋ e galoc talic këtu anô what we so far heard as a rumour only has now become fact; biɲ këtu kâpôen s.th. has been purged up/has become a big scandal; biɲ këtu kató = biɲ këtu soló (s.th. got right, straight) s.th. has been straightened/put right/in order; biɲ këtu kwalam = këtu sép (s.th. became white) a secret has been betrayed/flies open/ became public; âeâc anô këtu kwalam we know it already; biɲ këtu tapa (news got even, spread) s.th. has become known every-
where; biɲ këtu telê (tôn) (s.th. got fast, firm) an ar-
arrangement/plan has been agreed upon, s.th. has been resolved to be realised; biɲ mëngéjam âeâc see jaŋ gêjam samob (i.e. auc) we have heard of s.th., a mes-
 sage has reached us, we have been involved in a matter; biɲ kôc death sentence, threaten s.o. with death by magic, in-
formation of a close relative's death caused by magic, cf. kôc; -sôm (I) biɲ kôc èndëŋ nac ten pass the death sentence (cf. nac son, kôc and Appendix 7); biɲ kwakwac onom (talk stammer-
ing) a stammering/stuttering talk/speech; -sôm (I) biɲ kwakwac speak stammeringly, stammer; biɲ kwalec an empty/ meaningless/feeble talk, cf. biɲ kékwalec sa, en kêsôm biɲ kwalec he said aimless/unsuitable/wrong things, he said s.th. wrong, spoke without conviction; biɲ kwalec sa s.th. difficult to learn or to do, e.g. nac ten keten gên teŋ gebe êkôc nôoma s.o. asking for/begging/demanding s.th. for nothing (against the general rule of 'give and take'); biɲ lêlê (cf. lê a leaf, lêlê numerous leaves) s.th. insignificant, an unimportant matter (see -boc lêlê, galêlê); âêm gobô biɲ lêlêna (you think talk light ah?) do you mean I am joking? gobô aâ kàsom biɲ lêlêna me do you mean I talk without foundation/reason, or? biɲlêlôm comp. (talk of all sorts): 1) harmless/innocent chatter; 2) essay, free composition (as written by pupils); sô biɲlêlôm na compositon book; -to (I) biɲlêlôm write an essay; biɲ lêlôm-lêlôm senseless/silly
chatter, babble; bin lêmôêm-lêmôêm = lémuim-lémuiim indiscriminate talk; -sôm (I) bin lêmôêm-lêmôêm speak indistinctly, hard to understand, mutter, talk unintelligibly, cf. -lémuiim (IV); bin lêmug(na) jealousy, cf. lêmug; bin lêna-lêna awkward, clumsy talk/speech; -sôm (I) bin lêna-lêna speak awkwardly/clumsily/lingeringly/variably/slowly; bin lênsêm the last words of a dying person; bin-lênsêm testament; Binlênsêm Langwa to Wakuc the Old and the New Testament; bin lêsèb (talk about old things) unimportant chat, empty/ vain talk; -sôm (I) bin lêsèb chatter incessantly about nothing important; en kèsôm bin lêsèbbooa he talks continuously, babbles, he is a chatterbox (cf. bingalôm); bimjakic = bin nâmakic (talk bitter, pointed, biting) fun, joke, comical/funny/humoristic talk; qac bimjakicbooa joker, witty fellow (cf. kili); bimjakalô peace (cf. malô, wama); bim malô-malô (talk slov-slov) gentle/peaceful talk; bim malô-malôgen gently! not so fast! remain cool! bimjakalô námôkê (peace of it source) the source of peace, our peace (Eph. 2:14); -é (II) bimjakalô lau teq apologise to s.o., comfort people, give them peace, cf. malô; -é bimjakalô sa = -é bingeq speak words of peace, friendship; bimjakê, lau bimjakê (talk origin, people talk origin) witness(es), ringleader(s), promoters of strife, s.o. who stirs up the people (Acts 7:58); also: commander, law-maker; bin nág (talk that) what has been said; bin nág onsen e atom, Òndôk uucqeQ don't oppose me, just be quiet and listen! (cf. -déq (II) uucqeQ, kug (I)); bim näd (talk of it) scolding. s.o. openly debate s.th. in public where everybody may join in the dispute; ôsôm bin nädani amboac sec, lau tâtéc taung don't dispute it/scold him so openly, the people are afraid (opp. bin wapi, -sôm wapigen); bin nàndindiq (talk deep in sound) speak in a deep voice; bin nàjàjàqàjà = bin jàqàjàqàjà, bin nàkasu (talk of it stink) unpleasant dispute, prying; bin nàkasu kèsà the talk became odious, unpleasant disputes have been stirred up; bin nàlabu-labu (talk/things of it below-below) the things of lesser importance, the insignificant/trivial matters; bin nàlabu-labu jakac su kwanan geQ I will take the minor points away beforehand, I ignore the matters of secondary importance; bin nàlô (talk of it expression, phrase) phrases, turns of speech; bin nàlô kèsì tau (talk phrases join together/follow each other closely) the parts of a story follow closely one after the other, a story is being related well/is a full and detailed account/a complete speech; -sôm bin nàlô tageQ (speak phrase/sentence one only) speak only briefly; bin nàm (talk of it origin, cause) the circumstances/state of a case; bin tonàq nám amboac ondoc what's the cause/the reason/the background of that case? bin nâmakic see bimjakic joke, sarcasm, wit, cf. bin susu, -su (I)... susu; qac-bin-nâmakicbooa a wit, witty person; bin nàndaQ (talk hot) angry speech; en kèsôm bin nàndaQ he spoke angrily; bin nànéQ (talk of it essential, fruit) right speech, actual, real, substantial, true, genuine, effective, truly; bin nànogoc truly! my word! bin nànogoc comp. the truth; Amen; bin nàqêgê (opp. poalic-poalic) (talk continually good, quiet, constant) irreproachable, blameless, excellent, splendid, perfect; qac tobin nàqêgê a man of blameless conduct/behaviour, he is living an excellent life, cf. lêg; bin nàoalô = bin oalô, bin nàoalô- oalô (talk of it scraps) old stories/tales/talks; nàgeluc (IV) bin oalô to séboaco (gather old talks and fables) repeat/retell old talks and fables; -sôm (I) bin nàoalô-oalô repeat old stories; kôsôm bin nàoalô-oalô elêmè tec tàngôgac, ôsôm bin wakuc teq we have heard you repeat the old stories so often already, now tell us s.th. new! bin nàbônda (talk of it
noise) a confused din of noises (voices), one hears s.o. talking; biŋnasawa see biŋsawa; biŋnaselî (talk of it shoots, sprouts) tittle-tattle, rumour, empty/vain talk; aë gaŋô biŋnaselî teŋ kêtap aôm sa, mèngêjam aëac I heard that you are being talked about, it concerns us (too); sègmô biŋtau sêmoe e naselî teŋ képi aôm you too have been mentioned during their discussions; biŋnatau (talk of it owner) s.o. who did wrong, who is in the centre of a case, the one who is being talked about; biŋnawapac (talk heavy): 1) a speech difficult to grasp, a talk full of meaning, comprehensive, significant; 2) bad news, sad message, cf. biŋsec; biŋolaŋ = ṣaoñalaŋolaŋ (talk scraps) old stories, cold tale warmed up; biŋole-ole (talk confused, perplexed) absent-minded/delirious talk; eŋ kësôm biŋ ole-ole he speaks deliriously; biŋ oc gëc malacgac (talk may lie village finish, cf. -gac, biŋ gëc) s.th. has certainly happened at the village; biŋ òcgomeryô mê (talk may perhaps become reality, cf. oc, gom, -ña, mê) that is/seems to be, one of those "perhaps" talks, holding out hopes/vain promises that may or may not be fulfilled; lau nagëdô sèsmô gebe òcgo dangôm some people say, 'Maybe we shall do it'; biŋsâic (talk fish-hook catch) biŋ saîc-saic fish-hook-like slitting/slash ing talk, an angry speaking, shouting/roaring at each other, wrangling, bickering, quarrel; -jâm: -nam (III) biŋsâic gåc teŋ address s.o. angrily/rudely, shout at s.o.; -sôm (I) biŋ saîc-saic k-êpi gåc teŋ bellow/roar at s.o., address s.o. rudely, give a thorough scolding; biŋ sansanâ = biŋ sansanâ lies; biŋ sansantêna (lie mother) a liar, hypocrite; biŋsawa (talk with s.o. unknown between, i.e. a go-between, a meddler/traiter/traitor) meddling; asa gëmôa biŋsawa biŋ tonec = asa këkôc biŋ tonec gëmôa ñasawa who did meddle with this matter?/has betrayed it? ñômoa biŋsawa nêm lauo atom don't reveal secrets to your womenfolk! don't tell rumours to women! biŋ sec (talk bad) talk/message with bad or sad contents, news of a casualty/death, cf. biŋnawapac; biŋ sec (talk hoarse) husky or thick voice, harsh/sore throat (see àwâ sec, koclaben sec); biŋ selec (talk slip, slip of the tongue) awkward/clumsy/ heavy/foolish/silly/ugly talk; sèsmô biŋ selec they said s.th. very awkward, cf. -sôm (I) ñabîŋ selec; biŋ su (see susu scoffing, ridicule) fun; -kôc (I) biŋ su make fun of s.o., ridicule s.o.; eŋ këkôc këtu biŋ su = eŋ kësu biŋ su susu he jeers/sneers at s.o., turns an admonition into mockery; biñsu a. 1) admonition, commandment, exhortation; 2) the missionary, teacher, i.e. one who admonishes; biñsutêna (admonition-mother) spiritual leader; Biñsu Lemenlô The Ten Commandments; -jâc: -nac (III) biñsu v.a. admonish/exhort/remind/urge/warn s.o.; -gôm: -ngôm (II) biñsu étu tôŋ = ñanô ësa, -mâsàn: -mânônq (IV) biñsu fulfill the commandments; biŋ têku (talk addition) bad reputation, gossiping, rumour, cf. -têku (IV) = -jâc: -nac (III) têku biŋ slander s.o., injure s.o.'s reputation, spread a rumour; biñwapac see biŋ nawapac accident, affliction, misfortune; biŋ wapi (talk thin) arrange s.th. within closed doors, not in public, secret/private conversation, a talk between two persons; -ba: -mba (II) biŋ òkwi v.a. translate s.th. (cf. -ba); -dac: -ndac (II) biŋ (meet talk) be talked about, get a bad reputation (because of wrong-doing); -ëc (II) biŋ lau teŋ address s.o. angrily/rudely; -ëc biŋ tôŋ break off s.th., alter a plan, cancel/postpone s.th. (e.g. a trip because of rain); kom gëjac tec gec biŋ tau tôŋ he cancelled his plan, postponed the trip because of rain; -ë (II) biŋ (draw talk) become guilty; -ë (II) biŋ ëpi lau teŋ = -ë biŋ lau teŋ cause s.o. to become guilty of s.th./get involved/become guilty of a fault, accuse falsely; -ë biŋên speak
words of peace/consolation/friendship; -ga: - nga (II) biŋ (split talk) defame/slander s.o., exaggerate; -gabec: - ngaɓa (IV) biŋ épi... accuse falsely; -gauc: - ngauc (IV) biŋ interrupt s.o., meddle with other people's affairs; -gawé: - ngaɓé (IV) biŋ introduce a matter anew, brooch s.th., re-new old disputes, meddle, cause quarrel/strife/discord; -golíŋ: - ngaolu (IV) biŋ accuse falsely, impute; -jango (IV) biŋ see -gauc biŋ, -jác: - nác (III) biŋ kesegeŋ whisper; -nác biŋ gác teŋ advise/exhort/urge s.o., try to console s.o.; -jám: - nam (III) biŋ okwi translate s.th. (a speech) into another lan-guage; -janjíŋ (IV) biŋ okwi, cf. janjíŋ; -jó: - jó (III) biŋ answer, argue with s.o., dis-pute; -kac (I) biŋ sa (épi) nác teŋ accuse s.o. falsely; -kelop - kolop (IV) biŋ (hollow out talk) exaggerate s.th., puff up s.th., make too much of s.th.; -kóm (I) biŋ aúc ignore a com-mission/order/task; -kóŋ (I) biŋ confuse s.th., mix up a matter; -kóŋ biŋ aúc ignore s.o.'s talk, regard it as nothing, see -kóŋ; -lén: - léŋ (III) biŋ lau admonish s.o.; -léŋ biŋ tuŋ speak strongly to each other (cf. - sóm ñajáŋa; - ló: - líŋ (III) biŋ su blame s.o. else (cf. - tíŋ biŋ su, - tíŋ ñakaiŋ); -lóm: - lóm (III) biŋ teŋ speak about s.th. new/a new subject/s.th. else; -déc (II) biŋ (bear/carry talk) bear the blame, shoulder a responsibility, take the consequences, take upon o.s.; -déc-déc biŋ we speak long/unsystematically/aimlessly; - déc biŋ aúc contradict, inter-rupt, don't let s.o. else speak, get indignant/disobedient/in-attentive/unsqueeze (cf. - jám: - nam ñac teŋ nè ñàwà aúc); -óŋ (II) biŋ (langwa) sa (take talk old upward, i.e. from under the water, see -óŋ sa) stir up an old quarrel, talk anew about long forgotten disputes (cf. - gawé biŋ lasè stir up an old feud again); -pen (I) biŋ ac-cuse s.o. falsely, defame, swindle; - péla (IV) biŋ (un-ravel/untie talk) make a matter clear, explain s.th. (see - wà... sa); - puc (I) biŋ tòn do not vindicate o.s./ignore a charge; - sa (I) biŋ sa éndën lau teŋ give an excuse/an explanation to s.o.; - tíŋ (I) biŋ su épi nác teŋ blame s.o. else for that of which we are accused; - to (I) biŋ write s.th.; - ù (II) biŋ (throw down talk) contemplate s.th. bad/mischief/wrong, outlaw s.o.

-biŋ¹: -mbiŋ (II) v.a. bind/tie s.th. together, fasten one to another by binding. - biŋ jabo tie two pigs' tusks to-gether; - biŋ jabo labi (tie pigs' tusks sago) tie/make a loop (handle) in the leaves covering a ball of sago for easy carrying; - biŋ ka tie sticks/poles together in a row with a long vine (fence); ësèác sëbiŋ ka they bind sticks to-gether winding a vine in loops around them; - biŋ keke cmamen tie keke cmamen shells together, i.e. two polished shell rings to be worn around the neck.

-biŋ²: -mbiŋ v.a. scoop up, scrape s.th. together. -biŋ... siŋ scoop up s.th. with our hands and throw it away; dambiŋ lësèc siŋ we scoop up taro peel-ings with our hands and throw them away (cf. - (j)ambaŋ (IV) gamëŋ sa scoop/scrape up leaves (with our hands), take refuse and throw it away).

-bo: -mbö (II) v.a. 1. cry out in jubilation, exclaim shouts of joy, e.g. when approaching the village after a successful hunt to inform the women about the number of pigs speared. òwêàc, kwalam gen nịp women, chase the white cockatoo eating the coconut-nuts! òwêàc, ja gen andu women, the houses are ablaze! fire! joking phrases like those were followed by shouts of wàá repeated according to the numbers of game brought home; dambo bọc we cry out in joy after a (pig) hunt; gebo he is jubilant; Pap tâu gebo gebe Débuco, omen nị bọc, ijobọ Pap shouted joyfully, 'Grandmother, prepare the taro leaf-vegetable!' (cf. ñabêléc).
2. Shout the war-cry when entering the hostile village, roar the pass-word (mu²). Sing gobo késa the war-cries resound, the noise of war sounds out; śiṅg waga sebo sēsa = sējam lasē the warriors rush forth shouting their war-cries (watchwords), they attack/raid; -bo =sa (I) attack, invade, raid, make a sortie; sebo sēsa malac dedoŋ nēŋ kēm kēpi lautuc they rushed into the village hitting the shields with their spears; -bo śin attack (a village) shouting the war-cry.

3. Show one's grief for a dead person by jumping (stamping) with spears in hand and by throwing of stones when entering the village of the deceased one (e.g. partly because of actual grief, partly to prove one's innocence, since each death was thought to have been caused by magic only).

Boa

1. The fruit just above the stem. Mobjo = mo gəbə the stem right above the taro, cf. mo gabola, nəgəbi top and bottom part of the taro (mowə = mo gəbə + nəbola); lauə sebo gədən bəc the women cook the stems to feed to the pigs; -puc (I) boa əli put taro into a net-bag with their stems still on them (cf. -puc (I) boa, -pucbo (IV)); boa-m (taro stem origin) a shady place in the garden where taro heads/suckers (mowə) are laid down for later planting, cf. boamə, əbəməm.

Boa-boa adj. Without a point, blunt. Nəm kələpē (kəm) əmata boa-boatēna your slate pencil (the point of your spear) is very blunt; kaliboabo the blunt peninsula of Finschhafen harbour; isoc gədəbə the garfish has a blunt snout.

-Boa (pt. of) intensification: very, much, most. Àwə tonən àwə paləbəoa that woman is very talkative; enj ojontēnaba she is exceedingly lazy; nəc gamiŋboe he is an awful miser; nəpalə ləgəŋ lədəbəoa the girl is very busy making grass-skirts; nəpalə tətəc təuŋboəa the girls are most frightened; əna wədəbəoa frightfully; enj gəćə gədədə əna wədəbəoa sec he is in a frightful rage/roars frightfully, cf. əna wədəbəo.

-Boa: -mboə (II) v. a. Make a heap of s.th., heap up, pile up, form into small heaps, accumulate, throw logs/stones etc. to irregular heaps (cf. -jən; -jəŋ (III) épi təγəŋ, -kalıŋ (IV), -kaqəŋ (IV), -pə (I) təŋ); -bo gaŋəc make a heap of sand; -boja stir up/rearrange a fire; əwa gəbəja (woman puts together fire) the woman rearranges/stirs the fire; en əməbəja elom she shall put the logs together, stir the fire to flames again! -boə mo (nip) (a) make heaps of taro (coconuts), (b) form little heaps of earth around taro suckers (coconuts) when planting them; -boə poc (put stones upon each other) make heaps of stones, build a stone wall (pocbəm, tuŋbəm); -boə... sa pile up; damboə təŋsa (we pile up ourselves) we think highly of ourselves, we overrate o.s./our vigour/endurance, cf. -kiaŋ (I) təŋsa, -toc (I) təŋsa boast, wəŋ; amboə təm sa amboac secəŋ don't be so conceited! ənəm gəbəta əm ənəŋ you are full of conceit, you pride yourself greatly (cf. anəŋ, lanem, wəŋ); -boə tuŋbəm (pocbəm) (pile up a fence wild) build a stone fence/pallisade; -boə wapəm (heap up earth/sand) make a heap of earth (around suckers, for instance), make an earth barrier/dam, heap beds/plots (for planting in field or garden).

-Boa-boa (IV) impere. Kəbo-keboə they were teeming/in hundreds and thousands; əwa, əwaəŋ keboə-kəboə (his mouth teeming) he babbles/lisps/whispers.

Boaboaləki comp. 1. The fruit of a certain vine. 2. Tops made of same (used by the Wampars, Markham Valley). -ləsa (IV) boaboaləki make a top spin by use of the palms of both hands; -tə (I) boaboaləki spin a top, cf. gl, kəcsəlab.
boab onom. cracking/crashing noise, bursting of bubbles, s.th. exploding. talec
ŋakćesulu kékóc ŋakicsēa boab (hen of it egg bursts noise boab) hens' eggs burst (when broken) with a crashing noise; boab-boab clatter, e.g. of a spatula (dom) rubbed against the neck of a betelnut lime flask (nop), said also of noises caused by easily splitting wood (when chopping logs); ŋopawà boab-boab the clatter of spatulas against the opening of betel-lime flasks (cf. ŋaboab-boab s. bubbles); boab tageŋ (crack one only) with one crack, noise caused by s.th. bursting or s.th. heavy falling and hitting the floor, thudding sound, e.g. a boat crashing against a rock; qwēc qademboq géw waŋ képi mèc boab tageŋ the heavy waves smashed the boat onto the reef with one crash; en gēnuŋ né kém jaképi lautuc boab tageŋ he threw his spear upon the shield with a crashing sound; qwēc gēcuq wāq en géw boab tageŋ képi poc géja the sea swept the canoe to and fro until it smashed it with one crack against the rock; ku (nip) kékóc boab tageŋ the pot (a coconut) broke with one crack; mêmbob = mēnboab-mēnboab it bubbles; bu keletoc mēnboab-mēnboab the water boils bubbling, it is bubbling (see gololoc) (cf. bibeb, biboab, pāŋ, poap, pōp).

Boac s. the grey corals, coral-stones, rocks in the sea or on dry land. poçoabo comp. stoney bank, rocky coast, coral rocks in gardens or on hills; boacoç (coral rock on top, see ŋāo) on a rock at the sea-shore; en gēmoa boacoç he is on the rocks beside the bank/beach, stands on a rock in or at the sea (fishing); sēngōŋ méteclaka anga boacoç they sit on métēc tree branches growing on the rocks (cf. leŋ).

Boac n.prop. name of village west of Hanish Harbour (Huon Gulf).

Boacajuŋ n.prop. name of plantation SW. of Jabém area.

Boaclabu comp. a hole in the river bank (washed out).

Boalć adv. clumsy/awkward/in-correct/false/wrong in speaking a language, doing s.th. aēq gāgōm boalć-boalćenq I did it badly; -sōm (I) biŋ boalć-boalć speak a language clumsily, cf. -boalć.

- boalć: -mbalć (IV) v.a. speak a foreign language with difficulty/clumsily/badly, "murder" a language, do s.th. badly/hastily/for show only, use a cover (metonymy, cf. -lēwīŋ) for doing s.th. exquisitely. en kéboalć biŋ (English) he speaks a (foreign) language (English) clumsily; en kéboalć joc he plaited the bracelet badly; aēqc tamboalć paliŋ-paliŋqenq we (shall) try to do s.th. as well or as badly as we can; ēsēqc sēboalć waŋ they build/tie the canoe clumsily, they do it un-skilfully, inexperienced (cf. -tapom).

Boalem = ŋaboalem s. e.g. waŋ ŋaboalem the reinforcement of canoe bows, i.e. the wood left thicker at the ends of canoes inside the troughs so that they are not easily damaged when pulled over stones or when colliding with reefs or rocks.

Boalic adj. spiral, twisted, winding, sinuous, turning. intēna gējac boalic-boalic the path/road is very sinuous; moac kékōŋ gējac boalic-boalic (snake crawls hits winding) the snake goes zig-zag; lau sēwē sam sējac boalic-boalic the people go to a sam meeting in long meandering rows (cf. moalic, poalic crooked).

Boalina = boaliŋa s. an out-of-doors oven, a pit lined with stones for baking/roasting on or between hot stones. -pō (I) boaliŋa make such an oven/pit for baking; tapō boalina we put in the first layer of preheated stones (see Appendix 7, cf. wao, waobōm, jamata).

Boalóc s. heron. boalóc gwēcgā heron that lives near the sea;
Boaloct saele nga heron that lives in the bush; boaloct qagésuwaló baliq (heron of it neck coupling piece long) the heron has a long neck (cf. manam, pôôc).

boalu = boa lu (agèc) (taro-heads two, see boa) 1. taro with double shoots. 2. brothers-in-law, e.g. men that have married sisters. boalu-o sisters-in-law, e.g. two women married to brothers (used without poss.suf. but with poss.pm.: né boa lu); åwèlagèc né boa lu two women whose husbands are brothers; ngaclagèc né boa lu two men whose wives are sisters; Ngọc boa lu my brother-in-law, e.g. my husband's brother; boalu-ô brother/sister-in-law, e.g. brothers that married sisters, sisters married to brothers; Ngọc boa lu my brother-in-law, e.g. my husband's brother and/or husband of my sister; ênê boa luô his sister-in-law, e.g. his wife's sister and wife of his brother (cf. jac, nacméndu, lasì ñac, téwa ñac for in-laws).

boam 8. the fleshy/pithy shaft inside certain fruits, cob, fruit stalk. jaqgom ñaboam (ñapoap) (corn of it spindle) the corn cob; lôn(qa)boam (our tooth cob) our gum; saq (uc) ñaboam the stalks of pandanus fruit (breadfruit).

boam-boam 8. dipper, scoop (used when washing sago labi), the dipper is made from a soft rib of a sago leaf taken off the crown, is folded like a triangular paper-bag and fastened to a pole to scoop water from a creek onto the sheath in which the washing takes place (see labi).

Boan region southward of Samoa Harbour (Huon Gulf).

-boan: -mboan (II) v.n. jump, leap, frisk (gambol). -boan sengen jump a long way; damboan su tan we jump away from s.th.; gêboan su géa he/it got away/ disappeared; ên gêboan sa he jumped up; êsêac sêboan sa séja they made a hasty departure; sêboan tôanga lëtegen they jump over s.th. high (without touching it)/jump down from s.th. (rock, branch) over s.th.; sêboan sulab they jump from a height into the water.

boangi (= géboan kégî-kégî) adv. bending, turning around, back or down, meandering/winding (path). -daiq: -ndaïq (IV) boangi turn about on one's heels, circle, wheel, cf. -gi: -ôgi (V); -jac: -nac (III) boangi revolve/turn around o.s. (horizontally), walk in a circle; intèna géjac boangi e kèso tau the path makes a circuit/leads around an obstacle; asèp lîc tonec ñalabu ma ajac boangi e mégao lasè after descending the hill ve(exel.) went in a circle until we finally arrived; ônac boangi gebe nip solop êsèp êmèn (turn round in order to allow the coconut falling/coming straight down) throw the coconut straight down! (cf. -gi, meomeo).

boangôc 8. the tongue shell.

boaso 8. (obo asô glaring red cloth) a vine, its fruit similar to 'Orenadilla', glaring red, inside black with numerous kernels. boaso-susu a species.

bob, ñabob 8. 1. mould, mildew. 2. pollen. ñaalâ ñabob pollen of blossoms/flowers; bob gé auc (mould covers over and over) s.th. is completely covered with mould; bob géjac auc (mould hits completely) mould has spread over s.th.; bob kêkéc (mould poured out) s.th. grew mouldy; bob sâmuc (mould entirely) completely covered with mould, grey, dirty; ôli bob sâmuc (his body ashen) he is so dirty as if he had rolled in ashes/he is covered with dirt, but: ênê êm bob samuc he has a snow-white beard; ke de bob su s.th. causes moaning (a too heavy load for instance), s.th. lies in the "bluish" distance/on the horizon, a goal difficult to reach, cf. -de (V); bob k-êpi = ôli ñadaun k-êpi (mould/dust rises) s.th.
being done 'so that the dust or smoke rises', beat/hit furiously, give s.o. a sound thrashing; gím nè akwen bob këpi gëmoa she kept thrashing her husband furiously; bob, bobob, ñabob, ñabobob adj. mouldy, musty, misty, dim, dusty, hazy, greenish, greyish, whitish, s.th. has become dim/rusty/worn/dull-coloured; kuku bobob round leaves, not quite green; këtu bob (s.th. got mouldy = worn by much use/thumbing) worn (coins etc.); lemeñ gëjac sùc è kétu bob (hands hit bowl until it grew worn) the bowl is worn (by much use) (cf. kwalam, manè, moasa, ñabob).

-bob: -mobb (II) v.a. 1. cut down grass, but not at the roots -- rather lopping the tops = do s.th. superficially/perfunctorily. dambob gëgwän = tanac gëgwän dambobgèn we cut grass fleetingly, just the tops. 2. deny having done s.th. êsëac sebob gëg (they lop things) they deny s.th., to have done s.th., but were later proven to be false.

boboc adj. perforated, full of holes (caused by insects/termites). bobocgèn destroyed by insects.

boc s. the original wild sweet potato growing naturally in the woods, called o vine by the Jábëm. bockokoc (koc=kokoc red) s. the sweet potato, Batata; bockokoc këpòlim nom sa (the growing sweet potatoes push earth up) the growing sweet potatoes lift the soil; bockokoc ñanò keselec (sweet potato fruit lies flat) the sweet potatoes lie partly uncovered on the surface, half out of the ground.

-boc (II) (R only, no Im.) v.a. think falsely/wrongly, mean/suppose s.th. erroneously, be of a wrong opinion about s.th. aë gaboc lau ñeg I thought it was s.o. else (cf. -jëm: -nam kauc gebe... think wrongly); daboc lëlë we thought it was unimportant (lëlë see lë) but it proved to be serious, e.g.

a sickness, we thought s.o. was only slightly ill; daboc lëlë e mënkëtu anò we had thought he was only slightly ill and now it proved to be fatal, we didn't think that he would die because of that; gaboc bïë lëlëna = aë gajam kauc gebe bïë lëlëna I had thought it was an unimportant matter (message/news).

bobocgèn adv. mellow, mellowy (of soil).

bocgàt , mojaë bocgàt a species of marsupial with tail completely covered with hair.

bocokoc adj. see boc.

bodob, bodob-bodobgèn adv.onom. soft, tender (of ripe fruit), yielding. bodob tagën (slide, slip one only) with one slide (i.e. fingertip into fruits like breadfruit, soursap).

boeb adv. sure of one's aim, of deadly, unerring aim (throwing spears). boeb tagën onom. with one crack/thrust; gâguñ bôc boeb tagën (I speared the pig deadly thrust one only) I killed the pig with one thrust (of the spear); kêm jàkëpi lautuc boeb tagën the spear hit the shield with cracking noise.

bojà adj. lazy, disliking work, disinclined to do s.th. ðîlim boja atom don't be lazy! boja-boja weary, tired, disgusted; bojatëna comp. (laziness mother) lazybone; n.prop.; ñac boja-boja sec he is a real lazy person (cf. ñaboja, ojóm).

bokoi s. (for.) a certain kind of indigenous songs (probably from Siassi Is.). móéc bokoi vermilion ochre.

bola1 = ñabola s. the top part of fruits, also of palms/plants (opp. ñagébi). mobola = mó ñabola the top part of a taro, just below the stem (bo); nip ñabola l) the top of the coconut where the eyes are located; 2) the crown of the coconut palm (and other palms), cf. ñagësù, see mata bola.

bolà2 (?) ka bolà-bolà a tree in
primeval forest (very soft wood, easily breaking).

bolany = ŋabolany s. Drink, edge, border. kóm gabolany (= ŋamadiŋ) the edge of a field or garden; aṣe asé e jakéséŋ ŋabolany where plant right to the edge (of the field); sêsé e jakelany pilipelep gēja = sêsé e kèlesép salenge gēja (they planted right to the rustling noise) they planted the field right to the edge of the forest (where the leaves were withered from burning the field (kóm), hence the rustling).

bolec s. anus, buttock (used without poss.auf., hence ɗoc, ném, ně, něn-ma, ném, něn bolec). bolec kěběnic his anus is sore/ he has a sore anus; ně bolec jajin-jajin his buttock/rump moves to and fro as he walks along; ně bolec kětu he walks with his legs apart (because of sores at his anus); něm bolec konkoŋ your buttocks are bare/ naked/uncovered (cf. tētacawà).

bolo s. (for.) lead (for soldering).

bom adj. said of bright colours: red, yellow. bom bom adj. bright-coloured, glaring red, also: bright red flowers, for instance; ɗanoc, ƙalæŋ ɂalà, ƙakọlép, kawasà ƙalæŋ; kawasà ƙalæŋ bom bom the leaves of the kawasa tree are glaring red; bomoma (cf. -oma, -oña) s.th. glaring red or yellow; bom sàmuc (red wholly) bright red, sun-burnt; dèleć nałà bom sàmuc the flowers of the dèleć vine are bright red; oc képac bówów bówô bówô the skin of the whites is burnt by the sun.

bombom s. 1. bright-coloured toy to keep the children amused. jamàngëŋ, nèm bombom gëwac be quiet! here is s.th. nice for you to play with (cf. dòa-dòa). 2. a new-born baby (m. or f.) of light reddish skin, still unnamed (cf. dedec). en kékòc ŋapalé ɔlli bombom she gave birth to a baby of light reddish skin. 3. adj. without name, unnamed (baby). ɗwè, ɗac, ŋapalé bom bom (baby, girl or boy, still reddish) unnamed, newly-born babies; aè ɗaŋ ɗac bombom kàtô I hear the still nameless boy cry (cf. ŋapalé dedec, ŋapalé kokoc).

-bom: -mbom (II) v.a. do/make s.th. superficially/poorly/slovenly, give/state the main points only (speech). èŋ gëgëm ɗajam atom, gëgëm gëbomèŋ he didn't do it well/he did it rather poorly; -jàc: -nae (III) mìn -bomèŋ = -sùm (I) -bomèŋ give/report only the main points; dawa sa tangélucèŋ atom, tàsùm dambomèŋ òna let's not go into details, let's give the main points only! òna nè bom bombom òna tell a story/report s.th. without details; òna nè samok atom, ònbok bìŋ ðañòŋ òna ma òndèŋ don't tell the whole story, let's hear the essential parts/the substance only!

bôn, ɗabôŋ s. 1. node/joint in a stalk/stem, knot (in stalks of corn/bamboo/sugar-cane etc.). ècbon node in bamboo; tèbôn node in sugar-cane, cf. ɗabôŋ, ɗaduc, ɗamatu, kwa. 2. steps of a ladder, stairs. tèbôn steps, rungs of a ladder, cf. tëc; -sap (I) tèbon chop steps into a log, trunk, a discarded canoe trough (upside down), prepare a stairway/a ladder. 3. vertebra. démèbôn comp. (his back node) vertebra of the back.

-bôn: -mbôn (II) v.a. 1. cross a river by canoe, take s.o. across by boat (bay/river), ferry s.o. across from one place to another. ámbon àẹaçon put us across, please! èsàc sébôn àẹa they put us across (cf. -qi: -tí (III) transport by boat/vehicle); call/shout a greeting of departure, call good-bye, cf. anàön (go then) fare well! àgòön (stay behind) good-bye; ámbon tàq (a) we dismiss one another by shouting good-byes/good-byes to each other, bid farewell; (b) we put ourselves across a river. 2. bargain, deal, trade, buy/purchase, truck, barter, exchange, fill
s.th. damboŋ atali, gada we
fill the purses/baskets of
the Tami islanders with food
(taro), e.g. to take them home
on their canoes; damboŋ boc we
barter/buy a pig; aœc daboŋ
gada we fill a basket (of palm
frond) with taro in exchange for
mats etc. which we received
(from Tami islanders); èsēaŋ
seboŋ gadob they buy meat in a
basket; lauo seboŋ mè (sùc) the
women barter (buy) mats
(bowls); seboŋ i qa mè to labi
they exchange fish for mats and
sago; Jabêm seboŋ Taminèŋ gèŋ
the Jabêm barter things/things
of the Tamis (i.e. mats, fish,
fruit for taro and other pro-
duce) (cf. -tulu).

bOQa = QabOQa = Qa boQa
= Qawae 8.
= message, news, report (see biŋ
boŋa, Qaboŋa). asöm asaŋeŋ
Qa boŋa gèdèŋ tãóm (you tell
what of it news each other)
what is the news you are giving
to each other? what are you
talking about? qabiŋ boŋa aœc
aŋogac we have heard the news.

Boŋa a village of the Poc'h area
north of Finschhafen.

boŋam s. a spear-dance. -lèsuc
(IV) boŋam dance the spear-
dance (trotting for- and back-
ward).

bô1 s. a tree (used as timber
for building).

bô2 s. tattoo. -beŋ: -meŋ (II)
bô (cut tattoo) = -jàc: -nac
(III) bô (hit tattoo) make small
cuts, tattoo s.ò.; dambèŋ bô
qà kekec we tattoo s.ò. with
a splinter of glass or obsidian;
lau lângwa seboŋ bô qà kekec
the old ones used to tattoo
with obsidian splinters; tanac
bô we tattoo (using thorns which
we hit with a stick) (cf. lèndan
matu); bô amboac slôb qàmagè
(tattoo like slôb ant of it
wing) a tattoo with designs
similar to those on the wings
of siob ants, most carefully
and skillfully done.

bôb, bôbôb (bôb-bôb) onom.
1. dull noise, clapping/flap-
ping/Fluttering noise, rumbling,
thudding. ŋakicseà bôbôb the
noise made by the fluttering
of a bird's wings, e.g. before a
flying fox (mocsanàm) alights on a
branch (cf. gâlan-gâlan).
2. set one's mind at rest after
an excitement, getting calm/
composed again. ŋalélmô nábôbôb
(his heart will na- get calm)
his mind will be at rest again/
be calm, calm down; ŋalélmô,
têtac jàbôbôb (têtac kétu lèsi)
(his belly got ja- calm) he has
become calm, e.g. when reaching
the shore after distress at sea;
ŋalélmô qàbôbôb = ŋalélmô kétu
malô he calms.

bôbôao see bôbôwào.

bôbôc s. sea-cow, dugong.

bôbôwào (bôbôào) s. head-dress
worn for Siac-dances (made of
breast-feathers of white cocka-
toos, tied around a small stick
with long feathers at the tip,
fastened to the dance-helmet).
-kuc (I) bôbôwào wear such a
head-dress.

bôc s. animal, domestic animals
(formerly applied to dogs and
pigs only), pig, pork, meat
generally. bôc ɲìjam têşam gèç
there is plenty of good pork
(meat) left; bôcanô (pig true)
the original New Guinea village
pig (opp. see bôc susu (from
German Suck-Suck) the introduced
European-Australian pig, cf. bôc
kubaba); bôc äsam (see a3) (pig
its foot empty/hollow, i.e. be-
tween legs) a half-grown, lean
wild pig still with sow; bôc asê
(pig jawbone) plant with leaves
similar to a jawbone (used to
make magic on dogs); bôc âwasulu
(pig its mouth secretion =
saliva) pig's slaver (e.g. at a
wound caused by a bite or at
taro partly eaten up by a pig);
bôc bôjaŋ (pig knife); bôcôbôjaŋ
comp. a pig that is trailed, a
wild boar whose presence in a
certain place is known and which
shall now be caught; bôcôbôjaŋwàgà
trailer, tracer, the man that
knows where to look for a wild
pig; kêkîc bôc gêmôa e jakêtap
waŋa sa he looks for the pig un-
til he finds its footprints and
follows them (see ûc); bôc bôm
A village pig that has gone wild, is staying in the bush, a wild pig, bôc dâgâi, my chest, cf. bôdâgi; bôc dambêlao a pig with white belly, expl.: bôc ten embe ôlî jeje c sâmuc e sêspêp nagec êgôngô têtaclabu, nànç sêsam sebe dambêlao (pig one if body black wholly until white a little sits belly underneath then they call it 'white belly') bôc dambêlao is a black pig with white abdomen; bôc dêmôê, bôc nâmôê (pig its back) (a) pig's back, (b) ridge of a house, the ridge cap; bôc gabuŋ (pig gabuŋ) wild boar/pig = bôc sàleŋa bush pig; bôc gâdi = kigôdi comp. (pig axe blade as made from clam shell aôlâc) small bone needle, a pointed pig's bone, a tool for various purposes, sometimes used for pricking open sores, formerly used for practicing magic, worn for decoration, used as weapon (dagger); sèkm luŋluŋ na bôc gâdi (lôgàdi) they use the bôc gâdi as a toothpick, cf. gàdi; bôc gelecg gelecg the sound of pigs eating in a field; bôc gelecg gelecg sêmâo kôm nàmagê the pigs make rustling noises (breaking twigs in the underbrush) at the edge of the garden (smelling sweet potatoes); bôc gên nàja bôc gên nàja bôc gên màjì bôc gên mo kôëlôsûgêdô the pig eats a large section of the taro garden; bôc gên nàsèc the pig roots up a large part of the garden; bôc gesên sene-sene the pig wallows in the mud/lies in death convulsions; bôc gewen nom the pig roots in the ground/roots up taro/rummajes in a garden; bôc gêbôm a village pig has gone wild/stays in the bush, a wild pig; bôc gëbù the pig grunts at a nearby danger and runs away, cf. -bu (II); bôc gëdac mën sa (pig lifts taro up) the pig has rooted out the taro; bôc gëdac gamën sa the pigs upset the place; bôc gëdac uc (tun) sa the pig has rooted its way under a pig-net (a fence); bôc gê dauc nàlatu (pig draws conch shell of it young ones) the pig/sow "blows the conch shell" to attract her young ones, the sow grunts = calls her litter together; bôc gêjac gâga (pig hits stutter) the pig grunts in rage; bôc gêjac ôbê (pig hits mould) the pig roots out a hollow to lie down or wallow in it (often in the sand under the house); bôc gêjac tø (pig hits itself) the pig with its legs tied to a pole for carrying struggles/vrythes, cf. -bâlaŋ bôc; bôc gêjac tuŋje (pig hits fence only) = bôc gêjac tuŋ (pig makes fence) the pig walks along outside a fence looking for a place to get in (through); bôc gêjac tuc (pig makes tutuc = pulsating/throbbing noise, heartbeat) the pig/a wild boar, examines/scents/smells s.th./winds; bôc gêjam tuŋ see bôc gêjac tuŋ; bôc gêliŋ wàndob (pig bathes morass) the pig wallows in the mud/dirt; bôc gêlôc the pig grunts; bôc gênô uc sa (pig wears net around its neck) the pig's head is caught/entangled in the meshes of a net (ûc); bôc gênô uc sa kêkô ma gêjac lau gêmoa after being caught in the net the pig still kept biting the people; bôc gêjac ic (pig bites nest) the pig bites grass to prepare a den/has chewed off grass to make a lair; bôc gêuc âe su (pig rubbed me away) the pig shook/threw/knocked me off, the pig got away/managed to escape me = kêkwalec âe su; bôc gêwê âe sa the pig got away/escaped from under me (and the net), cf. -wê... sa; bôc gêwê uc sa ma gêc gêja the pig escaped from the net; bôc gêwê... sasa (the iteration indicates the length of the struggle between the pig caught in the net and its captor who threw himself upon the prey that dragged him for some distance until he finally let go) the pig escaped me after a hard struggle; bôcic = bôc nàic (pig of it nest) a pig's lair; -wec: -wec (III) bôcic creep up to a pig's lair; bôc gêjac ic the pig makes a lair; bôc ja gêjac (pig fire hit) smoked pork/meat/ham; bôc kàpoac (pig male) boar; bôc kàpôen ôllîlû e kêsêlô su (pig
large its body hair until fell finished) a very old pig whose bristles have fallen out; bökкату kid (bök кату pig picture/soul) 1) the number of pigs provided by villagers for a planned pig market (sam), -û (II) bök кату pick betelnuts from a maga and throw them onto the floor thereby indicating the number of pigs one wants to contribute (cf. -гу (II) sili, lilisip); 2) bök кату = lèm the trees stuck into the ground to provide shade for the pigs corresponding their numbers already known; lau bök кату the men that indicate the number of pigs to be given by their villages for the sam in preparation; bök kedengen the pig slinks away; bök kemesoc the pig stretches its neck to reach s.th.; bök kesemoc the pig grunts angrily (when caught or disturbed while eating or when hungry); bök kesеneg mo sa the pig runs away with a taro in its mouth; bök kesewec the pig grows fat/gets thicker, squeezes through s.th.; bök kesewec tuń (uc) the pig squeezes through a fence (a pigneet); bök ketoc kësép uc the pig plunges into (through) a net; bök këbalin åë su the pig threw me off/wrenched loose from me; bök këbuli uc the pig is caught/entangled in the net (tries to disentangle/to get away); bök këdaguc oba the pig goes through the kunai; bök kèdön nalatu (pig teaches its young ones) the sow leads her young out for the first time; bök këksing tau këpi àlé the pig scratches itself on a post; bök këkwa tau the meat lies tightly (packed in salt), one piece upon another; bök sèc sëkwa taq the pigs lie side by side/lie close together; bök këlsaq the pig roots/rummages around; bök këlsaq intëna (kôm, nip) the pigs spoiled the road (field/coconut palms); bök këmakig tau the pig throws itself around when it is caught/tries to throw its captor off; bök këmonåæ tau the pig struggles at the rope with which it is tied; bök kêpêc the pig excretes/defecates; bök kêpêc comp. pig's dung/excrement; -pig (I) bökêpêc gather dung, take dung/manure away (with wooden shovels sam); (b) big species of wasp/hornet; bök kêpêim ic (pig lifts cover nest) the pig stirs in its lair throwing up the grass (thus betraying its hidden lair/its presence in it); bök kësaic nac ten (pig "hooks" s.o.) the pig bites/snaps at s.o.; bök kësaic nac ten (pig hacks s.o.) the pig bites/gores s.o.; bök kësêlô (pig drops) the pigs scatter; bök kêsêp sé (pig goes down hole) the pig falls into the pit/trap; bök kësu nalatu (pig farrows young) the pig farrows a litter; bök kësuc nom (pig pushes soil) the pig roots in the ground (cf. gëdac sa); bök këtañ (pig cries) the pig grunts/bells, an animal barks/lovs; bök kêtap âwà (pig hits its mouth) the pig smacks/makes the peculiar noise when eating s.th.; bök kêtôp the pig grows/fits big/fat; bök nalatu kêtôp the young pigs grow; bök kubaba type of pigs on Siasi Is., tails somewhat above the normal spot; bök labu = bök nalabu back leg/ham of pigs (or other animals); bök làñô (pig face) case for transporting pigs on canoes; -sô: -nsô (II) böklañô (= sàc) bind = make such a case; böklañô see nalasôc; bök lënuç gam (pig tail thread/string) the hairy tip of a pig's tail, tail bristles, the tuft at a cow's or a pig's tail; bökmakeñ (pig half/part) a pig cut in halves, part of a pig's carcass, slaughtered pigs; sam bökmakeñ a pig market at which slaughtered pigs only are traded; bök malac(ñà) (pig village for) the domesticated village pig (opp. bökgañ); bök malô = mata malô a docile/tame pig; bök maseñ (too early weaned young pigs given away to s.o. and therefore very tame) an attatched/trusting/ tame pig; bök mata malô, cf. malô, bökmoñê (pig head) Pyrula shell (edible); bök 걗abu (pig of it water) = 걗alësi pig fat, lard; bök 걗adambë (pig rum) the trunk of a pig; bök 걗adambë kapôñ-kapôñ a well fattened,
BOC

heavy pig; bòc ñadémôe pig's back/backbone; bòc ñadémôékaiñ (...backbone shaft) the ridge/the dorsal part of a pig, cf. bòc démôe; bòc naiç = bòcic; bòc najo bo pigs' tusks, cf. jabo; bòc nalabu back leg/ham of pigs/animals; -ku (I) bòcclabu cut off the hams/the back legs when butchering a pig; bòc nalásoc = bòcclaśoc pigs' testicles; -jâm: -nam (III) bòcclaśoc sa castrate a pig; bòc nôlêma (pig of it hand) front legs of pigs/animals, front ham; bòc nôlênc the pig's tail; bòc nälêsí (pig of it fat) the pig is/the pigs are fat, lard; bòc nälêsí tokatap-tokatap layers of fat on a pig; bòc nâmêp pig's bladder; -tap (I) bòc nâmêp play ball with an inflated pig's bladder; bòc nâmôasîn (pig of it feast) meal for the seller of a pig; bòc nâmom a pig's bristles on the back of its neck; bòc nâmom gêli sa a pig's bristles are erect; bòc nôôbê (pig of it hollow) a pig's dust hole, a flat hollow in the ground (to lie down or wallow in it, often under the house of owner); bòc nôôbô a pig's belly; bòc nôpälê (pig of it weak/soft) pig's flank; bòc nôsagîn the side of a pig; bòc nôsâmôpalê (... side soft) = bòc nôpälê pig's flank; bòc nôsamôac (pig of it tail feathers) pig's bristles; bòc nôsê pig's javbone; bòc nôsêbu = nôsêkù (nôtêku, nâmaken) (pig of it part/piece) a piece of meat/pork; bòc nôtel the inner organs of a pig; bòc nôwanôb = bòcwanôb the mud in which a pig wallows; bòc sâmuc (pig whole) (a) living/healthy pig (as sold during pig markets sam, cf. bòcmaken; (b) pigs' tusks given in return for s.th., price in tusks; kàkkic bòc samuc ten ma nâmaken ten (I tied pig whole one and half one) I gave/paid 2+1=3 tusks for s.th.; bòc sèbu teñ a piece of meat/pork, cf. nôsêbu; bòc sêlé a pig's upper fangs, opp. to the tusks; bòc sôli cf. sêli; bòc si not quite red pig, more brown(ish); bòc sisî a black and brown striped pig, young wild pigs; bòcsitien (wild) pig of reddish brown colour/all red = bòc kokoc samuceñ all red (like the plum-age of birds of paradise tien); bòc solan parasites/worms in the entrails and the stomachs of pigs; bòc solanţena ńrirä; bòc susu (pig suck-suck) European pig introduced from Australia; bòc ta teñ (pig pole one) a pig tied to a pole for carrying; bòc ta teñ gêc there is one pig left tied to a pole; bòcêkwa (ńatêkwa) (pigs' bones) 1) a strong pointed bone used as a tool or weapon, bone dagger; géjac bòcêkwa kësëp në awê tâjaawkâ palalap jakêkêpin ma nê awê gëmac èndu he thrust the bone dagger into his wife's ear (drum) so that it protruded on the other side (like a pin = noseplug) and she died; 2) a fish, the sea-needle; bôcêmui (pig dirty) a black pig; bôcêna (pig mother = female) sow; bòcêtëc Pig's entrails; bòc tojâbo boar with tusks; bòc tojâbo këkwasîn lô (boar washes his teeth) a boar cleans his tusks by rubbing against a tree or against the trunk of a wild banana (m sé); bòc tojâbo ñakàlim (boar with tusks of it head rest) a smaller pig being fed together with a big boar later to be slaughtered; bòc tuc (pig blunt) a fully grown/stout/fat pig; bòcwanôb see nàwandob; bòc waso-waso baliñ a long, lean pig; -gûn: -gûñ (II) bòc spear/kill a pig; -jâc: -nâc (III) bòc ôkwï turn a piece of meat over (in pot or pan); -jâm: -nam (III) bòc ôkwï take a pig to another place; -ka (I) bòc lasè find/start a game while hunting; -kac (I) bòc slaughter a pig; -kic (I) bòc (jabo) (bind pig) pay for s.th. with pigs' tusks; -lîb (V) bòc scent/smell/trail a pig; këam këli bòc the dog sniffs at a pig/trails a pig; -lô: -lô (III) bòc catch/hold a pig; talô bòc këtu têli/ tatu têlë we hold a pig with all our strength until it is over-powered; -puc (I) bòc trail a pig; -sa (I) bòc cut meat; -sa (I) bòc sic throw a pig by grasping its legs; -sap (I) bòc = -kên (I) bòc give/distribute
whole pigs; sèsap-sèsap bòc tau = sèkèn = sèjac sam bòc
samucèn they gave/distributed
the whole pigs to...; -bòc:
-nsòc (II) bòc chase a wild pig
when hunting; -sò: -nsò (II) bòc
fetter a pig; -wèc: -wèc (III)
bòc creep up to a pig's lair;
for other verbs also used in
connection with bòc see the
following stems: -bòn, -daguc,
-damé, -deñ, -dengeñ, -dib,
-gaboac, -gòliñ (taun), -gòm,
-jac (goñ), -jam (lasoc) sa,
-kòsìñ, -gen: -ñeñ (W), -lìñ
(III), -mesoc, -nàc (ic), -ñò...
sa, -sà, -pì deg, -sèñ, -sèneg.

-bòc: -mbòc (II) v.a. 1. dam,
block up, lock, obstruct, shut,
stem up, stop up, protect, ward
off, be stubborn/cranky. -bòc
... àuc (a) cover up, plug up
s.th., stem off, isolate, separate;
-bòc gèlasè àuc block up a
hole; dambòc ñopàwà àuc we
cover up the mouth of a betel-
nut lime flask (first thing to
do when in distress at sea since
lime is said to attract sharks),
cf. -sòn: -nsò (II); gèbo ñàc
it is plugged up; (b) protect,
surround, shelter against adver-
saries; ñòtò kékèn ñè
moasìñ gèbòc ñàc àuc gèdañ ñìñ
tonañ God's mercy protected us
(like a shield) against the
dangers of the war; -bòc bu
block up a river, dam a water-
course, stem a creek, lock off
the small igom fish, prevent
them to return to the sea (i.e.
by a weir of branches and
leaves to force them to enter
the weir-baskets while trying
to swim back to the ocean);
-bòc lau (= shield) (stand
"across" = in front of s.o.)
protect s.o. with a shield
(lau); asa èmbòc lau èsèac who
will protect them? (take them
under his protecting shield?);
-bòc mu bar the wind, build a
wind screen, protect o.s.
against the wind; -bòc ñà lemen
protect s.th. with our hands,
hold our hands before s.th.,
hold our hands across a hole or
s.th., keep s.th. back with
our hands, cover up (see -bòc
labu); -bòc tængesùñ (plug our
ear-hole) cover up our ears,
do n't listen, refuse to lend an
ear/give a hearing to s.o., be
cranky/stubborn; ñògòm gèn
òmbòcèñ ñòma, go ñìç nañ always
act (behave) stubbornly like that
and you will see what you will
gain by it; -jàc: -nàc (III)
gèbòc èmbòc obstruct/oppose/
stand in the way of,..., act
against laws/rules/traditions;
èn ènàc èmbòc she is about to
act against traditions; -jàc:
-nàc... gèbòc èmbòc lay s.th.
across s.th.; tanàc ka èmbòc
(ènèc) intèna we lay a log (put
a piece of wood) across a road
(path); sèjac ka gèbòc intèna
they lay a tree across the road
(cf. gèbòc, -lòc: -lòc (III)).
2. -bòc: -mbòc = -bòc labu v.a.
cover the bottom of s.th. with
leaves. òwè gèbòc labu the
woman puts a layer of leaves as a
base into s.th.; òwè gèbòc labu
abèlòñ the woman covers the
bottom of a netbag with leaves; òwè
gèbòc labu ku = òwè gèbòc kula
she covers the bottom of a pot
with leaves/places leaves in the
pot as a lining, cf. baè; ñè
gèbòc labu sàp she covers the
bottom of a food basket with
leaves (and uses it as a plate);
èn gèbòc labu sàp she covers the
bottom of a bowl with leaves
(before she puts the cooked food
into it to serve it to guests);
gèbòc (he is plugged up) he is
foolish/stupid; ñàc gèbòc = ñàc
meñèc a foolish, a stupid man
(cf. èmbòc, gèbòc).

bòcòmbìn comp. pigtail, plait.
daàg bòcòmbìn a plait of tobacco
leaves; -jàm: -nàm (III) bòcòmbìn
plait one's hair, make a pig-
tail (cf. mòkèlañ); tanàm
bòcòmbìn daàg we plait tobacco
leaves together; tanàm bòcòmbìn
làpoa we plait a rope.
bòdagì s.anat. his chest/bosom/
breast. bòcèdagi, bòmdagi,
bòdagì, bòndagi, bòmdagi,
bòndagi (= bòndagi) (cf. åtàbù,
åtàtèpò, gwasamac); bòmdagi
ångèn (see ångèn).

-bòèn: -mbòèn (IV) v.a. 1. tie
s.th. by winding a rope around
it. tambòèn ka we tie a bundle
of sticks thus; ñèmbòèn labì
tamiñ ta mè sèkòc they shall
fasten the sago (bundle) to a
pole and carry it. 2. embrace, put our arms around s.o. 

tambööŋ taur (a) we embrace each other; sébööŋ taur they embraced each other, cf. -lō: -lō (III) taur; (b) we walk arm in arm/place our arms around each other; (c) we stand with our backs against each other; tambööŋ lenen we place our arms around each other, we walk arm in arm, we cross our hands on our backs/put our hands to our back, see lenen démëömügen we are/come empty-handed have nothing in our hands/have nothing to give; eŋ këmbööŋ lëmagen gëc gëja he left with empty hands/went without leaving a gift (?).

bōja = boja adj. lazy, slow, inactive. cf. boja.

bōjaŋ s. knife. bōjaŋano (knife original, true) 1. a type of bamboo (nodes far apart) formerly used for making knives. 2. bamboo knives made from chips of bōjaŋano. bōjaŋ-bōjaŋ 

1) species of sharp-edged grass; 
2) flat shell in rivers (like finger-nails); 3) n.prop.

bōjaŋ-Bōjaŋ legendary figure, said to cut warriors' shields to pieces, to cut people's necks/throats with a bamboo-knife; bōjaŋ ec bamboo knife made from éc bamboo = cane sliver; bōjaŋ gëñ aë lemom = gëbuc aë kéšep lemom I have cut/hurt my hand with a knife, I cut my finger; bōjaŋgëdö (knife rest) = sébu téŋ a piece/a slice of bamboo; sëkèn bóc bōjaŋgëdö téŋ (gëdëŋ) aë they gave me a slice of meat (pork); bōjaŋ jalö (knife curved) sickle-shaped knife; bōjaŋ méđöb a knife made from a méđöb bamboo sliver; bōjaŋ moasa (knife spoiled) an old/worn out/useless knife; bōjaŋ qaka (knife of it wood) handle of a knife; bōjaŋ galaguc (knife of it hind part) the back/the tongue of the knife that is fastened to the handle; bōjaŋ ŋamata (knife of it edge) a sharp knife; bōjaŋ ŋamatatuc (knife of it edge blunt) a dull knife; bōjaŋ sébu/sékut téŋ (knife piece one) a piece of meat cut with a knife, a slice of pork; bōjaŋ talö (böc) (knife sketch) a sketch drawn with a knife onto a pig to show how to cut it up; -töc (I) bōjaŋ talö draw the outlines, show how to cut a pig for distribution or cooking; bōjaŋwaga comp. the cutter, one who cuts up a pig, who understands how to dissect a prey properly.

bōjaŋ² s. method of cutting up a pig (or game). ésséänëng bōjaŋ téŋ (their "knife" another one) they have another way to cut up their pigs (each tribe seems to have developed a somewhat different method of cutting up pigs).

bōlê s. qabólê pitch/marrow in the top shoot of a coconut palm ("millionaire salad").

bōlên s. trade articles for bartering/purchase/bride-price (see bōlêŋmata). -jäm: -nam (III) bōlên = -tulu (IV) bōlên barter/exchange articles; -së: -nsë (II) bōlên auc = -jäm: -nam òlì gëñ téŋ kwalec buy s.th. "wrong", i.e. below its real value/its actual price, cheat, be cheated, cf. -së: -nsë (II) lau téŋ; sëkóc bōlên luagéçgen, sësé éssé àuc ma sëkóc nèng gëñ sëja they received only a few articles in return, they have been cheated and left...; -sî (I) ña bōlên join, sever (from clan) with valuables/purchase-money; bōlên kësi ésséac su trade articles/valuables severed them, e.g. husband and wife, from their clan, joined them together (cf. -sî²); -söm (I) lau téŋ nèng bōlên ñabìŋ talk about the purchase-money for s.th. offered by s.o.; oc sësöm nèm bōlên ñabìŋ they may talk about your purchase-money/about the price requested for s.th., they may talk unfavourably of your honour/ruin your reputation (see below); -söm (I) bōlên palîŋ = -sôm, -göm: -ngöm (II) ñac téŋ nè wae étu sec ruin/spoil s.o.'s honour/reputation, abuse him (because he didn't pay enough); sësöm ñac téŋ nè bōlên këtu sec = sëgöm éné wae këtu meloc they
ruined s.o.'s reputation (because of inadequate payment for s.th.); -tulu (IV) bōlēn (gēn) barter, buy, cf. -jām: -nam (III) ōli; bōlēnjata comp. trade articles, e.g. arrows (sōb), bowls (sūc), mats (mē), netbags (ābēlōn), pots (kū) etc.

bōli = buli adv. moac age sēnac taun bōli-bōligen the two snakes bite each other fighting/wrestling vehemently, see buli, -buli: -mbuli (IV).

bōlōb, bōlōb tagen = eb tagen onom. suddenly. bōlōbōb the cracking noise as caused by fire, rattling/roaring of fire, see dindiā; ja gēn obalaun bōlōbōb the fire crackles through the kunai; ja kētap launēnd andu sa ma gēn bōlōbōbgen the flames jumped the people's house and burnt it down with cracking noise.

bōm s. a species of spider (small, similar to grubs).

bōm adj. wild, grown wild, savage (opp. tended, taken care of, domesticated, tame = masei, malō, mandab). āin bōm a wild rose-apple tree; bōcbōm = gēbōm a pig that has gone wild/stays in the bush (opp. bōc malac the village pig, see bōc, gabu); gēn bōm = gēn gēbōm an animal gone wild, a good-for-nothing fool/child; seamp; kēmbōm a dog gone wild (see gamēnbōm distant country/place), cf. bōmbōm.

-bōm: -mbōm (II) v.n. grow wild, desert, run away, escape. bōc gēbōm the pig went "bush"; dambōm we go wild/desert; e gēbōm kēsēp saleŋ gēja he/s.o. that did some wrong/committed a crime/fled to the woods to hide away; gacgēbōm comp. a runaway, deserter, fugitive; āsū gēbōm (stench grows wild ?) a bad smell makes us feel sick/queer/squeamish; bōc gēmōb e āsū gēbōm āēac sa the pig/pork decayed and its stench makes us feel like vomiting.

bōmbōm s. (originally bombom light-coloured skin; āc bombom newly born baby with still reddish skin). 1. the wild ones, savages, the uncultivated people coming from distant countries, the barbarians, the foreigners, the Europeans, the whites (who usually acted contrary to all rules of decent behaviour and customs sacred to New Guineans). āc bōmbōm tonan sēsām kēpi Pangō agēc Kapimolo they applied the name bōmbōm to Panggo and Kapimolo (two legendary figures, N. Male, Mêlê Yäm, p.3; another explanation see Neuhaus, vol. III, p.417). 2. spirits to whom the cause and spread of smallpox was ascribed. bōmbōm gējāc (bōmbōm hit us) we have smallpox/pocks; ābōmbōm kēkēn (of it spirit gave = made it) it has been done/given by its spirit, it's from the spirit! (an exclamation of joyous surprise, e.g. s.th. most beautiful found unexpectedly); a, bōmbōm kēkēn gamēn ājāmgoc ah, the bōmbōm spirit gave us such a nice weather! 3. āwē bōmbōm, āc bōmbōm the baby, the little child, called so as long as the children had not been given their proper names yet. bōmbōmō (f.suf. -ō) European woman, "Missis"; bōmbōmēsēga teŋ (white man big, extraordinary, one) any white man unknown to the people, s.th. entirely new, never met/experienced/seen before, cf. ābōmbōm; ōli āmboc bōmbōmēsēga teŋ (sēsām kēpi āmalac wakuc) (his body like. ) he is completely new (unknown) to us (said of a new arrival); bōmbōm adj. wild, gone wild, grown wild.

bōmbo s. dugong, a species of sea-cow, 3-5m long. bōmo wimāta obs. (dugong clitoris projection) anat. uvula.

bōnam s. tree with yellowish leaves (ka bōnam), used for marking subdivisions in gardens. cf. bōn, tōc.

bōn s. 1. sticks/poles marking the subdivisions/boundaries in a field, i.e. markings in a community field to show the plots assigned to individual families.
or persons (widows), cf. tôc, -kêŋ (I) tôc. -jac: -nac (III) bôn = -kêŋ (I) bôn mark the boundaries/the subdivisions within a field by wood markings/ poles/logs/trunks/sticks.

2. the cross-bars (purlin) on the rafters (lêsâ) of a roof (salôm). -bec: -mbec (II) bôn tie the purlins to the rafters; gebec bôn (he ties purlins) strata of smoke lying spread out above an area (e.g. after extensive burning of kunai plains); jadaun jagebec bôn gêsac gamên (the smoke ties/makes "cross-bars" above place) smoke lies in strata above a place; -û (II) bôn throw cross-bars off our shoulders; sêu bôn gêsac lêsa nào they put cross-bars onto the rafters; gêu bôn he (e.g. the sun) throws cross-bars = the horizontal rays of the rising sun, the dawn, aurora.

bu¹ a. bu = ɡabu the belly or stomach fat of pigs. bôc ɡabu tokatat-tokatat layers of fat on a pig’s belly/stomach.

bu² a. 1. fresh water, water, creek, river, stream (but not sea = gwéc). 2. bu calabash filled with water (buanô), pitcher. bulêndên = bu tolêndên calabash put in a row in a net-bag; -lêndên (IV) bu carefully arrange/put calabashes in a net-bag so that the water will not spill out when carried home; -pô (I) bu make a calabash (from a coconut); tapô bu ɡa gawi we remove the eyes from a coconut with a stake (and then take out the flesh), cf. bukâpan, bulakôp. 3. bu creek, river, stream. buâé comp. mouth of river/creek, cf. buwâ, bu ɡawâ; verbs used in connection with bu: -bôc: -mbôc (II) bu dam a river, -jâm: -nam (III) bu (make water) have diarrhoea, -jâm: -nam (III) bu tông stay a long time under water when diving, -kêc (I) bu pour water, also: have diarrhoea; -kêc bu sin pour water out; -lêndên (IV) bu arrange calabashes filled with water in a netbag so that no water will spill out; -liŋ: -liŋ (III) bu bathe in fresh water/river/lake; -liŋ bu kwapuc splash a newcomer with fresh water as an initiation; -nôm: -nôm (III) bu drink water; -nôm bu su drown; -ôliŋ (IV) bu make ripples/a movement of the water, throw water around while bathing; -sanem (IV) bu wipe water off with our hands after a bath; -sêwâ: -nsêwâ (IV) bu siŋ pour water away/out; -tê (I) bu fill water into s.th.; -tê susu fill water into a bamboo; expressions in connection with bu: bu étu lùc acom (water become cool first) let the water cool first! bu étu lùc saunen acom let the water get cool a bit first! bu gedec eŋ (water refuses her) her period is over, the menses is over/has stopped/fails to appear (sign of pregnancy) (cf. buseŋom, dala képa); bu gesen wapôm su (water destroys ridges in field/garden) the water/rain washes ridges away; bu gê (water draws off, drains) the highwater abates, the flood water subsides (= bu gêlêŋ, kêtu malô, kêtain, opp. bu gêc); bu gêc the river rushes/is in flood; bu gêc késalê âuc the river floods everything; bu gêc ɡandaŋ sec the river rushes very swiftly/has an extremely strong current; bu gêc ɡasamac kapôŋ the current is very strong; bu gêc… su (the water flows tears away) the river sweeps s.th. away (trees etc.) (= bu gêjac su, bu kepen su); bu gêdim the water/river is deep; bu gêjac anô (water hits real, true) the water got brackish/stale/un-drinkable, brackish water; bu gêjac lasê (water hits hole) the creek/river flows into..., joins another one; Bubô gêjac lasê ɡasuc Bubôśawâŋa the Bubui (Mape) River flows into the Langemak Bay; bu gêjac su (water hit finished) the highwater has subsided and is crossable again; bu gêjac… su (water hit... away) the water sweeps/tears s.th. away; bu gêjac nip su the high-water/the river tore a coconut palm from the bank and carried it away; bu gêjac è gêjam su matc gémên (méngeć) the water = river washed it (i.e. the soil) away and deposited the alluvium
right here, the river tore a piece of land away which floated down and stopped here; bu gêjâc-toŋ (water hits heap) = bu-gêjâc-toŋ comp. pool, pond, lake; bu gêjâc-watôp (water hits sand-bank, sandy deposit) the river makes a sandy bar; bu gêjam-su (water carries away); bu gêjam lêsèc to gêŋ su the river carries taro-peels and other things (rubbish) away; 'nêm malac bu gêjam su' (your village water carries it away) 'your village surrounded by water' (an old song); bu géjô aè (water makes me long for it) I am thirsty; bu géjô aè è ŋatê kêmôlîŋ (water afflicts me until chest organs shriveled) I am about to die of thirst/I am parched; bu géjô aè kékac sãgê (water makes me long for it lifts up) I am extremely thirsty; bu gêlêŋ the flood has subsided/is abating; bu gênôm (water drinks) the water permeates s.th., s.th. is drenched with water/is soaked; bu gênôm lépoa (water drank rope) the rope is soaked; bu gênôm waŋ the boat/canoe has absorbed water/is soaked; bu gênôm âuc (water drinks through and through, throughout) s.th. is submerged completely/entirely inside the water, s.th. is soaked thoroughly; bu gêsʉŋ (water pushes, shoves) the river is swollen (= bu ŋasamac kēsâ), the current moves seaward/is getting stronger/is spreading (first signs of an approaching flood after heavy rainfall up in the mountains) (cf. bu kêsʉŋ); bu keleseng the water sings/starts to boil/is simmering, cf. ku keleseng; bu keletoc the water boils; bu keletoc gwalac-gwalaçêng the water boils vigorously/wells up; bu kepên kêsêp pocdambê (water pushes goes down stone wall) the river flows over a cliff/cascades down a rock, a large waterfall, cf. bu kêpô kêsêp pocdambe; bu kepên mo su (water pushes taro away) the creek sweeps taro away, the water washes the taro down (the throat, i.e. when drunk during meals); bu kepên ôkwi (the water pushes across/around to another side) the river winds round s.th./meanders; bu kesêlêŋ (the water flows/spreads horizontally) the water spreads over a plain/ripples/purls along, the river flows (cf. sêlêŋ); mëngëc ma kesêlêŋ kēsa ñâwâ it (the bottle) is filled to overflowing; bu kêmêc the water flows (spills) over; bu kêlaiŋ (né) aâ (the water expands/widens (his chest-organs) a drink of water refreshes him, cf. -lâu (V); bu kêlâu aâ the water refreshes/revives me; bu kêlêni the water drips/tricks/drops/oozes (e.g. from holes of coconut calabashes); bu kêmôlôm (kamoc) water soaks/softens s.th. (a sore); bu kêôlîŋ (sa) (water bubbles) the water springs, bubbles up/boils up/gushes up; bu kêpa (kêpa denotes non-existence of fluids) the water is finished/dried up/used up, a vessel is empty, no water is left, the river is dry; bu kêpô kêsêp pocdambê = bu kepên kêsêp pocdambê (water rubs/grinds goes down rock-wall) a small waterfall, cf. -pô (I); bu kêpoac (kêpoac indicates the existence/presence of fluids) there is water, water is left (in some vessels); bu kêpô ôkwi the river winds its way around s.th.; bu kêpôlu = kêpulu the water springs, bubbles up/gushes, wells up; bu kêpôlu kêpi gêmên the water wells forth; bu kêsalê nom âuc (water overflows earth completely) the river overflows a place/a region, flood (after heavy rains), the river floods the land (cf. bu kêsʉŋ); bu kêsap tôcbon (water chops/hacks stair-steps) the river flows/leaps over stones, over rocks in a strong current; bu kêsêlî aâ (water penetrates me, cf. sêlî) I am freezing cold from getting wet (kom kêsêlî be cold from [walking in] rain); bu kêsʉŋ (water rises, heaves on top) the water rises in a vessel/pipe/hole/creek or river bed, the river rises (but: bu gêsʉŋ the river spreads/is swollen); bu kêsʉŋ gamên sa the river floods the area completely/covers a place; bu kêtaîŋ (water
draws back) the flood water subsides, the river is getting normal again; bu kétain su the water flows slowly away, the river flows rather slowly/subsides to normal water-mark; bu kétawa (cf. ñáwa clear, bright of water) the water is clear/becomes clear/is getting clear/clears; bu kétu làbu (water got lower end) s.th. is only half (or less) full, the water is low, s.th. is almost empty (of water); buja kétu labu the kerosene bottle is almost empty; bu navegó kétiam (water flows slowly away, the river flows rather slowly/subsides to normal water-mark) the water is clear/becomes clear/is getting clear/clears; buketa wá (cf. oawa clear, bright of water) the water is clear/becomes clear/is getting clear/clears; buketa wá (water got lower end) s.th. is only half (or less) full, the water is low, s.th. is almost empty (of water); bu kétu labu the kerosene bottle is almost empty; buketa wá (water flows slowly away, the river flows rather slowly/subsides to normal water-mark) the water is clear/becomes clear/is getting clear/clears.

-bu¹: -mbu (I) v.a. 1. blame s.o., find fault with s.o., censure/abuse/revile/disdain/insult/slander/injure s.o.'s reputation, reject, send away, dismiss, refuse. dambú bí (we blame talk) we blame, find fault with s.th., e.g. amac asóm ñajam atom you didn't say/report it properly, didn't tell it well/decently; dambú lau teŋ we abuse/insult s.o., we speak derogatorily about s.o., cf. -sa (II) bíŋ sa épi lau/ñac teŋ; dambú taŋ we humble ourselves/repent, cf. -kòníŋ (IV) taŋ. 2. plant a large number of s.th. dambú nén lètôp ve plant a large number of betelnut palms; en gèbu gènkaĩŋ he plants many fruit trees, he lays out a rather big plantation (cf. -peŋ (I), -puŋ (I), -sèŋ: -nùŋ (II), -sè (I) to plant).

-bu²: -mbu (V) = -kac (I) ... òkwí v.a. turn s.th. on its axis, turn s.th. onto its other side, turn around, rotate. tambú/tabu âlè we turn(ed) a post; en kébu demboŋ he turns the length-beam; en kébu ka he turns a log; en kébu ku she turned the pot (around its vertical axis); en kébu mèŋ he puts the grinding stone onto its other side; tambú... òkwí turn s.th. over; tambú bíŋ òkwí we introduce a new order, give new rules/commands; en kébu bíŋ òkwí ŋapao = késôm teŋ su ma késôm teŋ kétiam he always gives new orders = he hardly told people to do this when he tells them to do s.th. else (he doesn't know what he really wants); agéc sébu katapa òkwí they turned the box over (back to front); òwè kébu mò òkwí the woman turns the taro over (roasting it in the fire); tambu ñapolé òkwí (turn a child over) we teach children obedience, make a child obey, we educate children; -bu taŋ rotate, revolve, turn around; tambu taŋ we turn around; nom kébu taŋ the earth (globe) rotates/revolves around its axis (cf. nom kēgi oc the earth circles the sun); oc kébu taŋ the sun rotates.

buáé comp. mouth of river. cf. buáwa, bu ñáwa.

Buajunj (water shade) name of a place near Màngec village.

Buaki a river near Busamaŋ that does not have an outlet into the sea (people dig one in order to catch fish). -kwè (I) buaki (dig buaki) dig an outlet in order to catch fish.

Buandaŋ (bu ñandaŋ) warm/hot water.

Buani (Bu-dani = ñadani water (of it) thick(et), floods of water) name of a Jabém month in the middle, e.g. at the height of the rainy season, our August (the time for hunting wild pigs hiding in their lairs under layers of kunai where they are unable to hear the approaching hunter because of the torrential rains).

Buanô comp. (water true, original) calabash filled with water. cf. bukapang, bulakòp; for manufacture see gawi.

Buapo name of lagoon near Cape Arkona (Bukawac). (About its origin, see Jabém Reader II, p.84.)

Buáwà comp. = bu ñáwà (water of it mouth, water mouth) 1. mouth of river/stream/creek. Buóbéawa the mouth of the Bubui (Mape) River (flowing into Langemak Bay), the Langemak Bay.
2. ridge of roof, ridge board, ridge piece (cf. bòcdémon ridge cap).

Bubalom (water spirit, balom ghost) the ghostwater, Balumcreek, name of village south of Langemak Bay, opposite Matuala Is.

Bubelo, bubolo (bolo = small species of crayfish) m.prop. a creek near Buséga village.

Bubôê name of river flowing into Langemak Bay, south of Finschhafen (called Mape by hill tribes).

buc s. betel-palm, betelnut, Areca-nut. bucanô (betelnut true) metonymy for a gift of small valuables given by women to men for dancing well, love-token; âe katê wé gamoa ê kêkên bucanô âe she gave me a token of her affection while I danced; bucâpa = buc napa the husk of a betelnut; buc kemôâc (betel-palm stretches) the betel-palm grows quickly; buc kêku the betel-palm has fallen to the ground; buc kêpoa nâôdi nôjam (betel-palm explodes shoot good) the sprouted nut has a strong shoot; buc kêtêm the fruit-bearing season of the betel-palm is over, cf. têm, -têm (I); buc latu (betelnut son) (buc refers here to body gases, cf. têtac buc latu, hence bucâlatu comp. "stinker"); en têtac buc latu, vec gêsi; nawaôboa (his abdomen buc latu hence he lets go = escape body gases frightfully) he lets escape gases continually and stinks accordingly; buc lawec (betelnut soft, pulpy, crushed, pulpified) a species of betelnuts with a very soft, juicy kernel, it grows in the bush; buc lêtop nêj a group of betelnut palms; en gêbu nê lêtop he planted many betel-palms; buc lêtic nêj = buc dambê (lêtic = lov, short) a short but already bearing betel-palm; kêkôc ka jakêpuc buc lêtic nôj nânô mënjej nôj gêngôô she took a pole and pushed betelnuts from a low palm then sat there chewing them; buc magâ (nâmaga) (betelnut bunch) a whole bunch of betelnuts, the fruit-stand as a whole; buc maga tagen-tagen (betelnut bunch one-one only) a whole bunch of betelnuts for everyone; -sê (I) buc tomarâgen tear off the whole stem/bunch of betelnuts (see nâmaga, tomaga); bucmakej (buc nâmakej betelnut of it half) (a) half a betelnut, (b) a piece of the trunk of a betel-palm; buc mângô a very large type of betelnut (Bukavac, Astrolabe); buc nàbélâ (betel-palm with many skeins or strands) fruit-stand of betel-palms with the small nuts, a cluster of betelnuts on the stem, the stem (dry) on which the nuts hang; buc nàimbêlô = nâmâtagâsî (betel-palm of it tongues, eyelashes) the sepals of the betel-palm blossoms; buc nàjànîj (betelnut of it turning to and fro) a small species of betelnut that causes giddiness (even fainting) and weakness when chewed, cf. -jànîj (IV); buc nàkâlôp (betelnut of it not fully grown yet) a not fully developed betelnut, nut of minor quality, cf. kalôp; buc nàlaka nêj (betelnut of it hand one) = buc nàlêma nêj (betelnut of it hand one) a branch/a twig with betelnuts torn off the bunch; buc nàlênsôâ-lênsôâ (betel-palms of it confused = close together) betel-palms standing too close together/pellmell; buc nâmaga the fruit-stand of betel-palms as a whole, the stem (green) on which the nuts hang; buc nâmagi a branch/twig only of the fruit-stand of a betel-palm; buc nàpa betelnut husk; buc nàsâlej (betel-palm of it withered inflorescence or fruit-stem of Nipa palm = broom, because used for sweeping) a stem that is devoid of nuts; buc nàsâlej nàôôma, nânô masi a betel-palm fruit-stem without any nuts; buc nàsêmôô the betel-palm flower; buc nàsôôgôlôj (betel-palm of it green frog) the hidden inner covering of the flower; buc tomagâ (betel-palm with green fruit-stems) a palm with the green fruit-stems, the whole bunch of betelnuts, the whole stem with the nuts on it (cf. also koc, mansam, ñop).
-buc: -mbuc (II) v.a. cut off/clip with one stroke, draw a line, underline, strike out, cancel, cross out, pull out, root out, weed. -buc beb tagen cut through s.th. with one stroke, e.g. a root or a vine; dam buc démé n lau té n (we cut/turn our back upon s.o.) we turn our back upon a person; -buc... èngic cut s.th. in two, cut off s.th., cut off s.o.'s communication, bar s.o.'s passage, take a short cut, prefer the straight road, turn aside, avoid (the flood, for instance, by going in the woods along the coast); dam buc ènté n èngic tasa tònec tana let's take a short cut and rather go here! embe dam buc lóc tònec èngic, oc tasa malac if we take a short cut over this hill we shall get to the village; talac (wa n) dam buc èngic dam bé nè n tana let's take the short cut sailing straight for our goal! -buc gaba (pull the wooden floats fastened to the upper part of the fishing net wasa n) weed around a sago-palm, clean it from undergrowth/brushwood, to get light and air to the young palms; dam buc gaba labi we remove undergrowth/weeds from sago-palm rootstocks (= taw a k labi ge be èpí ẹ j a m, cf. -w a k a); -buc -jà: -na (II) go cross-country, e.g. dam bu c èn gic t a n a we are on a cross-country march/trip/walk; -buc kalatu (pull tree son) pull out/root out small trees; -buc ko (draw line chalk) draw a line with chalk, cf. -to (I); -buc ku (pull out pot) lift/take a pot with contents from the fireplace ('pull out' because the pot sits securely in the ashes); dam buc ku sa an g a ja we lift a pot from the fire; -buc kw a n (pull kw a n palms) pull out the shoot of a kw a n palm (in order to eat it); -buc labig è s u, cf. labi; è ng è bu la big è s u he breathes his last, he is dying; -buc labikató m (pull sago shoot) pull out sago-shoots (used for making women's skirts, cf. l a d o m); -buc lè n g úc (pull tail) hold an animal by its tail; dam buc lè n g úc ibà n o we grasp a tuna by its tail, hold a tuna hanging on the hook by its tail and throw it into the canoe trough; -buc mocwá ò (pull a bird's plumage) pull feathers, pull a bird/a fowl; -buc mò d è (pull grey hairs) pull out one's first grey hairs; -buc mó ò c d r a w a line with redde l; -buc -mè n: -mè n (III) (pull come) e.g. dabucè n g tamè n we took a cross-country march/walk, we arrived after taking a short cut over cross-country; è n gè buc Lò c gawè n jágè n mè n gö ì là sè Ì ì nçá g al à tu he preferred the shorter path over Logaweng to Ngasegal à tu; -buc m ù gè n (mù = backside of s.th.) go around the back of s.th., e.g. of a village (backside = the side away from the sea, the beach), choose the path behind the village; dam buc andu m ù gè n we pass a house at its backside; dam buc malac m ù gè n we pass a village at its backside, i.e. on its landside, the side away from the sea; -buc ń ò p (pull out betel lime bottle) take the lime flask out of the purse; -buc... sa (pull out on top, up) pull out s.th., also s.th. sticking fast, take out/lift s.th.; -buc gén tè n sa pull/take out s.th.; -buc kalatu sa pull out young trees from the ground/from the soil; -buc ku sa lift a pot from the fire; -buc supra oc sa (pull comb out) pull s.o.'s comb = avenge the death of a relative, cf. supra oc; -buc wa n gö (pull out/root out weeds) weed; -buc salí n (pull fragrant herbs) pull a nosegay of fragrant herbs from an arm- band (joc) or bracelet (bi); -buc só n gö pull out a plug/cork; -buc wa n gö pull weeds, weed; è nçé n è buc a road that is inland from me; saló m gè buc (cf. saló m).

budejn 1. a. rack/shelf in the houses on which water calabashes (buanò) are stored (cf. dejn). 2. joist, horizontal beam onto which the wall boards are nailed. budejétè nà (water shelf mother) the beam parallel to the wall-beam on which the calabashes rest, e.g. in the space between both beams; budejlu t à (water shelf son) a smaller batten
fastened to the rafters (lèsa), as a support for the calabashes sitting on budeńtēna, cf. dein, kolon.

buéć the direction towards the river-mouth, the lower course of a river (cf. écqa).

Buęngêm name of a village between Bukawac and Taëmi.

bugaboan = bu gèdim (water depth) deep water.

Bugaim small creek at the southern slope of Logaweng.

Bugan name of river and village between Bukawac and Taëmi.

Bugōmbi name of creek between Nacségalanu and Wagenge.

Bugwèc (water sea, salt) the easternmost of the Tami Is., ldjan (the two others Laulóc (Kalal) and Laugwèc (Wanam)).

Buhem name of river to the west of Bukawac.

buja comp. (water fire) kerosene.

bukaintēna comp. (water shaft mother) water hole, drinking place where water is known to be found (when working in the gardens or hunting in the forest).

bukapaŋ comp. (water hull/husk/shell) an empty calabash, e.g. an empty coconut shell = container for storing water.

-dēnaŋ: -ndēnaŋ (IV) bukapan place calabashes in a row into a netbag; lauo tēdēnaŋ bukapan the women place the calabashes thus in a netbag; -uc: -uc (III) bukapan scrape/clean a coconut shell for use as a calabash.

Bukawac (kawac a tree in secondary bush) n.prop. village and area on the northern shores of the Huon Gulf.

Bukawacawa (kawac river mouth) name of a place between Bukawacsib and Tigèdò (Haenish Harbour).

Bukawacsib (sib = caulking material) village near Tigèdò.

bukom comp. (water rain) rainwater, water-tank. bukom kētu labu the tank is nearly empty; bukom mēngèc the tank is full of water; -ben: -mben (II) bukom su capsize a tank to empty it.

buköm = bu köm (water field/garden) help rendered, i.e. -óc (II) bu köm (carry water field) 1. carry water in lengths of bamboo or in leaves to water young plants (tobacco etc.) in s.o.'s garden; assist s.o. with his work, e.g. roll a cigar for him, converse with him during his work to amuse him. âe gaóc bukom eŋ (I carried water garden him) I helped him to do his work, I conversed with him. 2. hold the death watch (day or night), wailing during bukom (cf. om, -óc (II) om).

bulakōp comp. coconut shell used as a water container (made by removing the flesh, cf. gawi), container/vessel for carrying and keeping (storing) water. cf. lakōp, budeń, bukanąż, buanò.

bulalau (lalau = laulau) the overflow, e.g. from a lagoon or from the sea washing over the shore, a drain of water-pools on an elevated beach down to the sea. (cf. samboan.)

bulap comp. (water ebb) puddles in a drying out river bed, water gathered in hollows. cf. bu narakolop.

bulapac see nip bulapac very large coconut shell used as a calabash.

bulaulau cf. bulalau pools.

-bōc: -mbōc (II) bulaulau block up a pool; nōpalē sēbōc bulaulau the children block up pools;

-lo: -lo (III) bulaulau play in the water, make dams.

bulec s. (for., Kotte) lie, it's a lie; adj. false, untrue. bulec kaop = biŋ dansaŋ oh, that's a lie! that's not true! never! that's certainly a lie!
bulendèn comp. row of calabashes in netbag. cf. bu 2.

buleseñ s. cockroach (brown). cf. séckapic black cockroach.

bulélèc comp. small rills, tiny influxes/brooklets flowing into creeks/rivers, small river, tributary creek.

bulélòm comp. (water inside) inside the water. (cf. näléòm.)

buléndañ = bu näléndañ comp. steep river bank. buléndañ gëdib the bank caves in/falls.

buli (bòli), buli-buligen adv.
1. wrestling, romping, whisking/slipping away, sweeping over.
   galó bòc buli-buligen gamo e gajam sapu gèc gèja I clasped my arms around the pig and kept wrestling with it until it finally escaped; sègôm bòc buli-buligen sëmoa they (still) wrestle with the pig, they are about to overpower it, i.e. to hold/press it fast to the ground. 2. not quite finished; s.th. not sufficiently cooked/roasted/boiled; the interior still raw/bloody, s.th. quickly done. 3. with great exertion (all alone, left alone?).

ésegéc taungèn sèc wàg nàñ buli-buligen sëmoa the two of them (alone) pulled the canoe with utmost exertion onto the beach.

-buli: -mbuli (IV) v.a. rub/wipe s.th. against s.th. (hands or feet), clean by rubbing, be caught/entangled in s.th. (in a net, for instance in thicket), be unable to hold s.th. fast (game), let an animal elude (fish, pig), elude s.th., roll/trundle s.th., rub, massage, smooth s.th., remove splinters. bòc kébulì uc a pig eludes the fish; i kébulì wasàñ the fish wriggles in the net/eludes the net; -buli ali (clean a post) hew the sap-wood off a post (the heart of a tree) without altering its original circular shape, smooth off a post; -buli aŋalèc (roll giant clam shell) trundle a piece or a long splinter of a clam shell on a stone, i.e. grind it to an oblong, round shaft, onto which a hook (mostly of bone) is tied (used as a fish-hook for catching tunas ibano (cf. épom); -buli... auc v.a. (wipe... through and through) cheat in a deal, give short change, defraud, overreach s.o., deceit, deceive (in business); en kébulì ñapàlèì ñàòlì auc he withheld part of the boy's wages, he gave him too little; -buli bòc (wrestle pig) let a (wild) pig elude (after trying in vain to hold it by pressing to the ground); -buli gèñ (nälèsì) galaṣa spread ringworm ointment, rub it on arms/legs etc. infected with ringworm gala; -bulì i let a fish elude us/elude our hands (trying to get a hooked tuna into the canoe); en kébulì i e gëwi sìg gëja he tried to hold the fish but had to let it go, the wriggling fish escaped his hands; -bulì ka cf. -bulí àlé chop the sap-wood off a tree trunk; -bulì lau cheat people in a deal, give short change; -buli lemen wipe (greasy) hands against a tree, a leaf or the upper part of our thigh; -bulì matsóc prepare/smooth off the pegs onto which the outrigger and poles of a canoe are fastened; -bulì mojà ñ a marsupial gets away/slips from our hands/eludes us; -bulì ñàolicic remove the bark from a trunk, clean the trunk (before being used as a beam or a canoe-trough); -bulì  ödàni force one's way through a thicket of vines, be tangled up in a thicket of lianas; -bulì óc, sap, suc, talam, tonço prepare, smooth an oar (paddle)/an outrigger/a wooden tray (bowl)/a bow (to make it elastic)/a mortar; -bulì wàq hew/smooth a trunk for a canoe-trough; tambuli/tabuli we elude/escape s.th.; tambuli auc we cheat s.o. in a deal, give short change or s.th. else instead of money.

buliwàga comp. (cf. -wàga suf.) a person upon whom people fasten disagreeable thoughts/things; cast a slur or aspersions; a
foot-wiper, foot-mat for wiping/cleaning dirty shoes. amacnèm buliwa aèac me (your foot-mats we or) you seem to think you could wipe your dirty talks on us? (cf. -buli: -mbuli (IV)).

Bulu, bulu-bulu (?)
ŋagèdò sèkuc ³abulù-bulu kèkô supoac (N. Male, Méè Nómɔa, p.12).

Buma langwa m.prop. the old, the venerable Buma, Mr Buma.

bumata comp. (water eye) source, spring, fountain, well.

bumatac adj. (water green/fresh/plain) plain water. mosébù
bumatac orphan who was given water instead of milk to drink, ill-bred boy (had he been brought up by his mother he would be well behaved (cf. matakwa, sucjaba, mosébù).

bumumbum onom. beat of the drum.

Bumiŋ comp. river between Finschhafen and the village of Kamlawa.

bumokè comp. (water head, origin) source/origin/beginning/upper course of a river.

bumòp, bu ³amòp comp. muddy/turbid/dirty/soiled water.

Bunom comp. (water earth) name of harbour and rivulet behind False Is.

bug¹ a. a disease of taro from too much rain, rot. bug kèsa mo = mo bug géjac the rot has befallen the taro/the taro (mostly modam) are diseased, cf. gwa.

bug² = lèndóc a. pack, bundle, roll. kalatu buŋ teŋ a bundle of beanpoles; salôm bug teŋ (roofing material roll one) a bundle of sago leaves for roofing.

bug³, buŋbuŋ adj. glaring yellow, golden, ripe. papajà galèwè buŋ sàmùc the ripe paw-paws are of golden colour; aìŋ ³abuŋ dark-red/overripe rose-apples; ³abuŋ kèsa ripe, getting ripe; kaleloŋ ³abuŋ kèsa the kaleloŋ tree is getting yellow; nip ³anò buŋbuŋ sàmùc the coconut is golden.

-buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) v.a. wipe, dry, wipe dry, smooth, plane, polish. -buŋ alè hew a post, smooth off a post, remove the bark/the sapwood; -buŋ dec wipe blood away (after blood-letting, cut with obsidian-splinter kekec); -buŋ gèngambu su wipe residue/dust away (with hand from table or s.th.); -buŋ gèŋ teŋ ŋatîp k-èsa wipe s.th. smooth, plane/hew s.th. until it looks even; -buŋ gèŋ teŋ ŋawasì k-èsa (wipe thing one glossy comes out) make s.th. smooth, polish s.th.; -buŋ jakali rub the ashes off a burning piece of wood; -buŋ joc su take off an armband (bracelet, cf. joc, bi); -buŋ katapa hew/plane/smooth a board, cf. -suŋ: -nsuŋ (II); -buŋ laclu smooth/wipe a bowl/a dish; -buŋ lemeŋ wipe/clean our hands; -buŋ lusungulu (wipe our nose of it albumen) blow/clean one's nose; aè gabuŋ lusungulu I wiped my nose; -buŋ matênsulu (wipe eye broth) wipe tears away; en gébuŋ matasulu he/she wipes his/her tears away; -buŋ ³anamu (wipe of it behind = that which follows behind) i.e. destroy, remove all possible carriers of soul matter (sènuc, used for making magic), e.g. hairs, sweat, skin, blood, cloth or anything which had been in touch with us (humans), in order to avoid being bewitched by magicians, hence: follow, go behind, be the last in a row of people walking along a path (an example of former animistic fears); aè gabuŋ ³anamu I followed/went behind, I was the last one; amac amuŋ, aèac ambuŋ ³anamu you go first/before us, we follow behind, cf. ³anamu; -buŋ ³atîpgeŋ (³atîpgeŋ) -wàc: -wac (III) march in an orderly fashion, march in file/in the ranks; ³apalè sèbuŋ ³atîpgeŋ sèwac the boys march (pass, past) in very good order (opp. salîŋ-salîŋ); -buŋ... sa (wipe... up) take s.th. (sweepings) with our hands, put it
into a basket or s.th. to carry it away; dambūŋ sa = tangalaŋ we sweep with our hands; dambūŋ gēngambu sa we sweep up dust/rubbish, with our hands; -buŋ salēc (sweep, wipe bindweed, often growing at the beach where it is swept/washed away by floods) clear everything away, remove thoroughly, collect hastily, snatch up; depopulate a whole area by an invitation to some important event (sam or another gathering); dambūŋ salēc lau we depopulate a place, e.g. by gathering the people together for a meeting elsewhere, we take all the people of a village away (for community work, for instance), by recruiting practised violently against the will of the people; jaen gebuŋ salēc lau we depopulate a place by gathering the people together for a meeting elsewhere, we take all the people of a village away (for community work, for instance), by recruiting practised violently against the will of the people.

(-buŋ) -mbuŋ (V) v.n.impera., 3sg. only. kēmbuŋ s.th. is x-shaped; akain kēmbuŋen he is in-kneed, knock-kneed, has turned-in legs; en kēkō amatu kēmbuŋen he stands with his knees bent sideways.

bu ža- (water of it...) water, river etc. with... bu žadambē (river of it shaft, trunk) the middle course, the middle reaches of a river (= budambē); bu žadēbōb (water of it whirlpool) whirlpool, an eddy in a river; bu žadēdē the current; bu žadēdē kēpuc aēac tōŋ the current carries us away; bu žakasi water spray; bu žakēgi (water of it rotates) a funnel-shaped eddy, whirling of the water; bu žakēkēŋ unrippled water, smooth as a mirror, clear water; bu žakolop, bu žakolop-kolop a hole washed out in the river bed, puddle; bu žakolop kēśēp gēja the current has washed out a hole in the river bed, the river has washed out a hole in its bed; bu żalap (water of it ebb) pools left in a dry river bed; bu žalēdu (water of it pocket) a bay, a bend washed in the side of a river bank, cf. busuc, bu žasuc; bu žalēlōm (water of it inside) in the water/river; -sō (I) bu žalēlōm -ja: -na (III) (go into the water) go upstream, go inland; en kēsō bu žalēlōm gēja he goes inland (cf. sō, sōga); bu žalēndanō = bulēndanō comp. steep river bank (opp. cf. bu žaṭali); bu žalūc cool water, not salty, fresh drinking water; bu žamaŋ, bumaŋ 1) an old, dry river bed; 2) the wide mouth of a river, delta; bu ŋamokē,bumokē the upper course of a river; bu žanō 1) the main course of a river, a stream; 2) a calabash filled with water (= buanō); bu žasamak the current; bu žasamak kēsa (river of it current comes forth) the river has become torrential, the river is swollen/has a strong current; bu žasēlī (river of it shoot, side growth) tributaries of creeks/rivers, side streams; bu ŋatāli (river of it brink) the bank of a river, a gradual, shallow bank (opp. bulēndanō); bu žawā clear water; bu žawā = bu ża-awā (water of it mouth) the mouth of a river; bu žawēŋweŋ (weŋ = quick as lightning) strong current, swiftly flowing rapids; bu žawēŋweŋ = bu žasamak kēsa the river has a strong current.

busā, ŋabuṣā s. the black fluid of the cuttle-fish (nambonaŋ), ink. nambonaŋ ŋabuṣa the ink of the cuttle-fish.

busāboac comp. puddle, pool of water.

Busamaŋ Busamang village on the southern shore of the Huon Gulf (ca. 1000 inhabitants) (by whites mostly called Busa).
Busawa comp. ditch, drain, moat, channel, gutter, trench, canal.

Buseleŋ, bu ŋaseleŋ-seleŋ a crossing in a shallow creek/river, a ford, rapids.

Buseŋ creek and village between Tígédó and Bukawacisib (east of Haenish Harbour at the north coast of Huon Gulf).

Busenom comp. (cf. senom = ŋaoma etc.) menstruation (blood), period. -liŋ: -liŋ (III) busenom (bathe water nothing) have menstruation/p period, menstruate; ñwë ɡelĩŋ busenom the woman menstruates/ has her monthly period (cf. -liŋ: -liŋ (III)); bu(señom) gedec ŋŋ her menses has ceased (because of pregnancy) = dala kêpa her period is over; ka ñgelĩŋ busenom (a tree has its "period") the sap of a tree runs down its trunk; busenom ɡadala the blood of the monthly period/menstruation, cf. dala menstruation blood; -liŋ: -liŋ (III) busenom = -jam: -nam (III) ñoli ajɔŋ (buy month/moon) menstruate (cf. sàgû, -tu (I) sàgûð, biŋ kêsa first period).

Buséŋa (water main) river, village between False Is. and Mangec.

Busi Markham River.

Busó rivulet near Kuwi village (south-east of Huon Gulf).

Busóc Eagle River (its mouth east of Læe-Malahang).

Busó river in Jalôc region (Suhalu village).

Busôm creek to the north of Finschhafen.

busôŋ, bu sôŋ langwa, see sôŋ.

busub, busub tageŋ onom. at once, unexpectedly, suddenly, in no time. ñagabiŋ wakuc kêpa busub tageŋ jakêpi (bamboo of it side growth new sprouts quickly goes rises) a new bamboo side growth sprouted in no time (overnight); itaŋ géboaŋ kêpi busub tageŋ a taŋi fish tipped up straight as a dart unexpectedly; kepeŋ kaolić lasè ɛ lëma busub tageŋ jakësa ŋamakeŋ (he thrust tree-bark hole forth until his finger suddenly went appeared of it other side) he thrust his finger unexpectedly through the bark-trough (i.e. when taking out sago starch); mô kêpa busub tageŋ the taro sprouted overnight; biŋ kêtu kwalam môbusub tageŋ the secret is whispered around and will soon be common knowledge; busub-busubgeŋ adv. abundantly; amê tê kêpoa busub-busubgeŋ the yams there sprout abundantly (quickly).

Busuc, bu ŋasuc bay, bend washed in the side of a river. cf. suc a lake of stagnant water at a river's mouth, also: receding hair line, receding front hairs on both sides of forehead; ñên busuc baliŋ his hair-line recedes rather wide, he has large "Hofratsecken".

Bususub adv. through and through. ñegûŋ papaja ɡadambove ê ê kêm bususub jakëkën piŋ (he speared pawpaw of it trunk there until spear bususub went gave noseplug) the spear went right through the pawpaw stem and stuck like a noseplug (with both ends visible!).

Buta 1. name of creek (near Logaweng). 2. name of a former sawmill erected at that creek. 3. first Teachers' Training Seminary of the Jabêm District, 1907-1923. 4. name of Area School, see Wasutien, 1930-45. 5. since 1957 name of village housing the students of Senior-Flierl-Seminary, training pastors for ELCPNG.

buta s. (for.) butter. -galĩŋ: -galĩŋ (IV) buta (shake butter) churn/make butter (by shaking
BUTALA

creamed in a bottle).

Butala (water wells forth, Bukawac language) village east of Haenish Harbour.

butali comp. = bu ŋatali edge of a river, a shallow bank (opp. bulêndaŋ a steep bank).

Butawen (Butaweng) name of a tributary of the Bubôe River, also name of a former sawmill, since 1958 name of Chest Hospital.

butëa s. 1. originally the two "arms" with which the octopus (nambonân) clings/holds fast to stones/reefs: tentacles. nambonân ŋæbutëa (cuttle-fish of it fang arms) the tentacles of the cuttle-fish. 2. stone anchor for canoes (used when fishing on reefs to hold the boat at the spot). 3. anchor. ŋac įe butëa kêsêp (gwêc) kêjatec képoac the man threw the anchor down (into the sea) and the boat floated there; -ũ (II) butëa throw (let) the anchor down.

Buwang name of river (between Labôc and Busamaŋ) (cf. Boaŋ).

C, C in written Jabêm the letter c has been introduced as the sign for the glottal stop. c signifies here that the preceding vowel should be pronounced with the vocal chords closing abruptly, thus bringing the current of air in the larynx to a sudden stop. This glottal stop is in Jabêm of etymological significance. It is therefore most important to pronounce it, since the same words with or without the glottal stop may have entirely different meanings, for instance: a his foot, âc we (abb. of pt.pers.pl. aēac etc.); ě (ŋâe) name, ěc bamboo (species); i fish, ic nest; o vine, oc sun (or particle); ô (ŋâo) above, on top, ôc paddle; u smell, uc breadfruit, uc pig net; wê dance, song, wêc omen; mo taro, moc bird; su milk, súc bowl; ta pole, tac excrement; etc. Using the apostrophe (') as a glottal stop mark instead of the c was contemplated but abandoned for practical reasons. To substitute the apostrophe for the c would have meant a considerable amount of additional work in connection with the revision of the Jabêm dictionary. This did not seem justified and necessary, since not much more literature in this language is likely to be produced, and all Jabêm books so far published have the c as sign for the glottal stop. (See Jabêm Literature, Appendix 8.) There is only one exceptional use of c in Jabêm: eich interj. so what! don't be angry! (pronounced like Scotch Loch [loξ] or German ich [iξ].

D, d the voiced dental mute d stands at the beginning and in the middle of Jabêm words: dec, gada, never at the end. Any word with d is always low-toned, even the syllable preceding the d: lądôm. Hence no grave accent is necessary to indicate the low-tone in those words. Compounds however may make exceptions of this rule, e.g. nómdéc (earth blood = clay).

da1 s. 1. compensation for work or service done for s.o. (pulling a tree trunk to the village for building a canoe, tying of fences, felling of trees in preparation of new gardens, etc.), gift to atone, bribe. bôc da, buc da, dauŋ da a pig, betel nuts, tobacco (leaves) offered as a compensation for cooperation according to the amount of work done for the owner: -jâc: -nac (III) da buc to dauŋ (hit compensation betelnuts and tobacco) pay off co-workers with betelnuts and tobacco for their assistance rendered; tanac da lau ña buc to dauŋ we pay off people thus (cf. -kên (I) gên lau, -wabu: -wambu). 2. payment/downpayment in advance at the time when ordering s.th. (that was a custom in bartering).

-gôm: -ŋgom (II) = -guŋ: -ŋgan
(II) da (make, spear payment) pay in advance, give a downpayment for s.th. ordered; dagnóm da bóc teq (we make prepayment pig one) we slaughtered a pig as a downpayment for s.th. ordered; danguŋ da ku (we spear payment pots) we slaughtered a pig for the potter as a downpayment on ordered pots; en gégun ga súc (waŋ) he slaughtered a pig as a downpayment on ordered bowls (on a canoe). 3. a gift of reconciliation, atonement, sacrifice. -jàc: -nac (III) da töp atone for a fault/a guilt (cf. töp, -jàc: -nac töp pay off a debt), -kèn (I) da (give sacrifice) make atonement, atone for s.th. to s.o.; da tónc aē kakèn gédèn aôm, ma ógóm aē sec atom, ógóm aē njajameq (gift this I give to you and make me wrong not, make me well only) I offer this gift of reconciliation to you, do not bear any grudge against me, rather show kindness to me! (Occasion: s.o. had killed a python at a spirit-place. For the sake of his own safety he was now required to make atonement to the soul of the killed snake.) 

Jesu kèkèn tau kétu da kétu aēácneq secqà (Jesu gave himself he became payment for our badness) Jesus is the expiation for our sins (1 John 2:2, 4:10). 4. ransom, redeem o.s. o.s. off. -jàc: -nac (III) da tóq (hit, give recompense on behalf of o.s.) offer gifts to free o.s.; aēac tanac da tóq we offer a ransom to free ourselves from s.th. (punishment), we try to evade bad consequences of our wrongdoing by offering gifts, we want to be secure, think of our own safety, leave others in the lurch; bōctēnà gèjac da tau qa qalatu the sow leaves her young ones in the lurch to save herself; en gèjac da tau qa bóc to jabo ma awa he offered pigs, tusks and valuables in order to redeem himself; en gèjac da tau qa nē lau = en kèkèn nē lau gédèn nàcjo sèjac èsèac ma tau gèc gèja he left his people in the lurch = he let his people be killed by the enemies and he himself fled; lasi gèjac da tèwa = lasi kèkèn tau gèjò tèwa su the younger gave = sacrificed himself for his older brother. 5. bribe, bribery; make s.o. pliant, tame by a gift of money; prejudice s.o. in favour of s.o. -jàc: -nac (III) da ènàdjë/gédèn ñac teq (hit gift toward s.o.) offer s.o. a bribe, i.e. give money to s.o. in order to make him pliable/make him yield to one's wishes. 6. offer, show publicly. sèjac da sagu sèpi lôm balômŋa (they offer circumcision candidates on the house spirit) they show the new candidates, announce their participation in the planned circumcision festival for which the preparations have just been started (see balôm, lôm balômŋa, Appendix 7).

da² s. black clay used as a dye, black earth, graphite-like soil (si) used for polishing wooden articles, as bowls (súc) etc. Graphite was introduced from Siasi Is. It was roasted and pulverised. Mixed with tall jerkatôm or lanip qāolic or gwa asa it results in a black stain which was used for blackening teeth (cf. dada, si); -jàc: -nac (III) da (hit graphite) rub/treat/polish s.th. with graphite, paint s.th. black, blacken s.th., dye black; en gèjac da saku (súc) he blackens a wooden spoon (bowl); tanac da súc we blacken a wooded bowl; -nac: -nac (III) da = -sè: -nsè (II) da blacken one's teeth; en gèsè da = en gèjac da he blackened his teeth (by applying black earth).

da³, ñada s. rust of metals. da génôm (rust drinks, covers, penetrates) s.th. is rusty; bōjan da génôm the knife is rusty; ki ñada génôm the axe is rusty; da génôm bēlêm kétu sec su rust has spoiled the nails already.

da- subject's prefix, 1pl.2nd conj. only. aēac dagà ka we chop wood; aēac da dac ñaclën we met guests; aēac dagôm ja ñaclën we care for the guests/visitors, entertain guests.
-daba: -ndamba (IV) v.a. consume (like fire), destroy (Psalm 21:9), disperse s.th. (like a gust of wind), blow away, scatter. mu kédaba bîŋ (gên) the wind blows the words away (scatters s.th. - papers, for instance); mu kédaba gamên gamaŋjaŋ the wind blows/drives the rain clouds away.

dabaŋ a. sling. -daĩŋ: -ndaĩŋ (IV) dabaŋ swing a sling; -jàc: -nac (III) dabaŋ v.a. sling, throw with a sling; dabaŋmatu comp. (sling kernel) stone for a sling; dabaŋwâlô (sling coupling piece) string on the sling.

dabe we will, intend s.th. cf. -be (II).

dabîŋ a. completion, perfection of s.th., confirmation (e.g. of the baptism busangaŋgu). -jàc: -nac (III) dabîŋ (hit/make complete), cf. dabîŋ pt.

dabîŋ pt. s.th. brought to a close, completed. -jàc: -nac (III) dabîŋ = -jàc: -nac... dabîŋ (beat completely) accomplish, bring s.th. to a close, complete s.th., finish a job, fulfill s.th., get s.th. done; rest, recover, relax, recreate o.s., prepare o.s. to do s.th.; -jac dabîŋ andu = -jac andu dabîŋ complete building a house, give the finishing touch to the job; tanac dabîŋ kóm teŋ we accomplish a task; tanac dabîŋ âŋkaiŋ to lemeŋ (we finish our legs and arms) we relax/rest; èsèac sèjac âŋkaiŋ to lemeŋ dabîŋ they relax/have a rest after a work well done; en gèjac lèma to âkaĩŋ dabîŋ su (he has completed - i.e. the job of his - hands and feet finished) he is a landed resident/an old settler; -jac dabîŋ mòaĩŋ âmbacné/gèbaciné finish preparing everything for a feast, have all preparations made; -jac dabîŋ sâguô, cf. -bae (V); lauô sèkóc mowë e sèjac dabîŋ the women finished carrying taro suckers (seedlings, e.g. they put them all on a heap for planting); en gèjac tau dabîŋ ñapep = gèngôŋ nè tengeŋ he is sitting still; en gèjac dabîŋ tau kêtu èsèlëŋga = gôdi waba Ꙇëmoa (= gèjac waba dabîŋ) he makes preparations for his departure, he is getting ready for his trip, i.e. he is packing his provisions/bags, his cargo; ñacsakîŋ gèjac tau dabîŋ gèngôŋ ma lau dêđêŋ en sèja-sèja the pastor has completed his preparations sitting quietly waiting for the people to come to him (in order to hear their troubles); gejac dabîŋ tau elo laukasapña (he gets ready to take up weapons) he prepares for an attack/defense/fight; en gèjac tau dabîŋ ènam òli gên tenña he prepared himself, he is prepared, to buy s.th.; -jac waba dabîŋ finish getting the cargo ready (for quick departure, for loading as soon as the boat arrives); aëac ajac dabîŋ waba kwananâŋ (su) we finished packing the cargo (already); -jac dabîŋ wañ complete building/making a canoe; -jac wañ dabîŋ get a canoe ready to sail, ready to take a boat; -jac dabîŋ tâŋ = -jac taŋu dabîŋ sit still, rest, "take a breather", prepare, ready o.s. to do s.th. (cf. -jac dabîŋ èŋkaĩŋ).

-dabîŋ: -ndambîŋ (IV) v.a., v.n. approach, draw near, get close to a goal. tadabîŋ malac we approach the village; tandambîŋ intëna let's get close to the road! tadabîŋ tâŋ we approached each other, we get close to each other (e.g. on a road coming from opposite directions) (cf. -tu (I) gasuc, -tu toloŋ-toloŋ, -jô: -jô (III)); kédabîngac (cf. suf. -gac) s.th. is about to occur immediately/in the very near future/very nearly/any time; kédabîngac ajòn oc èsô (very soon the moon will enter into) the moon is about to disappear, we shall have new moon very shortly; kédabîngac bu oc èpa the water is about to dry up, the bottle will soon be empty, the water is nearly finished; kédabîŋ gebe... the time of s.th. to be going to happen is near/ at hand/imminent/impending; kédabîŋ gebe ènam àwë the date of his marriage is close at hand; kédabîŋ gebe èmac
èndu he is about to die; kédabïng gebe elènqa (geleñna) daybreak is imminent, it is nearly morn-
ing; kédabïng gebe gèn tøncè na (time is near thing tonec of it rest-day) a day of rest, a holi-
day should be observed soon be-
cause of a certain event (s.o. killed a game, for instance, kulic, pap, moactêna), expl.: people used to magic thinking felt obliged to observe a day of rest (om) before going back to work in their gardens, lest the killed animals' souls (or soul-matter, cf. sènuc) cause their tæro to develop queer shapes and lead to a failure of crops; kédabïng oc ènu tau it (e.g. game hit by bullet) is about to fall down (from a tree); kédabïng oc tulù s.th. is about to break/snap off (e.g. a branch); kédabïng om = om kédabïng a holiday is imminent, Sunday is near; kédabïng gebe om it is nearly holiday-time; kédabïng sù s.th. is close at hand.

Dabô n.prop. (cf. dabu).
Dabòkèla n.prop.

Dabólètam comp. cf. létam-létam dangling, fluttering; -létam (IV) u.n. flutter; the insignia of a family/clan, on the mast of a canoe; rope dangling from the upper or lower sail arm (lacakásàga, làsic) fluttering in the wind (the owner of a canoe may be recognised by this plaïted insignia even when still far out at sea).

dabu, dabu-dabu s. mask dance, a dance by masked men (the masks signified deceased an-
cestors, the dances were in honour of their spirits thought present during those nights).

dabuc s. bot. a species of reed similar to òpic, fruits edible when cooked or roasted, millet, "pitpit", the shoot of the wild sugar-cane. dabuc génom (dabuc drank, drinks) the fruit of the reed is ripening; dabuc géòc the reed flowers; dabuc géèuc the millet stands upright/straight, stretches; dabuc gàpa the husk-leaves of the shoot (nakwè, nakwèp); dabucbu, jamañelò, mogabob, sañalua species of dabuc; dabucúldèm̃ other reed-like plant with red-
dish inflorescence, somewhat similar to fir cones; àèac embe
talic dabuc èuc ma nàjala gebe kédabïng musangu èmbacñè, tec dabuc gèòc when we see the millet straighten we know then that the NW. monsoon is about to abate (cease), hence the "pitpit" blossoms.

Dabucbènôŋ comp. (Dabuc-Bènôŋ, Millet-Calm) the time of ripening of millet (pitpit dabuc) and of abatement of the NW monsoon (which coincide in the Jabém area). The resulting calm (bènôŋ) especially in the Huon Gulf is/was ascribed to the dabuc hulls being thrown into the sea, hence Dabucbènôŋ, approx. the month of May, the time between the dry- and the rainy (vat-) seasons, when it is getting cooler.

dabuŋ s. ñadabuŋ abstinence, continence, chastity, fast, taboo; adj. holy, untouchable, forbidden (to eat), separated. lôm dabuŋ (men's house holy) church building; lau sèsô lôm dabuŋ the people go to church;

-dàm: -nam (III) dabuŋ (make abstinence) have no contact with s.th., avoid s.th., abstain from eating certain foods, observe the taboos, put a taboo on cer-
tain things, refrain from eating or touching them; -jàm dabuŋ laweŋi avoid contact with our inlaws, abstain from calling them by their names, avoid touch-
ing them; tajam dabuŋ sòm we ab-
stain from eating taro; tanam
dabuŋ sàm we observe the taboos connected with a pig-market, e.g. we abstain from certain things in preparation for the pig-
market; tanam dabuŋ wase we ab-
stain from touching a name-sake (not before the circumcision rites had been performed); sèjam
dabuŋ géwïng gebe jabo èndìn èsò tau ñapepgeŋ they also observed certain taboos in order to as-
sist a pig's tusks to grow into a complete circle; -tíñ (I)
(dabuŋ) ésep gwèc (push - the taboos - into the sea) as long as s.o. observed the taboos connected with tuna fishing he is/was not allowed to bathe or wash. After he had caught plenty of fish, he threw bones, tails and other refuse into the sea (kètìŋ kèsép gwèc). The time of observing the taboos has/had expired, he or they may bathe again and look after his or their gardens as usual; dabuŋlélöm comp. in the midst of observing taboo rites or rules; sèken àwètuc kèsép dabuŋlélöm tokapaŋ sawagen gëjë they sent the widow to observe the mourning taboos (rites) without anything left to her (Mockolèn Ñam, p. 3, see Littéra-tute, Appendix 8); dabuŋwaga s. 1) the men who had to observe the taboos at the appropriate time, i.e. abstain from certain foods, prior to festivals (balôm, sâm) and in connection with various customs; 2) priest; ṣac dabuŋwagasèga, dabuŋsèga the high priest; naòtoc taöm èndéŋ dabuŋwaga go and show yourself to the priest! (Matt. 8:4); laumata to dabuŋsèga ma biŋsutaì the elders (leaders) and chief priests and scribes (Matt. 16:21).

-dac: -ndac (II) l. v.n. & v.r. meet, encounter, happen, find.
-dac biŋ (meet talk, news) hear/learn some news; mournful, sad tidings, news of death; -dac gwada (meet game) catch game, have luck with hunting; -dac gwèc sec (meet sea bad) get into stormy seas, encounter heavy sea/bad weather at sea; -dac jaŋ = -dac sec, cf. jaŋ; -dac kom (meet rain) get into rain, meet with rain; -dac ngaŋjì (meet reward) be punished, have punishment; -dac ṣac teŋ (meet man one) meet s.o.; -dac sec (meet s.th. bad) encounter s.th., s.th. happens to us, be confronted with death (e.g. when a village had to be defended until no more weapons were left, cf. jaŋ); -dac sem (meet cane) be punished with a cane, cf. -jac: -nac (III) qà sem punish s.o. with a cane;

-dac tauŋ (meet ourselves) meet each other (= -tap (I) -pi (I) tauŋ run into each other).

2. v.a. -ndac... sa (a) lift/move s...h. up with a lever (cf. logmakic, golem); let/make s.th. fly up with a jerk (cf. -ta (I) ... su); lever s.th. out (cf. -ku (I)... sa); (b) -dac sa k-èsep èna/gèja put s.th. (down) into layers; mèndédac sa kèsép gëja they put it down in layers/piled it up; gadac en sa bèli-balab kèsép jagèc I overthrew = speared/struck him down tumbling to the ground; -dac nàc teŋ sa (lift man one high) make s.o. find his legs, chase s.o. away, turn s.o. out of doors with disgrace, dismiss s.o. (cf. -masuc (IV)); (c) v.a. with or without sa = up, on, i.e. move s.th. with a lever, lift; -dac bu sa (lift water up) lift a vessel by putting a hand below its bottom to pour water out; -dac golem (move oar) oar/row a boat, e.g. European rowing boats with the oars (paddles) in slings of vines (instead of oar- or row-locks) (= -jàm: -nam (III) golem); -dac gombo row a boat (cf. -sìŋ (I) wan paddle a canoe with paddle òc); -dac làdôm sa (lift grass-skirt) raise a grass-skirt or apron; àwè gèdac làdôm sa a woman raises her grass-skirt/exposes her private parts (a former custom with the Wampar: the wife went to meet her warrior-husband returning from a successful head-hunting raid with that gesture), otherwise: invitation to sexual intercourse; -dac lau sa incite people to rebellion/protest, persuade s.o. to do s.th.; -dac wany (move a boat/canoe European fashion) row a boat/canoe, with oars (paddles) in slings (cf. -dac golem); dédac wany they row a boat/canoe thus.

dactèkwa comp. a species of vine with pricks/thorns (used for kolillic).

dada s. 1. expression used for older brother in children’s speech. 2. small brushwood in prairies/grass-plains, its blossoms are used for blackening teeth, cf. da2.
daen cf. *-e (II). daen ibano
we pull a hooked tuna close to
the canoe (cf. -jae: -jâc (III)
i).

-dagac: -ndaqac (IV) v.a.
catch/snap up s.th. with open
mouth, e.g. water dripping from
a roof or a broken vessel;
drink s.th. without touching
the cup, pour into one's mouth
open, lap (of dogs). önôm
ôndaqac gêgô, gebe tau tae'sam
ma be se bônôm âwâmsulû ewin
atom drink without touching the
vessel (with your lips), because
of so many people who don't want
(like) to drink your saliva to-
gether with the contents; -dagac
bu catch/snap water, let water
drop into the open mouth; -dagac
gwéç (snap sea water) row/sail
against wind and waves; kédagac
(also: kédagac) kom catch rain
water dripping from a roof in
one's mouth; -dagac nip ñabu
(catch, pour coconut of it
water) hold a coconut over our
heads and pour the "milk" into
our mouths (opp. press the cocon-
ut to our lips and drink by
sucking), cf. -tewin (IV); ja
ekédagac the fire licks; ja ñawaô
kédagac the flames lick at
s.th.; kêm kédagac the dog
snaps at s.th. thrown to it;
kêm kédagac mojaq the dog snaps
at a tree kangaroo; kêm kédagac
bôc ñadec the dog laps/licks the
blood of a pig; kêm kédagac bu
the dog laps water, cf. -têliô
(IV).

dagi s. fern. dagibôc (fern
pig) pig- or hog-fern (a large
species of fern with black stem;
wild pigs prefer to make their
dens (ic) in these fern-thick-
ets (cf. bôc ñejaq = ñejaq ic
the pig makes a lair)); dagî-
daqî a smaller kind of fern;
daqimakic comp. (fern bitter)
an edible fern (cf. balob);
dagine, dagineb (fern used for
decoration: stuck into armbands)
men, women thus adorned with
fern, "the fern-adorned ones":
expressions to be found in songs
of lamentations for the dead,
in wails (tauqibo) (see sucra
tree fern).

dago, dago-dago s. = pap dago
monitor lizard (*varanus*) (2-3m
long, seems to be very rare now
in PNG).

dagô, dagô-dagô = bobob adj.
ashy (ashen), misty, foggy, dim,
cloudy, hazy.ганen dagô-dagô
(place dim-dim) the weather is
hazy = ñadaq-ñadq ñejaq ganen
aúc hazy weather; ñadagô covered
by ringworm (gala), dirty; ñli
ñadagô (his body dirty) he is
full of ringworm; nê gala e
ñadagô langwageg (his ringworm
until covered/ashen completely)
his whole body is covered by
ringworm; galañ ñadagô dirty fellow,
cf. galañ; papa ñatalô
ñadagô késa ma galic sapu (paper
of it signs dim came out and I
see faulty) the print has become
dim so that I cannot read it
anymore (because I see it indis-
tinctly).

-daguc: -ndaquc (IV) v.m.
follow, succeed, follow after/
behind, go along s.th. -daguc
laùbô follow one's wife/any
woman/the womenfolk, be after
women; -daguc lôçawà go along a
garden path/furrow; -daguc
ñolaq (follow garbage) repeat
the same old story again and
again; -daguc tañq follow each
other; kédaguc he, it, follows/
comes behind/goes along; later;
sésê mo tonec kédaguc they
planted these taro later;
ôndaquc aê follow me!

daim s. a night-bird. daim
kêkujô, musângu éssélen (daim calls
kunj-kunj-kunj, the NW. monsoon will
blow soon) = daim ketaq ma
musângu éssélen the call of the
daim indicates that the time of the
NW. monsoon is near.

daiñ, daîñ-daiñ adj./adv. s.th.
ocillating, swinging to and
fro, pendulate. lau dairñ-dairñ
the people are changeable as the
weather, capricious, fickle
people; daiñ-daiñgeñ shaking,
loose, pendulating.

-daiñ: -ndañ (IV) v.a. swing
s.th. in a circle, to and fro,
dangle, shake off, jerk, toss.
-daiñ balôm swing a bullroarer;
daiñ dabañ swing a sling; -daiñ
gêsû (dangle neck) shake the
head in disagreement (opp. -lôc gésuŋ); -daïŋ i (swing fish)
swing a fish on the line in a
circle to daze it so that it
won't go off the hook; -daïŋ jabo (swing boar's tusk) a pig's
tusk is put onto the middle of a
wrung length of cloth which is
held at one end and circled by
the other. This is to test if
the tusk is so completely closed
to a ring that it won't spring
off the revolving cloth. After
this test the tusk is put on the
tied pig to be bought in ex-
change for the tusk. That was
the way a Jabêm used to buy his
first pig. -daïŋ lemeŋ (swing
hands) swing one's arms/hands
when walking along, when bitten
by some insect, shake our fin-
gers in pain; têdaïŋ lemeŋ they
swing their arms (hands), shake
their fingers in pain; -daïŋ nuc
(swing coconut palm bast, cf.
nuc) swing the nuc to rid it of
moisture; -daïŋ obo swing a
(wet) cloth to rid it of dust
(moisture); -daïŋ... su shake
s.th. off, away from..., brush
off; -daïŋ wambuc su (shake
moisture away) shake raindrops
from our hair/water after bath-
ing (by bending sharply); kêm
kêdaïŋ wambuc su the dog shakes
itself to get dry (cf. -palip
(IV)); -daïŋ taŋeŋlaŋ shake
one's ears (head); kêm kêdaïŋ
taŋeŋlaŋ the dog shakes its
head/ears.

dala s. 1. menstrual blood, blood
of deliveries/confinement.
cf. buseŋom gâdalâ; also: blood
of rut/heat of animals; dala
gênôm âwe (blood permeates
woman) the woman cannot men-
strate = dala gêjâc en = dala
kêsa geja atom ma kêtuŋ en blood
of menses beats her = does not
come out and causes her pain;
dala kôpêŋ a strong monthly
bleeding; dala kêpa (blood
cesses) = bu gedec en her period
is over, her bleeding stops at
the end of confinement; also
used with dogs: end of heat
(cf. -pa'); -jâm: -nam (III)
dala (make menstruation blood)
menstruate (also said of ani-
mals); âwe gêjâm dala the woman
menstruates/has her period, her
monthly bleeding; she lost
blood during childbirth (cf.
-jâm: -nam ôli ajôn, -ïnj: -lîŋ
(III) buseŋom); kêamtnêa gêjâm
dala (dog mother/female makes
rut-blood) the female dog is on
heat, the bitch ruts (see biŋ
kêsa); kêamtnêa embe ênâm dala,
nâŋ kapoaoc oc sênam en when a
bitch is on heat the dogs cover
her. 2. life-blood, blood as
one of the main carriers of
vitality, vital energy, source
of physical (and mental) strength
since dala is ascribed to males
as well as to females. ñac
tonec ênê dala matêboa (man this
his life-blood is full of flaws,
weak, fragile) this man faints
easily/is easily getting tired,
weak, cf. matê; ñacmatê the dead
one, deceased person, see
dalamatê. 3. source and origin
of the foetus/embryo; the idea
seems to have been that dala
turns solid after procreation
and develops to a child in a
woman's (animal's) womb.
dalamatê (life-blood fragile)
fainting easily, unable to look
at blood, easily stunned, getting
quickly unconscious, of little
power of resistance, weak,
dazed; gêŋ dalamatêboa (crea-
tures life-blood weak extremely)
easily/quickly dying animals;
ôndoŋ gaîngwan âtom, gebe gêŋ
dalamatêboa don't hit ducks, be-
cause they are likely to die
most easily; bôc ma kêam to gêŋ
nas taşôm gebe dalamatê atom,
gebe embe tanac saungeŋ, oc
sêmac êndu atom we would not
ascribe "weak life-blood" to
pigs and dogs because they would
not die if hit a little only;
i dalamatêboa (fish life-blood
weak extremely) fish (however)
suffocate quickly after the
stupefying sap of the olâbeŋ
vine has been put into the water
of a creek or river; the fish
are dazed from the olâbeŋ poison,
cf. olâbeŋ; ñac dalamatêboa the
man is very faint, s.o. that
cannot stand much, feeling sick,
fainting very easily; a man
lacking vitality, a weak, a
sickly man; ñac tonec ênê dala
matêboa this man is fainting
very quickly, he has no power of
resistance.
dala-dala s. (evening, sunset glow = colour of life-blood, cf. dala) the evening twilight, dusk (about 6 p.m.). dala-dala kēsa (dusk glow came out) it grows dusk/is dusk; ēndēŋ/gēdēŋ dala-dalagen (toward dusk only) when it is/was getting dark; ōmoa dala-dala go ōmōŋ stay, wait until dusk, then come! (cf. wēcéďelāŋ = gamēŋ kētuŋ tau sunset glow, pre-sunrise glow).

Dalec a place at Finschhafen, a former bush-hospital, dispensary (at the harbour opposite of Madaŋ Is.).

dam, damo s. Pleiades (stars in the constellation of Taurus). The Pleiades are the main constellation seen by the Jabēm during the dry season (October to March) and governing their activities in their gardens, i.e. the felling of trees to clear the ground for new gardens; the burning and planting of fields is done according to the position of the Pleiades. damo embe mēŋēpi ma lau sēsap kōm when the Pleiades appear (again) the people turn a plot of woodland into arable land for their new gardens; ojemtēna gōlic dam atom you lazybone do not seem to see (be aware of) the Pleiades? Don't you think of the Pleiades = of preparing a new garden in order to get s.th. to eat? dam gēŋkalen (kēkalen) (the Pleiades hang) the Pleiades hang at nightfall just above the horizon/stand low in the western skies, thus hinting the end of the dry season; damo embe mēŋēpi ma lau sēsap kōm, ma embe malamē oc gamēŋ ētu sec when the Pleiades appear, people cut new fields, and when they disappear, bad/rainy weather will set in; dam kējā tau (Pleiades slope itself) the Pleiades decline, approach setting, stand low in the western skies, i.e. soon after sunset during March and April), cf. -jā (V); dam kēkō (Pleiades stand) the Pleiades stand in the sky/stand in the zenith at nightfall (December to February, the best time of felling and clearing plots of woodland for new gardens); dam kēpl (Pleiades ascend) the Pleiades climb (e.g. to the zenith), they can be seen again, they rise in the early morning; dam mēŋkēpl (Pleiades come ascend) the Pleiades climb higher in the sky; dam kēsēp (Pleiades descend) the Pleiades go down/set (March and April, the end of the dry, the beginning of the rainy season); damko birds' feathers facial decoration, made of all sorts of coloured feathers, tied together in garland-fashion in several layers, worn around the forehead held in place by a band of dog's teeth, used particularly during pig-markets (sām), cf. ōlc, wacbalāŋ; -jāc: -nac (III) damko put the head-band on a deceased one/dead person; damko peculiar haircut (see below).

-dam: -ndam (II) v.m. drift, float in a current, drift along, drift off. aēac dandam taŋa (we drift perish) we (on our boat) drift off to perish; kagadē gēdam the wood drifts; waŋ gēdam a canoe drifts along with the current; aē gadam anja gwēclēlōm kapi gamēŋ (I floated in sea-interior ascended came up) the buoyancy of the sea-water brought me to the surface without any effort on my part (when diving); ŋac gēdam péč = gēdampec (he drifts péč) òmoc. he is egotistic/selfish/inhos­pitable/avaricious (cf. gamin, gamitēna).

dambē, ḡadambē s. 1. stem of a tree, trunk, shaft, the middle part/piece of s.th. ka ḡadambē kapōŋ a large tree trunk; ḡadambē kēsa the stem develops; budambē = bu ḡadambē the middle reaches of creeks/rivers/streams, middle course. 2. the trunk of one's body, his body (ōli), figure (dambēc, dambēm, dambē, dambēng, dambēm, dambēng my/your/his etc. trunk) (for poss.suf. used with words which stand for members/parts of the human body, cf. lēma); dambē gwakelec (his trunk twisted) he felt ashamed; aē katēŋ eŋ e dambēc gwakelec (I asked him until my trunk twisted) I did not ask him anymore (after refusal) because I felt ashamed (cf. gwakelec);
Dambé, i.e. bוכ dambé lao (pig its trunk white) a pig, with a white belly; dambé lété (his trunk/body concave) he lies with his back bent/curved back, e.g. on s.th. too short for his length, rolling o.s. up on a box, or when jumping suddenly backward, away from a snake, for instance; dambé lété ka = dambé gedec ka his body is not pressed against the trunk when climbing a tree, e.g. he climbs a tree using only his hands and feet; kamoc gen tec gęŋ gęŋ dambé létéken because of a sore (on his abdomen) he sits with his back bent (to avoid touching the table); dambéboa (his trunk extremely) a short/stout/thick trunk, a corpulent body/figure, square-built; qac dambéboa (man trunk strong) a corpulent/thickset man; dambé geliŋ the fry of a certain species of fish, cf. bmoc, sám; dambémé (trunk none, without) flat as a board, slender, slim, thin, lean as a rake; gen gęŋ atom e kętu qac dambémé he didn't eat anything so that he became very lean; dambépalé comp. (trunk soft) her/his waist, hips, loins, haunch (cf. magi, tae sagiŋ); dambémpala your waist; dambé sabsab (his trunk thin) he has a slender/slim figure, he is lean/tall; bוכ dambé sabsab a very meagre, poor pig; (bוכ) dambé sioęq with black belly. 3. cliff (cf. pocdambé).

dambé adj. 1. brief, short. ka dambé a small tree; -tu (I) dambé (a) be too short/small, (b) out of reach, (c) out of breath; aę kętu dambé I am too short (to reach s.th.); aken kętu dambé his legs are too short, he cannot run fast enough; awa kętu dambé (= mu kętu dambé) (his voice/wind becomes short) he is out of breath/breathing heavily, he is breathless. 2. greasy, pappy, soft = overripe. uc kętu dambé the breadfruit is overripe (ripened after it was gathered); lő dambé (his tooth pappy) pappy remnants of food (taro) sticking to the teeth, he has pappy teeth (after eating taro); -jæ: -nam (III) k-ętu dambé make s.th. short, shorten s.th.; tanam intēna étu dambé "shorten" a road/a distance; sęsęlęŋ séjami intēna kętu dambé they have marched/walked the longer/longest part of the road, they are getting closer to their goal; dambé-dambé atom (short-short not) crypt. for kapơŋ big, large (long); dambégen adv. briefly, close, close by, near (by/to), neighbourhood; dengon dambégen (we sit close only) we sit/stay/dwell/live close by, in the vicinity; taŋ énam dambégen (we think short only) we make up our minds quickly/are easily getting into a rage/are short-tempered; embe tētac nandaŋ, oc tae énam (tau) dambégen when he is angry he gets easily into a rage/will say things he otherwise wouldn't say; -kaja (IV) = -söm (I) dambégen sum up, say s.th. briefly.

damko comp. peculiar haircut, e.g. hair shaved across from ear to ear (done with dead persons?). -jåc: -nac (III) damko shave the hair above the forehead (see also dam).

damo a. see dam.

damö a. kind of tree. Its inner bark is scraped and wrung to gain the resin (katęki) for the preparation of waterproof colours used for painting decorations onto the sideboards (lęsn) of canoes (waŋ). -b: -ę (III) damö scrape damö bark; gę damö męŋkémęŋinę he scraped the bark and wrung it (Reader I, p. 53).

-damöné: -ndamöné (IV) v.a. lick, taste. kəm kędamöné tae the dog licks itself; tandamöné lei̱en w we lick our fingers; -damö bic (gołen) taste taro vegetable (coconut cream) (cf. -sıp (I), -dagac: -ndaŋgac (IV)); kędamö eŋ amboac kęmęnge he licked her like a dog does (sign of fondest affection); expl.: embe sęsęlęŋ wakųęńgen towaęęńgen męęŋę̱į lasę ma tętu samuc, tec sęsęm gebe Kędamö énë wambuc when they walk together for the first time and perspiring arrive home they feel happy about it, this is called,
'He licks her moisture' (= perspiration).

Damsaŋŋiŋ comp. (Pleiades inquiry, cf. sansŋiŋ) ask/seek information on the Pleiades.
Expl. /lau tētu kēnac dam gēdēŋ
tauŋ gebe Dam gēja me kēkō
(people ask Pleiades each other
if dam went or stands) the
people ask each other the ques-
tion if the Pleiades set for
good, e.g. a general inquiry
amongst the people is going on. 'Have the Pleiades disappeared
from the western sky for the
time being or not?' Disappear-
ance of this constellation
marks the end of the dry and the
beginning of the wet season.
Damsaŋŋiŋ is the name of one of
the Jabēm "months", approx.
June. There are three more/
other names for this period of
transition between dry and wet
seasons, see Goōna, Selliāwēnsā,
Soŋsaŋŋ.

danab, ŋadanab adj. flat, level
(tapa-tapa). ŋadanab pressed
flat; idanab (I danab) a flat
fish (name); lususūŋ ŋadanab
his nose is flat, he has a flat
nose.

dandog-dandog adv. slowly.
	tasēlō dandog-dandog we walk
comfortably/leisurely/slowly,
cf. -dōŋ: -ndoŋ (II).

dani = ŋadani s. thicket; adj.
thick, dense, strong. bōc kētu/
tētu dani (days become thick) a
number of days, several days in
a row; gamēŋdani thicket; gējam
dani = ŋadani kēsa (it made
thick, of it thickness came
forth) very many, in heaps/
crowds, close together; jatētu
dani they multiplied (opp. -tu
wapi); obo ŋadani a thick,
heavy cloth/material; ōdani thicket
of vines/liana, cf. taē(ŋ) dani.

danșaŋ1 (sansŋaŋ) s. a species of
shrub with coarse, alternating
leaves which are chewed and then
used as an antiseptic against
wild pig bites.

danșaŋ2 = bīŋ danșaŋ, bīŋ sansŋaŋ
s. lie, falsehood, untruth.
danșaŋ go wapi èc = osōm bīŋ
danșaŋ ŋadani atom don't tell
obvious lies! -sōm (I) = -sāu:
-nsāu (V) bīŋ danșaŋ lie, tell a
lie/lies; ēŋ kēsōm (kēsāb) bīŋ
danșaŋ he lies/tells lies; ēŋ
kēsōm bīŋ danșaŋ e nawai gēlōb
(he lies until of it feather
flies) he lies like a book (cf.
-sōm (I) sec, -jāc: -nac (III)
bīŋ tulu, -banac: -mbanac (IV)
bīŋ); danșaŋtēna comp. (lie
mother) liar.

daŋ s. attempt, demand, claim.
-jām: -nam (III) daŋ v.m. watch,
observe keenly, lurk, lie in
wait for; encourage s.o., ani-
mate/excite each other, try to
do s.th., beg s.th. of s.o.,
press/urge s.o. to give s.th.
away. cf. -piŋ (I) kap ask,
claim, challenge repeatedly,
urge continually; bōc gējam daŋ
gebe ēsō kōm the pig tried to
get into the field (through the
fence τuŋ); kēsēlēŋ gējam daŋgēŋ
gebe naē ēsēac tōŋ (he walks
makes attempt only to go draw
they/Them fast) he tried hard to
overtake them; lau sējam daŋ gēŋ
taniŋga elēmē the people tried
to get food in vain; lau sējam
daŋ kētu oboŋa the people wanted
to receive (loin) cloths; -nam
daŋ lau encourage people, cf.
-nam daŋ τauŋ; -nam daŋ launēŋ
gēŋ demand s.th., try to get
s.th. from s.o.; apōmtau sējam
daŋ launēŋ jabo sēnām ōli
bōc (chiefs make demand people
their boars' tusks they want
make purchase pigs) the chiefs
had a strong demand/desire for
people's pigs' tusks to buy a
pig (pigs); -nam daŋ τauŋ excite
each other, encourage, shout en-
couragement, rouse (cf. -kac
(I) bīŋ, -kilī (IV) τauŋ, -jāc:
-nac (III) mu τauŋ, -piŋkap
(IV)); -nam daŋ τuŋ try to jump a
fence; bōc gējam daŋ gebe ēmbōaŋ
τuŋ (pig makes attempt jump
fence) the wild pig tries to
jump the fence of a garden.
daŋandaŋ s. small snail shell
(formerly used as buttons by
whites), shell-money, cowry.
-dangac: -ndaŋgac (IV) see
-dāgac.
daŋgala s. type of small fish
(smaller than isalà).

dangalun-dangalun adv. together (with), mixed. bulimakao to bòcanò tan dangalun-dangalun sëmoa cattle and pigs are together (on the pasture); seno bulimakao to bòcanò dangalun-dangalun they cook(ed) beef and pork together (in one pot), cf. -galun (IV).

dangam (?) mökédagham his fontanelle (mökélamboam, cf. möké).

dangé s. for. (German danke) thanks. mec dangéna prayer of thanksgiving; -jám: -nam dangé, -pen (I) dangé thank, be grateful, give thanks; aë gajam dangé aôm I thank you, I am grateful to you, thanks! (formerly used by the Jäbém; gögömágac aë, cf. -kén (I) ngaëjó give in exchange/in return).

-dangón: -ndangón (IV) v.a. swallow s.th. tadangón bu we swallow water; tadangón kásòp we swallow saliva; nápalë këdangóng kinië the child swallows a pill of quinine; Balóm këdangóng ságú the Balum Spirit swallowed the sagú, cf. ságú.

danguc s. horse-fly, gad-fly. mata danguc (his eye horse-fly) his eye is longing for s.th., he is lascivious/sexually excited/sensual/lustful (mata, nákálac).

daom = taom, nataom adj. dim, troubled, cloudy, dirty, muddy. bu képulu todaomgen the water gushes dimly (see taom dirty, muddy).

dau 1p1. of -à (II). tanam kóm e dau (let's work until we throw down) let's finish our work first; tanam kóm e dau má natasië ibano our work done (completed) we shall catch tunas, cf. -à 2.

dauc s. conch shell. dauc bàngamba (bangamba) 'morion', the large helmet-shaped conch; dauc gévé lau (conch leads people) people sail along blowing the conch shell; the men travel/go/sail to the accompaniment of conch shells; dauc kétãn conch shell sounds; dauc kétãn amboac kèsèl-talò (conch sounds like flying squirrel-streaks) several conch shells blown at the same time sound lovely like the beautiful stripes of flying squirrels; a chord sounded by shells; dauc kétãn, gé sémé (conch sounds until draws grasshopper) the conch resounds in slow tunes with intervals like the chirping of grasshoppers or crickets; the shells sound in a slow, rhythmic beat; dauc kétãn gévé-gévé gémos the shells sound uninterrupted/continuously; dauc kétãn këkénac-këkénac = dauc kétãn kënak-kënak (conch sounds like pregnancy hardships) the shells sound long drawn out tunes; dauc kétãn tolàign (conch sounds with heavy load only) the whole orchestra of conch shells sounds out loudly = dauc kápöë to saºng kësép nàlêlôm e gamèn nàdîndë (large and small shells being blown together at the same time); -buc: -mbuc (II) dauçëng ¼ ¼ Ú / Ú / Ú / Ú / Ú / Ú / Ú / Ú / Ú / Ú allegro; -ë (II) dauç call together; bóc gé dauç nálatu a pig/sow calls its/her litter together; -jác: -nac (III) dauç = -jac dauç étàng blow, sound the war-trumpet, sound war-alarm, beat to the arms by blowing the conch shell, give notice of an enemy approaching the village to the men in the gardens.

dauq s. 1. smoke, vapour, haze (see nàdaun, nàdaun-dauq); jadaun = ja nàdaun the smoke of a fire; jadaun géøn sa - géøn sa the smoke disperses, rises, thins; daung géjó aë = geo aë = këkó aë the smoke irritates me; daung gémos nom the smoke stays on the ground; daung géjó aë I want a smoke (cf. 2.); daung kétãn matocàu the smoke burns my eyes; daung nàdëbób-dëbób = daung nàolië-olië the smoke curls up, e.g. from a heap of damp grass; daung nàtao a cloud of smoke; ja nàtëtac thick, dark smoke. 2. tobacco (plant, said to have come from Siasí to New Guinea mainland), cigar, pipe tobacco. daunajó (tobacco true,
real, original) the largest (the lover) leaves on the plant; daun bōcōmbiŋ plait of tobacco leaves (plaited into a pigtail); -jām: -nam (III) bōcōmbiŋ daun, cf. bōcōmbiŋ; daun bōm s. (wild tobacco plant) a weed (similar to tobacco plant); daun bōm = daun bōm = bō, aō-bō, aō; indistinct, unclear, vague, frightful, shocking, strange, sinister, abominable, hideous, fearful; bōc daunbōn (pig horrible) a horrible pig (said of a pig that has caused extensive damage to gardens); lāŋōnō amboac daunbōn ɡatēna (his face like s.th. frightful of it mother) he has a frightfully painted face; daunbu (tobacco water) a mild type of tobacco with large leaves; daun gējō aē (tobacco makes me long for it) I have a desire/a longing/ craving for tobacco, I want to smoke; daun kaolaŋ (tobacco wood chips, splinters) finely cut tobacco, cigarette tobacco, shag; daun kēmbēlēm (tobacco kēmbēlēm tree) tobacco with long stems; daun kēmbu tobacco coming from Kēmboc; daun lēmā ɡēmac (tobacco his hand dies) a strong kind of tobacco (may cause paralysis); daun lūŋ teŋ (tobacco roll one) a bundle of tobacco leaves; sēsabaŋ kēsep sēm ɡalaŋ they wrapped it in cane leaves; daun manusu (a species of tobacco from Manus Is.); daunmōkē (tobacco head) a bundle of tobacco leaves strung together, tobacco tied in bundles; daun naclai (tobacco man onion/ginger) a very strong kind of tobacco; daun naudaŋ (tobacco of it smoke) tobacco smoke (from a cigar, pipe); daun naŋēga (tobacco of it separated) tobacco shrub with two stems; shoots/suckers sprouting from an already cut plant; second growth of leaves on a plant; daun naŋēsū (tobacco of it neck) the stem just under the flower; daun naja (tobacco of it fire) cigar end, cigar stump, stub; -pac (I) daun naja we re light a cigar that had gone out; daun najoŋ (tobacco of it yellow) a yellow type of tobacco, leaves of minor quality, tobacco with yellow leaves, bad tobacco; daun nakaŋ (tobacco of it shaft) the stem of the plant, also leaf ribs; -jām: -nam (III) daun nakaŋ remove the ribs of tobacco leaves; daun nakaŋtōm (tobacco of it shoots) the leaf shoots on the stem (at the top); daun nakaŋtōŋ (cf. -tun (I) (right un.th.) a cigar that has been partly smoked and put out to be smoked later (the Jabēm used to make rather long cigars rolled in newspaper); daun nakaŋlēc (tobacco of it crippled) crippled/deformed/missshapen leaves on a plant; daun nalaŋo (tobacco of it insufficiently dried) harsh, throat-irritating tobacco, burning/biting on the tongue; daun nalaŋlelai curling tobacco smoke; -nōm: -nōm (III) daun nalaŋlelai smoke very much tobacco; daun nalaŋ = daun tobacco leaf/leaves; daun nalaɕ (tobacco of it cool) cool, mild tobacco; daun namakeŋ (tobacco of it part, half) half a leaf; daun nandaŋ (tobacco hot) harsh, biting tobacco (= daun nalaŋo); daun nalaŋle (tobacco blossom/flower); daun nasaŋtōm (langwagen) an "ocean" of tobacco leaves (said of big tobacco plantations), a large supply of tobacco, an enormous quantity; daun taesam gēŋkaleŋ andu many tobacco leaves hanging inside a house; tāpī tana andu tau ma talic daun nakaŋ nasaŋtōm let us go up into (enter) the house and see the enormous quantity of strung tobacco leaves hanging under the roof; daun nasaŋle = sēli; daun nataŋ (tobacco of it fire remnant) cigar ash; daun nataŋ gēdib the ash drops/falls from a cigar; daun nataŋkāw (tobacco of it weir-basket) the fleshy underside of a tobacco-leaf, the rib; daun nataŋkāwa (tobacco of it bone) good, strong tobacco; daun seleb (tobacco light, cleared) a handful of loose tobacco leaves; daun sēli (nasēli) shoot from a tobacco stem that has been cut down; daun sigale (tobacco cigar) a cigar made Jabēm fashion but rolled in a tobacco-leaf instead of newspaper or some other leaf as a wrapper; daun sōŋēsū (tobacco pandanus neck-part) a species of tobacco (said to have been first found on the neck of a
pandanus palm and then cultivated; *gala*ñ amboac soso its leaves are somewhat pointed; *dau*ñ së teñ (tobacco bunch one) a portion of tobacco leaves tied together with a leaf-stalk or the like; *dau*ñ *t*aba (taba = tobacco, *Taba*ñ) stick-tobacco introduced by whites:*bëliem:* -mbëliem (IV) *dau*ñ search a pouch for tobacco leaves); -ëg (II) *dau*ñ draw a tobacco-leaf slowly over a fire to dry it, move it slowly to and fro until it is dry enough for rolling a cigar (cf. -lùñ (V) *dau*ñ); -ëg: -nììñ (III) *dau*ñ = -nòm: -nòm (III) *dau*ñ (eat or drink tobacco) smoke tobacco; -jàc: -nàc (III) *dau*ñ gàwè (hit tobacco seed) sow tobacco by beating the seed from the fruit pods; -làkoc (IV) = -lamo (IV) *dau*ñ hold a tobacco-leaf over the fire to dry it; -lèc: -lèc (III) *dau*ñ = -lùñ (V) *dau*ñ (roll tobacco) make/roll a cigar (wrapped in certain leaves or newspaper); talùñ *dau*ñ nàc teñ we roll/make a cigar for s.o. (usually done by wife for husband); -tuñ (I) *dau*ñ light a cigar (pipe); tatuñ *dau*ñ épi jakallic ve light a cigar with a glowing piece of wood.

dawa (7) cross-cousin. Reciprocal kin-term between brothers' and sisters' children, but in this order only: òwè dawa that is how a boy calls the daughter of his mother's brother, i.e. nè òwè dawa his first cousin, in a wider sense is òwè dawa = luó his sister (*endogam.*) (my brother's son refers to my daughter as òwè dawa), cf. ñàwè dawa; ñàc dawa that is how a girl calls the son of her mother's brother, i.e. nè ñàc dawa her first cousin, in a wider sense is ñàc dawa = lu ñàc her brother (*endogam.*) (my daughter refers to my wife's brother's son as ñàc dawa); thus dawa, òwè, ñàc dawa means first cousins, allowed to intermarry (according to the rules of matrilineage an endogamous cousin-relationship); poac dawa (7).

dawàñ-dawàñ s. a bird.

dawèñ s. brand, flambeau, torch. dawèñ éc (torch bamboo) a bamboo torch; dawèñ gabòb torch made from gabòb, i.e. not sufficiently dried bamboo or cane (burns badly, cf. gabòb); dawèñ gasiilana (torch gasi = soil, lana = glowing charcoal) a torch that has not gone out completely, still glowing, may again be blown into flame even after some time (the burned end remains as a long piece of charcoal); dawèñ niplaun (torch coconut palm leaf) a palm frond torch (of palm fronds tied together); dawèñ niplaun gabòb (torch palm leaf not fully dry, i.e. dried after it had been cut) palm frond torch made of fronds cut down green and dried afterwards; dawèñ nàgàsi (torch of it soot) the coals/cinders on a torch, the charred part of a torch; dawèñ nàkàtuñ (torch of it stump, cf. -tuñ (I) light s.t.h.) a torch that has already been used; ja génuc e nàkàtuñ the fire burnt it to a stump, cf. dawèñ tuñ; dawèñ nàtàè gèdib (torch of it ash drops) the ashes fall off the torch; dawèñ sàmbòm (torchess wide-spread) torches of bamboo cut before being fully developed, dried in the sun, burn poorly (see, however, dawèñ nàsàmbòm); dawèñ sèngò (see -sèngò scorched, singe, parch) torch from bamboo that was parched and dried in the heat during burning a field; ja kësègò the fire has scorched/singed s.t.h.; dawèñ tuñ (nàtuñ) the stump of a used torch (cf. -tuñ (I) kindle, set on fire, nàtuñ s.t.h. that was kindled once already); tatuñ dawèñ tuñ étiam we light a used torch again, we rekindle a torch; -ndib: -ndib (II) = -ndòñ: -ndòñ (II) dawèñ = -moata (IV) dawèñ splinter the end of a length of bamboo so that it will burn well as a torch; -tuñ (I) dawèñ light a torch; -tuñ dawèñ tuñ relight a used torch; -vê: -vê (III) ja make a long row of torches (when fishing at night), have a torch-light procession.

de, ñàde s. groaning, moaning under a heavy load/under the heaviness of a load. ka tonec kétòm aëac atom (aëac tatòm ka tonec atom), gebe ñàde secanò we are unable to carry this log because it is extremely heavy;
-jâm: -nam (III) de groan/moan over s.th., under a too heavy load; gêmac gêôm en ëg tec gêjam de he groans because of his sickness (pain); tode-tode with groaning; gêôm tode-tode he did it with groaning (cf. balômâwâ death groan, last breath).

-de: -nde (V) v.n. groan, moan, be oppressed. -de = -sac (I) weigh, press heavily upon s.o.; akôc biñ ñawapac-ñawapac e mênkede aêac secanô we are/were confronted with so many difficulties (bad news) that we feel/feel very much oppressed; -de bob su (-debob su) 1) a heavy load, exertion and strain or s.th. causes moaning; 2) sail so far away from the land that one can see the horizon only, go to distant places, e.g. beyond the horizon, see s.th. lying in the very far distance, very far away (a mountain range, for instance); -debob: -ndembob (IV), aêac asiñ wañ e adebob su aja we paddled until we were way out at sea; gamên kede bob su (place in bluish bob distance) the place/goal is/lies very far, on the horizon (we still have to sail, to travel very far); salic kede bob su a very deep abyss, cliff (cf. bob, salic), precipice.

dec, ñadec s. blood. ñenoc dec kêsêli gamên tonec (my blood drenched/trickled place this) I have been born here, this is my birth-place; dec gêjac anô (blood hit real) the blood has coagulated, the blood on a sore has become thick; dec gi lêma = dec kêsap lêma tôñ his hand is blood-stained; dec keletoc (blood boils) the blood gushes out (may be frothy when butchering a pig); dec keselenêg the blood flows; dec kêlêsa the blood has curdled into clumps; dec kêsà (blood comes out) it is bleeding; dec kêsêli the blood trickles; dec kêtu tôlê (blood became firm) the blood became dry/coagulated around a sore, a cut etc.; dec ñakasê (blood of it squirt) the blood squirts out; dec ñamanga (blood of it smell) the smell/stench of blood; ñadec blood from an animal or s.th.;

kamoc ñadec blood from a wound, sore; kamoc ñadec kësa the wound is bleeding; dec ñawalô (blood of it coupling piece) blood-vessel; dec ñawalô mêmput-mêmput (blood coupling pulsing-pulsing) artery; dec ñawalô ñanâgê (blood coupling quiet) vein; todec-tode bloody, covered with blood, weals, cf. biliñ-bilîngen; dec tagen (blood one only) of the same blood, same descent, same parentage; dec tagen ñanô en he is of the same descent, has the same ancestors, i.e. teneñi to debûñi ma abeñi to nêñ mimi langwa to wakuc, e.g. mothers, grandfathers, great-grandfathers and their ancestors old and new; -jâm: -nam (III) dec palîn bleed to death, die in childbirth; ñwe géjac dec palîn ma gêmac ëndu the woman died in childbirth/bled to death; -jâm: -nam (III) dec 1) bleed (sore); âe kasap tauc ña bôjañ, tec gajam dec ñangôñ I hurt myself with a knife and am therefore bleeding; 2) suffer from dysentery; -liñ: -liñ (III) dec (bathe blood) be bathed in blood, bleed (cf. dedec); -sabî: -nsambî (IV) sa roll in one's blood, wallow in own blood; ëq kêsabi sa gêc he lies struck down/is bathed in his blood.

-dec: -ndec (II) v.a. detest, hate, hate s.o., hate to do s.th.; let, leave alone, refrain from doing s.th., omit, renounce, resign, desist, do not want to do a work, relinquish. gedec en = têtaç gedec en he/she detests him/hates her; ñwe gedec gebe ënâm en atom the woman doesn't want to marry him; -dec biñkalom (hate talk mischief) omit provoking talk/discord, disunity/unpleasant dispute/strife/wrangling; -dec gêñ teq ëndêñ/gêdênjac teq (let thing one take... man one) give up s.th. to s.o., desist from s.th. in favour of s.o. else, leave s.th. to s.o. else; -liñ (III) gêñ teq su ëndêñ... ëna let s.o. have the use of s.th., relinquish to s.o.; ñe gadec andu gêdên en I gave the use of the house to him; ñe gedec abêlôn gêdên aë she relinquished the netbag to me; -dec ênêcô/gêcô leave alone; ñe
gedec gèqna he left it alone; gedec gèc, gedec gacqèn gèc he left it as it was; ondeq (gacqèn) ènèc leave it as it is! gedec qaqèdò gèc he left some (food) over; -dec gwada (desist game) desist from eating game/ venison/meat; -dec lèqèn (ab­ stain from nonsense) cease making nonsense/playing around/ making mischief; -dec taqè cease lamentation/the wailing for a dead one (cf. gedec, gedeqèqèn, -pò (I) -dec, -sò (I) -dec).

dedec (decdedec) adj. bloody, covered with blood. ñapalè dedec (child blood-blood, bloody) baby, infant ("just out of the blood"), small child (cf. ñapalè kokoc, bombom); ñapalè (dedec) kèdé su the baby drinks milk; ñom ñapalè dedec me (you child bloody or) are you still a small child? don't act like a little child! (make non­sense, behave childish, cry etc.), don't be like a childish person/fool/weakling! you ought to be ashamed!

deko s. tree, also the fruit of same, a species of breadfruit tree (uc). deko bòm a wild deko tree; kabonè ñalèlòm deko a somewhat softer kind of ironwood tree.

dèlec, nàdelèc s. a jelly-like skin (on cooked sago, taro). labè ñadèlec the soft, spongy skin of cooked sago, the slimy covering of cooked taro; deleq­delec adj. hanging down; gàdòlic delec, gàdòlic delec-delec (delec-delec) (gédo his projection, òlic skin, hangs down) his lower lip hangs down.

-dèlec: -ndèlec (IV) v.a. (= -jém: -nam (III) delec make spong skin) draw back/away/ down, i.e. the skin, sward of s.th., peel/pull the skin off s.th., pull apart/back (cf. -lèc (V) cut off, peel off the crust of s.th.). -delec gàdòn(ô)lic pull down our lower lip (with fingers to see if chewed betel­nut and lime have become a red mixture in the mouth); -delec kà ñàolic (kaòlic) remove, take off, a large piece of tree bark (for use as a trough kaòlic for washing sago labi); -delec kèm ñamala gebe dec ësa ëna pull the spear wound apart to let the blood flow freely; tandelec bòcnèn kamoc gebe talic témoa we pull the skin = the covering crust off a cow's sore to see the "worms"/the maggots; kamoc ge­qèn kedelec su the sore became very deep/grew large; -delec labi ñabalèb (tear off the spongy sword of sago) remove the crust on a singed ball of sago (cf. -l (II) balèb); labi (mo, nip) kedelec kwac sago fronds (taro leaves, palm fronds) bend down/ drop/hang down (a sign that the sago palm will soon flower, that the taro are ripe; obo kedelec the cloth slips down.

dembom, ñadembeq s. wave(s) of the sea. gwèc ñadembeq (sea of it waves) sea waves, billows; ñadembeq késalè wa the waves go over the canoe.

dembon s. (a) length-beam for building houses; takèn dembon énsec alè we place the length-beams on the posts, cf. lèlòm, gamèn-tèkwa; (b) an elevation, unevenness, wave, knoll in the earth, of the ground; nom ñadembonò (earth of it ridge, -ô = on top) a knoll in the earth, a small ridge on the surrounding lower ground.

denedèn (= daiñ-daiñ) adj. moving to and fro, swinging (s.th. project­ing, suspended, hanging down), hanging pendulating.

-mòa: -moa (III) denèn be persever­ing/steadfast/persistent/ constant/unyielding/firm/continuous/incessant/uninterrupted; tamoa denèn = tanam sàqe we stand firm, don't relax until a task is done/­completed; -èc: -néc (III) bèc denèn sleep continuously/for a long time (see tenègèn, tanèc tenègèn); -tènèp (IV) denèn be shaking/shivering/trembling (of powerless limbs), have convulsions, be shaking because of convulsions; kétènèp denèn è qàñèn kèsa (he trembled moving to and fro until he got quiet) his death convulsions have finally ceased, his death struggles have stopped; -ngòñ (II) denèn live somewhere.
continuously (cf. tøngəŋ, tøngəŋ); Mængəc sëngəŋ malacle
 tenants (the Mængəc sit/ live village one persistently
 not) the people of Mængəc vil-
 lage do not have a permanent
dwelling place, they lead a
nomadic life, wander about, have
no fixed residences/villages
(cf. qaデンeden  s. storey,
qaデンeden  gëc  lëlëçna  the storey/
flat lies above).

-デン  s. a shelf hung above the
fireplace in Jabêm houses (used
for placing food on it, for
drying wood and for smoking fish
or meat). budeŋ  a shelf for
water calabashes, cf. kolon,
-sō: -nsō (II)  denotes (bind)
such a shelf, cf. -デン (II).

-デン  s. degree of (close)
relationship (see  qaデンeden ,
qaデンeden  gapoas  meaning direct
consanguinity).

-デン  = qaデンeden  adj. beautiful,
brilliant, handsome, well-made,
well-proportioned, well-shaped,
symmetrical, nicely done, erect.
straight (see qaデンeden ). ka qaデンeden  a
good, elastic beam (for build-
ing).

-デン  = keso  adv. wrong. Joaŋ
këjala  Apômeï  qaDEN  atom =
këjala  keso  atom  John  did  not
know = understand the Lord
wrong.

-deŋ: -ndeŋ  (II)  v.a.  place/
put/lay  s.th.  on  a  shelf  or  any
kind of support, stand  s.th.
on a platform/shelf. -デン  bôc
lay meat on a shelf for smoking;
-デン  ăngën  ënéç/gëc  langwa  (lay
s.th. it stay on shelf old=long)
have  s.th.  on  a  shelf  for  a  long
time (until it is wholly dried);
-デン  ì lay  raw  fish  on  the
shelf to smoke it; デン  ì  ënéç  ì
we put fish on the shelf for
drying; -デン  ìdeŋ (lay i.e.
one's head on a "pillow" made of
netbags rolled together) use a
pillow as a head rest; -デン  kwalim
(lay head on kwalim) use a
headrest, lay our head on a
neckrest, use a head-rest under
our head for sleeping; -デン  ăngën
ten  ëtu  kwalim  use  s.th.  as  a
head-rest; デン  adeŋ  ëtu

kwalim we use netbags as a head-
rest (cf. kwalim, kwalimmala);
-デン  moolal  (lay  taro  remnants
on shelf) lay pieces of cooked
taro on the shelf for drying
(the dried pieces are pounded
and used for making "bread", cf.
polom; see moməasə); -デン...
sa put/stand  s.th.  on  a  platform;
-デン  katapa  sa  stand  a  box  on
a platform; デン  ì tuŋa  sa  (we  put
ourselves up) we refrain from
bathing, avoid touching water,
let not even a single drop touch
us (observing certain taboos);
ondeŋ  təm  sainəŋ  =  ᵁpi  sa,  e.g.
問い ləm  pull yourself up! (onto
the platform of a men's house,
for instance); -デン  waŋ  sa  stand
a canoe/a boat on logs/on a plat-
form (off the wet ground); -デン...
tōŋ  hold  s.th.  fast;  -デン  katapa
tōŋ  hold  a  board  fast,  press  it
against  s.th.  to  nail  it  down
(cf. tøngəŋ); -デン...  tōntøŋəŋ
hold  s.th.  fast  for  a  long  time.

dendengəŋ  adv.  1.  convulsively(ly),
spasmodic, palpitating. ᵁtan  e
matadëbu  kéšəŋ  dendengəŋ
(cried,
wept, until his eyebrows swollen
convulsively) he/she cried with
quivering eyes, his/her eyes were
swollen and quivering from cry-
ing. 2. immovable, without turn-
ing away/back; incessantly,
constantly. ManyToOne  dendengəŋ  gëdëŋ
inténaqësəŋ  (his  eyes  immovably
than to the road-hole) his eyes
were constantly fixed on the en-
trance to the village (expecting
the arrival of guests).

dengam  s.  see  pic  dengam  a  high
tree with reddish brown bark,
fruits red, lenticular.

dengeŋ  adv.  see  qaデンeden  straight.
dengeŋ-dengeŋ  very
slowly, leisurely, comfortably,
conveniently; งง  gëgöm  gën
dengeŋ-dengeŋ  he  works  very
slowly/carefully/with care; ศəŋ
sëja  e  waŋ  jadêden  (jadengeŋ)
they approached the beach rowing
the canoe most carefully; ศëləc
e  waŋ  jadêden  they  sailed  their
canoe right ashore, up to the
beach; จàm: -nam  (III)  dengeŋ
(a)  do  s.th.  very  slowly/with
ease/cautiously/leisurely; ตำ�
dengeŋ  mo  we  pull/take  taro  out
carefully;  (b)  go  stalkingly,
stalk, creep up to s.th.; en gêjam déngen tau gêoa Kaiwa démômunegâne he approached the Kaiwa man creeping up cautiously from behind, cf. -dêngen (IV).

dêngen: -ndêngen (IV) v.m. go, move along gently/noiselessly/ slowly, sneak away (in order not to wake s.o.). bôc kôdêngen the pig slinks away; kadêngen tuam gamen I came noiselessly; tânâdêngen bôc we go slowly around a muddy place on the road/a mud puddle; andêngen gebe gamen sec (lèsap, bôc sépé) walk slowly, because the place is rather foul (mud, pig's dung); tânâtelôdêngen we walk slowly, e.g. over sharp stones; astêlô andêngen gebe poc me kékê éngôm amac atom walk cautiously; tânâdêngen lèsap we go slowly; andêngen tânômge be on the alert! look out! (for obstacles in the path/road).

dêngkai̍n comp. (shelf shaft) shelf for holding water calabashes. cf. bûdn, kołông.

dêo, nádêo s. 1. (a) a whitish mould, tinge on the network (nip ñanuc) at the base of palm fronds (nip ñâkwac); (b) the delicate film on ripe fruit. 2. one that eats very much, consumes enormous portions of meat or game; glutton. dêôlåtu, dêôtêna (dêo son, -mother) a glutton, a voracious consumer of food/meat; dêôlåtu kéjau = gêng gêng gawâôbo (tasambo) the glutton devours food voraciously; -êng: -nîng (III) déôbo = tânîng gêng gawâo, tâjuâ make gluttons of ourselves.

dê: -nê (V) v.a. 1. drink s.th. slowly, swallow fluids. en kôdê bu e képa he drank slowly until the water was finished; nápâlê kôdê su the baby/child drinks (swallows) milk (that was put into his mouth) (cf. -lîb (V), -nóm (III), -têliô (IV)). 2. move (of fluids), flow (cf. nàdêdê the sea current). gweç kôdê the sea current flows (after an earthquake); mêc kôdê géja (reef flows goes) the current flows/goes back over the reef.

3. -dê... su slowing down of growth. nàkatóm kôdê su the shoots/the heart leaves slow down their growth.

dêbic s. a species of vine, liiana (o), used for binding and plaiting (-pô (I)) of armbands (joc) etc., similar to cane (sêm). cf. o vine.

dêboa, déboa-dêboa s.th. enormously big, large, thick, clumsy, log-like, blockish, rudely done. bôc ñagêdôtekwa déboa-dêboa the pig has a clumsy snout/trunk; kêm ñamata déboa-dêboa the point of the spear is blunt; wáñ ñañanô débôa-debôa (canoe of it face-end-piece rudely done) the prow of the canoe has been clumsily done; sêpa sakwen déboa-dêboa they pointed the planting pole (stick) very rudely.

dêbôb, nádêbôb s. any movement in water, whirl, whirlpool. budêbôb comp. an eddy in the water; òcêdêbôb (paddle whirl) the whirl caused by a paddle; -jô: -jô (III) dêbôbgeŋ do so as if, pretend to do s.th.; sêjam kôm sêjô dêbôbgeŋ they act as if they did work, they pretend to work.

dêbu s. a quantity of four (used with larger fruits only). labi dêbu teñ four lumps of sago; mo dêbu teñ four (or 5) taro; nip dêbu telèac 4 x 3 = 12 coconuts.

dêbû l s. her/his grandfather, her/his grandson (dêbûc, dêbûm, dêbu, dêbuñi, dêbômi, dêbuñi my, your etc. grandfather or -son). dêbuac (-ac suf.collect.pl.) all
his grandsons, his grandparents; débu agéc (grandsons both) his
two grandsons; débu nac (grand-
father, -son man) his grand-
father, grandson; débu nacăc
(débu nacăc) her/his grandparents
as a whole, all of them; débu
saun his grandson; débu wucu
his grandson; débucënec my dear,
beloved grandson (cf. nacăc)
-ènc); débuò her/his grand-
mother, granddaughter (débucò,
debò, débuñò, debò, débuñò,
debò my/your etc. grand-
mother, -daughter); "débuñò" crypt
for the flutes (diŋ, awèqagwen) made and used by
initiates (sagu) after circumci-
sion (see balòm, sè balòm).

dèdè s. current of the sea, ocean-current, current river.
 cf. nàdèdè; dédè képuc aac tòn
(current prop us fast) the cur-
rent is against us/detains us/
carries us away.

dèlèc s. a vine with bright red
blossoms. délèc nàblà bòm sàmuc
the flowers of the délèc vine
are bright red; délècblà (délèc
flower) comp. the blossom of the
délèc lìana; adj. glaring, glowing
red, scarlet red.

dèm s. biŋ dém, biŋdèm comp.
the ways of the old ones, the
ancestors, the fathers, their
ways of doing things, building
canoes, houses, fishing, garden-
ing and other skills (tradition
demanded that each generation
honour the old ways. Success
depended on doing things exactly
as the ancestors used to do
them. This kind of thinking
was a major hindrance of pro-
gress). cf. biŋdèm, biŋdèm
langwa.

dèmdadi s. type of locust (cf.
-madi (IV)) snap one's fingers
at s.th. (to find out if it is
hollow).

dèmòè1 s. 1. her/his back
(dèmòèc, démòèm, dèmòè, dèmòè,
dèmòèm, dèmòè my, your etc.
back) (cf. nàdèmòè the back of
an animal, bòc nàdèmòè a pig's
back, the back of s.th.).
2. backside of s.th., outside,
the seaside of an island (opp.
lélmàna). andudèmòè, nàdèmòè
the back of the house, cf. ²;
nucdèmòè the seaward side of the
island; -buc: -mbuc (II) dèmòèn
nàc tòn (cut our backs man one)
turn our back on s.o.; en gèbuc
dèmòè aè he turns his back on
me, he doesn't want to have any-
thing to do with me; -jac: -nac
(III) dèmòè (see dèmòè²); -jac:
-nac (III) dèmòèn òkwi turn to/
toward s.o.; tanac dèmòèn òkwi
lau tenña ve turn ourselves (our
faces) toward s.o.; -jàm: -nam
(III) dèmòèn = -buc: -mbuc (II)
dèmòèn, aè gajam dèmòèc eŋ I
turned my back on him; -kèn (I)
dèmòèn (give back) deny/refuse
s.th. to s.o.; -mòa: -mòa (III)
dèmòèn be excluded from s.th.
(see also dèmòè²); -b (II)
dèmòèn tògen (carry/lift our
back stiff only) be unable to
stoop/bend; en gèbèc dèmòèn
tògen he can't bend/stoop; dèmòèbèn
comp. (back step) vertebrae of the
backbone/spine; dèmòègasuc
(back pipe, tube) the groove
along the backbone, spinal canal;
dèmòèn gèjac... (cf. -jac (II!))
(our backs best = lean against
s.th.) lean against...; dèmòè
gèjac àlè he leans against a
pole/post; dèmòè gèjac gàmèŋ he
leans against s.th., e.g. a sick
one that is getting better can
sit up and lean against s.th.,
he is well enough to sit again;
dèmòè gèjac kà he leans against a
tree; dèmòèc gèjac takòc I lean
against the end board (stern
board) of a canoe; dèmòèn gèjac
tòã (our/their backs lean to
each other) they lean against
each other, they/we trust each
other; dèmòè gèjac = gàsàc kà
(his back lies on tree) he leans
back against a tree; dèmòèc gèjac
sagîŋ I lean back against the
wall; dèmòèmù (his back behind,
cf. sur. -mu) behind him; lèma
dèmòèmù (his hand behind) with
empty hands, empty-handed (with-
out a gift); sèsò en lèma dèmòèmù
they fettered her hands on her back;
dèmòèn gà see dèmòè²; dèmòèpèlè (his
back soft, weak) he is diligent/active/eager/energetic; en gègòm gèn
dèmòèpèlè (gèn topàle (he works
diligently; dèmòè sèlam he has a bent
back/hunchback; ka dèmòè sèlam the
tree stands leaning, a leaning tree;
Dèmòèsèlam n.prop. the Hunchback, a
legendary spirit; démôêtêkwa his backbone/spine/vertebrae/vertebral column; tajam kôm na démôêtêkwa = dagôm na démôêtêkwa (we work with our backbones only) we do s.th. in vain, without getting any results, don't get anything to eat in return (cf. ngalangwa masi); tanam kôm na démôêtêkwa we work continuously without stopping to eat or rest; démôêtêkwa gêwa lip he bends his back, cf. lip; démôêtêkwa kêsu (his backbone is loose) his backbone is sprained/wrenched, his spine is crooked/dislocated/injured/loose; démôêtêkwa njaduc kêsu (his spine vertebrae of it joint dropped, is loose) his vertebrae are/were dislocated = he died of weakness caused by old age; ñac langa gëngôn ñ dreómôêtêkwa (âjôlc) kêsu, tec gêmôc (êndu) the old man died because of dislocation of his spine; démôêtêkwa ngelêng-gelêng (his backbone of it ripples/rippled) his vertebrae protrude so that they can easily be counted, he is so thin that we can count the bones of his spine; iwâ ñadêmôêtêkwa ngelêng-gelêng the crocodile has a rippled back.

dêmôê = démôênya, ñadêmôê adv. (toward back) backwards, at the back, on the backside, outside, at the rear (end), after s.th., behind, beyond (cf. ñadêmôê, ñadêmôênya). -êc: -nêc (III) démôênya (lie backwards) pass s.th. at its backside, an island at the seaside (opp. see lêlômgâ, cf. labu); tanêc démôênya me lêlômgâ shall we sail on the in- or outside of the island? (cf. 2 -êc: -nêc); -sa (I) démôênya leave backwards; wañ kësa démôênya géja the canoe left backwards; -jâc: -nac (III) démôê (beat its backside) stay outside/on the outer side/on the seaward side of an island; wañ générac (nuc) démôê the boat goes beyond the island/goes far out at sea; -sêp (I) démôê(na) go to the rear.

dênañ s. a row, line. dênañ tagen 1) a single row; -jâm: -nam (III) dênañ make a row, put in rows (cf. -dênañ, cf. walañ; 2) = kôtôm taugeñ (it matches itself only) one is just like the other, it corresponds/is alike; ñaŋôgôñô dênañ tagen (their faces row one only) their/our faces are alike, they have the same faces, they resemble each other/look alike (cf. katô-katô, tôm (I) tau, ñadênañ).

-dênañ: -ndênañ (IV) v.n. stand in rows/in line, compose/set types (print). cf. -gênañ: -ngênañ (IV); -dênañ âlê erect a row of posts (building); -dênañ bôc arrange/put pigs âlê erect a row of posts (building); -dênañ bukapâp place calabashes (empty) in a row in a netbag, cf. -lended bu; lauô tëndênañ bukapañ the women place water calabashes in rows in their netbags; -dênañ gabbage place food baskets in a row (for distribution to guests); -dênañ gôgôñ (II) katapa sit in a row on a bench/a board; ñapâlê têndênañ sêngôñ katapa the boys sit in rows on (their) benches; -dênañ gôgôñ (II) katapa sit in a row on a bench/a board; ñapâlê têndênañ sêngôñ katapa the boys sit in rows on (their) benches; -dênañ gâmêntêkwa (put in row place bones) arrange/place timber for building a house (lay it on the ground exactly as it belongs together); -dênañ ku = -peñ (I) ku lâñ (walañ) put pots in a row (on firewood); -dênañ ku walañ put pots in a long row (when providing for guests); -dênañ laclu (place bowls) put plates etc. on the table, set the table; -dênañ nip plant coconut palms in a row in rows; -dênañ ômbala many canoes sailing in a row, sail with a flotilla of canoes; -dênañ sackapañ arrange the timber needed for building a veranda on a house; -dênañ súc place the wooden bowls in a row for the distribution of food to visitors from various clans or tribes; -dênañ tañ = -si (I) tañ stand in rows; andênañ taóm stand in line! -dênañ têwalanô erect a trellis of sugar-cane, plant a row of sugar-cane (see walañ tê).

-dêñ: -ndêñ (II) v.n. be/go/move in the direction to s.o. or towards s.th., to a goal. dadêñ we go, we went to s.o.; dandêñ we shall/will go to s.o.; ñandêñ
en (óna) go to him! òndèn aè (ómòèn) come to me! dadèn taja, dadèn tana we go to; dadèn gament tana let's go to another place! dèdèn taòng sája (they to themselves they went) they visited each other; gadèn bugèn gaja I went in the direction of the river, went to the river; gadèn R, òndèn Im. 1) used locally like prepositions: to, by, for, till, up to; aè kasòm gadèn eñ I said to him; tasòm bìg òndèn lau we will speak to the people; akèn obo òndèn ṣəpəlè we(excl.) shall give loincloths to the boys, give loincloths to the boys! èn kèkam aè gèdèn lemoc he grasped (led, took) me by my/by the hand; seno mo gèdèn ñəcnèn they cook taro (food) for the guests; gèdèn ñamadìn up to the border/limit, up to the extreme point, i.e. accurately, correctly, completely, cf. 3); 2) used temporally in connection with other verbal forms: òndèn èmbèc this night, tonight; èndèn ètula this evening, in the afternoon; gèdèn gèbèc last night (after night-fall); gèdèn kètula yesterday evening, the past evening, one afternoon, last afternoon, in connection with nouns: gèdèn nògeñ yesterday, gèdèn ocsalò that forenoon, èndèn ñàncòc at a fixed date (still ahead), gèdèn ñàncòc at a certain time (past); in connection with pronouns: gèdèn tè then (after some time), gèdèn tonec now, gèdèn tonañ then, in those days, at that time, gèdèn ondoc when? (past tense), òndèn ondoc when? (fut.), èndèn ñòndòc ondoc acgùm (when only first?) until when then at last? when it will finally happen? as a particle: gèdèn-gèdèn continuously, kèkèn gèdèn-gèdèn aélagè he gave it to both of us continuously, he always gave it to us/used to give it to us; 3) gèdèn/òndèn accurately, completely, correctly, correspondingly, exactly, right (cf. 1)); gògòm gèdèn mala you did it (up to its place/spot/goal) right/well/correctly (= gèdèn ñamadìn, see 1)); aè galic gèdèn (jagèdèn) I saw it precisely (unmistakably); òngòm òndèngen do it carefully; gògòm gèdèngen I do/did it carefully; òlic aè òndèn take care of me! come to my aid/my assistance/rescue! kòsòm jagèdèn = gèdèngen you said it rightly; gèdèngen quite right! 4) gèdèn bìg cautiously, a few, a little; òkòc mo nañ ec òndèn bigman flatter take a few of those taro only! 5) gèdèn/òndèn... -geñ rather, just, much more, on the contrary (sometimes used to minimise a prohibition); aòm òsòm bìg atom, òndèn ònò ñàomagen (òndèn ònògèn e ònò ñàomagen) don't say anything (it is not your business to speak...), but rather just listen and forget about it! aòm ònììg mo tonec atom, òndèn òkòcçèn you should not now eat these taro, rather take them along! aòm òsèlèñ atom, òndèn ònèçèn (you are not supposed to go,...) don't leave now (or: don't go any further), better/just stay here for the night! oc òndèn òníìgèn you will have plenty to eat; òndèn òcùçèn sit quiet, sit still and listen! (cf. ucùc); 6) gèdèn/òndèn, i.e. gèdèn-gèdèngen resp. òndèn-òndèngen little by little, in file, in line, in rows, in/by turns, each, each one, every (one), either; ën kèkèn obo gèdèn aëac gèdèn-gèdèngen he gave a cloth to each of us.

dèngè s. 1. bug, tick. dèngè këpè aè o òlic këbìli ñìgì bugs stung (bit) me so that my body (that I am) swollen. 2. a tree (its wood used for making mortars and drums, tonọtọ, on). dëdò, dëdòñèna comp. see dèọ.

dèwic s. "completion" (= gèjam dani it has become dense/thick). Explanation: when trees and undergrowth cut down for a new field have been sufficiently dried by the sun, they are burned. The fire burns beyond the cut-down area, the bójàmàla = knife spot, e.g. the flames reach up to the very edge of the surrounding forest. Sense: the fire consumes the dry branches and leaves within the new garden lot completely (cf. Sèlimdèwic). dèwic adj. disappeared, far away, lost in bush or forest/in thicket, out of sight; -tu (I) dèwic disappear
into the bush, go a long distance away, be out of sight; aèac tatu déwic tec tamèn (we became far away and so we come, arrive) we have returned from a very distant place; aèoc kèam kétu déwic géjañagoc my dog has disappeared/gone into the bush; øè, aèoc gèn kétu déwic géjañagoc oh, my "thing" has been lost and was not seen again; ñac tonàq kèsau aèac gebe émoa tonec e gacgeñ kétu déwic géja the man has cheated us saying that he would stay with us (here), but all of a sudden has vanished.

déwino (= diwino) s. kingfisher.

di: -ndi (II) v.n. get up to go, to leave, start (a trip), depart, disperse. dandi let's get up to go/disperse; dandi dawï tona we disperse together/go on a trip together; dandi daon we are restless, are excited prior to a journey, we are restless through fear of being late; tanam dandi daon we are in a state of restlessness; amac ajam adï adï abe ana ondoc where do you go that you are so excited? dandi guluñ tagen (we get up blow one only) we disperse/start all at once; dandi ogen tana (we get up together we go) we all start together/at the same time; dandi sâ (we get up high) we stand up, rise; dandi tamao (we get up we are about to) we are just about to start a trip; dandi tana (we depart we will go) we get up to march on; dandi waba (we get up luggage) we go on a journey with all our belongings, we make last preparations for an immediate departure, cf. waba; andi waba kwanañeg, bèbecègen oc tana finish all preparations beforehand, early in the morning we shall go; òndi nèm waba galoc, aèac amèn gebe akóc adîn finish packing soon, because we have come to take you along!

dib s. thump, dull sound, thud. dib tagen (thump one only) with a thump; nip képôp jadib tagen (coconut fell went thump one only) the coconut fell with a thump (hitting the ground); lau malacñà dédi dib tagen the villagers all left together/all at once/together (see guluñ); séjac maoctèna dib tagen they hit/ killed the python with mighty blows; taka dib tagen we stamp our feet once; dibgeñ, ñamaken dibgeñ adv. in heaps, numerous; eñ gèjam ôli gèn ñamaken dibgeñ tè kékôc gèja he bought numerous things/goods and took them along; kiap kékôc lau malac tônêñà ñamaken dibgeñ tè mènsëjë the government official took/hired many people of that village which passed through here.

-dib: -ndib (II) v.a. 1. bend s.th., fold it over/splinter/split/pound into splinters. dandib dawen (= tamoata dawen) we splinter the end of a length of bamboo to make it burn well as a torch; -dib dön fold a yardstick; dandib lemen (we bend our fingers) we count on our fingers, e.g. we bend the fingers of our left hand with those of our right hand and vice versa (the only way of counting, see Appendix 7); -dib obo (bend cloth) fold a cloth (= -gasun: -ngasunu (IV) obo); dandib obo ñatali (bend cloth of it hem) we hem a cloth. 2. expect, observe keenly, lie in wait, lurk, spy, wait impatiently for..., watch secretly. -dib boç lie in wait for a pig; -dib gom guard a place, look out that nobody may approach our village unobserved; -dib lau expect guests, wait impatiently for people to arrive (cf. -sàë: -nsàë (V)); -dib ñacjo lie in wait for, spy on enemies; dandib tana we spy on each other (on war path); -dib wàñ wait for a canoe/ a vessel to arrive, wait a boat/steamer, look out for...; dibwaga (a) spy, scout, prying person, s.o. looking out for guests or s.o. to arrive (cf. -keleñ, keleñwaga, -waga); (b) fetish. 3. -dib: -ndib (II) v.n., impers. dip off, fall = glide down. ganaç gëdib the sand falls off the river bank into the water; nom gëdib (earth slipped) a landslide occurred (= gadèn gènu gamèn); ñataè gëdib ash falls (off a cigar daun); ñalèwè gëdib the ripe bananas fall from the bunch.
dim s. 1. group. lau dim teŋ
  group of people, a new group
  (e.g. in a school/class); lau
  dim teŋ sëjâ ma dim teŋ têdaguc
  (people group one went and
group one follows) one group of
people has gone and another one
follows. 2. time, times. dim
tageñ once; dim luagéc two
times/twice; âe galic këtu dim
têlêac I saw it three times.

-dim: -ndim (II) v.a. chop off,
cut down, cut in two. -dim
êngic/gêngic chop s.th. in two
with a knife, decapitate; dêdim
gêsutêkwa gêngic they beheaded
him (cf. kwalim, kwalimmala);
gêdim lêmalatu gêngic ma gêjô
eñ when he chopped off his
finger he nauseated/fainted;
-dim gamên ñawalô cut down a
connecting stretch of land
(forest); -dim kôm (cut field,
garden) cut down the undergrowth
of a forest plot before felling
the large trees for a new garden
(cf. -sap (I) kôm matac); -dim
m chop a banana stem in two
with a knife; -dim moac (chop a
snake in two) kill a snake with a
knife; -dim nip chop coconuts
from a palm; -dim ña bôjåŋ chop
with a knife; -dim o chop a vine
in two; -dim... su cut... off/
away; -dim katapa su (cut a
board off/away) cut the vine in
two with which a board had been
fastened to the wall and take it
down; -dim m su chop the banana
stem in two and take the fruits
off, cut a bunch of bananas from
the stem; -dim talec
(ñaj)gêsutêkwa (cut hen of it
neck) lop off a rooster's neck/ head;
-dim tuc cut a tuc vine in
two (with one stroke of the
knife) (cf. gêdim împers. deep
(of water); bu gêdim the water
(river) is deep; gêdim labu a
deep place close to the shore.

dimai s. 1. wë dimai an initia-
tion song (sung during circumcис-
ion rites when the spirit-bull-
roarers are swung, cf. balôm).
2. victory cry, triumphant
shouts when slaying an enemy (a
magician, for instance, or a
game). dimai këpi = këtaŋ the
victory cry sounds out, rises
(after killing a wild pig).

dimoa s. a species of liana (o),
a very thick type of vine in the
forest; its fruits hanging down
in rows, used by children for
preparing toy stone clubs;
fruits ripen toward end of rainy
season (komô). dimoa kêsêlo mâ
ec épi émêŋ the fruits of the
dimoa vine fall, the éc bamboo
will grow now.

dindiŋ see diŋ, diŋdiŋ onom.
crackling, roaring (of fire),
crashing noise, rustle, rattle.
ja gen diŋdiŋ (= bôlôbôb) the
fire burns s.th. crackling, the
flames blaze with crackling
noise; ka tulu diŋdiŋ (tree
broken crashing) a tree/branch
fell smashing, shattered into
many pieces.

dindiŋbôjac comp. dragon-fly.
dindoŋ-dindoŋ onom. crash of
falling timber.

Diŋ n.prop. 1. a spirit, sup-
posed to be very long (personi-
fied by a bamboo flute (diŋ)
used during circumcision cere-
monies). 2. the bamboo flute
itself, e.g. a rather long piece
of bamboo with a pistil (of gwa
inserted. Diŋ kêtu ñac ma
këtaŋ ñaw diŋ, ñam gebe gasuc ec
capôñëŋ... Diŋ was the "male"
flute and was deep-sounding, be-
cause it was a rather big pipe...
(see Appendix 7, cf. gêlaço);
-jà: -ju = -u: -u (III) diŋ blow the
diŋ flute.

diŋ adj. deep, low (voice),
soft. ñaw diŋ (diŋdiŋ) deep
voice, low tone (opp. ñaw kalam);
âtâm diŋ ñëc ñalêlômèng (your
voice deep lie of it inside only)
hum the air (the melody) only!
accompany, sing in a low voice
only!

diŋdiŋ onom. dull sounds, roar-
ing/rumbling noise, boom, thud,
defeathing. biŋ diŋdiŋ growl,
grumble, murmur; -ka (I) diŋdiŋ
stamp making a thudding noise;
-tu (I) diŋdiŋ (= -ôc (II) gêdô)
growl, grumble, murmur (cf.
ñadîŋdiŋ I).

dîngen adv. mostly ja- or nadingen
getting into contact with s.th., touching s.th., fitting exactly/properly. -kēn (I)

jakalic nadingen push the fire together, e.g. push the pieces of glowing firewood together so that they burst into flame again, keep a fire burning by pushing it together; kēkēn tōc ēgēn he touched it with the tip of the staff or stick (walking stick) (cf. ja-, napaŋ tau).

dinlabu see nadinlabu.

Digmè n.prop. (noise none) Rape-tail, Old Nip, figure in Jabêm fairy-tales (sēboaco) (cf. suf. -mè), "Noiseless", "Creeper", "Sneaker".

-din: -ndin (II) v.a. 1. aim a spear or s.th. at s.o. carefully, bring the spear-point close to the aim, spear s.th. still holding the spear in our hands, not throwing it, push the spear into s.o. or s.th. (a pig, for instance). 2. prick, prick s.th. out with a needle (= -kip (I), -sēwac (IV)), pierce/stab with a spear or with a tool holding it in our hands (opp. -gu: -ŋuŋ hurl, throw a spear). 3. v.n. push sharply with our hands or feet against s.th., knock/stumble against s.th.; dandin ēŋkaĩn we push our feet (legs) against s.th., stumble; gēdīŋ ēkair she hurt her foot/leg, e.g. she has her first menstruation; gēdīŋ ētēnā popoc he stumbled and smashed (hurt) his big toe (against a stone). 4. v.a. put s.th. into s.th., e.g. a nib into a pen; fill/stuff s.th. into a length of bamboo (gasuc) for roasting in hot ashes. -din gasuc (stuff bamboo) stuff raw food (fish, meat, vegetables) into a bamboo pipe by hitting the bottom end against a stone or s.th.; ōndin bōc (bamoc, bic, i) ēsēp gasuc put the meat (fry, vegetable, fish) into the bamboo (and roast it on the fire)! 5. squeeze s.th. in a clamp/vice, fasten with pegs. -din nuc (attach, stick coconut palm network) fasten the network (from the base of palm fronds) with two clamps inside the sheath in which the sago (labi) is washed by pressing/rubbing the pith against the nuc; the wooden particles (ŋakep, ŋaole) are held back by the sieve and the sago meal allowed to pass (flow) into the trough of bark (kaōlic) below on the ground; -din... ēgīc/ęgīc stab s.th. in two (with knife or tool), sever/separate s.th.; -din labi ēgīc (stab sago in two) divide a ball of sago (cf. -wā: -wa (III) labi ēgīc divide the sago into two heaps); -din... ēsō/kēsō stick/put/set FIX s.th. into s.th.; dandin ka luagēc ēsō tau we push two beams together, i.e. join the ends; -din (= -lō: -lō (III)) gamēndani (knock against thicket) be unable to clear a path through a thicket, get stuck in undergrowth, become exhausted going through dense thicket; oc andin gamēndani e amac ŋaoma (we will die/get sick because of hard work involved) we will get sick trying to get through the thicket; -din īntēnā (push path) make a path through the undergrowth; -din kosac (fill taro-blossom) put a taro-flower into a bamboo-pipe and roast it; -din labi gasuc (fill sago in bamboo) fill sago meal (remnants from washing, in kaōlic) into a bamboo-pipe (to roast it); -din ladām tie/make a grass-skirt (cf. -gin (II));

-din... lāsē prick open s.th.; -din nip lāsē prick open a coconut, make a hole in it; dandin nip lāsē ma tanōm let's open the coconut and drink its water! (cf. -din nip ŋabu); -din nip ŋabu (pierce coconut of it water) puncture an unripe (green) coconut (with bone dagger held in fist) at two eyes for drinking, cf. nip ŋabu, -peŋ (I), -sap (I), -kim (I); -din ōc (dip paddle) 1) dip the point only of a paddle into the water, bringing it down vertically; touch the water slightly; result: little noise, slow progress; Opp. -jām: -nam (III) ōc row by dipping the paddle deep into the water; 2) steer a canoe by dipping an oar deep into the water.
Dindon-dindon onom. the cracking/noise as caused by falling trees, deafening noise.

diwīn̄a = diwīn̄a s. kingfisher.

doga s. a species of onion that smells like peppermint. cf. laki, gwa, galēc, malaka, môm.

dom1 s. spatula for betelnut lime (nop). -sōp (I) nop lick the lime from the spatula, lick betelnut "chalk"; dom kalaclō (spatula parrot tooth) a spatula its shaft decorated with notches that make it a clattering noise (boab-boab) when rubbed against the mouth (neck) of the lime flas.k (nopāwā); ādom balin̄ long legs.

dom2 s. type of magic said to confuse people's minds. Iwān̄e dom namata sec tec kēmadom tōn̄e e ne kauk kēlēnsōn ma gōc eŋ the crocodile's magic is very effective (powerful), it confused the man, grasped him and carried him off (under the water); or: confused his intellect, made him mentally sick; -mōti (IV) dom = -toc (I) kamaclau̍ng me obalaun̄ e̱nēc/gēc intēna (knot dom magic, place leaves on a path) place croton or kunai leaves on a path (on which enemies are expected to come), charm a path to make people confused, make them lose their heads, cause them to act foolishly (cf. tom).

domba s. (for.) sheep. domba kapoa̍c rám; domba ṣalatu lamb; domba tēna eve.

domtēmuĩ comp. a species of cassowary (kēcsēwa labōsi).

dondō, see ṣadondō = ṣadondō, ṣadondōgen adv. inaccurately. sējac mīng ṣadondōgen = sēsm̄ togam ṣapep atom tell/relate s.th. inaccurately, be unreliable, tell s.th. without giving the reasons/sources.

don̄ s. crack, loud crash. don̄ tageŋ with one crack; ka tulu don̄ tageŋ the tree fell with one mighty crash (cf. diŋ tageŋ, dindon̄, toc tageŋ).

don̄, dondō, see ṣadondō adj. quick, active, skilled, agile, alert, lively, nimble. -gōm: -ngōm (I) ṣadondō do s.th. nimbly, cf. ga̽, ṣaga̽.

don̄ = -don̄: -ndoŋ (II) used together with -pi (I) expressing single big events. tapi don̄ (tapidon̄) = tapi dandoŋ we do s.th. exceptional/do the difficult, strenuous part of a work; tapidon̄ (ka) kapōngən we fell the big ones (big trees) only (said of felling giant trees, of the death of a famous chief); -pi don̄ lau ten assign large portions of s.th. to s.o., lavish s.th. on s.o.; aē kapidon̄ amn̄eŋ I gave you exceptionally large portions of food, see apidon̄.

-don̄: -ndoŋ (II) v.a. & v.n. hit s.th. against or with s.th., knock off, rattle/splinter s.th.; don̄ daqon̄ split/splinter the end of a bamboo torch by hitting it against s.th. to make it burn better (cf. daqon̄, -moata (IV), -dib (II)); don̄ enkəŋ (hit our foot/feet) walk with whole soles of feet touching the ground, walk leisurely (see dandon̄-dandon̄, -sēlēn̄ dandon̄); don̄ gaməŋ knock at trees to see if a marsupial rat (mojaŋ) is in its hole; don̄ ka hit firewood on the ground (against a stone) to break it into smaller pieces, cf. -makiŋ; don̄ kém hit one spear against another one, rattle spears together; lau malac-malac mëndedon̄-mënedon̄ (= mënedon̄) all people rattled with their spears; don̄ lautuc rattle our spears on our shields; don̄ sēlēŋ invite to horse-laughter/noaring laughter about s.th., o ho hee..., see sēlēŋ; don̄ taqon̄ (hit threshold) beat/knock on the framing pole of the bottom section of a men's house (lōm), knock at the sill = invitation to join communal work; also: thus showing peaceful intentions toward first visitors from a hostile village after peace had been restored, e.g. gifts exchanged; don̄: -ndoŋ (II)... tulu break/split s.th. by hitting against s.th. (cf. -makiŋ (IV) ka); gedon̄ nē gēn̄sec tulu he broke his penis in two by... (Sēbáoço p. 328).
-don impera. gedon crooked, s.th. is/stands crooked, oblique, leaning to, sloping. ka gedon the tree stands crooked, e.g. when it grows from the side of a steep bank (cf. -ôpac (IV)); jagedon tau tulu-tulu (= kédôn tau) it re-echoes, see gedon; mëndon adv. slopingly, cheerfully (?); -kén (I) mëndon... carry on shoulder, shoulder s.th. slopingly; këkên mëndon talam ten = këkên talam ten mëndon = gëôc talam sa ma gedon-gedon he carried a bow (gun) slopingly, shouldered a gun slopingly; këkên molëboñ ten mëndon (= tëtac nadjam to gedon-gedon) he carried a bundle of taro cheerfully on his shoulder (cf. mën-, mëndon); eñ kësselên gedon-gedon he walks leisurely, cf. -tëkîn (IV).

dàoa s. dàoa-dàoa, gên dàoa-dàoa toys, playthings, games. -gôm: -nôgóm (II) dàoa-dàoa play, make nonsense; -jâm: -nam (III) dàoa-dàoa play around, do not work properly; -tu (I) dàoa-dàoa play games (cf. bom-bom, bulaulau, gugu, gwa-gwa, katu-katu, laker, sokoc, tetec, tuambîn, wapöm).

dôb, ñadôb adj./adv. diligent, active, lively. eñ gëgôm këtu dôb he did it, he worked diligently; napalë ñadôb (= ñili-palë) the diligent boy, the boy is diligent; sëgôm ñadôb sawa they did it, worked diligently; jadôb-jadôb = dôbdôbgeñ = ñapangen.

dôbdôbgeñ adv. dôbgeñ-dôbgeñ 1. bob up and down, s.th. gently moved by the wind; see-saw, swaying up and down in the wind, waving. ñajalê dôbgeñ-dôbgeñ = ñajalê gëjac dôbgeñ-dôbgeñ the hen's feathers bob up and down; oba dôbgeñ-dôbgeñ (= gëli sa) the kunai bobs in the wind, sways, waves (cf. ijabgeñ, tep-tepgeñ, mënton, këjô-këjô it sways to and fro). 2. quickly, continuously, diligently. ångom dôbdôbgeñ do it quickly, work fast! work diligently! todôbgeñ = ñapangen always, continuously; gên gên todôbgeñ = gên gên taësam jadôb-jadôb he eats much food continuously.

dôc, lëndôc, ñôdôc s. bundle, bunch (cf. buq, logic, pom).

-dôc: -ndôc (V) make a bundle of long objects. -dôc kém make a bundle of spears; tandôc lëndôc ten we make a bundle of s.th. (arrows, spears etc.); -dôc lësa (më, oba) make a bundle of rafters (mats, kunai); -dôc padi make bundles of rice, sheafs; sësôb padi ña lemen makegeñ, ec lemen ñamaken sëndôc gên tau tông they gather the rice with one hand and sheaf it with the other one; -dôc salôm sa make a bundle of sago leaves for roofing; -dôc si bundle beanpoles; -dôc sôm (tôp) make a bundle of bamboo used as fishing rods (sticks for fencing, fencepoles).

Dôkac m.prop. (= gëdô këkac his projection = lip is torn away/ off) his lower lip hangs down (like a piece of bark).

dôndôñ = dôndôñ s. the caterpillars of a certain type of butterfly (moclélêp) which may destroy whole trees. dôndôñ ñanô (... true) the single cells in the large nests of these butterflies (moths); dôndôñ ñaôbo (... of it cloth) parchment-like sack of this butterfly (40 cm long, 30 cm wide, full of hundreds of finger-thick, brownish caterpillars which develop into yellow butterflies).

dôñ s. an instrument for measuring s.th., measure, ruler, scales, standard, measuring rod, tape, yardstick. dôñandañ = dôñ ñandañ (gasuc) comp. thermometer; -kapî (IV) dôñandañ (or gasuc) have a thermometer under our arm, measure our temperature; dôñbu (measure water) water-level; dôñ kî (measure iron) iron rule, square (knee) (see ñadôñ example, ideal, model, standard); -ê (II) dôñ (draw, pull measure, measuring rod) measure s.th.; -ê biñ dôñ épl/képi... refer to s.th., compare; -jâm: -nam (III) dôñ (make measure) measure; tanam dôñ tauñ
kwanan gesture (we measure o.s. in advance) we guard ourselves, we aim, appraise the distance (before shooting), make preparatory exercises, get into position to shoot, we aim at each other.

-ðon: -ndon (V) 1. v.a. show s.o. how to do s.th., display, teach, instruct, test, try.
   2. v.n. ape, mimic (language, gestures, movements, defects), jeer at s.o. by mimicking him.
   lau malac-malac mëntëdon-mëntëdon e gebacné the people of the various villages mimic him. 3. re-echo, e.g. këdon tau it echoes, cf. -don; -don biŋ v.a. relate s.th., inform s.o. about s.th., report gossip; -don lau sec (ape people bad = infirm) ape crippled people, ridicule s.o., jeer at crippled people by imitating them, mimic cripples (cf. sec); -don métë ëndëngëdëngë lau (teach work of art, handicraft to people) instruct people in manual trades/handicraft (building of canoes, houses etc.); -don ñapalë teach/instruct children (cf. -töc (I) papia); -don ñapalë esëlëngë teach a small child to walk; -don wë uy try/test a newly tied canoe, make a trial run; -don wë = -töc (I) wë teach s.o. a song (melody).

dàndon a. 1. echo. nëng moëc jakëtäkap képi pocsagëng ma këdon tau guë moatëc gëngic-gëngic, go jagedon tau tulu-tulu kësep busawa tonâng nai their shouts rebound against the cliffs and re-echo over the ridges and through the many valleys.
   2. language of signs, pantomime. -jäm: -nam (III) dàndon use language of signs, make ourselves understood by signs over long distances (from ridge to ridge), give signs because of bodily weakness; pantomime; gëjam dàndon (dëndon) gëdëng en gebe aôm anga ondoc he asked him by signs, 'From where are you?'

du1 adj./suf. illegitimate, natural (child), born out of wedlock. òwëdëu illegitimate girl; ñadu illegitimate boy/son; -jac: -nac (III) du have an illegitimate child; òwë gëjac du the woman gave birth to an illegitimate child/bore out of wedlock.

du2 adj. todu (with du) broad. ata ðoudu-toduëgëñ his soles (shoes) are broad/wide.

duc, ñaduc a. joint, knuckle, wrist; knot, node (bot.). ëduc (see à³) his knee; lëmaduç his elbow; ëc ñaduc the nodes on the soft/edible tip of bamboo (with still green leaves), the soft edible bamboo shoots (cf. ñabon); -gòñ (II) duc sit with lowered head, be despondent, squat, sit crouched; ësëac sëngòñ dëducëñ they sit bowed/crouched (cf. -duc (II), sëngòñ duc sëngòñëñ sitting they fell asleep (= sëc béc sëngòñëñ); -pëñ (I) duc be doing s.th. continually; ëñ këten gëng kepen ducëñ he is asking for s.th. all the time/is begging continually.

duc: -nduc (II) v.n. be in a bent/stooped position, sit or stand with the head lowered; bend, bow down, crouch, hunch. ënduc ëduc bent, stooped; -duc -kò (I) stand bent/bowed, stand crouched, stand hunched; -duc -lëti (IV) run with body bent forward, run at full speed, run stooped; dandu taléti we bend forward while running; dëduc sëlëti they ran at full speed; -duc -ja: -na (III) go crouched, walk bowed/stooped/hunched; gëduc gëja he walks crouched; -duc -gòñ (II) sit bowed/hunched, sit crouched; -duc -sëp (I) -jå: -na (III) descend the back (other) side of a hill; ëge gaduç kasëp gaja I descended/went down the far side of the hill; -pò (I) -duc: -nduc be bent/bowed, stoop; ëñ këpô gëduc he stands bent, he stoops; -wëc: -wec (III) -duc stand bowed; awec ëduc wë (exal.) stood bowed (= ashamed) (cf. -wec).

duduc = ñaduduc adj. hunched, bent, stooped, crouched. ëñ gëngòñ démëtëkwa ñaduduc he sits with his back hunched, he sits crouched.
dU Q nom. a dull bang, noise caused by seething/overturning waves, by a stroke into the water, by a falling tree hitting the ground. -jâc: -nâc (III) dU (hit dull noise) hit s.th. causing dull sounds; tanac dU i sêsô poc ma talô let's make noise to sho fish into holes (under stones) and get them! gapalê séjac duŋ (children make dull noises) the children make a rhythmic thumping noise when bathing in the sea by beating the water with their hands simultaneously; wâŋ duŋ (wanduŋ) comp. (boat sounding dull) a very large canoe for visiting distant places.

duŋduŋ (dunduŋ) nom. noise caused by stamping and tramping on the floor or ground, resounding. -ka (I) gamëŋ duŋduŋ (tread place resounding) walk heavily, stamp.

E

E,e this broad vowel formed by raising of the tip of the tongue (cf. e and i) is pronounced like English bare or German Bär.

e interj. stop! wait a minute! just a moment! halt! e, ondec ênécgeŋ (= ênêçga) (halt, leave it lie only) stop, just leave it alone! let it be! hands off! never mind! e, êkôgeŋ (just stand only) stop, stand there! just a moment! wait a bit!

ê 1. pt., prep. (loc.) till, until. é méngêdën/méngëndën tonec until here; ên kësêlëŋ géja é (mëng)gédaŋ Taëmi he walked until he reached Taëmi. 2. (temp.) (a) till, until; é embacné, gebacné until it will be, until it is/ was finished; ôniq mo e embacné eat the taro=food until it is finished; e gen su e gebacné (he ate finished until finished) he ate everything, all of it completely; e ajôn mëngëô lasë until the moon rose/had risen; e galoc until now; gémac gëc e galoc he was sick until now (he is getting better); e oc képi (till sun rose) until morning; aëac aëc bèc e oc mënkëpi we slept until the sun had risen; e ëndëŋ ondøc(geŋ) acgøm (until to where only first) until when? how long? oc ôngûm e ëndëŋ ondøcëŋ acgøm when will you finally stop that? e kêtu tôŋ (until it became firm) it is perfect; géjam kôm e kêtu tôŋ he worked at it until he does it perfectly (well)/ knows how to do it; è indicating duration of an activity, often expressed by sustaining e (ë-e) accordingly: aëkâselëŋ e (ë-e) gaô lasë I marched (a long distance, a long time) until I finally arrived; (b) so that, when; bacikëp e që këwikic nàsec a wasp stung him so that he roared frightfully, or: he cried hard when a wasp stung him; ên këkòc aëjoc tapele tôŋ nàjaŋa ë gëgôm gaka kêsu he held my slate fast so that its frame broke off/got loose; (c) all at once, suddenly; aëac amëŋ e Malenë këam këjanda aëac when we arrived (or: we had hardly arrived when) Male's dog chased us all of a sudden; lau sësë nëŋ kôm e ôjô géjam the people planted their gardens when all at once there was an earthquake; (d) finally, at last; aëac aœj ìbàno e apoaq awëgëñ (we paddle tunas = canoes to catch tuna until we(excl.) floated far out only) we were catching tuna and finally were far out on the sea; (e) before, atom e...; e after atom (not) or atomgeŋ (not yet); aëac ajam ma kôm gebacné atom (-geŋ) e kom géjam we had not finished our(excl.) work (yet) when rain set in (cf. atomgeŋ, atom tagen); gapalé sëlin bu atom e ôliq gatëmi the boys didn't bathe before they were very dirty; (f) long, until (signifying duration), whilst, finally; -mòa: -mòa (III) e...; dagôm tameoa e ëngëgëñ su (we made kept doing until long time already) this work occupies us for a very long time already; sesom gapalë sëmoa e tetap eŋ sa they kept looking for the boy until they finally found him; aë gadib bóçgabuq tau gamaq e këcsëwa kapeq ten gageg mënqëkô intëna whilst I lay in wait for the
wild pig there suddenly stood a
big cassowary on the road;
\( (g) \) e = particle indicating a
temporal conclusion of an ac-
tivity or an event: e masi (un-
til nothing, none) without
success, absolutely nothing,
one at all; eŋ geboc lau wagen
énec e masi he had thought the
tracks of the people would be
left, but none could be seen;
eŋ gesom e masi (he searched
until none) he was looking with-
out success/in vain; eŋ gëlic e
masi (he saw till none) he
couldn't see anything at all; e
masi samob (till none at all)
without any success, absolutely
in vain, utterly fruitless;
aə gasom e masi samob (I was, I
kept looking until . . . ) I search-
ed in vain; sëlëti sëjä a sëlic
masi (they ran they went till
they saw nothing) they went
quickly, but couldn't see any-
thing at all; e mëngëc (till
mëngëc come, éc towards mouth
of s.th.) until s.th. is filled
up; ëkati e laclù mëngëcgeŋ draw/
ladle until the vessel is filled
up (to the brim)! e mëngëc (R)
until s.th. has been filled up;
eŋ këkati bu e laclù mëngëc he
drew water until the vessel was
filled up; e preceding adver-
tives changes them to adverbs,
e.g. gëgëm gëŋ tonãŋ e mashe
he did that in a most orderly
fashion; gëúc bôjaŋ e n'ajam
kësa he sharpened the knife per-
fectly well! e secanôtëna (till
bad entirely, cf. euf. -anô &
-tëna) s.th. very—very bad; âë
galic e secanôtëna I saw/found
s.th. totally ruined, bad be-
yond all imagination; opp.: âë
galic e n'ajamanô I was most
pleased, beyond measure, I was
unspeakably pleased; e su (till
finished) after, thereafter;
aəac tamaŋ e su go tasap waŋ (we
stayed until finished then we
felled canoe, i.e. the tree for
a canoe-trough) after some time
we shall fell a fitting tree (to
make a canoe); or: after waiting
some time we felled the tree;
eŋ gëja gëmoa malac e su ma gëmu
gëja (he went he stayed village
till finished and he returned
he went) he went to the village
and after staying there for some
time he returned; eŋ këkaliŋ
malaciŋ e su go geno mö (she
scraped village-interior till
finished then she cooked taro)
after she had cleaned the vil-
lage square she cooked food.

\( e- \) subj. pref. ing. of verbal stems
with e or o, e.g. e-mëngë (II),
e-lom (III), e-letoc (IV), e-joŋ
(V) (cf. â- , ge- , gë- , ke- , kë- ,
së- , o- , õ- , go- , -gô , ko- , kô- ).
(See Conjugation of Jabêm Verbs, App. 4.)

\( ë- \) suf. used as vocative case
(optional). gôlôcëe clan mem-
bers; o luacë, âë jasôm bëง . . .
my dear people, I shall speak . . .
(form of addressing a gathering,
see lauç).

\( ëë \) = i jëb, jëb onom. part. eb
tagen in one flash, at once, all
of a sudden, suddenly; ñawë eb
tagen there was light at once;
ôsic këpô gamëb eb tagen (light-
ning illuminates place flash one
only) the flash of lightning il-
 luminates the whole landscape
all of a sudden (cf. beleb, oleb,
obîb, gaolëb).

\( ec^1 \) = go conj. then, that, in
order to, so that. ôkeŋ papia
ten ëndëŋ aë ec jato ëndëŋ âöm
give me a piece of paper, that I
may write to you; akôc nêm papia
sa mënasala, ec ajala ñoc bïn
n'apep take your paper (exercise
book) and look at it, that you
may well understand what I have
said!

\( ec^2 \) interj. (an exclamation of
physical pain) oh-oh-oh (pain),
hì, ah! ugh, hugh! (fright).
ec, ali ten ñëjac aë ugh, a
centipede bit me! ec, kaka ñëj
ñëHugh, I trod on s.th. ! (a
snake, for instance); ec tinoc
oh my mother! (used by girls in
distress).

\( ec^3 \) interj. (offering s.th.)
there you are! here, take it!
ec, ñëj tau ñëjac here, take it!
look here, that's for you!

\( ec^4 \) part of proportion: consider-
able, goodish, pretty, rather,
relatively (compared with s.th.
else), indicating diminution.
ec baliŋ rather long; ec dambè rather short; dambè ec teŋ (short rather one) s.th. rather short, a quite short piece (compared with s.th. longer); ec gagwen (pretty well developed, fully grown, of fruit) pretty old, of a rather old age; nac ec gagwen qanò, asu en suš su atom he is rather old, don't ridicule him, don't jeer at him! ec kapöen considerably big; kamoc ec kapöen qen en (sore rather large eats him) he has a relatively large sore; katapa ec kapöen a rather large board (box); saleŋ tonan ec kapöen saungen it is a somewhat larger forest; ec nqam pretty nice; ôngöm amboac tec ec nqam continue doing it like that, then it may turn out quite well! ec pep (= saugan dom atom) not too small; malac ec pep a rather small village (but none of the smallest); ec saug rather small (compared with s.th. else); bóc tonan ec saug that pig is rather small; genq ec saug = genq saug ec teŋ s.th. rather small; ec teŋ quite, rather; dambè ec teŋ s.th. rather short; en qetöp e dambè ec teŋ (he grew until rather short) he remained quite short, sturdy, cf. dambè s.; intêna dambè ec teŋ it is only a short distance; gamenq ec I came a little closer, moved a trifle nearer, made room for s.th. else; genq ec képi sa (thing rather rises up) an animal, some plant, has attained rather full growth/has grown pretty big; ôna ec go a little farther! move away! go on! a little! ônaq ec hit it rather hard! ôsa ec go a little more outside, go outside a little! ec nåŋ (there, nåŋ that one there — spoken with sympathy:) oh, that one; qac saug ec nåŋ gémac endu (man small there oh he has died) that poor kid has died; qapalè gëjac né kêam ec nåŋ mà the boy beat his cute little dog; ec nège (spoken with sympathy, also with derogation: oh, that one there) he, she, the small one, the little fellow; qac ec nège nêu let that little fellow there eat it! gën éc nège qajamanò that is s.th. exceedingly pretty/most lovable/

lovely; éc nève (spoken with respect) oh, that one there; lauàc, alic qapalè ec nève gégem gënj négac me look at that boy doing things extremely well/behaving excellently!

ec-ec-ec-ec call for a pig to return home for feeding; the woman responsible calls the name of her pet followed by ec-ec drawn out and with intervals, her voice betraying sorrow and anxiety. When a pig starts to obey reluctantly, it's time to slaughter it before it turns wild, staying away from the village for good (cf. -télam ([IV]).

-ec = -nec, -ènèc suf. of affection, dear. nacce = nację nec my dear friend, you there! nacce, ôngömen à come here, please, my friend! tamocce my dear father, cf. -nec.

-èc (II) v.a. shout at s.o., talk to s.o. angrily, let fly at... , rebuke, bellow, yell, roar at s.o. daec biŋ qac teŋ adress s.o. angrily/rudely, ask gruffly; forbid/prohibit s.th. sharply; -söm (I) qajaŋa tell s.th. firmly, speak firmly to s.o.; en gec biŋ ésèac he rebuked them; daec biŋ lau amboac tonan atom one must not let fly at people like that; -ec biŋ tôŋ (shout talk firm/fast) make s.th. retrogressive, break off/cancel/alter/change/delay/postpone s.th.; example: a hunting expedition had been planned, but was cancelled because of rain, some discontented people may then say: en gec biŋ tôŋ he cancelled the plan; daec biŋ tôŋ we delay/postpone a punishment, we are patient/wait a little longer before taking action (cf. -sap (I) tauŋ tulu).

ecèn interj. of doubt, of uncertainty: hm, may be, perhaps, likely, do you think so? could it be? is that so? I could not say. ecèn, galic atom well, I did not see it, I don't know, how could I say? how could that be? who should have told me? kom oc ènac me masi will it rain? ecèn, kom oc ènac me masi I couldn't say if it will (rain)
or not; oc gèc me masi does it lie there? is it still there? ecèg, oc gèc me maybe it's still there; talam kétaq nga ondoc (gun exploded from where?)

where did the gunshot come from? ecèg, oc nga tonecèa maybe the report came from this side, from here; noc gèn gèjaña, oc gèc ondoc I lost s.th., where may it be? ecèg, oc gèc tonag perhaps it lies there, it is there most likely, couldn't it be there?

ècègèn adv. of degree: somewhat, a little. nawa ècègèn see nawa, cf. ñàçece, ñàçècègèn (= ecègèn) a little only.

èè interj. (calling s.o.) just a moment! wait a bit! ha! ho there! look here! now really! I say, ay, why. gelèña èè (morning went here) look, how wonderfully the day breaks! how beautiful the morning is!

eè pt., suf. (-èè) of affection to s.o., of good humour (may be suffixed to any noun or nom. prop.). tamoc gêmèn èè my father arrived, ha! ho there! look here! now really! there comes my father! gwadècéce my dear cousin! lasìcéce my dear (younger) brother! lasìcàcéce ha, hey, my brothers! ñoc ñàcece (my man dear) my dear friend! my dear! tamoceè my dear father; ñìoticè my dear mother; wawaè my dear uncle (cf. wawa = mother's brother, father's sister's husband).

èé interj. hey, what's the matter with you! let's see! you are shrewd indeed! èé, aènoc gèn hey, that's mine! èé, débucò, aè gabe japè kwalam nèc oï, grandmother, I wanted to shoot those cockatoos.

èèc interj. oh no, never!

Èèc name of a village (halfway between Bukawac and Taëmi).

èéc, èhèc interj. expressing joy, e.g. after escape from danger, surprise; calls/shouts of men carrying heavy loads to cheer on each other: ha, ha ha! (aha!),

look here! I am so happy I got away! (cf. lásè, ñalasè, sèlen, -jàm: -nam (III) sèlen tæu). èèc, gòmòèg me hurray, you have come!

èèc, èècègèn adj./adv. ñàwè èècègèn (our mouth ecègèn only) be very thirsty/dying of thirst. oc képac aè è òècègèn (sun roasts me until my mouth ecègèn only) I am suffocated with thirst; oc képac kéam nàñ è bu gèjò eñ tan àwà èècègèn (sun roasts dog there until water fails him therefore its mouth ecègèn only) the sun is scourching that poor dog that he is parched with thirst.

èèe interj. hey! èèe, aôm ñàc nec gònògò ma sèkòc gèn aôm me hey, my dear, you stay home and expect others to get (thing =) food for you? èèe, jàgèc ñàm awind su làu sèn nèn labì tec angògò oh, we (both ëxcèl.) speak regretfully about the people eating their sago.

èècèc interj. expressing objection/unwillingness: oh no, what for? why? èèèc, tanac dauc ñàôàma-ñàôàma ètu ñàgeñ oh no, why should we blow the conch shell for no reason at all? èèèc, ñèngògò ñèwìgò aôm oh no (never mind), she stay with you!

e-èn interj. = ecèn expressing doubt. e-èn (ecèn), galic atom well, I couldn't say (tell).

eè interj. expressing surprise.

èbèhè interj. what now!

ei, e-i = èi.

èi interj. expressing defence/repulse/protest: who could say? who knows? don't know! ei, gèng nè ageñ ma dangòm lulu me dangòm samòb what's the matter now? shall we finish a few (things, jobs) or all of them? ei, gèng nè oc ageñ ma jaàc lulu épi tæu what do you mean? Am I supposed to carry both together?

eich interj. so what? don't be angry!
èjām = èjām, nājam adj./adv.  
good, beautiful, nice, well.

Ekosodo (for.) Exodus (the second Book of Moses).

ekwatolo s. (for.) equator.
ekwatolo  gān gebe gējāc nom 
gēngic kēsēp nāluq māken-makek 
(ngāng to labunga) the equator 
divides the earth into two halves (i.e. northern and southern).

elec, elec-elic adv. heavily 
loaded with cargo, luggage or 
s.th. -jōng (V) gēn elec-elec 
be/go heavily loaded; tajōng 
gēn e lemen elec-elec (we carry 
things until our hands/arms 
heavily loaded) we are heavily 
loaded; en kejong waba elec-elec 
(his carries freight heavily 
loaded) he carries a heavy load, 
is heavily loaded (cf. éli- 
elec); another explanation: 
elec-elec gān gebe kōm taēsam 
gēc, tec sējām to malagen ̱gēṉbēc 
tageŋ atom there is so much 
work to do that it cannot be 
finished within a single day.

éloq = lēlōq, ̱bōlōq adv. down on 
the ground, low (close to the 
ground, opp. lōlōc up in the 
house on posts, up in the air), 
downstairs, in the village 
square. -jaː -na (III) eloq = 
-sēp (I) eloq (go down, descend 
and go down) go down (from the house to 
the ground); -kēn (I) k-ēsep 
eloq (give it go down) bring/ 
take s.th. down, lay s.th. on 
the ground; moc gēloq eloqeng = 
oloq-oloqeng gēja the bird flies 
low; tawec eloqeng tana we bend 
(crouch), walk low under s.th. 
(cf. -wec: -wec (III), ga/labu 
underneath, below); eloq-elōq = 
eloqeng adv. low, close to the 
ground, near the shore (bāu); 
moc gēloq eloqelōqeng the bird 
flies just a little above the 
ground; wāg eloqelōqeng the 
Canoe (boat, steamer) passes/ 
sails close to the shore (cf. 
baugeŋ).

embe sec. conj. of verbal origin: 
3ag. Im. of -be: -mbe (II) (cf. 
gebe) 1. if, in case, supposing 
that... (always followed by the 
Im. only). embe jamōć amāc, 
go (naq) amēn qebeŋ if I call
you, then come quickly! embe jana, go jana (if I go, I go) if I want to go, I shall go; embe jangôm, go jangôm if I decide to do s.th., I shall do it; embe kom èkac sa if the rain stops; kom embe ènac, ma dănggon andu if it rains we shall "sit in the house" = stay at home; wàŋ teŋ embe jama mo masì, nàŋ tasam gebe wàŋ seŋ if a canoe has no mast (is without a mast) we call it wàŋ seŋ; èŋ embe èsöm biŋ teŋ èndèn amac, nàŋ angôm if he tells you s.th., do it! (John 2:5). 2. embe omòŋ atom, oc jana aôm if you don't come here, I might beat (punish) you; embe jasöm biŋ undambèna èndèn amac, oc akèn ëwìŋ amboac ondoc if I tell you heavenly things, how could you believe? (John 3:12); galoc embe talac, oc tatap gwéc sec sa if we would sail now, we would meet with bad weather (stormy seas). 3. amac embe oc anam kòm ñajña, oc anìñ ñanò teësäm if you had worked hard (tilled your field energetically), you would eat many fruits; mu sec tonàŋ embe oc ëngôm ñëâc, ñëâc oc amèng gamèng tonec atom if we had had that bad (strong) wind, we wouldn't have arrived (come) here. 4. ñëâgèc embe atap ma gwada sa, oc akèn ñagèdò èndèn amac ëwìŋ if both of us catch some game, we may share it with you; ñëè gömò teŋ embe ènèc, naŋ aocò ñèkac taun sa if a carcass lies somewhere, there will the crows gather together (Matt. 24:28).

emo 3sg. Im. of -mò: -mo (III) v.m. heal, grow well, it will heal. kamoc oc emo the sore (wound) will heal; kamoc gemo su the wound has healed (already).

endèŋ 3sg. Im. of -deŋ: -ndeŋ (II), endèŋ tòŋgeŋ (may it support firmly only) always, forever, continually, uninter ruptedly, steadily (cf. -deŋ, gedeŋ). tanam kòm endèŋ tòŋgeŋ let's work incessantly! tasìŋ wàŋ endèŋ tòŋgeŋ we paddle (canoe) continuously.

-ènèc 1. suf. expressing affection to s.o. ñòc gènènèc my darling; kakaènèc my dear (older) brother; lassicènèc my dear (younger) brother; laticènèc my dear son; ñòc akwejènèc my dear husband; tòcènèc my dear older brother. 2. suf. of intensification. tècènèc exactly this one; lòm tòcènèc exactly this men's house (temple).

èŋ s. pl. of à his foot (see à³), our/their foot, feet. ènjà (feet nails) our/their toenail(s), cf. jà, ñajà; ènkaiñ (feet shaft) our/their legs; -kac (I) ènkaiñ walk faster; ènkalòc our/their sinews at back of heel and knee; ènmatu our/their knee-caps, cf. à³; èntèkù see ëtèkù; èntèkùa our/their shin; -kò (I) lau èntèkùa ñàò (stand on people's shins) treat s.o. badly/carelessly/ungrate fully, hurt them; mosèbú sèpi sèkò lau ñàòìa ëntèkùa ñàò some orphans are ungrateful, rude, towards their benefactors (cf. à³).

èŋ pn.pers.3sg. he, she (never 'it'), him, her. As a rule used with persons only; for animals and things when some special importance is allotted to them, in which case they may be personified. èŋ tama gèmèn (he his father he comes) his father comes/has arrived; èŋ tènà gèmac ènù (he his mother has died) his mother has died; èŋ ñàkaiñ tulu he broke his leg; èŋ àwàsùì kèsòm (he his mouth he said) he said it himself; èŋ lèma gègòm (he his hand did) he himself made it; ènseàc = ësèàc they.

èŋ íntèrf. oh, hey! kèsòm gebe Èŋ, meloc ñàseìc nè he said, "Oh, that poor fellow", "that utter fool"; èŋ, tinìc gèjìac jòò gebe..., oh (no), my mother forbid to..., cf. a íntèrf.

-èŋ (II) v.a. move s.th. slowly, pull a hooked fish. dàŋ dàŋ we move a tobacco leaf slowly to and fro over a fire to dry it; -èŋ èŋ draw a fish-hook over the water; ñëà ñàsab he draws the fish-hook
slowly over the water; daē i, ibano we draw the hooked fish, a tuna, slowly over the water (close to the boat); daē i tamoa buawā we catch fish (with rod and line) at the mouth of a river, also: daē i we pull in a fish; gaē kuaku teŋ I caught a large kuaku fish; daē i lemeŋ we move our hands slowly over a fire to warm or dry them; awē geŋ napalē dedec the woman warns her hands over a fire to warm her baby by touching it with them (and at the same time gives his/her nose, ears and limbs the proper shape); sēŋ aôm atom did they apparently not massage you (thus your nose is so flat and your ears are sticking out) (note: geŋ, seŋ cf. also -nēŋ: -nīŋ (III)).

-ēn: -nīŋ (III) v.a. n. eat. -ēn geŋ eat s.th., eat food; -nīŋ amē eat yam; -nīŋ awēn (eat our mouth/voice, breath) relax, rest, "take a breather"; -nīŋ bōc (eat pig) eat meat/pork; -nīŋ (-nōm) daun (eat or drink tobacco) smoke tobacco; -nīŋ deōboa = -nīŋ gēn nāwā = -nīŋ tauŋ matac eat gluttonously; -nīŋ ēngic (eat in two, apart) go/wind/wriggle through a crowd of people, go between two groups of people; geŋ ēngic = geŋ kēsi it divides, a bookmark; taniŋ lau ēngic-ēngic we are isolated/separated amongst a crowd of people; -nīŋ gēn (eat thing = food, the proper expression) eat s.th.; geŋ gēn he eats/ate; geŋ gēn they eat/ate; -nīŋ gēn sāmuc nac teŋ eat the food all alone, overlook s.o., see sāmuc1); aē gaēn gēn sāmuc ēn I overlooked him; go ōnīŋ gēn tau su (so eat thing itself finish) you will have to eat it up/without it will have to suffer for s.th. (e.g. mischief), you will have to pay the penalty for s.th. you do or did; -nīŋ gwaŋgwainoc race; -nīŋ i eat fish; -nīŋ kēsi = -nīŋ ēngic; -nīŋ kōligic; -nīŋ kāwāim eat only meat; taniŋ mo kwāimgeŋ we eat taro without any meat; -nīŋ labī eat sago; -nīŋ laśe eat the first fruits of a new field/garden; -nīŋ mo lasē eat the first taro; -nīŋ mac eat a meal of thanksgiving after rescue from a deadly danger; -nīŋ... mata su īmpere., geŋ aēac mateŋ su langwāŋ we were ensnared/fascinated/charmed by s.th.; -nīŋ matadaŋ kētaŋ gēmoa eat gluttonously; -nīŋ nip eat a coconut; -nīŋ nāj'am like to eat s.th., find s.th. taste well; -nīŋ nōp (eat lime) chew betel-nut (buc); -nīŋ olik be in rage; -nīŋ oso rub ourselves with oil/water, anoint; -nīŋ sēm swing on a vine; -nīŋ sīŋ nānō (eat sword/war of it fruit) eat a feast after a battle; taniŋ takimgeŋ we pick at our food/ don't eat much; taniŋ tāuŋ matacgeŋ (we eat ourselves raw only) see matac; -nīŋ tān'dangedŋ eat s.th. hot; -nīŋ tōluc eat s.th. cold; -nīŋ wainmac test paddlers.

eŋsēac pl.pers.3pl.(obs.) they. enšēgêc ald. (obs.) they both, both of them (see ešēac).

Epese (for.) Ephesians, i.e. the Biblical epistle, Letter of the apostle Paul to the Ephesians.

Esekiele Ezekiel.

Esela Ezra.

Esetele Esther.

È È
È È is a narrow vowel (in distinction to the broad e) pronounced by raising the tip of the tongue. It sounds like the English vowels in bed, beg, or the German e in Beere, Ehre. È sounds more like i than e.

è, nē a. name. (aē) nēc è = nōc nē my name; aēnēc è tonāŋ that is my name; (aōm)nēm è asa = nēm nē amboac ondoc what is your name? (cf. nē); taēm ēnam ma asam ma ëtōm aten nēm meca nāpāŋ (think of and say our names corresponding you ask/pray your prayers always) whenever you pray, always think of us and mention our
names, too, please. (Dawidi Anam.)

\(-^{e}\) subj. pref. \(\text{seg.}\) of all verbal stems with vowels a, \(\text{é}\), i, \(\text{o}\), u, but not of those with e or o in them (cf. \(\text{gê-}\), kê-, sê-, dê-, te-, tê-, go-, go-, ko-, kô-, se-, sê-). en esôm he shall say it/shall speak.

\(-\text{ê}^{1}\): -\(\text{ê}\) (\(\text{III}\)) \(v.a\). name, give a name to s.o. or s.th. -\(\text{ê}\) gaê give a name; -\(\text{ê}\) ǵapalê (name a child) give a name to a child (cf. -\(\text{sam}\) (\(\text{I}\)), -sa (\(\text{I}\)...) sa; \(\text{taê}\) \(\text{awê}\) \(\text{êndêng}\) nác (nác \(\text{êndêng}\) \(\text{awê}\)) betrothed, engage; \(\text{sê}\) \(\text{awê}\) \(\text{gêdêng}\) nác they named = betrothed a girl to s.o.; \(\text{sê}\) \(\text{awê}\) tonec \(\text{gêdêng}\) nác tóné they betrothed this girl to that man; \(\text{sê}\) \(\text{en}\) \(\text{gêdêng}\) nác te\(\text{n}\) su (they promised her to s.o. already) she is engaged/betrothed; \(\text{sê}\) \(\text{en}\) \(\text{gêdêng}\) \(\text{awê}\) te\(\text{n}\) su he is engaged (already); \(\text{sê}\) \(\text{esêagêc}\) \(\text{gêdêng}\) taun su they are engaged with each other; \(\text{sê}\) \(\text{awê}\) jákêpi nác te\(\text{n}\) they gave a girl to a certain man; \(\text{sê}\) \(\text{jândênô}\) \(\text{gêdêng}\) \(\text{Gêdisa}\) \(\text{Jândêngô}\) is betrothed to \(\text{Gêdisa}\) (cf. \(\text{bîñ}\) \(\text{gelom}\) tau, -\(\text{sî}\) (\(\text{II}\)) \(\text{awê}\) pay the bride price); -\(\text{sê}\) katun to\(\text{ng}\) (name their souls fast) name a child after a deceased one, give a child the name of a dead relative, i.e. bring their souls into a close magic relationship; -\(\text{e}\) \(\text{gaê}\) \(\text{en}\) katu un to\(\text{ng}\) \(\text{I}\) named her/him after...; \(\text{taê}\) \(\text{nêg}\) gêng (we name our thing) we name = claim s.th. as our own; \(\text{taê}\) nác te\(\text{n}\) nê \(\text{gaê}\) we give s.o. a name, we say s.o.'s name; -\(\text{ê}...\) ԛaôma 1) pronounce/say s.o.'s name just for nothing, 2) withhold one's real (old) name, 3) promise s.th. and forget about it, deceive; asa\(\text{gê}\) \(\text{a}\) \(\text{en}\) ԛaôma why did you tell his name for nothing/for no reason? \(\text{sê}\) \(\text{en}\) ԛaôma ma sêkêng \(\text{gêdêng}\) nác te\(\text{n}\) they mentioned his name but gave the promised (girl/thing) to s.o. else; \(\text{taê}\) nác te\(\text{n}\) ԛaôma (we say a man's name just so for nothing) 1) when asked we withhold the real name of s.o., say another name (instead of the original old one), 2) we promise s.th. to s.o. but forget about it = we deceive/cheat s.o.

\(-\text{ê}^{2}\): -\(\text{ê}\) (\(\text{III}\)) \(v.a\). scrape, grate, scratch off, rasp. taê ka ԛaôlic we scrape the bark of certain trees (for magic purposes, charming, or for caulking a canoe); taê ko we scrape chalk; taê \(\text{m}\) polom-polom (we grind bananas) we prepare a meal of cooked bananas, i.e. various kinds of unripe bananas (e.g. \(\text{m}\) kokoc, \(\text{m}\) semec, \(\text{m}\) sêbê-sêbê) are ground on the sab sab grater, then mixed with scraped coconut, wrapped and tied in banana or bamboo-leaves and cooked; taê nip we scrape coconut with a toothed shell (joc) or iron (sênu) (cf. -\(\text{bîñ}\) -\(\text{mîñ}\) (\(\text{III}\)), -\(\text{gaij}\) -\(\text{gaij}\) (\(\text{IV}\)), -\(\text{gambe}\) -\(\text{gambe}\) (\(\text{IV}\)), -\(\text{gawê}\) -\(\text{gawê}\) (\(\text{IV}\)), -\(\text{gwê}\) (\(\text{V}\)), -\(\text{jambil}\) (\(\text{IV}\)), -\(\text{kâlin}\) (\(\text{IV}\)), -\(\text{keko}\) (\(\text{IV}\)), -\(\text{là}\) (\(\text{V}\)), -\(\text{si}\) (\(\text{I}\)) = scrape; -eko, -keko (\(\text{IV}\)), -kôsin, -ôsin (\(\text{IV}\)), -li (\(\text{V}\)) = scratch.

\(-\text{ê}^{3}\) (\(\text{II}\)) \(v.a\). pull, drag, draw, e.g. pull s.th. with a rope. -\(\text{ê}\) \(\text{awêng}\) (pull our mouths=voices) draw breath during singing, sing gliding from one note to another (fill pauses with \(\text{gaê-ê-ê-ê} or \text{oê-ê-ê or e-e-e})\); -\(\text{ê}\) \(\text{bam lau}\) (pull croton shrub people) = -\(\text{oc}\) (\(\text{II}\)) \(\text{bam lau}\) = -\(\text{e}\) \(\text{wama}\) make peace between two peoples, cf. \(\text{ba}\), -\(\text{êmâlô}\) \(\text{wama}\) (see Appendix 7); -\(\text{ê}\) \(\text{bec}\) (draw, pull hut) gather material for a temporary shelter, make a hut (cf. -\(\text{kwe}\) (\(\text{IV}\)) build a house/a hut); -\(\text{bîñ}\) (pull talk) draw s.o. into s.th., entangle/involve s.o. in s.th.; \(\text{gêgôm}\) e \(\text{gê bîñ}\) q... until he had him involved...; \(\text{daê bîñ k-êpi nác te\(\text{n}\)} we bring s.o. into a dispute, accuse s.o. falsely (cf. -\(\text{gôlin}\) (\(\text{IV}\))); -\(\text{ê}\) \(\text{bîngêng}\) (pull talk only) speak friendly to s.o.; -\(\text{ê}\) \(\text{bîngmalô sa}\) (pull talk peace up) speak words of peace/friendship, talk to s.o. in a peaceful, friendly manner; \(\text{êsêac}\) \(\text{sê bîngmalô taun sa}\) they made their peace with each other; -\(\text{ê}\) \(\text{bu labi}\) (pull water sago) let the water flow out of the bark trough (kaôlic) in which the sago settles when
washing the sago meal from the pith (cf. labi); -ê dôn (pull measure) measure s.th. (cf. -jâm: -nâm dôn, -saka (IV)); -ê èngic pull s.th. apart, tear in two (i.e. s.th. long), saw across, saw off, pluck to pieces; daê ka èngic we saw across/saw off a piece of wood; èsâéc sê lépoa (tuc) èngic they pulled the rope (a tuc vine) in two; lau sê gên teq képi bau the people pulled s.th. onto the beach (the land/shore); -ê go (pull go vine) pull a strong go vine hanging from a tree-top until it breaks and comes down. It so happens sometimes that a dry branch comes down together with the vine. This is rather dangerous for the man below, hence the peculiar meaning of this expression: be anxious, be afraid/uneasy, sorrow, worry, shrink from, shun/shy/hesitate at doing s.th.; daê go tauq our heart knocks/pounds, we are anxious, we worry; en gê go tau kéto gên teq nga he worries because of s.th.; en gê go lau teq atom he isn't afraid of anything doesn't fear/shun anyone, cf. ganammê; -gôm: -ngôm (II) -jâm: -nâm (III) gogeq do s.th. anxiously/with anxiety/fearfully; tasôm tanam gogeq we say s.th. anxiously; -ê goleq (pull rudder, steer) hold the steer rather horizontally, close to the surface of the water (i.e. during stormy wind and heavy seas), cf. -jâm: -nâm (III) goleq (waq), -kên (I) goleq; gê goleq mèngeselên teq... he put down the steer into the water with hissing sounds (and left); -ê i (pull fish) pull in a fish with a fishing-line; -ê ja (pull fire) a way of making fire (see Appendix 7), i.e. making fire by friction; -ê kanôq (cf. -kanôq (IV) steer towards a certain landmark, a cape, for instance, look steadfastly/insensitively at s.th.) do not stand by s.o., do not assist, fail to help s.o., leave s.o. in the lurch; daê kanôq lau teq we leave s.o. in the lurch/do not help, stand by s.o.; -ê kôm (pull field, garden) walk through the part of a forest that has been selected for a new field, cut paths/roads (lôcâawa) as boundaries (markings) for later distribution to the various clan members and their families within the village community (cf. -kên lôcâawa, -kên (I) tôc gamên, -jâm: -nâm (III) bôn); -ê lamu (pull refuge) ask s.o. to protect us, seek refuge/shelter; en gê lamu ka ñamôkê he seeks protection/shelter behind a tree stump; ñapalê gê lamu ñac teq the boy seeks shelter with s.o. (cf. lamu, -tu (I) lamu); -ê lasê (pull hole, forth) discover/find after searching for a long time, bring to light, make known, catch, seize, detect, surprise; aê gaä daun lasê I detected the (stolen) tobacco; -ê lemen (pull our arm(s), hand(s)) lift our arm to throw or to hit; -ê... lênsôq (pull s.th. vanish) pull s.th. under, e.g. the water so that it disappears; let s.th. disappear; conceal/hide s.th. (cf. lênsôq, -jâm: -nâm (III) lênsôq, -ka (I) lênsôq); -ê lêwân-lêwân (pull loosely) hold s.th. loosely/not tight/slack; -ê malô (pull peace) comfort s.o., give peace, pacify, lull, quiet; admonish to keep peace, make peace; daê malô lau we comfort the people, give them peace; -ê -môa: -moa (III) (pull keep doing it) be without shelter/lodging, be homeless (just wandering about continuously); mosêbû sê sémoa the orphans are homeless; -ê moalêc (pull greeting) greet/welcome guests, arriving visitors, e.g. at a feast/festival: -ê - - - -é êc (drawn out), or: asa lêqómanô sagen lift up your faces, your eyes! -ê qâ lépoa (pull with rope) pull s.th. with a rope; daê qâ lépoa (galépoa) name given to old village chiefs who swung the bullroarers during circumcision festivals (see balôm); -ê qâc teq ëndêq/gâddêq léma pull s.o.'s hand; -ê papôlic (pull iguana skin) pull the skin of an iguana over a drum; -ê -peq (I) tucgeq (pull jerkingly) only pull jerkily
at s.th. (facing it), pull by
snatches, forcefully (a canoe
for instance) (cf. tuc, -peŋ
tuc); àe waŋ aŋəŋ tucəŋ pull
the log (for a canoe) with all
your might! tanam jang dae
tapeŋ tucəŋ we pull forcefully
at the fishing-line in order to
get a large fish close to the
canoe quickly; àe... sa (pull
high = out of s.th.) pull s.th.
out of a bag/a vessel etc. (cf.
-ic (II), -əŋ (II)... sa take
out); àe malac sa (pull village
high, up) see a village emerge
over the horizon when we ap-
proach it on a sailing trip, a
canoe trip is about to come to
an end; àe waŋ sa pull a canoe
out of the water (cf. -uc: -uc
(III) sa); àe sago (pull mar-
riageable girl) bring a girl
that had been held in seclusion
after her first menstruation
to the public/into the open;
proclaim a girl marriageable,
cf. -bae (V); àe sago k-esa
awə bring the girl to the open;
àe sago k-esęp (same as above)
the girl taken by her hand and
pulled down (from a house), cf.
sago; àe sic (pull down) turn
to look back at s.th., turn one's head
in disgust or dislike (cf. -o sic
deflect from course/direction);
aeac tanəŋ ma en gə gə gəmə
when we had arrived he turned
(his face) away continually;
aeac embe tawac ma aə sic anəŋə
atom, gacəŋə tana when we ar-
rive, don't look around (don't
linger)! We want to proceed
right away. aəm gəə sic kətu
asəgəŋə, gobe əŋə bɨŋ atom me
why are you looking around
(turning away)? Don't you want
to listen? àe... su (pull away)
pull s.th. back from... let
s.th. go down, lower s.th.
e.g. a beam (buŋ) when build-
ing a house; aim lower, diminish
the force or the stress of a
sound or a tone; decay, disap-
pear, wither away; àe bu su =
-ə bu labi; -ə katapa su lower
a board/a case (box); -ə talam
su (pull bow, gun away) aim the
bow/a gun, lower; òə su ëndəŋ
móc taŋ nagəŋəŋ aim at the
bird's breast (not its head)!
-ə wə su (pull song away)
become slower in singing; daə
taŋ su (we pull ourselves away)
we pull back from s.o., with-
draw ourselves; mo ngədərə taŋ
gə su some taro disappeared by
itself = withered away for no
known reason; -ə... susu hide
away; daə taŋ susu (tamo) we
hide away/stay away hiding some-
where; -ə taŋ (pull our ab-
domen) admire, wonder at, look
at s.th. with astonishment, find
s.th. desirable, be inclined to
buy s.th., be astonished; -ə
talam (see -ə... su) aim a gun
(lower), cf. -kanəŋ (IV); -ə
tapeŋ(suŋ) (pull our earhole)
 lend s.o. an ear, attend, give
heed to, pay close attention,
listen intently; daə təŋəŋəŋ e
gamə ngəŋəŋ (... until place
quiet) we listen intently until
everything is quiet; aə təŋəm
ma anə bɨŋ listen carefully!
-ə taŋ k-ëpi... claim/pretend
to be s.o.;... en gə təŋ kəpı
Kiliši he pretends to be Christ;
-ə təŋ məlɨn-məlɨn (pull our-
selves crumpled up) walk/sit
bent (because of sickness, for
instance), shrink, shrivel up;
en gə təŋ məlɨn-məlɨn he sits
bent/crouched; -ə təŋ su (pull
o.s. away, back) draw ourselves
back from s.o., avoid s.o.,
withdraw from s.th., steal away;
se təŋ su səmona e ɡəbəcəu
they kept = stayed out of sight
until night time; -ə... təŋ
(pull... fast) pull s.th. back,
hold s.th. fast, stop s.th./
s.o.; withhold s.th., cf. -jàm:
-nam (III) auc, -nam təŋ, -gəmə:
-ngəmə (IV); -ə (nə)bɨŋ təŋ
defer/delay/retard a matter; -ə
gəc təŋ təŋ (pull s.o. tight)
1) hold s.o. fast, hold him
back, seize s.o. by the arm,
stop s.o., arrest/confront s.o.;
aə gəə aəm təŋəcəc, òpa təmə atom
I have convicted you, don't make
any excuses! 2) meet/overtake
s.o.; aə gəə eŋ təŋ əŋə bu ma
asələŋə wənə təŋ I overtook him
at the river and we went to-
gether, cf. -lələc; lau jasə eŋ
təŋ təŋə səmona e kətu mələ θ
the people overtook and stopped him;
-ə ulec (pull communal work) do
s.th. jointly, do communal work,
al helping together, combine
to do a job (that could not be
done by any one alone or a few only, e.g. pulling a log for building a canoe or cutting a forest plot for a new garden; daé ulec we do s.th. communally; sè ulec ènè andu (kóm, wán). they all helped together building his house (cutting a new field for him, pulling a log for a new canoe) (see ulec, -jâm: -nám (III) kóm ulec); -é walu (pull walu vine used for tying fences) pull the vine from the undergrowth; akac walu ma aë tear off the vine and pull it out! -é wana (pull peace, reconciliation) make peace between two peoples, appease, reconcile (cf. malô, -é malô, -jâm: -nám (III) malô); -é wâng (sa) (pull boat) pull a boat (onto the beach) (cf. -uc: -uc (III) wâng sa pull a canoe out of the water); -é wapôm (pull heaps of sand) pull one another down from heaps of sand (a play in the sand: "I'm the king of the castle").

éc s. bamboo (the short, ordinary kind). Species: éc àwé majaq (bamboo woman dark coloured), éc dani-dani (bamboo tight-tight), éc deñkaïn (bamboo joist = horizontal beam, cf. budeq), éc kasi kóc (bamboo spirit reddish, species with reddish shoots), éc lâc (bamboo unsalted = not bitter), éc mâu (bamboo yellow, see nâmâw), éc pawé (bamboo very hairy), éc pulâq (bamboo groving at Langemak Bay), éc sap (like pawé but yellow), éc tilôp (like pawé) (cf. sôm large bamboo); écboñ (bamboo node) the nodes in bamboo (see naboñ, nadjuc, nákwa, nâmâtu); éc dani = éc gadañi bamboo thicket; écgalôm (bamboo dry leaves) dry bamboo leaves; écкâtuc the stump left in the ground when bamboo is cut; écàkal = éc dani, écâlôm (bamboo grass-skirt) a species of bamboo with fringed leaves on a densely sprouting stock; écâlûtâ (bamboo son, small ones) bamboo stunted in growth because of denseness of the thicket; écôkô (bamboo head, rootstock) the rootstock of bamboo; éc naboñ = écboñ (bamboo of it node) the (hardened!) nodes of bamboo whose shoot has developed into hard stem with brownish leaves (not green) (cf. nadjuc, nâmâtu); éc nadjuc (bamboo nodes, shoot) the nodes on the (still) soft, edible tip of bamboo, still with green leaves surrounding the stem (cf. naboñ); éc nadjabîq (bamboo of it shoot) the bamboo shoot (20 to 30 cm high); éc nágasuc = násuc éc a length of (small) bamboo; éc nágêsûq (bamboo of it hole) the hole in the bamboo; éc nágêsûq képôc âuc (bamboo hole is filled up, i.e. with growth) the bamboo hole has filled in, large bamboo without a hole in it, bamboo that became a compact stem; éc nágonêq (bamboo of it hairs) the hairs on the bamboo, the bamboo is hairy/rough; éc nágasi = nákâtôm (bamboo of it spirits) the fresh bamboo shoots, cf. nâ-kâsi; éc nákwa the division/ septum at the bamboo nodes, cf. kwa, nákwa; éc náleñson-ñëñson numerous shoots from one bamboo rootstock, a thicket of bamboos, cf. lënsñon; éc nâmâtu (bamboo of it knot) the bamboo nodes, see écboñ, nadjuc; éc nâmâtu saka the bamboo nodes are far apart; éc nâmâtu wâbu the nodes are close together; éc nâmâtu wabo the bamboo shoots appear, come out, the bamboo leaves of young bamboo often used as corks for water calabashes (bu, cf. sôn); éc nâwâlô (bamboo of it shrub) a strip, a patch of bamboo in the bush, in kunai etc.; éc képôa (bamboo explodes) the bamboo crackles in the fire; éc képôa (bamboo sprouts) = képôc, gôlec the bamboo shoot appears, comes out, the bamboo sprouts; -poa (I) éc break a bamboo with a crack.

éc, benéc comp./s. mouth of river, area close to the sea.
-ēc (II) v.n. go towards the mouth of rivers/towards the sea/from inland to the coast/out to the high sea (cf. bu géc the water flows seawards, strong current). daéc bugeq tana (we follow water only we go) we walk in a creek (bed) going sea­wards; follow the course of a river; daéc, tamu daéc we go back/return seawards (opp.: tasô tana we go in/enter = go inland, cf. sôga); daéc méc labugên (we sail reef below only) we sail outside = seawards around a reef (cf. -ēc: -nèc (III) (nuc) dêmôêga me lêlômgagen sail on the out­ or the inside (of an island); mu képuc aéac tôn, tec aéc Kupro ñalêlômgêng we sailed under the lee of Cyprus, because the winds were against us (Acts 27:4).

-ēc: -ēc (III) v.n. go away, depart, start on a trip, get away, abscond, flee, escape.

-ēc élin-êlin disperse, part, separate (= -sa (I) élin-êlin); -ēc jaégeq -ja: -na (III) keep our distance, make a big circle around s.th., e.g. an animal, a snake; -ēc jaégeq -na go far away, flee a long distance; -ēc sig (flee sword=war) flee; en gèc síi he fled the war/fled from an enemy; -ēc su (flee away) go away, go out of s.o.'s way, turn aside, make way to s.o., avoid, withdraw; òèc su go away! be gone! taéc gèc tonec su agcum let's flee from this first! taéc tamèn we come along, we arrive; taéc tana we go away/depart; taéc tawac we go to, i.e. to the person ad­ dressed; march! forward! let us go! (but cf. -wac: -wac (III)); taéc tokanucqêng we go away, depart in the dark; òèwè gèc ñac (woman runs after man) a woman follows a man to his village; òèwè ten géwi nè malac siñ gèc géja ñacné malac a wife leaves her own and lives in her husband's village (against the will of her people), opp.: òèwè gè ñac (woman/wife pulls man) the man lives in his wife's place; ñac gèc òèwè the man runs after the woman (said of dan­cing = têtaq ãwini).
for a long time; -éc tolúc (lie with cold) sleep without a fire; -éc béc -ù (II) labu mè sleep with half the mat folded over us, cf. -ù mélabu.

-éc²: -nèc (III) v.n. "lie", move towards a certain direction, an expression mostly used for sailing. tanèc we go around a mountain, we sail in a certain position; tanèc démènq we shall go/sail on the backside, e.g. the seaward side (of an island); tanèc démènq me lèlòmqa we shall sail on the outside or the inside of the island? shall we pass the island on the land- = leeside or the seaside (seaward side)? tanèc labu we sail around an island, down the current; go under a mountain; tanèc lèlòmqa we pass an island between island and shore (shoreward); tanèc lòclabu we go around a mountain; tanèc o (lie=go above, on top) we go over the hill, over a mountain, we go upstream, cf. sòna, -sò (I).

êê interj. expressing doubt, indecision.

êécgeq (from éc-éc-geq), R cf. gégécgeq, s.th. being done unceasingly/without interruption (e.g. s.o. throwing stones on us or scolding us endlessly (similar to aúc-àúcgeq). tasóm bin talènsa êécgeq we talk unceasingly.

é-ja expletive in Jabêm songs.

éjam = ṣajam beautiful. gèn éjam latu deceived hope.

éka (IV) cf. -kéka.

ékac, -jâm: -nam (III) ékac fall while climbing a tree.

-ékam (IV) cf. -kékam.

-ékóc (IV) cf. -kékóc.

ékóc see kékóc.

ékóc-ékóc ...to pieces. -jâc: -nac (III) ékóc-ékóc cut, shatter, smash s.th. to pieces; tanac mo ékóc-ékóc we cut taro into small pieces; -nac ka ékóc split a log/trunk (with wedge and mallet), cf. kékóc.

élau cf. -làu (V).

éli-elec adv. leave people and let them do a work alone, without us. en gedec ésèac sèlò kom tonanq éli-elec sèmoa ma gèc gèja he left and let them do the work alone; en gedec nè nacsènqomè sèlò acnèn wàs naq éli-elec he left his boys (his boat's crew) and let them pull the canoe onto the beach all alone; nacsènqomè naq mènsèlò (wàs) éli-elec sèmoa the boys alone had to pull (the boat) onto the beach.

élim (élim) s. general name for marsupial rats (mojàt nomà). élimkawëi one of many species, opossum (àwèlambi).

éli, élin-éli adv. scattered, in disorder, in confusion, in connection with verbs: disperse, put asunder. -é (II) élin-éli rend, tear s.th. to pieces; -éc: -éc (III) élin-éli disperse, scatter; aèc angòn nèngòn su ma aèc élin-éli we dispersed after a long meeting/session; sèc élin-éli sèja they dispersed after a gathering, they broke up their assembly/meeting (cf. sàlin-àlàiq); -gwé (V) élin-éli scatter s.th. with our foot or with a stick; tagwè ja élin-éli we scatter a fire thus; -jâc: -nac (III)... élin-éli = -pa (I) = -sa (I) élin-éli scatter; en gèjâa ja élin-éli he scattered the fire, i.e. the burning pieces of wood/coal; -ka (I) élin-éli dismiss, let go, send away; -lòb: -lòp (III) élin-éli fly in all directions; gëlòb élin-éli s.th. flies in all directions (said also of a pot when shattered); -pa (I) élin-éli scatter (pieces of wood when chopping); -sa (I) élin-éli sweep s.th. apart; -sèn: -nsèn (II)... élin-éli scatter s.th. (cf. sen, jasèn); -toc (I) élin-éli flow, spread all over; bu ketoc élin-éli the water spread everywhere.
-em a. beard: -em auautêna his beard is straggly/untidy; -em bob sâmuc (beard grey wholly) a grey beard; -em kepen e{n (beard pricks him) his beard sprouts (cf. nip kepen), his beard is beginning to grow; -em képuc e{n auc his beard covers his face (altogether); -em képuc gêmëg (beard pushes comes) his beard grows (again) after shaving; -em këtu sëp (beard becomes white) his beard is getting grey/got grey; -em nadjani késa acgom (beard of it density came out first) after his beard grew dense = after he had grown up (cf. àkain kéte balin acgom); -em nadjani késa acgom ma gëjac ibano (gëlô bôc) after he had grown up he went fishing tuna (hunting pigs); -em pom (beard without, s.th. without skin/bark/hairs, naked) without beard, beardless; -eëm pomegë galic... I saw it when I was still without a beard/when I was beardless, young (cf. àë nçalëge); -eëm pomegë galic bômbôm sëmëg I was still young when the whites arrived (at our place); -êm këgë com. (beard shaft) the pointed beard, imperial; -êmekain let grow a pointed beard, have an imperial; -êmëna double pointed beard; -to (I) -êm colour/dye a beard with ochre, paint a beard onto our own or s.o. else's face; toêm (with beard) bearded; lau toêm-toêm (people with beards) bearded men.

-êm: -êm (III) v. in differentiation to (see) -êm: -êm (III) waste. -êm: -êm... su v.a.&r. neglect s.o. or s.th., fail to take care of s.th., ruin, squander, let go to waste, waste; taêm àwëgë su (we waste our mouths/voices) we speak unprofitably/without avail (see -jain (IV), tajain awën gâmëmæg); -êm gêmac su 1) neglect a patient, fail to look after a sick person, 2) let a dead person lie for some time; -êm gên su (waste thing/food) let s.th. lie so long that it becomes bad, let food rot in the garden, let fruits go to waste; -êm lau su neglect people, be not concerned about them, do not provide food for them that had worked for us/who had helped us; taêm ë su we let bananas go to waste, don't pick them; -êm su këkô e këtu sec you let it stand until it turned bad; taêm taug su we exhaust ourselves, overwork/overexert ourselves, toil hard, make every effort, slave, waste our energy; en gêm su he wasted his efforts, he toiled hard; Gëmtausu n.prop. he sacrificed himself/ gave up himself for a task; taêm tekëwë su (we waste our bones = strength) we work hard/strenuously; taêm tekëwë su nac teñ we devote ourselves to s.o./sacrifice ourselves on behalf of s.o., cf. -jâc: -nac (III) kapoc taun, -nac mökë taun, -jain (IV) taun; taêm taug v.r. (we waste ourselves) we exert ourselves, we devote/sacrifice ourselves, strain every muscle (when fighting, for instance, or pulling s.th.)/do s.th. with all our strength; angêm gên aëm taomëgë work with all your vigour/vigorously!

êmbacnë 3sg.im of -bacnë impers.

it will come to an end/will be finished (cf. gëbacnë R finished, nothing left).

ëmbèc see èc èpers. adv. the night ahead (Im.), tonight.

ëmbèc aëc talic ajoj tonight we shall see the moon; ëmbèc balin (at/to night long) in the course of the coming night, during the night ahead; ëmbèc balin oc òngôm asagen what are you going to do during this night? ëndên ëmbèc tonight (R: gëdëg gëbèc last night, cf. -bèc: -mbèc); -lôc: -lôc (III) ëmbèc arrive at night/after dark; ëmbècâuc Im. in or during the coming night, at night; it is getting dark, grows dark (see gëbècuac R it grew dark, it is night).

ëmbòc 3sg.im. of -bôc (II), see -bôc: -mbôc (II), gëbôc.

ëmèc èppers.im. it is going to ripen/will be ripe (soon), getting full growth. mo êmèc the taro (will) ripen; R gêmèc s.th. has ripened/is ripe (cf. -mèc).
énuŋ cf. -muŋ: -muŋ (III) v.n., adv. before, firstly, at first, earlier, sooner, prior, former. dāŋgōm énuŋ we shall do it first (and then s.th. else later); I jāŋgōm énuŋ I do it first; ōŋgōm aē énuŋ aćgōm, go jāngōm aōm (éndānguc) spear me first and I shall spear you (afterwards), throw your spear first and I shall throw mine.

ēnac 3sg. Imp. of -jāc: -nac (III) it will hit. Used in various phrases: ūnac (R gējāc) pep completely, in full numbers, cf. pep.

éndēŋ 3sg. Imp. of -dēŋ: -ndēŋ (II), R gēdēŋ, prep. s.th. moving in the direction to s.o. or s.th./arriving at s.th., used instead of English to, by, for; cf. -dēŋ: -ndēŋ, ōndēŋ (Zahn Lehrbuch paragraphs 134, 140); dāndēŋ we go to s.o.; ōndēŋ en (ōna) go to him! tāsākō en ēndēŋ ēsēac let's send him to them! tāsōm bīŋ ēndēŋ lau we will speak to the people; tākēng obo ēndēŋ Ṉāpālē we shall give loincloths to the boys; en ēkām aē ēndēŋ ēmōc he shall hold me by my hand/take my hand; tāno mo ēndēŋ ńacēŋ = tano mo ńacēŋ we will (let's) cook taro/food for the guests; ēndēŋ ēmbēc during the coming night, at night, this night, tonight; ēndēŋ oundoc when? (see ondoc).

ēndēngən adv. Imp. (it will be towards... only) right, straight, adequate, suitable, according to instructions, properly. ēdēngən R, ōngōm ēndēngən do/make it properly, right! (see jagēdēŋ, naēndēŋ; cf. katō, solōp), ēndēngən adj. Imp. each, every, everyone, all; en gebe ēlīc aēac sanōb ēndēng-ēndēngən he wants to see each of us; ńkēn obo ēndēŋ ēsēac ēndēng-ēndēngən give a cloth to each one of them!

ēndō pu., adv. absolutely, completely, wholly, badly, deadly, fatally, mortally, successfully, excellently. naējām ēndu (nice wholly) completely, altogether good, well, most beautiful; -gōm: -ngōm (II) ... ēndu do s.th. completely/thoroughly - used ambiguously: 1) to the best: en gēgōm gēn ēnduōnō (he did things completely most) he does things most carefully/in the best possible way, fulfills a task perfectly/thoroughly; treats guests/people/visitors splendidly, deals with s.o. honestly/excellently (cf. -moaśq (IV) lau); en gēgōm e naējām ēndu = gēgōm e masē ēndu he did it superbly; gēgōm aē ēndu he gave me great pleasure; -jām: -nam (III)... ēndu (make... completely); -nam ḃańgōm ēndu be with a sick or dying person, do a sick one last kindnesses, show last favours to a dying person, nurse a dying man; ajaṃ en ēndu we were with him when he died/he died in our presence; 2) to the worst: ēndu, ūndu ēndu badly, ill, evil, sad, sore, annoying; aōm gōgōm aē ēndu-ēnduŋən you treat me badly, most evil, you torture/plague me to the utmost; en kēsōm lasī ēndu-ēnduŋən he abused/scolded his younger brother in a most horrible way; -jāc: -nac (III)... ēndu beat to death, slay, kill, spear, strike s.o. dead; bāc gējāc en ēndu jācēc (sleep hits him completely goes lies) he fell fast asleep; naēnōg gēn e ēnac ēng en ēndu (he go eat food until will kill him) he will/may eat so much that he will fall asleep; bīŋ gējāc en ēndu (talk news beat him deadly) he is grieved to death; -jō: -jo (III) ... ēndu impers. s.th. affects me/makes me long for it; bu gējo aē ēndu (water makes me long for it irresistibly) I am very thirsty/am parched; mo gējo aē ēndu (taro affects me horribly) I am terribly hungry, I am about to starve; -mac: -mac (III) ēndu (be sick to death) die; en gēmac ēndu he died; -pē (I) ... ēndu shoot dead, kill with arrow/gun; en kēpē moc ēndu he shot a bird; -tōc (I) ēndu (point at s.th. fearfully) point at s.th. with terror, recognise s.th., cf. -tōc₁.

ēnduc v., īnv., Imp. bent, stooped,
bowed down, curved (cf. duc a joint, -duc (II) bend, stand bent, -pō (I) -duc (II) turn s.th. over/upside down).

énè pn.poss.3sg. her, his, e.g. when referring to another person than indicated by the subject of a phrase, cf. né. ṣẹg ně gẹg he ate his (= suus) meal; ṣẹg ṣẹn ėné gẹg he ate his (= eius) meal; ṣẹg jẹjẹc he punished his (own) child; ṣẹg jẹjẹc ṣẹn ėné jẹjẹc he hit his (another one's) child; ṣẹg geno ně mo she cooks her food; ṣẹg geno ėné mo she cooks another woman's food; ṣẹg kẹkẹk ně (énè) andu he builds his (his = s.o. else's) house.

énèc 3sg. of v.n. -éc: -néc (III) lie, let it lie, leave it! ďènèc go jangōm (it lie then I shall do it) later I shall do it/fix it(make it; ďènèc na (let it lie) leave it there! leave it alone! let it be! don't be concerned with it!

énsēac, énsēnac obs. = éssēac they.

éŋ a. fish-hook, hook for tuna fishing. éŋ bōbōc (hook sea- cow) fish-hook made from sea- cow bone; éŋ dace fish-hook made from conch shell; (éŋ) moaŋeji fish-hook made from tortoise shell and clam or s.th. else, cf. moaŋej; éŋ ńakala the binding between the shaft (ńapom) and the hook part; éŋ ńakije jẹjẹc the grooves on the shaft for attaching the line (the grooves are made with ki); éŋ ńapẹc the underpart of the tuna hook (cf. ńa/pẹc); éŋ ńasač the hook part of the fishing, i.e. the tuna hook; éŋ ńasač jẹjẹc (hook part tusk) hook made from wild pig tusk for tuna fishing; éŋ ńasač jẹjẹc (ja turtle, ọlịc skin, shell, bark) hook made from turtle shell; éŋ ńasač sọntẹkwẹ (hook part pandanus bone) the serrated markings on the bottom of the hook; éŋpẹ European fishing-hook; ďẹpom the shaft of the tuna fishing-hook (ca. 10 cm long), made from clam shell (aŋałeć) onto which the hook (saic) of turtle shell, bone or tusk, is attached, cf. moaŋeji; ṣẹjẹ (hook bone needle, i.e. a bone of flying fox) pin, a bent pin used for fishing; -jẹc: -nac (III) i fish with hook; a ńatau, jẹjẹc ṣẹjẹc masẹ tec kẹpoac ah, he excels in fishing, he has an extraordinary talent for fishing, he is highly talen- ted for catching fish; ṣẹkẹpẹ ṣẹn ėné he put a small fish as bait onto the hook.

éŋ a. l. thin battens of palm. salōm ńaẹ (sago leaf-roof of it batten) thin batten onto which sago palm leaves are sewn for roofing; tanac sēlē katapal e cut a board into battens.

2. nest/mound of bush fowl. mojesi ńaẹ the nest of the bush hen (= mocẹ); mojesi kẹsa ėnk the bush hen builds a nest; mojesi ńaẹ the nest-mound of the megapode.

éŋ adj. empty, vacant, void. gamēn kētu ďę = gamēn ńađẹlẹn an empty place, vacant place, a depopulated village; lau sec sēja ma gamēn kētu ďę (kēta ďę) the village is empty, because the people went away; lau taw sēmac ďę bu, tec gamēn kētu ďę the village is vacant, be- cause the people died (cf. gasa, ńađẹlẹn, tuc).

éŋ interj. hm, I wonder; eh, how is it? why so? but why? what for? ďę, aēagęc tamen ẹsẹm... hm, why did our (idị. inh.) father say...; ďę, aēagęc tana ondoc hm, now where shall we go?

-éŋ; (-ęŋ:) -ńiŋ (III) kalẹn = -ęŋ; -ęŋ (III) kalẹn v.a.ạm. hang, hang up. ṣẹŋkalẹn, ẹnkalẹn = tan ẹnkalẹn we hang; ẹnkalẹn = ęnkalẹn = ďęniŋ kalẹn it will hang; ęnkalẹn = ęn kalẹn it is hanging; abelọŋ ęnkalẹn (ęnkalẹn) ka the net- bag shall hang on a tree; ńakẹ ẹn- = ęnkalẹn bélẹm the dress hangs on a nail; -toc (I) ďęn ẹn- (ęn) kalẹn hang s.th. up on s.th.; tatoc ńađẹlẹn ęnkalẹn we hang a child up in a netbag (that it may sleep) (cf.
Éngic v. imper., Im. (R éngic) cf. -gic: -ëngic (II) in two.
ëñj (III) éngic divide/separate/tear s.th. in two, go through a crowd of people, between two groups. ënn lau éngic we "wriggle" through a crowd; bu ën malac luagéc éngic the creek/river separates the two villages; -ë (II) éngic tear s.th. apart, saw across (see -ë); -jâc: -nac (III)...
ëngic (a) cut s.th. in two, cut off; tanac ka éngic we chop a pole/a stake in two; (b) be the last in a group or line; ënëe e
tanac éngic (= pep) we are the last in a group; (c) proceed with s.th. else; ënëac éngic ma ëtoc ëndëng ësëac when finished with the work assigned by the owner (of a new garden, for instance) he quickly proceeds to some other work still to be done (so that people return home very late); -pëg (I)
ëngic chop in two; ënëc ka èngic we chop a tree/a trunk, in two (cf. ëkóc, -wâ: -wa (III) ëkóc).
-ëngim: -ëngim (IV), also -ëngëgim v.n. step/tread on s.th., touch s.o. with the toes, plant one's toes firmly into the ground, tread a mould with heel. taëngim l) taka
tëngim we step/tread on s.th.; ëngim buleññ we step on a cockroach; ëngim ëñj ëns tòg (= taka... tòg) we step on s.th. in order to hold it fast; ëngim his toes claw (clutch) into the earth; ëngim ëñj ëns ëndëng akiññ we give s.o. a kick (under the table); ëngim ëwèn (we "step" on our mouths = voices) we speak with subdued voices; ënëac ëngëgim we laugh into our hands, secretly; 2) ëngim we bind one thing on top of another, e.g. one piece of wood on another one.
ëpi 3sg. Im. of -pi (I) (it go up) upwards. ëpi ëmëg it may/ will come upwards; ëpi ënà he, it may/will go upwards.
ësëac, ënsëac (ënsëac, ënsëac, ënsëac obs.) pn.pers.3pl.
they, them (acc & dat.). ësëac semëngac they did arrive/arrived; ëwë ac ësëac I see/ saw them; ëkënc ësëac I gave it to them; ësëacnëg pn.
posa.3pl. their; ësëacnëg andu their house; ësëacnëc pn.pers.
3dl. both, they both, both of them; ësëacnëc pn. posa.3dl.
their both; ësëacnëc ënëac ënëac onë ënëac onë the boat of both of them stands there (on the beach).
ësô 3sg. Im. of -sô (I) go into, enter. -jâc: -nac (III)...
ësô (hit s.th. it go in) suspend s.th. on a peg; tanac gada ësô...
we suspend a basket on a peg; tanac gada ësô kakatuc we sus-
pend a food basket on a tree
stump.
ësôc v. imper., Im. of -sôc (I) it will be finished cooking/ will be done. mo ësâ (ja) e
ësôc ac gom (taro it go onto the fire until it will be done first) leave the taro cooking on the fire until they are properly done! (kësôc R).
ësôc-ësa (R kësôc-kësa) in confusion, without order. -jâm: -nâm (III) ësôc-ësa do s.th. in great bewilderment/in confusion.
ëtiam v., imper., Im. which became a secondary adverb: again, once more (R këtiam). dånqôm ëtiam we shall do (try) it again, re-
pet it; ëngâm ëtiam atom don't do that again! leave it! (see
-tiam).
ëtôm 3sg. Im. of -tôm (I) it will be enough/appropriate (R këtôm).
oc ëtôm atom (cf. oc it will be enough not) it won't be enough/ won't suffice.
ëtu 3sg. Im. of v.n. -tu (I) it will become (R këtu). ëtu... ëa cf. -tu... ëa because of...; ësëac ëtu ta ëpëngëa they will beat/punish him because of his disobedience; ëtu ëpëngëa
(= asagenña) what for? why? ëtu ënà because of s.th.
étulà (étu it will be, e.g. là = dala dusk) *imper.s.v.,Im.* evening, afternoon (fut.). **éndéng étulà this evening, in the afternoon; étulà towards evening (between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., shortly before sunset); R kétulà late afternoon (cf. dala, dala-dala).

éwiñ 3sg. Im. of v.n. -wiñ (II), prep. (it will be with) with. R géwiñ in addition to, with; -moanéng (IV) bóc éwiñ mo eat a little meat with taro; tamoanéng nip (g)éwiñ labi we eat (ate) coconuts with sago (cf. -wiñ (II)).

G G, g the voiced velar stop g occurs at the beginning and in the middle of Jâbèm words, never at the end: gada, gêŋ gaga. Since all words with g require the low tone there is no need to indicate it by the grave (cf. b, d). Verbal stems take the homorganic g before g in the Imaginative (fut.): -ga: -ngga (II) v.a. chop, split (wood); -gaboac: -ngamboac (IV) v.a. untie; -daguc: -ndanguc (IV) v.a. to follow. (The diagram gw cf. w.)

ga- subj. pref. for the 1sg.R of one-syllable low tone verbal stems in the 2nd and 3rd conjugations: aë gaga ka I chop wood; aë galic waŋ I see/saw the boat/canoe.

-ga: -ngga (II) v.a. chop, split (wood). -ga biŋ (split talk) slander s.o., defame, report s.th. exaggeratedly, report too much and too emphatically (cf. -peŋ (I) biŋ, -sac (I) lau); -ga buc split a betelnut kernel in two; -ga... k-êkôc split s.th. in two; danga ka êkôc let’s split the log; daga ka kêkôc ve split the trunk in two; -ga gaoc (split grubs/larva) hunt for stag beetle larva, e.g. chop/split a log in search for the grubs; -ga jawe (split nipa palm) chop planks/boards from a nipa palm for floors or walls of a house; -ga ka chop wood; -ga katapa (chop boards) split a log in halves and then chop the surplus wood off so that two boards remain; -ga laguc (split back part) relate/repeat same story twice or more; -ga lanip split/open an almond; -ga lau (split people) live with people at various places, stay amongst people, go through a crowd, cf. -siŋ: -nsiŋ... popoc; -ga masac (split masac palm) split the bark of this type of palm to get the laths (battens) for flooring material (cf. masac floor); -ga mu (split wind) cruise/sail/steer against the wind; -ga nip masé split a ripe coconut; -ga... popoc chop s.th. to pieces; -ga sêm split a cane; -ga suc (split a bowl) split a log of ironwood for making bowls; Tami séga suc the Tami islanders split ironwood trees (trunks) for bowls; -ga talô joc (split design arm- or wristlet) plait decorations/designs into an arm-band; -ga tauq (split ourselves) sit/stand in confusion, in disorder; lau malac-malac séga tauq people from all villages (from everywhere) stand nell-mell, promiscuously; -ga waŋ (split canoe) cut grooves into a log and then split = chop off the wood in between them in order to hollow it out for a canoe through; -ga wê (split song) compose a song, devise/make/write a new song, make verses.

gab s. 1. branches and twigs that are/were not burned, still lying around in an already burned new field. -jam: -nam (III) gab clear away those branches, gather and break them and pile them to heaps for burning them to ashes; -kêc (I) gab set a match to, burn those wood piles; -ôc (II) gab carry the remaining unburned branches together, clear the field in preparation for planting. 2. driftwood (kagadê), wood drifting/float out at sea (often in long and wide stripes drifting with the current). gab gêdam the driftwood floats/drifts along; -su (I) gab lift driftwood out of the sea; gabgab s.
twigs, pieces of wood, small branches etc. washed ashore (cf. lêndêm).

gaba s. float made of light wood. gaba wasaŋa = wasaŋ \(\text{ŋ}gaba\) the floats of a large fishing net; -buc: -mbuc (II) gaba (a) carve/cut a float from the ribs (kwac) of sago fronds (labi ñakwac); (b) pull out, clean young sago palms (labi) (cf. ñagaba, ñalô); gaba-gaba adj. the to and fro motion of a float in the water, fluctuating; mo gêjô aë e ñagaba-gaba (taro makes me long for until fluctuating) I am so hungry that my stomach fluctuates like a float on a fishing net.

gabab s. bean (vegetable). gabab aŋalêc (bean giant clam) a type of beans with notched pods similar to the shells of the giant clam; gabab siôn type of beans, green pods with reddish stripes; gabab wândoŋ (bean wândoŋ = bird with long tail feathers) beans with dark pods (cf. si, kalatu stakes for beans to cling on).

-gabam cf. -gambam.

gabaŋ s. a gap (see ñogaben).

-gabe: -ngambe (IV) v.a. scrape/scratch s.th. off with a bamboo splinter or a stick, i.e. earth from taro etc. or from a tool (hoe). ñê kêgâbe gala he scrapes ringworm scales with a knife or s.th.; ñê kêgâbe lësap he scrapes off mud from his feet with s.th.; lauo sêgâbe kêpi the women scrape off earth from yams; ñapâlê kêgâbe têmoa ñaŋ bôcñêŋ the boy scrapes maggots off a cow's sore; ñaŋambe wãŋ ñâméc kelep let's scrape the moss off a canoe, cf. -bîŋ: -mbîŋ (II), -ê: -ê (III), -gaŋ: -ngâŋ (IV), -gawé: -ngawé (IV), -gâŋ (IV), -jâbîŋ: -jambîŋ (IV), -kalîŋ (IV), -lésa (IV), -si (I), -uc: -uc (III) scrape, scrape off with s.th.

-gabec: -ngambec (IV) biŋ... v.n. accuse s.o. falsely. cf. -gôlîŋ: -ngôlîŋ (IV) biŋ k-épi ñac teŋ throw the blame upon s.o. else, blame s.o. for s.th., lay the blame on s.o.; sêgâbec biŋ kêpi ñê they blame him for...; tangambe biŋ ñîm ñac teŋ we blame s.o. falsely, cf. -ê (II) biŋ ñîm ñac teŋ, -gôlîŋ biŋ..., -kac (I) biŋ sa..., -lîŋ (III) biŋ su ñac teŋ, -peŋ (I) biŋ, -tîŋ (I) ñakaiŋ, ñakaiŋ, ñalêndam; -gabec taŋ v.r. I) flatter s.o., talk or bargain with s.o., ingratiate o.s. with a person (en kêgâbec tâu he sought to ingratiate himself with me); lay claims to s.th., claim disposal of s.th., interfere with; -gabec tâŋ k-épi launêŋ biŋ ñîm interfere with s.o. else's affairs (possessions), claim falsely, meddle with; labi tônaŋ ëné ètô atom, launêŋ gêŋ, ma en kêgâbec tâu kêpi those sago palms are not his (do not belong to him), they belong to the people, yet he claims them (falsely) for himself (cf. -gauc (IV), -jâŋgo (IV), -sâc (II)); 2) -gabec tâŋ = -jâm: -nam (III) gasic tâŋ copulate, have sexual intercourse; sêgâbec tâŋ they embrace each other, copulate.

gabê s. kindness, favour, good deed. -gôm: -ngôm (II) gabê render a favour to s.o.; gabêjâm adj. beneficial, good, kind, gracious, benevolent, friendly, gentle, humane, pleasant, obliging, courteous; ñac gabêjâm a friendly, kind man; he is kind-hearted.

gabêjâm (gabê ñajâm) cf. gabê.

gabêsí s. birth pains, labour pains. gabêsí ñajam (sec) light (strong) labour pains; ñawêñê gabêsí ñajam the woman had an easy birth; ñawêñê gabêsí sec the woman had a difficult birth (delivery).

gâbi s. small netbag. joc gâbi (pearlshell netbag) small netbag held in the left hand while peeling taro (cf. joc pearlshell formerly used as tool for peeling taro etc.).

gâbîñ, ñâgâbîñ s. 1. fresh shoots of plants, shoots not yet developed into leaves. têgâbîñ fresh, young sugar-cane
shoots; ṣagabìŋ képus wakuc (of it shoot pushes new) a new shoot comes out (cf. ṣaduc, ṣagabì, ṣakāsì, ṣakatòm, ṣalaga, ṣadì, ṣasèi, ṣawakuc). 2. handle on a shield. -jac: -nac (III)
gabìŋ fasten the handle onto a shield (cf. ṣa-lèma, ṣa-lètèc, ṣa-tèc, atèc); -jac: -nac (III) gabìŋ tauŋ = -sèŋ: -nseŋ (II) gabìŋ tauŋ prepare o.s. for defence, get ready for attack or defence; eŋ géjac (= gesen) gabìŋ tauŋ he is ready to attack (to defend himself).

gaboac, ṣagaboac adj. wormy, worm-eaten (of fruit). gémèc gaboac the figs are wormy; gabobac-gaboac wide (opening of bottles, calabashes etc.); kekec ṣawà gaboac-gaboac the bottle (flask) has a wide opening.

-gaboac: -ŋamboac (IV) ... su v.a. untie s.th., unstring, set free, loosen. -gaboac bòc untie a pig; ṣamboac kéam untie the dog! sègaboac labì ṣasabaŋ they untied a ball of sago (wrapped up in leaves); tangamboac waŋ let's untie the canoe; sègaboac lau kapoacwàŋ they set the prisoners free (cf. -jac: -nac (III) lètèŋ, pèlè, -lèwaŋ (IV)).

gaboalím s. climbing fish. gaboaalim ilìn dec a carp-like fish.

gaboan, ṣagaboan s. low lying country, lowland(s), plain, depression, valley, deep place, depth (opp. hilly, mountainous countryside).
gaboan tapa (lowland even) lowland plain, lowlands; gamèn gaboan valley (see ṣagaboan); gaboan adj. deep; bu gaboan = bu gèdìm deep water, the water/ river is deep; bau gaboan (elevation, depression) hilly, mountainous; gamèn bau gaboan (place hilly) a hilly landscape (see ṣagaboan).

sago (ṣako tàésam many crumbs). gabob adj. crumbled (ṣapopoc)?

gabob adj. (a) withered leaves, withered after a branch had been cut from a tree. (b) dark brown with a tinge of grey (said of twigs that had been cut green and then dried), red or yellow, e.g. in smoke. dawen gabob a torch made from not sufficiently dried bamboo; mɔcgbabò (bird, brown, grey) kite; ṣopgabob, ṣop ṣagabob (betelnut lime of it grey) the grey-black residue left after burning shells for lime; gabob-gabob grey (colour of sky); jejeć gabob-gabob blackish with yellow and reddish streaks (a column of smoke, for instance).

gabôem adj. not yet flowered, without fruit (palm or tree, cf. galogom). labi gabôem a sago palm that has not yet flowered, the palm is not fully grown (not ready for felling and washing, see labi); m gabôem the banana-tree has not blossomed yet, a tree that won't flower for a rather long time.

gabub onom. the gurgle of a bottle being emptied, gurgling noise, the flapping of a bird's wings, clapping/fluttering/splashing noise as caused by a coconut falling into a pool. i ṣegòm ṣakicṣèa gabub a fish made a splashing noise; gabub tagèŋ with one splash; nip kèsèp b(u)saboc gabub tagèŋ the coconut fell into the water (puddle) with a splash; gàngwàŋ kèkàc ṣamagè gabub tagèŋ the duck flaps its wings with a fluttering noise (cf. bòbbò, gòdùb).

gabuŋ s. hunt? bòc gabuŋ = bòcgbuŋ (pig for hunting?) a wild boar, pig; wè gabuŋ (wègbu) hunting song (cf. bòm, gëbòm).

gac s. an ornamental shrub (other species: ba, bam, bèja, dansaŋ, kamac, saŋkalac, wàmbon). gaclaŋ gac-leaves.

gac pt. at once, forthwith, without delay. cf. gacgeŋ, gac
dangəm gəŋ let's start work at once/right away! let's go to work immediately! gac ənaŋ (ənəŋə) (an ellipsis for ənəŋə) leave it! stop it! stop that! biŋ sec gac ənaŋ ma təmtəc əwəŋ təoməŋə stop that bad talk (immediately) and rather love each other!

gacənəŋ pt. (indicates a delay of an activity instead of progress: still in the same condition/on the same spot/unchanged) at once, just now, immediately, without stopping, continuously, constantly. eŋ kəkə atom, gacənəŋ gəja he did not remain standing (waiting), he just went along (without delay); eŋ gacənəŋ gəc he simply remains lying (there); kəm gəjac ma gacənəŋ gəc andu (malac) he lies in the house (village) because of the rain (because it's raining); gedec gacənəŋ gəc (he dislikes just it lies) he simply let it lie there; kəm gacənəŋ gəc (field/work just it lies) the new field lies just as it was after the forest had been cut, nothing has been done since, the field is still unburned (the same may apply to any work like building of houses, binding of fences, making of canoes); ja geŋ su atom təgen, gacənəŋ gəc s.th. is still unburned, still lies untouched by fire; gacənəŋ ēncə, ondec gacənəŋ ēncə just leave it! let it lie there! don't touch it! leave it! gacənəŋ gəja he just went on, went without stopping; gacənəŋ gəmoa (unchanged he stays) he just stays, is not yet gone, has not left yet; gacənəŋ tec gəc gəmoa expression indicating s.th. remaining in the same state or position: "it just lies, is as it is"; gacənəŋ tawac let's go on without delay! let's start, march on! gacənəŋ-gacən əngəŋ-paŋəŋ remaining in same state of rest or motion, continuously; gacənəŋ-gacən sēja they went on without delay or without stopping once (e.g. going through a village).

-gac suf. indicating s.th. accomplished (tempus perfectivum used with R) already, only. galigac I have seen it already; kəsomgac he has spoken already/said it already; labi ənəŋə kəsəgac the sago palm is in flower (blooms, flowers) already; gac təgen kətu nəm mətəməkəgac one man only has become (is) your teacher (already) (Matt. 23:8); gac used together with pt. oc: oc...
gac may be used as second future, waŋ oc kəsəgac the canoe will have arrived (entered, i.e. the harbour or the shore); oc... -gac more often indicates uncertainty, likelihood, probability: lau oc səməngac the people may have come already; ənapələc səsəp əkəu sugac the boys may have felled the tree already; atomgac = atom təgen not yet; səgəm atomgac they did not do it yet.

-gac: -ngac (II) v.a. hold open, open (i.e. by parting edges). -gac abələŋ open, hold a netbag open to be filled or emptied; -gac āwəŋsəŋ open one's mouth; -gac āwəŋtalə (open mouth edges) open one's mouth wide; -gac gada, gədob hold a basket open; -gac i kəpən (open fish big) cut up = dissect a large fish (cf. -moata (IV), -sa (I)); -gac talu hold a bag open (cf. -lai (IV), -laiŋ (IV), -ləm (III), lasə, -ləc (III), -nə (III)).

gada s. a small basket/purse for carrying food, e.g. when on a trip, used for storing food (taro) on the shelf (deŋ) and as a substitute for plates to eat from. atalı gada basket made from coconut palm frond; gada ənə (basket true, real) food basket with flat bottom; gada kajaka food basket mostly carried by widowers (ałuŋəŋ atalı) or widows (large and deep but not wide); séwa gada kajaka ənəkəŋə solop ma ənəjəŋə they plait the shaft (handle) straight and tight; mo togada (taro with basket) basket filled with cooked taro, cf. -gac (II)
gada open the basket, -wà (II)
gada plait a basket, -boñ:
-mboñ (II) gada fill a basket.

gadê, nagaðê s. cover, lid, a covering over s.th. togaðê (with lid) covered, with a covering; -è (II) gadê aúc cover s.th. up (with palm fronds, for instance); -jàc:
-nac (III) gadê... cover s.th.; tanac gadê wañ (we beat cover canoe) we cover a canoe with fronds, protect it against the sun, we put a covering over a canoe; -kac (I) gadê su take the cover away; -oc (II) gadê bend/ stoop over s.th.; gëôc gadê en e held his stand (stooped) over her (Luk, 4:39), cf. -duc (II), -wèc: -wéc (III) (see -boab: -mboab (IIV), ñabaob, ña-gaom, -gadê: -ñgandê (IV)).

-gadê: -ñgandê (IV) v.a.
cover, put a cover on s.th.
-gadê... aúc put a covering over s.th., cover up s.th.;
-gadê géñ aúc put a covering over s.th.; ñgandê ñ auc
èkôegen, lau sëmèñ agçom cover the banana until the people arrive! ñgandê mo auc, ñacên sèmèñ agçom cover the taro until the guests arrive!
-gadê bôcôdêmô (cover pig back) cover the ridge of a house (roof); -gadê ñ cover a bunch of bananas (so that the birds can't get at it); -gadê ñapalê cover a child with a cloth against the sun or rain;
-gadê sè (cover a pitfall) cover a pit with branches etc.;
-gadê sùc cover a bowl (with contents, against flies);
-gadê waba cover cargo; -gadê wañ cover a boat/canoe with palm fronds to protect it from the weather, cf. -gédéc:
-ñgènduc (IV).

gadêñ cf. -dèñ (II). gadêñ géñu gamëñ a landslide has occurred; gadêñ géñu gamëñ gëc bëmôkê, tec mëp ñapàñ anga bu
tau there was a landslide at the upper reaches of the river, that's why the (its) water is always (still) muddy, cf. géñu it withdraws, re-
treats backward, -nu: -nu

(III) 1; gadêñ géñu retreat at
first slowly, then in a hurry/quickly; ñac ten kèsèlên kësaic
tau e gëlic lau teñ ma kêtêc,
tec (gadêñ) géñu tau malô-malô
e këtu balû agçom, go gëc
këlêtigëñ a man was walking
vigorously along until he saw
some people (enemies) and got
frightened, therefore retreated
at first slowly (unobserved)
for a safe distance and then fled hastily.

gadi s. (a) name of a species
giant clam (añafëc) (see
walaun). (b) axe blade made
from the shell of gadi clam;
expl.: gadi = ki usu ñapaña,
i.e. usu ñapa gëjô poc kiña,
gadi = axe blade made from
giant clam shell, that is, clam
shell was used instead of an axe
stone (kianô or kiasîm).
(c) incisors. ñèñ gëçu nè gadi
he sharpened his clam shell axe
blade with his incisors; bôçgadi
(pig bone axe blade) = kigadi a
small, sharp pig bone needle
(serves many purposes, some-
times used pricking open sores
or picking teeth), bone dagger;
sekiñ luññ ña bôçgadi they use
a bone dagger as a toothpick;
señewac kamoc ña bôçgadi they
prick a sore with a bone dagger;
lôgadi toothpick (cf. lôgadi,
oloc, ña-sëli); gadi-gadi see
lôgadi-gadi.

gadim = damôgêñ adv. right
there. asako gamëntêkwà tonàñ
e naânc ëngic gâdîmëñ ëndèç
ñapalîc tonàñ measure that
beam and cut it right there at
that curve!

gadob s. basket (large) made
from coconut palm frond for
transporting food and field
fruits. -jàc: -nac (III) gadob
(hit basket) 1) make/plait
(weave) a basket from palm
fronds; 2) fill baskets with
taro and meat for distribution
to guests (at a feast); 3) dis-
tribute the baskets filled with
food to the various groups and
cities; -jac gadob ësô sus-
pend a basket on a peg; -wà (II)
gadob make/plait a basket from
palm frond; bôc to-gadob a basket
filled with meat; bôc togadob-
togo-dob a lot of baskets filled with meat/pork; monitorogo-dob togo-dob many baskets full of raw taro; Anôtôgobogo-dob (God his basket) God's share of a feast (see Appendix 7).

gogo-dob -ngogo-dob (IV) v.a.
1. take s.th. with tongs/tweezers made from bamboo, squeeze s.th. with tweezers (cf. gogo-dob). tagogobogogo-dob we take a coal with bamboo tongs; -gogo-dob pog take a hot stone with tongs; ñogogo-dob sa (su), ja gengac take it off the fire, it is burnt (already).
2. press s.th. between s.th. sêgogo-dob salôm they press/ squeeze sago-leaves for roofing between two beams; sêgogo-dob salômègôdô they squeeze the overhanging sago-leaves between two palm laths to protect the roof edge against the wind.

gadôwá s. name for species of taro. mo gadôwá type of taro; gadôwá kuku a round type of taro.

goduñ (= dambô) adv. short only. kékwè nè andu balîñ nônó atom, gaduunèñ he did not build his house very long but rather short; ñê katapà balîñ atom, gaduunèñ don't saw a long board, a short one only!

gaec, gaec-gaec = tokaïñ-tokaïñ
1. various kinds, all that is possible, of all different kinds/types. bôc (i, moc) gaec-gaec animals = meat (fish, birds) of various types; moc gaec-gaec kétàñ birds of all kinds sing.
2. distribute a little of s.th. amongst many, make many small portions. -gà: -ngà (II) bûc gaec-gaec share one betelnut with many, give many a small piece of it; -pô (I) i gaec-gaec divide a fish into many parts; -pô mo gaec-gaec distribute a taro to many people, share a taro with many others.

gâe s. = kâgaê the banyan tree.

Gaëgélèsap (banyan tree draws mud) name of place/hill (first mission station near the village of Simbang).

gaga onom. 1. stammering, stuttering; be unable to speak because of excitement. Expl.: sêsom bîñ e jago ma asîntêka kêtènèp gebe têntac gandañ sec, ma malôgen go sêsom bîñ tau they wanted to speak but couldn't with their jaw quivering, because they were in a rage, until finally they were able to utter what they wanted to say. gâga langwa (old) stammerer; -jâc: -nac (III) gâga (hit stammer) stammer, stuffer; en gêjac gâga he stammers (because of excitement); bôc gêjac gâga the pig grunts in rage; bôc gêjac gâga kêtû nalatûna gebe ēnac lau the sow grunts because of its young ones and is about to bite people, the sow defends its young ones. 2. gén gâga s.th. eaten with taro or meat, i.e. vegetables, seasoning, like: balôb, bìc, dagimakic, gêmèc katôm, kancic, motam, suckatóm, uckatóm, wainkatóm to gén samob, nân tano gebe tañîn to tânôm ñasulûnà... and everything that we cook in order to eat it or drink the broth of it (cf. sajo). gagagagaga... exclaimed during quarrel or fighting; gagagaga, ókô tonac i jinac accon ma jatoc aôm sa hi-hi-hi, just wait until I get there, I shall "lift you up" = "honour you" (said scornfully).

Gagédô, Gagédôô (cape) originally name of rock at the southern entrance to the Langemak Bay, south of Finschhafen. Gagidô name of Government station close by, since 1945; ma gêdômata tau teñ gêc Bubôéawa ñamen keñ Gêngalañen gamêñna ñe Gagédôô A similar cape lies on the other (south) side of the mouth of the Bubôé = Mapê River towards the place of the Gêngala people called Gagédôô.

gagoc, gagoc-gagoc s. type of reed, bulrush. gagoc gêgùn ën
késép akaïŋ a gagoc reed (stump) punctured his leg (cf. gasuc éc, òpic, sîŋ, sōb, apôléć).

gagua a. east-south-east wind (during wet season komô) or north-east wind (dry season oc kësa, cf. têm), blowing between musalô and musangû (kagüwa Sio language, seawind blowing from the north). Ñêtu gagua (it became gagua) the gagua blows, the time/season of the gagua wind.

gagwen adj. ripe, mature, fully grown, aged, advanced in years, old. aîŋ, daŋ, m, mo, uc, wa ñêtu gagwen (su) the rose-apples/tobacco/bananas/taro/breadfruit/mangos are fully grown (developed), are ripe; m ñêtu gagwen su the bananas are ready to be cut (though still green); ñapalé ñêtu gagwen the boy has grown up; ec gagwen rather old, well advanced in years; ñac ec gagwen ñanô a rather aged man, man stricken in years (cf. ec); ñwê gagwen (b) l a female spirit, 2) flute used at circumcision festivals (balôm), with two or three holes, believed to imitate a ghost voice.

gaiŋ, gaiŋ-gauŋ onom. the sound of splashing, e.g. when walking through water (creek) making splashing noises; gaiŋ-wagwâ sêlin bu gaiŋ-gauŋ gaiŋ-gauŋ the ducks make splashing noises when bathing (cf. gwâlac-gwalac, jatap-jatap).

-gaiŋ: -ngaiŋ (IV) v.a. scoop water, scoop/sweep s.th. up with our hands, collect hastily, gather up with our hands, clean out s.th.; scrape together (cf. -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II), -pô (I), -sa (I), -uc: -uc (III)). -gaiŋ k-ësép laãlu fill/scoop water into a bowl (with hands)! -gaiŋ gamêng clean a place, i.e. for planting; -gaiŋ gêgwaŋ sweep up grass with our hands, scrape grass together; -gaiŋ kekop, ñenduc sweep up dust/sweepings with our hands; -gaiŋ padi sweep rice with our hands into a bowl or cloth; -gaiŋ poclé scrape gravel together; -gaiŋ wàôô sweep up weeds with our hands (cf. -bîñ: -mbîñ (II), -gabe (IV), -gâwê (IV), -jambîñ (IV), -gawê (V), -kaliñ (IV)).

gaiŋgaŋ see gaiŋ-gauŋ, gauŋ.

gaiŋwaŋ a. duck, wild duck. gaiŋwaŋ këkac magê the duck flaps its wings; gaiŋwaŋ sêwê sêsac taungê the ducks walk in single file.

galâ' a. 1. ringworm (skin disease). Ñala gelom en he has been infected by ringworm; galâ gen en he has ringworm; galâ ñako (gala of it whitish) his skin is grey with ringworm; nê gala e (ólni) ñadagô lanwägn his body is grey with ringworm; óli gala-gala he is full of ringworm; óli kôôma, kô samuc, óli bobob he is covered/grey with ringworm; -buli: -mbuli (IV) gên galaña smear ringworm ointment on o.s.; -lêc (V) gala pick/pluck at the ringwormy skin. 2. scales, see ñagala, ñagala fish scales. -sêñ: -nsêñ (II) gala scrape off the scales of a fish. 3. scion/shoot for planting. Ñoma ñagala (modamgala) a scion of modam species of taro.

galâ2, gala-gala adj. scaly, scurfy, ringwormy = full of ringworm. Óli gala-gala (his body ringworm-ringworm) he is covered with ringworm.

galâ3, ñagala adv. near, close to. cf. ñagala. ñê gêmoa àëac ñagala he lives near to us; -gala loc.suf.; malácgala = malac ñagala close to the village, by the village, in the vicinity of the village.

galâ' = gêc gala (ñagala) it lies close by, is related, i.e. distantly. Expl.: ñac ten këka lau aclé lasê. Ñêac lau aclé sêka nêng gôlôac ñagêdô lasê ñêdêng (gên)-ñêdêngêng ma gôlôac
A man begets four sons. They too beget some children of their own. Those children call each other brothers and sisters, e.g. "lasitewai gec gala", first cousins, parallel cousins, or cousins german. Lasì gec gala the younger of two cousins, i.e. the sons of two brothers or of two sisters (cf. gwade); lawae gec gala to lau ngamëna (= lawae nanò nèn lasitewai to tawa) brothers, sisters and relatives of inlaws; tèwa gec gala the older of two cousins, i.e. the sons of two brothers or of two sisters (cf. gwade); lasitewai gec gala = lasitewai mènbañ ngaboan-gaboan (see ngaboan-gaboan); lau gwadèn-gwadèn sèjam taun atom, èsèac tañ gec gala nañ sèjam taun cous- ins (children of mother's brothers or of father's sisters) do not intermarry, the cousins (the children of two brothers or sisters) may marry each other, i.e. the more "distant" relatives, "distant" because there is no consanguinity according to the rule of matrilineage. Nañ tau èsakin lau gec gala sèkòc ènè jañ atom, èn tau lasì me latu me nè sib, go ètu ènè jañ he won't send his message (invitation) by one of his more distant relatives, his own brother or son or nephew (sister's son) will be his messenger.

gala, -jò (II) = -ò (II) gala v.n. give way for, make room, step or turn aside, avoid/shun s.o., misstep. Ojo gala step asides! avoid meeting s.o. I galèlèm geo gala (of it inside = heart turns aside) s.o. is averse/disinclined/unwilling, he is rebellious.

galab, labi magalab a type of sago palm.

-galab: -ngalab (IV) v.n. crawl on all fours, move in sitting position, crawl. -galab sàqîn climb up a wall;

ŋalalè kègalab képi tèc the child crawls up the steps/stair; èwà kègalab the crocodile crawls (cf. -lè (V), -pulim (IV), -wèc: -wèc (III)).

galac s. a type of sea-tang (kind of seaweed).

galalañ see galañ.

galàñ, galàñ-galàñ, galalañ onom. clattering noise as caused by dogs' teeth hanging from a head-dress plaited like the brim of a hat; dangling of dry fruits strung on a string; clattering noise, noise like biting on sand; see galàñ tageñ. ñacùn kasañ (ñà)galàñ-galàñ (my mouth I feel of it clattering) it feels/tastes like biting on sand (see luçluñ siñsiñegen, cf. kalàñ-kalàñ); galalañ-galalañ onom a noise like knife cutting stone; grinding (?) noise.

galàñàwè, galàñàwè comp. dirty fellow; adj. seducing, tempting. gèn galàñàwè abomination, horror, outrage; galàñ ńdadò dirty fellow, cf. dagò, ńdadò; galàñ ńdadò, gobe onà ondoe you dirty fellow, where do you want to go?

galàñàwè cf. galàñàwè.

galàñ tageñ cf. kalañ (crack, grind one only) noise as when biting on sand. àcàc ásiñ e wañ képi mègauc galàñ tageñ we paddled until the canoe got stuck in the seashore with grinding sounds, until we ground into the sand; gèguñ èn galàñ tageñ he speared him with grinding noise.

Galata for. Galatians, e.g. The Epistle to the Galatians.

galeb, galeb-galeb onom. gnawing/nibbling noise as caused by rodents, the noise of a mouse nibbling. ñò moade ńgeñ asa-geñ ńakicsèa galeb-galeb listen! what is the mouse so noisily nibbling at?

galèn s. pandanus palm (high, straight trunk with thick
aerial roots, the stems reach head-size, comprising many single fruits with only little fruit pulp which is gnawed off). *gale* gen gop (the pandanus fruit Chevs betel lime) the pandanus fruit is in its first stage of ripening, i.e. the edged fruits begin to redden, starting from the inner to the outer part, hence this expression; *gale* go edible dry pandanus fruit; *gale* matu (pandanus tuber or kernel) single, edged fruits of the pandanus fruit stem; *gale* naboam (pandanus of it stalk) the cone stalk/stem inside the pandanus fruit as a whole; *gale* nagēsu (pandanus of it neck) the section of the pandanus palm where the hard wood blends into the soft leaf wood; *gale* galaun pandanus leaf/leaves/fronds; *gale* gâlesu (pandanus of it tips, ends) the aerial roots of pandanus palms; *gale* namo kēsa the pandanus fruit is overripe; *gale* ganô the pandanus fruit; *gale* nātēka (pandanus of it bone) the pandanus thorn.

*gale* adj. withered, faded, turned yellow (said of leaves). *bic* kētu *gale* the heart leaves of a taro plant withered; *m* kētu *gale* a bunch of bananas cut green withers before ripening (cf. *gabō, gēguc, kēbêlê, kēlagō, kēmēliō, kēsēgō, kēsēlic*).

*galec* s. a species of plant used as a yellow dye (stalk grows to 120 cm high; the intensely yellow dye is used for dying betel-chalk-flasks *gop*).

gali (ngali, gali-gali) adj. half developed (of fruits), soft. *kēpî, m, mo, nip gali* half developed yam/banana/taro/coconut; *ñapálē gali* a half grown child; *ñapálē nātēkwa gali* atom (child of it bone soft not) the child is not half grown any more; *ñapálē sēsu gale* gali the boys picked unripe pandanus fruits; *-su (I)* gali pick not fully developed, unripe fruits; *gali s. (*= gali ?).*

*gali kētuq aè* (gali burns me) my bones ache (cf. *gali*).

gali, *ñagalib* s. cartilage, gristle; adj. cartilaginous, gristly, see *ñagalib-gali* septum.

galicgac (ma...) *interj.* I saw it already; anger: that's enough, I have had enough of it, it exceeds all bounds. galicgac ma ondi mēnagēc taeć tana tomt that's enough, let's go quickly, let us be gone right away! (tom negation = fortification) (Sēboaco p. 323). Exp.: galicgac tonan sesom kēpi talic gēnna atom, sesom sēsan nēn biŋ nān sa sebe sesom lasēna nān suo. Example: *ñac ten lu* kēbalīn bōjān sin kēsēp malaclun ma gējac en kētaŋ, go tētac āndān ma kēsōm gēdēn lu tā gebe Galicgac ma nāōkōc bōjāŋ nē sa "tom". Lu tā ēnō biŋ tonan ma ējāla kēsōm amboac tē, nē nājakōc sa sebeń. Embe jangōn oc ēnac ā ētiam. Meaning: Aōm ōna sebeń. Exp.: "galicgac" does in this case not mean actually seeing s.th. but on the contrary, is here being used for concealing what one wanted to say. (David Anam.) Example: Someone's son threw his knife onto the village square. The father punished his son who then started crying. The man got angry and told his son, "That's enough now, get that knife quickly!" (or else...)

galoc adv., pt. at the present time, just now, now, after a while, soon, shortly. *bu keletoc me masi - masi, galoc* does the water boil? no (not yet), shortly; galocēnec right now, at once, immediately (cf. *bēlangēn, gācēn, gāgēn*); galocēnec go gēja (right now then he went) he left just now; galoc tonec (now here) right now, cf. totonec in this moment; e gēdēn galoc until now, to this day; gēmūngēn gāqō atom, galoc (earlier I heard not, now) formerly I did not know it, I heard about it just now.

galocgom (galoc acgom, see acgom first) not ripe yet, will
ripen later, unripe because not in season, later, then (obs.). galóc galocom the fruit is not ripe yet, it will ripen later; bu galocom gebe eletoc the water is about to boil/will boil shortly, soon (see malô açom, sauneg, têlagaen, kwaliñna atom ma...).

galôm see biggalôm s. conversation, chat etc.

galu, amê galu a wild type of yam, edible.

galuc s. crabfish, crab, various types: galuc asa, galuc àwètuc = autuc, galuc bajam, galuc bocamboc, galuc boco, galuc bônbon, galuc gasango, galuc gêngôm, galuc kinkam (poisonous), galuc lakôm, galuc mao, galuc matakocô, galuc balalá, galuc poc (in sweet water), galuc puc, galuc sâlôn, galuc sècgélêô, galuc wângéô = lakôm, galuc wàwà. galucgêsun omp. crab hole (crab holes spoil and soil the village squares). -nôô:

-galunc: -ngalunc (IV) v.a. mix, stir, blend (cf. -jaliô (IV)). -galunc gamên k-êtu sec/soil/spoil a place; bôc (lau) sê-galunc gamên këtu sec pigs (people) made a mess of the place; -galunc labi gêwîn nip mix/stir sago and grated coconut together; -galunc lësap (mix mud) a road (path) becomes very muddy because of many people walking on it; -galunc obo crumple up a cloth, put it into the water (for washing); -galunc polom mix "bread" = flour; tangalunc taun we mix with each other; waôô to padi sêgalunc taun weeds and rice (wheat) mix = grow together; weeds grow among = together with, the rice.

gam¹ s. 1. liana, vine from which string and fishing line were made. 2. string made from fibres. 3. thin string of any kind, thread, twine. gam anô (thread original) the vine from which thread is/was made; gam àwà pañ very strong fishing line (cf. awa pañ); gam këlënsôñ the thread is tangled; gam nawai fine thread; gam tuç string made from tuç vine; gam walôc-walôc very fine thread (cf. kawalôc spinweb); -kôn (I) gam make thread.

gam² s. nerve(s). gam tasaê gêñna = gam tasaëña the nerves for feeling/touching/tasting; ôliniñ nãgam the nerves of our body; (nà) gam gêjam ôliniñ sâmucgen aúc there are nerves in all parts of our body.

gamôn s. vine with red fruits similar to pumpkins (walô),
gourds (see boaso), edible when cooked. gamma gonga big red type of beans, used for decoration; gamma gong no big black ant (its bites very painful, see lèsèc).

gambam s. s.th. wrapped tightly around the body, loincloth, cloth (obo). -jâc: -nac (III) gambam (obo)
(= -jandîn obo) put on a loincloth; tanac gambam obo ve put on a cloth; -sêlo (IV) gambam su take/pull off a loincloth (when crossing a river, for instance).

-gambam: -ngambam (IV) v.a. &n. 1. put on s.th. tightly, tie fast (loincloth), cf. -jandîn (IV) obo. -gambam bôc k-êpi ka (bind pig onto tree) fasten a pig already tied to a pole (ta) for carrying additionally with a kind of clamp until assistance for transporting has been called by the hunter; -gambam... auc cover s.th. against the weather etc.; -gambam waba auc cover cargo (with mats etc.), e.g. on a canoe against a stormy sea, or against the weather, or from inquisitive eyes; -gambam... tôg tie down s.th. securely; -gambam lautuc tôg naja nga cover/protect o.s. with a shield most carefully; draw/hold a shield closely to our body for protection (cf. -jà (II), -laîn (IV) lautuc); tangambam taun tôg we pull s.th. around ourselves tightly, sling s.th. around our hips; laou sègambam taun tôg the women sling netbags around their hips; -gambam waba tôg tie down cargo on a boat so that it won’t wash away, or on a truck to avoid losing it. 2. chew without any teeth/with a toothless mouth. -gambam mo chew taro without teeth; en kégambam gêng nga lôboam nàomo he chews the food with his gums only.

gambe s. scraper, bamboo scraper for removing the earth from field fruits before putting them into netbags. cf. -gabe: -ngambe (IV).

gambec s. false accusation, false claims/demands/pretensions. gambec to balan (accusation and abatis) suspicions; ôkôc gambec to balan naösöm ômoa ônê go and tell your suspicions to s.o. else, but leave me alone! gambecêna quarrel some fellow, wrangler (cf. -gabec: -ngambec (IV)).

gomboac s. "liberator" (cf. gaboac: -ngomboac (IV)). gamboacwaga comp. one who unties/sets free, liberator, redeemer (cf. -waga suf. de-noting profession).

gambu-gambu adj. small, tiny. ñagasuc tañe awenña kêsêp jagêjac sêlê tau e gambu-gambu the trachea branches out into many ramifications (bronchiæ).

gamëmbôm comp. (gamëng bôm place wild, far) a distant land/place.

gamëng s. 1. place, area, region, locality, spot, house, home, village. 2. weather, sky. âñôc gamëng my home, native place, my homeland; àômèn gamëng ondoc = âôm ânga ondoc where is your homeland? where are you from? âñôc gamëng gêc ôné my native country lies there, my home is over there; gamëng ai (place ghost) place of spirits, a haunted place (cf. gamën mu, gamën gaiit, gamën sec); gamën bali (jaëcsêga) a very distant place/country; gamën bôc (place = time sleep) during the whole night; -kên (I) gamën bôc fish at night; sêken gamën bôc = sêjac i gamën bôc (gêbêc, gêdêg gêbêc) they fished the whole night through; gêbêc sêjac i gamën bôc taësam they fished throughout the whole night; gamën bôc ñamala (place pig of it spot) a spot in the forest frequented by wild pigs; gamën bôm (land wild) a distant country/land/place; gamënômsêga a very far away foreign land (cf. -sêga); -sa (I) gamën go to a distant land, sweep a place; gamën dagô-dagô = nandaun-dauñ gêjam gamën aûc hazy,
foggy weather; gamèn dani thicket; gamèn émacgeñ it will/ shall be quiet (i.e. the weather); gamèn émacgeñ atom it won't be quiet/noiseless; gamèn ètu goloŋ make room!

gamèn gaboñ lowlands, valley; gamèn gasan an abandoned/uninhabited place, an empty village; gamèn gelen 1) as the bright morning (at sunrise), daybreak; ŋaja amboac gamèn gelen the torches lit the night like the dawn at daybreak, like the rising sun; 2) an empty house, house without furniture; né andu galélom amboac gamèn gelen his house is void of everything; gamèn gêña su the weather becomes brighter, i.e. the clouds lift, the dawn has broken (cf. gamèn kelên, gelenña lasè); gamèn gêjac jawalcè it is very hazy weather (= jawalcè gè gamèn auc); gamèn gêjam aëac (place/weather makes us) a terrible/horrible/frightening place, e.g. when sailing at night-time (e.g. passing the mouths of Bubui or Bulosom Rivers, the Langemak Bay or Haenish Harbour respectively), we have (are in) stormy weather; gamèn gêlôc the place is crowded, there is no more room; gamèn gêmac(geñ) the place is quiet/noiseless (see émacgen); gamèn gêóc auc the place is overgrown with grass/weeds; gamèn gêóc kôm auc the field is covered with weeds; gamèn gêóc sa there is an elevation; gamèn gêsañ auc the place conceals s.th. from view, s.th. lies behind... lôc gêsàñ malac auc the hill conceals the village, the village lies behind the hill; gamèn goloŋ (place/loose); gamèn ètu goloŋ (the place shall become loose/empty) the people shall disperse; make place, make room! gamèn jango-jango a dangerous place (where, for instance, sharks snatch a fish from the hook when tuna fishing out at sea); a place now inhabited by former enemies; gamèn (ja) kanuc (place/dark) it is dark, getting dark, it darkens, it is growing dim, the sky is becoming clouded, s.o. obscuring the light, stand in a person's light (cf. gakesec); gamèn kebob su a place is very distant/on the horizon; gamèn kelendeg gelôm clouds lit by the rising sun, the beautiful morning clouds over the rising sun (cf. lenden, gelôm); gamèn kelên 1) the ground is dry; 2) the weather has cleared (cf. -lên(V) overtop, stick out); gamèn kelên, saungeñ oc épôa lasè the weather improved, the sun will be shining soon; gamèn keso su e kalepoma the weather has cleared to a cloudless sky; gamèn tau keso su gêja the weather has cleared, it has ceased raining; gamèn kéjamun (weather rinses, rages) stormy weather (on land), cf. gwèc kéjamun stormy weather on the sea; gamèn kêlangan (the weather cuts into pieces) bad, stormy weather, gale, thunder-storm, cloud-burst (cf. langan, -langan); gamèn këmasan (tau) (the weather settles, storm abated) the weather cleared, there is good weather ahead; gamèn képô lêten (place untied, reduced) 1) a region becomes de-populated/deserted, i.e. everyone is in the gardens, cf. kêtu tuc; sejon ŋapalè e gamèn képô lêten they took so many boys (young men) from the villages until the whole area was de-populated (cause: recruiting); 2) a place became empty, because of moving to another place; sejon gêña e gamèn képô lêten they removed everything from a house, they have cleared the place, moved to another (new) village; gamèn kêsêlô (weather drizzles) a drizzly weather; gamèn këtañ (place, region resounds) distant thunder = gamèn këtuc = wapap këtuc kiñ tagen the thunder rolls in the distance; mu oc èsêlên, kom oc ènac we shall have stormy, rainy weather; gamèn këtu gaô (place becomes light = easy, not heavy) after a sound sleep one's body becomes light (about 3 a.m.), cf. maniñ geôñ (sa) (dew rises up) the dew rises during first hours of the morning; gamèn këtu gasan (place becomes uninhabited) an
uninhabited place, deserted village; gamëŋ kêtu kanuc (place becomes dark) it darkens, it is getting dark/dusky; fig.: the death of a close relative has left a big gap; gamëŋ kêtu kwa (place became cleared) the place has been cleared (by felling trees); grew thin, trees are thinned out, cf. mõkêlaun kêtu kwa his hair has become thin/is thinning; gamëŋ kêtu kwalam (see kwalam); gamëŋ kêtu saun-saun (langwagen) (place becomes small) the place is rather crowded, there are many people (in a room), the place for a festive occasion is far too small; gamëŋ kêtu seleb (place becomes free from underbrush) the place is cleared = dëdim ñalélom they cut the undergrowth, i.e. the felling of the big trees may now be started; gamëŋ kêtu sëp (place became white, light) 1) the place has been cleared/grown thin, fig.: s.o. has died; 2) a black cloud turned white, it is going to rain; gamëŋ kêtu sôlôc the place has been cleared/freed from undergrowth (= gamëŋ kêtu seleb, selec, sëp); gamëŋ kêtu tuc (place became deserted) the place has been deserted temporarily, i.e. everyone is in the gardens; gamëŋ kêtuc (place pushes) distant thunder, the thunder rolls far away; gamëŋ kêtuc tau (place kindles itself) a place lies in the light of the rising or setting sun, the red of the dawn, the afterglow at sunset (cf. wécôlêlg waô, môé(c)dêlaŋ waô, tao kêtuc tau); gamëŋ kwalam free, spacious place/area; gamëŋ malo kapôñ (place cold big) it is very cold, there is rather cold weather; gamëŋ ñabau (place of it elevation) an elevation of a region, hill; hilly; gamëŋ ñabênôñ (place of it calmness) the place, the weather is calm; no sound can be heard; gamëŋ ñabênôñsu a dead calm, no breeze at all; gamëŋ ñadaun-daun (place of it smoke-smoke) hazy weather, haze covers the whole region; gamëŋ ñàndinôñ (kësa) (place of it deep noise) a deafening noise, e.g. of thunder etc., a dull rumbling (has been caused); gamëŋ ñagônôñ = ñaŋôn (place of it still, calm) it is quiet/calm/still; lau sêja samob ò gamëŋ ñagônôñ it is so quiet since all people have left; gamëŋ ñaip (place of it ghost-abode) place of spirits, a place where monsters were supposed to live, haunted place; gamëŋ ñajam (place good, beautiful) a good, nice place, the region is beautiful; the weather is good; a nice day; eŋ émoa gamëŋ ñajam ondoc ma ëmoasî eŋ (he stay place good where and it will do good him?) he is in peril of his life; gamëŋ ñakanuc it is dark; gamëŋ ñakëlnëndîn (place of it noise dull) dark cave/hollow, frightful ravine/gorge; gamëŋ ñakëlnëndîn ñakesec ñalabu (... of it darkness of it below) at the bottom of an awful gorge; gamëŋ ñakêtu gëdô (place of it became rest) the surrounding/ adjoining/ neighbouring places; gamëŋ ñakolec e gëncîsu (place of it traces until in two finished) the place is rooted up, broken branches and vines are scattered around everywhere; gamëŋ ñakolec kàñten (place of it disturbance beyond measure) the place has been rooted up, signs of many animals, of fighting, working, i.e. trampled undergrowth, scattered timber etc.; lau sëwë gamëŋ tec talic ñakolec (nën kolec) ñëc we can see the traces (tracks) of many people marching (walking) - along the beach, for instance; gamëŋ ñålûlû ñajâm (place of it breeze good) an agreeable, pleasing draught of air, a gentle breeze; gamëŋ ñalêtê (place of it concave, cf. ñalêtê s.th. not resting completely on a support) 1) chatter/noise has ceased/it has become quiet, one can move about again; 2) there is still room; gamëŋ ñalêtê tec ñëc, api amën there is room enough left (in the house), come up, please! ñaclelê sëc sëja, galoc gamëŋ ñalêtê kësa, akôc nën gëmëntaniŋ the guests have left,
there is room now, serve our food and let’s eat (it)!

- moatin (IV) sec; 2) bad weather; gamēŋ seleb (place free from undergrowth) forest without underbrush, free place (opp.: gamēŋ sadani thicket), area cleared from undergrowth; gamēŋsegä (place -segä = suff. of intensification) a far away/very distant place; gamēŋ talō-talō (place with decorations) a nice view, a place with many flowers; gamēŋ tau (place itself) metonymous talk for gamēŋ natau place owner, e.g. spirits like wasu, sēlām langwa etc. (they would revenge themselves if called by their proper names); gamēŋ taumē (place ownerless) a place without a possessor; gamēŋtēkwa (place bones) the strong beams used for building houses; -selēŋ (IV) gamēŋtēkwa look for building material/timber in the bush; gamēŋ tolūn-tolūn (place with bundles—with bundles) a big heap of clouds, strata of clouds, cloud formations/cumulus; gamēŋ tuc (place deserted) an abandoned/vacant place, deserted/empty village, i.e. everybody went to the fields; gamēŋwa ga (place masters, cf. -waga) the spirits of former owners of a place (sacrifices were offered to them), spirits that "possess" a certain area; gamēŋ wale-wale (wale opp. sadani = thicket) a piece of forest free from the forest and undergrowth, a cleared area, cleansed spot, glade; ... e gelic gamēŋ (gelic gebe eletŋa/ gelenŋa) ma gedi when he saw the day dawn (break) he rose (started); -jala (IV) gamēŋ (know the weather, a place) 1) look for the weather, observe the weather, wait if bad weather might be expected; 2) recognise/know a place/region; -jam: -nam (III) gamēŋ sa toil to get the ground/soil yield a good crop; -jam: -nam gamēŋ tōŋ linger (cf. tōŋ); -jatu (IV) gamēŋ (gāmōma) (command, order place (just so only)) give orders, ask to get s.th. though nobody is around within hearing (Sēb. p. 355); -lic: -lic (III) gamēŋ look at the weather; -lin (IV) gamēŋ sīŋ
-møa: -møa (III) forget all about s.th. (cf. -løj (IV)); -lø: -lø (III) gamèn see -lø; -sa (I) gamèn teŋ go to, arrive at a certain place; -sala (IV) gamèn look for the best place to put s.th., look all around, look at the weather; -selæ (IV) gamèn look for, inspect a suitable garden area.

gamèndaban comp. (gamèn dabun) place holy) holy place, the Holy, sanctuary, temple (cf. lom dabun). gamèndabanagò comp. (place holy most) the most holy place, Holy of Holies; dabundämëo comp. (holy back, behind, outside) place in front of and surrounding the temple, the sanctuary, the enclosure, temple place, square; also: lom dabun qamalacluŋ court, courtyard (Exodus 38:9ff.).

gamiŋ s. the brace of wain liana between the upper ends of the two angle-ribs (katèkwa) onto which the side-boards (washboards lësiŋ) of a canoe (waŋ) are fastened, cf. kalem. wàŋ qamagim (canoe of it brace) this particular binding, e.g. brace (of wain); -peŋ (I) gamim fasten the brace; -pò (I) gamim make the brace (to hold the two opposite ends of the angle-ribs (katèkwa) together; gamimtëna (brace mother) s.o. who holds his belongings together like the gamim-binding holds the ribs in position, e.g. a miser/save-all/pinch-penny; qagamim (man gamim-binding) a miser; têtac gamim (his belly gamim-binding) he is holding things back like gamim-binding, he is a miser (cf. gedämpèc, têtac dani, nac gewëctëna, têtac gewëcbo).

-gamiŋ: -ŋgamiŋ (IV) v.a.\dn. scratch (once only), push/touch s.o. lightly, knead (dough). aëac tàngamuc mökënlauŋ (we scratch our hair) we scratch our head because of embarrassment, we (New Guineans) unravel our hair after bathing to prevent matting/brush the water out; en këgamuc mökëlaŋ (his hands scratchy) said of s.o. who tries by all means to draw the attention of women onto him by touching or pushing them; one who chases the women/is after women; lëma gamuc-gamuc launëŋ gëŋ (his hands scratchy people's things) his fingers (hands) itch for possession of other people's things.

-gamuc, gamuc-gamuc adj. scratchy (= gawë, ḳakalac), itching, itchy (see gèlëc, gëlën, kolec). lema gamic-gamuce (IV) gamuc-gamuc (his hand scratchy) said of s.o. who tries by all means to draw the attention of women onto him by touching or pushing them; one who chases the women/is after women; lëma gamuc-gamuc launëŋ gëŋ (his hands scratchy people's things) his fingers (hands) itch for possession of other people's things.
ganam (cf. -nâm: -nam (III) = -ê (II) taêñ) praise, marvel, admire. aê ganam aôm = aê kalanem aôm I praise you; aêac anam aôm me shall/should we estimate you as s.o. particular? ganam s. praiseworthy-ness; ganammê (-mê auf. signifying s.th. lacking = without) praiseworthy-ness failing/lacking; ênê ganammê (there is nothing praiseworthy with him) = eñ gê taê tau atom he doesn't make anything of himself, he doesn't mind, e.g. one who doesn't feel, know or show any fright or disgust when confronted with s.th. abominable/awful, who won't shrink back from danger, who is apt to bear or face everything, one who knows no fear; nê ganammê = nac teñ kêtêç genô nu to genô secsec masianô (without ganam = s.o. who doesn't fear anything) s.o. free from fear/disgust/loathing/nausea/shudder, who can bear to see even the most awful things; awê, nac ganammê woman, man without disgust/fear etc., s.o. fearless/courageous; nac ganammê (my praise none) = aê kalanem tau atom (I do praise myself not) I do not praise myself, I am void of self-praise (self-pity).

gandac: -gandac (IV) v.a. make rebound, recoil of, e.g. a bent branch, a spring. ka kêgandac a branch (bent down) recoils; tangandac nac teñ asêtêkwa ve deal s.o. a blow at his jaw-bone (cf. -mêduc (IV)).

Gandam s. wa ñakêséngandam fully ripe but only partly developed mango fruit (seems now to be used with mangos only) (cf. gagwen, gêméc, ñalêwê, ñamase, ñamô).

gandêñ s. mo ñagandêñ = mo ñalakac the suckers of modêbu (cf. gadêñ génu landslide).

gandoñ s. 1. tongs, pair of tongs (made from bamboo), tweezers, forceps. cf. -gadoñ: -gandoñ (IV) take s.th. with tongs; -pöñ (I) gandoñ bend a bamboo tweezers; gandoñ-gandoñ s. earwig (so called because of its tong-like appendage; gandoñgêdô the ends of the crossbeams (lêlôm) cramped between two parallel poles.

2. bracket, parenthesis. gandoñ kékapinôn (tongs clamp) it is in brackets/in parentheses; aê kato ñalô éwa sàga késep gandoñ ñalêlôm I wrote explanations in brackets; ñalô tañ gandoñ kékapinôn nañ taëm ëm ëlic agcom consider the words that I put in brackets!

ganic wanganic comp. liana, vine with thorns: rose, rose-bush (cf. ñanganoc hibiscus).

-ganic: -ganic (IV) v.a. peel (with knife or joc), break off, pinch off. tanganic bôckôkôc, katim, képi, mo, papaja, wa we peel sweet potatoes, cucumbers, yam, taro, pawpaw, mango; taganic ñâlañ, mo ñâlañ we broke off banana leaves/taro leaves; kêganic mo jakësa = kêganic mo ma genô késep bu jakêsa she peeled the taro and put them onto the fire (in a pot) (cf. -golec (IV), -lêc (V), -ti (I)).

ganiq adj. turning yellow, getting ripe. m ñéjâm ganiq = m gebe ëtu jof = gebe ëtu lewë the banana is turning yellow/is getting ripe; m ñganiq kësa the bananas are turning golden, the bananas are ripe; gamëñ gëjam ganiq-ganiq amboac kom ënac (place/weather makes yellowish like rain may hit) it looks like rainy weather, it may be going to rain.

ganiq: -ganiq (IV) v.a. scoop out, take off, take out, take away, remove a large amount of s.th. eñ kësu bâmôc e kêganiq ñamakeñ su gëjâña (he lifted fry until took out of it half finished it went) he helped himself freely so that half of the fry was gone in no time.

ganç s. a type of palm similar to jawen.
gañàc a. black sand of the beaches. gañàc gèdib the sand falls off the bank into the sea; gañàc gèòc bau sa (sand lifts shore up/high) the sand builds up on the shore; gañàc màjàn black sea sand; gañàc mèçgauc white sea sand; gañàc pâlè pure sand (no stones etc.); nom gañàc white sandy earth; gañàc kèlèsòb tau (sand forms into balls itself) sand builds up on the shore; gaQae ma já Q black sea sand; gaQae mëëgaue white sea sand; gaQae pale purple sand (no stones etc.); no m ga Q mëëitëe sandy earth; gaQae ke lèsob tau (sand forms into balls itself) sand and gravel baked into a solid mass (like some rocks close to the beach near Òlògèdò);

-gaw (IV) gañàc dig a hole into the sand (cf. ambè, keko, këkop, teko).

ganàa interj. cry to frighten/startle s.o.

ganàng interj. cf. guguc hide-and-seek, the seeker represents a spirit that is looking for men, he whispers "ganàng-ganàng" until he finds s.o.; also search-call for children when looking for lanip (nuts) in the forest:

-ge (I) ganàng e, ganàng e, as soon as they find a lanip (tree) they shout,"ganàng, nòc teñ onec gènògò" "ganàng, here lies one for me"; ñagàngàgàng a. the pleasant odour of roasting meat/fish/fat etc.

ganàsàc a game. -peñ (I) ganàsàc stick a branch (twig) into the water and let it find by diving for it (cf. gasòc, -siñ (I) gasòc hide a gasòc-twig).

gàc s. the larva of the stag beetle, edible. gàc gewèn the stag beetle larva eats sugar cane etc., s.th. is riddled with grubs/worms; gàc gewèn ka the wood is riddled with worms (cf. ñà-gàboac, ñàkàñ, ñà-kèpòlac, këpuluc, nàtæ); gàc kèlèsa tau (the grub rubs itself) the grub (woodfretter) wriggles/crawls (cf. gelec-gelec teeming); gàc ñagélëngwam the chrysalis of the stag (and other) beetles, cf. gélëngwam; gàc ñagélëngwam kèsà gebe étu kàñ the grub has turned into a chrysalis to become a beetle;

-gà: -ña (II) gàoc (split larva) hunt for stag beetle larva; -guna: -guna (II) gàoc (spear larva) split a rotten sago palm trunk with a planting stick (sakwen) to get the grubs; gèguna gàoc tau = gèguna labi ñaśin kèkòc he hunts for grubs = he splits the sago trunk (in search for grubs).

gao s. a cover of leaves on a pot (cf. baè). ku ñagaom the cover/lid of a pot; -bàlin (IV) gao put a cover/lid on a pot; -kàc (I) gao su take the lid off a pot (cf. ñà-baob, -baob: -mbaob (IV), gadè).

-gaom: -ñaom (IV) = -àbàlin (IV) gaom put a cover (lid/leaves) on a pot (ku), cf. gaom; also: -è (II) gaom.

gàô = ñagaô adj. light, not heavy, easy. lèmà gàô he has deft fingers; gàôgaôgen adv. easily, adroit, skilled, deftly; gàôgaôgen tawàc let's go, start quickly, light-heeled; -gòm: -gòm: (II) gàôgaôgen do s.th. deftly; gàôgen pt. at once, quickly, now; gàôgen ñàna go quickly! gàloc ñàna ma gàôgen ñòmu ñòmèn go now and return quickly!

k-ètu gàô s.th. is getting light; -gòm: -gòm: (II) ëtu gàô acquire the necessary skill in doing s.th. (cf. lìlo, ñàpon-ponò).

gasaQ = gasaQ sawa the space between spread out legs. -ka (I), -lám (III), -ña (III), -toc (I) gasaQ, -salap (IV) spread out one's legs; gèlèm gasaQ he spreads out his legs; òtoc (àmkaíñ) gasaQ ñàmbègèn = ñàna nèm gasaQ ñàmbèc sèçèñ don't spread your legs so wide apart!

gàsan adj. deserted, abandoned, depopulated. gàsan bob (deserted grey) completely abandoned, lonely place; asà ìmòa nèm gàsan bob who would want to live at your lonely place? gamèn gàsan a depopulated place; gamèn kètù gàsan (place became deserted) the place has become
deserted/uninhabited, i.e. the people have moved to another place (cf. tuc, gamén kētu tuc the village is deserted/empty, because the people are temporarily away in their gardens); malac gasāŋ an abandoned village.

gase a. support, prop, e.g. two sticks crossed to make a prop (for bananas, houses or when erecting a heavy post). (cf. kan, seγen.) -sō: -nsō (II) gase bind two sticks together to make a prop; -jāc: -nac (III) gase pull off a prop (props) (cf. ka képac, nākakēpac).

gasē adj./adv. left. gasēŋa on the left side, to the left (opp.: anōŋa on the right side); lēma gasēŋa his left hand; gasē e left turn! -jām: -nam (III) gasē be left handed; en gējēm gasē he works with the left hand, he is a left-hander; anōŋa and gasēŋa are not used as widely, nor in the same sense, as they are used by Europeans. For Jabēm-speakers far more important is the distinction between up or down-stream, land- or seaward; for information on directions see aŋaŋa, ηaŋaŋa(gen), bu aŋaŋa (towards the mouths of rivers, down-stream), gēmu gēcōŋa, keso gēcōŋa, écōŋa (towards the coast, seawards); bumōkēŋa (towards the upper course, source, of a river, upstream); gēmu kēsōŋa, sōŋa (inland); tasa tamēŋa, tasa tana (we come/go to the coast); tasō tamēŋa, tasō tana (we come/go inland); gēmu kēpēŋa (up the coast, i.e. from Jabēm to Lae); gēmu kēsēpēŋa (down the coast, i.e. from Lae to Jabēm). (Up south and down north is contrary to what we say, but is quite correct according to the actual current of the sea in the Huon Gulf flowing from Lae towards Jabēm, hence "down". Most of these expressions are therefore of local meaning only.)

gasi cf. ɲagasi a. soot, char, cinders. ja, lampe ɲagasi soot from a fire/a lamp; taekō mo ɲagasi we scrape the soot off a roasted tāro; poačgasi (poaċ = mōkēnlaŋ hair, gasi = tufts) small tufts of hair when hair is cut; gasi-gasi adj. sooty, singed (hairs); gēdōtēkwa gasi-gasi (mouth/snout sooty) black snout (of dogs), black mouths of people (after meals) (cf. ɲagasi, ɲa-matagasi).

gasic a. the act of sexual intercourse (unused, obs.). -jām: -nam (III) gasic v.n. copulate, have sexual intercourse (cf. gosoc, gwasic, -lc: -lc (III)).

-gasic: -ŋasic (IV) v.impers. kêgasic s.th. breaks because of overstraining; o gē ka e kêgasic tulu (vine pulled tree until it broke in two) a falling tree breaks another one by the vines connecting both; gējac (we) e kêgasic tulu he danced until his long feather head-dress (mōcwao) broke; ka kêgasic nip tulu the tree broke the coconut palm (cf. -gasuŋ: -ŋansuŋ (IV) bend s.th. until it breaks).

-gasim: -ŋasim (IV) v.a. 1. bite off, cut off, tear off a rather large piece of s.th., take a big bite of s.th. -gasim i (mo, papaja) bite off a piece of fish (tāro, pāvpa'āv); -gasim katapa cut off a piece of a board; -gasim wāŋ ɲalaŋō (cut off canoe of it face) cut off a piece of the prow (front end) of a canoe; gwec kêgasim (the sea tears off) the sea breaks/roars. 2. drum in syncopation, e.g. . . . . or . . . .

-gasoc b. a tree (small, white flowers, sap gained from its pounded leaves is used to stun the cuttlefish and thus force them to leave their caves). gasoc kwalam a tree on coral rocks at the shore (the sap of its leaves singed over a fire is/was dropped onto old sores); -siŋ (I) gasoc (hide a gasoc
branch) dive and stick a gasōc twig into the sand for the other children to find by diving for it while swimming in the sea. It is the finder’s turn to hide the twig again (cf. gaŋsōc, -peŋ (I) gaŋsōc).

gasu- used in compounds.
gasulabu his armpit (gasuc-), gasöm- / gasum- , gasu- , gasuŋ , gasöm- / gasum- , gasuŋ labu my, your etc. armpit(s); gasulabu kêgwanda tau (his armpit presses/sticks to itself) he perspires in the armpits (because his arms are pressed against the body), cf. -gwanda; gasulata comp. a sore/abscess in the armpit; gasulata kēlēti en an abscess develops in his armpit.

gasu-gasu s. whale. gasu-gasu gāsaŋ (whale of it gill) the upper jaw of a whale; gasu-gasu gēju gwēc (whale blows saltwater) the whale blows/ spouts.

gasuc s. bamboo, reed; also various pipe-like objects, e.g. telescope, tins etc. (bōc gasuc a tin of meat, gasuc a tin of fish). gasuc dāuŋga (pipe tobacco for) a tobacco pipe, pipe for smoking cigars; gasuc ēc a length/ piece of bamboo (cf. ēc); gasuc ŋakwa the dividing septum in bamboo nodes (ēcboŋ, ŋamatu) (cf. ēc and species of large bamboos, e.g. mēdōb, sēpulaŋ, sōm, sōmpulaŋ, also dabuc, ōpic, siŋ, sōb).

gasuc adv. close/near to s.th. -tu (I) gasuc (become bamboo pipe-like) go near to s.o., get close to, approach; atu gasuc amēŋ come close! tatu gasuc ŋac ten we approach s.o., go near to s.o.; we treat him well; tatu gasuc tauŋ we go near to each other (cf. -dabiŋ: -ndambiŋ (IV), bangen).

gasuc-gasuc s. jaŋ ŋagasuc-gasuc (canoe platform of it pipe-pipe) the section closed off at one end of the canoe platform for holding small articles. gasuc-gasuc adj. pipe-like, narrow, small, deep (of vessels); sācēgō gasuc-gasuc the door is narrow (Matt. 7:13f.).

gasulābu see gasu-.

gasulata see gasu-.

-gasuŋ: -ngansuŋ (-ngasuŋ) (IV) v.a. 1. bend the end of s.th. in, bend, fold up. tangansuŋ ēŋkaiŋ we sit with bent legs/ cross-legged (like a turk); tangansuŋ gēsuntēkwa we draw in/ pull in our neck, raise our shoulders, pull in our head; tangansuŋ lemeŋ (we bend our hands) we beckon with our hands, i.e. be quiet (when hunting etc.), cf. kajo, puc, -jāc: -nac (III) lemeŋ; -gasuŋ mē fold up a mat; -gasuŋ obo fold clothes; -gasuŋ sabaŋ nagēdō (bend wrapping of it rest) fold an envelope, close it; -gasuŋ sa be steep; lōc kêgasuŋ sa the mountain goes up steeply/vertically, is steep; tangansuŋ taʊŋ (we fold o.s.) we lie bent/curved, lie curled up, we roll up, lie rolled up (cf. -baŋiŋ (IV), -mōē (III)); kêgasuŋ tau = kêgasuŋ ńkaiŋ he sits with bent legs. 2. -gasuŋ... tulu v.a. bend the end of s.th. in until it breaks. -gasuŋ ka tulu bend a stick until it breaks; ibanō kêgasuŋ sōm tulu the weight of the tuna breaks the rod; mu kêgasuŋ ka tulu the wind breaks the tree (a branch).

gauc s. 1. a U-shaped bamboo used for pulling hot stones etc. from a fire (cf. -pac (I) poc, polom, -gadō (IV), gandoŋ s.). 2. a coconut shell fastened to one end of a long bamboo (for the same purpose). gauc pōcŋa a hook for pulling stones from a fire (cf. lēnggēc, sēkiŋ).

-gauc: -ngauc (IV) v.a. hook s.th. down, draw s.th. close to o.s. with a hook, pull s.th. towards o.s. with hook. -gauc bala, lanip, uc hook down betel-nut pepper/nuts/breadfruits; -gauc biŋ (hook talk) meddle with s.th. that is not one’s business; -gauc kaopo hook down
leaves of the kaopo tree (used for wrapping cigars); -gauc lanip hook down nuts; -gauc sêmôc (hook down orchid-vine) plait a sêmôc vine round a horseshoe-shaped string; en këgauc sêmôc géc dambépalé he plaitis such a string round his waist; ṇatekwa këgauc aë I am caught on a thorn.

gauu cf. gain-gauu, gauu-gauu(gen) adv. watery, s.th. solid mixed, dissolved in a liquid (e.g. soil turned into mud after rain). lèsap gaun-gaun gen thîn, watery mud; the ground is reduced to thin mud; intëna lèsap gaun-gaun gen the road has become a single mess; bu... kémâlôm nom e gaun-gaun gen ma padi képi n'ajam the water soaks/softens the soil and makes it soggy so that the rice (padi) grows well; séjaliñ bôcñëg mo gaun-gaun gen the pig's tarî=food is reduced (stirred) to a thin mush.

gebe 2conj. of verbal origin, e.g. 3ag.R of -be: -mbe (II) with various functions.

1. gebe = particle introducing direct speech (:). Male késum gebe Gwade ly, seben ômônô Male said (: )"My (dear) cousin/ friend, come here quickly!" (Notice a capital letter is used after gebe introducing direct speech); Tec kapîtajisèga mënôkëtu këna Paulu gebe ôsôm èndên aë acgom, aöm nac Romôa binganô me masi. Ma Paulu gëlôc gebe Aec, binganô. So the tribune came and said to him, "Tell me, are you a Roman citizen?" And Paul said, "Yes." (Acts 22:27).

2. gebe particle introducing indirect speech. tamoc késum gebe èsìŋ ibano ètiam my father said he will catch tuna again; en késum gëdên en gebe èna he told him to go/to leave.

3. gebe = 'that' used like a conj. in connection with verbs of communication (but not of sensorial perception). -jae:

gebe 2conj. of verbal origin, e.g. 3ag.R of -be: -mbe (II) with various functions.

1. gebe = particle introducing direct speech (:). Male késum gebe Gwade ly, seben ômônô Male said (: )"My (dear) cousin/ friend, come here quickly!" (Notice a capital letter is used after gebe introducing direct speech); Tec kapîtajisèga mënôkëtu këna Paulu gebe ôsôm èndên aë acgom, aöm nac Romôa binganô me masi. Ma Paulu gëlôc gebe Aec, binganô. So the tribune came and said to him, "Tell me, are you a Roman citizen?" And Paul said, "Yes." (Acts 22:27).

2. gebe particle introducing indirect speech. tamoc késum gebe èsìŋ ibano ètiam my father said he will catch tuna again; en késum gëdên en gebe èna he told him to go/to leave.

3. gebe = 'that' used like a conj. in connection with verbs of communication (but not of sensorial perception). -jae:
kauc gebe aê gamac he thought (wrongly) that I am/was sick.

4. gebe = in order to, to, so as, so that (when followed by Im. it introduces a final phrase. awê tonan gêmêñ gebe êtê bu the woman came in order to fill in/get/scoop water; ên gêja Læ gebe épï wan he went to Læ in order to go on board the ship; òliic taôm gebe ñatêkwa énguq aôm atom look out that the thorn won't prick you! (lest the thorn prick you!).

5. gebe = because, since (when followed by R it introduces a causal phrase). bòçgabug kësô kôm, gebe tuŋ tulu the pig got into the field/garden, because the fence had broken down; ëë janôm nîp ten, gebe bu gëjô aë ëndu I shall drink a coconut, since I am dying of thirst.

6. gebe after e = to be about to... sësap ka e gebe tulu they chopped at/felled, the tree until it was about to fall.

gec, ñagec, ñagecgeñ 1. adj., adv. a little, a trifle, only a little (quantity). -puc (I) geç (support - ourselves - a little) stand on our toes (to reach s.th.). 2. onom. creaking noise, rattle, groan. geçeg creaking; sapwalô këtu goloñ e gê geç - gê geç the binding on the outrigger has become loose so that it creaks all the time; geç gêja - geç gêmêñ (creak it goes, creak it comes) constant creaking caused by the cane-swing (kollälê), creaking of the outrigger binding when heavy waves bound against it (cf. gigec, kikéc).

gedec, gedec-gedec adv. openly; gêc gedecgeñ (it lies open only) s.th. still lying there openly/not finished yet, an unfinished job (fence, wall etc.), unfulfilled, not accomplished; biqêm langwa ñagêdô gêc gedecgeñ some of the promises of old are still unfulfilled/wait fulfilment; Apômtaunë biq têm ñamuñaga gêc gedecgeñ the prophecies of the Lord on the Last Times have yet to be fulfilled; ën gêc kësô gedec = ën kësô gedec he lies on his back (cf. -dec: -ndec (II)).

gedëñ see -den (II), -dëgen (IV), kedëgen he walks cautiously/quietly.

gedëñ tôngen R (enden tôngen Im.) adv. always, continuously, constantly, ceaselessly, forever (cf. tengan, tôngen).

gedon adj. s.th. stands crooked/ at a slope, slant, sloping; adv. slopewise. ka gedon the tree stands sloped, i.e. when it grows from the side of a steep river bank/on a cliff; a tree standing crooked on a steep bank or cliff.

gëgëb ? moac gëgëb s. (snake gegeb) blind worms, millipede.

gëgëb s. 1. a tree similar to breadfruit tree (úc), fruits edible. 2. a clapper (rattle) made of gëgëb fruits, a decoration for saguo. gëgëb këtan the gëgëb ornaments clatter/rattle (to warn people, see saguo); ñalëñuc gëgëb këtan his gëgëb tail rattles (said of Sêlam ñangwa, a spirit).

gëgon, ñagegôn adj. dried, dry, smoked. bóc gëgon smoked pork/meat; i gëgon smoked/dried fish; ibano ñagegôn dried tuna/meat; kalauñ këtu gëgon = ñamasê kësa the tree leaves got dry; kalauñ ñagegôn dry tree leaves; deden mojan e këtu gëgon they put the meat of a tree kangaroo on the shelf above the fireplace to smoke it (cf. ñen).
profession) the shepherd, herdsman, watch, caretaker, overseer, foreman; deacon, elder (of Christian congregations, cf. ɲace'gejob).

drum on s.th. with fingers, in semiquavers. -gelec katapa beat on a board with fingers; -gelec màsàc beat the floor with fingers; -gelec ɲopàwà drum on betelnut flask with the spatula; -gelec 00 drum (on drum, the technical term for drumming), beat a drum with relaxed fingers; -gelec wàpàpàpà beat a kerosene (metal) drum (cf. -bélèc: -mbélèc (IV) beat with stiff fingers).

gelèlèc onom. the sound of rain on a roof. kom géjác gelelele mègèjá (rain beats raging it comes it goes) there are thick squalls, it is squally (cf. pelep-pelep).

gelèn (cf. -lèn, elèn Im.) adv. this morning, at dawn, after daybreak; see gamèn gelelèn daybreak. gamèn gelelèn angen = bèbèc angen at dawn; k-ètòm bèc to g-elen (R/Im.) (it corresponds to sleep/night and morning) day and night; gébèc to gelelèn (it is night and it is day) day and night, continuously, incessantly; gelelèn bèbèc early in the morning (cf. elèn); gelelègac (morning finished: the day has broken) interj. of anger: day after day! it happens daily! always the same! the deuce! dear me! good gracious! gelelègac, oc èsòm aèac elèmè the deuce, he will scold us continuously again...; gelelègac mata see gelelènà.

gelènà (=-nà here deep toned, secondary accent) early morning, R, daybreak, the morning, light, morning-light. amboac gelelènà see ɲalèlhòm amboac gelelènà (inside like daybreak) gaping emptiness; talu ɲalèlhòm amboac gelelènà the bag is quite empty; gelelènà àŋ tagen early morning, just before dawn, very early in the morning; gelelènà képò gamèn (morning light brightens place) it is getting bright, the day is dawning; gelelènà lasè (morning bursts forth) the time shortly before daybreak, just before dawn; completely empty; talic kanom tau kétòm gelelènà lasè we saw the cash-box completely empty; gelelènà mata = gelelènà mata = gelelènà mata (day point=tip) daybreak, dawn, it is dawning; gedèng gelelènà mata at dawn; gelelèn ten...
once, one day, one (fine) morning, on another day/morning; indsayay the next day or morning, cf. eleyiga (same in Im.) (cf. béc, ocaló).
gelo, gelo-gelo adj. cracked. nom gelo-gelo (= géc kékóc) the ground is cracked (cf. -lò: -lo (III)).

-gen suf. (a) diminutive, restrictive: aécagen tec améng we only have arrived, it's only us; apómataugen gemén the master only has arrived; sékén i ñajamgen gédéng aëac they gave us only good fish; óngógen remain sitting! sen mopen they ate taro only; (b) signifying duration and exclusiveness: anam kómgen (do work only) work diligently, stick to your work! mind your job! (c) turning adj. into adv.: óngóm kóm ñajamgen = óngómg ñajamgen do it well, work well! (d) signifying repetition: -tóm (I) bécgen day after day, daily; kétóm béc to gelen(gen) day and night; (e) indicating the opposite: bénógen am, mu késélengen there is no calm, the wind is still blowing; (f) indicating closeness: -jáe: -náe (I II)... gen go along close beside s.th.; béc géjac tengen the pig goes along close beside the fence.

geloò see -lò: -lo (III), -ó.

gemob see ñamöké gemob.

gen 3ag. R of -nô: -no (III) cook. geno-genó (he/it cooks-cooks) rejoicing; imbela genógeno (his tongue cooks-cooks) he rejoices, shouts for joy (cf. tétac ñajam, -tu (I) sámuc).

genob 3ag. of -nôb (II) bent downwards, s.th. has a dent/ is curled. bóc ñajabo genob the pig's tusk is bent; bulimakao ñajabo genob the cow's horn is bent, e.g. downwards, is curled; lususugenob his nose is bent, e.g. he has a hooked, an aquiline nose; wapap genob the tin/the sheet iron has a dent, cf. gëu tau, këwë.

gen 1 3ag. R of -ën (II) move s.th. slowly.
carry a lamp (drum, bucket) by its handle; -gen nip ṣabu carry/hold a coconut for drinking by its stem (while climbing down the palm); -gen ... sa lift up s.th. with one's hands; -gen lac sa lift up, hoist, pull up the sail; -gen ta sa lift a pole for carrying loads (lift to put it onto our shoulders); -gen taug sa (lift ourselves up) hang o.s. up by our hands; dangen taug sa dangōn lōm labu we lift/push ourselves up standing on our toes with back to the house to sit down on the edge of the bottom section of a man's house (tōm); -gen sālōm (lift up sago roof, i.e. sago leaves bent round a lath (ēŋ) and sewn onto it, making layers of ca. 2 m long) take/carry such a layer of sago roofing by the lath; -gen ... su (lift... away, with hands) lift s.th. with one's hands and plant it down somewhere; dangen ālō su ṣe we heave a load off s.o.'s back or head (cf. ālō); -gen ka su (lift a load of wood away) take fire wood carried in a sling with handle over the forehead down; -gen taugen walk hoppingly, skip, leap (for joy); -gen till carry small fish strung on a vine through the gills, carry a string of fish; -gen ūc lift a pig-net (from the pole on which it hangs); -gen... tōn (carry/hold s.th. fast); -gen bu tōn (carry water fast) assist/help s.o. with his work etc.; en gene bu tōn bīn Jabeŋa he assisted with the Jabem language (cf. -ōc bu kōm); gegen tōneg - pangen continuously, endlessly; gēgōm gegen tōneg he does s.th. continuously, expl.: embe talic kompeŋ ma lau tāsām sēwē sēpī sammacal, ma lau ngādō tētu kēnac gebe Alich lau sēwē mēngējīac pēgīac me masi, ma ngādō sēsōm gebe El, sēwē gegen tōneg sēmoa.

If there is a district's conference (sam) and many people (guests) still arriving at the place of the organisers, some of them may ask, "Have you seen an end of the oncoming guests already?" Only to get the answer, "Don't know, they are still arriving continuously" (marching in endlessly long lines) (cf. -wē (III) pangen, tōneg (gedēn/endēn tōneg), -wē sam).

(-gen) -gen (V) v.a. breed/keep/bring up/feed/fatten animals. tāneg bōc we feed/fatten pigs; tāneg gaingwaŋ we keep ducks; tāneg kēm, talec we keep a dog/chickens; en kegen (more correct:) en kegen nēn bōc to kēm she feeds their pigs and dogs.

genēn adj. = gēc e kētu sec (s.th. lies until it got bad) rotten, tainted (of foods). bōc genēn tainted meat; mo geneh tāned taro, a cooked taro that has become bad (cf. ṣamaom, ṣamanīŋ).

genēnmökē oomp. (rotten head = origin) the cause of rotten-ness, i.e. germs that cause things to decompose/get rotten/putrid, bacteria, bacilli. kamoc kētu sec ṣam kēsēp genēnmökē (sore gets bad cause goes down germs) the infection of sores/wounds is caused by germs; genēnmökē gējam genēmbu to nājelob auc germs abound in dirt and in dust.

genēn s. theft, thievery; adj. thievish, treacherous, dastardly, assassin-like. genēngtēna (thief mother) arrant thief; ṣacgenēn (man theft) thief; sin genēn guerilla war; -jāc: -nac (III) lau genēn (beat people thievishly) slay people secretly = like assassins do, kill s.o. treacherously (genēn = kelecgēn secretly); -jāc: -nac sin genēn make guerilla war; -jām: -nam (III) genēn (make theft) steal = -kōc (I) genēn (take theft) steal (cf. -jango (IV) steal by force, rob).

genom s. tree (bark used for twisting rough ropes, lepoa, lepoa ūcna ropes for pig-nets). ūc genom pig-net made from genom bark strings; -kac (I) ṣaōlic tear off/remove the
bark/the bast from a tree; -si
(I) ȵàòlíc remove the bark
with a sharp tool.

geo, ȵageo (ȵa-keso) s. error,
fault, mistake, wrong;
adj./adv. false, faulty, wrong.
ailles nàc (to) geo I am a faulty
man; àômèmes geo it is your
fault; gagbom geo I am wrong, I
made a mistake, I did s.th.
wrong; -ngòn (II) geo (sit
wrong) be in trouble/in want
of s.th.; -sôm (I) geo say
s.th. wrong; taèc gèjam geo
(I thought wrong) I was mis-
taken; geo-geo false, wrong,
cf. -ô = -jô (II); geo gèjac
né akwèn right away did she
killed her husband (cf. keso
gègùn en); -sàu: -nsàu (V)
geo-geo do not talk plainly/
straight, dodge; en kësàu geo-
geo he doesn't speak plainly/
uses excuses/avoids to mention
what he is up to until finally
makes it clear.

géo 3sg. of v. impers. s.th.
affects/annoys/irritates s.o.
jadaqo geo aè the smoke of a
fire irritates me (my throat),
disturbs me; àwà-u geo aè his
bad breath annoys me; katu
geo (his soul is annoyed) he
is quite intoxicated by a
thought, he is ecstatic/in an
ecstatic fit; katu geo gèjâajà
he is terrified; -lic: -lic
(III) geo be unable to look at
s.th./to see s.th., be terri-
fied/desperate; méngéo-méngéo
from all sides; kësala en
mëngéo-mënggeo gèmoa e ȵàpep
= jakësà onènà, mëngkësa onènà
she viewed her long and care-
fully from all sides.

gogala see gala. ȵålélòm geo
gala s.o. is averse/disin-
clined/unwilling.

gesèn s. gesèn taè langwa =
kwalam langwa master-crafts-
man, master of a trade (cf.

gèwèc 3sg. R of -wèc: -wèc
(III), he bows his head to go
under s.th.; adj. (head) bowed
down. ȵàc gewèc (man bowed) =
ngègewèc comp. s.o. going
about with his head bowed down
to avoid seeing guests sitting
under the men's house, because
he refuses to show hospitality
to them, hence: inhospitable
man, s.o. refusing to entertain
guests, miser; ñàcgegewètènè an
utterly inhospitable/unfriendly
man; tètac-gewecboà (his belly
bowed down extremely) a niggard,
sò that likes to eat his meals
alone/himself; -gòm: -ngòm
gewec = -jàm: -nam (III) gewec
be avaricious/niggardly/inhos-
pitable; ònìj nèm gèj mà ọlìc
lau su tec sèsòm gebe ìngòm
gewec atom if you eat s.th. all
alone overlooking the people,
then they will say, "Don't be
inhospitable!"

gè- subj. pref. for 3sg. R of one
syllable low tone verb stems in
the 2nd and 3rd conjugations.
èmes gègòm he did it; ñèn gèlic
he saw it, he knows.

gè 3sg. R of -è (II) s.th. ad-
heres to/is connected with
s.th. gègè (he pulls he pulls)
= ñèn gè tạu su (he pulls him-
self away) he retires into him-
self/becomes self-absorbed, he
withdraws, he retires from so-
ciety, cf. ngàcègèirthker, bad
worker, adulterer, seducer,
fornicator (see mockàìj); ñàc
gègèboà gè tạu su ńapàn this
shirker always withdraws from
work; laù gègètènè ñèsàu ìàc
those shirkers deceived us, cf.
-è (II); gè... aùc (s.th. covers
over and over) it becomes over-
cast, it covers/envelopes;
jadaqo gè gamèn aùc smoke covers
the land; jawàlec gè gamèn aùc
haze covers a whole area, it is
very hazy (during NW. monsoon
season); ômbìì gè ìàc aùc fog
covers us, we are fog-bound, cf.
aùc, -è (II); gè lèmà (he pulls
his hand) he lifts his arm/his
hand to throw s.th./hit s.o.;
èmes gè lèmà gebe elo kàm he lifts
his arm to throw a spear; gè
lèmà gebe ènàc ñàpalè he lifts
his hand to punish the child;
àlàuwn gè lèmà (leaf lifts,
pulls hand) the leaves 'lift
their hands like s.o. throwing
a spear' - said of the leaves
of mo gadòwà tarò which spread
close to the ground; gè lènsèn
(3sg. only) = gèwi sìñ atom
incessantly; ŋapalè taqèlèp gè lènsèm the child cries incessantly, he is a bawler; kwalam kètaŋ gè lènsèm the cockatoos cry continuously; gè matakwì (= mata ɔkwì) s.o. or s.th. distorted his eyes, i.e. he is mad after s.th. (for similar expressions see -é (II), mata¹).

gèb s. a loop made of vine, cloth or rope put around the feet to assist in climbing. gèb nipà such a loop for climbing coconut palms; -jàc: -nàc (III) gèb put on such a loop; sèjàc gèb jamoa sèpi jašèngòn they climbed up the (canoe) mast with such a loop and stayed there.

gébac 3ag. R of -bac: -mbac (II). 1. he had an accident/ a mishap on the sea, i.e. his boat capsized/overturned. gèbac kèsèp gwèc his boat capsized. 2. beaten, exhausted, overpowered, overwhelmed, conquered, lost. -tu (I) gèbac be conquered/ exhausted/vanquished; aèac tatu lau gèbac we were beaten, awaited a punishment; en kètu ñac gèbac he is lost (cf. -bac (II)). 3. finished, i.e. of things: there is nothing left, all gone, all spent, at an end, exhausted (but: képa finished of fluids/liquids). aèac dabàccàc, oc tàlic malàc atom we are lost, we won’t see our village again/won’t return to our homes anymore; en gèbac tautu (he brought mishap on himself finished) he has been caught/has been seized/taken in the very act (of stealing, for instance)/has been trapped by his own fault; ñac gèbac (man at an end) the dead one, deceased, a dead man, a doomed man; tèkwàgbecàc (his bones finished) his strength/vigour is spent, he is exhausted/tired (cf. ŋà-kàm); tekoc gèbac I am tired (cf. -bac: -mbac (II)).

gèbacné adv. (it has capsized there) finished (of things, of liquids see -pa (I), képa); s.th. is finished/at an end/ gone/done/spent, a work has been accomplished/has been brought to an end. gèbacnégac finished! stop! (= kétômágac); èmbàcàc (I) it will be finished, cf. -bac (II); lauo seno gèn gèbacné the women finished cooking the food/the meal; ñac tau èsòm bi nëmbàcàc he shall finish his speech (cf. kétôm, mata³).

gèbèc (bèc sleep) it is growing dark, night is coming on, it is night, last night. gèdèng gèbèc last night, during the past night (cf. gamèng bèc); gèbécaúc è the night; gèbècauc amboac ŋàwè-ŋàwè gèc (it is night like light-light lies) evening twilight, dusk, at dusk; Gèbécauc Dabùŋ s. (night holy) Christmas; gèbècauc gèjà lu (night goes two) the night is divided in two, midnight, it is midnight (cf. omì); gèbécauc sìńgeŋ dusk; gèbèc balìn (night long) during the course of the night; gèbèc gèjam aè auc (night encompasses me) night encloses me/overtakes me; gèbèc(auc) gèsùŋ aè sa tec gamèŋ (night pushes me up so I come) I came under the cover of darkness, I did s.th. under cover of the night; gèbèc gèsùŋ aèacnèŋ ñacjò sa mèŋsèjac aèac our enemies attacked us under cover of the night; gèbèc aè auc (ellìp. it was night I came) the night overtook me, I was shrouded in darkness; kasèlèŋ e mèŋkasà intèna ñàdàmbè teŋ ma gèbèc aè auc the darkness/night overtook me when I was still on my way; gèbèc to gèlèŋ (night and morning) day and night; togèbèçèŋ in darkness, during the night.

gèbi s. the lower part. àgèbi comp. (his foot lower part) his heel; ñagèbi of s.th. the lower part; mo ñagèbi the bottom part of a taro; nìp ñagèbi the lower, pointed part of a coconut, the bottom of the nut.

gèbòc 3ag. R of -bòc: -mbòc (II) it is across, he is awkward/dull/silly/stupid/inert/clumsy/ with butterfingers/heavy, cf. èmbòc. ka gèbòc cross-bar, cross-piece; ñac gèbòc,
gèbóm, ṅagèbóm s.  1. s.th. very old/ancient, a rarity, curiosity, s.th. handed down from forbears/forefathers, cf. adj.  2. clan or family insignia carved on canoes, boards and posts of houses, bowls etc. (cf. dabolétam). eŋ gègóm gèjò gèbóm langwa (he did exchanged family insignia old) he made himself new family insignia replacing the old ones; gèbóm gwalëkìnj, ènè gèbóm gwalëkìnj (his family insignia many) he has the right to use various carvings on boats etc.; he has many things owned by his family only; gèbóm langwa old family insignia on canoes, wooden figures of ancestors (gwam), bowls (suc), the right to use certain names for canoes (waŋ qàe); Sìasìniŋ 1og gèbóm langwa tonec (see 10ŋ); lau gèbóm teŋ people of the same clan insignia; people of another family insignia; laum teŋ laum teŋ nèŋ qatalò atoms. Lau gèbóm teŋ sènàm lau gèbóm teŋa nèŋ gèlôn to gèbóm atom. Embe sèngóm, oc ètu bìŋ kìsaŋa. One clan would not use the ornamental drawings, figures etc. of another one. People of one type of insignia won't use the decorations (designs) and traditional insignia of s.o. else. If they did, it would result in enmity between the two clans. (Each clan will stick to its insignia as inherited from the ancestors.) 3. image, likeness, picture, skill, manual skills, skilled in an art, e.g. carving, painting (cf. métè). ñapatè gègóm tamanè gèbóm (the child makes his father his likeness) the child does things exactly like his father, e.g. learned to catch fish, hunt pigs, carve bowls etc. just like he does/did; ñapatè gèjam tamanè gèbóm sa (child makes father's image up) the child is the image/the exact likeness, of his father. 4. a dance from Sìasi. -jàc: -nac (III) gèbóm dance this dance. 5. difficult, complicated. ñalëlòm gèbóm sa s.th. is difficult (cf. ñalëlòm, gèc ña-łèlòm, ñalëlòm kësa); gèbómırlèlomp (new) (his) character; gèbóm ñagèlòn family or clan insignia used as adornment; lau samob sèjàm nèŋ gèbóm ñagèlòn gëdëñ-gëdëngen all the people wore their various family (clan) insignia.

gèbóm, ṅagèbóm adj.  1. very old.  tuŋ gèbóm a very old fence.  2. damp, moist.  kà, óbo, ñagèbóm wet wood/cloth; oì, ñoc obo këtu gèbóm (= ñagèbóm kësa) oh, my loincloth got wet.

gèbóm 3sg. R of -bòm: -mbòm (II) run away, gone wild, deserted, escaped. bòc gèbóm a pig has run away and gone wild, a runaway pig (living in the bush).

gèbu 3sg. R of -bu: -mbu (II) blame, he blames/rebukes s.o. gèbutènà comp. (blame-mother) critic, faultfinder, grumbler; àom ñac gèbutènà se (you man critic bad=extremely) you are an old nag.

gèbuncęngèn adv. inland, inlandwards (cf. -sòŋa, gèmu kësòŋa).

gèbùŋ sa = gèlòm sa he collects/gathers s.th. with his hands, tucks s.th. up. mo gàlùn gàbùŋ sa (gèlòm sa) (taro of it leaves gather up) the taro leaves stand erect (opp.: are bent down, lie almost on the ground, cf. gè leìma, ñàdeŋ).

gèc¹ s. stick used for stirring, stirringladle, pot-ladle. gèc labìŋa ladle for stirring sago; òkóc gèc ma òjaliŋ labi take the ladle and stir the sago (purée).

gèc² adv. towards the river mouth. bu gèc the water/river
is in flood, flows with a rather strong current (cf. bu gěc, ȅc the mouth of a river); gěcgeŋ, gěc-gěcgeŋ (.= gěgěcgeŋ) adj. incessantly, cf. gěgěcgeŋ.

gěc' 3sg. R of -ȅc: -ȅc (III) he goes away. gěc su gěja he went away; taćć, taćć su, taćć tana we go away.

gěc" 3sg. R of -ȅc: -nȅc (III) it lies, it is on hand. gěc gěbôcgeŋ it lies across; tec gěc here it lies=is; gěc maniŋ ŋajam (it lies dew beautiful) a clear, starry night (opp.: a rainy night); gěc ná-lělōm (it lies of it inside) (a) it lies in the interior/is in a container; (b) s.th. is hidden/difficult/complicated; gěc sećna (it lies bad-wards) in a critical condition: (a) he (i.e. a sick person) is badly off/is in a bad way; en gémac gěc ŋajam atom, gěc sećna = ēné gémac gěc sećna the patient is in a critical condition/is critically sick; (b) in big dimensions/proportions; sęgōm mōsāiŋ gěc (kētu) sećna they prepared a feast at great expense, cf. sećna; sęgōm ě aōmām (kōm) gěc (they worked until yours (your work) lies) = sęsōm e aōmām (big) gěc (they talked until yours (your matter) lies) what does that have to do with you? that's not your concern! hands off! don't meddle with that!

gěcgala see gala'4.

gěcgo interj. indeed! naturally! oh, what a fool have I been! gěcgo, ě tać gągōm naturally, I did it myself! gěcgo, aōm taćm kōsōm indeed, you yourself said so! go kēsōm gebe Gěcgo, taćm gōgōm then he said, "Indeed, you yourself are responsible for that." It's your own fault! gěcgo, kęsāu ěaac indeed, he told us lies.

gědampęc adj. egotistic, selfish, refusing to share, keeping back for own use or consumption, wanting everything for o.s. tētac gamiŋ he is avaricious/miserly; aōm gědampęc you are miserly.

gěděn 3sg. R of -děn: -nděn (II), Im. ěneděn go/move in the direction to s.o. or s.th. (its use as a prep. see -děn: -nděn). ěneděn adj. just; nąn ěneděn (man just) he is a just, a righteous man; biŋgěđęn comp. (talk upright) the righteous-ness, justice; gěděmę unjust, unrighteous; jągęđęn = ěja ěnedęn adv. it goes in the direction of, it reaches/reached its goal = gědęnęŋ quite right, it's correct/right; galıc gěđęn I saw it correctly; kōsōm jągęđęn = gěđęnęŋ (you spoke it reached its goal) you said it correctly/rightly; ŏngōm naěndęn (ęndęnęŋ) do it correctly/well! ěnedęn, ěnedęŋ tạŋ adv. when; ěnedęŋ (taŋ) bōmbōm sęmoa Buitaweng nāŋ, tinoc kēkōc aē (when the whites were (stay-ed) at Buitaweng my mother took me) I was born when the whites stayed at Buitaweng; ěnedęŋ (taŋ) nąn gémac me ěn ēc malac lau tētōn tängboa the people wall when a dead person lies in the village; ěnedęŋ... gen (just...); ěnedęŋ ěnōgen he, she just heard it, he happened to hear about it (cf. -dęn: -ndęn4); ěnedęŋ-ɡędęnęŋ R each, all, everyone; ěnedęŋ kētānęŋ she couldn't help but weep (cf. -dęn: -ndęn (II) (Sēboaco p. 226); en kēkēn obo gęđěn ěaac ěnedęŋ-ɡędęnęŋ he gave a cloth to each of us.

gědib 3sg. R of -dib: -ndib (II) fall off, slide. gānac gędib the sand falls off the bank into the river/sea; lęndęn gędib a steep river bank falls in/ slides; nom gędib landslide; sęō gędib the grave sank in.

gędim a. depth, deep spot.

gędim v.impers., adj. deep, it is deep. bu gędim the water is deep; gędim dambē (cf. ńadambē rump/trunk of the body: it is deep steep) it drops straight down (to the bottom of the sea); gędim labu (deep down below) deep place close to the bank/shore (cf. salic); gwęc
nágêdimbob (comp.) the depth of the sea.

gédin Jsg. R of -dîn: -dîn (II) inject, push. gédin
âkâiî she struck her foot/pushed it against s.th. (cyrp-
tic phrase used by women when telling men that a girl has
her first menstruation. The girl then had to go into se-
closure immediately, cf. sagination).

gèddô a. the projecting part
of s.th., projection, face, lips, mouth, snout (gédôc, gédôm, gédô, gédôn, gédôm, gédôn my, your, his etc....). malacgèddô part of a village, a
group of village houses, cf. ngàgedô remnant/rest/endpart of s.th., remains; îcègèddô endpart of
a pig-net; komogèddô end of
wet season; ogègèddô end of dry/hot season; -jô (V) gédô (see -jô6); mèngèdôm épi tagsen put
your faces (mouths) together ...
...; gèddôbau comp. (his face
projection hill) a type of
shark (jakwa), very dangerous,
totem (mu) of the Jabêm; v.n.
his pouts/sulks, he is sulky;
gèdôbeb (a) his face is
threatening/angry/resentful
(cf. ka gèdôbeb, bëb App. 7);
v.n. he is sulky/angry, bears
ill will with s.o.; (b) his
face is still/quiet/retired;
ngàgedôwên (his face projection
bamboo torch) pig's snout,
trunk, 'saw'; 'ïsângac
ngàgedôdawên, the saw of the
sawfish; gèdôdawên sépsèp kèsa
his beard has turned grey;
gèdôgawêm sore on one's lips;
gédôgen, ãëac gédôgen, ma
ësèac gédôgen we are at dag-
gers drawn with each other,
we are angry with each other;
gèdô gèdô he makes an angry
face, cf. -ôc (II); gèdô gèdô
nawâôboa (sec) he makes a ter-
rible face/is in a frightful
rage/roars at s.o.; gèdô-gèdô
= gèdô gèdôtêkwa tông gêdên
ëni'n gên (his projection car-
ries = he locked his mouth up
against eating food) he ab-
stains from eating/from touch-
ing a meal (feast); gèdô-
gêdôcwaga = gèdô-gèdô the or-
ginator/arranger/organiser

do of a feast, distributor of the
food; expl.: (1) ñaë tonec
sésam képi kasêga tañ sêjac
sam mòasînna name for a clan's
men of honour on whom the right
was conferred to distribute the
food to the partakers of a
feast. (Their duties implied
that they themselves abstain
from taking part of the meal,
cf. mòasîn.) (2) Lau nån tëtu
apômtau to kasêga mòasînna
sêjatu mòasîn, mago ësèac sen
gên sëwîn atom, sen ñoppegn.
Kasêga gèdô gèdô gên ënînna.
(Embe ënîn palîn-palingen, go
sésam ñ gebe "awa ge'n"). The
chiefs and headmen of a feast
arranged the feast and organised
it, but did not themselves par-
take in the meals, they chew
betelnuts instead. The head
elder (arranger) abstains from
food during his own feast. (If
he did eat, however, people
would call him "his mouth
eats") (cf. gèdôtêkwa gèdô, see
Appendix 7); gèdô gèdô... ëkwi
(see gèdômata); gèdôgon
(a) sores in mouth/on lips (of
children), ñîvec; (b) muzzle,
cf. go'n, kawango; gèdôgôsi a
fish; gèdôjâe (his face stench)
adj. (his face like smelling
stench of s.th. rotting) he
makes a grim/dark/an expression-
less face; ñac nec gèdôjâe ãëac
this man is angry with us; -jâm:
-jâm (II) gèdôjâe pout, be
angry/peev'd/in a bad mood,
won't talk, scowl; èn gèjâm
gèdôjâe he pouts/âxes/makes a
grim face; tanam gèdôjâjâe we
are angry/in a bad mood/make
grim faces; gèdôkâlec sores in
the corners of the lips (of
children); gèdô képôc (his pro-
jection grows together) his
mouth has become small because
of sores (after healing in the
edges of the lips) (cf. képôc
air, i.e. ñæ gœsûn); gèdô
képôc also said of snail shells
with narrow opening); gèdô
lanaç (his projection sticky)
he has a sticky mouth; gèdôlîc =
gèdô nàëlic (his projection of
it skin) his lips (gèdôc-,
gèdôm-, gèdô-, gèdôn-, gèdôm-
, gèdônlîc my, your, his etc.
lips); gèdôlîc delec-delec
(= gelec-gelec) his lover lip
hangs down; gèdôlîc kepôp (his
lip blisters) (a) he has cracks in his lips, his lips are pout-ed; en ginger wad goedolic kepop
he has eaten so many mangoes that he has cracks in his lips; en kësom bin' e goedolic kepop
su he talked until his lips were sore/cracked; (b) v.n.
his lips protrude, v.a. he pouts the lips, he pouts;
goodolic naalubuja his lower lip; goodolic naanga his upper lip; ketaang geno goedolicgen
t (he cries/weeps wears his lip around his neck, cf. -nông
(III)) he cries so (much) that his lips seem to be hanging around his neck (said mock-
ingly), he distorts his lips; expl.: embe tataang go aëac
goodolic esep émë ng we let our lips hang down when crying;
godamata (projection point, lump, protuberance) his lips protrude, he pouts; he is un-
satisfied, he has an angry look; neck, tongue of land, cape, point, spit; goedamata
(gedô) goôc = goôm mu ôkwi
the cape alters the direction of the wind, expl.: musangu
kësë ëng ma Kwalansam tetap
bëngô ngac sa, tec sësom kêpi
gedô(mata) goôc = goôm mu
ôkwi kësa Tami when the NW.
monsoon blows the people at Kwalansam may have no wind
for a little while, then they say, the cape (tongue of land) turns the wind towards the
Tami Is.; goedamatu (his projection rugged, uneven) he has knotty lips; goedô mòôgî (his
projection twisted) his mouth is crooked/awry, he looks angry; goedô ômac (his projection
laughter) his face is covered with laughter; goedô ômacgen he is friendly; goedô
pënic = âwåsùŋ tolësi = to
galësi (his mouth fat) his mouth is dripping with fat, he has a greasy mouth = goedô
ôpic (his mouth foam, froth), cf. ngôpic kësa âwåsùŋ he foams at the mouth; goedôsacô
a type of gull with verily long beak; goedôtëkwa (his projection bone) his upper jaw;
bill/beak of birds; snout (gëdôdawen), muzzle (gëdôgoog), moc ngëdôtëkwa a bird's beak;
gëdôtëkwa gasi-gasi (his projection sooty) black snout
(of dog), black mouth (of s.o.
eating a roasted taro);
gëdôtëkwa goôc = goôc
gëdôtëkwa tôông gëdëng énëng gëngá, see gëdô goôc his mouth is
locked, e.g. against eating food of a feast prepared by
himself; expl.: ñac tâu gëjam
lajooânô õkwi gebe élico gëng
taniông atom étu nèle wënagen he
turns his face away in order not to see the food; he does
that for his honour's sake;
gëdôtëkwa ñabau (his projection of it hill) he pouts, he is/
feels insulted/hurt, he scowls;
aôm gëdôtëkwa ñabau kétu
agenông why do you feel hurt?
gëdôtëkwa ñabeb (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);
gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it conch shell) his lips are
swollen, he has very thick
lips/blubber-lips (înveç.); gëdôtëkwa ñadauc (projection of it cut off) his lips are/his
mouth is pressed together, he is snobbish/full of conceit/
resentful (cf. beb, gëdôbeb);

-gëdô2 suf. part of s.th.
malagëdô comp., cf. ngëgôdô
remnant, rest, endpart of s.th.,
remains, ücëgôdô endpart of a
pig-net, komôgôdô end of wet
season; lêmagôdô comp. (see
lêma).

-gëduc: -ngênduc (IV) v.a.
cover s.th., put a covering over s.th. -gëduc mo auc cover
a heap of taro (with banana leaves against the sun); -gëduc së cover a pit with leaves; tangëndo dense ask obo we cover ourselves with cloth; tangëndo way we cover a canoe with palm fronds (against the heat of the sun) (cf. gadë, -gadë).

gëgaleb adj. bloodshot.

mataano gëgaleb his eyes are bloodshot/red with sores/inflamed.

gègè, nàc gègè an adulterer, an enticer to adultery, seducer; shirker, bad worker (expl. see gè, cf. mockaìnì).

gègëb, nàgègëb adj. taut. gam nàgègèb (kësa) the string is taut (cf. nàmadi, nàmagòc, nàkakài-ë).

gègègègón (gèc-gècëgèn ?) adv. continuously, unceasingly. kësom àèac gègègègón he scolds us incessantly; këtúc àèac nà poc gègègègón he is always throwing stones at us (Im. see èèèègèn; cf. gèvé-gëwè, nàpàn, nàseć, nàjajac, тотëm-totëm, tòngëgèn).

gègwaòn s. grass. gègwaòn gejon jangon the grass hinders the corn from growing; gègwaòn gë nailè grass seeds stick in the clothes; gègwaòn këkèn àÀc the grass has grown over again (over a road, for instance); gègwaòn këpuc the grass sprouts/becomes green; (gègùwàn) kapucgëm Job's Tears grass; gègwaòn kwëndaàn type of grass; gègwaòn nâmëdëù young fresh grass shoots; gègwaòn nàpolà grass flowers; gègwaòn nàtëóù (= nàtùnù) pressed down grass, a trail through the grass; -bòb: -mbòb (II) gègwaòn = -sîn: -nslû (II) gègwaòn cut down grass; -pà (I) gègwaòn cut grass, e.g. hoe grass out with a knife (cf. -kàlinù).

gejà 3ag. R of -jà: -na (III) to go, he goes. gèja gêmëng (it goes it comes) s.th. moves to and fro; gèja gêmëng -gèja gêmëng s.th. moves continually to and fro; gèja lu (it goes two) goes = divides in two parts; gèja lugen (goes in two wholly) it is equally divided in two parts; -kêtom tauge (it corresponds itself only) accurately in the middle; gëbëcauc gèja lu(geñ) (the night divides in two only) it is midnight (cf. lu); gèja tauge (it goes itself only) s.th. goes/lie/stands close to each other, right beside each other (e.g. two houses), near to each other; gëjana s.o. or s.th. is lost.

gëjac¹ 3ag. R of -jac (II) lean against s.th., he leans...  dajac àlé we lean against a post, cf. jaë.

gëjac² 3ag. R of -jac: -nac (III) beat, hit, punish.

gejác anô (it hit real, true) it curdled, cf. nànò kësa; bòc nàsulu gëjac anô (pig or it broth curdles) drops of grease floating on broth/soup coagulate (when cooling down); dec gëjac anô the blood curdles/thickens; su gëjac anô the milk curdles; gëjac wàñ (hits rat) 'that which catches marsupial rats', crypt. for këm dog.

gejam 3ag. R of -jam: -nam (III) to do, he does/makes s.th. en géjam sa (he makes high/up) he helps s.o.; géjamswàga comp. (cf. -wàga suf. signifying profession) formerly the assistant = helper of a candidate during his circumcision, his sonkopo, now generally the helper, the Saviour, an assistant, supporter, i.e. the Holy Spirit (Nàlàù Dabùn = Gëjamasa (cf. -jam: -nam (III)); géjam sèga (cf. -sèga suf., sèga indicating s.th. big, extensive) a great deal, many, very much, large quantity, plentiful produce; s.th. spreading/multiplying; sec géjam sèga the sin multiplied/spread out everywhere; nàmalàc géjam sèga = nàmalàc tétù gwàlikùn = tæsàm the people have multiplied/have become many, numerous.

gejó¹ 3ag. R of -jó: -jó (III) pretend, make believe etc., he pretends. gèjó lò he is
undecided, irresolute, it is doubtful, cf. lô; in exchange, instead of; sékên àwê ten gêjô gêđên en gêjam they gave him another woman (wife) to marry; gêjôwagâ changeling, exchanged person, successor.

gêjô² 3sg. R of -jô: -jô (III) v. impers. have/feel a craving, longing for s.th., long for; daûn gêjô aè I crave for s.th.; daûn gêjô aè I crave for a smoke, I want a smoke; mo gêjô aè (taro makes me long for) I crave for food, I am hungry.

gêlaccen adv. (cf. -lac: -lac (III)) s.th. becoming visible/protruding/sprouting. jabô gêlaccen-gêlaccen the tips of a boar's tusks just becoming visible (cf. jâlêq).

Gêlâcô nom. prop. a female spirit. gêlâcô s. bamboo flute used at circumcision festivals (opp. Diông the male flute with pistil); àwê naq sêsam sebe Gêlaco they call the female one (e.g. the flute) Gêlaco (cf. àwê gagwen-ô a flute with 2 or 3 holes, believed to imitate the voice of the ghost with the same name), see Appendix 7, gêlaco = gêlaco.

gêlänq 3sg. R of -länq: -lânq (III) it burns/hurts. gêlânq âeâc (food burns us) we overate; ñalësi gêlänq âeâc we ate so much fat pork that we feel sick of it.

gêlasî s. (for.) glass.

gêlatu comp. (gên lutu thing son) crypt. for bôc pig.

gêlë, gêlë-gêlë = tañasun masî (his ear none) he doesn't hear/won't obey; he is disobedient. âeâc ason e gêlë-gêlë we told (him) often but he just won't listen; gêlë guluç see gêlë guluç.

gêlëc 3sg. R of -lëc: -lëc (III) roll up. ka gêlëc a tree puts forth leaves/leaf buds (ñamatadèbu); ka ñakatuc gêlëc a tree stump sprouts again; ñawê gêlëc the seed germinates/sprouts (cf. -lëc, -poa (I)); waôn gêlëc the weeds sprout; i ñatêkê gêlëc (fish of it fin erect) the dorsal fin is erect (cf. gêlî sa); tekwen gêlëcgn (their bones erect only) they do/did things actively, energetically.

gêlèc, gêlëc-gêlëc s. heat-blisters. gêlëc-gêlëc gêgôm aè I have blisters from heat; en ké(k)êka nê gêlëc-gêlëc he scratches his blisters (cf. (gêj)uc, (ke)pop); adj. bristling, stiff; gêdômata gêlëc-gêlëc the cape stretches far out into the sea; gêlëc palê = gên ñasec-ñasec taësam numerous small animals (insects) or tiny objects (see also ñagêlëcîpalê).

gêlên 3sg. R of -lên impers., adj. reduced, s.th. is reduced. bu gêlên the high water has subsided, cf. bu kêtaiq the water subsided slowly; gêlên-gêlên = nakôten-kôten adj. rippled (of water), slightly disturbed, cf. ñagêlên-gêlên s. ripples, adj. rippled, rough, uneven; õî ñagêlên-gêlên (his body is uneven) his skin is rough/unclean, he has blisters, cf. gêlêc.

Gêlêsîlêsiô nom. prop. a figure in fairy-tale.

gêli (sa) 3sg. R of -lî: -li (III) s.th. moves up and down, s.th. sticks out/fluctuates in the wind (cf. jalê kéjali a rooster's feather moves up and down). ñalêlôm gêli sa (interior moves up and down) the stomach is irritated, about to cause vomiting; gêli-gêli (moving up and down continuously) adj. (a) up and down; mo gêlaûn gêli-gêli the taro leaves, carried over the shoulder, wave up and down; (b) disorderly, ugly, waste, desolate, confused; gamên gêli-gêli an ugly place; (c) irritating; ñan gêlî-gêli (thing irritating) s.th. that causes vomiting; gêli-gêlîtêna (up and down mother = much, most) translucent, transparent; ñiplauû gêli-gêlîtêna
(coconut palm fronds transparent) the fringed palm fronds (sago frond leaves half transparent) seem to be transparent when moved by the wind; géli-guluc be restless/writhing; -pōŋ (I) géli-guluc writhes (with pain), be restless, double; képōŋ tau géli-guluc (képōŋ tau qaseq) he writhes with pain, he is bent/restless; gaguŋ bōc e képōŋ tau géli-guluc ma kapi galō I spared the pig and as soon as it lay writhing on the ground
I threw myself on top of it and held it fast; gōgōm ageŋ taŋ gōli-guluc - gōli-guluc gōmoa tonāŋ naŋ what's the matter with you that you always are so restless there? Can't you stay quiet at all? gēli sa s.th. stands up, bristles; bōc gamom gēli sa a pig's bristles stand up; mōkē-lauŋ gēli sa his hair is bristly/stands up; mu gēli... sa (cf. -li (III)); gēli saō (s.th. sticks out/up fibrously) s.th. is bristly/shaggy/rugged/scruffy, s.th. done slovenly/carelessly, roughly made, untidy; amac ajo wāŋ e gēli saō you weeded the field and made a mess of it; amac asap kōm e gēli saō you cut the new field rather slovenly (with many tree trunks still standing broken in the middle), your newly cut field is in a frightful mess.

-gēli: -ngēli (IV) v.a. cross, pass over, step, stride over, overstride, exceed, transgress. -gēli bīŋ (bīŋsū) transgress a law/a prohibition (commandment); -gēli bōckēpēc step over a pig's excrement/manure; -gēli bu step over a creek, cf. -lom (III); -gēli busawa step over a ditch; -gēli ka step over a log; -gēli lōc go over a hill; -gēli lōcawā step over a field-path; -gēli moac step over a snake; -gēli o, poc step over a vine/a stone etc.; -gēli tauj romp/wrestle with each other, jostle against each other; -gēli tun, waq step over a fence/a canoe (on the beach).

gēliŋ, gēliŋ-gēliŋ onom. rush, roar. ṇakicsēa gēliŋ-gēliŋ a roaring noise, the noise of a waterfall (bu kepēŋ/kēpō kēsēp podambē water roaring down between rocks, over a cliff).

-gēliŋ: -ngēliŋ (IV) v.a. shake s.th. out of a container/ of a bottle with narrow neck, clean/wash out a bottle by shaking, cf. -lēndiq (IV). -gēliŋ buta (shake butter) churn/make butter, i.e. by shaking a bottle half filled with milk; -gēliŋ lusungulu (shake out nose-mucus) blow one's nose; -gēliŋ nop rinse, shake out, wash out a bottle/flask; -gēliŋ polom shake the pulpy mixture of pounded taro and coconuts out of a wooden mortar (tonŋtonŋ), shake bread out of the container/dough from a bowl, cf. polom; -gēliŋ usu - -lēndiq usu shake a snail out of its shell.

gēlingwam, ṇagēlingwam s. the chrysalis of beetles and butterflies, cf. gwam, ṇakokolāwē.

gēlōb 3sg. R of -lōb: -lōp (III) he flies. gēlōb ēliŋ-ēliŋ s.th. flies in all directions, i.e. a pot (ku) when shattered (= gēlō ēliŋ-ēliŋ); ka gējac tulu e gēlōb ēliŋ-ēliŋ the tree fell and was shattered to (thousand) pieces (hitting a rock or s.th.) (cf. -lōb (III)).


gēlōc s. the glottal stop, i.e. 'c' (cf. c).

gēlōc 3sg. R of -lōc: -lōc (III) he answers in the affirmative/nods his head/agrees; adj. full, crowded. andu gēlōc the house is crowded/full of people; gamēn gēlōc a house/place/room is crowded, there is no more room; en kēsē āwā jagēlōc (he breathes it knocks against) he cannot bear/endure/tolerate s.th.

-gēlōc: -ngēlōc (IV) v.a.
clean away. -gèlôc àlè clean/chop away the soft sappy wood (under the bark) from a post; -gèlôc labi clean away the vines/leaves etc. from a sago palm before it is cut down; expl.: Labi ýakwac gacqen kékô më gén taësan képi ñadambë (kakoc, wàin-wàin, dagi më o tokaiq-tokaiq) më génasaj labi ñasiñ auc samucqen. Natau ékôc bói jà ma épa (ésap) gén samob tonan su e éwaka labi ñasiñ sa. Köm taw tasam gebe tangèlôc. The sago palm fronds are visible, but various plants creep up the trunk (e.g....) and cover its bark completely. Its owner removes all those plants with his knife and thus makes the sago palm accessible. We call this kind of work tàngèlôc. -gèlôc m ñawè clean, take away the dry leaves, the roots etc. from a banana sucker; -gèlôc mo clean the earth/the roots etc. from a taro, cf. -pa (I).

gèlôm s. dry, withered leaves. kagèlôm dry tree leaves; ngagèlôm fallen leaves; légèlôm dry, withered leaves; mo-, téngèlôm withered taro leaves/ sugar cane leaves; -jàc: -nàc (III) bèlôm remove the dry leaves off a plant; tânac gèlôm tè take the dry leaves from canes; gèlôm kelenden (cf. lenéj) (dry leaves make rows of calabashes), see gamêñ kelenden gèlôm the clouds are lit by the rising sun, the beautiful morning clouds.

gélòm... sa v.impers. = gébuñ sa 1. overtop, tower over, be prominent. ka gélôm sa the tree overtops the others/is prominent; nàauñ gélôm sa the leaves of a plant (e.g. taro) stand erect/upright, do not droop, cf. mo kedelec kwac. 2. bristly (e.g. the needles of casuarina trees).

gélông, ngagèlông s. adornments, ornament, decoration, "jewels". Jabémb adornments are/were: jàbo, kéam ñani, nàaqen, nià, kwà, kekkecàñ, bi, joc, móec, nimoac, teto ñatalò etc. -jàm: -nàm (III) bèlômg decorate, adorn; sèjam gélông gamêñ they decorated a place; tajam gélông taũng we decorate ourselves, see -gèlôm.

gélông: -ngèlông (IV) v.a. v.r. adorn, decorate, deck o.s. out, trim, cf. -jàm: -nàm gélômg. -gèlông labi decorate an exceptionally large ball of sago that is tied to a pole and carried home; -gélông lôm decorate a men's house/a church for consecration; -gélông mòkèglaun decorate one's (our) hair (stick flowers into it); -gèlông taũng decorate ourselves; -gèlông wàŋ decorate a canoe.

géluc 3ag. R of -lúc: -luc (III) he vomits. gélucèc (he vomits bamboo); gélucwañ (he vomits weed), comp. sea birds (their cries announce rain, hence weeds, when the women hear that bird cry they say, "The bird vomits weeds, who shall pull them out?").

-géluc: -ngéluc (IV) v.a. gather up small articles/tiny objects, be busy with one's work, work with forbearance/patiently, do one thing after the other. -géluc gèwàñ nàblà pick/pluck off grass seeds that stick in clothes; -géluc kà ñapogoc gather up splinters after chopping wood; -géluc kékôm gather up beads; -géluc pocìò gather up gravel/small stones; -géluc bìŋ ñalcon to séboacó repeat/retell old talks and fables.

gémacia s. 1. disease, sickness. gémac bèñ (sickness caused by death-magic) s. his sickness is caused by magic, v. he is sick as a result of death-magic; gémac è bì gèguc-gèguc (sickness until his body blisters-blisters) he has blisters = is covered by blisters from fever (heat); gémac gelom (sickness it passes) a spreading sickness, epidemic; gémac gègôm èñ (sickness affects him) he is sick/caught by a sickness; gémac kékac èñ sa (sickness pulls him high/up) he was (suddenly) taken ill; gémac képôñ èñ (sickness befell him)
s. sickness overtook him, v. he was taken ill; gémac

késèlim en e gégeom en ñamata

masi (sickness shakes him until makes him of it tip/sharpness nice) he is so sick that he is unable to work; gémac ko (sickness chalk) gonorrhea, he has gonorrhoeas; gémac ñam késep geneýmòkè diseases are caused by germs/virus; gémac sec (sickness bad) (a) a dangerous, critical sickness, v. (he is sick badly) he is critically sick, (b) a sickness believed to be caused by magic (beg) or by evil spirits; tamac gémac sec we are sick as a result of visiting a haunted place/an abode of spirits; gémac sim (= ñanò)

(sickness heavy = essential, true) a grave sickness, v. he is very sick/is critically sick; gémac témè (sickness light) s. a slight sickness, v. he is ill = doesn't feel so well; gémac togédò (sickness with s.th.) a sickness caused by magic, he is sick as a result of magic; gémac tokain-tokain all kinds of sicknesses;

-jàm: -nam (III) gémac sa (assist sickness) pull o.s. together, recover from an illness; -ñongò (II) gémac ñaò

(sit sickness of it on top) lie awake all night because of sickness; aòm gobe à ñaça bèc me, à ña jàm jàlì ngàngò gémac ñaò e géleŋña you seem to think I slept (last night), I was awake "sitting on top of the sickness" until daybreak, cf. -màc: -mac (III). 2. a sick person, patient, a dead one (nac gémac). gémac gèc malac s. a dead person lies/is in the village, v. he lies/is sick in the village; -jàm: -nam (III) gémac ëndu (make a sick = dying one) render last favours/services to a dying patient; -jòb: -jop (III) gémac nurse a sick person.

gémac adj. sick, dead.
gémac-gémac dead, lifeless, exhausted, weary.

gémac³ 3ág. R of -màc: -mac

(III) v.n. he is ill/sick. en gémac ëndu (he is sick completely) he is dead/has died (cf. balômàwà); gémac ñagémac (he is sick of it sickness) he caught a sickness because of some known (imagined) reason (e.g. work in excess, overwork); en gémac ñagémac amboac ondoc (he is sick of it sickness what?) what kind of sickness does he have?

gémèb aúc s.th. is closed (e.g. a sore by healing), completely healed, is healing; kamocmatu gémac aúc an abscess is about to close itself/to heal; ka ñàolic gémèb aúc the bark of a tree has grown over a damaged spot again.

gémèc s. type of fig(tree), cf. jámbò. gémèc gaboc a wormy fig, the figs are wormy; v.impers. s.th. is ripe/has ripened/is fully developed (of fruit); képi gémèc the yams have ripened/are ripe; uc gémèc the breadfruit is ripe.

gémèc-gémèc s. 1. a fish.

2. small parrot.

gémòb s. dead person, the dead (one/s). ñècatèn gémòb tendoc (our dead ones how many?) how many dead have we lost? (a question asked after tribal fightings); sèbalan nèn gémòb sa they carried their dead one/s away; adj. 1) decayed, rotten; 2) gémb aúc s.th. worn (by much thumbing); mone ñàtalè gémòb aúc the printing/ impression on the money, on a coin, is worn out; mone ñagémòb (ñagémòb) a worn out coin;

v.impers. R (émòp Im.) s.th. is (will be) decomposed/rotten (going to rot); ñèn gémòb s.th. decomposed, a carcass; kamoc gémòb a putrid sore, the sore is gangrenous; ñamòkè gémòb (of it head/root it rots) said of trees and branches with root-stock rotted, exterminated, none left, cf. ñamòkè, -mòb: -mòp (III).

gémèô 3ág. R of v.a. -mëf: -mèf

(III) bend, it bends, v.r. wind, meander, coil round,
wriggle. moac gêmôe the snake wriggles along.


gêmu s. plant similar to yam (in kunai plains, tubers edible). v.n. 3ag. R of -mü: -mu (III) he goes back/backwards (cf. muja behind); gêmu is used in a number of connections to signify various directions of local Jabêm significance: gêmu gêcnâ (it goes back towards mouth of river) towards the coast, coast-, seaswards; gêmu gêjâcna (-jac II) lean to) along the coast = NO. or N.; gêmu kêpiña (back upwards) SW. or S. (because the current of the sea comes out of the Huon Gulf, hence 'down' from Lae); gêmu kêsqaña (back outwards) direction 1) out on the sea = S. (from the shore), 2) towards the coast (from inland), seaswards (cf. keso gêcna, écna); gêmu kêsêpña (back downwards) direction from Huon Gulf towards the open sea = East (because of the current); gêmu kêsôqa (back inlandwards) away from the sea towards the bush/forest/inland = NW. or W. (from Lae); gêmu nadora (osona) in a northern (eastern) direction, northward (eastward); anga wesejâ gêmu osona gêjâ it moves from the west to the east/eastward.

-gêmu: -ngêmu (IV) v.a. chop off s.th. smoothly, smooth off s.th. -gêmu âlé chop off evenly, smooth off a post; -gêmu gamëntékwa chop off/ smooth off building timber; -gêmu ka smooth off beams, chop off evenly; òngêmu ka dambé-dambejâ chop the log into short pieces! (cf. -gasim, -gwalên, -mac guétip ésa).

gêmuj 3ag. R of -mùn: -mùn (III) s.th. is ahead of/ before (temp.)/earlier/first. (êmuj im., cf. gamata); aë gagêmuj gêmuj I did it before s.o. else/first/previous;

aë galic gêmuj I saw it first/before s.o. else (he therefore is the owner) (cf. kwañan in advance, beforehand); en gêmuj aë he is/walks before me; gêmuj, gêmunjeñ, gêmujâ adv. previously; gêmuj andangeñ a long time previously; gêmuj- gêmuj he always goes before... , runs ahead/precedes.

-gênañ: -ngênañ (IV) = -dênañ: -ndênañ (IV) v.a. put s.th. in a row/in rows (cf. dênañ, lenden, olañ, walañ).

gênm 3ag. R of -nôm: -nôm (III) he drinks, s.th. is saturated/drenched with... bu gênm ka the wood is saturated/waterlogged; dabuç gênm the fruit of the dabuç reed is ripening; gwéc gênm sap the outrigger is saturated/waterlogged, by seawater; kom gênm nom the ground is saturated by rain; Mëtê (Dabùn) gênm launëng galëlöm kétu pälê (the Gospel soaked people their interior it became soft) the Gospel has won the hearts/the agreement, of the people, has overcome their reservations; gênm... ëuc surrounded/encircled by s.th., covered with s.th.; bu gênm àë ëuc I am wholly covered by water; lemos gênm àë ëuc I am covered with mud, I stand in mud, I am sinking in swampy ground/engulfed by mud (cf. -balañ (IV) ëuc, -gi: -ngi (V) ëuc, -i: -i (III) ëuc, -jandìng (IV) ëuc, -këñ (I) ëuc, -kóm (I) ëuc, -sanöm (IV) ëuc, -wà (II) ëuc).

gênu (su) 3ag. R of -nù: -nu (III) he pulls back/away from/out. moac gênu tau ëu the snake pulls back; taeç walo ën e gênu âë ëu I pitied him so much that I became weak; taeç walo ën e gênu en âkain to léma su (he pitied him so much that his hands and feet became impotent/weak; en têtac géwìj âóm e âmkañ to léma ënu tau susu 'let her surround you with her love' (Proverbs 5:19).

gênuç 3ag. R of -nuc: -nuc (III)
s.th. moves along... ja
gênuc ka nådambé the fire
burns along a dry tree/a log;
ja gênuc ka su all the wood is
burnt, the fire is going out;
ja gên kadambé génucgedo the
fire burns along the whole
length of a dry tree/a log.

Gênuc name of a rock at 'Kap
Arkona' (Bukawac), remnant of
an island (Gamo with the vil-
lage of Bulasa) that disap-
peared during an earthquake,
leaving a reef which is still
there. Gênuclabu a cavern
under the cape Gênuc, cf.
Buapo.

gên s. (a) thing, possession,
property; business, concern,
matter; pet name; anything,
any object, may thus be re-
ferred to (because of ab-
sent-mindedness or of inertia);
(b) food, meal, s.th. edible;
aê janìngên I want to eat
s.th.; seu îngên they eat;
(c) gift, present (cf. -jâc:
-nac (III)... tulu, waba);
(aê-noc) gên s.th. belonging
to me, it's mine; aênoc gên
atom, âomnêm that's not my
concern, it's yours; (aê)noc
gênc my dear ones (covers the
whole living relationship),
my belongings, my precious
goods; nóc génâcê (address)
my beloved, my dear ones;
gên alôb-alôb (s.th. ugl-
yugly) s.th. frightful/ter-
rible/hateful, loathsome
things, a blasphemy, crime,
cf. bîng alôb-alôb, gên asage
ten what is it about? what's
the matter? gên balîg (thing
long) crypt. for sêboac koc a
reddish type of eel; gên bêc
jabo (thing sleep boar's tusk
= a deep sleep) that's the
matter with the deep sleep,
ì.e. that the sleepers forget
themselves and the dangers
surrounding them, continuous
deep sleep, expl. see bêc
jabo (opp. gên gêmacgoc, gên
qataugoc); gên beîla (thing
shaggy, in/with tufts) s.th.
shaggy, crypt. for kulic
octopus; gênbûm (gên gêbûm)
comp. (thing wild) a good for
nothing fellow, scamp; téna
gêjam tau tông gêdên gênbûm
toiuec his mother coughsafed the
scamp no answer; gên dambè
(thing short) crypt. for sêboac
ânô a short type of eel; gên
ênc (= oncec, tonec) 1) (thing
this here) this here; asanê gên
ênc (who his thing here?)
whose is this nice little thing
here? 2) gêngênc comp. pet
name; nôc génngênc my darling;
gên èjâm (nàjâm) (thing beauti-
ful) s.th. lovely/precious/
beautiful; gên èjâm latu (thing
good son) s.th. much desired
but in vain, a disappointed
hope (?); âe kokôc nêm gên èjâm
lalu (nakabasi wakuc teñ) I
took your precious s.th. (a new
European axe, for instance)
(cf. génjam latu); gên èsôc,
kêsôc, cf. -sôc (II); gêngaga
comp. various kinds of vege-
tables, cf. gaga 2.; Gêngala
(thing ringworm) area south of
Langemak Bay; gên galocnècnà
s.th. new, s.th. that has to be
done right now/at this moment;
gêngambu (thing sweepings)
dust, garbage, rubbish, sweep-
ings; gên geben (thing fell
down) s.th. lost; kêtu gên
geben s.th. lost/is lost; gêng-
geben comp. the lost ones, cf.
îac geben, ìacegeben; gên gewec
(thing it bends, crawls) s.th.
crouched, goes/moves/sits
crouched, crypt. for moac
snake; gên gewec lôp (thing
crawls flood tide) crypt. for
moaclôp a sea snake; gên gêbûm
= gênbûm (thing gone wild) tame
animals gone wild, e.g. deserti-
ed cats/dogs/pigs); gêngoc nàñ
s.o. or s.th. looked for/in
question; gên gêmacgoc (thing
sickness truly) that's how
sickness actually is, nothing
can be done against it, it has
to be suffered, it is unalter-
able; gên gêmôb (thing decayed)
s.th. rotten, carcass; gên
gêmôb gamên sîq s.th. rotting
spreads stench over a place,
cf. -môb: -môp (III); gên jaba
(s.th. foreign, s.th. belonging
to s.o. else) s.th. strange,
not my own make; âe kakôc gên
jaba, kêsà lemcô atom (I took
thing foreign, it came out hand
mine not) I did not make
(carve) this, it is s.th. for-
eign = s.o. else did it (cf.
gên kêsa...); âe tauc nôc gên
atom (masi), launən gəŋ jaba tec kakcōc gamo:n it is not mine own, I have it as a loan for the time being; gəŋ jaliŋga (thing choosing for) s.th. to be chosen/selected; gəŋ tajaliŋga me gəŋ (gebe) takōcna. Takōc-takōcan. Is this for selecting or for taking just as it comes? Let's take it! gəŋjam (ējam) latu people sitting peacefully and most harmoniously together, but are suddenly disturbed by some unexpected shocking event; gəŋjam latuac = lau nən sēgōm mōaːngwag the "sons of the precious thing" identified as people preparing a feast; gəŋ joojōng (thing yellow) yellow substance, lodoform; gęŋkaŋ (thing shaft) gen. fruit trees, plantation of fruit trees, orchard; -bu: -mbu (II) gęŋkaŋ plant many fruit trees; gęŋkaŋiŋ (gęŋ here = yam field) 1) yam field planted on 'katiŋ', e.g. on a field originally prepared for another crop but only partly planted, so that the bush (new growth katiŋ), undergrowth grows over it after it had been burned some time ago already; 2) a field planted before the main field to assure a crop before the main harvest in order to bridge the gap of food shortage, i.e. provide for and thus avoid a famine; gęŋkatiŋ tonəŋ sēsē kēsēp katiŋ me taumala, tec sēsē me gęŋkatiŋ the gęŋkatiŋ yam field is planted on an unplanted spot from which the undergrowth (grown after burning the newly cut field) had been removed, it is therefore called gęŋkatiŋ (e.g. yam planted on katiŋ); ma gęŋsēga tonəŋ sējəm ŋakōm tawəna aqom, go sēsē the main yam field however is specially prepared for yams only and then planted (see Appendix 7); gęŋmōkē (thing head/rootstock) the small yam field, planted for an early yam harvest to help bridge the time between the harvests of gęŋkatiŋ and gęŋsēga; gęŋsēga (thing large) the big, main yam field (cf. katiŋ); gęŋ katōm (thing shoot) trees that shoot at the end of the wet season (komō), i.e. ba, bènə, kagaː, kalaːloŋ, kalētuc etc.; gęŋ kebelec s.th. gets loose; katapę kebelec a board gets loose from the wall; obo kebelec a loincloth gets loose; gęŋ keleg-keleg (thing clatter-clatter) s.th. clatter-ing, crypt. for the large wasaŋ fishing net (its sinkers kalgō of shells clatter when carried); gęŋ keletoc (thing boils) the food is boiling; gęŋ kēkō aē (thing stands me) s.th. irritates me/affects my throat/makes me cough; jadaŋ kēkō (gejo, geo, gōcō) aē the smoke annoyed me; gaeŋ gęŋ kēkō aē I ate s.th. that makes me cough; ganōm bu e kēkō aē I drank so much water that it almost makes me vomit; gęŋ kēlēsuc (laul u) (some people) have abundance of s.th., ample, more than needed; gęŋ mēnkēlēsuc aēgən I have more than enough, have full payment (Phil. 4:18), I have plenty of s.th. (cf. mase, moasu); gęŋ kēsa... (thing comes out...) s.th. is made/produced by...; gęŋ kēsa aē (lemoc) it is my own production, I have made (e.g. carved) it; gęŋ kēsa aē tauc őlic atom, kakcōc gęŋ jaba aŋga launən (thing comes from I myself body not, I took thing foreign from people theirs) this was not produced by myself, I have it from others; gęŋ k-ęsėc the food is (will be) done/has finished cooking, cooked food (cf. mo, -sōc (I)); gęŋ kēsa 1) s.th. falls from a hanging position; 2) it bores; pupuč kēsu (geweŋ) waŋ the borers bore into the canoe; gęŋ kwalec penis (?); Tima keteŋ gęŋ kwalec gédęn moc Tima wanted to get a penis from the birds (cf. Tima); gęŋ kwałiŋga me (thing long lasting or?) that won't take long, will be done/finished quickly; gęŋ laŋwa(nęn) s.th. (very) old; gęŋ galocencəna atom, gęŋ laŋwagen that's nothing new, it is s.th. quite old; gęŋlápəc (thing hollowed out) crypt. for yop becitun lime/lask, lime and flash, gourd (wə); gęŋlai (gęŋ ńaclai) (thing force) s.th. forceful; ńacmatē kataŋ ēnam tau ńiki ētu gęŋlai nomŋa
tokaiñ-tokaiñ (bòc, itêna, moac) the souls of dead persons may transform themselves into forceful earthly powers (wild pigs, large fish, snakes etc.); gêñ lêlê (cf. lê leaf, thing leaf-leaf) 1) s.th. very numerous, hard labour; 2) s.th. insignificant, cf. -gôm: -ngôm (II) lêlê; gêñ lêlîñ = gêñ lênsêm a testator's estate, inheritance, things inherited; gêñ lêlêm things of all sorts and kinds, all possible kinds of worthless things, small parts/pieces of s.th. big, tricks, trifles; eñ taugeñ gësô nê tug gêgôm gênjêlêm gnapañ ma bôc sen ne mo e gëbancê he alone tied/made his fence wasting his time on trifles so that the pigs ate his taro completely (before he finished the fence around the field); wan gagenjêlêmô the various parts of a canoe; gêñjêlêm kétan (thing worthless cries) small insects chirp; -gôm: -ngôm (II) gênjêlôm attempt/try every way to get out of a dangerous situation, try to get s.th. by all possible means, to reach a goal etc., strive after s.th., use tricks; gêgôm gênjêlêm gebe épi wah elêmê he tried every possible way to get on the boat, but did so in vain (elêmê); gêgôm gênjêlêm gebe éniñ gêñ ëwîñ éseñç he would have liked very much (by all means) to eat with them; gêñ lênsêm (gênjênsêm) inheritance = lau gémac nèñ gêñ langwa (people dead their things old) old possessions of dead persons; gênjênsêm langwa an old heirloom, e.g. awa, kwâmî, sùc etc.; gêñ lênu = ñamalu s.th. with a pleasant odour, i.e. katêkwi tree resin; laki sia fragrant onions; male a type of calamus; môsê cinnamon; niptêkwi coconut oil; sâilîg peppermint, fragrant herbs; sambo tree with fruits containing oil; gêñ luğaç (thing two) a few, some few, the little (I have); gêñ luğaç may indicate the very opposite, i.e. many; gêñma gêñ ñâoma s.th. unimportant, worthless; nang gêñma nangac nàñ = tasôm ñañiñ atom, ènëcçà it's not necessary to talk about it, don't mention it; gêñ masê (thing ripe) 1) ripe produce, an abundance of food; gêñ masê kësa gëc malac there are heaps of food in the village; 2) economical, housewifely, thrifty; âwê gêñ masê a thri¬ ty woman = gêñ masê natau a woman that has plenty of food at her disposal, a good housekeeper; èsêac lau togêñ masê they are people living in abundance; èsêacnêñ gêñ masê gëc they are abundantly provided with food (cf. moasu); gêñ matajâm (jam = ñajâm thing eye beautiful) s.th. beautiful/lovely/splendid; ñéjmalu comp. (gêñ ñamalu) perfume, odorous herbs, resin mixed with oil (niptêkwi), balsam, cf. gêñ nalênu, ñamalu; gênmôkê, see gêñ kâtîñ small early yam field in which those yams are planted that sprout first; gêñ nàñ (thing that) s.o. or s.th. already mentioned, that certain...; gêñ nacalî atrocity, deed of violence/outrage, cf. gêñ laî; gêñ nakasû = gêñ ñasu stench; gêñ ñakatu thing of it shadow, picture, soul a picture of s.th., vision, apparition; gêñ nakesec thing of it dark) s.th. dark (e.g. a tree trunk at night); gêñ ñamâgena (things of it edge-ward) s.o. or s.th. of minor importance, s.o. not belonging to the closer relatives; gêñ ñamanè s.th. rotten; abêlôñg, obo ñamanè (këså) = këtû mañê a netbag is rotten, material has rotted; gêñ ñanô (thing genuine) s.th. important/of great significance/with results; gêñ ñanô lasê (thing genuine hole) very many, plenty of, different things; gêñ ñaôma = gêñma (thing worthless) s.th. worthless/insignificant; gêñ ñasû s.th. rotting/stinking (see gêñ gêmôb carcass); gêñ ñataugoc = gêñ tonec ñatau engoc (thing of it owner he himself surely) he is a master of his trade, he knows how to do things; gêñ samob ñatau (things all owner one who owns everything, Lord God Almighty; gêñ ñawapac s.th.)
heavy, hard to bear; gêns pêlêga (thing mockery for) trying to excel/outdo/surpass the others (a feast, for instance, as an occasion to outdo other villages); gêns sec s.th. bad, sin; gêns sec nec (thing bad here, this) that bad thing, that beast/brute; gêns secscêga (s.th. bad extremely) s.th. atrocious/frightful, a monster, cf. gênséga; gênséga comp. 1) s.th. unheard of, most important, s.th. sinister/dangerous, a ghost or a frightful animal, a monster (e.g. crocodile); 2) main yam field, cf. gênskatîn; gêns tanêc = gêns tonec this thing; gêns tanêc asagen what's the name of this again? gêns tanînâ (thing we eat for) food; gêns tañâ (thing ragged, torn) crypt. for soğôn umbrella; gêns tau (thing itself) s.th. already mentioned/referred to, the thing concerned/in question; gêns tau gêc ondoc the thing in question lies where? where is it? gêns tau tonec here it is; gêns tau to tonec exactly that! gêns tau totau-totau all possible kinds of s.th.; gêns ten s.th., s.th. else; talić amboac gêns ten (we see as s.th. else) s.th. uncanny; gêns ten gejo (= geo) aë s.th. irritates me; daug ngasu gejo aë (smoke it smell irritates me) the smoke annoys me; gêns ten gêjô aë s.th. makes me crave/long for it; bu gêjô aë (water makes me long for it) I am thirsty; daug gêjô aë I want a smoke; mo gêjô aë I am hungry; gêns ten gêjôc aë (s.th. rocks me) s.th. urges me to do s.th. (the ghost of an ancestor or some other spirit); noć qalêlôm gêjôc aë gebe jana I feel urged/compelled, to go; gêns ten gêc (= kêkô) aë s.th. annoys me; ngasu gêc aë a smell annoys me; gêns ten gêc aë tön (thing one, i.e. food, lifts me fast) I am satisfied, I have eaten enough (= gaen, kêtom I have had enough); gêns ten go jánsôm if it were s.th. else I would look for it (but the thing in question is already here in abundance); gêns tau tec gêc, oc jakên here it is, you may have it; gêns ten naônda (thing one of it noise) noise of s.th.; gêntêka wa wâông thorns and thistles; gêns têna (gêntêna) (thing mother = suf. of intensification) s.th. big/gigantic/sinister/frightful (e.g. a large fish, large wild boar); gêns tojêdô s.th. caused by magic, cf. gêmac tojêdô; gêns tojêjô (thing with reward, punishment) reward, retaliation, return-gift, payment, repay; gêns tojêjô gêgôm àom retaliation haunts you; gêns tojana (thing with hardship) hard labour; gêns tolemoŋ(geŋ) soup with pieces of meat and taro; gêns tomata (thing with point, sharpness) s.th. sharp, a pointed object, weapon; gêns toqatau (thing with owner) the thing has an owner, it belongs to s.o.; gêns tonawêm (thing with seeds, suckers) plants like kêpi, m, mo, yama, bananas, taro etc. produce suckers (for replanting); gêns tooûlulu (thing with body hair) crypt. for bûc pig; gêns tooûlulûmô (... -mê suf. for non-existence: thing body hair without) crypt. for namalac man; gêns tonâŋ nai (things there various) things of such a kind; gêns tonec (thing here) this here, crypt. for everything that the Jakêm doesn't want to call by its proper name; gêns tonec/tonaŋ nai asa what is the name of this/that? what is this/that? gêns tonec nai all sorts of things, various kinds; gêns warapac = gêns nawai pac (thing heavy) affliction, difficulty, hardship(s); -ôc (II) gêns warapac bear hardships; -bob: -mbo (II) gêns deny to have done s.th., but later proved to be true (cf. -pa (I) biŋ; -sà: -nsà (II) âuc, -buc: -mbuc (II) gêns sa take s.th. out of s.th.; -ên: -nîŋ (III) gêns eat s.th.; -gôm: -ngôm (II) gêns... (a) do s.th., work; (b) try to attain s.th., arrive at a purpose/at an end etc.; gêgôm gêns ne kêam tec kêsîn tau atom trying to save his dog he failed (forgot) to think of his own safety (cf. gênlêlôm); -jâc: -nâc (III) gêns ten hit s.th.; -jâc: -nâc gêns tulu nac ten give wedding gifts
(pots etc.); -jâm: -nam (III)
gêng (do thing/s) do s.th., be
combined with some work/with
s.th. work: -nam gêng éjê take
exchange s.th. barter (cf. awa
gêjê tau); -nam gêng ten ñakain
jake, remove the ribs of some
leaves (e.g. dau); -nam gêng
tapåongêng work, do s.th. cover-
ing a wide area/plain/range;
kêñ (I) launên gêng sêñin en-
tertainment people (cf. -wabu:
wambu (IV)); jasêkêñ énê gêng
su they gave him s.th. to
eat (already); -òc (II) gêng
gêmôb (malu) smell s.th. rotten
(perfume); -sôm: -nsôm (II)
gêng look/search for s.th., a,
on som gêng nê âwê nê me oh, if
you are looking for a wife
only...

gêña 3sg. R of -ña: -ña (III)
s.th. is open. gêña su =
amboc gêlena a gaping empti-
ness; talu gêña su = talu
amboc gêlena the bag is quite
empty (cf. sawa).

gêngic v. impers., R (êngic
Im.) s.th. is torn in two;
adj./adv. in two, apart. gam
gêngic the thread is in two/
apart; ôe gam ëngic atom don't
tear the thread in two! gêng
ëngic it divides; ëngëngic
comp. a bookmark (= gên kês),
see -bô: -ñô (III); -pa (I)
ëngic chop in two; tapa
(tapeg) ëngic ve chop s.th.
in two; -sa (I) g-ëngic lie,
stand separate; kësa ëngic it
lies separately; ëngic-ëngic
isolated, torn apart.

gêngim cf. labi.

gêngôm cf. galúc.

gêngôg 3sg. R of -ngông (II)
he sits, cf. ñagêngông (of it
he sits on) hind legs, ham
of a pig. gêngông kêkkôc(gac) =
gêlena lasê (see kêkkôc).

gêóc 3sg. R of -ôc (II) he
carries on his shoulder.
(gêôc) gêôc ëê s.th. annoys me;
dajaun gêôc ëê the smoke an-
oys/irritates me; ja gêôc
kalaun the fire singes the
leaves of a tree; ñawajaô gêôc
ëê steam/vapour blows into my
face; gêôc àsê s.th. is block-
ed, a place is overgrown with
weeds; gêôc âucong s.th. is
blocked up completely; ñasûng
gêôc âucong his ear(hole) is
blocked, he hears poorly/
badly, is deaf; he is disobe-
dient/obstinate (cf. -ôc);
gêôc kêkkôc (s.th. is cracked)
it has cracks; ka gêôc kêkkôc
the trunk/log, is cracked; nom
gêôc kêkkôc = nom gelo-gelo the
ground is cracked; gêôc lasê
s.th. gets open; kamoc gêôc
lasê the sore broke/burst/is
open; gêôc ñac ten àwà sa (he
lifts man one his voice up) he,
a spirit, speaks through s.o.,
reveals s.th. to him, inspires
him; gêôc nêngên (= nêng tagen)
it lifts very long, very much,
continuously) completely full,
filled; katapa gêôc nêngên the
box is full; képuc mo kësêp
awâsûng e gêôc nêngên the
mouth full of taro; talu
gêôc nêngên the sack is full.

gêolun Im. éolun s.th. is
doubtful/dubious. g-ëolun atom
no doubt, beyond all doubts, it
will certainly come to pass.

gêôn sa 3sg. R of -ôn (II)
s.th. emerges/rises to the
surface (water)/reappears/can
be heard. aeng tec kêtañ
mêgêôn sa which sound could
there be heard? (asked after
hearing a wall-clock for the
first time) (cf. mêkëpi);
gêôn sa - gêôn sa (i.e. jadaun)
s.th. disappears/vapourises
and finally vanishes (i.e.
smoke of a fire); aëc tanô wë
këpi gêôn sa - gêôn sa we hear
a song fade away in the dis-
tance, cf. wa-la-walagén; gêôñ
su = gëwi siq s.th. vanishes,
dies out (noise, sound).

gëpic s. nut without a kernel.
kañà gëpic type of nuts with-
out kernels; lanip gëpic an al-
mond without a kernel.

gêsac 3sg. R of -sác: -nsác (II)
he, it, lies on s.th. (këam)
gêsac awàsûng lôlôcôgen (dog
he lies his mouth high-high
only) the dog catches/snatches
s.th. thrown to him before it
hits the ground; gêsac den it
lies on the shelf, cf. den;
gēsac nāo it lies on s.th./on top of s.th.

gēsu s. his neck (gēsuc, gēsōm, gēsu, gēsūŋ, gēsōm, gēsūŋ my, your, his etc. neck(s)). gēsu jāqįŋ-jāqįŋ he shakes his head; gēsulėŋo (his neck slippery) slippery neck/throat, crypt. for kanic vegetable; gēsūm (gēsu-m) the back, nape (m = origin) of his neck; gēsumatu (his neck knoll) vertebrae of the neck; gēsupon (gēsu) of the neck; gēsulėŋo comp. = ŋakatôm ŋalêŋô young shoots of some plants are slippery/slimy; crypt. for kanic vegetable plant slimy when cooked.

gēsūŋ1 s., ŋagēsūŋ 1. hole, cavern (caused by the power of nature), crevice (caused by earthquake), cave. 2. all kinds of cavities, cf. ąwąsųŋ the cavity of the mouth; maścagēsųŋ a hole in the floor; nongēsųŋ a hole in the ground, cavern; pocgesųŋ (= poclabu) a cave; tuggēsųŋ a hole in a fence; gēsūŋbôm comp. (cave wild) pitch darkness (as in a deep hole); gēsūŋbôm tokesec a dark cavern, adj. pitch dark; gębęc gēsūŋbôm a pitch black night; salęc gēsūŋbôm the forest is as black as a hole, dark forest (cf. ŋa-kesec).

gēsūŋ2 3sg. R of -sųŋ: -nsųŋ (II) push, shove, it shoves.
Bu gēsųŋ (water/river shoves) a river streams/floods, is swollen (but cf. bu kēsųŋ the river rises); gēsųŋ mé (he - spirit shoves dream) a spirit talks to s.o. in a dream;
Anotô gēsųŋ mé God reveals s.th. in a dream.

gę́ 3sg. R of -ũ (II) he lets s.th. fall (off his shoulder).
Gę́ bōŋ (buŋ) (he = the sun throws off purlins - cross-bars on the rafters) the sun throws golden beams = the red of dawn, aurora; gę́ τay (it throws itself) s.th. is bent down (kēwě); m gę́ tay the banana (shaft) is bent from the weight of the fruit (bunch).

gę́wà 3sg. R of -wà (II) he braids, plaits, weaves. gę́wa lip s.th. bent because of tension; sōm gę́wa lip the fishing rod is bent, i.e. by the pull of the fish; gę́wa sāŋa s.th. is forked; ka gę́wa sāŋa a tree is forked/forks out (cf. salac, ńasąŋ-a).

gę́wac 3sg. R of -wàc (III) he goes to the person addressed (spoken to). gę́wac-gę́wac (=Wac-wac̣o) s. death-watch bird (said to announce the already occurred death of a relative or friend).

gę́wè 3sg. R of -wè: -wè (III) 1. it shines/emits light, it glows/glimmers. gę́wè kō it phosphoresces; gwęc ńasę̇nī gę́wè kō (sea of it infusoria phosphoresce) the phosphorescence of the sea; ńagala gę́wè kō fish scales have a greenish glimmer; kâli-kâli gę́wè kō the phosphorescent centipede glows; wăla gę́wè kō the phosphorescent mushroom glows; ńoli gę́wè kō his body glows, he looks pale/as a ghost; gę́wè senic (it glows infusoria in the sea) the phosphorescence in/of the sea.

gę́we 3sg. R of -wè: -wè (III) 1. it flows, i.e. s.th. sticky
spreads/melts; labi gëwë sago flows, i.e. the still watery meal after washing; gëwë lëngë (it flows slippery) s.th. is slippery/smeary/soapy; lëma gëwë lëngë his hand is smeary (e.g. from fat, cf. ñapënic); gëwë-gëwë adj./adv. uninter-
rupted, continuous, incessant; dauç këtañ gëwë-gëwë gëmoa the shells sounded uninterruptedly; siñgoc këtañ gëwë-gëwë gëmoa the cicada chirps unceasingly; oonj. whilst...; talec këtañ gëwë-gëwë whilst the cock crowed (we left the village); moc to gënlëlûm (sensem to wagt) këtañ gëwë-gëwë whilst the birds and insects (cicada and grasshoppers) chirped...,
cf. -wë: -wë (III).

gëwëñ 3sg. R of -wëñ (II) be/go with s.o., accompany; used as prep.: with s.o., in addition to s.th., together with s.th.

casiñ i gawññ teoc (I paddled fish with...). I went fishing with my older brother; tinoc geno bôc gëwëñ mo my mother cooked meat with taro, cf.
-wëñ; gëwëñ atom (with not) without; ñwë tonan geno mo gëwëñ bôc atom that woman cooks taro without meat (pork); ñoc ñwë êna ëwññ aë atom my wife will not go with me/shall go without me (cf. mañi, -më).

-ñi: -ñgï (V) s. circle (?) (connection with -gï: -ñgï (V) to cir-

cle ?). -jác: -nac (III) gi spin a top (i.e. some top-like fruit); tanac gi këcësélâb spin a këcësélâb fruit as a top (cf. boaboalâki); tanac gi nip gameloc spin a very young (small) coconut as a top; lauo sëjàc gi (women hit gi) the women removed their grass-skirts during mourning rites for a deceased male cousin as a means to show their grief (men acted similarly when female cousins died, cf. dawa).

-gi: -ngï (V) v.m., v.r. go in a circle; cut/walk in a circle around s.th., wind around, untie s.th. -gi dauç roll up a string of tobacco leaves into a bundle; -gi... àuc encircle, besiege, lay siege to, see -wà (II)... àuc; -gi e êsô tau make a complete circle; -gi... épì... wind s.th. around/onto s.th.; këgi
eñ mokëlûñ képì ka teñ he wound his hair around a wood/ stick; tañgì lëkôñ épì ka we wind a string around a piece of wood; -gi ka go/walk/cut in a circle around a tree; -gi kakatuç clean/hoé round a 

stump; -gi kamoc cut out a sore spot from a killed (but-
chered) animal; -gi kwac cf. -gi nip ñakwac, -gi lëkôñ coil up a string into a ball; -gi lëkôñ épì ka we wind a string around a piece of wood; -gi lëpoa coil up a rope; -gi meo-
meo move in a circle; -gi moactêna wind a python, its 

neck clamped between the split end of a pole, around that 
pole; -gi moc ñaawô sa wind a string of birds' feathers around a stick (for decora-
tion); -gi nimoac wind a string of dogs' teeth around a piece of wood; -gi nîp ñakwac =
-gi kwac chop off a coconut palm frond at its base; -gi o wind a vine around s.th.;
tañgì tagôm gamên tagen =
tasêîñ tângì-tangîgen ve walk in circles, we always circle the same place/area (cf.
bângüi, -jác: -nac bângüi).

-ñgic s. onom. gic tagen with one jerk, rip, rock. ñôjô kësaic gic tagen (earthquake rocked jerk one only) a strong, 
sudden earthquake, cf. sâic, -sâic (IV) (= ñôjô kësaic).

-gic 3sg. R of -lc (II) he pulls/takes s.th. out of s.th. 
gic poac sa (= mûkêlûñ këtû baliñ) his hair grew long, he is a young/grown up fellow; also: 3sg. R of -lc: -ic (III) he begets/procreates.

gic cf. ñagic = kêtôm.

-gic: -ñgic (II) v.impere.
cf. èngic, gëngic apart, torn apart/in two.

-gic: -ngic (II) v.a. tie the layers of sago leaf roofing material onto the rafters (a special way of tying). -gic
bec tie a hut, thatch the roof of a hut; -gic salôm thatch a roof, i.e. by tying the sago leaf layers onto the rafters, put the roof on a house (or hut); -gic sânjala fasten coconut palm fronds (split in halves and woven) as a shelter against rain and wind; sègic sânjala they used palm fronds with leaves woven together as a protection against the weather.

gigec onom. adj. creaking, squeaking, groaning. kiong ñakicsëa gigec the squeaking noise of vine bindings on the outrigger (sap) of a canoe (wañ) (cf. gec, kikec, gê gec).

gigo (originally gi geo, i.e. -i (II) -o (II), dal dao). gigo-gigo he loiters, he is lazy/wasting his time/davdling; en kèsèlèng gigo-gigo gémôa ma âéc âéc amèn he still keeps davdling along (walks slowly), thus we arrived ahead of him.

gilà, wè gilà a type of songs for initiation rites of girls. cf. sâguô, -baè: -mbaè (II) sâguô.

gîlû-galòn onom. scratchy sound, noise as caused by pulling a spear from a bundle, for instance.

gim 3bg. R of -lm: -im (III) 1, 2 & 3.

Gimo name of a dog (fairy-tale: Gîmo aqèc Lолè).

giôn compressing, narrowing.

-giôn: -ôgiôn (II) v.a. strangle, throttle, choke, compress, tie s.th. in a row/in rows, string shells etc. together binding them individually. -giôn... èndu = -giôn... tôô, -giôn kapoac tie, string kapoac shells into a ring; -giôn ladôm tie on the grass onto a grass-skirt, make a grass-skirt, cf. -ôdiô (II), -kîc (I) ladôm; -giôn lèsô tie fringes sago shoots (labi ñalësô); -giôn moc ñaïc compress a birds' nest (to get hold of the bird in it); -giôn mojañ strangle a marsupial rat (a tree kangaroo), i.e. with one hand beating on the nest, with the other hand at the opening and then twisting the animal's neck; -giôn müi string cassowary feathers; -giôn sâc = -jâm: -nam (III) sâc bind/make a scaffold for chopping down a large tree; -giôn... tôô choke s.th., suppress; ka gêgê mo tôô (tree chokes taro) the trees impede the taro in their growth; bu gêgê mo tôô too much rain/water chokes the taro plants.

gîpic adj. shrivelled up, spoiled (of fruit), empty, blind (nuts, cf. gêpic). Expl.: embe danga laînîp ten èkoc e talîc ñanô ten è tôm taniônica ènèc atom, ñakwâlanô ñaômagen, tec sêsôm gebe gîpic. If we split a New Guinean almond in two and find dry brown skins only, then we call that 'gîpic'. katec e gîpic e ñawâjâ when I cracked them they were all blind/empty (said of laînîp nuts).

gitì in: manîggitì comp. small snails.

go s. a species of vine (very firm), used to bind the layers of sago leaf roofing material onto the rafters (lèsa). o go the go liana, vine (growing on high trees); -ê (II) go = -jâm: -nam (III) go (taûq) be anxious, sorrow, worry (cf. -ê ñagàgo); dangôm gên tanam gögen we do s.th. anxiously, with anxiety/preoccupation; taçôm bîñ tanam gögen we say s.th. anxiously; tanam go taûq we are afraid/full of fear/anxious/preoccupied; expl.: the fear of s.o. pulling at a go vine hanging from a branch of a high tree that the branch might break (e.g. if dry) and come down together with the vine and thus hurt or even kill the person; cf. -pûsim (IV) taûq; golêmë yellow, i.e. the go leaves turn yellow before falling, cf. ñalêmë ripe, yellow; lajëânô golêmë (his face like go leaves = yellow)
his face is light coloured (less dark than others').

go adv./conj. then, at that time, thereon, thereupon, after that, afterwards, next, later (the function of go is similar to that of ma, but indicates a less immediate temporal sequence). aïn étu lêwè, go aëac aniñ when the roseapples are ripe, we shall eat them; malôgen, go lau sëkôc ma lanîp sêmèn it won't be long, shortly, then the people will bring us (excels.) almonds; apac mo agom, go taniñ roast the taro first, then we shall eat; âë gaja, go galic ësséac sëngôy when I went there, I saw them sitting; go alic këkô just look at him! look at that rascal! go andec (ondec ag.) intërnj.: anger; leave it alone! just wait! let's see! go andec ma en êmène talic agom let's wait and see if he comes! go andec ma en êngôm talic agom let's see how he will accomplish this/it! aôm go nêm lau taësam sêmoa (you then your people may exist) you seem to have a large relationship (since you are talking so big/done that much); gëär teg go jánsôm if it were s.th. else, I might be looking for it (but it is not worthwhile, not necessary, because there are plenty of it at hand/at my disposal); oc go then, later then, after a while; embe jana, oc go jana (if I want to go, then I shall go) I am free to go (or stay on); oc go jangôm (= ënëc go jangôm) I shall do it later; oc go jawac I shall follow later; taniñ gên su agom, go tanam kôm (let us eat meal finish first, then we shall make field = work) we shall eat first and then go to work, after we ate, we shall work; gogo then, not till then; gêjam kôm su ma gogo gebe ënîñ gên he didn't want to eat before he had completed his work.

go in: gâleñ go a type of pandanus (fruit rather dry).

goæ intërnj. expressing pity.

gob s. rival, competitor. nêm gob your rival, hands off! look out! (it might cause you damage/harm/pain/punishment); aômêm gob aëgoc (your rival mine) meant jokingly: they are mine, i.e. your rival's, of course! nêm gob aëgoc they are your rival's (spears etc.), they belong to me, your enemy (may they never he turned against you)! (cf. ñacjo, sono-sono).

goc conj. indicates greater certainty than oc (pt.). embe wañ ñajam, goc ënà ma ému ëmèn sebëñ ëtiàm if the boat were in good repair, it would go and return quickly; oc embe ënàc gamèn tonec pàngen, goc mo ëpì ñajam atom if it always stays hot like that, the taro will certainly not grow well; kom embe ënàc, goc sêmèn atom should it be raining, they certainly wouldn't come/won't come.

-goc suff. expressing assurance, confirmation: actually, certainly, naturally, truly. aëcgoc yes, certainly, indeed! aëgoc I myself, I personally; ñëgoc s.o. or s.th. looked for/suspected; kasômgoc I have said so/truly said it! biñañôgoc certainly, truly; ñacgoc ñàñ gëmù gêmèn it is actually him who has returned.

gocgeñ dawdle, loiter about to attract attention to get s.th. aôm gocgeñ-gocgeñ = gôsun-gôsun tâôm you have been absent for a long time but happen to be present just in time (i.e. when people are having their meal); ñëgô e gocgeñ-gocgeñ = nê ñálélôm këkac ën secanô ma gebe ëngôm malô-malô atom when he heard of it he wanted to get it most urgently; moac këpôsiñ gocgeñ gebe ënàc aë the snake coiled up (tipped up) to bite me.

gocgo conj. then, consequently, subsequently, truly; after a somewhat longer period of time than indicated by go.
goc naŋ (gocnaŋ) = asageŋ, kētu agenŋa, danqôm asageŋ, amboac ondoc what happened? what's up? what's wrong? goc naŋ biten = biŋ amboac ondoc what's the matter? goc naŋ képi biŋ tatu kēnac to dansom gēnŋa it is used instead of lengthy questioning or looking for s.th.: what has happened? what does it mean? (said, for instance, after someone arriving breathing heavily); goc naŋ (gocnaŋ) = gômôec aë kētu agenŋa what for, why, did you call me? or: jaŋqôm asageŋ here I am, what do you want me to do? gocnaŋ interj. expressing fear, apprehension: 1) what's up? 2) exactly that!

godoc, godoceŋ = samobgeŋ flow, stream with gurgling noise; devour/take in large quantities of s.th.; in multitudes; disappear in s.th. sêwê e jagodocęg šêso andu-lêlîm sēja they arrived in multitudes and all of them did find room in the house; they came along together and the whole lot found room in the house; they all disappeared in the house; bu kēsêp gēsuo godoc-godoceŋ the water disappears in the cave with gurgling noise; nom gênom bu godoc-godoceŋ the ground (soil) absorbs the water eagerly; ŋac tonâŋ qen gêng godoc-godoceŋ that man devours/consumes meals greedily; igom gêwê ŋaqodocęg kēsêp takwac tau the igom fish entered the fishing basket in bands (multitudes).

Godowà village on the south side of the mouth of the Bubôe (Gubub = Mape) River.

gogêŋ = geo, gôjam neneŋ aëcac gogêŋ gômoa naŋ now you ask such a terrible thing of us.

go-go, gogo interj. expressing pity, regret. go-go asa naŋ now who is it?

Gogobôéc (Gogogwêc, Kokogwêc) region to the west of Lôcgawêng (Logaweng). gola in: lusugola comp. (nose secretion ?, cf. lusugulu) snot. lusugola kētaŋ he breathes through a dirty nose (cf. lôgôla, lôlôgôla the uvula; ŋagôla a sharp odour, like ammonia).

golec a. (in some connections gob) rapist, one who robs women; adversary, opponent; hostility, enmity. agêc nêŋ golec gêdêng tawŋ (both their enmity towards themselves) they (dl.) are hostile to each other, at enmity with each other (cf. kîsa); golec adj. cowardly, faint-hearted; matagolec = ŋac golec coward; ŋac golec-tênâ (boa) a poltroon; -jâm: -nam (III) golec be full of fear/afraid/cowardly; anam golec amboac sec don't be afraid so much! don't act/behave so cowardly!

-golec: -ŋgolec (IV) v.a. remove/peel off the husks of s.th., the leaves surrounding a fruit, the core (marrow, pulp) in the crowns of palm trees, for instance, pull off the husk leaves from a corn cob (jangom ŋakwêp), break off fruits from their stem, chop a tree/log roughly in the forest, harvest cerealia. -golec bôlê peel off the layers surrounding the crown of a coconut palm to gain the "millionaire salad": -golec dabuc, éc break off the shoot of a wild sugar cane (pit-pit), a bamboo; -golec jangom 1) break off a corn-cob from stem; 2) peel off the husk leaves from the cob (corn); -golec jawen ŋabôlê (ŋaladôm) peel off the layers of leaves surrounding the still undeveloped shoot of a Nipapalm (edible); -golec kwan, labi peel off the leaves surrounding the shoot of kwaŋ and labi (sago) palm to get at the core in the crowns (edible); -golec mateŋanô stare with wide open eyes, glance, look angrily; matawà kegolec his eye is drawn open, i.e. he pulls down the lower lid; -golec mo remove
all leaves from a taro plant; -golec sap chop/trim a pole for use as an outrigger (do it roughly in the forest); -golec waŋ chop a trunk for a canoe trough in the forest (the main work to be done later at the village or the beach).

golêm a. a long lever (lon'makic), oar for European rowing, rudder, cf. őc paddle. -dac: -ndac (II) golem (move s.th. with levers) row a boat (European fashion); -jäm: -nam (III) golem row a European boat.

-golêm: -ngolêm (IV) v.a. split s.th. by means of levers applying them in opposite directions. -golem ka ekoc split a log by applying pointed levers in opposite directions; -golem katapa ekoc split a log with pointed levers in order to gain boards (one of each half); -golem waŋ row a large two-mast canoe European fashion (cf. -dac sa, -ku sa).

golên a. nip ńagolên the cream pressed out of a scraped coconut. -môngi ńgolên press the cream from the scraped nut; -sęŋ: -nsęŋ (II) gołen mix coconut cream under the food, cook with cream; ńagolên gê ńguc the cream saturates the meal (added when contents of pot are sufficiently cooked/done); ńona ńoniŋ ńagolên gê ńguc go and eat that you won't be late, i.e. the cream has certainly already saturated the whole meal (said to s.o. who is anxious to leave the work and get home).

golên onom. gołen tagęŋ at one flip/smack/slap, at one blow, all at once, quickly. -ęc: -ęc (III) su gołen tagęŋ flee, hasten away, rush all at once; bömöm gê œ lašœ ma ńęc su gołen tagęŋ the European came in sight and they run away all at once; lauō sęsəla su gołen tagęŋ the women dispersed quickly; i ġeboŋ gołen tagęŋ the fish jumped with a sudden splash (cf. gołon, gulon tagęŋ).

golêm adj. see go.

goli (= kêtę joŋ) s.th. changed its colour. mo goli peeled taro turn dark when not cooked soon (turn yellow).

golólć onom. sound of s.th. boiling, the gurgle when a bottle is filled with or emptied of water. golololoc put keletoc bubbling boils the water; bu késęp gasuc ńakıcsęa gololoc the bamboo pipe is filled with water with gurgling noises; golololololoc sounds of vigorously boiling water (cf. gabub, gululuc, kololoc the rumbling noise in the stomach etc.); ibano ńegen sam gololocen the tuna are vigorously chasing fry (thereby making the sea "boil").

golölęń adj./adv. loosely (see gołon). waba gololęń jakępi waŋ the cargo was put loosely (hastily) onto the canoe.

golon adj. loose, loosely. ńamatu kętı golon (his knee-cap loose) he is feeble-legged/stands on weak legs/totters; ńamen etu golon (place be(come) loose) make way there! clear the way! -tu (I) golon get loose; kętı golon s.th. got loose; lépo ka kętı golon the rope got loose; ńatękwa ketoc golon kękō the bones lie dried out on a heap; -pę (I) golon (shoot loosely) shoot not strong, i.e. not far enough; kępę sōb golon (he shot arrow loosely) he missed the mark; golon-golon adj./adv. loosely, shaky, tottering, lazily; ńejam ńōm golon-golon (he makes/does work loosely) he works lazily; gęsō waŋ golon-golon he tied the canoe loosely; sap golon-golon the outrigger has become loose; golon = ńągolon s. s.th. lying loosely on top of each other (heap of bones, wood etc.); gęg ńagolon gęc things lie around in disorder; ka ńalaka ńagolon gęc twigs lie everywhere.

golon tagęŋ onom. rattling, clatter (e.g. the noise caused by a bundle of spears, by
failing boards or by loose objects carried in a netbag). kékó wasaŋ sa goloŋ tagen he lifted the large fishing net (onto his shoulders) with clattering noise (caused by the sinkers kalagó); ketoc abélôŋ kékó nom jagoloŋ tagen she put the netbag to the ground with its contents clattering; kém (wapap) nakcicə goloŋ tagen the noise of spears (or corrugated iron sheets) when carried (cf. koloŋ-koloŋ).

gom see gongom.

Goma name of village at the southern end of the Finschhafen harbour.

gomba, wasaŋ gomba fish-net used to drag fish onto the beach.

gombo a. (a) the individual leaves of pandanus palms (im); (b) bands/strips sewn from single pandanus leaves (im galaŋ) or from bark (ka gaölíc), used for catching igon fish, e.g. pull small fish off the surf onto the beach; -é (II) gombo pull the bands through the surf; -si (I) gombo sew single pandanus leaves together making a long band; gombo labu comp. the children that follow the gombo (they try to catch the fish that jump over the band back into the sea); -tu (I) gombo labu try to catch the escaping fish.

gomboa a. 1. food bowl of the Kâte tribe shaped like a boat, made from palm bark. 2. European rowing boat (so called because of similarity to the food bowl), cf. gongom.

gondo-gondo a. a custom connected with the circumcision rites (no one is able to explain what it actually was like), a kind of exorcism of evil spirits by indescribable noise, or may be just an expression of joy. (Expl. see Méfé Nomp, pp.11/12.) -kên (I) gondo-gondo make a big noise throughout the village (at the conclusion of a balôm festival, cf. mansiŋbob).

goneŋ, ḋagoneŋ adj. hairy, rough, scratchy, covered with hairs (e.g. some plants). ḋagoneŋ s. coarseness, roughness; así galaŋ ḋagoneŋ the leaves of elephant grass are hairy; ka (katapa) ḋagoneŋ the roughness of wood, of boards, the wood (board) is rough; gu = kagu galaŋ ḋagoneŋ sec the kagu leaves are extremely rough (used as sandpaper); gonoŋbo (scratchy much) very hairy/scratchy, crypt. for éc bamboo (cf. ḋagoneŋ).

gon a. a means to hold s.th. together, strap around, bind s.th. shut, tie up: muzzle (for a dog to prevent it from biting). -jác: -nac (III) gon muzzle (an animal); tanac gon bôc (kêam) = takic bôc (kêam) àwásun àuc we muzzle a pig (dog) (cf. however kawangon bamboo pipe to protect a dog's leash!); tanac gon môkênapac (we tie s.th. around our head) we bind a cloth onto the forehead, we tie/wear a bandage round our head, against headache; ka gêjac gon = ka nàjalô a beam/log is warped; tanac gon on we bind the skin (pápòlic) over the drum mouth; tàêka gon we fasten the skin to the mouth of a drum, cf. gédôgon (his mouth tied up) the muzzle; igon a fish (2 m long).

-gon v. impers. cf. gegoŋ withered, dry, smoked. dedeŋ bôc e kêtu gegoŋ they smoked the pork until it was dry.

gongo a. call, gongo éc aën a call used during hide-and-seek games to cause those hiding away to betray themselves by laughing.

gongom a. a food-bowl, boat-shaped, made from palm fronds, about 20 cm wide, 80 cm long, 15 cm high.

gongoŋ onom. 1. small bush, its leaves similar to those of hazelnut. 2. bell, cf. ka gongoŋ.
Goona comp. (go ona then go) go then! one of four names for our month of June, cf. Sonṣaŋ, Damsaŋ, Sëliwaŋ; expl.: the produce of the fields used to be scarce during that particular season, so that a guest could not be entertained as usual according to custom, consequently the guest was regretfully dismissed with these words, "O jàc tau, go ona", i.e. "Oh my dear friend, I feel so sorry, I have to let you go without a proper meal", hence the name Goona.

gosoc 2sg. R of -sóc: -nsóc (III) chase (away), you chase. -jám: -nam (III) gosoc (do chase, hunt) copulate, have sexual intercourse (cf. gasic, gwasic).

-gosu suf. signifying the superlative: exceedingly, most, very. nàjàngogosu very hard, firm, strong; nàndangosu extremely hot; nàningosu very strong, powerful, most efficient; òjìpàlègosu most diligent.

gò- subj. pref. 2sg. R of one-syllable low tone verbal stems in 2nd and 3rd conj.

gòb a. the bottom part of palm frond ribs. labì nàgòb (sago of it gòb) the bottom part (underside ?) of a sago palm frond rib, torn off and used for flooring in field huts (cf. nàocílaì).

gòbac, aôm gòbac(gac) you are in great danger, you will perish, you are lost (see -bac: -mbac (II)).

góc, nàgòc a. scar. kamocgóc = kamoc nàgòc (a) the scar of a sore; kamoc gëng ìlî e togóc-togóc (sores ate his body until with scars - with scars) he is covered with scars; kamoc gëng gòc (sore lifts scar) a healing sore breaks open again, cf. kamoc;

(b) payback-killing, vendetta, cf. -jò: -jò (III) kamocgóc revenge ourselves; gòdû (= gajò) nòc kamocgóc I revenged myself (paid back my scars).

gòdûb = gudub nom. adj. gòdûb tageŋ (splash one only) noise as caused by plunging into the water. jàò gím késèp (gwèc) gòdûb tageŋ the turtle dived (into the sea) with a splash (cf. gaŋ tageŋ, gèdab tageŋ).

gògòmgac àé (you treated finished me) you (have) treated me well indeed = I thank you (very much). cf. -gôm (II).

gòlàà s. flat reef, visible at ebb tide. gòlàà baliŋ the reef extends way out into the sea/goes out a long way.

gòlin, nàgòlin a. rudder, helm. -jám: -nam (III) gòlin (make, use the rudder) steer a boat, govern (a land, state, district); nàgòlin government, governor (kiap); gòlimè (rudder without) without self-control; en jàc gòlimè he has no self-control; gòlinjëgà, gòlinwàgà governor, civil servant(s); Papua New Guinea nèŋ gòlinwàgà sëngò Port Moresby the rulers of Papua New Guinea are in Port Moresby.

gòlin-gòlinjëng adj./adv. slovenly, sloppy, pell-mell, in confusion, without order. -kò (I) gòlin-gòlinjëng stand in confusion/in disorder; -kòc (I) gòlin-gòlinjëng take things without looking at them, just as they get close enough (cf. këpì-kopoc, kësöc-kësà, palìng, salìng-salìng).

-gòlin: -ngòlin (IV) v.a. move s.th. heavy with a lever, entwine, interlace, plait in; bite at each other (animals), fight; fig.: accuse s.o. falsely; vie with each other, work strenuously, e.g. kagòlin gamaò I am working hard, cf. -golem: -ngolem (IV), -sâbi: -nsâmì (IV), àélè move a heavy log with levers; -gòlin poc heave/move a rock with levers; -gòlin wàg
(1) move a trunk selected for a canoe trough with levers;
(2) steer a canoe hard larboard or starboard; -gólólín bǐí épí qac teŋ accuse s.o. falsely of s.th., throw the blame on s.o. else; bócga³u luagéc sègólólín tǎu two wild pigs fight with each other; malac luagéc sègólólín tǎu two villages start a fight/vie with each other for a festival (sam); tangólólín tǎu we knock purposely against each other, we jestle each other; -sam (I)... -gólólín count wrongly, change by mistake, exchange; en kêsam ŋapalè kégólólín he exchanged the boys' names, or; he got mixed up when counting them; kégólólín təu s.th. is/lie crosswise (cross-ways); séso ka kégólólín təu they tied the stakes crosswise (for a fence, lattice, window).

gólólac (gólóləc) a. 1. tadpole(s). 2. family (text.comp. is the 'numerous', -ac = pl.suf.) relations, relatives, one's people, clan members, kinsmen (cf. tawaŋ). nèm gólólac sèmèŋ your family is coming, i.e. your wife and children, your children; ènè gólólac təasəm he has a large family, many children; aômèm gólólac sèmoa ondoc where is your family? where is your wife? your children? òwè togólólac a woman and her family, woman with children (opp.: òwè təakiŋ young woman without children), cf. napalè gólólac a group of children, the children of a family; gólólacè my dear kinsmen!

gólóləc = gólólac, gólóləc-mòkè (family head, origin, rootstock) people, nation; aôm ètu gólóləc-mòkè təasəm təməŋ you shall be the father of many nations (Gen. 17:4) (cf. luau, laum engage, tətəŋ, təwaŋ, -sa (I) tageŋ, gèbəm).

-gólólac: -ngóləć (IV) see -gólólć.

góm a. not used alone, always in connection with: nè, i.e. négóm = nè góm his breast, the breast of animals/birds; breastbone (of a person). aôm kôtuc négóm tulu you crushed his breastbone; ŋagóm ímpera. (of it the breast) moc ŋagóm the breast of a bird; môngóm = mocgóm white pigeon (but: kagóm a tree, logóm nettle, jamaogóm block at mast-top, connection with góm unclear), cf. atè, bòdagi, gwasamac.

-góm: -ngóm (II) v.a. make, do, treat well, fabricate, produce, give s.o. trouble.

-góm aqwa-agwa (aqwa-aŋwa) do s.th. disorderly; -góm... auc (aucŋagen) do s.th. blindly; daŋgóm ŋac teŋ aucŋagen we beat s.o. blindly/punish without consideration; -góm òwè seduce a woman; -góm bìŋ kèsikèsi(ɡen) get into/make mischief, stir up strife, be a nuisance; aôm gógóm bìŋ kèsikèsi(ɡen) you are a rascal/a naughty boy; -góm bìŋ òtu tòn execute, fulfil s.th., do properly; -góm bu bale water; sègóm bu tonaŋ they scoop water; -góm da give a down-payment, pay in advance, cf. -gùn da; -góm da bòc give a down-payment on a pig; -góm dòa-dòa play; -góm dòb do s.th. diligently (cf. òtu dòb, ñàdòb); -góm èndèŋ do s.th. correctly; -góm èndèŋ ñàmal - èndèŋ ñàmaŋí do s.th. accurately/well; -góm ènac pep do s.th. until it is accomplished/completed, also: be the last in a row; -góm èjòtau - ëjòtau do s.th. after each other/alternately, one thing first then the other; -góm èndù-ëndù ill-treat s.o.; -góm ètòm do s.th. right/adequately; gégóm jakètòm he did it right/well/correctly; -góm ètu dòb (ñàdòb) do s.th. energetically/untiringly/conscientiously; -góm ètu sèp, cf. sèp; -góm ètu tòn execute s.th., realise; -góm gëbè do s.th. good, a good deed; -góm gèn gólólac care for one's family; -góm gèn kèsó-kèsó (gèn) do s.th. shabby/mean; -góm gèn do s.th., work, try to attain s.th.; -góm gènèlèlòm try every-way to get out of a dangerous situation; èn gégóm gènèlèlòm gebe éc èna he tried to get
away by all means; -göm gën-
lelõm élëmë think hard to get
out of some trouble yet in
vain (waste o.s. with trifles);
-göm gën lëna-lëna do s.th.
clumsily/awkwardly/without any
skill; -göm gën sapu-sapu do
s.th. wrongly all the time,
be a daredevil, do things
recklessly, deaf to admoni-
tions, always right in front/
at the head of affairs; -göm
gëgtalô decorate, draw, paint;
-göm gën -jâc laöcgon be
everywhere/at various places,
wander about, be with no defi-
nite place to stay/without a
home; -göm gën tasâlângen do
s.th. superficially; -göm gën
të esogen do s.th. wrongly,
make mischief; -göm gën teñ
ënaña lose s.th.; aë gâgöm
gëjâna I lost it; -göm gën teñ
e najaë do s.th. until getting
angry; -göm gën teñ étu kwalam
do s.th. fruitlessly/without
results/unavailing; -göm gën
të étu waâc start s.th. new;
-göm gën teñ nadjô do s.th.
conscientiously (see doû); -göm
gën teñ pâliñ run s.th.,
play a trick; -göm gën
tëndagen do s.th. with noise/
noisily/happily/laughingly
(cf. ngaónda); -göm gën tokauc
do s.th. intelligently; -göm
da lau entertain guests; -göm
dajë do s.th. hastily, treat
violently, damage s.o. else's
property, mistreat/ruin/spoil
s.th., devastate (cf. -señ):
-nseñ (II) gën su, -sa (II) lau
tëg nëñ gën salin-salin;
-göm kaïq teñ work inconsider-
ately/like mad/furiously;
-göm... kana-kana fickle s.o.;
gëgöm aë kana-kana he fickles
me; -göm... kasé-sasë = -göm
ëndu-ëndu treat s.o. badly,
mistreat (cf. ëndu); -göm
kësi-kësi (= wâc-waçgen) do
s.th. disorderly/hastily/un-
methodically/planeless (opp.:
-lësucgêdô); -göm kolên
(= -jâm: -nam (III) kolên) do
hard, difficult work, work
hard, labour; -göm -kö (I)
continue doing s.th., doing
nothing, trying to do s.th.,
embe jasëp naja gôm jakô su,
go ënïñ aë should I go down
and try to speak him, he will
consume/devour me; ënömô ëkô
(if you continue = delay to do
so...) try it once! (Zahn,
MâCHAR, p. 82); -göm kwâlnga
need/take a long time to do
s.th., work slowly; dangôm
kwâlnga me, dangôm seben-seben
let's not waste much time on
this work, let's finish it
quickly! -göm kwanângen do
s.th. beforehand; -göm lelê do
s.th. big/extraordinary (e.g.
prepare a big feast, kill
s.o., stressed by saying the
contrary, cf. lëlé, gën lëlé);
-göm (lëwâ-) lëwangen do s.th.
slowly/prudently/deliberately;
-göm masë = ñâpep do s.th.
thoroughly/well; aëc agôm
masëgoc ve (excl.) did it real
well; -góm ñac teñ masë treat
s.o. well/respectfully; -göm
matenjâagen (make our eyes
fire-fire only) do the cooking
with our eyes fixed on the
fire, e.g. be anxious to have
a meal ready quickly; ëngôm
matamjâagen gebe gën ësoc
seben make haste to have the
cooking done/have the food
ready quickly! -göm -bôn:
-mbongen (II) do s.th. super-
icially; ëngôm sebongen they
did it badly; -göm moasëg treat
well, cf. -moasing (IV); -göm
(= -nô) moasing prepare a feast;
-göm moasing ñac teñ treat
a feast/meal in honour of s.o.;
-göm mockolen celebrate the
defeat feast, i.e. prepare a
meal for a departed person
and his people; -göm ñac teñ étu
meloc make a fool of s.o.;
-göm mocasc (cf. mocasc); -göm
ñac teñ masë treat s.o. well/
respectfully; -gôm ñâ démös-
tëkwagen do s.th. without gain
for us, fruitlessly, toll in
vain (e.g. when crops are de-
stroyed by insects or weather),
labour without results/unavail-
ingly; -göm ñadonçô work
quickly/nimbly, skilled, also:
laizily; -göm ñadonçô mimic,
imitate s.o., present an ex-
ample; -göm ñadjô sawa do s.th.
untiringly/very diligently/
conscientiously; -göm ñakicsëa
amboac seçgen do not be too
loud/noisy, be more quiet;
-göm ña lemen do/make s.th.
with our hands; -göm ñânô exe-
cute/fulfil s.th., finish a
work/a task; -göm ñâma do
s. th. unavailing/without results; -gôm ŋapep do s. th. well/thoroughly; -gôm ñapep we treat people well, care for them (e.g. guests);
-gôm ... ñapuc èsa bring s. th. to the light, reveal, discover, cf. -gôm ñawae = -sôm lasê; -gôm ñawae make s. th. known, announce, inform, betray; -gôm ñóc auc - ñóc åuceñ be disobedient continually; èñ gêgôm ñóc auc - ñóc åuceñ he is/ was always disobedient; -gôm taung ñawae we do s. th. contrary to orders/to the exclusion of everyone else;
-góm pêla-pêlæn untîle/unravel s. th.; clear/settle a matter, come to an understanding, make up one's mind; -gôm popoc (shatter s. th.) break one's word; -gôm -pô (I) åuceñ do s. th. without interruption; -gôm sâic-sâic do s. th. with strong language/with much scolding; -gôm sâic-sâic (IV) do s. th. energetically/in a hurry; -gôm saim make/build a hut for mourning; -gôm sâl-lâng do s. th. quickly, completely s. th. within a short time; -gôm sâlâ-sâlâ do s. th. hurriedly/poorly/superficially; -gôm -saomge (IV) do s. th. in a hurry; -gôm sapa make an enclosure around s. th. (e.g. grave); -gôm sapa nip make a fence around a young coconut palm; -gôm sapu-sapu do s. th. wrongly all the time; -gôm sawic make loops (under a house for spears), fasten s. th. at both ends so that its middle part hangs down (a hammock, suspension bridge); -gôm sec do s. th. bad/evil, sin; -gôm sec hush: pst, sh, be quiet! sound a short 'sh' to draw attention to s.o.; -gôm seg make an enclosure around a grave, cover with gravel; -gôm -sô (I) jaengen (= -kaçen) do s. th. hastily, be anxious to finish s. th. quickly; -gôm tasô jaengen su ma taèc tana let's do/finish it quickly and then go home! -gôm taung change/transform ourselves; ñènèc gêgôm ñau gêmoa e... the women is just about to transform herself (back to normal human being); -gôm taung ourselves are responsible for the consequences of our actions, faults or misbehaviour; ñê taung gêgôm taung, tec gêjam sêga it is my own fault that my sickness became worse (e.g. after visiting friends in another village, or if doing strenuous work in spite of poor health etc.);
-gôm taung eso (keso) work without regard for one's health, ruin one's health by working too hard; do s. th. wrong, harm o.s., get o.s. into trouble; -gôm taang keso (e.g. gêgôm tau nga kêm) wagen why did you harm yourself? (e.g. hurt himself with a spear); -gôm taung ñamalag-o-eo be in distress/in an intricate situation (the house burning down, canoe drifting off); èñ gêgôm tau ñamala geo, oc èmoa atom (e.g. kêsap tau nga ki) he is in distress, he won't stay alive/survive (after hurting himself with an axe, for instance); -gôm taung palîq(geñ) be incautious/unheeding/unaware of danger (= -wê: -wê (III) taung âuc); -gôm tekwengeñ care for one's invigoration, one's strengthening/recuperation (after sickness), look after o.s.; -gôm tekwen ñau work for one's sustenance; -gôm têla-têla do s. th. a little only/incompletely; -gôm toändagen (cf. ñaonda) do s. th. with much noise, do it noisily/happily/lavishly;
-gôm tobîq-tobîq do s. th. protectively; -gôm tokam-tokam do s. th. unenthusiastically/unwillingly/sourly/sulkily; -gôm topałæn do s. th. eagerly/energetically; -gôm totaèn-totaën do s. th. cautiously, uncertain; -gôm -tu (I) wakac do s. th. urgently, work hard to complete s. th. in time (before rain sets in), work unterningly; kom oc ênac, tanam kôm seben-seben tasap tatu wakac it will soon be raining, so let's work quickly and fell/cut trees untiringly cutting a new field); -gôm wâba élîn-élîn spread out cargo/possessions/freight; -gôm wapacong do s. th. clumsily/slowly/carefully; -gôm wasu make/use love-magic;
-góm wauc-wauc(geŋ) do s.th. unmethodically/carelessly/hastily.

gondën s. crypt. for lasōc testicles.

-gondin; -ŋōndin (IV) hit s.th. with a stone held in both hands, throw s.th. at short distance. -gondin ka ēkōc split a log that has a groove cut in it by using sharp (pointed) strong stakes (levers); -gondin lanip crack a nut with a stone; -gondin mocwād ēsēp mōkēnapac put a feather head-dress in our hair; -gondin (ŋa poc) break/hit s.th. with a stone held in both hands, hit with a stone at a short distance (cf. -balīŋ (IV)).

-(ŋ)gōn; -ŋōnk (II) see -ŋōnk.

gu, kagu s./comp. a tree (its rough leaves are being used as a substitute for sandpaper). gējac bu ŋa gulaun they smooth a water calabash with gu leaves; gu kalac a gu tree (type), its sap causes itching sores on the skin; gu-lala see gulala, gulaun (ŋa gulaun) the leaves of a gu tree.

guc s. stone wedge, stone axe made from granite (poctēmu), cf. kianō, kiasim. guc labēŋa (guc sago for) stone axe used for chopping/cutting sago (from felled palm); guc qalāc stone axe handle; guc qamōkēmu (guc of it head-back) the elbow of the axe handle; guc qaihēla (guc of it tongue) the part of the handle onto which the blade is fastened; guc qama the claw that holds the blade; guc qasāiŋ the binding that keeps the claws on the handle (vines used: dēbu, wēn, sēm, mun); guc qasucwālō the binding that keeps the stone in the claw; -jac: -nac (III) guc = -nac labi chop out the sago-pith with a guc stone axe.

-guc: -nguc (II) v.a. blow. -guc ja blow on a fire to make it burn, cf. -jū: -ju (III); dānguc ja = taju ja elom we blow on a fire; gēguc s.th. slightly withered from being held over a small flame, withered (not dried) under the influence of intense heat; blistered; ŋalaun gēguc a banana leaf is withered/scorched (to be used as a wrapper for cooked taro); mo gēguc a roasted taro still raw inside, expl.: embe tapac ē s ēsā ja, go namaken, taŋ kētap ja sa atom naŋ, kētu jēc amboac kēsōc, tec tasam gebe gēguc. If one roasts a banana on a fire, its topside away from the glow gets black (blistered) as if done, this we call gēguc. Ōlīŋ gēguc (our body scorched) boils/blisters from heat; gamac ē ōlic gēguc-gēguc I have blisters from heat (fever).

gudim(bob) = gēdim(bob) deep (very), it is (very) deep. gudim dambē (gēdim gēc dambē?) the beach drops straight down to the bottom of the sea; ōmoa baubagen, gebe gamēn tonān gudim dambē don't leave the beach, stick to the beach, because the sea-shore drops straight down! (cf. pocdambē).

gudina (for.) clay pots made by the Sio people (see kukim).

gudub = gōdub tageŋ with one splash (only). gudub tageŋ gēja she dived away with a splash, cf. gōdub.

guguc s. 1. a night bird. 2. hide-and-seek game. -siŋ (I) or -tu (I) guguc play hide-and-seek.

gulala interj. of satisfaction after a deadly spear thrust. gulalalala 'he got it!', 'hit it!' shout after hitting the mark/a target; -jac: -nac (III) gulala use that expression/interjection (after killing a pig, for instance); gējac gulala gebe gēgug bōc tēn(gac) he shouts gulala because of satisfaction after a successful kill (see gu).
gulù, qağulù s. white of egg, albumen, mucus (from the nose). See qağamaŋ (yolk of egg).
lusugulu mucus flowing from (his) nose; -gèliŋ (IV) lusugulu snivel, blow one's nose;
lusuguluboa (-boa very) dirty nose, snot nose, he has a runny nose, cf. lusu(sûn) his nose.

gulub, gulub tageŋ = gudub tageŋ onom.

guluc, gulucgeŋ = gulugen geŋ adv. jointly, do s.th. together, without exception, cf. selegen geŋ. mateçanø gulucgeŋ képi malac géŋa our/our eyes were all turned towards the village when...; géŋ = géli guluc, cf. géli; guluc-gulucgeŋ onom. roll about, move about (said of foetal movements in the womb), pell-mell, rumble; bòc nalatu kéka(c) tèña guluc-gulucgeŋ one can see the piglets move in the sow's womb; gululuc together; lau selèti guluc sèja the people dashed off together; gululuc tawac we go together, let's start together/as one man; tètacawalø gululuc his stomach rumbles; gululucgeŋ the noise of s.th. rattling down (fruits from tree, many fruits falling together), shower down, crackle, patter, tumble, dash off; aïŋ galèwè kèsèlø gululuc-gulucgeŋ (gululucgeŋ)gèmèn many ripe roseapples came falling down continuously; wa kèsèlø gululugeŋ numerous mangoes drop/shower down (when tree or branches are being shaken).

Gulùmànsè name of a hill near Kwalansam.

gulun, jagulun adv. with a thumping noise/thump. sèsap ka jagulun-jagulun they felled the tree and it fell with a thump (with thumping noise); gulun geŋ all together, all without exception; gulugen sèja the they all went as one man/together, cf. gulucgeŋ; gulugen tawac let's go together! we go/start together (at the same time); sémonèc gulun geŋ they shout together; gulun-gulun onom. thumping noise (of large drums, for instance, see gun-gun-gun); gulun tageŋ (thump one only) at once, all together, as one man, at the same time, suddenly; dandi gulun tageŋ let's disperse/go together/leave, all at once! en gedì sa gulun tageŋ he rose, he left all at once; kaka tauc su kasëp lemon gulun tageŋ he sank suddenly into the mud; kéka tauc su gulun tageŋ he sank at once; lauð dédi sa jasëja kôm gulun tageŋ the women rose and all together went to the fields, they all left at the same time (cf. guluc, gululuc, dib tageŋ, selengen).

gunàgun onom. adv. s.th. standing upside down. ka gunàgun a tree floating vertically in the sea; -pøŋ (I) ka gunàgun stand on one's head, plunge into the water with head foremost, make a header.

gun s. 1. tap-root. 2. a pole for punt ing a canoe. ka nãgun the tap-root of a tree; nãgun-téna (of it tap-root mother) s.th. very exceptional/excelling, a fine specimen of s.th., a famous man, gigantic fish etc., cf. -sènğun: -nsènğun (IV); gun kesènğun tòn nadjà the tap-root holds a tree firmly rooted; -jâm: -nàm (III) kôm gunèn push a cane with a pole, get along by punting; sèjàm kôm gunèn sèmoa e gèbècàuc they had to punt (their canoe) until nightfall (all day long).

gun-gun-gun onom. the dull thumping noise of signal drums (golem), cf. gulun-gulun.

-gun: -ŋun (II) v.a. spear s.th., prick s.th. with a pointed tool, throw a spear; to spear. -gun àbèc (spear mourning ornaments) spear a pig for the feast of taking off the mourning ornaments; -gun ajun (stick shade) stick branches into the ground to shade a place (for guests during a gathering); -gun...
àuc (spear... stop) block up/obstruct an escape route;
daуг i àuc we prevent fish from getting away, back into the sea (with nets, ɲa wasaŋ, or by spearing into the water);
-guŋ bóc speaŋ tageŋ speak a fat pig, -guŋ bóc (spear pig's lair) tilt into a pig's lair with a spear (usually done during heavy rain); -guŋ bóc selec tageŋ speak a fat pig, the spear passing through its layers of fat with one slide; -guŋ bóc -sèwacgèŋ only scratch a pig, miss the target; eŋ gèguŋ bóc késwacgèŋ he only scratched the pig; -guŋ... épí... accuse; -guŋ bín épí ɲac ten accuse s.o. (cf. -gòliŋ (IV) bín); -guŋ gaoc, cf. gaoc; -guŋ gelom spear = beat the slit drum/signal drum; -guŋ ka throw bamboo spears at a tree; -guŋ kalom (i) poke fish out of a hole; -guŋ kaŋ cf. kaŋ; -guŋ kasana attach the fork to the sail post of a canoe; -guŋ kasèkiŋstick a forked piece of wood into the ground (to suspend a child in a net-bag, cf. -sèkiŋ (IV)); -guŋ k-eselecgèŋ scratch with a spear, miss it, grazing thrust, cf. -selec (IV); -guŋ kóc announce a payback feud to a hostile clan for a slain kinsmen; -guŋ labi split the felled sago palm by means of pointed stakes; -guŋ... lasè prick s.th., make a hole; -guŋ salem lasè make a hole in the roof (of sago leaves); -guŋ lèm = -guŋ ajung stick branches into the ground to provide shade; -guŋ laŋsàng stick branches across a river making a dam/fence for catching fish; -guŋ mojŋ speak a marsupial rat; -guŋ... ɲa sao spear with multi-pronged fishing spear; -guŋ oŋ hollow out a hand drum; -guŋ... 0kwì = jënda (IV) chase away; daguŋ ɲamalac katu òkwigac, oc mènlènsòŋ aäch atom ve have chased the man's soul (of a dead one) away, it won't annoy (harm) us; -guŋ poc break/quarry stones with a crow-bar; -guŋ sàlloŋ honour a courageous man by presenting him with perfumed herbs (e.g. sticking them into his armband); -guŋ... sa put s.th. on, put into the ground so that it remains standing erect; -guŋ gèŋ ten sa èkò put s.th. long on/in the ground so that it stands straight; gèguŋ kêm sa kèkò he put the spear on the ground standing erect, stuck into the ground; sègùŋ padi sa kèkò they put the rice sheafs on the ground (standing erect); -guŋ... -selec (IV) scratch s.th. with a weapon; daguŋ i taselec we only scratched a fish with a spear; -guŋ -selec (IV) throw a spear horizontally/close to the ground; -guŋ sèli stick ribs of palm frond leaves into a piece of soft wood (a custom that conveys the privilege to buy a pig at the market sàm); -guŋ -sèwacgèŋ (IV) miss a target, just scratch it only; -guŋ si put stakes/sticks/ poles into the ground for climbing plants (beans, yams); -guŋ... sìŋ énaŋa spear s.th. and toss it away; -guŋ sòkoc a spear-throwing game played by children with lengths of thin bamboo; -guŋ sololop miss the target with a spear thrust; -guŋ sùnsùŋ stick branches, leaves into the ground to build a hut for the hunter to lie in wait for a game; make a fence around the nest of a bush hen (mosceŋ); sègùŋ sùnsùŋ taut àuc ma sègòŋ they surrounded themselves with branches stuck into the ground and thus sat = waited for the game to get close enough; -guŋ tòŋtòŋ pound s.th. in a mortar; -guŋ -tucgèŋ (I) spear, poke with a blunt spear; -guŋ tuc tageŋ spear through s.th. with one thrust; aè gágùŋ bóc taut tuc tageŋ I killed the pig with one thrust; -guŋ tugìmpu ram in large posts for a fence/palisade; -guŋ tugòbom make a very strong palisade.

gusì s. wart.
gwa¹ s. disease of taro caused by too much moisture. gwa géjäc mo (disease hits/hit taro) the taro is/are diseased, has/have this kind of disease;
GWA

mo gwa gé̃jac the taro is diseased (cf. buŋ).

gwa² s. species of ginger with tuberous rootstock and a stem 1.5 cm thick (diameter), used for toy spears. A peculiarity of gwa: flowers and fruits appear not at the neck but on the middle part of the stem, hence; aôm gobe òtu gwa me, tec góc kêkóc képí ɲadambi (do you want to become a gwa, because you flower at the stem?)

meaning: to claim s.th. unjustly (e.g. claim the coconut palms of a departed owner with the pretension to have them planted), claim s.th. that has already been promised to s.o. else (cf. gwagwa); gwa-asa type of ginger used for divination, i.e. to find out a thief (see Appendix 7, cf. kapoac, -puc (I) kapoac, tien); (gwa) asalaun the leaves of gwa-asa, cf. asalaun, -liŋ: -liŋ (III) bu asalaun 'bathe in ginger leaf-water'; expl.: Asalaun ɲam gebe Gwa-asa ɲawambue ma ɲaluc géwiŋ, tec sêkôc jasê-lésaŋ popoc ma sêuc òliŋ-têmuôn ɲam gebe èngôm èséac òliŋma ɲaluc ɛsa. The meaning of asalaun is as follows: Gwa-asa ginger is moist and cool, they therefore took and ground the leaves to pieces and rubbed the dirt off the bodies of the dalamäwaga in order to cool down their energy, their vigour. Dabun-waga jasê-lîŋ bu asalaun the dabunwaga, i.e. the men that observed the taboos prior to and during the circumcision ceremonies, were rubbed with gwa-asa leaves to remove the dirt from their bodies (they were not to drink or touch plain water during that time) (see asalaun); gwa-jaŋa, gwaŋaja (ginger fiery) a dance (danced during pig-markets, see sam); gwa matakéam (gwa eye dog) a firm type of ginger (used for pistils in flutes); gwa ngaŋabîŋ shoots of gwa; -ta (I) gwa ngaŋabîŋ spread out gwa shoots to dry.

gwac s. 1. small oval fish-net. gwac ɲakalem see kalem, -ka (I) gwac step on the net with one foot to keep it in the water and drive fish into it with our hands, catch fish/crayfish in that manner; -kôc (I) i ɲa gwac = -peŋ (I) gwac fish with the small gwac net; -ôc (II) gwac i = -kôc i ɲa gwac get fish into the gwac net; ɲaéôc gwac i tau (ibano) mënësëp wângësëŋ êna he takes the (hooked) tuna with the gwac net into the canoe trough (to avoid being bitten by sharks); gwacâsê = gwac ɲasê (gwaç of it jaw bone) comp. the cane frame of the net; -môe: -môe (III) gwacâsê bend the cane for the frame. 2. basket made (woven) from palm fronds to transport food or fish (tuna).

gwac-gwâcô = gwagwacô (= gêwac-gêwacô) a. death bird, bird of death, death-watch bird (was said to announce the already occurred death of a relative or friend).

gwada s. wild game, flesh of wild pigs/birds etc., venison; crypt. for i fish; fig. lost person, see -tu gwada. gwada bano bano game, crypt. for ibano tuna; -de: -ndec (II) gwada be lucky in catching game; -de: -ndec (II) gwada abstain from eating venison, see Appendix 7; -jânda (IV) gwada to hunt; -tu (I) gwada (become game, venison) get lost to our enemies; tatu gwadagac we are lost (i.e. surrounded/overwhelmed by enemies), we fell into a trap/ambush; gwadatêna latu (game-mother son); gwadatênaô, apômtau gwadatêna said of one who eats much meat, who is known to think of nothing else but game; kêam gwada hunting dogs; ɲac lêma gwadaña (man his hand game for) a successful hunter; a gwada, gobâçac tec gömoa ah, 'game', you are done with, you are doomed, finished, you will perish! ɲagwada-gwâda nourishing/strengthening food; en gêwé kêam gebe ènsôm gwâda nané âwé éníŋ, gebe kêkóc ñapalé e naghadaga-gwada he went hunting with his dogs in order to get some game for his wife,
who gave birth to a child and needed strengthening food (meals).

gwadè s. her/his cousin.
(gwadèc, gwadèm, gwadè, gwadèni, gwadèmi, gwadènji my, your etc. cousin.)
(a) his/her mother's brother's son;
(b) his/her father's sister's son; gwadèc my cousin, my dear, my friend, old chap, fellow (same address used also with females);
gwadènjiò to nāc our cousinship, male and female cousins, cf. lasinì  nga to tewenì nga our cousinship of the same sex (f.s.);
gwadè nāc tenò one of the two cousins; gwadèb his female cousin (gwadècò, gwadèmò, gwadèbò, gwadènbiò, gwadèmòbò, gwadènbiò my, your, his/her, our etc. cousin);
(a) his mother's brother's daughter;
(b) his father's sister's daughter; gwadècsiga (= -sèga) my dear cousin, dear friend, hey friend! (an exclamation of surprise after an unnoticed approach);
o gwadècsiga, ósa awègeñ hey friend, come here! (an invitation to an arriving guest about to enter the village).

gwadèn-gwadèn a. the "cousinship", i.e. children of mother's brother's of father's sister's older and younger brothers and sisters; the relations with them are the same as with the in-laws (kèsimakìc), e.g. the taboos have to be strictly observed, cf. kèsimakìc;
lau gwadèn-gwadèn people thus related by blood (according to the rules of matrilineage);
lau gwadèn-gwadèn sègòm tāuŋ sec atom relatives by blood won't do any harm to each other;
lau gwadèn-gwadèn sègòm tāuŋ atom blood relations do not marry (not seduce) each other (cf. gala", gèc gala, kèsimakìc).

gwadi s. type of mangrove
(fruit edible, a substitute for betelnut).

gwaqwa a. the stems (stalks) of gwa ginger plants (used for toy spears). -lò: -lo
(III) gwawga throw gwa stems =
toy spears at each other;
ŋapalè selo gwawga the boys throw toy spears at each other (cf. gwa).

gwai, gwaigwai = bìn qaôma a.
nonsense, silly talk, base flattery, twaddle (cf. leseñ, òwè). èn kèsôm bìn gwai he makes jokes/nonsense.

gwajàja a. a dance (cf. gwa, jaja).

gwakelec, gwa kelec-lec-lec the peculiar gnashing noise heard when pulling and twisting a gwa stem.
dambèn gwakelec (our body/trunk like being twisted) a feeling of shame when asking s.th. of s.o. and being refused; -gòm: -ngòm (II) e
dambèn kwakelec feel ashamed to do s.th. because of feeling hurt; -kèñ (I) nāc tenò dambè
gwakelec disappoint s.o.; -pìn (I) kāp e dambèn gwakelec refrain from urging s.o. because of his refusal; -teñ (I) e
dambèn gwakelec abstain from asking for s.th. of s.o. because of his refusal experienced once already; aè kateñ èn e
dambèc gwakelec I felt ashamed and didn't want to ask him anymore; aè kateñ nāc tônè nè bōc e
dambèc kwakelec that man refused to sell his pig to me, so that I won't ask him anymore (cf. Appendix 7).

gwalà, qagwalà cf. qakòla,
qakwàla anò.
gwala képà su feel wholly unconcerned, be untroubled, conceal one's excitement, control one's feelings;
kôtèc-kôtèc gèc nāc tônè nè nàlèlòm atom s.o. who knows no fear at all.

gwalac, gwalac-gwalac onom.
the sound of splashing, e.g. while walking through water, cf. gail, gail-gau, jatap-jatap; a loud blow/clap/clatter/clap, noise as caused by hitting a board or shield with a stick (cf. -donì: -ndònò);
the clatter of shaking the surplus lime (ŋop) off a spatula (dom) inside a betelnut lime.
flask (ŋop), or brushing it against its neck (ŋopawā); clattering noise (cf. boab-boab), bu keletoc gwalac-gwalac (gen) (the water boils...) the bubbling noise of boiling water.

gwalāŋ-gwalāŋ (gen) adv. dragging/pulling sth. along instead of really carrying it. sē gwalāŋ-gwalāṅgēn they drag s.th. along on the ground (i.e. s.th. heavy), they are not able to lift and carry s.th., e.g. drag an animal speared but still alive, or a pig with its legs broken; or a mother drags her crying child behind her, or a man drags a heavy bag of rice.

gwalāō (ō = ŋaō on top) s. reef visible at ebb-tide (only), cf. gōlaō. gwalāō balōjanō kēsa gēja ma embe lap ēc, laūō sēsa balingen sēna ma tētap usu gwalēkiŋ sa the reef reaches far out into the sea and during ebb-tide the women go way out and find many snails.

gwale (Bukawac word) = sagu s. circumcision candidate (a youth who is taught and fed by his sponsor soŋkopo in preparation for the ceremony).

gwalepom (gwale hairless) s.th. without hair, bark, skin, moc, mojan nāgwalepom (bird, rat of it young hairless) a young bird without feathers, still-naked nestling, still naked marsupial rat.

gwalēc s. a tree (its bark was used for making cloth oboanō); the tips of its leaves are being used as betel pepper, i.e. chewed together with betelnut and lime resulting in a pink brew called (nā)gwalēckoc; gējac gwalēckoc 1) the mixture of betelnut, lime and pepper is turning red during chewing; 2) blood flows from the mouth of a slain person (cf. koc s.).

gwalēkiŋ adj. many. andu gwalēkiŋ many houses; gwalēkiŋ-lēkiŋ = taēsam qasec very many, numerous; lau tētu gwalēkiŋ = nāmalac gējam sēga the people have become many (cf. taēsam, ŋa-lēlē).

gwalēnōŋ s. heartburn. gwalēnōŋ gēgōm (kētuŋ) aē I have heartburn; gwalēnōŋ kētuŋ eŋ he has heartburn = tētac kēlakoc eŋ.

gwalēŋ, gwalēŋ-gwalēŋ (= gēlēŋ-gēlēŋ) adj. not planed, rough (boards), uneven, rippled. katapa nāgwalēŋ-gwalēŋ a board with grooves in it (e.g. from circular saw), a board not planed yet; -sap gwalēŋ-gwalēŋ plane/work a board roughly; kēsap ki nāmala nāgwalēŋ-gwalēŋ (he chopped axe of it place uneven-uneven) he worked the board rather roughly.

-gwalēŋ: -ŋgwalēŋ (IV) v.a. chop/hew/work s.th. roughly, uneven = -sap (I) gwalēn-gwalēnegen. aōm kōgwalēŋ katapa = aōm kōsap katapa gwalēn-gwalēn you did chop/hew the board roughly; e gwadēc, gēn sec nec, aē tauc kagwalēŋ waucwauçegan oh my friend, I myself chopped (carved) this ugly piece very roughly (slovenly); expl.: aē embe jana māc supoac teŋ ma jakuc jama e tac teŋ ēlic nājam ma ētu kēnac gebē Asa gējam aōmēm supoac nājam tōnāŋ, go aē tauc jasōm gebē Gēn sec nec, aē tauc kagwalēŋ waucwaucwauçegēn, nām gebē gajam paliŋ-palingen. If I make a comb and wear it and s.o. admires it asking, "Who made your nice comb?" then I would say, "Don't mention it, I myself carved this ugly thing very roughly".

gwalic s. club, cudgel, stick for killing prey trying to escape from burning kunai. biŋ ēpōŋ gwalic ēmu ēmēŋ (talk will bend/turn stick it returns come back) injustice will be followed by retaliation, wrong calls for payback.

gwam1 s. knuckle, joint.
àgwam (foot/leg joint) his ankle; lèmagwam his knuckle, i.e. at the wrist (cf. ńaðɔn, ńa-duć, ńa-kwa, lèmamatu).

**gwam**

*a. an ancestor figure, a carving of ancestors, figures of stone (seldom - mostly wood), on posts/boards/bowls etc. (see Appendix 7). -jám: -nam (III) métè gwam carve an ancestor figure masterfully; -sap (I) gwam carve such figures; -tóc (I) gwam = -tóc gwam ńamala show with an adze where figures shall have their place on a bowl after it has been reduced to its rough shape, make an outline; gwamolètc (ancestor figure, -ò = f. suf., handle) so called "hanging ancestor figure", its three parts worked from a single piece of wood taken from a spirit place, hence formerly believed (at least by Kâte tribes) to make houses invisible for enemies, therefore used (suspended from the house) for protection against attacks; -kim (I) gwamolètc carve the pierced parts of an hanging ancestor figure, make the perforations; -su (I) gwamolètc carve the hanging ancestor figures with the perforations (used by some people as their totem, war-cry).

**gwamuc**

*a. muc s.th. overlooked in a harvested field. mo gwamuc taro overlooked in an old field (sèmam), they sprout and give an additional supply of food.

**gwanda**

*adj. crypt. for matac green, unripe (of fruit). seŋ aïn togwanda-togwanda they eat unripe roseapples.

-gwanda (-ngwanda ?) (IV) *v. impers. lie closely together, on top of one another, getting warm, turning bad, perspire. bòc kégwanda tau insufficiently smoked pork put on top of each other turning bad because of getting warm; gasulabu kégwanda tau he perspires under the armpits (because the arms are pressed against the body); lè kégwanda tau leaves lie together (in heaps) and rot; m kégwanda tau bananas getting warm and turning bad because of lying in heaps.

**gwandìŋ**

*a. a weapon (war), club (= olo or olopoac, olo kwandìŋ the pineapple club). gwandìŋ-gwandìŋ adj. tuberous; witalì gwandìŋ-gwandìŋ ìmøc she has a tuberous vulva/labia.

**gwandìòm**

*a. lizard. gwandìom ńaanac type of lizard, chaméleon (black); gwandìom téapa (lizard sugar cane skin) type of lizard (coloured; in order to catch flies frequently found on heaps of sugar-cane peelings (residue téapa), hence the name).

**gwanôò**

*a. (seŋ gwa ńanô eat gwa fruits) a bird, black, medium size, in kunai and brushwood, its call: kunèc.

**gwan**

*a. rat (with short, blunt snout). gwanbu water rat; gwanlò (see below); gwanseŋ small type of rat.

**gwàngwàningòc**

*interj. 'I was first', 'I won'. -èŋ: -niŋ (III) gwàngwàningòc (eat gwàngwàningòc) race, situation: two persons run on two converging paths (roads), the one arriving at the crossing first, calls: gwàngwàningòc, gaaŋ ńoc ńalèwe ma aòm gone ńamatac I won (was first), I may eat my ripe and you must eat your unripe (sports).

**gwàngwàng**

*adj. uncovered, naked, sexually exposed. ti gwàngwàng his penis is uncovered; utim gwàngwàng ńeŋ your penis is showing; wi gwàngwàng her private parts are naked (cf. gwalepom, kön, ńakön, ôlin naòma).

**gwanlò**

*comp. (rat tooth) = balôm ńa or luluŋ crypt. for the obsidian splinter (kekècmata) used for circumcision of sagu (cf. balôm, -sa (I) ńapalè).

**gwaŋtane**

(*= gwantane) *a.
companions in circumcision called each other gwatane for the rest of their lives. gwatane girls that were companions in seclusion after their first menstruation, their defloration was performed at the same time.

gwapec s. képi gwapac type of yam (cf. képi s.).

gwasa adj. s.th. old/antiquated/obsolete/forgotten. képuguwasa grown old, weather-beaten, worn, worn out; biñ képuguwasa empty phrases, trite talk (s.th. already widely known, spread); joc képuguwasa the colour of an armband has faded/is washed out; kauç képuguwasa su he is forgetful; númín képuguwasa su an ancient story; obo képuguwasa the material (dress, design) is widely worn/out of date/old-fashioned; ṣágwasa-gwasa grown dark, gloomy, indistinct, hazy, vague, of mixed colours; matala núgawasa-gwasa his eyes are cloudy, he sees things hazily/indistinctly; oc wañá núgawasa-gwasa the shine of the sun is gloomy.

gwasab s. a coconut palm with very small nuts (cf. nip gwasab-gwasab).

gwasè s. expectation, hope. (aè) núc gwasè yànoñè my hope is gone/is in vain. I am hopeless/disappointed; núc gwasè-kékó ñàna = kasaña ñàna a atom, kató sànañè I am of good cheer, am confident = wait not in vain, it came to pass what I was looking for; -tu (I) gwasè hope, expect, wait for, be confident; -tu gwasè gèn ngàjèjò wait for a gift expected to be made in return of s.th.; tatu gwasè ñàleq Dé (wan) we expect guests to arrive (wait for a boat to come).

gwasamac s. the depression in the middle of the chest.

gwasànì, gwasaìì adj. be uncertain/doubtful about s.th. kauç gwasaìì s.th. once heard but forgotten, s.th. one remembers only vaguely. nòc kauç kétu gwasaìì I am momentarily uncertain if I heard or knew about s.th./if I did or said s.th.

gwasic s. a type of vine, liana used for weaving arm- and legbands, a vine hanging from trees (similar to Virginia creeper). Gwasic-àlió (gwasic netbag=ali load full of vines) nom.prop. a female ghost (used to frighten children, said to bind them with gwasic vines); gwasic kalac a type of gwasic vine (small leaves, red flowers); gwasicèlò (= ñàbòlà) the flowers of gwasic; ñobi (tien) sesolop wasicola tâssem the birds (of paradise) break many gwasic flowers; -jam: -nam (III) gwasic perform coitus, wriggle when tickled by s.o.

gwatèlè s. sore, tumour, ulcer in the groin. gwatèlè geoñ the ulcer of the groin is getting yellow/ripe; gwatèlè géjac àe I have an ulcer in my groin.

gwec adj./adv. yielding to s.th., e.g. to s.th. heavy put on our arms which then are pressed down by the unexpected weight. gwec tañè onom (yielding one only) give way under the weight of s.th.; -puc (I) gwec be bent forward supported on our arms, the ulcers of the groin are yellow/ripe; gwec gejó=gejó adv. 1) be weak, getting weak (joints), limply; -ka (I) gwecgejó-gwecgejó walk limply; limp = -sâlèn (IV) gwecgejó-gwecgejó limp (cf. pelendéc); 2) gwecgejó = ñèngèn adv. many, numerous, large portion(s); Tami sàñì mè ec gwecgejó the Tami people brought a big (canoe) load of mats; ñòmbòmèn wan gènì waba gwecgejó the boat of the Europeans takes an enormous amount of freight; Kai sejóñ bue gwecgejó the inland = mountain people brought many betelnuts; sèkòc èe gwecgejó su they caught plenty of fish; gwecgejó gwecgejó adj. breathless; atè gwecgejó he is out of breath/breathless (atè his chest organs); kòlétì atèm gwecgejó, oc biñ tèngac you are out of breath from running,
what's happened? what's the reason? gēmac gēgōm en e atēbu gwevgwegen he was so sick that his procardium (pit of the stomach) is sunken in; atēpō gwevgwegen he is breathless/short-winded.

gwendec s. small bird.

-gwē: -ngwē (V) v.a. brush away/off, kick/push/toss away (with feet), flick off, shake off. -gwe ēlīŋ-ēlīŋ push/toss s.th. asunder (with a stick); -gwe gēmōb toss a carcass away with a stick; -gwe kalaung brush leaves away; -gwe moac brush/push a snake away (using a stick or s.th.); -gwe poc brush/kick/push/toss a stone away with our feet (= -tim (I)); -gwē... sa brush... up; -gwē... sa ēpi tagen heap up s.th., scrape into a heap with a stick; tāngwē gēgwān sa ēpi tagen we scrape grass into a heap with a stick; -gwē leloŋ sa take a fly out (from water, a cup of tea etc.); tāngwē leloŋ anga nip nābu sa we brush the flies away from a coconut, cf. nip nābu; -gwē... sīŋ brush/toss s.th. away (with foot or stick) (cf. -dāin (IV), -īn (II), -suc (I), -tīn (II), -tuc (I) etc.).

gwēb, ngwēb a. the cells, vesicles of the fibres of a banana stem (trunk), the cellular tissue. m ngwēb the cellular tissue of a banana stem.

gwēc¹ a. sea, ocean, sea water (salt, salt water). gwēc (nā)ali kēsa the sea is stirred up by the wind; gwēcanō (sea original) jellyfish, sea-jelly; gwēc gesēn gamēŋ su the sea washes land away; gwēc gēdam waŋ su the sea sweeps a canoe off; gwēc gēdēm the sea is deep; gwēc gēdimbob a very deep place in the sea; gwēc gējac lēnsōŋ the sea makes a canoe disappear, i.e. breaks over the canoe; gwēc gējam waŋ lēnsōŋ the boat disappears, i.e. is hidden behind the high sea, in the depression between two waves; gwēc gējōc ka (waŋ) the sea sweeps a piece of wood (a boat) to and fro; gwēc gēlāŋ aē the sea water burns me, i.e. in a sore; gwēc gēli sa the sea is "angry", "stands erect", surges; gwēc gēnōm (sea drinks) s.th. is waterlogged, saturated by sea water; gwēc gēnōm sap the outrigger is waterlogged; gwēc gēwu waŋ popoc the sea smashes a boat to pieces on a rock; gwēckapāŋ comp. a calabash (coconut shell) for storing sea water, sea water container (cf. bula-kōp, sōm, bukapan); gwēc kekoloŋ waŋ the sea shakes a boat/a canoe; gwēc keŋeŋ = ketoc the sea current flows/moves along; gwēc ketoc kēpī the current moves westwards (cf. gēmu kēpī); gwēc ketoc kēsēp the current moves to the northeast (gēmu kēsēp); gwēc kēgandac waŋ the sea tosses a boat (sailing against the waves); gwēc kēgasim the sea breaks away/roars; gwēc kējāmuŋ the sea is rough; gwēc kējāmuŋ waŋ the sea shakes/shatters a boat; gwēc kējāuŋ the sea is extremely rough, has mountainous waves (during and after a storm); gwēc kējāuŋ, oc gamēŋ ṇajam ēsa the sea is wild (rages), the weather will be/is going to be good, fine; gwēc kēkuc (the sea carries on its head) the sea swell creates waves with white crests; waves just before they break; gwēc kēlēsuc lândem the sea washes up twigs etc.; gwēc kēmakop the waves wash/spread over the beach and flow back again; gwēc kēmakop kēpī tau the waves wash over the beach and flowing back meet an incoming wave; gwēc kēmasaŋ (= kētu malō) the sea becomes quiet again; gwēc kēpēlē waŋ the sea plays with a boat, tosses it about, to and fro; gwēc kēpōn-kēpōn the sea is agitated/is getting heavy/has large swells; gwēc kēpōn waŋ the heavy sea throws a canoe around; gwēc kēsalōc the sea-current over a reef tosses a boat to and fro; gwēc kēsalōc sap the sea shakes the outrigger; gwēc kēsalō képi jāuŋ the sea washes over the canoe platform; gwēc kēsō the
spring flood tides; gwéc kéttéllîng kagadê the sea sweeps driftwood up and down; gwéc kêtu malô the sea becomes/is quiet; gwécâlabu the sea to the north (from Jabêm), below the horizon; gwéc lap sea water left in depression of corals; gwécêlêlôm = gwéc nàlêlôm (sea inside) the depth of the sea; -kêng (I) malac k-êsêp gwécêlêlôm sail that far out at sea that a village disappears below the horizon; gwécêm horizon; gwéc nàbênông smooth, calm sea; gwéc nàdèdè sea-current; gwéc nàmànga the smell of the sea, the peculiar smell at low tide (lapmànga); gwéc nàmànga késa the sea = ebb tide smell spreads/lies in the air; gwéc nàmakic the sea-water is salty; gwéc nàblà (sea of it flower) the crest of a wave (= mu nàblà); gwéc nàsênìc the phosphorescence of the sea, the sea-grows/is phosphorescent; gwéc nàtoloŋ swell(s); gwéc nàtoloŋ kékoloŋ wàŋ the swells shake the boat; gwéc nàtoloŋ-toloŋ the sea is choppy/leaps against the wind, has short, irregular waves, cf. -toloŋ (IV); gwécôpic sea foam; gwécôpicô comp. a sea bird; gwéc sàwa the open sea; gwéc sec bad, rough sea, bad weather at sea; gwécêtêna very high/heavy sea; gwécwalô the edge of a current where the sea is very disturbed; -gôm: -ngôm (II) gwéc èsô two rows of children sit on the ground facing each other with their legs stretched out moving them at will, thereby imitating the flood tide. A child tries to pass between the moving legs to the other side; -jâ: -na (III) gwéc go to the sea = beach, e.g. go to the "WC" (cf. -jà saleng); -jâm: -nam (III) gwéc tôŋ remain in the sea for a long time; -môà: -moà (III) gwéc be at the sea/the shore, stay at the beach; -sêp (I) gwéc (go down sea) go down to the sea or fall into the sea; -sêp gwéc after s.th. has happened; èsêp gwéc acgóm (it go down sea first) after s.th. is finished/has taken place/is over; sam èsêp gwéc acgóm after the pig market (see sam) (cf. -bac: -mbac (II)).

gwéc² s. salt. gwéc sè salt from the ashes of certain plants (cf. Reader I, p. 62); gwéc kêmawoaj bôc (= kêmawoaj bôc) the salt preserves the meat (pork); gwéc ñamakic the sea water is bitter/salty; -pác (I) gwéc (burn, roast salt) burn certain plants to gain salt from the ashes (cf. sèc, ñataê, tàe, wao).

gwéc³ s. coconut shells used as calabashes for getting and storing sea water, cf. gwéc-kàpan (gwéc¹). ën kémic gwéc sa = ën kémic gwéc-kàpan sa he carries the (still empty) calabashes in a netbag hanging from his shoulder.

H

H, h was hardly used in original Jabêm words. It is now used mainly in newly introduced foreign words.

hama (ama) s. (for.) hammer.

handet num. adj. hundred, 100.

Hocpo s. (Bukawac language) name of an erratic block on a hill to the NW. of Bukawac village, a sacred place for its former inhabitants; since 1923 name of Teachers' Training Center of the Jabêm District of the LMNG (ELCONG) and the location of students' houses around that block (~ 1963).

hojâe = ojàe interj. (sojae) oh what a shame! how sad! too bad! (See ehèhè what now! o-ho see oo, o-ho-hoe.)

hu-uc cf. -kuñ (I).

hu - hu - huu onom. the howl of women. See u, -tah (I), tání; laùb sàjác u the women howl/ wail hu-hu-hu...

hu-uc cf. uc, uc-uc, u-uc.
I, i is pronounced like the English o in beer, eve, we, or like the i in fish, hit.

1a. fish (the names of the various kinds of fish are mostly prefixed with i-).
Some of the most important species (cf.): ibano, (i)bóc-têkwa, (i)banomoc, (i)gaboalim, içaô, (i)gaso-gasou, ikeko, imomoc, (i)nabanaô, opolaô, isângac, isoc, sângaluc, isôp, itânji, (i)waô, iwaô, iwaum. (i)banomoc (= sam) kêsô the fry go into a river mouth; i baniteñ a school (swarm) of fish; i buna fresh water fish; i dala matê fish easily stunned by poison (olâbenj), floating on the surface, cf. dala; i dawen tug fish caught by torchlight; i gaeçaec a school of many different kinds of fish; i gaeçñi (fish seawards = belonging to the sea) sea fish, cf. i gweçñi; i gen sam (fish eats fry) large fish (like tuna) hunt small fry (cf. ibano); i gecgam kalalac (see kalalac), i gêjac tapitau the fish flaps around (on the shore); i gêjac tau the fish flaps/pops; i gêjac ton (fish hits heap) a school of fish; i gêjam galuñ kêpoac (cf. galuñ), i gêlêc (fish bristles up, "sprouts") a school of small fish swim on the surface to escape a fish of prey; i gêmôb a fish decay; i gêjac bêñ (fish bites bait) the fish take the bait; i gêjac bêñ nañô the fish bite very well; i gweçña sea fish, opp. i buña; i kselecg gêsac gwéc gâolîc (fish moves horizontally lies on top sea of its skin) the fish swims right on top of the water/on the surface; i këbuli wasâñ (fish tugs net) the fish flaps/writhes in the net; i këlësa a school of fish circles around; i kêmadi gwéc small fish splash the water with their tails; i kêmôjîg (fish bent crooked, cf. -môgî) fish dumped in heaps beside each other; i kêsàiç gam the fish pulls on the line; i kêtapitau the fish flaps around on the shore; i kêtu ton (fish become stiff) dried fish; i lêdôm a large school of fish; i lô (fish tooth) tooth of fish, saw of sawfish, isângac; i nsébôb the eddy in the water where a fish comes up or goes down; i nagaal scales of fish; i nagaalû disturbance of the water caused by a large school of fish; i gêjam galuñ kêpoac a swarm of fish makes the water look as though the wind is ruffling it; i nageñg smoked fish; i nâlêuc jabi-jabi the fish swims, i.e. moves its tail/steers; i nôlalô (fish of it flower) spawn; i nasan gills; i naseli fish bones (used as awls for plaîting and other work, cf. sêlli); i nasênic phosphorescence of the sea caused by a fish; i nasulû (fish of it broth, soup) a multitude of small fish together in one place; i natañalû pectoral fins, cf. taña; i natekê fins, fin on the back, dorsal fin; i natekê gêlêc the fins are set up upright/erect, raised up; i natekê kêjali-kêjali length-vibration of fins protruding above the water; i naxawwa swimming bladder; i tellêñ a string of fish; i totili fish strung on a vine through the gills; verbs used in connection with fish and fishing: -dê: -ndê (II) i fish by torchlight; -ê (II) i pull in a fish; -jác: -jac (III) i lift/pull a hooked fish to the boat; -jác: -nac (III) i catch fish; -jâm: -nam (III) i catch fish; -ka (I) gwac, cf. gwac, -kêñ (I) let the fishing hook rest in the water; -kêñ (I) wasâñ fish with the large fishing net; -kip (I) banomça la fish for fry with a la net; -lô: -lô (III) i catch fish with hands; -lô i na wasâñ catch fish with large net; -mô: -mô (III) i na kata fish with a kata net; -peñ (I) gwac fish with a gwac net; -su (I) banomça la fish for fry with a la net - û (II) of làbenj fish with poison/dynamite - su la fish with the la net; tanac i na gwac we catch fish with gwac net; tajac i na kawalêc we fished with spider web.
interj. oh, startled, sorrowing. i tamoc oh my father!
(used mostly by females); i tinoch oh my mother! (used by males); i ŋoc ŋeŋ (oh my thing) oh my dear! my belongings!
i l oh, expressing pity, compassion, sympathy; ija sure, certainly, naturally, that's right, wonderful!
ija, aë gaŋoŋac of course, I have heard it, I did hear it! ija, kōsōm ŋajăm yes, that's right, as you said! ija, lauāc yes friends, that's right! ija, ọkoc ọmōnŋ of course, bring it here! ija (i.e. in shouts of joy) ijo-o-o-o ija uc ui shouts of happiness, joy over a game, for instance; ijo-o-o exclamation of joy; ijoıc = ijoıc interj. of pity, painful compassion (after a loss), a thousand pities! (used by women and children); ijoıc ẹmà oh, I pitiable wretch! ijoıc amàcêmŋ oh, you poor people! ijoıc, ŋac sec ẹmà oh, that poor fellow! ijoıc, ŋajăm anŋoŋac (oh well we have heard it) oh, ah, that's wonderful! ijoıc interj. of compassion and of joy.

-i suf. of the distributive plural, comprising only single persons out of a relationship as a whole (cf. -ẹc). awẹi (several, some women, wives), gec ẹgewi apọmtunẹ awẹi he slept with the chief's wives; latui (some of) his some; luaĩ (some of) his sisters; ọjac (husband of several wives), lauọ naŋ sègóm kôtôm naŋ nẹŋ ọjac kèşòm the women did exactly as their husband had told them (Sèboac p. 278); tamaci (some of) my uncles, i.e. my father's brothers; teoci (some of) my older brothers; tenemi your mother or (some of) your mothers, i.e. mother and mother's sisters (cf. tama and the suf. poss. used in connection with (degrees of) relationship, see also the paradigm in Appendix 5, and -mi, -ŋi).

-1 (II) v.a. hit (with a stick). gi eŋ ŋa palipi hit him with a rod; wrap s.th.
around an object (cf. -bọŋ: -mbọŋ (IV), -gi: -ŋgi (V)... auc), roll up thread, surround s.o., fasten by binding; i-... auc wrap... around; iŋac teŋ auc close in on s.o., encircle, surround s.o. closely, stand tightly around s.o.; dai taŋ auc we wrap s.th. around ourselves, we encircle o.s. with s.th.; dai taŋ auc ŋa belanke we wrap a blanket around o.s.;

-i balèb hit a singing ball of sago with leaves (twigs) to brush/clean the ashes away, cf. delec (IV); i gamẹŋ ọmọa ni clean/clear a grove, a thicket from undergrowth or weeds; nawi (nai) gamẹŋ ọmọa ni ec (= ñagec) ecnẹ go and clear that grove a little! -i ki tọn fasten a plane blade (iron) to a hatchet handle; -i ki (to)alac tọn fasten the stone axe blade onto the handle; -i lau hit the shields with canes (when entering a village during a pig market sam); -i masẹ hit hard with a stick; -i-pi (I) climb; gi képi si gẹja it (e.g. a vine) creeps/climbs up a bean-pole; -i... -pi (I) hit against s.th.; gi kwac képi nom he hit the ground with a coconut palm frond rib; -i... tọn fasten s.th. by binding, by winding string or wire closely around s.th., cf. -i ki tọn; -i... (... tọn) cling, adhere to, stick to s.th.; dec gi lëma = dec kèsap lëma tọn blood sticks to his hand; ọlùtmọ embe i gẹn teg... if some of his dirt sticks to s.th. (... it might be used for making magic against him, cf. sẹnuć); gi (si) = gẹjac tćc aćc densely, close by; lau nasi-nasi e ńgẹ́gọ́m malac tau étu kapọ́n the people shall densely populate the village to make it grow big.

-1: -i (III) v.a. drive/ram s.th. into the ground by rotating movements, cf. -jali (IV).
-i guŋ ram a pole used for punting a canoe into the sand of the sea; -i kèlíc make a fence by sticking stakes into the ground; -i lẹnsẹ make a dam/fence across a river for catching fish; -i mataom ram a
stake into the beach to fasten a canoe to it; -òc èsèp kiong qasawa (kiong qasawa) ram a paddle into the sea-sand between the two outrigger poles to prevent the canoe from drifting off; -i sapa make a small fence/ an enclosure around plants by sticking stakes in a circle around them.

ib s. the original loin band made from bark (bast); band around the hips and between the legs to cover the genitals, formerly worn by males. ib gésac tétactékwa the loin band slid down on his coccyx; ib gim enq his loinband is/sits too tight; ib munda large bark-cloth, broad loinband (Poch), loincloth made from bark; ib amboac tétéclabu broad bark loinband often wound about the hips, cf. tétéclabu; àom kókèn ib tonec aè gajac nec (mé) (you gave loinband this I hit or?) did you give me the loinband I wear? = do you want to teach me? (often said during quarrels); -jác: -jac (III) ib = -jandën (IV) ib put on/wear a loinband; ñapalè tonec gèjac ib atom tagen this boy does not wear a loinband yet.

ibalaun (fish ba leaf) a yellow coral fish.

ibaleba comp. a fish.

(i)bamoc (cf. bamoc) fry, small fish. bamoc kèsò the fry swarm into a river mouth; -su (I) bamoc ña la (ladle fry with la net) fish for fry with the la net.

ibanò s. the tuna (bonito). They swim in large schools, jump when chasing fry (sâm) and being chased by sharks (jakwa), are caught with hooks home-made from giant shell; tuna provide excellent meat. ibano galèmmatù (tuna pandanus fruit kernel/part) half a strip = small piece of tuna meat, i.e. when a few tuna have to be divided amongst many eaters (the mode of cutting up a tuna: head and tail cut off, the two halves cut into four strips each, those eight strips cut in the middle, makes 18 pieces). ibano gen (sam) (tunas eat (fry)) tuna chase small fish; embe ibano énìg if/when the tuna chase fry...; ibano keletoc (sam) (the tuna boils (fry)) the sea is disturbed when a school of tuna leaps out of the water chasing fry (cf. gòlòlòlcò the noise of boiling water as caused by jumping tuna); ibano gelô wàŋ (tuna shatters canoe) the tuna lash around in the canoe; ibano kégaguc gwegwàldò the tuna (often) follow the edge of the sea-current; ibano kégasùn sòm tulu (the hooked tuna bends bamboo in two) the weight of a tuna breaks the bamboo fishing rod; ibano ñalèsòb-ñèsòb large heaps of tuna; ibano ñanò a large piece of tuna meat; ibano sèbu ñen a piece of cooked tuna; -èn (II) ibano pull a hooked tuna slowly to the canoe to lift it into the trough; -jác: -jac (III) ibano pull in a hooked tuna to the canoe, lift the tuna off the sea into the boat; -jác: -jac (III) ibano catch tuna; -sin (I) ibano (paddle tunas) go tuna fishing (in canoes).

(i)bélemùn s. a fish with sharp/pointed fins. ibic, iboac, ibokoo tiny fish; iboto, ibôb fresh water fish in rivers (its bones were pulverised and together with sàmbalab vine made into a paste, which was plastered onto the kêmèl'i spear for ceremonial use (cf. kêmèl'i).

(i)bòctékwa long-tom. ibulim, ibulim laoc sea barbel.

ic, qaíc s. nest, lair.

(a) mòcic = moc qaíc small bird's nest (cf. sac, moc sac nest of large birds); (b) bócic = bóc qaíc pig's lair; bóc gèjac = gèjac ic ic the pig (sow) makes a lair (in fern thicket dagibôc or kunai oba).

lc s. wild taro (growing in forest), cf. jo s. tapac lc tonec ma táníng dápông tageñ...
let's roast these wild taro and eat them sitting together! (... have a meal together); gej u ic någasi jakēsō tēwa to nē àwagec lusunjawā ma sēlōp sa jatētu moc after he had blown the ashes into his brother's and his two wives' nostrils they flew up and became birds.

-ic (II) v.a. prohibit. -ic bīŋ gac teŋ prohibit s.th. to s.o. (cf. jao, -ēc (II) bīŋ);
-ic... sa take s.th. out of a container; -ic awa sa take valuables (tusks, dogs' teeth etc.) out of a bag; -ic mo sa take/pull taro out of a net-bag; -ic ṇatētac sa take the entrails out of an animal; -ic poac sa (pull pigtail high, up) have grown up; gic poac sa he has grown up.

-īc: -īc (III) v.n. copulate.
-īc... lasē beget, procreate; en gic āe lasē he beget me, he is my father, cf. -ka (I)... lasē; tamoc tec gic (kēka) āe lasē my father beget me.

idanab comp. (fish flat) flounder.

idansì comp. swarms of small fish (hunted by larger ones).
(i)daŋgala a fish, smaller than īsālā.

īdō a large fish, similar to tuna.

(i) gaboalim a climbing fish. gaboalim īlin dec (carp-like).

igajāc comp. (a) vine with rough leaves; (b) a plant about 3 m high, yellow flowers, its sap pressed from singed leaves is/was used as a poison to stun eels, and as a medicine for healing sores. The Bukawac people put the plants on the roofs of their houses to protect themselves against lightning. igajāc jalau the leaves of that plant.

i galuŋ-galuŋ perch.

i gandoŋ-gandoŋ a fish like kombac.

igaō flying fish. igaō sōmbom the flying sea-cock.

igasuc fish in tins, tinned fish, cf. gasuc.

(i) gasu-gasu whale.

igē, igē aluŋ, igē ambē, igē bam, igē sangu; igiāŋ sea-worms.

igiāŋ, igiāŋ sea-worm. noc igiāŋga the time when the sea-worms appear/swarm.

Igējaŋ Namōp "Sea-worm-Muddiness", name for one of the Jabēm months, the time when the water seems to be "muddy", i.e. discoloured, stirred by the sea-worms living in the depth of the sea; they then may be expected soon at the surface as a highly valued food supply, hence: the time before the sea-worms appear, approx. October. Igējaŋ Namō cf. Tanac-naŋ approx. December; Igējaŋ Nawaiō Sea-worm Season "connecting piece" (interval ?), the sea looks now like vines reduced to fibres or threads, she swarms with sea-worms at the expected time, e.g. once a year the day after full moon due at the end of October or the beginning of November, hence a name for that month.

(i) gēmēc-gēmēc four-horn.

igoŋ a large fish (ca. 2 m).

igwaini, igwasec small fish mostly together in swarms.

ijā small fish. ijā ɡasulu (ijā of it soup) swarms of ijā fish.

ijā interj. expressing assent: certainly, indeed, of course, truly. ijā, ganoŋgac of course I heard it! ijā, senqac indeed, they ate it (all)!

ijāc, ijāc-ijācgeŋ adv. s.th. bobbing up and down. moc
gēngōŋ ijac-ijacgeŋ the bird bobs its tail up and down; ijacgeŋ pst! come quick! (cf. dōbgeŋ, tep-tepgeŋ).

ijāc, ijacgeŋ interj. the deuce! dear me! good gracious!

(i) jakwa see jakwa shark.

ijalul, ijaluc fresh water fish.

ijēb see eb, jeb.

ijēq a short, flat, scaly fish.

ijoc interj. of pity, cf. i². ijoc aômma oh, you poor boy, poor fellow!

ijo-bō interj. shout of joy (after successful hunt, cf. -bo).

ijō a herring-like fish, extremely fat like itaŋi, iгоŋ.

ijōc a species of fish.

i kagunāŋguŋ cf. gunāŋguŋ. i kagunāŋguŋ (kelelo) kēsēlēŋ namōkēapac kēsepgeŋ ma nālēngc gēmu képi the kagunāŋguŋ fish swims with its head downwards and its tail upwards (i.e. moves along in a slanting position).

(i) kasōpsen a fresh water fish. (i)kasōpsen kékasōp gwēc képi lōlōc gēja the kasōpsen fish blows/spirits the seawater high up in the air.

ikeko sardine.

ikep-ikep type of fry.

ikēkap sponger fish.

ikēckōla a striped fish.

(i) kēmbōlōm kind of fish.

ikolo big fish with extremely large mouth.

(i) kojēmbooa kind of fish.

Ikologēsūŋ name of northern entrance to the Gēngala Harbour (between Cape Cretin and Sakaiŋ Saŋ Is.).

(i) kombat reef-fish, see kombat.

(i) kuaku (kuwaku) kind of fish, cf. kuaku.

(i) kulic octopus (cf. kulic).

(i) kulimaso dolphin.

ila a fish larger than iwamu, with sharp dorsal fin.

ilāi, usu ilāi an edible marine snail at the beach.

ilaŋāc fish similar to ila, flat.

ilapēŋ fish similar to tuna (ibano). ilapēŋ keletoc cf. ibano keletoc.

ilàulàu (cf. làuc) sea urchin (its liver is poisonous).

ilèmōm small fresh water fish (stays motionless, hence: gōgōm gēn meloc-meloc amboac ilèmōm you act just as silly or like an ilèmōm fish, i.e. doing nothing, working slowly.

(i) lēqec saŋsaŋ thorn-back.

ilim see mojaŋ ilim, cf. élim.

ilō comp. fish tooth, sav (ŋagēdōdawen) of the sawfish (isāngac).

iluč fish in caverns of river banks.

im s. a pandanus-like tree, the aerial roots (ŋalēsu) of which are used for flooring, its fruits are bigger than a head, not edible. im ĕlēsu kētu māsāc the im roots serve as flooring material (im pandanus tree is the abode of wasu natau = owner of love-magic).

-ilm: -im (III) v.a. bind/tie s.th. together. -im... kēsi tie s.th. apart, divide by binding (e.g. making sausages); takōc o teŋ taim talu kēsi we
bind a vine around the middle of a bag (with its contents at both ends, to be easily carried over a shoulder); taim taun (tie o.s.) we tie a string/a belt around our waists, we tighten our belts; -im... tön bind/tie/fasten s.th. tightly; -im jawn tôn tie a canoe platform onto its base; -im jawn tôn bind/fasten Nipa-palm flooring laths onto the bearers; -im māsāc tôn put a weight on freshly cut māsāc flooring so that it will lie straight; -im nombaŋ tôn = -lō: -lō (III) nombaŋ tôn make the first binding (vine) just above the bottom log of a fence (taun); -im taoŋ tôn fasten the brick-joint onto the bottom-section of a men's house (löm); -im taoŋ képiwē bind the limiting stakes around a heap of yam-seedlings (cf. -bec: -mbec (II), -biq: -mbiŋ (II), -gabam: -ngambam (IV), -kic (I), -sō: -nsō (II)).

-IM²: -IM (III) v.a. hit with s.th. heavy, with all our might. -IM laun hit with sticks on the ground and make a lot of noise while hunting, cf. -ka (I) laun; -IM nom hit the ground (i.e. close to s.o. in order to frighten him); -IM saiqi hit with a stick on the wall; -IM... éndu kill by slaying; -IM... ŋéngic = -peŋ (I)... ŋéngic chop s.th. in two, chop off; taim ka ŋéngic we chop off a branch/twigs; taim labi ŋéngic we chop off/split the bark off a fell-ed sagö-palm; taim legiŋ ŋéngic we chopped a canoe sideboard (wash-board) in two, cf. -mönig... ŋéngic; -IM... su see -êm... su.

-IM³: -IM (III) v.m. dive, swim under water. -IM analèc dive for giant clams; -IM bu dive in fresh water; -IM daŋgeŋ try to dive but stay at the surface, can't dive well; dive in shallow water because we cannot swim well yet; aôm góim daŋgeŋ you can't dive well; -IM gwèc dive into the sea; taim ngéng en tana we dive very deep; -IM -puc (I) bu tön dive against the (river) current; -IM -puc dèdè tön dive into the incoming tide; -IM -sęp (I) bu dive into/down into the water; -IM -so (I) pocrbû dive and swim hard past a cliff.

(i) malago s. salmon.

imambô s. sheath fish.

imbèla s. his tongue (imbeloc, imbèlam, imbèla, imbelen, imbelem, imbelen my, your etc. tongue). imbèla olec-olec (his tongue olec lizard) his, its tongue forks out/hangs out/sticks out; imbèla olec-olec he puts/sticks his tongue out several times; kēam imbèla olec-olec a panting dog's tongue hangs out, the dog pants for breath/water; moac imbèla olec-olec the snake's tongue forks out; imbèla pab (his tongue iguana) he is double-faced/double-tongued; imbèla seŋ lau he pokes his tongue out at the people; imbèlatèpôc = imbèla ɲatèpôc the tip of the tongue (cf. -lèsôp (IV), -peŋ (I) koc, àwà mata sharp tongue).

(i) mete a red fish.

imêm a fresh-water fish.

(i) nkwalim (m ɲakwalim) a groundling, gudgeon.

imoaŋgë fish with knife-like appliance (ŋati) at his tail.

imomoc sunfish.

imuc small fish with sharp fins.

(i) nàmbonàŋ cuttlefish.

inèp (Bukawac nép = Ja bem mép bladder) sea scorpion, scorpion-fish (urine is/was used to soothe the extremely severe pain of its sting, hence its name). inèp molo-molo (molo is the Bukawac word for moloc) a sea scorpion that is not shy; inèp towaŋ (sea scorpion with flame or feather) a very poisonous fish, the stonefish (?), with poisonous dorsal fin.
piercing the skin if trodden on it, sting most painful, cf. mép.

**inteña** comp. (from in-tena) road, path, route. inteña gasuc-gasuc a narrow road; inteña gedec a broad road, the road is broad/wide; inteña gèbuc a road that is inland(wards) from the speaker, the direct road; sémoa inteña gèbuc nage sèja they follow/go the direct route; inteña gèga (tau) the road divides (itself), a division in the road, cross-road; inteña gèjac lèmbe-lèmbe = gèjac lèmbe salic the road/path follows a cliff; inteña gèjac tau parallel roads; inteñagésun (road hole) the mouth of a road, the entrance to a village; inteña jalò-jalò a winding road, curved; inteña kègolìn tau roads that cross each other repeatedly; inteña kèjalo the road winds; inteña kêmoacic a zig-zag, a serpentine road; inteña kèsò ondo where is the road? whither does the road lead? inteña kèsò gedec the road is broad/wide; inteña kèsò nètu jalò the road is crooked/winding; inteña kòmga (cf. -ja) the road leading to the gardens/fields; inteña malaça the road to the village; inteña mata a (wider) section of the road known to all, where people use to meet, now: bus stop, station; inteña mata gèga tau the road divides; inteña mòacic-mòacic a zig-zag, serpentine road; inteña nàtali = inteñatali the side of the road, brink; inteña poalic a crooked road; inteñasèga the main road, highway; inteñatali see inteña nàtali; -dè: -ndè (II) inteña walk on a path by torchlight; -díñ: -ndíñ (II) inteña cut/make a pathway through brushwood, thickets; -jàm: -nàm (III) inteña make a path/a road; -jàm inteña kètu dambè cover the longer part of a road, cf. lèn; -jam... tòŋ anga inteña detain s.o. on the road, cf. tòn; -jàna (IV) tauŋ inteñanà choose different ways; sèjàna tauŋ inteña- inteña they chose different ways, went their own ways; -mòa: -mòa (III) inteña nàdambè = -tu (I) inteña -mòa be on the way/somewhere on the road.

**in** 1 s. road. iñàwà (road mouth) = inteña (cf. inteñagen-sún) road, the entrance to a village (iñ and inteña are both widely used. If using iñ the high pitch ought to be clearly heard, because iñàwà means s.th. entirely different, i.e. 'her vaginal passage'; the same applies to ingèdö); ingèdö (road projection) a place beyond the road = place for refuse, the public dumping-ground (cf. ñ wí her vagina).

**in** 2 s. in obo-in bolster, cushion, pad (often a folded piece of cloth placed on the forehead for carrying heavy netbags). ñatè gèsac oboïq nàdò the handle of the netbag rests on the pad, cf. ñadèn cushion.

**in** 3, toïn-toïn adv. grumbling, muttering angrily. en kèsélèŋ toïn-toïn muttering angrily he went along.

-in (II) v.a. break/cut s.th. off, lop the top of a plant, lop branches of a tree, pinch s.th. off with our fingernails, break s.th. off by pinching, pick, pluck (cf. -pëñip (IV)). -in bala break/pick/pinch off betelnut peppers (leaves); -in daŋqësù pinch off tobacco flowers (i.e. the neck with the flowers); -in ka take all branches off a tree, lop off the top of a tree; ñiŋ polom ñàndò they plucked ears of grain (cf. -buc (II), -kìm (I), -òc (II), -pëñip (IV), -pip (I), -sòlp (IV), -tìn (I)); -in... su brush away, shake/tear/toss s.th. away; daŋqësù ali su we brush a centipede off (our hand) (cf. -daŋqësù: -ndaŋqësù (IV), -gwè: -ngwè (IV)); -in... tòn hold fast to s.th., hold on, cling to, continue to..., retain; sèjàc biŋsu ñàsèc gebe ñin Anötònè moasìn tòŋgen they
urged them to continue in the

*inganoc* s. *hibiscus*. *inganoc*
kétuŋ gamèn gëngic (*hibiscus*
burns place asunder) the place
is covered with bright hi-
buscus.

*ingédò* *comp.* public dumping
place, dust- and rubbish heap,
cf. *iŋ*.

*ingêsuŋ* = *inténagêsuŋ*.

*înkëwainîke* s. a constellation.
nè kóm kétôm *înkëwainîke* = sèsè
mo waya (*his field like
înkëwainîke* constellation) they
plant like that constellation,
i.e. they plant taro too
closely together.

*iŋoŋ* a fish.

*iolam* fish, easy to catch (a
phrase often used by seducers).

*ip* s. abode/place of spirits.
gamèn *ŋai̍p* spirit place (on
rugged mountains, carefully
avoided in former times);
expl.: a group of trees left
standing because the place was
regarded as belonging to
spirits, cf. *ŋai̍p*.

*ipalë* *comp.* small fish. *ipalë*
keletoc the small fish "boil"/
are popping to and fro in
shallow ebb-water.

*isàlâ* a small, slippery fish.

(i) *sàm* fry, see *sàm*, sama-sama.

*isàngac* = *sangac-sangac* saw-
fish. *isangac* *ŋàgedòdawen* (*i̍lô*)
the saw of the saw-fish.

*isàsàb* (cf. *sabsab*) a small
fish jumping on stones and
driftwood at the shore.

(i) *sëkap* a parasitic fish.
sëkap gëjam *i̍gëmac* the *sëkap*
fish causes other fish to die
(by sucking their blood).

(i) *sélisëli* a big fish with
very large scales.

*isilisili* the tench.

*isoc* garfish, "horn-pike".
*isoc* gëdòbo*ga* the garfish has a
blunt snout; *isoc* kalaka a
small type of garfish.

*isom* kind of fish, a grey mullet.

(i) *sôngalùc* porcupine fish.

*isômsôm* a small fish.

*isıp* fish similar to tuna
(*ibano*), both chasing fry to-
gether.

(i) *talaŋ* a red sea-fish.

(i) *taliilaŋ* a fish similar to
tall leaf, yellow.

*itaŋ* a fish longer than tuna
(*ibano*).

*itec* fish similar to perch (*i̍
galuŋ-galuŋ*). *itec* dambè sì
type of perch with black
striped belly.

(i) *télauŋ* (fish sugarcane leaf)
a freshwater fish, long and
thin like a leaf of sugar-cane.

*itêmui* (fish dirty) a dark-
coloured fish.

*itétacölîŋ* large fish with a
big belly.

(i) *-wà* (*iwa*, òà) the crocodile
(regarded by the Jabèm as a
fish, see *wà*, and venerated by
some villages as their totem
ancestor, cf. *mu*²).

Iwajoc name of a hill NW. of
Logaveng.

*iwam* a flat fish (similar to
tuna).

*iwamèc* small fish (like *imuc*).

*iwamu* big, flat fish, silver-
coloured. -*sap* (*I*) *iwamu*
*ŋakatu* cut a lozenge-shape
sign into a tree to indicate
that it has been already claim-
ed by s.o.; *iwamu* kétan see
*kökô*.

*i wan* small fish at the
shore.
iwap a fish, looks like a square piece of timber, small tail fin.

J

J, j stands at the beginning and in the middle of Jabêm words, i.e. ja fire, já turtle, jaja fiery, ôjô earthquake, taju we blow. The letter j is always pronounced like English y as in yes (never like dʒ as in job).

ja 1 s. fire, light (cf. ɬawɛ, in distinction to ɬawɛ seed). ɬawɛ (woman fire) fire-woman, ɬacja (man fire) fire-man, e.g. women/men that are known as being eager to entertain guests well; ɬawɛ to ɬacja sæmoisian laugeŋ, ᐃ c sêkɛn gɛŋ kẽs, ja seben "fire-women and men" treat people well, they are quick to cook food for guests; ja elom, ʘŋgɔm ja elom light a fire! ja gelom (lașɛ) the fire starts/has been lit/springs into flame; ja geŋ the fire burns s.th.; ja geŋ aŋ I burnt myself; ja geŋ andu (fire eats house) the house burns; ja geŋ diŋdîŋ the fire burns cracking; s.th. has been burnt; ja geŋ bâc the meat has been burnt; ja geŋ... gêncugédô the fire burns along s.th.; ja geŋ kadambɛ gêncugédô the fire burns along the whole length of a dry tree (log, trunk); ja geŋ kãdaguc, kẽlɛsucgédô the fire burns along s.th./burns s.th. completely; ja geŋ kõm, oba, kẽlɛsucgédô the field, the kunai (plain) burns completely; ja geŋ lașɛ (fire burns forth) the fire begins to burn, to burst into flame; ja geŋ masɛ s.th. completely burnt; ja geŋ... ɡaŋdiŋ s.th. burns with much cracking; ja geŋ... ñaŋdiŋ s.th. burns with much cracking; ja geŋ... ñasæm-ñasem kɛsæ s.th. is heated to red-hot glow; ja ɡɛ (su) the fire has burnt low; ja ɡɛjac (fire hit) s.th. is smoked, e.g. meet; ja ɡɛjac bâc the pork is smoked; bâc ja ɡɛjac ham; ja ɡɛjac bâc kẽtû telê the meat is smoked hard; ja gɛmac... the fire dies away; ja gɛncu... the fire burns along...; ja gɛncu ka ɡadambɛ the fire burns along a dry tree/log; ja gɛncu ka su almost all the firewood is burnt; ja gɛwɛ gamɛŋ the fire lights up a place; ja keleŋ aŋ the fire is too hot for me, I am too close to the fire(place); ja kɛjãndaŋ aŋ the fire warms me; ja kɛkuc gamɛŋ (kɔm) sa the fire spreads over a place (a field); ja kẽkwanam the fire burns well; ja kẽkwanam kõm (fire consumes the field) the field burns well; ja kẽkwanam oba the kunai is blazing away; ja kɛlɔgò the (heat of the) fire scorches s.th.; ja kɛlɔgò ka ɡalaŋ the fire scorches the leaves; ja kɛlakɔc the fire flames up (fires up a dry tree); ja kɛpɔ the fire illuminates; ja kɛsa the fire burns/has started, there is a fire; ja kɛsa andu there is a fire in the house, e.g. on the fireplace (woa); ja kɛsa kõm there is a fire in the field; ja kɛsɛgò the heat of the fire scorches s.th.; ja tecɛnãŋ gɛn lau (fire this particular eats people) this man looks well after his guests; ja toneg gêmæ su ɡaŋwa(ɡen) (fire this died finished long ago) the man that used to look after his guests so well is dead, now we are not cared for anymore when we pass through his/this village; verbs used in connection with ja: --boː --mboː (IV) ja rearrange, stir a fire again; --e (II) ja (draw fire) make/pull fire, i.e. by friction (cf. Appendix 7, ja), see -pɔ ja; -ɡandaŋ: -ŋandaŋ (IV) ja take coals from a fire with bamboo tongs (ɡandaŋ); -ɡɔm: -ŋɔm (II) ja (g)elom kindle a fire, light a fire; -ɡɔm ja lau (make fire people) entertain guests; -ɡuc -ŋuc (II) ja blow on a fire to make it burn (cf. -jʊ); -jáːc: -nac (III) ja l swing a burning piece of wood up and down (when fishing at night); 2) cook for many people, cooking food in many pots in a row of fires = tanac ja lau we are
hospitable, we lodge/shelter people; -jac ja ง-คม extinguish a fire; -jac: -น (III) pat ja lay a fire; -jac pac, ง-คม, poc etc. see pac; -jac: -น (III) sōlōn gab, (ka), (ku) cf. sōlōn; -jac: -น ja k-ēn k-ēsā start a fire and keep it going to light the bamboo torches (dawen), expl.: jakalic nam sēkōc aga malac nam jasēboa kēsā nuc gebe ka ṣagēdō ēwiŋ ma งānam ja งōn, go tētūŋ dawen ma nadēndē งēn. They put the burning pieces of wood which they brought from the village together and start a fire on the island, throw firewood onto it to keep it going, then light the torches and go fishing by torchlight. -ǐ:jām: -īm (III) ja งōn keep the fire burning, prevent it from going out; -jū: -ju (III) ja elom blow on a fire; -ju ja ง-คม blow out a fire/a light; -kēc (I) andu set a match to the house, burn a house; -kēg (I) k-ēsā ja put s.th. on the fire; kēkēn ku kēsā ja she put the pot on the fire; -lēndē (IV) ja swing pieces of wood to kindle the fire or in order to see the path better; -īŋ: -īn (III) ja put two pieces of wood together so that the fire will burn better while being carried; -mōe: -mōe (III) ja auc = -peŋ (I) ku arrange a fire around a pot; -ōc (II) ja carry/lift/hold a burning piece of wood in hands; -pa (I) ja ง-คม-ง-คม scatter a fire; -peŋ (I) ku arrange a fire around a pot, see -mōe; -pō (I) ja (rub fire) one way of making fire by friction, cf. -่ง (II) ja, see Appendix 7, ja; -pō ja light a match (ja masis); -si (I) ja ง-คม extinguish a fire with water; -tūŋ (I) ja elom light a fire; kētūŋ ja elom lamp he lit a lamp; -uc: -uc (III) ja k-ēsō kindle/set on fire (e.g. by pushing a burning piece of wood into a pile, a stake).

jā2, งาจā s. shell of an egg, of seeds/kernels. งาเคcesēlu งาจā eggshell; uc งาจā the shell of kernels in breadfruit (cf. jā, งาจā nail of finger/toe).

jā3, งา jā s. turtle, i.e. งา turtle m., jā f. งา awa (turtle with valuables) turtle with useful thick shell (for various purposes); jā i turtle with thin useless shell; jāb turtle (the general name); jā borello the turtle swims/paddles/stears up and down through the water; jā kēgalab the turtle crawls (on land); jābōmāgē (turtle wing) propeller (see jao); jā งāsūc the upper part/the backbone of a turtle shell; jāolicit turtle skin = shell; jāolicit kēlētē the turtle shell has cracks; jā งēbu งēn a piece of cooked turtle; jā งābōdagī (turtle of it chest) the chest/breast part of a turtle, below a turtle's neck; jā งāladōm (turtle of it grass skirt) the rear fins/tail fins of a turtle; bottom part of the turtle shell? jā งāmāgē (turtle of it wings) the pectoral fins, see jābōmāgē; jā งāsūc (turtle of it bowl) the upper part of the shell, the backbone; jāolicit (turtle skin) turtle shell, also its single pieces, plates of turtle shell, cf. งām large turtle; kūlumbuc fresh-water turtle, land-tortoise; salasa shell earrings; (งā)sēmāsēm turtle shell, shell arm bands; -kac (I) jā(งā) catch a turtle, e.g. by turning it on its back to get hold of it.

jā4 an expletive used by the Jabēm around Finschhafen. งā งām งābōdān งān where do you want to go? where are you going?

jā5 s. (a) s.th. laid underneath for support or protection; lay s.th. down, spread out s.th., e.g. a pad, a cushion (cf. oboīn); (b) jā, งาจā nail of finger or toe; งālū งาจā his toe-nail; งālū(งālū) งาจā his finger-nail (cf. งēkēku); -ūc (II) jā งāten (carry support s.o.) =
-jā: -nam (III) ɲac teŋ sa
assist/support/back s.o.;
belänke ɲéc jà bòc (ɲa)əli
the saddle-cloth protects the
horse against getting sore;
lau teŋ șéoc jà eŋ ațom =
sèkwa eŋ ațom nobody takes
side with him/backs him/stands
up for him; sun ɲéc jà őlǐɲ a
cushion, pad protects our/
their bodies against the pres-
sure of a heavy load.

-jà (II) v.a. spread out
s.t.h., hang s.t.h. over one's
shoulder (and carry it thus);
grip, hold (e.g. a shield).
-jà ɬè spread out a layer of
leaves (to sit or sleep on it);
-jà məsəc lay the floor; -jà
mə spread out (unfold) a mat,
make the bed; -jà kīlàlc
(= kianə) carry a stone axe
hanging over the shoulder
(i.e. handle to the front,
blade to the back, formerly an
indication of peaceful inten-
tions when meeting with
foreigners!), hang a stone axe
over our shoulder; carry it
thus; -jà lautuc grip/take up/
hold a shield, fighting holding a
shield; aəac daja ɲən ɲaja
meŋ kətəin aəac őlǐɲ atom we
didn’t have anything strong
enough to protect our bodies =
us, ourselves (i.e. against
bombs and grenades during the
war).

-jà: -na (III) ɭrr.v.m. go,
move, walk, proceed. -ja andu
go to the house; -ja awè = -sa
(I) awè go out into the open/
outside; -ja bau go to land/
to the shore, beach; -ja bu
go to the river; -ja gaməŋ teŋ
(go place one) go to some
country, go somewhere else;
-jà gwèc go to the sea (to
ease outstelfes, to excrete);
-jà gwècm (go sea origin) go
north; -jà kəm go to the
gardens/field; -jà kəm labiŋa
go to the place where people
are making/preparing sago;
-jà laŋ go to the sea during
ebb tide; -ja lòc, -pi (I)
lòc go to, go up a mountain/a
hill; -ja lọləc go to the top
room/the upper room of a men's
house; -ja lɔm (dabuŋ) (go
house holy) go to the church;

-ja lɔm papia = -sô (I) lɔm go
to school; -ja malac go to the
village, go home; -ja malac
ten WithName to another village; -ja
masŋəm go to the mainland
(from an island); -ja -mu (III) -
-ja -mu go to and fro; gêja
gēmu - gêja gēmu he went to
and fro; -ja nuc go to an is-
land (from the mainland);
-jaŋa (-naŋa) perish, get lost;
gêjaŋa he, s.th. got lost;
tanaŋa we may perish, get lost;
-ja oba go to the kunai plain;
-ja őlôŋ go down, i.e. from a
house to the ground; -ja saləŋ
go to the forest/the bush (for
WC = -ja gwèc); -ja səcələŋ go
to the beach where the canoes
are left; -ja səŋəm go to the
abandoned garden/the already
harvested field; -ja sumu-sumu
follow, go behind, lag behind;
ɲac gêja sumu-sumu he straggle
behind, struggler; -ja -lic
(III) aćgo go and see first;
jana jalic aćgo I shall go
and see first.

ja-, na- prefixes derived from
the verbal stems -ja: -na (III)
R and Im. used before full
verbal forms and even substan-
tives, pronouns and other
words (cf. məm-, məŋ-).
jaŋ (naaŋ), jaŋ-jaŋ = jaŋ-
məŋən everywhere (cf. -əŋ);
-əc (II) jaŋ-məŋən try to
find s.th. by following its
smell/by smelling it, sniff
about everywhere; kəam gəóc
jaŋ gəmo the dog sniffs/
sniffs about, smell/sniffs
for a game (cf. -lib (V), kəam
kəlib); kəam kəkən lususəŋ
gədəc gəmən ma gəóc jaŋ-jaŋ
gəmo e... the dog put its nose
to the ground and sniffed
around everywhere until...;
jabəŋ adv. close/near to s.o.
or s.th., i.e. away from the
person speaking (cf. məm-,
məŋən); jabanəŋ eŋ near to
him; habəlaŋ (=-bəlaŋ) cf.
bəlaŋ; jadinəŋ s.th. getting
into contact with s.th., touch-
ing it (see digən); jadin-
jadin getting closer, moving
along continually; jageo (Im.:
naeə) wrong; eŋ gəəm jageo he
did it wrong (cf. kəso,
kwalec); jagədəŋ (naendəŋ)
rightly; kəsəm jagədəŋ(əŋ)
you said it rightly; bu jağê-jac lasê gwêc the river flows into the sea; bu nañac lasê gwêc the river will be flowing into the sea; jagêjô he pretends to do s.th., cf. -jô: -jô (III); jagwac tagen = sep tagen, jagwac tagen gaêc = sep tagen gajac tauç éndu I fell down all of a sudden; tokêmegê jagwac gêc nom suddenly he together with his spear fell to (lay on) the ground; jakêsa (Im. naêsa) ôné - kësa ôné it goes/went (will go) here and there; jakêsa-jakêsa (naêsa-naêsa) with forebodings/misgivings/hesitation, do s.th. hesitatingly; jakeso (naeso) (it goes it is wrong) all, all of it, the whole thing, s.th. is complete/completely finished/perfect, fully/wholly/beyond measure (to be used in certain cases or connections only); ka gêjam jakeso the tree is heavily laden with fruit, the whole tree is covered with fruits; m kêtû lêvê ë jakeso the whole bunch of bananas is ripe; sësê jagom e jakeso they have planted the whole corn-field (cf. sâmúçgen); sësëm papia ë jakeso they finished reading, they read the whole book; jakêsëp (naësëp) s.th. fell/went down; oc jakêsëp the sun has set; jakêsëp-mênkêsëp s.th. moves up and down; jakêsëp gam (it goes down of it origin, cause) it goes to the root of a matter, do s.th. thoroughly; ë jakêsu right to the end of s.th.; jakêtôm (naêtôm) it is right (will be right), satisfactory, quite well, well done, it's right, finished; jaleñ s.th. juts, sticks out, cf. -lêñ (V); bêlêm ñamata (ñatêpôë) jalêngen the point of a nail sticks out; jalôbic intenj, or joyous surprise, cf. jalôc, jalôbic; janaç sauñ kësapu gênic the younger brother cut it apart; jaôb tagen with a sudden jump/bound; luasîg sêkôc ñac tau tôn jaôb tagen the warriors seized the man with a sudden jump; jaôb tagen gelô bôc tau tôn he caught the pig/got hold of the pig, with a sudden bound; japoñ tagen near together, s.th. getting together, at once (pulling at a loop/a noose); gêjac mata lêpoa amboac ondoc tec japoñ tagen how did he make the slip knot that it got so tight? sêjac mata lêpoa ë ñajàna sec, oc tanga­boac elêmê they tied the slip knot extremely fast, it will be difficult (impossible) for us to untie it; japoñ (it goes buoyancy), japoñ-japoñ s.th. keeps emerging and disappearing again and again/goes up and down; kagadê (wan) japoñ-japoñ driftwood (a canoe) emerges and disappears again (in depressions between large waves, cf. pon); jatap-jatap onom. a flap with palm of hand; gêjac asagen tec (ñakicsëa) jatap­jatap what does he hit to cause that flapping noise? jatep­jatap it trickles, dripping, dropping, cf. tep, ńatetep drop; bóç ńalëşi jatep­jatap the fat drops from a piece of pork; jatëwa kësapu gênic the older brother cut it in two; ñawae jatëwa gêñôgac his brother had heard the news already; jatuc tagen (it goes push one only) s.th. knocks against an obstacle, the front line (row) of a marching/walking column comes to a sudden halt; sësê­lêñ ë jatuc tagen they went along and came to a sudden stop; jatutuc trying in vain to pierce s.th. because of a blunt instrument/tool.

-jà (V) v.n. sit/stand crooked, lean to one side. dangoñ tagajen we sit crooked/right on the edge of s.th.; oc kêja tau the sun sinks/is on his way down; ocma ta kêja tau it is late afternoon; oc kêja tau ñkwi the sun turns (at the tropics).

jaândan comp. (cf. ândan, ñandañ) the heat of fire.

jañ see ja- (-àn).

-jâb (II) v.n. -jab lemen give a sign with a hand, wink to s.o., i.e. by a downward movement, beckon to be still,
jabá adj. foreign, new = unknown. Strange. Álè jaba the posts supporting the ridge of a house; gên jaba s.th. foreign/new/strange; âê kakóc gên jaba, kësa lêmoc atom (I took things foreign, it came out my hand not) I got it as s.th. new; I did not make it myself; sêkêng gên jaba aê, aê taucnoc atom it has been given to me, it's not my own; ñajaba s.th. foreign, new; ñac jaba (man foreign), ñac jabá a foreign man, the foreigner, the new-comer, the stranger (cf. lanqòsamuc, matasamuc; ñac samuc, ñac waba); -jàc : -ñac (III) jaba join/lengthen/ prolong s.th., add to s.th.; -jac jaba ka join/tie two pieces of wood together (cf. -jâm: -nam (III) jaba); -jâm: -nam (III) jaba lengthen/enlarge/ prolong s.th., add to by building, by addition, i.e. build a wing to a house, amend/correct s.th., imitate s.th., do as s.o. else did; speak a language not fluently; -graft; -jam jaba jamaa prolong a canoe-mast by joining a length of wood onto it; -jam jaba sôm prolong a bamboo fishing rod by tying (joining) another piece of bamboo to it, cf. -jâc: -ñac (III) têku; -jam jaba bîŋ... speak a language like a foreigner, i.e. speak it badly/not fluently, be unfamiliar with a language; ëŋ gêjam jaba bîŋ English he speaks English badly, he cannot speak English fluently; gêjam jaba bîŋ Jabêm he speaks Jabêm badly, cf. -boalec: -mboalec (IV).

jabá: -jamba (IV) v.a. 1. do s.th./work in an awkward position, i.e. hew, chop s.th. backwards, throw s.th. behind us. Kêjâba = kêmâba (both may be heard); ëŋ kêjâba gêng gêdên aê he gave s.th. to me reaching backwards, he threw s.th. to me behind him (see -jamba: -jamba (IV)). 2. send s.th. by another person/by messenger/by mail (?); ëŋ kêjâba papia gêmëñ-gêmëñ he used to send many letters to us by mail, expl.: ëŋ taw kêkêng papia atom, kêkêng gêdên lau jaba gebe sêsâkin ñîn he didn't give/bring the letters himself, he gave them to "foreign people" = to other people to send = take them along.

Jabêm Jabêm originally name of the villages Nacségâlalatu and Wagengên on both sides of the mouth of the Bugômbi creek. Later comprising the whole region of the Jabêm speaking population around Finschhafen and south to Busêga and Mengec. By the activity of Lutheran Mission Finschhafen (LMF) Jabêm became 'Church- and School-Language' for the Melanesian tribes on both sides of the Huon Gulf coast. It was spread to the Wampars and Adseras in the Markham Valley, to the people of the Watut- and Wampet Valleys as far as Mumeng and to the hills west and south of Salamaua (Malalo). ëîb Jabêm the Jabêm language; aëac tåsöm bîŋ Jabêm we speak the Jabêm language; âôm kösöm bîŋ Jabêm me mäsi do you speak Jabêm? -jâm: -nam (III) jaba bîŋ Jabêm speak Jabêm badly/not fluently; -boalec (IV) bîŋ Jabêm speak Jabêm brokenly; Jabêm ñwêñ = ñwêñ Jabêm Jabêm language (cf. ñwêñ, -sôm (I)); Jabêmô nom.prop. (a) female name, (b) any Jabêm woman; Jabêmô têŋ a Jabêm woman. Jabêm Literature, see Appendix 8.

jabî, jabi-jabi adj. horizontal to and fro movement. Ìnalênguc jabî-jabi the fish's tail moves to and fro, the fish swims by moving its tail thus, steers with its tail (cf. jali, jainj); bóc nalênguc jabî-jabi the pig moves its tail to and fro.

jâbo s. boar's tusk, horn of cattle, antlers. (The tusks were deemed the most precious valuables of the Jabêm, provided that they had grown into complete circles; tusks with
space between root and tip were regarded as rather worthless.) bulimakao n'ajabo the horns of cattle; (najabo gélabang tusks (of a boar) just protruding/becoming visible; n'ajabo képuc wala gabin (walagabin) the tusks protrude/appear like a newly sprouting mushroom/sprout; jabo genob the cow's horn is curled; jabo gémôe the tusk is spiral-formed; nê jabo e jagégungpalalap gacgengéja his tusks have grown into an immensely wide circle; jabo jon-joa a yellow, a discoloured tusk; jabo kanom teñ an artistically plaited palmfrond basket in which the tusks were put by; jabo kësô tau (tusk goes/enters itself) the tusk is grown into a complete circle/ring, i.e. the tip entered the root; jabo këjalê e jakêsô tau n'ajam the tusk bent (grew) into a nice ring; jabo kwalam a white (a worn) tusk; jabo labi the loop tied in the leaves covering a ball of sago as a handle for carrying it; jabo matajâm a beautifully shaped tusk, closed to a nice ring; jabo e géja balîn a very long tusk; -ben: -mben (II) jabo (éngic) cut two tusks tied together apart; -bin: -mbin (II) jabo tie two tusks together; -bit jabo labi tie a loop with the leaves covering a ball of sago, make a sling for carrying the ball; jabo matajam a beautifully shaped tusk, closed to a nice ring; jabo e géja balîn a very long tusk; -ben: -mben (II) jabo (éngic) cut two tusks tied together apart; -bin: -mbin (II) jabo tie two tusks together; -bit jabo labi tie a loop with the leaves covering a ball of sago, make a sling for carrying the ball; -gun: -ngun (II) bôc tojabo spear/slaughter a pig with tusks (a big feast with emphasis on gaining the tusks); -jâc: -nac (III) jabo cut/make tusk-like decorations, designs, on the lower part of a tuna fishing hook (cf. én n'asain jabo); -kic (I) jabo pay with pigs' tusks (cf. -kic).

jabolic comp. an expression used in connection with the guguc hide-and-seek game: ganjgan tutuc jabolic = sémajec gebe Jecagen, gôlic â atom those hiding away ridicule the seeker shouting, "Why, you don't see me!"

jâc s. = nêjâc (nê jâc) his brother-in-law (brother of wife) (also: wife's father's sister's son). nê jâcô his/ her sister-in-law (sister of wife, resp. husband) (also: husband's father's brother's daughter); nôc jâcô to nûc my brothers-and-sisters-in-law; âé jatu mété nôc jâcô to nûc I observe/respect the taboos concerning my brothers-and-sisters-in-law (relationship by marriage) (cf. métô, -tu (I) métê tâun respect the taboos concerning each other).

jâc = âc abb. of âèc pers.pn. 1p/. we. jàcâgéc = âàcâgéc both of us; jàcma gêg (our thing) it's ours(excl.); jàcânô it is ours(incl.), it belongs to us, it is our matter (cf. âc).

jac adj. violent, vehement(ly), energetic (not used in this form, see jâjac, saic).

jácac(gen) adv. -ôngôô (II) jácacgeng squat on one's heels. ñângôô jácacgeng we squat on our heels (cf. -jâc (II)).

-jâc (II) v.a.&v.n. lean/incline/recline/rest (o.s.) against s.th.; go/walk along s.th. -jâc âlé lean against a post (cf. démôe géjâc); -jâc bâugen go, sail along the coast; talac wân dajâc bâugen we sail along the shore; ângolem, andâc, âsin ajâc bâugen row/paddle along the coast, close to the shore! -jâc gamê (sit up and) lean against s.th. (e.g. the wall); amâc ângôô ajâc tâômgen, ângôô saka-sakagen you sit leaning against each other, sit apart! ôngôô solop, ôjâc en atom sit straight, don't lean against him! -jâc intêna natali...
line along the side(s) of a road; nip gêjac întêna ţiatali makeŋ-makeŋ coconut palms line both sides of the road; -jac jaê (gaŋ teŋ) avoid s.o. (cf. jaê, jaêc); -jac jaê ciąg teŋ shun s.o.; -jac ka (saŋiq) lean against a tree (wall); kêm jägêjac saŋiq the spear leans against the wall; -jac lau teŋ attach o.s. to s.o., sêjac-sêjac lau they were with the people (cf. dêmê gêjac, -jac: -nac (III)); -jac salic go, walk along a slope; -jac tauŋ lean against each other, lie/ sit/stand beside (close to) each other; -jac... sa (lean... high, up) stand s.th. up; -jac peleŋ sa (stand a climbing pole up) lean/stick against a tree (wall); -jac ... auc (I II) v.a. impers., e.g. bîŋ ñawapac tonãng gêjac ânac âwêŋ âuc the bad news left us speechless/crushed us; galô (bîc) è gêjac ânac âuc the squeaking of the pig drowned my voice; gêjac en àwà âuc he had his mouth so full that he could hardly speak; gêjac têc âuc (it is) covered with mud and dirt, we don't wash ourselves anymore because of mourning (to observe the mourning rites/taboo that forbid touching water); -jac... aucjagen punish/thrash s.o. blindly, in a rage, cf. âuc; -jac ñaweng împers. it tastes; gêjac ñaweng ñajâm s.th. tastes well; ñen gêjac ñaweng ñajâm the food tastes well, we like s.th. (a titbit) to eat (= ñaŋ ñajâm); mo gêjac âe (ñajâm) the food tastes good, we like it; the food agrees with us; -jac du bear out of wedlock; ñewę gêjac du the woman bore an illegitimate child, cf. du; -jac bîŋ advise/persuade/urge s.o., try to console (cf. -kana, małô); -jac... ekoc (ékoc-ékoc) cut/smash s.th. into pieces; -jac ka ekoc split a log/trunk (using wedge and mallet), cf. -ga, -u; tanac mo ekoc-ékoc cut taro into small pieces; -jac... ñebboc lay s.th. across s.th.; tanac ka ñebboc we lay a piece of wood across, fish, which the men are just pulling in with the rods (Jâbêm Reader I, pp. 137-8); tana tajac i let's go and get (catch) fish (tuna ibano) let's go and fish with hook and line! tana tajac ibano we shall catch tuna/fish for tuna! (but: today both tana tajac i and tana tanac i for catching fish with rod and line may be heard).
as a gift of esteem, e.g. -kac (I) bōc ēsēac butcher a pig for them, -kōc gwada ēsēac getting game for them; en gējac ēsēac en sa = en ketoc ēsēac sa = en kēmōasiq ēsēac he put their feet high up = he honoured them, he treated them well/took good care of them (i.e. his guests); expl. (given by Gējammec Nacgon, Butibam): képi aē embe jakēn gēn ēndēn laoc, aē gagōm nacmēndu gēdēn en it's like I giving s.th. to my father-in-law, I act as his sister's husband; embe sēkēn gēn ēndēn aē, ēsēac sējac aēnoc āwē a sa if they give s.th. to me, they thereby honour my wife; nacmēndu ten embe sēo lasē ma sēŋqū bōc ēsēac, tonaŋ tasaŋ gebe tajac nacmēndu ēn sa. If guests arrive and they butcher a pig for them, that is called 'we put our guests' feet up'. sējac aē oc sa they honour me (by special gifts of esteem); sējac aōm ām sa they honoured you (thus); -jac (āwētuc) ā sa (honour a widow) marry a widow; en gējac ā sa ēsēac he married a widow with one or more children (he honoured them = he did them well); -jac... mata sa (put s.o. 's eyes up) alienate s.o.; sējac en mata sa they alienated him; sējac nāpalē mateŋ sa they alienated the boys; -jac nīp sa, sasa gather coconuts, stack nuts in a heap, cf. -mōa (IV), -katon (IV), -pō (I) -jac sīŋ fight, make war, wage war against..., war; tanac sīŋ (lau) malac teŋ we war against another village; -jac... su remove s.th., alienate; -jac nāpalē su = -jaŋ (IV) nāpalē procure abortion, abort o.s.; āwē gējac nāpalē su the woman aborts herself (cf. -jam: -nam (III) nāpalē su = -kōc (I) nāpalē su); -jac... su = -jam: -nam (III)... ōkwī = -sīŋ (I)... ōkwī hide s.o. or s.th.; kakōc ēsēgēc mēngajac ēsēgēc su sēŋqōn andumu sēŋqōn I brought them along and hid them behind the house; -jac su - -jac su slow down the pace; tanac su - tanac su let's drive/go/walk slower, more slowly! (cf. malō,
-tu malô, dêngên, -têkin (IV); -jac tông gather, come together, cf. tông; -jac tông hold back, reserve, save s.th.; -jac mô tông hold back târo, save târo; -jac sûr tông hold back a bowl, don't give it away, keep it back for s.o.; -jac... tulu (a) deliver (a message), hand down (a tradition); -jac biq tulu repeat, spread lies/false rumours; (b) change busses, ships, trains or other vehicles; tranship, load onto another ship or vehicle, cf. waba; -jac gêng (waba) tulu give presents to a newly married couple (by relatives), give wedding gifts, i.e. mostly household goods; -jac waba tulu (a) give household equipment to newlyweds, (b) reload freight from one vehicle to another one; sêjac waba tulu they gave wedding gifts, they reloaded the freight.

-jac: -nac (III)... -geq (-ja: -na (III)) go along close beside s.th. sêselêng sêjac ambêôgen (sêja) they walked along the beach; tanac bau-bauqen (tana) we go along close beside the beach; bôc gêjac tunqen the pig goes close beside the fence/follows the fence (looking for a hole to get into the garden), cf. -jac (II) -geq; more expressions with -

-jac: -nac (III) see: -bala, banôc, bèlêm, biqalôm, biqsu, boangî, bôc, bôc, bông, bu, da, dabaq, dabiq, du, duq, ékoc, éngic, èsô, gabiq, gado, gaga, gambâm, gêb, gêbôm, gêlôm, gi, goq, gu, guc, i, ib, ja, jaba, jabo, jaq, jalaq, jao, jatu, jako, kalagô, kalîngôan, kapoc, kawangon, kawi, kési, kolec, kwalec, kwambun, lab, luc, logic, lambe, langan, lôc, lasê, lemen, lêlin, lêsonô, lêsôb, lêtên, loq, madonq, magenq, malô, masé, mata, matangan, matabol, mec, minq, motam, tôqun (taun), môp, mu, noq, nôq, namiq, napolê, nawae, nawê, oñ, ôkwi, ôqôc, pac, pêla, papac, pelenq, pep, polom, popoc, sa, sàc, saqo, saqôc, salîn, sam, sapa, sapu, sawic, senenq, sélé, sêlin, sôc, sôlonq, su, susu (pt.), talô, tâpi-tâpi, taun, têc, têku, têluc (= tuluc), tênép, têniq, tôq, tông, tôp, tulu, tuluc, u, walli.

jadaun comp. (fire smoke) the smoke of fire. jadaun geo = geqo aè smoke irritates me; jadaun gê gamen âuc smoke covers/fills a place, an area/region; jadaun gê gumo nom the smoke stays on the ground; jadaun gêoc aè the smoke irritates/suffocates me, cf. gejo aè; jadaun gêon sa - gêon sa the smoke disperses/rises/ thins; jadaun kêkô aè the smoke makes me cough; jadaun kêtôn mateqanô the smoke burns our/their eyes; jadaun naôôbô-dêbô = jadaun naôlinôlinô the smoke curls up, i.e. from a heap of damp grass; jadaun nalailai the smoke curls upwards; -sôb: -sôp (III) jadaun gather s.th. into a heap and light it to develop smoke, burn grass etc. to make much smoke.

jaenô s. s.th. violent/vehement/damaging to others; angry, passionate urging. Expl. by the Jabêm: kêtêm tentac ngandaqan "like doing s.th. angrily"; -gôm: -ngôm (II) jaen do s.th. with anger/fury/rage (e.g. when cutting down the fruit trees/palms of a dead relative), treat roughly, mistreat, ruin/spoil s.th. = -sêq (II) launên gêq su; en gêmôm jaen luânên gêq he ruined/spoiled the things of the people; en gêmôm jaen secanôtêna ma gêc gêja he left after he had things utterly spoiled; -gôm -sô (I) jaenqen do s.th. rather heartily/with the utmost dispatch/passionately/energetically/ urgently; kasô jaen éésac ma gêc gamenô after I had told them most urgently I returned, went home (cf. -jâm: -nam (III) saicqen, ñaclain, ñawao, -kac (I), -peq (I) kalem); tamôc taso jaenqen we call s.o. urgently to hurry
JAEN

up (= tamôéc takacgên); -sôm (I) -sô (II) jaengên speak to s.o. urgently/pressingly; jaenggən(geñ) with hostile/malignant intentions; en gëgôm këtu jaenggən = en gëgôm bîn kisâña (këtû kisângən) he did it with hostile aims, did s.th. to rouse enmity; expl.: embe tasôm bîn ma gac teñ èngôm ètu jaë (cf. jaë) seben-seben, oc tasôm gebe gëgôm këtu jaenggən = gëgôm bîn kisâña when we talk about (try to settle) s.th. and s.o. drives things quickly to extremities, then we say, "He does so with malignant intentions".

jaëŋ² s. = ŋakolec traces, clues, signs. asagen ŋajæng tonec what has happened here? what do these traces mean? e.g. bôc géwè kém sa a pig had been speared but not fatally, it managed to escape (the traces can still be seen), cf. ŋakolec.

jaëŋ¹ s. message, invitation. jaëŋ balîn (invitation long) first invitation; jaëŋ dambë (invitation short) the second invitation (shortly before the event); jaëŋ gébug săîec lau (message wiped bindweed people) the people have been wiped away by the invitation like bindweed wiped away by high-water, i.e. an invitation has been accepted and followed by all by everyone (the village is empty); jaëŋ géjam samob (message made all) all have heard the message; all have been drawn into same affair; jaëŋ gajâm good message, good news;Jaëŋgajâm Good News (a former monthly Church paper for the Jabêm District); Jaëŋgajâmô nom.prop., Jaëŋ Najam 'Good News' = Gospel; -kêng (I) jaëŋ issue a message; -ôc (II) jaëŋ bîc inform, cf. bîc, kondec; -ôc jaëng lau deliver a message to s.o., invite.

jaëngên adv. -gôm: -ŋgôm (II) -sô (I) jaëngên, see jaëŋ¹.

jaë, ŋajaë s. a sharp, repulsive odour, e.g. of animals, some flowers/people/carcaßs; adj. stinking, un washed, dark, grim-faced, angry looking; àwà jaëboà bad breath, halitosis (of men, animals); gëdôjaë (his projection dark, grim) he has a dark, grim face; -jàm: -nam (III) gëdôjaë make a grim face; sëjâm gëdôjaë they are angry/peeved/irritated/in a bad mood, won't talk, scowl; gëdôtëkwa ŋajaë = gëgôm gëjac ŋawae do s.th. forcefully, with all of one's might; jaëmôkê comp. (odour head = origin) a hunt-magician (he bewitches the pig nets etc.).

jaë adj. 1. wide, spacious (of bottles, pots etc.), roomy (of houses). -jâc (II) jaë be roomy/spacious/wide; ... ŋałëlôm gëjac jaë the inside of s.th. is large/spacious, a room is large; ându ŋałëlôm gëjac jaë the (interior of the) house is roomy; balêm ŋałëlôm gëjac jaë the room is large; ku ŋałëlôm gëjac jaë the pot is very wide (inside); së ŋałëlôm gëjac jaë the inside of the pitfall is very spacious; tonton (wañ) ŋałëlôm gëjac jaë the mortar (canoe trough) is wide; ŋałëlôm gëjac tau jaë a room is very large/spacious; ku ŋałëlôm gëjac tau jaë the pot is wide/bulgy. 2. away/off s.th. -ôc: -ec (III) jaëgen -ja: -na (III) go around s.th., make a big circle around s.th. (e.g. a snake); ôc jaëgen ôna gebe gëñ anax gëc keep away (off) that spot, because of s.th. stinking! -jà: -na (III) jaë go, step aside, keep aloof of s.th.; ana jaë ma gàsun nañ gëc keep aloof because (of that hole! gèc, këkô jaëgen s.th. lies/stands in some distance; -jâc (II) jaë avoid s.o.; en gëjac jaë aë he avoids me/does not want to see me; -jâc: -nac (III) jaë keep distance from s.o. or s.th., stay away from, walk in a circle around s.o. or s.th., describe a curve; ôsêlëŋ ônac
jaë go around it! tanac jaë qac te nightmare meet s.o./do not want to meet him; ônac jaë eñ avoid him! -jâm: -nam (III) bìñ étu jaë let s.th. come to a crisis, drive s.th. to extremeties. carry a thing too far; -ka (I) jaë (step, tread wide) demand repayment of debt, visit a debtor to remind him of repaying his debt or returning s.th. lent; jaka jaë qoc jabo I shall visit a debtor to remind him of repaying a (lent) tusk; eñ kéka jaë nè ŋapalè (lautu) he demands the bride-price for his girl (daughter), cf. -si (I) ìwè; -moa: -moa (III) jaëgen be/stay far away; aë gamao qoc jaëgen I keep my distance, stay aloof/away; -moa jaë qac teñ keep one's distance from s.o.; eñ gëmoa jaë aë he keeps his distance from me; qoc akwen gëmoa jaë aë my husband keeps aloof from me; -sa jaëgen keep distance; waŋ kësa jaëgen the boat/ship goes a long distance out, passes far off the coast, cf. jaëgen; jaëôma adv. with all one's might, forcefully, sober, temperate, fasting; gëngen sa jaëôma (= gëdëtëkwa ñajaë = gëgöm gëjac ñawae) he lifted it with all his power/strength, he did it on purpose; kéngandon sa jaëôma he pulled the steer forcefully.

jaëc, jaëçegen adj./adv. far, far away, far off, distant. anga jaëc gëmèn he came from afar; -balîn: -mbalîn (IV) jaëçegen throw s.th. a long distance/far away; -èc: -êc (III) jaëçegen -ja: -na (III) go far away; taëc jaëçegen tana (taja) let's go far away! (we went far away); -jâc: -nac (III) jaëc go away; ônà jaëc = ôcônà = ôc su go away! -kô (I) jaëçegen stand far away; kékô jaëçegen s.th. is far away; jaëc(c)-jaëçegen quite a long distance; jaëjaëçegen gëjâ he passed me at a considerable distance; -sa (I) jaëçegen go/pass by a long distance away; waŋ kësa jaëçeg en the ship goes a long distance out/passes far off the coast, cf. jaëgen; jaëçegena very far, a very long distance, very distant, very far away; jaëçegena teñ enormously distant; gamën jaëçegena teñ a very distant place/land.

jageo (naea, Im.) see ja-.

jagêc = aëagêc both of us. jagêc asôm gëdêng tawn both of us, we spoke to each other, we(excl.) told each other.

jagêdên (naêndên) see ja-, -dên: -ndên (II), gëdên.

jai interj. expressing sympathy/fright (used mostly by women); oh! jai ñoc gêñ oh, my darling! poor thing!

jaï s. crypt. for wasu the love-spirit or love-magic. jaï ñwàñà (love-magic relative to women) love-magic (taken from the place of a love-ghost, cf. sölôn", wasu).

-jaï (I) v.a. waste, abuse, ruin, treat badly/thoughtlessly, live uneconomically; extravagant. -jaï awâ waste money on useless stuff; -jaï ñwà, ñwèn (waste one's voice) waste our words, admonish in vain, do much talking in vain; -jaï mo waste tara/food; -jaï qac teñ ruin s.o., prove a person's ruin, cause/be guilty of the death of s.o., put s.o. into a suicidal position; -jaï ñapalè = -jâc = -nac (III) ñapalè su procure abortion, abort o.s. (cf. -kôc (I) ñapalè su miscarriage); -jaï tuñ (waste ourselves) take our lives, commit suicide, enter into a dangerous suicidal situation, cf. -êm: -êm (III) su.

jaja adj. fiery, hot, igneous, ardent, constant, without turning away. matamanô (ja)jaja ëndên aë look me straight in the eye (without turning away)! cf. gwajaja comp. a dance (hot ?), danced before pig-markets; jajagen adv. (= ñajaja gen) do s.th. vehemently/loudly/in a hurry; eñ képac m mata jajagen (he roasts bananas his eyes turned to the
fire only) he roasted the bananas in a hurry (cf. -gôm: -gôm (II) and -sôm (I) mateń jajagen; âmalê sêmôćc jajagen) the children shout loudly; âmalê sêmôćc jajagen sêmoa what are boys calling so loudly? ... ma jajagen gebe ėku lau ėmakenja tulu seben and vehemently he wanted to overwhelm the others quickly (too).

jaja, jajagen cf. ja s. fire.

-jaja (IV) v.a.&v.r. take care of s.o./of ourselves, treat with consideration, be prodigal of, beauteify, adorn. aâc tajaja ölüg atom we did not treat our bodies with due consideration, were prodigal of our health/did not seek rest; ėaâlə kêjaja malaclun (the) flowers beautify the village square.

jajacr, jajacgen adj. see jac adj./adv. forceful, energetically, passionately, vehemently. en gégôm gén jajacgen he does things forcefully.

jakain comp. (cf. ja s.) (fire shaft) candlestick, chimney, funnel (of steamboats/motor-vessels).

jakalic comp. burnt, charred or still burning, glowing pieces of firewood, live coal (see ja s.). jakalicgêđđa a piece of charred firewood; -but: -mbut (II) jakalic rub the ashes off a burning piece of wood; -kêg (I) jakalic nadingen push the fire together; -lîq: -lîq (III) jakalic sa carry two pieces of wood together (to get more light); -wa (II) jakalic sa ėngêbi = -wa jakalic sa ib ənamu bind a glowing coal to one's heels/under s.o.'s loinband; expl.: serve oneself an ill turn (e.g. s.o. taking part in a theft yet pleads not guilty in court, but when sentenced the above phrases are applied to him).

jakalicô comp. a black gull (often seen over tuna swarms).

jakoc comp. species of turtle, jalana comp. live coal, still
growing coal, cf. gasilana. 
dawning gasilana a not wholly 
burnt down torch, still glowing.

jalan s. the clearing of 
one's throat (kaclôba). 
-jaç: -nac (III) = -jam: -nam 
(III) jalan clear one's 
throat, e.g. rather audibly, 
to announce one's arrival/ 
one's presence (a general 
rule of good behaviour, but 
may also be done in anger); 
to cough; en gêjac jalan wabu- 
wabugen he clears his throat 
continuously/often; gêjac 
jalan asaçençha what for does 
he clear his throat = cough = 
come? gôjac jalan kêtu 
agaçha, gobe ôsêm biç tenç me 
why did you cough? Do you 
want to tell me s.th.?

jalec, jalec-jalec, qajalec 
adj. wide-spread, outstretched- 
ed, extending. kagaê onaç 
naçaka e qajalec-jalecgen gêja 
the crown of that banyan tree 
is wide-spread/reaches out; à 
nalesû jalec-jalectêna the 
corners of the (filled) net- 
bag stick out.

-jalec v.n. lie close to, 
adapt, press to, envelop. 
âbêôô kéjalec en ãuc the net- 
bag (filled with taro, cala- 
bashes) envelops her (back and 
sides); séwi âbêôô e kéjalec 
esêac ãuc they carry netbags 
with a stretched-out load 
(e.g. of firewood), so that 
the corners stick out wide; 
biç qajalec-jalec = biç tanac 
jaq tauçgä defend o.s. (with 
excuses), deny, dispute; expl.: 
eô kêkwa tau aç ña biç amboac 
tonec he covers himself/hides 
behind excuses like this: a, 
asôm biç amboac tonac atom 
oh, don't talk that way, don't 
say so; a, âgôgôm ânô amboac 
tonac atom oh, I never did 
anything like that, I didn't 
do s.th. like that; a, aôm 
kôsâu oh, you liar!

jale, qajale s. tail feathers 
of roosters, the long tail 
feathers of a fowl, "tail" of 
large butterflies. jale 
kêjali the rooster's tail
-jali (IV) v.a. move s.th. to and fro, fan gently, move winding (meandering), till the ground/a field. jalē kêjali a rooster's tail feathers move to and fro (up and down) in the wind; i qatēkē kêjali-kêjali the fins of a fish are being moved horizontally, to and fro; i kêjali bèlèm a speared fish causes the spear to move to and fro, cf. i qaali-ali a movement in the water caused by a fish; -jali gif (move talk to and fro) stir up quarrel, talk around s.th., beat about the bush; if) atekē kejali-kejali the fins of a fish are being moved horizontally, to and fro; ib) alii-ali a movement in the water caused by a fish.

jalōc, jalōxc interv. expressing joy or joyous surprise: hey! that's fine/great! good gracious! (often accompanied by patting one's chest with flat hand).

jaloc, jilocgi̍n adv. slowly. -ē (II) jilocgi̍n go/move/walk slowly, with difficulty, laboriously, painfully (because of an injury, wound or stiffness); tasēlenə daē jilocgi̍n we move along, walk slowly; katu moc e gē jilocgi̍n ma kakōc tōŋ I threw a stone at a bird so that it hobbled on the ground and I could grasp it; sējac bōc e gē jilocgi̍n they injured the pig hitting it over its back so that it can hardly walk.

jalic, jicali mixture/puree of s.th.; adj. s.th. mixed together by stirring. làbi jalic sago puree mixed with coconut.

-jalic (IV) v.a. stir s.th. into a puree (cf. -galun). -jalic làbi stir cooked sago and scraped coconut into a puree; -jalic ko stir chalk into a paste for painting (canoe washboards, for instance); -jalic mōc stir red ochre with water to a paste; -jalic papajā stir cooked pawpaw into the sago; -jalic sān stir cooked pandanus into puree.

jālōc, jāłōc interv. fine! how nice! dear me! (after catching game, for instance), cf. òccc.

jalō s. curve/bend in a road. bōjaŋ jalō a curved knife, sickle; intēnə jalō (kētu jalō) the road is curved/crooked; ka gēmōē jalō the tree is bent, bends; ka ńajalō the beam/pole is bent, warped; jalōc with bent, curved backs (because of exertion).

-jalō (IV) v.a. curve/bend s.th., make s.th. crooked, make a curved line, meander. -jalō sēm bend/curve a cane; -jalō sōm bend a bamboo/fishing rod; -jalō tuŋ make a bend = curve in a fence.

Jalōc name of a village and of the region between Apo (east...
of Lae) and Bukawac.

jäm, näjäm adj. cf. näjäm beautiful, good, well.
matajäm nice, lovely, magnificent; näjämäjäm expectant, attentive; mataanö näjämäjäm endëng... keep one's eyes expectantly directed/fixed at s.th.; mataanö näjämäjäm gëdëng intëngësëng e gëlic lau tau mënsëpï he kept his eyes fixed at the village entrance until the expected people arrived.

-jäm: -nam (III) aux.v. do, make, work (used with various verbs in numerous expressions). -jam abëc (make mourning decoration) put on mourning; -jam... äuc cover up s.th., conceal/withhold/don't return s.th., retain; gëjam awëng äuc he retained the valuables, he refuses to give them back; -jam... awëng äuc give the strict order not to tell s.o., oblige s.o. to keep silent; en gëjam lau awëng äuc gebe Asöm atom he gave them the strict order, "Don't tell anybody!" (keep silent!) (= ènëc amacjaëng the matter shall rest with you: keep it to yourselves!); -jam awënsëng äuc do not spread/tell s.th. loudly/pass s.th. on from man to man; -jam biñ äuc conceal, keep s.th. secret, pass over in silence, suppress a discussion/a story, cf. -könïg (IV); tanam gëng äuc we refuse to return s.th., conceal, hide it away, keep it for ourselves; -jam awëng represent s.o., stand/act/speak in s.o.'s stead; tanam nåc teñ awëng we represent s.o./speak for s.o.; -jam awëng su (insep) crave/long for s.th.; en gëjam awëng su në gamëng he is homesick, longs for his place/village (see -jam awëng su); -jam awëng su hovl, bewail, lament, scream; long for/crave for s.th. (cf. -tëngëp); -jam awëng su gëm me lau, teñ crave/long for s.o. or s.th.; ëg gëjam aoc su bòc I crave for meat; ëm gëjam ëwëm su buc you crave for (chewing) betelnut, en gëjam awëng su gwada he craves for game (meat); ëëc tajam awëng su mo ve long for s.th. to eat/for food; ëëc ajam ëwëng su lau ve(exc.) have a great longing to see our people; amac ajam ëwëng su tenemì to tamemì you want to see your parents; ëëc sëjam awëng su taun they long for each other/pity themselves; -jam... ëwëng su becalm/comfort/console/encourage s.o.; hurry to s.o. who is being frightened, shouts in fright/calling for help; assist/help s.o. with his work (help carry a load, help in fighting a battle); kabalañ gëng e gebe èpöö nöc natekwa tulu, mago nac ronag göma, tèc gëjam ëëc ëëc su. (I carried s.th. until about it break my bones in two, but man that stayed, therefore he did my mouth = breath away) I was about to break down under a load, but that man helped me carry it (cf. kësi, lënsöng); tanañëla tanam ënë awëng su we jump into action shouting a-a-a together and running to the rescue of s.o. who cries for help. (Situation: s.o. gets a terrible fright in the woods at night and starts wailing to be rescued. All men start at once running in the direction of the shouts.) tanam ënë ëwëng su let's go to his rescue at once! tanam lau gëbac awëng su we come to the rescue of doomed people; we comfort/console/strengthen the downhearted (originally used in connection with the functions of the Holy Spirit Nälaun Dabun); -jam ëwë marry a wife (man speaking); -jam bec erect a hut; -jam biñgalöm = -kóc (I) biñgalöm (make/take conversation) chat/converse/talk with each other; -jam nåpalë su have an abortion (cf. -kóc (I) nåpalë same abortion); -jam nåpalë su miscarriage, -jác: -nac (III) nåpalë su abort s.o. (cf. -kóc (I) nåpalë su miscarriage, -jác: -nac (III) nåpalë su abort s.o., procure abortion); more expressions with -jam: -nam see -abec, äñime (see App. 7), äñëawa, ... äuc, ëwë/ëwëng, (lau teñ) ëwëng su, ëwëng su (lau teñ), ëwëng tòñ, balöm ëwë, bec, biñ ëkwi, biñ saic nåc teñ, biñ tòñ, biñgiñëm biñgalöm, bòcômbëc, bòlën, bu, dabun, data, dañ, dange, daun nakañë, dawin, de, dec, déngën, démöëm,
dòa-dòa, dòo, ekac, ... èndu, èsòc èsa, gab, gamèn (sa),
gaseò, gasic, gege n, gewec,
gèdòn jàé, gelòn, gémac èndu,
gèn, golèc, golèm, gosòc,
gòli, gwasìc, i, intènà,
jaba, jàli (taùn), jàmun,
jaom, jaòn, kalem, kamakèn,
kauc, kènàc, ... kèsì, kisa,
kòlen, kòm, là, labì, landòm, ... lajò, lasé, lau,
laùn, leseñ, lèmùn, lènsòg,
lèsu, màndàngen, ... mala
(ngamàla), malac, màlò, màniñ
(tòñ), mànsàm, màtèn (sa),
mèc, métè, mòckòlen, nip, nga
si, nàc, ngamàla, ngamata, nàoùll,
oc, ocìalì, ojom, òc, ... okwi,
òli, ówè, pàmcè, ... sa, sàbèm,
sàc, sàici, sàkì, salane, salòmm
nakàni, sàñì, sapa, ... sàpu,
sèlèn taùn, sole, ... su, tañò,
tàñì (taùn), tamiù, tàñì (sa),
taseleçegèn, tòñ, ... tòng, tuc,
ulec, wàen (sa), wàmàbañ, wan,
wàsan, wè.

jàmañ, jàmañèn adv. be quiet! aòm jàmañèn (you) be quiet!
shut up! jàmañèn sèngòn they sit/sat quietly.

jàmañtàlò comp. a species of millet (dabùc).

jàmata comp. fireplace outside
the house, cf. ja fire (inside
cf. wào).

jàmba s. in search for s.th.
gone astray in the woods (con-
nection with -ba: -mba (II) ?).

-jàmba: -jàmba (IV) = -jaba:
-jàmba (IV) work in/from an
awkward position, crooked;
grasp/reach for s.th. behind
us, putting our hands back-
wards; send s.th. by s.o. to
another place. -jàmba bòlèn
bring/send valuables, exchange
trade articles to another
place; -jàmba ka ñàtaèlàbù
chop at the underside of a log;
-jàmba ki (same) work with an
axe standing underneath s.th.;
-jàmba màtènàñ look back/
behind us; -jàmba poc throw a
stone behind us, throw hori-
zontally.

-jàmbìn: -jàmbìn (IV) v.a.
prepare a field/garden for

jambo s. stink, stench. tètac
jamòp the stink of expelled
body gasses (cf. ñà-manìñ, -sic
(I), ñà-jaè); ñàjamòp-jamòp
adj. wide-spread (?); dec e
ñajamòp-jamòp kàsa laggwàñgè
a large part of the surface (of
the water) is covered with
(reddened by) blood (i.e. after
an attack of a crocodile or a
shark); (cf. mòp).
jamu snatch off s.th., carry s.th. off quickly. (nac) jamu-tênaboa s.o. who changes his commands to the people working for him frequently, telling them to work first here then there (cf. -gôliq (IV) ôkwi, e.g. têtcêkôliq ôkwi he changes his plans, he doesn’t adhere to an agreement).

-jamu (IV) v.a. do s.th. in anger/excitement, grab at s.th. at random/in agitation; rise in anger, grab weapons in a rage, "explode", lift the arm for striking s.o.
- jamu gaméŋ jolt/tear at s.th., shake s.th. (e.g. a. to frighten s.o. (cf. soc, -ka (I) soc make noise to drive game); - jamu gaméŋ ṇapalé reach for/grab s.th. in anger over a child to fly at it (without however actually touching it); - jamu kêm grab a spear in excitement, tajamutauŋ (a) we arouse/excite/in-spirit ourselves, pull o.s. together, take courage, jump up, rise quickly, ready o.s. for an attack/for a fight; (b) we are upset, scold angrily, shout at each other in excitement (e.g. during a pig-hunt); ēŋ kêjamu tāu gwadaŋa (kēsôm ṇa āwâsûŋeŋ) he got angry because of wild game, he scolded angrily; tajamutâc we call/run for the pig-net in the excitement of the hunt, unfold and tie it hastily onto trees.

-jamui (III) jamu wash/rinse s.th.; jamu labinya the work of washing sago, cf. -jamâ (III) labi; tanam jamu labi we press out the pith after it has been washed; jamungala = jamuŋ γâgala near the spot where sago is being washed (in a river bed); jamuŋwâga = ṇâc jamuŋγâ the man who presses the sago pith against the nuc network to wash out the starch.

-jamu (IV) v.a. shake s.th. to and fro, wash s.th. by shaking (rubbing) it in the water, rinse/wash/rub in water (laundry). - jamuŋ kêsí shake a netbag full of yams in water to clean them from the soil; - jamuŋ labi wash sago (pith) by shaking it in the water (to gain the sago starch); - jamuŋ nuc wash the nuc network by shaking it in the water; - jamuŋ ṇac teŋ shake s.o.; - jamuŋ obo wash/rinse cloths; tajamuŋ tāuŋ we romp/fight playfully, we shake/wiggle ourselves/ writhe (cf. -lênim (IV) shake from cold, shiver).

janaŋ = tonaŋ that, there.
andec bĩŋ janaŋ = andec bĩŋ tonaŋ ênêncja leave that!

jânda s. chase, hunt (?).
jândawâga s.o. who is prone to chase people away, hunter.

-jânda (IV) v.a. hunt, chase away, chase after s.th., cf. -sóc: -nsóc (III). - jânda bóc hunt a pig; - jânda i trace fish in river banks; - jânda ibano paddle forcefully to catch up with a swarm of tuna before they dive away; - jânda kêm hunt for a dog, chase a dog away; - jânda lau = -sóc lau chase people away; - jânda moc hunt a bird; - jânda ṇapalé follow/chase children; - jânda oc (chase the sun) try to do/to finish s.th. or to reach a certain place before sunset.

-jandâŋ (IV) v.a. warm s.th., brood, hatch. - jandâŋ ṇapalé warm a child (cf. -ēŋ (III) lemen); - jandâŋ ṇakêcsulu (warm eggs) brood, hatch; talec kéjandâŋ ṇakêcsulu the hen hatches eggs (see -lô: -lô (III) γâlatu, -su (I) γâlatu); lau sédjandâŋ kóm = sējâm sa ṇâpaŋ (people warm work, field) they support a work (field) continuously; kéjandâŋ s.th. warms/makes warm/makes perspire; âbêlōŋ kéjandâŋ aē carrying a (heavy load in a) netbag warms me; ōkēŋ nöc âbêlōŋ mënja kējandâŋ ālic me ṇandâŋ êsa let me carry my netbag (load) to heat my body and thus warm me up! ka kéjandâŋ ēsēc the fire warms them; ńâkwe kéjandâŋ eŋ the clothes warm him; oc
kéjandaną (kēlągō, kēlakoc, kēšęgō) aë the sun warms me, it is a hot day; waba kéjandaną aë the heavy load (cargo) makes me perspire (cf. -sēlu: -nsēlu (IV) ja, oc).

-jandeb (IV) v.a. 1. balance.
-jandeb ka jetaqondon balance adroitly on a log; -jandeb ka képāc, kion, pešen, salom, tēcwale, wąjəwə balance on a rail(ing)/a pole of an out-rigger/on a log (= bridge)/a ridge/ladder = stairs, or opening of a canoe trough, see tēcwale. 2. climb, i.e. animals and plants, for instance.
gwə kéjandeb ka the rat climbs a tree, from one tree to another one (on a vine) (cf. -pi (I), -puc (I)).

-jandiŋ (IV) v.a. put on s.th., put s.th. around the body, wear, wrap. -jandiŋ... 
-ąq encircle, surround; -jandiŋ bōc auc surround a pig; -jandiŋ ləawk encircle people; -jandiŋ ib put on a loincloth; -jandiŋ lēkō, (= əmbiŋ seb) wear a string (around the waist) (= belt worn by a widower); -jandiŋ obo put on a loincloth; -jandiŋ omboŋkap put on a belt; -jandiŋ omboŋmakic put on a bark cloth, fasten it with a piece of o makic vine; -jandiŋ... tōn (ŋa gəcəl) arm (with strength), prepare for fight/war, equip.

janec = nec wagen (cf. wagen).

ja qaŋdaŋ = jaduŋ the smoke of a fire. ja qaŋməsi sparks from a fire; ja ĭapəlaŋ the sparkling/crackling of a fire; ja qaŋsanəm-qaŋsanem (fire of it polished kauri shells) the glow of many torches during night-fishing in a row of canoes out at sea (a semblance to the shells of an armband); ja qaŋtæk (fire of it entrails) thick, dark smoke; ja (ŋa) wəo (fire of it ashes) ashes; ja qaŋwa (fire of it flame) flames; ja qaŋwa (jawa) gəlaŋ-white -gəlaŋ the flames are blazing, the flames spring up high; ja qaŋwa gédaŋac the flame licks at s.th./burns s.th.; ja qaŋwa gédaŋac ob tagən gəjə the flames sprang suddenly over to s.th., s.th. caught fire all of a sudden.

jan s. (Bukawac), jaŋ təmui comp. accident, mishap, misfortune, evil, disaster, tragedy, catastrophe, calamity (e.g. villagers defend themselves against attackers until no more weapons are left, cf. qaŋmajaŋ). -dac: -ndac (II)

jaŋ (təmui) = -dac sec = -tap (I) gęŋwapa ca sa have an accident, meet with disaster, fare badly, come close to death, face danger; embe jama ec əwiŋ, gec jandac jaŋ təmui had I stayed there (e.g. in the home village that was soon after my departure attacked by enemies) only a little longer, I too would certainly have become a victim of that tragedy; qaŋco sələləč aəc su, galoc oc dandac jaŋ we are outnumbered by our enemies, we won't have a chance to survive; or: the enemies overtook us already, we are now in danger of being surrounded/defeated, cf. -bac: -mbac (II).

jaŋ, qaŋməma adj. = taensam, gęjemə auc (many, numerous) provided with arms/tools, equipped/prepared for war or work (?). səwə ŋəkəm to siŋ e qaŋməma ma səməŋ fully armed, e.g. equipped with spears and (wooden) swords, they came marching in large groups; səwə ŋəki to bəjaŋ ə qaŋməma ma te mənəpi they arrived in a group fully equipped with axes and knives ready for work.

jaŋa, qaŋaŋa adj./adv. fast, hard. əwə jaŋa (his mouth hard) hard/harsh/ stern talk; gęŋ tojaŋa (s.th. with hard) a difficult/hard job, labour (e.g. chopping a board).

jaŋa (IV) v.a. break with teeth, chew s.th. hard. kəəm kęjaŋa ənətəkə, bōc əntəkwə the dog chews on a bone/bone of a pig; ənəpələ kęjaŋa polom the child crunches hard baked polom = təro bread;
**jæqænà**

ma'entajæna wauwaucgan let us have it, we shall crunch it anyhow! -jæqæna ta'ang challenge/ defy/provoke each other; sêjæna ta'ang they provoke each other (cf. -kæu (IV)).

-jaqæna: -naa cf. -jâ: -na (III) and -na (suf.). gêjæna s.o. or s.th. is lost; tajæna we perish (ed); tanæna we shall perish/are about to perish/ are going to perish.

-jaqæn = nánæn adj. quiet, still, calm, dead-calm, still as death. gêmœc è jaqæn he called out but got no answer = nê môec gêjæ na e najaqæn his call went out without getting an answer; gamœn jaqæn a quiet place.

jægæjænæ crypt. for wagoc river crayfish.

jægælanæ s. tree with very good, hard wood.

jægæno act of taking/tearing s.th. by force. jægæwàga s.o. who tears away; kéjàgæno-wæga the robber, cf. gamœn jægæno-jægæno a dangerous place.

-jaqæno (IV) v.a. take away by force, tear s.th. away, rob s.th. -jægæno aqàe rob a woman (formerly done rather frequently by men who could not get a wife the customary way); -jægæño bîn = -qauc (IV) bîn (tear away talk) meddle in s.th. which is not our business; aæç aqòm tâuq ãanû atom, lau ñàoma sèjægæno è kêtu kapœn Ñ we did not actually scold each other until others meddled and made a big quarrel of it; -jægæno launën bîn ñawâò be eager to pick quarrels with people (cf. -qauc (IV) bîn, -saq (I)); -jægæno ñapalë su take a child away (e.g. because it is not properly being cared for), rob a child; -jægæno tæuq quarrel; -jægæno tauggoq do s.th. with all one's might; talëtî tajægæno tauggoq we run with all our might, as fast as we can, with utmost exertion; -jægæno waq take a canoe away, steal a boat, claim (the use of) a boat.

jægæmæ s. corn, maize, corn-cob. jægæmæ ñaem (corn of it beard) the beard of the corn-cob; jægæmæ ñakwäp (nakwèp) the leaves surrounding the corn-cob; jægæmæ ñalèsuasoa = jægæmæ ñaem (the antennae, feelers = beard) the awn, the beard of a corn-cob; jægæmæ ñapoaq (gaboam) the stalk inside the cob (without the corn), the corn-cob; -gælec: -gælec (IV) jægæmæ peel off the husk of the corn, e.g. harvest corn; -lec (IV) jægæmæ ñakwäp remove (peel off) the leaves off the corn-cob; -sè (I) jægæmæ plant the corn; -sèlo: -nsèlo (IV) jægæmæ shell the corn.

jægænæ, nàjaqænæ s. intoxication, drunkenness.

jægænæ, jægænæ-jægænæ adj. to and fro, to left and right, turning, twisting, staggering, crooked (as a canoe without a steer). (nê) bolec jægænæ-jægænæ his/her rump, bottom, moves to and fro as he/she walks along; gèsu jægænæ-jægænæ (his neck to and fro) he shakes his head to and fro, he keeps turning around; -sèlèn (IV) jægænæ-jægænæ walk turning left and right, stagger, waddle (like ducks); gængwaq kéjælanè jægænæ-jægænæ the duck waddles; wàn kéjælanè jægænæ-jægænæ the canoe goes as crooked as if without a rudder.

-jaqænæ (IV) v.a. swing s.th. -jaqænæ àll swing a load (a loaded netbag) onto one's shoulder; -jaqænæ bu swing a netbag with calabashes full of water onto one's back; tajænæ bu ma dawì sa we swing a load of calabashes onto our backs and carry it off; -jaqænæ ka swing a load of firewood onto our back; en kéjænæ ka jægænæ intêna ñuc he turned/wheeled a log (a trunk) across the road, he blocks the path, cf. -bælanæ: -mbælanæ (IV)... ñuc, ñaëjænæ ka tonec swing/take this log onto your shoulder! tajænæ mateñâno
we move our eyes to and fro, we look around us, we keep our eyes on s.th.; en kéjaŋŋ̑̃ŋ mataanô he turned his eyes; -jaŋŋ̑̃ŋ... ñôkwí (turn about) twist; -jaŋŋ̑̃ŋ biŋ ñôkwí (twist, turn a talk about) give a word another meaning; en kéjaŋŋ̑̃ŋ äñŋóc biŋ ñôkwí he gave (gives) a different meaning to what I have said; -jaŋŋ̑̃ŋ sa turn up; tajjaŋŋ̑̃ŋ taŋ we turn ourselves (e.g. left and right turn!), cf. -bu: -mbu (V), -kac (I)... ñôkwí, -sa... ñôkwí.

-jaŋŋ̑̃ŋ² (IV) v.a. & v.m. waddle (like a duck), turning to and fro, go/turn to the side, turn left and right (caused by s.th. intoxicating), reel, walk staggeringly, stagger, sway; v.r. get drunk/intoxicated. buc kéjaŋŋ̑̃ŋ chewing of (too many) betelnuts intoxicates, betelnuts intoxicate; wàín kéjaŋŋ̑̃ŋ en he is intoxicated with wine/is drunk; tasélën tjajjaŋŋ̑̃ŋ = tasélën taku-taku we walk staggeringly, we go reeling, stagger (cf. gajjaŋŋ̑̃ŋ s. intoxication by alcohol/betelnuts; -jô (V), -sélën (IV) -ku = -ku (I)).

jajô¹ = kisâ = nacjo s. enmity, enemy, accuser, plaintiff, complainant. lau tonâñ äëcma jao gëdëŋ tawŋ (people there our(excl.) enmity towards each other) we(excl.) live at enmity with those people; -jâm: -nam (III) jao = kisâ (make enmity) be at enmity with s.o., accuse, complain; gëmac gëjam jao engën (sickness is at enmity with him only) he is critically sick/incurable, he is going to die; jaona adj./adv. fiendish, soundly; si âe jaonaŋgë they thrashed me soundly, fiendish, gave me a sound thrashing (cf. jauc, jaucânaŋgë).

jaom¹ s. guard, care, watch. jaomwâga comp. (m.), jaomwâga (f.) guardian, one who looks after children; -jâm: -nam (III) jaom (make guard) v.a. guard, look after (children etc.), be hospitable to s.o.; -jâm jaom lau (jacâng) be hospitable to guests, don't let them sit alone, devote our time to them; -jam jaom nâpâlu guard/look after children (cf. -lîc: -lic (III), -job: -jop (III)).

jaom² s. grove, a group of trees. lânip, â, nip, wa tojaom grove of almond trees/bananas/coconut palms/mangoes.

jâô¹ s. plant in forest (eaten in times of famine).

jâô² s. a light breath of air. âwâjâô breath from the mouth; gajâôjâô breath of wind, draught of air, cf. jàu, gâblâlâu, malo, nâmâlo-malo; mu gajâôjâô a breath of wind, breeze (mulilic).
jaöb s. jump, bound. jaöb
tagen with one sudden jump/  
bound; -lic (III) jaöb tagen  
see s.th. for just a moment,  
s.th. gone without a trace/  
disappeared all of a sudden  
(said when looking for s.th.  
lost), gone [cf. bëla, molac,  
ôlib], ëac talig gëj tau gëc  
etam tamëng ma talig jaöb  
tagen (sapu) when we left it  
was still there and when we  
returned it was gone.

jaöng s. fishing line, long and  
strong. -ë (II) qö jaöng fish  
with the long fishing line;  
-jam: -nam (III) jaöng pull  
in the line, i.e. pull in bit by  
bit (fishing net); -nam jaöng  
gam pull in a string; jagëjam  
jaöng képi gëmëñ he pulled the  
line to the surface; débun  
gëjam jaöng ëng (këam) gëwëng-  
gëwëng ëm képi his grand-  
mother, too, helped to pull  
him (the dog) by the line un-  
til he arrived at the beach;  
tanam jaöng wasanq we pull in  
the fishing net.

jaöng adj. long. ñac à jaöng  
(man legs long) a long-legged  
person; ñac à jaöng-jaöngbooa,  
oc ësëlëng seben (ëmu) ëmëñ he is  
long-legged = he is a racer,  
he will be back quickly.

Japucwanga nom.prop. (I poke  
his footprints) I follow his  
= Jesus' footprints, I follow  
Him; a Christian name.

jasec = ñasec adv. sësëng  
sëngëng jasec ma sëkö jasec =  
sësëng sëngëng ë tekwegëbac  
ñasec, tec sësëng sëkögënç they  
paddled sitting until they  
were exhausted, thus they did  
so standing = they padded  
with all their might to reach  
their goal, they exerted them-  
selves, cf. ñasec.

jaseč adj. dispersed, scatter-  
ed, wide apart, cf. lôçawà,  
nuc. nuc jaseč-jaseč (këpoac)  
scattered islands.

jasiñ tagen slip past, vanish.  
-lic: -lic (III) jasiñ tagen  
to see s.th. hurry past/  
vanish (Sëboaco p. 375).

jatèn 1. Isq.Im. of -tèn (I)  
ask, pray, I shall ask (pray).  
2. jäteñ (from géja = jà-teñ)  
at once, suddenly, finally.

bóc gëjac nè lënuç sa à jatèn  
(tagen) ma këkô the pig raised  
its tail until it finally stood  
up straightly; sëgôù ec képi ësë  
ñadambë à jatèn tagen ma këkô  
they threw bamboo spears  
against a (aimed at a) wild  
banana trunk and they remained  
stuck in it.

jatu, qajatu s. command, order.  
jatuwàga = qac jatunga one who  
gives orders, commander; jatu-  
jatu adj., ñwëng jatu-jatu tañg  
we call upon each other (fre-  
quently); -jac: -nac (III) jatu  
invite/challenge s.o. repeated- 
ly (cf. -kac (I), -piñkap (IV),  
-pëñg (I) òton).

-jatú (IV) = -jatu sa v.a.  
give an order/a command, de-  
terminate, settle, fix (a date),  
appoint, commission, delegate  
s.th. summon, announce, pro-  
claim, cf. -piñkap (IV). -jatu  
balôm set the date for a balôm  
festival; -jatu gamëng ñaôma  
order s.th. though nobody is  
within earshot (Sëboaco p. 355);  
-jatu kôm agree to do commu-  
ity garden work (on a certain  
day); -jatu lau gebe ñëlô bóc  
order/call on/get people to  
get hold of a wild pig (already  
cought in the pig net ûc); bóc  
embe ëwë ûc oc ñac jatú gebe  
0c alô, oc alô, or:  
agëc alô when a pig is entan-  
gled in a net, they shout,  
"hold it! hold it!" or: "you  
two hold it fast!" jatu lau  
gebe ñënam labi the command  
for people to prepare sago;  
-jatu sâm announce a/arrange  
for a pig feast (market);  
tajatu tañg we shout to one an-  
other to do s.th.; sëjatu tañg  
gebe Atun jà sa they shouted  
to each other, "Light a fire!"  
-jatu ûc (order pig net) invite  
for hunting wild boars with the  
pig nets; -jatu ûc invite for a  
dancing festival (singsing).

jau, jau-jau interj.(?) (moc)  
tëtåñ gebe Jau-jau (the  
birds) cried, "Jau-jau" (Zahn  
Märchen, p.95).
-jau = -jaun (I) v.a. eat very much, devour food gluttonously; do things rather superficially. sējaun gēn lasamboq they ate excessively.

jauc, jauçgan, najauc adj./adv. very many, large quantity, in heaps, plenty, vehemently.
-ḵōc (I) jauçgan take a lot/large portion of s.th.; ḵōc jauçgan take plenty (of them)! takōc mo jauçgan we take a lot of taro; si aē jauçqanqan they beat me up vehemently/gave me a sound thrashing; ec jauc rather many, almost (all); lan malacna ec jauc almost all the people of the village, 'almost the whole city' (Acts 13:44); ṇābēc jauc atom = bēc taēsam atom (of it days many not) a short time; oc sēnīn (pādi tau) bēc jauc atom they will eat (of the rice crop) for many-many days (= sēnīn ṇasawa balingqen = a very long time) (used as an intensification ?); sēkōc gēn tau najauc gēc ondoc (they took thing itself plenty lies where?) they did not take so very many of them (after all).

Jaukaka nom.prop. name of a legendary cave-pig (cf. jau=jauq).

jaq a. the canoe platform. jauqlabu comp. the space under the platform; -sēmu (IV) ōc ēsō jauqlabu put the paddle under the platform; jaq ṇagāsūc-gasūc the section closed off at one end of the platform (for small articles); jaq ṇagāsācō the second storey of a large Tami two-mast canoe; jaqtēkwa the base of the platform fastened on top of the outrigger poles; -im: -im (III) jaq tōn tie the platform onto the base; gwēc kēsālē kēpi jaq the sea breaks over the platform, cf. waŋ.

jaq (ja-un, na-un), jaq-jaq adj./adv. greedily, flaming, blazing, cf. jau.
-ēn: -ēn (III) gēn jaq-jaq (naun-naun) eat greedily/gluttonously; ja gēn kōm mu kēlai ma gēn jaq-jaq gēmēn the wind blows the flames cracking over/through the dry branches of a newly cut garden; bōc ṇalatu gēn gēn jaq-jaq = gēn lasamjaq-jaq the young pigs (the piglets) consume the food voraciously (cf. -jaun, -kwanam (IV)).

-jau (I) v.a. 1. eat very much, eat rather fast, eat gluttonously, make gluttons of ourselves, devour large portions greedily, chew hastily/incompletely. sēn gēn sējaunqen they eat/ate greedily. 2. do s.th. superficially, disorderly, untidily, carelessly (e.g. digging sweet potatoes leaving half of them in the ground). sējam kōm sējaunqen they did s.th. untidily; gwēc kējaq (the sea eats away) the sea is very rough/threatens to devour, e.g. the boat.

jawalec a. haze, clouds of smoke from burnt kunai plains over an area (bluish haze especially during the time of NW. monsoon seasons). jawalec gē gamēn auc thick haze covers an area, it is very hazy (cf. ṇadaun-daun).

jaweq tagen (ja-wec), cf. wec.

jaweq a. Nipa palm. jaweq ṇaladōm (Nipa palm of it grass-skirt) the shoot (edible); jaweq ṇasalep (Nipa palm of it broom) the fruit stalk (used as broom); jaweq ṇasili a splinter of a Nipa palm (bark); -im: -im (III) jaweq tōn bind/tie palm flooring laths onto the bearers.

jeb = eb onom. jeb tagen adv. at once, suddenly, cf. eb.

jec adj. black. kētu jec = ṇajec kēsa it became black; jejec black; jejec gabōb-gabōb greyish black, e.g. the grey colour of the sky; smoke drifts; jecoma pitch black.

jec interj. (expressing anger) for goodness sakes! the deuce! confound it! jec āgeg āmōn will you come at last! (cf.
-lakiŋ (IV)); jec majam taðm shame on you! jec ondoc = jec ägeñ what's the matter? jec gëmøa ondoc ma katëlam aðm elëmë where the deuce are you that I have to call you in vain all the time?

jeë interj. expressing derision/mockery: look at him! look at them! jeë alic géja look there he goes! jeë aðom aëac atom shame on you, you can't compete with us! jeë belëlée that serves you right! (we got s.th. which you do not have!), 'ours is better than yours!'

jo s. wild taro (cf. ëc).

jo interj. expressing sympathy/pity/right: how dreadful! how horrible! joc gëŋ, joc gëŋ oh, my darling, my darling! joc tamoc (oh my father!) fright, pain (mostly used by females); joc tinoc (oh, my mother!) same (mostly used by males): jo tinoj oc kâtuŋ aë ënâu how hideous, the sore hurts me awfully!

-jô (II) = -ô v.n. go astray. dajo = dao we go astray, we stray from the course (cf. -ô1); -jo gala = -o gala avoid meeting s.o., step aside (when women come along a path).

-jô = -ô impere. s.th. annoys/irritates. jadaŋ gejoc / gejoc aë smoke irritates me, cf. -ô2 (see daûŋ, jadaŋ); -jô (II) v.a. fumigate; dajo mojâŋ ñâ jadaŋ we fumigate/smoke out a marsupial rat (from hoopoe tree).

-jô (II) âwà v.a. (-jo mouth/voice) speak friendly to s.o. en ño gejoc àwà ñapalë gebe õc, ñapalëc he addressed the boys (in a friendly way), "Now listen boys!" dajo õwë õac teŋ we call upon s.o. "Hey! Stop!" ojo àwàm acgom speak in a friendly way first! sëmøa ë ñac kapøø ëjo ñâ, go... they wait until the important man talks friendly to them, then...

-jô: -jo (III) v.a. weed, pluck. tajo kôm we weed/clean a garden, a field; tajo moc (ñawâo) we pluck a bird (a bird's feathers); -jô... sa tear out with roots, pluck out, pull up, extract; tajo waŋ (we pull weeds) we weed weeds; tajo waŋ ë naëpi tuŋ we weed right up to the fence.

-jô: -jo (III)... ñèuc (= -kwa (I)... ñèuc) v.n. & v.r. surround, conceal s.th. = keep secret. lautuc gejoc ñamalac ñëuc the shield covers/protects s.o.; tajo tañ ñuç = takwa tañ ñuç we try to get possession of s.th. by deceit or by lies, we try to evade an unpleasant task; ëñ gëjoc kôm tajo en ñuç ë këken takis atom he did that work in order to evade paying taxes (duties); -jô biŋ ñuç conceal a matter; sejô biŋ tao ñuç they concealed the matter.

-jôb: -jop (III) v.a. watch, care, take care, guard, observe, look after, tend. -jop âdu (watch house) stay home; -jop bôc care for pigs, take care of pigs, watch pigs; ëñ gejop bôc he looks after the pigs/cattle, cf. gejopwa; -jop gamëŋ guard a place, watch a house, be alone at home; -jop ñegkaiŋ guard a fruit garden (fruit trees); -jop intëna take good care of a road/path; -jop kôm guard a field (against wild pigs); -jop lau guard/observe people; -jop ñapalë guard a child, take care of children, cf. jaom; tajop tañ ëndëŋ... we are on our guard/are mindful of s.th., cf. -lic (III) tañ; -jop... ñon (guard... fast, enduring) continue to stay, remain; gejop ëñ tön towangëŋ képoac he remained close to her with his canoe floating in the water; tajop waŋ we guard, watch, take care of a boat/canoe.

joc s. 1. pearl-shell, shell of pearl-oyster, mother-of-pearl-shell, shell used for peeling taro etc. joc bûngûng the large gold-lip pearl-shell; jocgabi (= gabi) a small netbag held
in the left hand while peeling taro with the joc (cf. bi).
2. armband, legband, woven from various vines (also worn as signs of mourning, see abec). jocbélè a an armband with "earlobes" on it as ornaments (cf. bèlè-bèla, qàbèla the arms of the octopus kulíc); joc qimè my armband is too tight/pinches me; joc kawakac band woven from black roots; jockoc band woven from red (dyed) cane; sez jococ képi supoac they wound split red cane around a comb; joc kwalam = joc sèm kwalam band woven from undyed cane (sèm); joc mun band woven from mun vine; joc qasànèm armband with pearl-shell trimmings; joc qasèli needle used for weaving armbands; joc qatèku = qasèku the joint in the armband (i.e. the visible ends of the woven materials); joc qawalè (armband of it joint, connecting piece) two bands woven onto each other; joc qawalè qèjam tau two armbands have been woven = joined together; joc sèm kwalam a widower's arm- and legbands of undyed cane; joc tolòsò armband woven from roots with their long ends hanging down like strings as ornaments; -buq: -mbuq (II) joc su take off an armband; -èka (IV) = -ka (I) joc put on or take off an armband; -ga: -nga (II) laguc joc gebe qatalò èsa plait a different kind of stripes (another design) into an armband for decoration; -ga: -nga talò joc plait ornamental designs into an armband; -ka (I) joc see -èka (IV) joc; -pò (I) joc (èsèp lemen to èngkaín) plait bands (round their arms and legs, i.e. as signs of mourning abec); -tuq (I) joc put s.th. in an armband (flowers, peppermint-scented herbs sàliq).

-jòc = -òc (II) lasè v.a. betray, see -òc.

joclé s. a type of palm (its pith is similar to that of sago but it serves as food in times of famine only; the ribs of the fronds (nakwac) are used as fishing rods).

joc-wàgàd, jocwàgàd comp. female relative, employed in providing food for her relatives' children. They in turn are to observe the age-old taboos of not touching a woman or even her hands. òñam èsèac lemen támìn-támìn sap atom (make their hands close-close plate not) don't touch their hands when handing the plate with food to you! (old command- ment still in use: never touch women!).

joè interj. an exclamation of terror, e.g. when seeing s.th. frightening like a poisonous snake or hearing very bad news. joè, bâlòm oh, a ghost! joè, qènsèga tau qènac èn oh, the beast (monster) bit him! joè, moac oh, a snake! jom s. = ólijom comp. small, mottled parrot.

jon, jònjoè adj. yellow. kètu jòn it became yellow, cf. buq golden yellow.

-jòn: -jòn (III) v.a. & v.r., impers. impede/hinder s.th. in growth, cause to yellow, obstruct, suffocate, suppress s.th., choke/threaten s.o. buc gejòn tau the betelnut palms stand so densely together that they impede/obstruct each other's growth; ka gejòn mo the tree (shade) chokes the taro growing under it; lèma gejòn qàpàlè (his hand impedes children) he has no love towards children, often punishes a child; nip gejòn tau the palms hinder each other in growing (because they have been planted too close together); tajoè nac teñ we threaten s.o. (cf. -jò: -jò (III) ¹, kòtèn lemen, kòc).

-jòn (V) ... sa v.a. fetch, gather (up), collect s.th., carry, pick up, transport.
-jòn gabab fetch/gather beans;
-jòn gamèntèkwa carry/gather building material; -jòn qèn è lemen èlòc-lòc be heavily
-jô\(^1\): \(-jô\) (III) v.a. pretend to do s.th., do so as if, cheat, swindle, do s.th. partly, do without purpose, for amusement; menace/threaten s.o. cf. debôb (-de: -nde (V)); -kêñ (I) ... -jô pretend to give; sêkên da ngêdô (gêdêng anôto) jasejô ma taŋ sêng sêmoa boaco they pretended to offer sacrifices (to the spirit Anutu) but they themselves ate the food sitting on a rock; -jô gweç paddle/sail around without a purpose, sail for amusement, pastime; -jô intêna go for a walk/stroll; -jô kôm go to the field without an intention to work there, inspect the garden, pretend to work; jasejô kôm na men{sâsîŋ} they went to the field as if going to work there but instead returned and hid themselves; tana kôm ê natajô let's go to the field as if we were going to work, pretend to work in the field!; sêsîŋ ibano ê jaseô = jasejô ma sêmu sêsô bau sêja they did as if they went tuna fishing but after a short while returned to the beach again; cf. -jô\(^1\); -jô lâu (a) cheat, make believe, swindle s.o. (cf. -jô nac ten, -jô\(^2\) melocgen); (b) menace, threaten; gêjô (kêsau gêô) Pap kësa gêja ... thus cheated, the Monster lizard left ...; kêsau gêjô aë he threatened to hit me, he cheated me; -jô ... ña ka pretend to hit s.o. with a piece of wood without, however, the intention to do so; sîn\ôwa jëjô ësëac taeëm ña bôjëj to talam, mago sëjëc nac ten ëndû atom the soldiers used to threaten many of them with knives and rifles, but did not actually kill anybody; -jô nac ten (a) accompany/escort s.o., go with s.o. a little way then turn round and come back; (b) give/present s.th. to s.o. with the understanding to take (get) it back again; (c) return from s.o. without having affected one's aim (object); (d) try to learn the opinion of s.o. about s.th., try to find out what s.o. thinks about s.th.; approach s.o. with a certain demand; (e) cheat/swindle s.o., make believe; (f) threaten s.o., cf. -jô\(^3\); tajô ën tali\üg acgôm, oc ékëñ ëné ëboc kápöëj ëndënç ëacëc mësi let's try and ask him if he will give us (let us have) his big pig or not; tajô ñapâlë we pretend to hit a child, we threaten a boy; tajô taŋ we make a sham fight (cf. -jô\(^2\)); tajô taŋ ña ka we threaten each other with sticks; jagejô (he goes as if) he pretends to do s.th.

-jo.\(^2\): \(-jô\) (III) v.a. do s.th. in fright, react terrified, pull back. tajô ëŋkaiñ we step back in fright; tajô lemeñ we pull back our hands from s.th. (cf. -nû); tajô taŋ we become frightened, are alarmed, suffer a shock, we excite ourselves (cf. -jô\(^3\)); tajô melocgen we react/do s.th. stupidly (cf. -jô lâu

\(\textit{Jonwaga comp. = kejonwaga (kejon-gënwa) collector, gatherer.}\)

-jo.\(^3\): cf. -jô -jo (III). ajôp ña\üg gebo -jo (III). ajôp ña\üg gebo -jo (III) ña\üg gebo
tenç be cheated, taken in); tajô tauŋ we step back in fright; tajô tauŋ qaôma we excite ourselves in vain, we expect s.th., look for s.th. in vain, we hope in vain (cf. -jô1).

-jô1: -jô (III) v.a. exchange s.th. with s.o., substitute s.th. old for s.th. new, give s.th. in return, replace s.th., repair/renew s.th., improve; take turns, do s.th. in turns, one after the other. -jô ... awa (exchange, return s.o.'s voice) answer s.o.; en gêjô âe âôc (he returned my voice) he answered me; ôjô ēsâc âwêng (return their voices) answer them; tajô nac têng âwâ(sûng) we answer s.o.; tajô âwêng gebe tasôm bîn (we exchange voices in order to speak/talk) we talk in vain; -jô bîn (exchange/return talk) send a message in reply, debate/deliberate/contradict/oppose s.o., have a controversial dispute, insist on having the last say, be not willing to swallow an insult, argue with s.o., act as messenger/negotiator between two parties, negotiate (peace), confer with s.o. about s.th., take counsel together; kasëga to laub sêjô bîn sëwîn tauq the leading men and the women counsel together, exchange their views; laumatâ sêkac tauq sa étu sêjô sâm tauq nakoâen the leading men meet to confer with each other about the work to be done in connection with the 'pig-market' (now: the District's Conference); -jô en (exchange our feet) approach slowly, put one foot in front of the other, be about to walk, to start walking, stop walking in order to turn around to get s.th. forgotten; gôjô ám asagenña. Tasa tonan why do you stop? Let's proceed there! -jô ka replace a piece of wood/stake, or pull it out and push it back more firmly into the ground; -jô lib take turns in drinking from a bamboo, a straw; -jô màsàc replace an old floor by a new one, remove the old laths, repair/improve the floor; -jô moc (exchange birds) make excuses; -sâm (I) bîn -jô moc - -jô moc be never at a loss for excuses, evasions, always have bad excuses at hand (cf. moc); -jô nac matasâmuc mislead/deceive a new arrival/stranger/novice; -jô nac teŋ exchange s.th. with s.o.; -jô nac teŋ ãwâsûng 1) answer, reply s.o.; 2) assert the opposite to s.o.'s words (cf. -jô1); -jô nac teŋ waŋa follow s.o.'s trail (cf. -daguc (IV)); -jô: -jô = -ô: -ô (III) pangen = òpan(ògen) (IV) squat on one's heels (be on the point of leaving); -jô sàlôm alter/improve/repair the roof (of sago leaves, exchange the old ones for new ones); -jô ... su replace s.o., succeed s.o.; gêjôwaga s. the successor; tajô tauq (su) 1) we relieve one another, succeed in turn, replace s.o., we pass each other, we cross (meet) one another; nasëjô-nasëjô en (taun) they relieve, succeed one another; nàsëjô-nasëjô en (taun) the successor; tajô tauq (su) 1) we relieve one another, succeed in turn, replace s.o., we pass each other, we cross (meet) one another; nàsëjô-nasëjô en (taun) they relieve, succeed one another; 2) counsel together; -jô tôp (exchange fence stakes) pay a debt (cf. tôp); -jô tuŋ repair a fence; gêjô in exchange, instead; sêkêng ãwê teŋ gêjô gêdëng ênë akwëng gëjäm they gave another woman (wife) instead to her husband to marry; gëjô tau - gëjô tau alternately, changing.

-jô': -jô (III) v.a. impers. (a) indicating want/need of s.th., a demand, a longing for s.th., a physical requirement which has to be satisfied, e.g. hunger, thirst, etc.; gën teŋ gêjô âe I crave for s.th., desire; bu gêjô âe (water affects me) I crave water, I am thirsty; bu gêjô âe këkac sâne (I long for water it pulls high up only) I am very thirsty; bu gêjô âe é qàtë këmëlin (I long for water until intestines shrivel) I am terribly thirsty, parched; (cf. ãwâsûlu képa su his saliva dried up = he is very thirsty); daun gêjô âe I crave for a smoke, I want a smoke; gwada gëjô âe I crave for game/venison, meat; mo gêjô âe I crave for food, I am hungry; (b) gêjô âe I am nauseated; kasap tauc Ñà ki ma gëjô âe I cut myself with an axe and now feel nauseated (cf. gëli, këmalic,
tētac ...); gēdim lēmalatu
gēnīc ma gējō eŋ he nauseated
after he had chopped off his
finger.

-jō5: -jō 3g. prep. ējō/gējō
for, in place of ...; aē jakēn
asagen ējō what shall I give
for it? (in return); aē jakōc
asagen ējō what shall I get
for it?; gagōm gajō aōm I did
it for you; (cf. ēndēn/gēdēn,
-tu (I) ... -na).

-jō6 (V) v.r. go/move to an-
other side, sit/stand/stay on
another side of s.th., reverse
s.th., appoint = transfer s.o.
to another job; ēŋ kējō nē lau
maleŋ kêtiam-kêtiam he trans-
ferred his men, he exchanged
them, appointed them to new
jobs/places/positions; ēŋ ējō
(kējō3) ŋañètē he will reverse
(alter) the proceedings;
expl.: Nac teŋ ēnac sam i
ēndēn lau gebe sépac ma sejop
e tēm mōasĩŋā, go sejoŋ sa
ēpi tagën. Ėŋ ēnac sam i ētōm
lōmlabuŋ ēna. A man will
distribute fish to the people
asking to roast and store them
for the time of a forthcoming
feast, when they will bring
them together (for the planned
distribution to guests and par-
takers). He will distribute
the dried fish according to the
class/club houses.
Māsāqesuŋ taesam ma ēač tajō
nagēdōgen (floor holes many
and we stayed other side only)
there were so many holes in
the floor that we stayed (kept
to) one side (of the room);
nom kējō lau the earth (globe)
moves people (cf. nom kējō ...
); ŋonkō ējō gēdōgen atom,
sap oc ēkac me ēnē, ŋonkō
ǒkanō nglungēn don't sit too
far on one side (of the canoe
platform), the outrigger might
turn over or sink, better sit
more towards the middle (of
the platform)!!; tajō tauŋ we
move together towards one side,
we move back, retreat together
to some place; tajō tauŋ
tōŋtōngen we move abruptly to
one side (as a compact body)
in order to diminish the quan-
tity of bilge water, e.g. by
moving to the stem of a canoe
(wan); waba kêjō gēdō the cargo,
load (of a canoe) lies too far
to one side of the boat, it is
distributed unequally (most of
it put on one side of the plat-
form).

-jōb: -jōp (III) v.a. & v.n.
whistle; see jōp s. ēŋ gējōb nē
kēam he whistles his dog.

jōc, ņajōjōc s. 1. the shaking/
quaking/tremor (of an earthquake
(ǒjō) or s.th., cf. əwawiwić.
2. rumour, report; ņajōjōc
mēngējōc ēač the rumour set us
going, we are full of expecta-
tion. 3. a means of comforting/
lulling/soothing; jōjōc ɡəpalẹŋa
lullaby (cf. -jōc: -nac (III)
ōōc soothe/lull a child to
sleep), see jōjōc.

-jōc: -jōc (III) v.a. & v.n.
shake s.th., set s.th. in motion,
set going, wobble; gwēc gējōc waŋ
the sea sweeps a canoe to and
fro; -jōc lau urge people, sum-
mon, challenge them, send/tell
s.o. to go quickly; = takac lau
gebe seben sēna we urge people
to go immediately; -jōc laclu
ŋop shake a bowl with betel li-
m; -jōc ɡəpalẹ dandle/lull/pet a
child; move/shake gently; rock a
child in our arms; -jōc ... ówki
cf. -ōc2; -jōc tauŋ su stumble,
do a false step, slip, error;
ēŋ gējōc tau su kēsēp lēp he
got into the mud.

jōjōc = wiwic adj. shaking/
swaying/swinging/loose/vibrating/
trembling with (carnal) desire,
lust; excited/anxious/eager to
see s.th. come true; wobbling,
woolly; cf. jōc s., goloŋ-goloŋ,
kōjō-kojō, dōdbōgen.

jōp s. whistle, whiff. jōp
kētaŋ the whistle sounds, give
a whistle; -jōp pl.R & sg.+pl.lm.
of -jōb (III); sējōp kēam they
whistle to a dog; tajōp lau we
whistle to people, we make our-
ourselves understood to s.o. by
a whiff (e.g. during hunting).

ju s. a shrub (its sap is used
for dying strings). -nac: -nac
(III) ju bite/chew the ju plant,
e.g. chew the leaves (to dye
strings for weaving netbags);
juju adj. bluish green (the colour of the ju sap).

-ju: -ju (III) = -ù: -u (III)
\(\text{v.a. \& v.n. blow (with mouth),}
\text{blow at or on, upon, blow up,}
\text{inflame, blow an instrument,}
\text{blow s.th. out, blow = spray}
\text{out of the mouth, spit. -ju}
\text{daŋ, -ju daŋ nadaŋ blow}
\text{smoke, blow tobacco smoke; -ju}
\text{gusč blow a flute; -ju}
\text{gëngambu blow rubbish away;}
\text{ju ja elom blow on a fire to}
\text{make it burn, cf. -guc (II)
\text{ja; -ju ja ēmac blow out the}
\text{ashes off a brand; -ju lakí}
\text{blow ginger-root juice out of}
\text{one's mouth, cf. laf; -ju ...}
\text{lasè repeat s.th., spread}
\text{secretly; -ju biŋ lasè betray}
\text{s.th., let others know; -ju}
\text{lau tāŋgung lasè (blow}
\text{people's ears open) announce,
\text{proclaim s.th. to s.o., inform}
\text{s.o., let s.th. be known to}
\text{s.o. (secretly); -ju nip}
\text{gaolāŋ blow out chewed coconut; -ju}
\text{nup blow out chewed betelnut; -ju}
\text{tēolāŋ blow out}
\text{chewed sugarcane; -ju wao blow}
\text{ashes away.}

K

k, K the voiceless velar mute
\(K\) may stand at the beginning of syllables and inside of
words of the Jābem language:
kaŋa, kēkaku, never at the end.
K is spoken without aspiration.
(For digraph kw cf. w.)

ka a. tree, wood; adj. wooden
\(\text{(made of wood). laclú ka}
\text{bowl wood) a wooden bowl,}
\text{plate; -jác: -nac (III) ka}
\text{(hit tree) = -sóm (I) k/étu}
\text{tōŋ decide, intend, say s.th.}
\text{for certain/sure; (cf. biŋ}
\text{kētu tēlē = tōŋ the matter has}
\text{been decided); make up one's}
\text{mind rather firmly to do s.th.;}
\text{propose s.th. decidedly, have}
\text{a set purpose, a firm goal;}
\text{Dawidı́ géjac ka gebe ēnac}
\text{Goliath (tec gégom kētu anō =}
\text{kētu tōŋ = ńāṅō kēsa) David}
\text{was determined to slay Goliath}
\text{(and he therefore carried out}
\text{his decision); -nac ka ēmbōc}
\text{lay a piece of wood across, e.g.}
\text{a road/path; -nac ka k/ēsēp lau}
\text{tēntac (hit tree/wood down}
\text{people's belly, stomach) talk}
\text{comfortingly to s.o., encourage}
\text{s.o. (i.e. to do s.th. good or}
\text{bad); -jac ka k/ētu ... be pre-
\text{pared, ready to lay down one's}
\text{life for s.o. ... , risk one's}
\text{life; ka gedon the tree stands}
\text{crooked, e.g. when it grows from}
\text{a steep bank; (ka) gegob a tree}
\text{with edible fruits; (ka) gengom}
\text{a tree (its bark used for making}
\text{ropes (lépoa) and pig-nets (ùc);}
\text{ka gesęp-gesęp trees grow into}
\text{each other, stand entwined; the}
\text{fibres of the wood are entwined,}
\text{the wood is knotty/gnarled;}
\text{kagēbōc comp. a cross-beam,}
\text{sleeper, cross-piece (of trellis),}
\text{cross-bar; kagēbōm comp. decayed,}
\text{rotten trunk/wood (cf. balōm;)
\text{kagēdō fragment, piece of wood,}
\text{crypt. for toton mortar;}
\text{kagēdō-gēdō short pieces of}
\text{building materials, wood left}
\text{over after building a house; ka}
\text{gēdōbeb (see gēdōbeb the sulking}
\text{figure, wrath post; see Appendix}
\text{?) ka géjac gōn the beam is}
\text{warped; ka géjac īntēna āuc}
\text{the tree has fallen/lies across the}
\text{road/path; ka géjac keso tāu}
\text{the felled trees lie across each}
\text{other, cross-wise; ka gējam dānī}
\text{a thicket of trees; ka gējam ja}
\text{tōŋ good firewood; ka gējam nānō}
\text{the tree bears fruit; ka gēlēc}
\text{the tree sprouts leaves; kagēlōm}
\text{= ka nāgēlōm dry leaves (on the}
\text{ground); ka gēc the tree blos-
\text{soms; ka gēsōŋ a piece of}
\text{wood, a branch 'speared' me, I}
\text{hurt myself knocking/stumbling}
\text{against some wood; kagēsūŋ comp.}
\text{a hole in a tree; ka gēwa saŋa}
\text{the tree forks; kagōngōŋ cf.}
\text{gōngōŋ², kagōm tall tree with a}
\text{few feeble branches, bad wood;}
\text{kagū a tree with rough leaves}
\text{(used as sandpaper); ka gunangung}
\text{an unequally heavy piece of}
\text{driftwood (of a whole tree)
\text{floating vertically in the sea;}
\text{-pō (I) ka gunangung make a}
\text{header; -pōŋ (I) ka gunāŋgūŋ}
\text{stand on one's head (cf. -pō (I)
\text{kulakan, lakaŋ); (ka) gwalēc}
\text{tree, bark used for making bark-
\text{cloth; ka keleŋ gamen the tree}
\text{overlooks everything else; ka}
kepeñ en tamiñ nom the (fallen) tree pressed him to the ground; ka keso tau = ka gėjac keso tau the wood crosses/lies across each other; kakesotau comp. the cross (new); ka ketoc salac the tree grows branches; ka ketoc sana the tree has many branches, forks out, cf. kasaña: naśaña, sana; ka kēbēlē the tree withers/droops; ka kēkōniñjac ten tōñ the tree presses s.o. down, kills s.o.; ka kēku the tree falls/has fallen; ka kēku e gēdac sa the tree has fallen and pulled its roots out of the ground; ka kēlētēc the tree is cracked/split; ka kemadi 1) a small tree snaps back, jumps/springs, e.g. when bent; 2) a large tree falls and leaves a tall splinter standing on the stump; ka kēpāc the tree stands crooked, stands sloped, at a slant; ka kēsōñj (kēkōsīñj) tau trees standing close together rub against each other in the wind; ka kēpac = nałakēpac props/stays on a house, cf. pac; ka kēpōñ lēmaduc (tree bends its elbow) a sharp bend in a branch; ka kēsac aē ēndu (wood presses me completely) the wood is extremely heavy, is too heavy for me (to carry); ka kēsapid the trunk/beam/pole is too short; ka kēsōc (the wood is done = cooked completely as is said of food) completely dry wood; kakētōp-jām comp. (tree grows/grew well) a tree, used for making boards (katapa); ka nañambē = kadambē s. tree trunk; ka nañambē gēmēb āuc = naoliç kēkēñ āuc the bark has grown over a damaged spot again; -gōlīñj: -ngōlīñj (IV) ka nañambē roll a heavy trunk/log with levers; (cf. golem, lọmankan); ka nađen very firm wood; ka ngēlobo shaved wood; ka ngēdō-gēdō small branches, twigs (lying about), cf. ka ngēdō-gēdō; ka naquñtēna tap root, cf. nawakac; ka naļalō a warped beam; ka naļakuć = kakatuć tree stump; ka nalaka = kalaka branch(es), twig(s); ka kalaka-laka small twigs; kalatu (= si) stake for beans to cling on; ka nalauñ = kalaug tree leaf, leaves; ka nailēsi (tree of it fat) sap wood; ka nagam the thick bottom-part of a trunk, or any piece of wood; ka namâgōc a bent small tree; ka namasō dry wood (opp. ṣawamb uc moist); ka namasō dry tree or wood; ka namaşō the pith of a tree; ka namēsōm (tree of it flesh) the inner bark, bast (the bark has to be removed to get the bast); ka nałōkē = kamōkē the bottom of the tree trunk; ka namōsi the tough fibres in the middle of the trunk; ka nanamuc the tree is rotten, rotten wood; ka nanō the fruit of a tree; ka naoliç = kaoliç (tree of it skin) the bark; -būli: -mbūli (IV) ka naoliç, -delec: -nledec (IV) = -lēc (V) ka naoliç take the bark off a tree; -si (I) ka naoliç remove the bark from a tree with a sharp pointed tool; ka naopac = kaopot shaving, cf. ngēlobo; ka ṣəppŏpoon light (drift-)wood; ka ṣəppōpoc = kawapōc chips of wood; ka ṣasēli = kaśēli young shoots on a tree stump; ka naśilōñn small dry twigs; ka nātae the dust of rotten wood, decayed wood, mould, sawdust (sege ṣatae); ka nātekwa heart wood; ka nātekwi = katēkwı sap, resin; ka nātepō = katēpō the tip of a tree, the upper end of a pole/stake; ka nauti (tree of it penis) the last bit of heart wood that holds the tree when it is chopped down; ka ṣawandoñ the top branch of a tree, the tip of a tree; ka nāwakac = kawakac the roots of a tree, cf. ṣawun (tēna); ka nāwapōc = kawapōc chips/splinters of wood when chopping firewood.

-ka (I) v.n. step/tread/stamp/tramp/push/knock (with foot); (cf. -ēgim (IV)). -ka ... āuc v.a. tramp on s.th., tramp down (grass), conceal/cover s.th., refuse to pay a debt; -ka bōg ūc feign, simulate, pretend, lie; sēka nēg bōg ūc atom they do not feign, they are not insincere; -ka mōjān uć tramp the kunai down to catch a marsupial hidden under it; -ka tôp ūc
forget about a debt, refuse to liquidate a debt; -ka bi put on a shell bracelet, cf. -ka joc; -ka dib tagen sink one's feet once; -ka dindiŋ stamp, making a thumping noise; -ka eso (keso) stumble; -ka gamëŋ duŋ-duŋ stamp, i.e. walk heavily; -ka guluŋ tagen sink, plunge suddenly (into mud, water); -ka gwac catch fish with the gwac net, cf. gwac; -ka gwecen-gwecen limp, hobble, step on s.th. (e.g. fish) in muddy water; -ka ja (tread on fire) do s.th. quickly; -gôm (II) -ka jagen do s.th. speedily, energetically; -ka jaë demand repayment of a debt, cf. jaë; -ka joc put on or take off an armband, wear an armband; -ka ... këisi-këisigen walk between ...; -ka lau këisi-këisigen go up and down between people sitting on the ground; ëka lau këisi-këisigen atom don't walk between the people; -ka laclu, cf. laclu, -ka ... lasë (tread a hole, make appear); -ka bóc lasë start a wild pig; -ka ñapalë lasë beget a child; tamok tec kêka aë lasë my father begot me, he is my own, my real father; -ka làuj run up and down stamping and scolding with a spear in hand, challenge, defy; -ka lëlëc overtake s.o. (running, marching or paddling); cf. -lëlëc; taka lëlëc taun ve overtake each other; -ka lënsön (tread disappear); -ka ... lënsön treat s.th. into the ground; -ka poc lënsön tread a stone into the ground; -ka lëliŋ mo pull out taro from the field of a dead person, cf. -kac (I) lëliŋ; -ka moašiŋ push/touch with foot a bowl filled with food to indicate for whom it is meant, point out the food for the respective village group, distribute food (cf. sâm); -ka pelëndec limp; -ka selelec slip and fall; -ka šib test the caulking of a canoe by immersing it under the water, e.g. standing first on the prow (front wynëm), then on the stern (wëŋku) of the boat; -ka (-kac ?) sinmansoŋ (sëmasëm) pull, tear turtle shell off the body; -ka solon tagen sink suddenly in hole, into mud, lose the ground under one's feet; -ka -ëngim (IV) tread on s.th.; -ka ... tamiŋ nom tread into the ground = waste food, have plenty of s.th., abound; have an excess of food, can afford to waste some (cf. géŋ masë, moasu); -ka tagu su sink into mud or water, disperse; -ka ... tèc, taka launëŋ tèc go up and down ... stairs; 1) we live in friendship with each other (neighbours); 2) we have relations with s.o.'s wife, cf. tèc; -ka tèliŋ stamp-dance, the tèliŋ mourning-dance; -ka ton (tread heap) bring together into a heap, cf. -katon (IV); taka ton launëŋ ñapalë mënsepi aëaceng sëja we have the people's children gathered with us (for school, work, etc.); -ka tòn (tread fast) stop walking, come to a standstill; -ka géŋ ten tòn step on s.th. to hold it.

kaác a. a tree with hard white wood, used for making paddles, oars, etc.

(ka) asó cf. asó. sap of bark used for dying bark cloth.

kaawë comp. (wood mouth) weir. -jëc: -nac (III) kaawë make a dam/weir across a river to catch fish, cf. lënsan.

(ka) ba an ornamental shrub with yellow leaves.

kababac tree used for corner posts (âlémagë, âlë nomal), when planted sprouts like kalelön, fruit in clusters.

(ka) balani a coastal tree, its sap may cause inflammation of the eyes.

(ka) bèa-bèa small tree, shrub, its bast is used for making string for knitting netbags, its fruit similar to àñj.

(ka) bèna cf. bèna.

kaboc type of mangrove tree.

kaboften ironwood, extremely hard
wood, used for posts, boards (for floors), bowls; crypt, for suck bowl; kaboëŋ gëliŋ bu-
seom the ironwood 'menstru-
ates', e.g. its dark sap flows
down the trunk; kaboëŋ gëné
the ironwood sinks in water;
kaboëŋ lëlëm deko a yellow,
'soft' kind of ironwood;
kaboëŋ lëlëm kekec the dark
brown, hard kind of ironwood.

ka bonäm cf. kambonäm.

(ka) bô, kabôbô a coastal tree.

kabubuc cf. buc. (This tree's
shoots are chewed as a substi-
tute for betelnuts (buc).)

kac s. onom. a splintering
noise, sound, cracking, crash-
ing; kac tageñ with a (one)
split, with cracking noise;
bôjaŋ gebuc kac tageñ I hurt
myself with a knife (with a
sudden cut); mu gëgôm ka tulu
kac tageñ the storm broke the
tree with cracking, splinter-
ing noise; ka galaka gëjac en
lëma tulu kac tageñ the branch
broke his arm with one stroke;
kacgéñ adv. high, straight up;
ec kacgéñ rather high; kakac-
geñ (kac-kacgéñ) adv. loudly;
ôsom bîñ òwàm kakacgéñ speak
loudly, please!

-kac (I) v.a. tear, pull,
urge, push, drive (to haste),
compel; -kac ... âuc close,
fold up, put together; -kac
ûc âuc take the pig net to
another place and rearrange
it hastily; -kac bîñ (pull
high talk); 1) utter a long
shout to encourage people dur-
ing hard work; 2) command,
give orders with a loud, im-
perious voice; -kac bîñ sa
ñac teñ accuse s.o. falsely,
throw the blame for s.th.
on s.o.; -kac bîñ su taun
refuse to carry out an order
to fulfill a commission, defend
oneself energetically against
an accusation, deny s.th.
(cf. -pa (I) taun); en ëkëkac
bîñ su- (taun)geñ gebe gëgôm
(gëlic, ëkëkôc) gëñ tau atom
he denied that he had done
(seen, taken) it; -kac bôc
grasp a pig's hind leg in order
to pull it high to be able to
tie it, butcher/slaughter a
pig; takac bôc sololop we fail
to grasp/capture a pig; takac
bôc tôñ capture/grasp hold a
pig by its legs; -kac da demand/
order offerings, e.g. bôc da
pigs for use during festivals,
feasts; -kac ënkaiñ (pull legs)
go/walk faster; lau embe sësëlëñ
lëñ baliñ e ën ëgëdô sësëlëñ
malô-malô, oc sësôm gebe Ana
amboac ondoc, asëlëñ akac em-
kaïñ sâgn ën when people are on a
long trip and some of them walk
rather slowly, they will tell
them, "How do you walk? Better
lift your legs = go faster!";
-kac ... ëkôc tear/split s.th.;
-kac lau gebe sibë-seeñ urge
people to haste; -kac gëñ teñ
ëndëñ ... grasp s.th. at ...;
takac moac teñ ëndëñ ëgalëñç
we grasp, hold a snake by its
tail, cf. -kam (I), -kôc (I);
-kac ... ëngic split/tear s.th.
in two; -kac ënjëlic tear off
the bark/skin, cf. -si (I);
-kac ... ëkwi turn s.th. over,
turn around, put s.th. on the
other side, turn one's head to
look somewhere else; cause s.o.
to repent, convert; -kac bîñ
ëgëdô ëkwi transpose some words
in a phrase (cf. -jam: -näm ...
ëkwi); takac taun ëkwi we turn
around; -kac ... sa (tear
high/up) tear up s.th.; open (a
book), turn over (the leaves of
a book), open a lid, assist s.o.
to stand up, lift a heavy ob-
ject (on one side); call to-
gether, meet, assemble; -kac
lau sa call/get people together,
organize a meeting; takac taun
sa we come together, we have a
meeting, we congregate; -kac
ënkaiñ sa lift one's foot/feet
(leg(s)); -kac gëñ sa ëndëñ/
gëdëñ ... give a share, allot,
assign s.th. to s.o., share
s.th. with s.o.; -kac sâgn
(intensification); en ën ëkësôm bîñ
këkac sâgn he said it very
energetically, resolutely; salic
këkac sâgn a very steep preci-
pice, mountain side, cliff; -kac
... su take off ..., take away,
tear away/down; -kac gâdë su
take the covering off s.th.;
-kac kûlûñ su take off one's
hat; -kac gëñ teñ su take s.th.
away ...; takac òbo ñàga
mökêgapac su tear down a cloth from our head; -kac ... tông tie fast; -kac bòc tông tie a pig's legs together; -kac wambah command/order people with a loud voice, scold s.o. loudly, cf. wambah.

kadada cf. da. s. a shrub in kunai plains (its sap is used for dying teeth black, blackening teeth).

kadagwam a tree with pearl-sized fruit (kadagwam qanô) used in bamboo popguns. Its bark used for tying, cf. sabêm; -sôg: -nsôg (II) kadagwam qanô teñ éssô êngông gasuc qawâ insert a (second, another) kadagwam fruit in the opening of the popgun, cf. lêsû.

kadambê = ka qadambê comp. tree trunk.

kadembon comp. (tree/wood-house length-beam) the two pieces of wood that the marriageable girl puts under her thighs; the piece of wood, 5 cm high, on which the woman used to sit during childbirth; -jac: -nac (II) kwac k/êtu kadembon make/prepare kwac to sit on during chopping sago (labî), cf. dembon.

(ka) dêgê s. (dêgê bug) tree, its wood used for making drums (oŋ) and mortars (tontonô).

kaekop a tree, good wood for making canoes. kaekop lauç mândôm a type of kaekop with oval leaves, splinters, twigs easily breaking (cf. -mâdôm: -mândôm (IV)); kaekop lauç samoac a type of kaekop with lancet-shaped leaves, hence samoac = the shorter tail feathers (also head feathers) of fowl, birds.

kaêkaocô s. onom. the leather-head (bird), so called because of its bare black head.

kagadê comp. driftwood. crypt. for waŋ boat, canoe.

kagâ comp. gaê s. bunyan tree. kagâ kékêc qalêsu késep gêmêng a bunyan tree sheds its aerial roots down (to the ground); kagaê lômbo type of wild bunyan tree.

kagongôn comp. shrub (weed).

Kai general name for all people, tribes, living away from the coast, in the interior of New Guinea, hill people (in contrast to the inhabitants of the coastal regions), nowadays invect.; Kaidêmôê (Kai back) the inhabitants of the hills south of Malalo, at the upper course of the Snake River; Kaitêmui (Kai dirty) inhabitants of the hills 'behind' = north of Tigêdô; Kailâwê cf. lâwê (lâgêc); Kai tosôb (Kai with arrows) inland tribes whose main weapons are bows and arrows; Kaiwâga hillman, hill people/tribes.

kaim s. 1. the longer (of two) sail ropes, cf. sau; òë kaim njengë ngêm êsalap waŋâwa pull the kaim rope tightly so that the sail stands straight over the canoe through! 2. the thwart; lêpông kaimâ the board onto which the kaim rope is tied (but see wângêdô).

kaij s. 1. kind/sort/species/type; kaij tendoc how many different kinds of s.th.; mo (nip) kaij tendoc how many different kinds of taro (coconut palms) are there?; kaij teñ a certain kind, a special kind, s.th. strange/unusual/remarkable/extraordinary/different, s.th. exceptional, s.th. terrible/dreadful/frightful; aôm kaij teñ you are a marvellous person, a devil of a fellow; ñac kaij teñ such a one! he is unusual; kaij teñ - kaij teñ various kinds, different sorts, all that is/was possible, each item different; kaij teñ kêsâ (kind another one appeared) a change has taken place; länôñô kaij teñ kêsâ his face has changed, took on a strange expression; also: became friendly (= ñajâm kêsâ); (aenoc) qalêlôm kaij teñ kêsâ I am in a terrible mood, I am in an unusual state of mind. I have thought otherwise, I have changed my mind; -gôm: -ngôm (II) kaij
teŋ do s.th. unusual, e.g. act/work/spend recklessly; tokaiŋ-tokaŋ many different, various kinds or types.

2. stalk, stem (trunk); gêŋkaŋiŋ (thing stem) fruit trees, orchard, s.o.'s property of fruit trees; kakaŋiŋ (see below); nip tokaiŋ a coconut palm with stem (cf. ḡakaŋ of it stem); -wê: -wê (III) kaiŋ have a claim/right/title to s.th., be accessory to a crime, participating in guilt, be guilty of s.th., be responsible.

kaiŋgalɔc s. a bird.

-kaja (IV) v.a. break s.th. off (e.g. originally with one's foot only), shorten s.th.

-kaja ... tulu đambeŋen break off s.th. very short, cut short, be a man of few words, break off/end abruptly; aôm kôkaja biŋ tulu đambeŋen you said it with a few words; kôkaja đambeŋen, biŋ nagêdo gêc you said with a few words what I told you at length, there are some matters which you didn't mention yet; -gôm: -ŋgôm (II) -kajagen do s.th. energetically, make short work of s.th., urge to hurry; gêmac gêgôm en kêkajagen he was suddenly taken ill; ḡac tau gêgôm kêkajagen he urged to do s.th. quickly, he did s.th. in a hurry. (cf. -ka (I) ja).

kajamoa comp. (tree mast) a tree, thin pole, timber (not used for masts = jama); kajamoalauŋ star-shaped stone club, cf. olo.

(ka) jangalën a tree with very hard wood.

kajo¹ s. the rope inside the upper sail arm (lac ḡasic) by which the sail is pulled up, sail rope; -ka (I) kajo tôŋ pull tightly, tighten the sail rope, pull up the rope; -tuc (I) kajo su tear down the noose, slacken the sail rope, let the sail rope down.

kajo² s. frond/twig/branch used for giving signs to s.o. over a larger distance; -jâc: -nac (III) kajo = -kajo (IV) beckon, signal with a branch, wave with a cloth, etc.; -jac kajo lau beckon to people to come; -jac kajo waŋ beckon a canoe to come.

-kajo (IV) = -jac: -nac (III) kajo v.a. & v.m. beckon/wave/signal with a branch, a cloth or s.th., wink; also: dust s.th., fan; takajo we fan s.th.; takajo ja we fan a fire.

kajô s. a tree, used for making (chopping) boards, similar to otic.

kaka s. older brother as addressed by a younger one. kakaâc pl. my older brothers (all of them, collect., cf. âc¹); kakaâgêc her/his two older brothers; kakaênêc my beloved, dear older brother; kakaầc our older brothers (i.e. not all, some of them, cf. -i); kakaô an older sister as addressed by younger brothers; kakaầc my older sisters; kakaibac (all) our older sisters; exmpl.: lau ḡamugeŋ, go âwêng énac tewenjî to tewenjî gebe kakaô to kaka, gebe âwêng énac ésêc amboac taŋ ésêp ḡasawa éwingen ec taŋwalô ésêc. Lau ḡamata sésôm éndêg lau ḡam âmboc tonâŋ atom. The later born (children) would only address their older sisters and brothers with kakao or kaka respectively. They are expected to do so from time to time, so that the older ones may pity them (think sympathetically of them). The first born would never thus address the later born.

kakac s. ḡakakac. rush, roar, thundering noise; kakac lsg. R of -kac (I).

kakai s. ḡakakai = ḡakakaïŋ.

kakaïŋ s. all trees bearing fruit eaten by birds. kakaïntëna 1) fruit trees frequented by birds; 2) landmark, e.g. an outstanding tree on a hill for orientation (for people on boats out at sea).

kakasën s. a tree used for
rafters (lësa), (bad firewood). mo kakašën (nasëckaš) 'charcoal taro', charcoal made from kakašën tree eaten for taro (in fairy tale); seŋ gëwëŋ nën mo kakašën nasëckaš they ate fish etc. together with their charcoal taro.

kakasickëla a tree with rough leaves, one side white, unevenly pinnate, whose bark is used for tying (cf. sabêm).

kakatuc = ka ñakatuc 1. tree stump. 2. time of food scarcity; -ôc (II) kakatuc suffer famine, have sago only, live on sago (because the taro growing in the gardens aren't ripe for harvesting yet, cf. tôbôm); tém kakatucça time of famine, of food shortage, scarcity, want.

kakëlim a tree with very large leaves and a strong, thick trunk (makes good boards).

kakëmbelêm a tree with its leaves on long stalks.

(kak) këmèsic s. pine.

kakoc s. philodendron.

kakô s. armband worn by widows and widowers only, so that they may be recognized as such, woven from cane (sâm) or a certain vine (débic) after the manner of the binding that keeps the claw (guc ñasaš) on the handle of a stone axe (ki tosalac); -pô (I) kakô plait a kakô armband.

kakô 1eg. R of -kô (I) I stand.

kakôlëp (balani) a coastal tree (sap may cause inflammation of the eyes).

-kaku (IV) v.a. chew s.th. hard/tough, crunch. -kaku buc, lanip, nip masë chew a hard betelnut, crunch nuts, a dry coconut; -kaku bûc ñaëłic chew a pig skin.

kakuc s. type of bamboo (light coloured, used for flooring).

kakulakaş adj./adv. head foremost, head over heels, standing on one's head. -pô (I) kakulakaş plunge into the water (river, sea) when bathing (from a tree); fall down, do s.th. dangerous, wind s.o. in despair, be in fear of death, after receiving bad news; en kéku e képô kakulakaş he fell head foremost (cf. ka/gunangçu); en képô kakulakaş gémoa in utter despair he threw himself to the ground (Zahn M., p.129).

kala1 s. the vine (waŋ) bindings with which the coupling laths (lënsôn) are tied and pressed to the angle ribs (katëkwâ) of a canoe (waŋ). kaladambë (= ñadambë = body trunk) the binding through the two lower holes of the coupling laths; kalatëpoë (ñatëpoë point, tip) the binding through the two upper holes.

kala2 m kala a species of banana. kalâlo (kala tooth); kém kalâlo (spear kala tooth) spear with double row of barbs; dom kalâlo spatula with notches (decoration).

kalac1 s. onom. the green (male) parrot (mockalac). (The red = female parrot see mo(c)ndëg, mòndëg; kalâclô (parrot tooth); dom, kém kalâclô (cf. dom, kala2).

kalac2 s. taro peel (cause itching), lust. adj. itchy, scratchy, desirous, covetous, lascivious, lustful, sexually excited; kalactëna comp. lustful person.

kalacmatac comp. -kôc (I) kalacmatac ten get s.o. into a dangerous situation (Zahn M., p.81).

kalâgen s. a tree (timber yields good boards). lâgen géngôj kékôc the lâgen tree blossoms (an indication and reminder that the time to prepare new gardens for planting is at hand).

kalâgô s. the shell sinkers on a large fishing net (wasan); -tîlî (IV) kalâgô = -jâc: -nac
Kalaka comp. = ka ƣalaka
branch, twig. kalaka-laka
small twigs; kalaka kémadi the
branch flings/snaps back;
kalaka ƣamadi a branch/twig
that is hard to break; isoc
kalaka small, tiny isoc fish.

Kalal (Jabêm Laułóc) name of
Tami island (facing Jabêm),
 cf. Tami.

Kalalac adj. onom. screeching/
shrieking/hissing noise (as
caused e.g. by circular saw).
ƣakicsėa kalalalalac the
sound of cutting/tearing s.th.;
i jewcam gakalalac the
hooked fish makes a hissing,
splashing noise in the water;
sege kaleta géj ka gégóm
kalalac the circular saw
(blade) makes a screeching
noise; mu ƣajam képi a
lac e wan kéšélèn kalalacgèj
géj a good wind blew on our
sails and the boat raced with
a hissing noise over the
waves; wan gèóc gweb ƣàopic
kèkóc kalalacgèj (the
canoe breaks the foam with
kalalac noise) the canoe cuts
through the crested waves
with hissing noise.

Kalalò comp. cf. kala^2.
(kalac, kalaciô).

Kalam adj. high (pitch). âwà
calam high voice (opp. âwà
din) cf. ƣakãkanà.

Kalana s. 1. a tree (good
firewood, keeps glowing for a
long time; its sap is/was used
as medicine for healing sores);
kalana géjam ja tông the kalana
wood burns well, keeps the
fire burning. 2. a glowing
piece of wood, cf. lana,
 agréable glimmering coals, em-
bers.

Kalan s. onom. the gnashing
sound when biting on sand.
kalan tagen with one gnashing
sound; géjac poc e kalan tagen
he gnashed his teeth on a
stone; kéam géjac poc kalan
tagen the dog bit on stone with
gnashing sounds; kalan-kalan adj.
onom. clattering, rustling
(e.g. of leaves); ƣakicsèa kalan-kalan
a rustling noise, clatter;
sègènà wanà qakicsèa kalan-
kalan they let down a row of
fishing nets into the water with
a clattering noise; oc képac géj
qakalangoqalañ sun dried the
plants so much that the
leaves rustle in the heat; wasà
gakalàgo (gà)kalanc-kalan the
sinkers on a fishing net clatter
(when carried).

Kalanasi(ŋ) s. type of nut
(Barringtonia).

Kalatu comp. small tree(s),
undergrowth, small sticks/stakes.
crypt. for déñ the shelf above
the fireplace; géjac kalatu
gemac gèc (hits small tree it
dies it lies) he took/tore down
the fruit off the branches of
a tree, he hooked all nuts off
the branches, the tree is empty,
the fruit have all been taken
down (Sêboaco, p.322).

Kalauñ comp. = ka qalaúñ tree
leaf, leaves. kalauñ kelelo a
leaf whirls down (leaves whirl
down); kalauñ kèlùn the leaves
roll up; kalauñ késhò the
leaves fall; kalauñ kètu gegoñ
(ñagegon késa) the leaves dried;
kalauñ mataç (= ƣawawa) fresh
green leaves, a tree with light
green leaves (used for canoe
hulls); (cf. ƣ/laun).

Kale s. small shell in the sea.

Kalèb, kalèbàwa cf. kalòpàwà,
$qakalopàwà.

Kalekalè name of figure in fairy
tale (Sêncsêncuc agèc
Kalekalè).

Kalec s. sores in the corners
of the mouth. gédôkalèc he has
sores in the corners of his
mouth.

Kalecmasec comp. basilisk, a
large crested iguana (feared).
Kalecmasec natêkwa (kalecmasec
of it bone) the crest of this
iguana.
kaleloŋ a. tree that shoots at the end of the wet season (komó, July/August, ending with the beginning of NW monsoon, approx. September, cf. oc kéṣa); branches used as posts sprout easily and grow into trees, good hardwood widely used for making boats, boards, mortars and drums.

kalem a. 1. the vine binding holding the two opposite angle ribs of a canoe together. cf. gámiŋ, ọakkalemb ridg.G, rein (to rein horses). 2. noose to protect s.th. from falling; -peŋ (I) kalem tie a noose onto s.th. to hold it; tapeŋ kalem tông gebe ēku atom let's make (tie) a loop to prevent it from falling. 3. invitation, call, vocation (profession); (ŋa) kalem báliŋ first invitation; kalem dambé second invitation (shortly before a feast/festival/confERENCE takes place); kalemókë the man that invites people to take part in a feast, etc., the host; sagu samob sépi tageŋ aná kalemmókëné malac all of the circumference candidates gathered at the originator's place; kalemmága the person who invites to a feast (cf. jaeŋ).

-kalem (IV) v.a. draw/pull s.th. near, carry off, snatch off, call together, invite, extend a call to s.o.; turn a canoe by using the paddles accordingly; -kalem ka tulu draw a small tree down until it breaks; -kalem lau invite, urge people to attend a meeting, call to come together, to take part in a feast; -kalem mu bewitch, govern the wind; sésóm mec ma sëkkalem mu they turned the wind using a magic spell; -kalem sìŋ call, gather people for a flight; -kalem wáŋ = -jáːc: -nac (III) wáŋ ọkwí turn a canoe around (by paddling starboard to larboard); takalem wáŋ gebe ọjáŋ eṣa let's turn the canoe around to steady it!

kaleŋ1 irr. v.n. comp. -en; -nìŋ (III) kaleŋ, e.g. gáŋ, gẹng, gẹŋ kaleŋ, tẹŋ, aŋ, sẹŋ kaleŋ; jāniŋ, ńōniŋ, ēniŋ kaleŋ, taniŋ, aniŋ, sàniŋ kaleŋ (obs.); mostly used are now the shorter forms: gaŋ- goŋ- gẹŋkaleŋ, tẹŋ-, aŋ-, sẹŋkaleŋ ... hang. ṣẹŋkaleŋ s.th. hangs/is hanging; -toc (I) ... ēŋkaleŋ (not èŋkalẹ) hang s.th. up on a nail, suspend; tatoc nàpale ēŋkalẹ we hang a child up in a netbag.

kaleŋ2 (?) -tu (I) kaleŋ-kaleŋ (do s.th. hanging on to ...)
do s.th. despite of difficulties; try hard to steer a course, to reach a goal in spite of adverse winds and heavy seas; be carried, driven off course; follow, lag behind (because of the difficulties encountered on our way).

-expl.: Embe tami ka téŋ ngàtēpē, oc tāsēlēŋ ṣà ēŋkàiŋ solop atom, lemēng oc ēnām kōm éjō īkàiŋ su, tec ngawapac. - Takaleŋ ka ngaakak og tàpì ka ngàtēpē tana. Ṣàisi ngānà jējām dōn kēpī takaleŋ ka ngālaka ma tāpi tāja. When we clamber up a tree top, we do not actually make much use of our legs, we do it with our hands instead, which makes it difficult. - By hanging onto the branches we drag ourselves up to the top of the tree. This is compared with paddling (sailing, handling) a canoe under adverse weather conditions, e.g. being driven off our course in spite of all our endeavours.

Musàŋgu kēpūc ésāac tōŋ ma (sésiŋ wàŋ) tētu kaleŋ-kaleŋ pàŋgēn e jàsējām gamēŋ tāu tōŋ (ma sésō bau). They lagged behind (were driven off their course) since the NW monsoon always blew against them (because they always had head-wind), but finally they arrived at their destination (and went ashore).

-kaleŋ (IV) v.n. (ka-, kō-, kēkaleŋ, tāŋ-áŋ-, aŋ-, sēŋkaleŋ) I, you, etc. hang. cf. -klaŋ, -sēkìŋ (IV).

kalep adj. kalepoma adv. extremely. bẹn ngāmata kalepoma an extremely dangerous and effective sorcery, a powerful death magic; bọjâŋ ngāmata kalepoma a very sharp knife; gamēŋ kēsu su e kalepoma = gamēŋ
kēmasan e kalepoma nice
weather, a cloudless sky;
ibano gen ŋamata e kalepoma
tuna in large numbers, tuna
leap by the thousands (used
to intensify an expression).

kalesoö s. a pointed snail.

kaleta s. (for.) wagon,
wheel, vehicle (cf. talata).
-dēnaŋ: -ndēnaŋ (IV) kaleta
ēŋuŋ (gēŋuŋ) tuŋ lau âuc
(put in row wagons forming
fence people around) make a
barricade of wagons around
people.

kaléc a tree in secondary bush,
forest.

(ka) lēliŋ a tree, type of
acacia (repulsive smell).

kalém tree in forest, wood
used for paddles, oars.

kalēŋe tree used for making
beams, chopping boards.

kalēsēc (tree ant) a tree fre-
quented by small black ants.
ŋapalē ēsap kalēsēc-lēsēc
ŋadambē teg the boy shall cut
a kalēsēc tree (stem).

kalēsi (tree fat) a tree with
glossy, fatty leaves. sēguŋ
kalēsi kētu lēm they stick
calēsi branches into the ground
for shade.

kali, kali-kali s. phosphor-
escent centipede. kali-kali
gēwēkō the centipede grows/
is luminous; kali-kali gēwē
sēnīc = kēpoa lase the centi-
pede is luminous, it glows.

kali adj. rough, uneven.
kaliwâ s.th. roughly cut/saved; āwē tonec kēganic mo
kaliwâ-kaliwâ this woman
peels taro rather roughly.

Kaliboobaoa name of the
Finschhafen peninsula.

kalic s. jakalic comp. a
still glowing piece of wood,
coal, charcoal. cf. sēckaliŋ

kalili comp. = lili, ŋalili

s. the buttress roots on some
large trees.

kaliŋ, ŋakaliŋ s. scraper, in-
strument for scraping. nip
ŋakaliŋ-kaliŋ coconut in a stage
when the flesh just starts to
form.

-kaliŋ (IV) v.a. scrape off,
grate, scratch, rasp, shave,
clean, put in order. -kaliŋ
taŋ v.m. shave; âe kakaliŋ
taŋ I shaved myself; -kaliŋ ēm
shave one's beard; -kaliŋ gamēŋ
scrape a place clean, e.g. with
a piece of wood (sāpac); clean =
prepare a field/lot prior to
planting; -kaliŋ joc (scrape
armband) scrape the fibres from
a cane or vine to be used for
weaving an armband; -kaliŋ
malaclang scrape/clean the vil-
lage square, put it in order;
-kaliŋ nip scrape out the soft
coconut flesh (from the shell);
-kaliŋ nom make small heaps,
ridges of earth, plow; -kaliŋ o
scrape a vine to get the fibres;
-kaliŋ sēm scrape the fibres
off a cane; -kaliŋ ... su scrape
... away/off; -kaliŋ gāolic su
skin s.th., take the bark off a
tree; -kaliŋ taŋ shave; -kaliŋ
wāmbe scrape the remnant of
sago off the bark trough (kāolic),
cf. gambe, -gabe: -ŋgambe (IV),
ŋakaliŋ.

Kalingmā name of an island be-
tween the villages Kasaŋa and
Busēga.

kalingwâŋ s. Jews harp. -jâc:
-nac (III) kalingwâŋ play the
Jews harp.

kalip adv. kalipgen, kalip
tagen = gaŋgen (gacgen), seben,
smobgen at once, quickly, as
one man, together, all. dandi
kalipgen, ŋasec teg ēŋgōŋ atom
let's all depart, start, go
together, even bodily infirm
ones shall not stay behind; dēđi
kalip tagen sēja jasēwîŋ en they
all went with him as one man
(Mēr Do büŋ Nam I, p.182); eb
tagen ēmēŋ e kalip tagen ēc ma
ēmu ēsēp éna ētiam as quickly
as it appears it disappears
again (i.e. luŋalūŋ); ōmboŋ
jakalic kalipgen ōmōŋ wipe the
ashes off the piece of burning wood and bring it quickly!

kaloc (?) mésó kaloc (his navel 'herinia'?!) umbilical hernia, rupture of the umbilicus (cf. mésókaloc).

kalom b. 1. poker. -gun: -gunj (II) kalom, -jám: -nam (III) kalom, -kalom (IV) poke with a finger, a stick or s.th. in a hole, etc.; -jam kalom i poke fish out of a hole, from under a stone; -sen: -sense (II) kalom poke with a stick. 2. discord, disunity, mischief, quarrel, strife; bīn kalom discord, disunity, gossip, quarreling, rumour, slander, mischief, provocation; (kalom refers to what one says, cf. lesen); -kóc (I) bīn kalom ṣac teq = -kóc bīn sī ṣac teq arouse s.o. to anger by taunting words; ṣac tonec kēkoc bīn kalom aē ṣanō this man taunts me all the time; kalom ṣatau (poker owner) one who renews old disputes, = kalomtēna (poker mother) mischief maker, disturber of the people.

-kalom (IV) v.a. poke in a hole (with finger or stick), cf. kalom. -kalom bīn (poke talk) stir up old disputes, cause quarrel amongst the people, cf. -gawē: -gawē (IV) bīn lasē; -kalom gamēn = -sē (I) kōm plant a field; -kalom kēpōwē plant Yam tubes; -kalom mojaŋ poke with a stick in a tree kangaroo's lair (hole); -kalom ṣop poke in a betelnut lime flask.

kalon, kalon-kalon adj. stoney, rocky, spread with corals. gamēn kalon-kalon sec very stoney ground; kalon-kalon = alōb-alōb dark, hideous, terrible, dreadful, most awful; laŋɔanō kalon-kalon he has a terrifying face, e.g. a long nose, hollow cheeks; poclābu kalon-kalon a horrible rock-cavern.

kalon, ṇakalop adj. s.th. not fully grown, not finished growing, of minor quality.

buc kalop = buc ṣanō masi the betelnuts are not fully grown, undeveloped betelnuts (but may also be an understatement as dictated by 'modesty', cf. lewīŋ, sēlewīngen); mētē kalop = ṣanō masi s.th. worthless; amacnēm mētē kalop your way of life (way to live, to do things) is worthless; nip kalop an undeveloped coconut, e.g. nut without any flesh yet, cf. ṣa/kēcmatu; nipkalop comp. the heart (cf. nip); mo ṣabolā kalop (taro shoot undeveloped) the top part of the taro just below the stem, the crown shoot, in an early stage; tē ṣabolā kalop the not yet developed green top/crown of sugarcane; -jác: -nac (III) kalop take a very young, small coconut without any flesh yet in it; -u (II) kalop 1) = -jác: -nac kalop i.e. take, use undeveloped fruit (nuts with very soft flesh), take down all the fruit from coconut or betelnut palms irrespective of being ripe or not, waste; expl.: Embe ṣanalē saŋ emo a embe ṣanō nip ētū tō tōng, go ēna ēnīŋ nip ē ṣamasē ēmbacē ma ēnīŋ galic-galiceŋ, go sēsōm ēge Gēu kalop nip (buc) e ṣabolā sawa. If a small child is accustomed to drink (insists on drinking) coconuts (nip ēgabu) and eats the flesh of ripe ones until none are left, and then will eat unripe nuts (with their flesh still very soft), the people then call that, "He takes = eats coconuts until the crowns of the palms are empty"; (the same applies to betelnuts); 2) rattle spears, swords on shield or boards (house walls); sammōkē sēbōlēc sēm dambē to kēm ma tubac kēpī lautuc to kataapa ēgēdō-gēdō, tec sēsām sebe Šēu kalop. The organisers of a pig-market drum with pieces of cane, with spears and swords against their shields and some boards, this is called 'throw kalop'. (cf. -bēlēc (IV), -don (II)).

kalopawā comp. (mocić ṣagēdōŋa) the breadth of a house at the base of its gable (mocić). see Balōm ṣawāsūŋ and Balōm, ṣatētako, cf. ṇakalebāwa, ṇakalopawā.
KALOP-KALOP

kalop-kalop adj. unripe, not fully grown/developed (of fruit). onom. cracking noise as may be heard when eating unripe fruit, crack with teeth, crunch, chew crackingly; seno mo gali tec tæŋ kalop-kalop they cooked unripe taro, hence the cracking noise when we eat/chew them; cf. kalôp.

kalóc, ṣakalóc s. sinews (in body).  àkalóc (foot sinews) sinews in ankle and knee; lémakalóc sinews of (his) hand; mêsôkalóc umbilical cord; ṣakalóc teŋ gèngic a sinew is severed/torn/broken.

kalôp, kalôp-κalôp onom. adj. crunching noise when biting s.th. hard, unripe; crack s.th. with one's teeth. gèŋ kalôp-κalôp s.th. hard (food); -èŋ: -nîŋ (III) kalôp-κalôp eat/chew s.th. hard, crack s.th. with our teeth, e.g. dry coconuts or unripe fruit (àŋ, wa  naïôlìc, cf. -kuku (IV)).

kaluc s. ulcerous sores on the head, scurf. kaluc gèjac tèc ẹnj àuc his head is covered with sores, has a scurry head; Môkè-kaluc-matu (his head full of sores) title of a fairy tale, 'Scurvy-Head'.

kalum = kalumbeŋ s. hermit crab (sticks its hind end into empty snails). kalumbeŋ kèlé the hermit crab crawls.

kam adj. tired of s.th., feel overburdened, satisfied, disgusted with s.th., lazy. ọlìgí Ọkam (our bodies of it tired) be disgusted, be unwilling to work; ọlì Ọkam kèsa he is sick and tired of it; -tu (I) kam, -sakam (IV) become sick and tired of s.th. (work, etc.); tètu kam aégòc they are tired of me.

-kam (I) v.a. grasp s.th. with our hands, seize, hold fast, lead s.o. by the hand, grip. -kam àwè elope with a woman, rob a woman, take a wife by force, cf. -jango (IV); -kam ... bélib teqen grasp s.th. but let it slip away, escape; -kam bóc grasp a pig by its legs; -kam ka grasp a piece of wood; -kam lemèŋ (= -kèŋ lemèŋ) shake hands; -kam Ọq lemèŋ grasp with hands; -kam ... sa set s.th. upright, lift s.th. up by the hand; -kam Ọq teŋ sa (= -puc ... tòŋ) help s.o. sit up/stand up straight; -kam sàgìn hold fast to the house wall and thus go up the stairs; -kam ... sapu fail to grasp, to hold fast s.th., grasp wrongly, let escape; -kam ... tòŋ grasp/hold s.th. firmly, hold an arm, leg or foot; -kam Ọq teŋ tòŋ hold on to s.o.; -kam tòŋ èndèŋ/gèdèŋ ... grasp/hold s.th. by ...; kèkòc bóc (tòŋ) gèdèŋ Ọqlàmè he grasped/held the pig by its front leg; ... kèkam gèmac su ... is completely sick; Ọkaimìkì kèkam gèmac su = gèmac Ọq akiŋ àuc su his foot is completely sick; lèma kàkàm he grasps, takes it with his hands; Ọc tonàŋ kàkàm jàboèn that man only thinks of boars tusks.

kamaci s. ornamental shrub, cordylene (its leaves are used for decorations and for dressing sores). kamaci bolè, kamaci gwèçòpìc, kamaci ibòlim, kamaci isóc, kamaci sem, kamaci sìc akwèn, kamaci wàndòn (those are various types of kamaci; cf. ba, gac, saŋkalac, wàmbòn); kamaci kẹpàc the kamaci shrub grows new shoots, sprouts; -peŋ (I) kamaci plant a shrub, plant croton shrubs as a reminder of some event, e.g. of a pig market (sam); -tuŋ (I) kamaci stick a piece of shrub into our armband.

kamaclauŋ comp. (kamaci shrub leaves) leaves of the ornamental kamaci shrub; guarantee, pledge. Ọnòtò ... kèkèn Ọkalù gèdèŋ aèìc kètu kamaclauŋ God ... has given us the Spirit as a guaranteee (2 Cor. 5:5); -kèŋ (I) kamaclauŋ (give kamaci leaves) pledge s.o., promise s.th.,
acknowledge a debt, a claim, a duty to avenge s.o.; to give a gift in return for s.th., guarantee, give bail, warrant; become surety (cf. \(-\)lóc: \(-\)lóc (III)), give one's pledge; (see Appendix 7); -kèn kamaclauŋ gebe -jó (III) náç teŋ nè tòp pledge o.s. to pay s.o.'s debt; i.e. give a cordyline leaf as an acknowledgement of s.o.'s claim, feel duty bound to pay one's debt, to give s.th. in return for a gift received; -kèn kamaclauŋ gebe -wè: -wè (III) kàiŋ ... tòp pledge o.s. to repay s.th.; amagèc akèŋ kamaclauŋ gebe awè kàiŋ ènè tòp both of you have given your pledge for him to repay his debt (Prov. 6:1); sèkèŋ kamaclauŋ gebe sèjò náç teŋ (nàc taw) nè tòp they pledged themselves to repay s.o.'s debt (his debt).

\(\text{ka madimadi}\:) a. very elastic wood, cf. mädi.

\(\text{kamakam}\:) adv. s.th. roasted. -pac (I) kamakam like to exist on roasted food only; kamakamba = kamakamtëna one who likes to eat much roasted food; nàgàsi gàlátù sèpák. kamakamboa sèkò è su ma sèmèŋ the smoke-black fellows are coming at last from their endless roasting.

\(\text{kamačen}\:) comp. (wood part/piece). 1. piece of wood, part of a plank, a large splinter split off a log, etc. 2. crypt. for balöm = bull-roarer, also called balöm kamačen (cf. balöm, Appendix 7); -jám: -nàm (III) kamačen make a bullroarer. 3. crypt. for èc paddle, gòlìŋ rudder, golem oar (lever).

\(\text{kamała}\:) comp. (tree spot) the place where the end of a pig net is fastened to a tree.

\(\text{ka màsaŋbu}\:) a. a tree with very tough wood.

\(\text{kamasè = ka nàmasè}\:) comp. dry tree, firewood. náç kàpoèŋ teŋ embe kamoç me gèmac èngòm

\(\text{en ènèc ma lau sèkòc kamosè na-}
\text{sèkèŋ en ènsèlu ènèc e òli nàjam èsà. If a leading man was}
\text{confined to bed because of a sore or of sickness the people}
\text{used to gather firewood for him to warm himself until he was}
\text{well again; -nò: -no (III)}
\text{kamosè = nàkamosè (cook firewood) cook food to entertain}
\text{those who brought kamosè for the patient, i.e. he was expec-
\text{ted to prepare a feast in return after recuperation. Nàc taw}
\text{èngòm mòasìŋ èndèŋ lau, tàn sèkòc ka jàsèkèŋ èn kèsèlu nàŋ.}
\text{Ma sèsàm nàŋ gebe Èŋ geno (gèŋ kètu) nè kamosè. He will cook}
\text{a meal = prepare a feast (after convalescence) for those who}
\text{provided him with firewood to warm himself. They used to call}
\text{that custom "He cooks his firewood". (see Appendix 7 - kamosè,}
\text{sam).}

\(\text{ka màsòpula}\:) s. tree, widely used for making canoes.

\(\text{kamata}\:) comp. a) pointed piece of wood (for opening coconuts, betelnuts, etc.), also: pointed bone of cassowary; kamata tolètu (cf. lètu) a pointed cassowary bone decorated with lètu = dogs' teeth in fruit shell (this bone was stuck in the armband worn by balömèkè); b) nose plug, cf. pìŋ.

\(\text{ka màtè-màtè}\:) (wood dead-dead) quickly burning wood, but not lasting long.

\(\text{kamatù}\:) comp. knot in a board. cf. nàmatù. nàtèc kamatu (of it handle with knots) handle of a valuable netbag decorated with dogs' teeth (nià), its handle with cowry shells and dogs' teeth (kèam nàni) woven into it; expl.: àbèlòŋ tònia, nàŋ nàtèc sèpèn sàmèn to kèam sàmèn kèpi nàŋ, sèsàm gebe nàtèc kamatu. A netbag decorated with dogs' teeth, with cowries and dogs' teeth woven into its handle, is called 'nàtèc kamatu'. (Sèboaco p.286).

\(\text{Kambélé}\:) (disgusted, wrinkled) name of village at the bay of Bugaim northwest of Cape Cretin.
kambonam comp. tree, whose leaves turn yellow, planted in village squares for decoration. mokelaun amboac kambonam (his hairs like kambonam) he has yellow, reddish hair.

kamem a. oak tree.

kamoaléc 1. a large spider. 2. cobweb; kamoaléc géjam né andu the kamoaléc spider spins its (house=) web; kamoaléc qaténa (spider of its mother) the large, coloured thorn-spider (its web is used for catching garfish (isoc); (cf. kawaléc, -jac: -jac (III) i qa kawaléc fish with spider web); -jac: -jac (III) kamoaléc take the lead, lead the way, be the first to do s.th.; qac luagéc tonan sèjac kamoaléc inténa busangûna those two men were the first to be baptized; qac-géjac-kamoaléc-waga the herald, proclaimer (the leading man, the first in a row, sweeps the spiderwebs across the path away); kamoaléc and the web of the spider; kamoaléc qaobo (spider of its cloth) the egg sack of the spider (cf. sëngélïn, waléc-waléc).

kamoàngé a tree in secondary forest (its shoots secrete a very sticky sap which is/ was used for bird-lime).

kamoc a. sore, wound. kamoc-bôm (sore wild) putrid, very persistent sores; also: Hansens Disease = leprosy; qac kamocbôm the leper; kamoc gejôg a sore, an abscess becomes yellow = getting ripe; kamoc gemo the sore heals; kamoc gej aë (sore eats me) I have a sore; kamoc gej aë kèsâp òckaina I have a sore on the foot/leg; kamoc gej è galèndaqawà gëjac sa a bad sore with putrid edges; kamoc gej keselecegè the sore is not deep; kamoc géjac òc àuc s.o. is full of sores; kamoc gelan àj the sore hurts me; kamoc gémèb auc the sore is sealed = completely healed; kamoc gémèb a putrid sore; kamoc géjoc lasë the sore is open; kamoc géjoc sa the flesh in the sore cavity builds up again; kamoc géwà laic = géjam dani = këtu kapòeñ the sore is getting bigger/worse; kamocgéjoc comp. (sore scar) scab, scar, cf. góc; -jac (I) kamocgéjoc tear off/up a scar = revenge o.s.; kamoc gej è òli togóc-togóc (sores ate until his body with scars - with scars) his body is covered with scars from many sores (yaws); kamoc géjoc gòc (sore lifts scar) a healing sore breaks open again; kamoc jabo (sore pig's tusk) a type (stage) of yaws (sores caused by yaws); kamoc kegolec a sore grows, extends, becomes bigger; kamoc kekolop the sore goes deep; kamoc ketoc a sore becomes worse; kamoc këlëwa a piece of flesh grows out of the sore, e.g. a corn; kamoc këmëlin a sore dries up; kamoc kësa a sore develops; kamoc këtuñ aë the sore burns/hurts me; kamoc këtuñ aë këkac saqen the sore hurts me very much; kamoc këtuñ aë pipep-pipep the sore hurts me in waves, spasms; kamoc lënu-lënu tiny sores, yaws; kamocmatu comp. a developing sore, a boil; kamoc qågawàm a scab on a sore; kamoc qågoc = kamocgéjoc scab/scar; kamoc qågoc géboàn sa the scar stands out/protrudes; kamoc qågoc wagic-wagic the scar is deep; kamoc qatékwi pus from a sore; âkaina kamoc (his leg sore) he has a sore at his leg, has a sore leg, his leg is sore; lëmalatu kamoc he has a sore at his finger, he has a sore finger (cf. sînmala); -ôc (II) kamoc (carry/grip/hold a sore arm or foot to soothe the pain) have sores; -ôc kamoc lasè open up a sore; -sabàq: -nsamàq (IV) kamoc dress a sore; -sèwac (IV) kamoc prick open a sore (cf. bôcgadi bone needle).

kamòèc comp. (tree reddle) reddle tree.

kamöké comp. = ka ñamöké the bottom of the tree trunk (cf. ñakamöké).

(ka) mòsè a. tree, agreeable smell, cinnamon tree (bark used for cinnamon).
-kamuc (IV) v.a. to menace/threaten s.o. with words and/or weapons, censure/rebuke/reprimand, impose silence. (cf. -ec (II) biŋ; -kamuc ɲac teŋ = -jâm: -nam (III) lau teŋ awɛŋ ɛuc bid s.o. to be silent (cf. jabɛləŋ, -gamuc (IV)).

kamuŋ s. a bundle wrapped in leaves. bic kamuŋ teŋ a bundle of taro (heart) leaves; dauŋ kamuŋ teŋ a bundle of tobacco leaves, cf. lɛduŋ.

Kamuŋ posop langwa nom.prop. a man that wears a cloth around his head like a turban (cf. -kamuŋ) in order to protect his eyes against seaspray during tuna fishing, s.o. who acts rather clumsily during fishing trips, who is unsuccessful. ɲac teŋ embe ēnac i eso-eso eleme, naŋ oc sésam ēnɛ ɲaɛ gebe Kamuŋ posop langwa. One who acts awkwardly at catching fish is called Kamuŋ posop langwa, i.e. one that is always a bit too late.

Kamuŋsana nom.prop. (pouch forked) a pouch, a small net-bag with two tips, tobacco pouch (cf. ēmsanja double pointed beard, -kamuŋ (IV)). Sila kamuŋsana nom.prop. name of one of the first two Jabems baptized at Simbang, August 20, 1899.

-kamuŋ (IV) = -lɛduŋ: -lɛnduŋ (IV) make a bundle by wrapping s.th. (long) up in leaves. takamuŋ = takɛŋ gɛŋ teŋ ēsɛp lɛ ma tansambaŋ we put s.th. (rather long like tobacco leaves) into lɛ leaves and wrap it up; -kamuŋ bic make a bundle of taro heart leaves by wrapping them in other leaves; -kamuŋ wala make a bundle of mushrooms; sɛkamuŋ = sebec obo, -kamuŋ obo wear a cloth around the head like a turban.

kana s. supoac kana a long type of comb worn at initiation ceremonies. -kuc (I) supoac kana wear such a comb; -jâm: -nam (III) supoac kana make such a comb.

kana, kana-kana, ɲakana adj. tickling, ticklish. -gôm: -gôm (II) kana-kana tickle s.o.; gégôm âfrica kana-kana s.th. tickles me, it pleases me; (cf. ɲakana sweet, tasty).

-kana (IV) v.a. (= -gôm: -gôm (II) kana-kana) tickle, scratch, claw gently (cf. -konec), stroke, caress; knead (press, cf. moac).
-kan bôc stroke/koniec a pig;
-kan moac tickle a python, knead/press it to make it vomit the animal it has swallowed;
-kan ɲac teŋ tickle s.o. = try to persuade s.o. to tell s.th. that he wants to keep secret;
-kan pusip stroke a cat; -kana taŋeŋuŋ pick in the ears.

kanduc, sôb kanduc s. arrow with tip of hard wood.

kane adv. peeled, unwrapped.
-pac (I) ... kane roast peeled fruit over open fire; -pac labi canyon roast a piece of sago unwrapped in the fire; -pac mo kane roast peeled taro on open fire.

kanic s. a vegetable plant, type of spinach, slimy when cooked.

kaniŋ-boala = sêspêp to jejec ēsêp ɲasawa (kokoc) white and black coloured like marble, marbled.

kanoc (?) -peŋ (I) kanoc walk on our toes. tasêlɛŋ tapeŋ kanoc we walk on our toes (cf. -puc (I) gec stand on our toes).

kanom s. (tree earth). 1. a delicately plaited purse (atali) with fringes, introduced from Siassi; atali kanom (the full name, cf. atali); -bic: -mbic (II) kanom carry such a purse with its handle slung over the shoulder; -kapîŋ (IV) atali kanom carry a kanom clamped under an arm; -wa (III) kanom plait/weave a kanom. 2. containers for collections given in churches. 3. cash-box, money-box, treasury; gejobwaga kanomŋa treasurer.
kanō s. 1. small gull. 2. the top logs on a fence (tuq) (cf. nombaq); -sâce: -nâce (II) kanō put the top logs on a fence.

kanōn adv. fixed at ..., in a certain direction. matakankanō (his eyes fixed at ...) he is always somewhere else, he is seldom at home, always on the move, homeless, without a home; -ē (II) kanōn (pull kanōn) leave s.o. in the lurch, withhold our assistance (pretend not to see s.o.?) ; cf. -tim (I).

-kanōn (IV) v.n. go/look/steer in a certain direction, move toward a certain goal, fix our eyes in a certain direction. -kanōn lau look at people, take notice of arriving guests, look in their direction (opp. cf. -jäm: -nam (III) gewec be inhospitalite); -kanōn -peŋ (I) èsēp ńalungen aim a blow right at the middle of s.th.; -kanōn waŋ fix our eyes on a boat/ship (out at sea); kékankanō s.th. is/lie opposite; gēc kēkanōn aēac it lies opposite to us, in our direction, faces us; sēlac waŋ kēkanōn lōc me malac they sailed towards the hill or towards the village; sēsēlēŋ e sēkanōn lōc tōnē ma sému sēmēŋ they went (walked/marched) until they faced that mountain (saw that hill in front of them) and then returned.

kanōndō s. type of native songs/melodies.

kansaŋ s. 1. feather dance-ornaments. -kac (I) kansaŋ split feathers in kansaŋ fashion. 2. peanut.

kanuc, ńakanuc s. the dark, darkness. adj. darkened, overshadowed. ajōŋ géjam kanuc (moon makes dark) eclipse of the moon; oc géjam kanuc eclipse of the sun; gamēŋ kētu kanuc it is dark/got dark = s.o. has died (in the village), it is getting dark; gamēŋ ńakanuc kēsa it has become dark; géjac kanuc = kēkēŋ kanuc (it hits, gives dark) darken, wrap in gloom, shade, obstruct the sunlight; ka kēkēŋ kanuc gamēŋ the tree shades the place; lōc géjac kanuc gaboŋ the mountain shades the valley; kanuc-kanuc it is dark, in the darkness, just before and after dawn; kanucgeŋ = bēbēc kanucgeŋ early in the morning, at daybreak; kanuc őc su katōm āwē (dark you go away your shadow/soul light or outside) get out of the light!; -ēc: -ēc (III) tokanuc go/start/walk in the dark, without torchlight (often done with bad intentions); -ēc: -nēc (III) tokanucgeŋ lie in the dark; -sēlēŋ (IV) tokanucgeŋ march/walk in the dark; tasēlēŋ tanac kanuc lasē atom (we march will hit darkness forth not) we shall avoid being still on the road at nightfall, will arrive before darkness sets in; osēlēŋ ŏnac kanuc lasē atom don't walk in the dark! (snakes, spirits!).

kaŋ¹ s. beetle, capricorn beetle, stag beetle, horned beetle, weevil. kanťēna large stag beetle; kaŋ gewen nip the beetles destroy the coconut palms; kaŋ kepen nip the beetles bore into the coconut palms; mōkēkaŋ = mōkēapac ńakaŋ (his head like beetle) he is bald-headed.

kaŋ² s. prop, two sticks crossed to make a prop. -guq: -nguq (II) kaŋ stick the prop firmly into the ground (to hold the labikwac to wash the sago in it); -sō: -nsō (II) kaŋ bind two sticks together to make a prop, cf. gase.

kaŋ³, ńakaŋ adj. eaten/riddled by beetles, cf. ńakaŋ.

kaŋ⁴ onom. light ringing noise as caused by sharp objects, e.g. a spear tip; or caused by s.th. thrown against a wall and rebounded (e.g. pencil, see ńakaŋkaŋ). ńakaŋ onom. imitating the noise caused by turning round on the spot; -ja: -na (III) nakaŋ turn about on the spot, at once; ēnā nakaŋ ma ēmu he will go and return without delay/at once; sēsap kē ńepi jaweŋ ńamōkē kaŋ tagen the axes
KAijA

229

h i t t h e r o ot - s t o c k o f the N i pa
palm with r in g i ng s ounds ( c f .
k i f) k a f) , k i f) k i f) ) .

ka f) a

s.

1 an i p ) .

b e a c h almond ( c f .

comp .

ka f) awe

( c f . k a f) 2 ) ( prop

woman / femal e )
ka f) d a m b e
( prop short ) t he prop for t h e
t r ough ( ka o l i c for w a s h i n g
s ago ( l a b i ) ) , c f . k a f) f) a c .
=

( prop c ho k e ­
t a i l - t r e e s t ump ) a sp e c i e s o f
python .

ka f) g i f) -l e f) uc -katuc

( c f . k a f) 2 ) ( prop
man /male )
k a f) b a l i f) ( prop
long ) t h e prop for t h e c han­
n e l ( f) awa f) for s ago w a s h i n g ) .
comp .

ka f) f) ac

=

comp . ( t r e e c l ot h )
a t r e e , i t s bark was u s e d for
mak i n g c loth ( t h e o r i g i n al
bark o r bast c l oth ) .

( ka ) obo

shav i n g s / s c r a p i n g s
o f bark or r o o t s ( was u s e d t o
m a k e mag i c on d o g s t hat t h ey
would hunt w e l l ) .
c omp .

kao l af)

S . barbs ( ? ) . kem k a o m
s p e ar w i t h barbs ( c f . f) a k aom
she l l , c ru s t of c r u s t a c eans )
( s e e 1 0 5 , f) a t e kwa ) .

kaom

S . birch-like tree i n
kun a i p l a i n s ( o b a , k a o b a f) a ) ,
it s h e art v e ry har d . k a o p

kaop l

f) a wa s i k a i f) t e fl , g e f) t e f) o c
e p i f) a d a m b e a t o m the trunk o f

t h e b i r c h i s e x c e e d i ngly
glo s s y , nothing c ould c l imb
it .
kaop2

=

bi f) kaop

=

b i f) dansa f)

l i e . b u l e c k a o p that i s
c er t a i n l y a l i e ; k o s o m b i f)

f) a n o ma s i , k o s o m k a o p e l eme

you are not t e l l i ng the t r ut h ,
you are l y i n g all t h e t ime
( c f . - s a u : - n s a u ( V) , b i f)
ka o p ) .

comp . l ar g e shav i n g s /
c h i p s o f wo od when c hopp i n g a
t r e e ( c f . o p a c , f) a o p a c ) .
- s a ( I ) k a o p a c s a gather / sweep
c h i p s t oget her ; k a o p a cm a l a
( t r e e s hav i n g s p l a c e ) t h e hol­
l ow spac e i n s i d e a c an o e
t r ough ; j a g e j o k a o p a c m a l a

kaopac

KAPIC
s . t h . f i l l e d c omp l e t e l y , f i l l e d
u p t o t h e br im , br imful .
kaopo

•

comp . ( ka - o - pom t r e e
bare ) a s t ak e w i t h i t s
r emoved ( f) a pom ) t o g e t t h e
( t o b e u s ed i n s t e ad o f ,
as a sub s t i t ut e for v i n e

kaopom

vine
bark
bast
i.e.
(0) )

t h e b e a c h l i nden , l ime

s.

tree ( ? )

•

( ka ) otic

S . a tree , its bast
u s e d f o r var i ou s purpo s e s .

comp . ( c f . k a f) a o l i c ) .
the bark o f t r e e s . 2 . t h e
t r ough u s ed f o r w a s h i n g s ago
( bark u s e d , see k a t i m 1 ) . 3 .
cryp t . for o b o c l ot h , l o i n c l ot h .

kaolic
1 .

S.
c l amp . - s! : - n s� ( II)
kap f a s t e n t h e c l amp s to the
sheath u s e d as a chann e l ( f) a w a f) )
when wa s h i n g s ago ( 1 a b i ) ; ( c f .
- p i f) k a p
- p i f) k a p ( IV) ) .

kap

=

S.
she l l s , mu s s e l
she l l s , s e a s h e l l s i n g e n e r al ,
hul l , hu s k o f s . t h . , v e s s e l .
k a p a f) f) a oma = k a p a f) s awa an
empty hu sk / s h e l l / v e s s e l ;
t o k a p a f) s a w a g e f) wit hout any­
t h i ng ; s e k e f) awe t u c k e s e p

kapaf) , f)akapaf)

d a b u f) l e l om t o ka p a f) s a wa g e f) g e j a

they s e nt t h e w i d ow t o obs erve
t h e mour n i n g t ab o o s ( r i t e s )
wit hout any property l e ft t o
h e r ( Mb c Qolef) Nam , p . 3 ) ; b u k a p a f)
comp . empty c o c onut s h e l l u s e d
a s a wat er c o n t a i n e r , wat er
c alabash = b u l a ko p ( opp . b u a n o
a c a l abash f i l l e d w i t h wat e r ) ;
g we c k a p a f) c o n t a i n er for s e a­
wat er , a s e awat er c a l aba s h .
= katap
onom . smac k .
k a p a p t a g e f) w i t h o n e spla s h , a

kapap

s p l a s h i n g no i s e , e . g . a s c au s e d
wh e n a c an o e drops i n t o t h e
wat er ; g a i f) gwa f) g i m ( g e u t a u )
k e s e p b u k a p a p t a g e f) t h e duck
d iv e s under t h e wat er with a
splash .
onom . t h e n o i s e o f s p l a s h­
i n g wat er . a t a f) t e p o e g e j a c
k a p i c t h e wav e s s p l a s h u p t o
t h e r a i l s o f t h e c an o e p l at form ;

kapic

f) a p a l e s e l i f) g w e c t o k a p i c ­
t o ka p i c the c h i l d r e n s p l a s h

e a c h other wh i l e b a t h i n g / swimm i n g


in the sea; -sĩŋ (I) kapic = -tiŋ (I) kapic (kwëc ̀opic) throw the water high up with a paddle (or with feet) in a peculiar way to draw attention (from women).

kapic s. = ic wild taro.

-kapic (IV) v.a. close s.th., clap together, e.g. the edges of an opening. -kapic awen-sũŋ close our mouth; -kapic gadob close a basket; -kapic sap âuc close a small food basket, cf. -makop âuc.

Kapimolo nom.prop. (Kapi Molo, Captain ...?) a ghost. (See Anōtō; attempt of an explanation in Neuhaus, vol.III, pp.492 and 155; Deutsch Neu- guinea; N. Male, Guam, p.3) (cf. bōmböm, ŋabōmböm, Paŋgō).

kapĩŋ s. 1. clamp made of two pieces of wood tied together (used in sago washing, cf. lab!). 2. scissors/pincers/tweezers/clamps used for pressing s.th. together. 3. crypt. for gandoŋ tweezeers (of bamboo).

-kapĩŋ (IV) v.a. clamp, squeeze, carry (hold) s.th. clamped under the arm; cut s.th. with scissors. -kapĩŋ atali carry a pouched clamped under the arm; -kapĩŋ bōc (tōŋ) squeeze a pig, e.g. lure a pig between two poles stuck in the ground to clamp it fast and bind it (cf. -piŋ (I) bōc tōŋ carry a pig under our arm); -kapĩŋ bōc ŋamböm cut the bristles on the back of a pig's neck; -kapĩŋ gasûc have a thermometer under an arm; -kapĩŋ kanom carry a kanom purse clamped under an arm; -kapĩŋ lemeŋ ŋajà cut our fingernails with scissors; -kapĩŋ mē carry a mat clamped under the arm; -kapĩŋ mo take a roasted taro with bamboo tongs; crypt. for -gandoŋ; -ŋgandoŋ (IV), cf. gandoŋ; -kapĩŋ mokēŋlaʋuŋ cut hairs with scissors; -kapĩŋ ŋa gandoŋ cryp. for -gandoŋ ŋa gandoŋ take s.th. (not) with tongs/tweezers; -kapĩŋ obo cut cloth with scissors; -kapĩŋ sa make an opening smaller; -kapĩŋ sãŋōŋ carry an umbrella (a rain mat) clamped under the arm; -kapĩŋ talu carry a bag made of rushes under the arm.

kapĩŋgeŋ = saunggeŋ adj./adv. a little, of small proportions. sawa kapĩŋgeŋ = ŋasawa saunggeŋ a small/little distance only; ōngōŋ sawa kapĩŋgeŋ build/make it small (a house)! cf. sawa.

kapo = kaopo s.

kapoac1 s. = usu kapoac tiger porcelain snail, shells used for divining, cf. -puc kapoac; kapoac-kapoac. 1) snails in sea and rivers. 2) name for certain snails and their shells; kapoac bu, kapoac kwalam types of snail shells; kapoacëšëb comp. wheel-shaped shell breast/chest ornament; kapoacëšëlë comp. a three-cornered shell breast ornament, i.e. two kapoac shells tied together at the base of the triangular ornament plaited with tiny kaari shells down to its tip; kapoacwalō comp. a pigtail, i.e. a loosely plaited pigtail or rings woven together and worn around the neck with the kapoac ornaments (decoration) attached to it; later name for 'chain', 'prison'; andu kapoacwalōŋa (house chain for) prison; -ŋgōŋ (II) kapoacwalō be/sit in a prison, be imprisoned.

kapoac2 s. cf. ŋakapoac-kapoac (of it tiger shell) the condyle of the thigh bone; (opp. the socket, cf. ŋalac(lu)); -jač: -nac (III) kapoac v.a. comp. treat badly, mistreat, let s.th. fall into disrepair, neglect, treat hard-heartedly/lovelessly, fail to care for s.o. or s.th. properly; abuse/misuse/waste; -jač kapoac bōc treat/feed a pig badly; -jač kapoac képi treat yams badly, e.g. do not plant them in time; -jač kapoac ŋapalē mistreat a child, e.g. refuse to carry it when it cries, refuse to pick it up; -jač kapoac BuilderInterface 1) act without love towards each other; burden each other; 2) sacrifice
KAPOAC

o.s. for s.o., deliver o.s. up, be prepared to die for s.o., assure s.o. to be true; fast (see dabuq); 3) commit suicide (cf. jai (I) taug); -jac kapoac waŋ let a canoe fall into disrepair; -puc (I) kapoac v.a. 1) cast die, draw lots; sèpuc kapoac énê ñakwé they cast lots for his garments (Matt. 27:35, Acts 1:26); 2) divine, decide, find out by divination (a thief, sorcerer, etc.) (cf. Appendix 7); µac-képuc-kapoacwaga the diviner; -slŋ: -nsľŋ (II) kapoac move to and fro, turn, wriggle as part of a certain dance stretching one leg backwards; sêsľŋ kapoac the dancers make those twisting, winding movements.

kapoac3 adv. 1. male, masculine of animals. bóc kapoac boar; talec kapoac rooster; papaja kapoac male pawpaw tree. 2. barren, sterile. áwé kapoac a barren woman = áwé kêtôp tau âuc (woman herself across) the inner organs grew deformed; mata kapoac (his eye sterile) his eye is cloudy, white, he is dim-sighted.

kapom comp. (tree naked) stake with its bark removed, a barkless pole (cf. pom).

kapop s. (for.) 1. kapok. kapop kesewec àdéŋ a pillow is stuffed with kapok, cf. àdeŋ. 2. dirt/dust/filth covering s.th. like a membrane, a film (e.g. on stale water). -e (II) kapop a filmy cover of dust, filth forming on s.th.; gê kapop képoac qaô it makes spots of dirt on the surface; ñagalà gê kapop tosawa-tosawa képoac qaô (scales form like films of dirt with intervals swim on top) solar spots form here and there on the surface of the sun. (Oc Nam, p.3).

kapoëŋ adj. big/large/huge. adv. hard, strongly, very much. andu kapoëŋ a big house, the house is big; gac kapoëŋ a big man, an important man; kapoëŋ amboac saungeŋ a little larger, a bit bigger; kapoëŋanô very large; kapoëŋen ñ adv. strongly, hard; gab gëdam kapoëŋ the driftwood floats abundantly; lau sêsľŋ waŋ kapoëŋen the people paddled the boat hard, forcefully (cf. jaë, ngamán).

kapôp s. type of yam (dark violet inside). kapômatau comp. kapôp-yam tuber (cf. amè); knots in the armpit (?) ; kapôp ñalai the small fruit on the kapôp and other yam vines.

kapu s. kapu-kapu sea-shells, similar to kékë.

kapucgém s. Job’s tears (grass), fruit used like pearls for decoration.

kapuŋ = kapoëŋ tageŋ severe blow. gêjac kapuŋ tageŋ he dealt a severe blow.

kapup, kapup tageŋ onom. splashing noise, with one splash. këka lësap kapup tageŋ he stepped into the mud with a splash.

kasali = waŋ kasali s. huge two-mast canoe, cf. waŋ.

kasaŋ cf. kansan s. peanut.

kasâŋa comp. 1. a fork in a tree, branch. 2. the fork on the lower sail arm (kasâŋa); -gün: -nguŋ (II) kasâŋa put the fork onto the mast of the canoe. 3. kasâŋa = lac ñakasâŋa the fork on the canoe platform (outrigger-side) used as a rest for the rolled up sail; sëkëŋ bóc sënoŋ kasâŋa, gebe sen gëŋ matac ñapaŋ they fastened a fork onto the necks of pigs in order to prevent them from eating the garden produce (taro, sweet potatoes, etc.).

Kasâŋa name of the village between Kwalsam and Bunom.

kasaŋsaŋ s. a tree with prickly fruit, its sap gives a good glue when boiled.

(kak) sânsângbu = màsângbu a tree with very firm wood.
(ka) sap adj. tree similar to acacia, used for making shields (cf. lau kasap) and outriggers (sap), etc.

kasec adj./adv. (wood bad). -tu (I) kasec treat badly, fail to look after s.o./s.th., to provide for s.o. properly; make angry, provoke to anger; be indecent, be offensive, scandalize s.o., give offence, shock s.o. (cf. -lensön (IV) lau teq); -tu kasec lau let s.o. go hungry, treat people badly, cf. kapoac.

kaseda comp. cedar.

kasèwèn comp. sharpened/pointed stakes hidden (stuck into the ground) on a track as a protection against enemies (who will treat on them and hurt themselves), man-trap; pointed stakes stuck into the bottom of a pitfall for catching game.

kasè¹ s. a plant similar to sugarcane, planted in gardens, sap used as cough medicine.

kasè ambiguous éc palè-palè ƞajam the kasè plant is like a rather soft bamboo (éc); sépac kasè késa ja ma selec ambac éc, seno ma sënôm ƞasulu they roast it on the fire and peel it like bamboo, cook it and drink the broth (against cough); kasè ƞaboñ kēnangu the nodes of the kasè are narrow compared with the wider stem, cf. nanging.

kasè² = kasè-kasè s. scabies (skin disease, kaskaq), itch, rash. kasè-kasè gégöm eŋ he has an itch, scabies; adj. itchy, scabious; -gôm: -ŋgôm (II) ... kasè-kasè treat badly, mistreat; -ŋgôm napatè kasè-kasègen treat a child badly, loveless, beat it ever so often (cf. kési-késigen).

kasèga comp. (tree large, main-) an influential man, the old ones, the respected men, the head elders of a clan community, elders of the congregation.

kasèkini comp. wooden hooks used for suspending netbags filled with s.th.; 1) hooks fastened to rafters in the house; kasèkini apôlèc (hook pouch) anchor-shaped hooks used to suspend netbags with plaited pouches (apôlèc) filled with valuables like jabo, ni, etc.; kasèkini (gwam) kululupon (hook - ancestor figures - owl) owl hook, i.e. two ancestor figures carved of one piece of wood sitting back to back with owl (flying fox?) heads on human bodies, their knees standing out in opposite directions serving as hooks (anchor-shape) (expl. see Appendix 7); 2) a forked piece of wood stuck into the ground; netbags may be hung on it during work in the gardens; -guj: -ŋguŋ (II) kasèkini stick such a fork (hook) into the ground (to suspend, e.g. a netbag with a sleeping baby in it), cf. -sékini (IV) sa.

kasèli comp. = ka ƞaséli young shoot on a tree stump.

kasèlic comp. = ka ƞasèlic bud, germ (of a fruit in blossom).

kasèpè comp. = kalèsèc.

kasi s. 1. end/tip/corner of s.th. twisted (a small purse, packet, etc.); ƞasa baka sì the tip of a wrapping. 2. ƞa/kasi s. spray, squirter, splash, squirt; bu ƞakasi water spray, squirt of water; gamèŋ ƞakasi-kasi = gamèŋ ƞadaŋ-ɗaŋ hazy weather, it is hazy, drizzling; gwèc ƞakasi sea spray; kom ƞakasi drizzle; nip ƞakasi géboq sa the (young) coconut spurt when it is opened (cf. ƞakasi).

kasili comp. = ka ƞasili long shavings/splinter(s). jaweq ƞasili a long splinter of a Nipa palm (trunk).

kasilili comp. a tree with very strong and heavy wood, it splinters lengthwise (similar to mangrove (katòc)).

kasimakóc comp. small tree (a
shrub rather like kagōgoŋ).

kasom ə. 1. nautilus shell (the bottom part of it was used as a spoon). 2. spoon (cf. lac-kawi, sakau).

kasop, ḋakasop adj. awensuŋ ḋakasop-kasop filthy mouth, sharp tongue (cf. sakop, ḋakasop = ḋakeso); ḋac sakop-sakop meddler, frantic, troublesome person.

kasolābu comp. = gasulābu his armpit.

kasōmbuc ə. the rainbow. kasōmbuc kēkō tao ḋasawa the rainbow stands between the clouds.

kasōp ə. (= ḋōp) saliva, spittle (cf. āwasulu). -jū: -ju (III) = -ū: -u kasōp spit, spray out saliva; tetec kasōp game; -kēn (I) tetec kasōp play this kind of hunting game during bathing/swimming.

kasōpsen comp. a small river fish (spits, cf. sen). i taut gēgōm āmboac tonau kētu wagocŋa the fish (does so =) spits because of the crayfish.

kasu, ḋakasu ə. penetrating smell/odour/stink (e.g. of salin, šekapic).

kasu-kasu ə. see gasu-gasu whale.

kasulābu comp. see gasulābu his armpit. kasunlābu = gasulābu our/their armpits.

kata ə. fish net with two loops (on a stake). kataawá comp. (kata net mouth) kata opening, i.e. the place in a weir where this net is placed; katakaiŋ comp. (kata net handle); 1) name of a tree; 2) the frame/handle made of that tree; -mō: -mó (III) i ḋa kata catch fish with the kata net.

kata adj. accurate (in aiming, spear throwing), sure of one's aim, well-aimed, steady. lēma kata he has a steady hand, he is a dead shot; mata kata he has a sure eye, he is quick to see; en kēpe talam mata kata he is a good marksman, good shot (shooter, archer), he is a dead shot.

(ka) taēpung ə. a kind of cork-wood.

katam ə. door; formerly a mat plaited of coconut palm fronds (when closed, i.e. tied to the door-post with a vine, nobody would enter the house during absence of owner). andu ḋakatam the door of the house; katam gēna the door is open; katam saŋ small door, e.g. a window; -lai (IV) katam àuc lock the door; -lai katam sa unlock the door; -lēc: -lēc (III) katam su open the door; -ōc (II) katam su open the door (obs.); -sāŋ: -nsāŋ (II) katam àuc close the door; katamtalō comp. (door decorated) doors plaited of palm fronds with faces of ancestors painted on them, were used for ghost/spirit (balōm) houses only.

katap1 onom. sound of splashing (water). katap tageŋ (splash one only) with one splash, the noise caused by s.th. falling into the water, hitting the water.

katap2 ə. layer, group. tokatap in layers (groups); abec tau tokatapgeŋ there were layers of mourning decorations (netbags over head and body of a widow); bōc ḋabu tokatap-tokatap layers of fat on a pig's belly; daŋ tokatap-tokatap trade tobacco packed in layers of boxes; ibano ġamésōm tokatap-tokatap the tuna meat consists of layers; lau tokatap ten sēmēŋ a group of people has arrived; kaopac katap tēlēac me ačlē there are three or four layers of shavings.
katapa comp. (wood flat) board, box, case, crate, bench, table, katapa anduŋa boards for building a house, planks for a house (wall); katapa dâŋgöŋa (dâŋgöŋ sicça) (board to sit on, to sit down on) bench, cf. lêpön, paŋ (for.); katapa tanâŋ gëŋga dining table, cf. sëlë; katapa tato (tasam) papiâŋ desk; katapa japân taugen the boards fit close (well) together; katapa kelëŋ gamën su the house walls are completely boarded up, are made of boards/planks; katapa gëôc nëngën the box is filled to the top (cf. palaŋ); katapa këlëtetë the board has shallow cracks; katapa kësâŋom âuç two or more boards are grooved, they fit together with mortise and tenon; katapa kësapëp the board is too short; katapa wasi-wasi a smooth, polished, planed board, a glossy board (box); -buŋ; -mbuŋ (II) katapa chop/plane a board smooth, smooth it off; -deŋ: -ndeŋ (II) katapa sa stand a box on a platform; -golem; -ŋgolem (IV) katapa ékōc split a log into boards by means of levers (the old way to get boards); -sùŋ: -nsùŋ (II) katapa plane a board.

kate, kate-kate s. a kind of pneumonia during the time of NW monsoons (cf. komö the rainy/wet season, May - September).

katen s. (for.) cotton, cotton-shrub.

katékwa comp. (wood bone) the canoe angle-ribs (onto which the side or wash boards are fastened = tied; the ribs were made from the board-like buttress roots of some trees). katékwa gâpèc the notch at the corner of the angle-rib that fits onto the rim of the canoe trough, cf. pèc, nè pèc; -sô: -nsô (II) katékwa tie the angle-ribs to the trough (cf. -peŋ (I) gamin, ñamata-gaga).

katékwi comp. = ka ñatékwi (tree of it sap) sap, resin. katékwi (ŋa)malu fragrant resin; katékwi bôm (tree sap wild) wild shoots/sprouts.

katëna comp. (tree mother) 1. high forest, opp. bush. 2. heavy, large tree trunks, logs.

katêŋ s. a high growing tree.

kati (s. ?).

-kati (IV) v.a. ladle out. -kati bic (better: -ko (I) bic) ladle out taro vegetable (taro heart leaves); -kati bu ladle out water; -kati labi ladle out sago; -kati polom ŋa këkë ladle out taro puree with a mussel; -kati sulu ladle out broth, soup.

katëŋ comp. (tree bird of paradise) 'bird of paradise - tree', a tree with its leaves in a whorl around the branches, blossoms are umbellated and most beautiful.

Katika name of village to the north of Finschhafen.

katim1 s. a tree, its bark was used for the trough (kaolithic) that holds the washed out sago starch (labi) or marrow.

katim2 s. (for. kêtimun, Malay ketimun) cucumber, melon, watermelon. katim ŋanô kësa the cucumber plant bears fruit; katim ŋamo kësa the cucumber (the melon) is overripe.

katiq s. new growth in a field that had already been prepared for planting, undergrowth. katïq gëlèc (undergrowth sprouts) the weeds grow on a newly burned field, the forest = the undergrowth grows again; gënkatiq comp. a field prepared for s.th. but then not used so that the bush grows again, see gënkatiq; -kac (I) katiq pull out, destroy the new undergrowth in a field after burning (i.e. prior to planting); (cf. gënmökë, gënsëga, kôm bë, kôm lôc, kôm moŋa).

katïq-katiq s. small type of parrot.
-katıŋ (IV) (=-ka (I) tiŋ ?) v.a. stitch, sew ... together. sękatiŋ képi tageŋ they sew/stitch s.th. together (e.g. a piece of cloth to a bag, cf. seleŋ; -katıŋ (IV) bring together into a heap); ja getıŋ e kékatiŋ the fire burned the kunai (plain) from various directions until it burst (united) into one flame; the fire ate the kunai coming from different directions and finally became one big flame in the centre; kêbênoŋ wasaŋ e kêkatiŋ he repairs the fishing net stitching one layer on top of the other, from rim to centre; -katıŋ ... sa surround ...; ja kékatiŋ kôm sa the fire burns the field from its edges towards its centre (people set fire to the edges of new gardens or kunai plains and let burn towards the centre); siŋ kêkatiŋ aëac sa = siŋ kégi aëac auc we were surrounded by the war (1942), the war closed in on us.

Katıŋ1 s. (cf. tiŋ) a tree, when being felled falls without warning, e.g. without cracking noises, its wood of very little resistance, easily breaking.

Katıŋ2 s. heap, pile.

-katıŋ (IV) v.a., comp. =-ka (I) toŋ (step heap) =-jác: -nac toŋ bring together into a heap, make a heap of s.th. -katıŋ épi tageŋ pile up; -katıŋ ka make a heap of firewood, of stakes (for building fences (tuŋ)); eŋ kêkatiŋ lauenŋ kôm auc he piled up stakes around a field for fence building (?).

Kató1 nom.prop.

Katópele s. (for.) potato.

ekató adj./adv. clear, straight, right, fit, fitting, in time, actual, real, suitable, rigid, stiff. biŋ katıŋ straight talk, right circumstances; biŋ kêtu katıŋ arrangements have been made, s.th. has been settled/straightened; lêma katıŋ, lêma kêtu katıŋ his hand is/got stiff; mo kêtu katıŋ the crust of a taro became hard (during roasting in a fire); ñacmatê kêtu katıŋ the dead became stiff, rigid, rigor mortis has set in; -lic (III) katıŋ see = know s.th. to be good/right; talic taun katıŋ (kwanangen) (we see ourselves straight beforehand) we ought to be certain, ought to know exactly what lies before us, what may be expected of us; -ńö (III) katıŋ = k/êtu katıŋ hear s.th. clearly; -söm (I) katıŋ say s.th. straight; aë jasöm noc biŋ katıŋ éndëŋ aôm gebe jana ñë I want to tell you clearly (straight out) that I shall go there (cf. -söm biŋ lasë solop, -söm ëpi ... tëbéla); -tuc (I) bèlém katıŋ hammer a nail (a wire) straight; katıŋeŋ adv. accurately, straight ahead, right ahead/on; kamoc gen kêsëp ãkaiŋ ñatëkwa katıŋeŋ he has a sore on his foot (leg) right down to the bone; -sa (I) lëŋ katıŋeŋ walk straight, honestly, behave correctly, have a good reputation.

Katö-kató = masan-masan like, the same as, in accord with, suiting. aôm katö-kató ñapalëŋa atom you are not like the other children; eŋ katö-kató lau buŋa atom he does not act/behave like a Christian.
-katō (IV) v.a.  

a) stretch.  
-katō éŋkaiŋ stretch out our legs;  
-katō lemeŋ stretch our arms straight out;  
-katō lépoa stretch out a rope;  
-katō tuc (stretch a tuc vine) pull a trunk (a log for a canoe trough) with tuc vines onto the path (from where the villagers take over).  
b) straighten.  
-katō kêm straighten a tree for use as a spear, i.e. sèpac ka ten kêsà ja e kêtu solop i.e. they heated a pole over a fire and thus straightened it; kèkatō su gèc there he lies dead and stiff, stretched out (e.g. killed by a boar on a hunting expedition); sèkatō en su mà sèc sèja after they had straightened him, had stretched the corpse, they left = went home. (cf. -mesoc, -métoc (IV), -lèn (III) tôn, -sô (I) tôn).

katōc a. mangrove (good timber if protected against rain).  
katōc nàlèsu the aerial roots of mangroves; katōc nàsàn = nàsànà the fork of a mangrove branch; katóclélôm (mangrove inside) name of a former Jabém village (opposite the island of Kalingama).

katôm¹ b. ñakatóm young, fresh shoot, the heart leaves of a plant. (nà)katôm kédè su the heart leaves slow down their growth, cf. gèŋkatôm; m kédè katêm the banana plant slows down the growth of the heart leaves; wa kèpô katôm the mango shoots out freshly, sprouts anew.

katôm² b. 2sg./pl. of katu (his soul) your soul, shadow, cf. katu. ôc su katôm (ñ)awè (go away your shadow light) stand out of my light! don't stand in my light!

katôm³ 1sg.R of -tôm (I) I am able (etc.).

-katóm (IV) v.a. catch s.th. thrown at us with our hands, play ball.  
-katóm bóc ñamép play with an inflated pig's bladder used as a ball;  
-katóm buc catch a betelnut;  
-katóm kawasùŋ catch a lemon;  
-katóm sololop fall to catch s.th. with our hands;  
-katóm ñacmaté toss frogs into the air;  
-katóm ñac tenj l) have a game of ball with s.o.;  
-katóm ñac tenj nè biŋ spread s.o.'s affairs everywhere, betray, make known s.o.'s business.

katu a. his shadow, picture, soul, soul-matter (cf. sènuc), ghost, spirit (balôm).  
(katu, katôm, katu, ñakatu, ñakôm, katuŋ, my, your, his, our, your, their shadow, soul, etc.: expl.: shadow, picture (reflection), and soul, as well as soul-matter (ñakatu), have been regarded as parts of the body, hence the declension!) (cf. ajung, ñakatu); katu geo (his soul wrong) he is/was momentarily confused; katu geo gêjaña = kauc këlènsôŋ he is terrified, he is bewildered/perplexed/confused/desperate, doesn't suddenly know what to do anymore; giłiće katu geo he was enraptured, in ecstasy, in an ecstatic fit; katu gèbac he is in despair, dispirited; katu gêjaña (his soul perished) he is extremely frightened/shocked; katu kèlendec (ñanô) he is terror-stricken; katu kélàu he is dizzy; katu ûñ tagëŋ he is unconscious/senseless; ñakatu a. (of it shadow, soul) shadow, picture, soul of s.th. (things or animals), soul-matter; balôm ñeŋ mo ñakatu the spirits ate the soul-matter of the taro offered to them (cf. sènuc); -ë: -ë (III) katu tôn (call s.o.'s soul fast/firm) give the name of a deceased person to a child, name a child after a dead person (relative), thereby retaining the souls of ancestors; -tēc (I) gêmac katuŋ be afraid of, fear the souls/spirits of deceased people.

(katu) a. a tree.

katu 1sg.R of -tu (I) I become/became.

katu-katu adj. s.th. appears to be small/indistinct/tiny/misty/vague (e.g. because of large distance), nebulous.  
-lic: -lic (III) gèŋ katu-katu see s.th. very vaguely, nebulously; sôm
katu- katu awèña atom you do not look like a handsome woman, cf. katò- katò.

kata, əkatu ə. stump, end. əlèkatu a length of a post; daŋ əkatu cigar-end, stump (cf. əaja, əkatuə); kata comp. tree stump; ładòm əkatu əkatu teŋ one end of the grass skirt, cf. ładòm.

Katuŋ1 ə. (stem: -tuŋ1 light a fire, partly burnt wood). daŋ əkatuŋ a cigar that has been partly smoked and put out in order to be smoked later; daweŋ əkatu = daweŋ əkatuŋ = daweŋtuŋ a stump of an already used bamboo torch.

katuŋ2 ə. our/their shadows, souls, etc., cf. kata. kataŋ kétu balij our shadows are getting long, it is getting late (in the afternoon); kataŋ (kétu) dambé our shadows are getting short (in the late forenoon); kataŋ gén tojaclai kain teŋ, tec ēnam tō ōkwi ētu gēnlai nomŋa tokainŋ-tokainŋ ma ētu kasec əmajalac mañen jaliŋa the souls of the dead were (formerly) thought to be s.t.h. exceedingly forceful that could transform itself into various earthly powers (beasts) and mistreat (molest) living people (persons).

Katuŋ-kataŋ ə. (shadow-pictures) a game in the moonlight. -kēŋ (II) kataŋ-katuŋ play at shadow pictures in moonlit nights (see Appendix 7).

kauc1 ə. knowledge, understanding, intellect, intelligence, comprehension, reason, sense, memory. -jām: -nam (III) kauc (make understanding but in vain) fail to know/understand/remember s.t.h., do not know; aē gajam kauc I do not know, do not understand/remember; aē gajam kauc sàmuc I have no idea, it is entirely foreign to me; aē gajam kauc taŋ they are unaware of s.t.h., unsuspecting; sējam kauc taŋ tec sègôm they were not conscious of what they did (cf. béc); -nam kauc gebe ... think wrongly about s.t.h., be of a false opinion, consider to be ...; aē gajam kauc gebe en gègôm I thought he had done it (but he had not); aē gajam kauc gebe wàŋ gêmën su I thought the boat had arrived/come already; cf. -bóc (II) think falsely; kauc gwasanìŋ remember s.th. forgotten; kauc kekéla sa (kauc is too short) s.th. is beyond one's comprehension, that's beyond (me); kauc kēliŋ sìŋ (kēliŋ sìŋ) s.th. has escaped the memory; kauc kēsa, aējoc kauc kēsa I understand/comprehend, I begin to grasp s.th.; Kauckēsa nom. prop.; kauc masi = kaucmè without understanding, silly; kaucmè foolish/stupid/silly; kauc gwasanìŋ, see (kauc) gwasanìŋ, sâgniŋ b; -peŋ (I) kauc lāsé inform, instruct, enlighten s.o., impart s.th. to s.o., teach s.o.; -wà (II) kauc sa explain s.th., make s.th. clear to s.o.; tokauca with understanding, prudent, wise; ējoc takauca a clever/intelligent man; -peŋ (I) tokauca pretend s.th., feign, pose, make believe; en kepeŋ tokauca he pretends, e.g. to be sick in order to get out of work.

kauc2 = nip ēgabu coconut water, coconut for drinking, in infant-language.

kaukauc ə. mourning necklace, mourning strings (cf. àbec). -kac (I) kaukauc take off a mourning necklace; -nōŋ: -nōŋ (III) kaukauc put on/ear a mourning necklace; -nōŋ joc gēwēŋ kaukauc wear mourning strings together with pearlshells attached to them, cf. joc.

Kawa ə. container of taro made of thin stakes stuck in a circle into the ground. -l (II) kawa bind = make such a container.

kawac ə. a tree with white bark (similar to birch, good timber).

kawalèc ə. a large spider (cf. kamoalèc). kawalèc aŋo the web of the kawalèc spider (used for catching garfish); kawalèc əaobō (-obo) the egg sac of the
kawali s. a tree (similar to jangalen, but soft wood). kawallaka comp. small tree decorated with birds feathers (used during pig markets (sam)).

kawali s. mosquito. kawali geleq-lelec it swarms with mosquitoes; kawali gējac aē a mosquito has bitten me (cf. ƞọọọ the buzzing of mosquitoes).

kawangon s. a piece of bamboo used to protect a leash against the dog biting it in two. -jâc: -nac (III) kawangon put a dog’s leash through a piece of bamboo; kawangon golodo gold(en) rings; (cf. biŋ, goŋ, gédọgoŋ, -kic (I) kém ọlémọ tōŋ bind a dog’s front leg (onto its neck)).

kawasâ s. a tree (some of its leaves turn red). kawasa ọlalus bombo the kawasa tree leaves are bright red.

kawasun s. lemon, orange (tree and fruit). kawasun ọkakun (lemon of it sweet) orange; kawasun ọmakic (lemon of it bitter) lemon; kawasun ọkakisi (lemon of it squirt) the juice that spurts/squirts out when a lemon or orange is peeled.

kawen s. a big tree with reddish, torn bark that scales off like ringworm. kawengesun comp. a hole in a kawen tree, the habitat of wasu love spirits (said to live in high trees or near creeks).

kawê (?) mojaŋ kawé ground hog, a type of possum (marsupial), living on the ground (cf. mojaŋ).

kawi s. baler for baling out bilge-water. (landōm, -jâm: -nam (III) landōm bale out bilge-water); -jâc: -nac (III) kawi waŋ (beat baler canoe) dedicate a new canoe (the baler is tied to a line and drawn by the boat like a hooked fish until it is pulled in under loud rejoicing); -jâc: -nac (III) kawi andu (lông) dedicate a house (clubhouse); -jâc kawi ọlęlōm (beat baler of it inside, rededicate) change one’s attitude, assume a different attitude, make a new beginning, start a new way of life, a new mode of living.

kec interj. see! behold! kec, aēac asọmgoc see, didn't we say so! didn't we warn you; kec, gēbacné see, it is finished, nothing left!; kec, gēn tau toneccog see, here it is!; kec, gogco jakētōm see, now it is right, o.k.!; kec, kōtap sa see, you have got it!; kec, masi see, it's gone! it is all! it disappeared!; kec, ọnē gēc ọnē see, it lies there! there it lies!; kec, sengac see, they ate it already!; kec, ẹkọc ẹmēn Nguyễn see, they did bring it!; kec, ẹké see, I (have) got it! (found it!); kec, ẹkan ọg ẹ see, there it is!; mā kec go ahead (abruptly, cf. ma); ọb, kec onec see, here it is!; kalōti è jake (jâ = gēja) kabaln ọgaŋ as soon as I had reached it (the pig) I just speared it.

keckec adj. onom. gnashing noise, grinding, groaning, creaking; lulu kepeq kie e keekē ẹkẹ his teeth cramped together grinding; interj., see kec.

kejeqọwaña comp. gatherer (cf. -jòn: -joŋ (III)).

kekec (keckec) interj. that serves him right! it had to happen! kekec, gōgōm gōmọ è galoq kōtāp savag that serves you right, you kept trying so long until it did happen!

kekec¹ s. obsidian, bottle and glass splinters used for shaving, glass. kekec bōjaŋ = bōjaŋ kekec knife made of obsidian, ‘razor’; nọp kekec sharp splinters of bottles used for shaving; kekecmata sharp obsidian splinters used for cleaning, as razors, for tattooing; -bem: -mben (II) bọ ọna kekec tattoo
s.o. with a splinter of glass or obsidian (cf. bô); -lô: -lo (III), -madì: -mândì (IV), -tuc (I) kekèc chip off a splinter (splinters) of obsidian for use as razors, knives; têtuc kekèc sêngôô gêdêng bugeñ, gebe ñâmösi (ñaâpopo) embe ñênôc bau, oc moaê émbuc lau they used to chip off obsidian razors (knives) sitting at the water (river banks), if the splinters would lie on the land they might have hurt people.

kekèc² a. firefly, glow-worm. kekêcboantuc comp. (obsidian, i.e. sparks (ñaâmösi) jump blunt, e.g. when chopping splinters off an obsidian) a large firefly; kekèc géwê kô the firefly glows; kekèc ijeb-ijebl the firefly blinks, glimmers; kekèc képoa làsê the firefly begins to glow.

kekèc³ = kekèc-kekèc a. e.g. usu kekèc-kekèc a sea shell (snail); kekèc mândañ small river-shell; kekêcmateñ (a) 'plate' shell, (b) ornament made from kekèc shells worn at the neck, e.g. two middle rings (mateñ = eyes) of these shells tied together.

keko, ñakeko a. 1. young, still hairless wallaby (môjawa). 2. scraper (kêkê). adj. hairless, naked (like newly born animals); mojawa ñakeko the hairless young wallaby.

-keko: -eko (IV) v.a. scratch, scrape, grate. -keko mo scrape a roasted taro, e.g. scrape off the burnt peel; -keko taøñ scratch ourselves (e.g. an ñitch); (cf. -ëka, -kêka (IV), -kôññ (IV), -lì (V), -seleñ (IV), -wësìñ (V)).

kekoândañ = kekoñandañ see kekop, teko, gâñac.

kekop, kekopàndañ s. dust. kekop ñandañ (dust hot) the hot sand at the beach; kekop ñadañ a cloud of dust; -kajo (IV) gamêg dust s.th., fan the dust away; -lïñ; -lïñ (III) kekop (bathe dust) be covered with dust; ñakekop-kekop adj. crumbly.

kekèc, keleçegñ, keleç-keleç(gêñ) adv. secretly, carefully, cautiously, slowly, silently, noiselessly, furtively, unobserved, unseen. -ëñ: -ñig (III) gêñ ten keleç-keleç eat s.th. secretly; -sèlêñ (IV) keleç-keleç walk cautiously, sneak, proceed noiselessly/silently/unseen; (cf. kesèc).

keleç (moña) s. type of snails (on taro plants).

keleç ñsg.R of v. ímpers. -lêç (V) it peels off. lêmà keleç 1) his hand (arm) scales off, e.g. because of hard work; 2) he cannot clasp his hand/arm around s.th., he is unable to embrace/encompass/span s.th.; ñè galô bôc è lemoc keleç I tried to hold the pig but couldn't span it; gêlô ka taw è lêmà keleç he tried to span the tree but his arms were too short (cf. -lèç² (V)).

keleç-keleç onom. gwëc keleç-keleç (the sea scrapes off) the splashing noise of the sea (waves) under a canoe/boat; sépi wañ è gêñè atom ma gwëc taù keleç-keleç engeñ they boarded the boat and it did not sink, the waves kept splashing under/against it (but couldn't reach higher).

kelelec, keleleç-kelelec onom. rustling noise (e.g. a lizard rustling in dry leaves).

keleleleñ onom. = kiôñ keleñen the cry of the bush hen (môjôñ, cf. kiôñ).

keleñen onom. adj. clattering, resounding, blaring. ñakîcsêa keleñen a pattering/clattering noise (thunder); kiôñ keleñen the cry of the bush hen (môjôñ).

keleñ s. inspection, observation, spying. (cf. -keleñ (IV)); keleñwàga comp. the spy/scout/emissary; -kêñ (I) keleñ keep a look out (for enemies), sound.
keleŋ, ɲakeleŋ adj. dry. kétu keleŋ = ɲakeleŋ késa s.th. has become dry, has dried; obo kétu keleŋ = obo ɲakeleŋ késa the cloth has become dry.

-keleŋ (IV) v.a. control, inspect, look after s.th., look to see if ... -keleŋ bóc look to see if there are/were wild pigs around (to set a net for them); -keleŋ gamèŋ inspect, look over a place; -keleŋ gèŋkaiŋ inspect our fruit trees to see if there are any fruit on them; -keleŋ kòm inspect our garden to see if wild animals have damaged it; -keleŋ lau look to see if the workers are still here or not; -keleŋ mocèŋ look for eggs in the nest of the bush hen; -keleŋ mcosaŋmam look to see if there are flying foxes in a cave; -keleŋ sà inspect the pig trap to see if s.th. has been caught; -keleŋ sè find out if a pig has fallen into a pit.

kelèŋ 3sg. R of -lèŋ (V) v. impers. it overtops, surpasses, overlooks, is higher, longer than the surroundings. álè keleŋ ... the post/pile is very long/longer than the others, cf. álè; lòc qatèpò dé keleŋ gamèŋ (su) the top of the mountain overlooks the whole countryside; ja keleŋ àè (fire overtops me) the fire is too hot for me; keleŋ gamèŋ (s.th. overlooks a place) s.th. is evident/manifest/obvious; nàjoc è keleŋ gamèŋ s.o.'s armbands, etc. are so numerous that they cannot be overlooked.

keleŋ-keleŋ s. 1. a tree (in Bukavac, Laé), its leaves like those of acacia, round pods 50-60 cm. long with coin-like flat seeds in individual containers, make clattering noise when dried out and shaken; hence - 2. onom. s. bell; keleŋ-keleŋ kétàŋ the bell rings; keleŋ-keleŋ nautí the clapper of a bell; -è (II) keleŋ-keleŋ = -gòm: -ngòm (II) keleŋ-keleŋ étaŋ ring the bell.

kelep (?) mèckelep comp. sponge, moss, lichen (cf. mèc).

kelop, ɲakelop-kelop adj. hollowed out, going deeply into s.th. kamóc gen ɲakelop-kelop the sore has eaten deeply into the flesh, the sore goes deep (= kamóc kekolop); ɲakelop, ɲakolop s. s.th. hollowed out, cf. kolop, -kolop (IV).

-kelop = -kolop (IV) v.a. hollow out. -kelop bìn exaggerate s.th., puff up a thing; -kelop kawi (nip ñaç, ñop, ñôŋ, tòŋtoŋ) hollow out a baler (a coconut shell, a betel lime flask, a drum, a mortar); -kelop waŋ hollow out a small canoe.

(ka) kembelèm s. a tree (soft wood).

ekemoc s. moac kemoc a large tree snake, python.

keneŋ cf. ɲakeneŋ.

kengeŋ (= kegen) 3sg. R of -ŋen (-gen (?)) (V) he feeds animals, pigs, etc., fattens. èŋ kengeŋ kéam he feeds the dog, cf. -ŋen (V).

kep s. residue. làbi ŋakep (sago of it residue) the woody refuse left after washing sago; lèbi tokèp-tokèp sago with much woody refuse in it, badly washed sago.

kepop cf. -pop (I) v.n. impers. s.th. blisters.

kesa s. type of palm, bark used for flooring. màsàk kesà a floor made from kesà.

kesec, ɲakesec s. darkness; adj. dark. gamèŋ ɲakesec késa it is dark; gamèŋ ɲakesec kain téŋ = gèbèc gèjam kesèc kain téŋ it is pitch dark; tokesec-tokesec in the dark, in darkness; (cf. ɲà/kanuc).

kesèc = kelec, -jàm: -nàm (III) kesèc conceal, keep secret. gèjam kesèc s.th. is being concealed, evades cognition.

kesècgen adv. secretly, softly,
with soft voice, in secret. 
-sôm (I) bîn kesecegeg say s.th. softly, in secret, speak with a subdued voice (cf. kelec/ 
gen).

kesec-kesec softly, whispering. bîn kesece-kesec whisper talk, whispering voice, whispered sounds; -jâc: -nac (III) bîn kesece-kesec speak with whispering tone; -sôm (I) bîn kesece-kesec speak in whispers; (cf. sôc, -baob lemen).

kesenda s.th. changing colour. cf. nip nakeso the change of colour of a coconut from green to brown.

keso 38g.R of -so (I) miss s.th., he misses, he is wrong.

keso, nakeso adj. 1. wrong, beside of s.th.; surplus, s.th. left over, cf. nakeso. jakeso beyond measure, all at once; ka géjâm e jakeso the tree is heavily laden with fruit, bears exceedingly, (cf. ja-, na-, jakeso); m kétu léwé e jakeso kwanange the bananas are golden ripe already; -ngôn: -ngôn (II) keso (eso I) miss the chair when sitting down; -ôc (II) ... eso miss s.th. trying to grasp it; keso géc it is/lies across; keso gécga adv. seawards (cf. écga, gému gécga, gému késana, -éc (II)); keso gêgoun en he speared him directly/down-right/flatly/right away (cf. geo géjac nê akwen); keso képi bent up; keso késeb bent down; keso su cleared up; gamên tau keso su géja the weather has cleared after a rainy spell; keso tau it crosses, lies cross-wise, lies across each other; keso tau - keso tau (it misses itself) zigzag, in all directions, pell-mell, in confusion; -jâc: -nac (III) k/eso tau cross s.th.; en géjac lêma keso tau he crosses his arms; i nążêkê géjac keso tau gémoa (fish of it fins cross themselves keep) it is teeming with fish (cf. gêbôc).

2. hasty, rash, impertinent, pert, experienced, adroit, skilled; nackeso-keso sec nê gêmên, tasôm bîn èndéng en wauc- waucgeg atom. There comes that saucy person, we should beware of talking to him thoughtlessly.

ketec, ketecoma adj. even. bênoj ketecoma a dead calm, not a breath of wind; gwéc bênoj è ketecoma a perfectly calm sea (cf. -oma, -ôma).

ketoc cf. -toc (I), ketoc ... àuc s.th. spread all over ...; ... ketoc bu àuc s.th. covers the surface of the water (e.g. flowers); nätekwa ketoc goloj kékô the bones lie dried out on a heap.

kéam s. dog. kéam âwâ nàidingîn the dog grows; kéamôbôm wild dog; kéam gêbôm the dog ran away, turned wild; kéam-gêdô (têkwa) dog's snout; en keto mòc géjam kámgéjô he paints a dog's snout (face) on his face with reddle; kéam gêdotékwa gassi-gasî the dog has a black snout; kéam gêdogon (dog's snout tied up) a muzzle has been put on a (biting) dog; kéam géjâc lêguc (natau) the dog wags its tail (at its master); kéam gémôe tau the dog curls up; kéam géjac en the dog bites/bit him; kéam gêjac ngâda the dog bites game = a good hunting dog; kéam géô (gêjô) âwâ (the dog changes voice/mouth) the dog snaps a second time at a game to get a better hold; kéam gêóc âwâ (the dog lifts mouth/voice) the dog vomits; kéam gélas áwusun lô- lôcgeg the dog catches s.th. thrown to it before it hits the ground; kéam géu âwâ the dog barks chasing a game; kéam kêjanda bôc teñ jàgêu âwâ gê onê the dog barks chasing a pig over there; kéam imbêlå olec- olec (dog's tongue forks = sticks out) the dog pants; kéam kemesoc the dog stretches its neck to reach s.th.; kéam kesegeg mojân the dog holds a tree kangaroo in its mouth (with its teeth); kéam kédaguc nê natau the dog follows its master; kéam kédaij tañalaun the dog shakes its ears (head); kéam kédaij wàmbuc the dog shakes raindrops from its body; kéam kédôme kâmoc the dog licks its
kēam kēdāngac the dog snaps at s.th. that is thrown to it; kēam kēdāngac bu the dog laps water; kēam kēdāngac gēsac āvāsūn lōlōcēn the dog snaps s.th. in the air; kēam kēdāngac mojān the dog snaps at a tree kangaroo; kēam kējanda bōc the dog hunts a pig; kēam kēkaku tēkwa the dog crunches a fish-bone; kēam kēkēkwang the dog barks; kēam kēkēn lēsu the dog makes a noise through its nose, utters a low sound, growls; kēam kēlēc an old mangy dog; kēam kēlēc taugeñ = kamoc tētāsām gējām kēam ōli āuc ma ōlīlu kēsēlō gējānə ma ōli gāsən gēwīn amboac tonangēn. The dog is covered with sores, has lost his hairs and is very gaunt; an emaciated, mangy, scabby dog; kēam kēlēndic the dog limps; kēam kēlēnéc luluŋ the dog shows its teeth, growls; kēam kēpēc the dog excretes; kēam kēpēc mataanō siŋ (the dog excretes its eye away) the dog has a bad eye; kēam kēsu ńalatu the bitch gives birth to a litter, brings forth young ones; kēam kētēlīc bu the dog swallows water; kēam (nā)latu gaōi kapōēn (dog of it son of it shoot big) the young dog thrives, grows strong; kēamnē biŋ kēsa = kēamnēn (!) dala kēsa (dog its talk - period came out) the bitch is in heat; kēam(tēna) nēŋ dala the female dog's menstrual blood; kēam ńani a dog's canine teeth (cf. ňi, nia, nimoac); kēam ōlīlu auautēnā the dog's fur is very dirty and matted; kēam sēlēc luluŋ gēdēn tau the dogs bare their teeth at each other; kēam tānalaung gējāc bic the dog's ears hang down; kēam tēna, kēamtēna bitch, female or she-dog; kēamwaŋa comp. (dog footprints) a type of weasel; aōmēm kēam aē (your dog I) am I your dog that you have only a miserable bone for me?; -bic: -mbic (II) kēam (carry dog on back) strangle, choke a dog (i.e. a hunting dog, ordinary dogs were slain); -jāc: -nac (III) gōŋ kēam put a muzzle on a dog; -jāc: -nac (III) kēam beat/hit/slaughters a dog; -jām: -nām (III) kēam ōkwī hold back a savage dog, put him in the house until the people have gone, take a dog to another place (cf. ōkwī); -lāi (V) kēam ńanī drill holes in dogs' teeth; -kim (I) kēamnē tec pick the fleas off a dog; -lētōm (IV) kēam call a dog; -sākiŋ (IV) kēam send a dog to do s.th.; -sē: -nsē (II) kēam train a dog (by magic); -sōc: -nsōc (II) kēam chase a dog away; -tēlām (II) kēam call for a dog (lure a dog); e.g. aēŋ-aēŋ ..., cf. aēŋ; aōmēm kēam aē tec kōtelām aē ńapaŋ am I your dog that you call me continually?

kēc, ńakēc a. s.th. not fully developed. ńakēmatu not fully developed fruit, kernel; nīpa ńakēmatu a coconut in an early stage of development, approximately as big as a fist, without any flesh yet.

-kēc1 (I) v.a. pour; -kēc bu pour water; -kēc bu ēsēp ńuc pour water into a bowl; -kēc ... siŋ pour out/away; -kēc bu siŋ pour water out; takēc nēŋ dec siŋ gējō lau ńe we pour our blood, we lay down our life, we die for s.o.; -kēc taēŋ (pour our belly) have diarrhea, dysentery (cf. -sēwa: -nsēwa (IV)).

-kēc2 (I) v.a. to fire, kindle, light a fire, ignite, set fire to s.th., inflame, set a match to s.th. -kēc āndu set fire to a house, burn a house; -kēc gab burn branches and twigs left after burning a new field; -kēc gēgwāŋ set grass on fire; -kēc kōm burn the trees and undergrowth cut and dried in preparation of a new field, see gab; -kēc lēnēm light a fire of driftwood, of small twigs, leaves; -kēc lēnduc burn sweepings; -kēc oba burn, set a match to a kunai (plain); (cf. -tnū (I)).

-kēc³ (I) v.n.impers. Ņag.R, kēcēk it appears; (a) okatōm
kécda

The clay used as a paint. Also: wash blue.

Kécda

Name of a small peninsula in the Finsch Harbour between Kamlawa and Sélaŋkawac.

Kéckola = Kéckwala. A fish, similar to kojemboa. (I saun talótaló a small coloured fish).


Kéckléwam. A sea bird.

Kéckséláb. A tree, its egg-shaped fruit used as a top. -jac: -nac (III) gi kéckséláb spin such a fruit as a top; kéckséwa kétélîn kécksélâb ñanó the cassowary eats/swallows kéckséláb fruit.

Kécksélî. A flying squirrel. Kécksélî ñamagé (... of it wings) the wing membranes of the flying squirrel; kécksélîtaló (flying squirrel gaily coloured) lovely like a squirrel's fur (pelt), melodious; ñadauc è amboac kécksélîtaló the conch shell sounded most lovely.

Kéckséwa. Cassowary. Kéckséwa domtémui (cassowary spatula dirty) a dark species of cassowary; kéckséwa làbôsi yellowish species of cassowary; (kéckséwa ña-) kamata pointed cassowary bone for opening nuts, etc., dagger; kéckséwa ñakém the outer toe of a cassowary (a dangerous weapon); kéckséwa ñaksélkékic the spur of cassowary; kéckséwa ñamuic cassowary feathers/plumes; kéckséwa ñatémtem the feathers on the cassowary's wing stumps, cf. ñawenj; kéckséwa kétélîn poc the cassowary swallows a stone; àndu kéckséwa (house cassowary) a circular hut (on the ground); wala kéckséwa ñóbo (mushroom cassowary belly) a mushroom.

Kécsulu see ñakécsulu. A egg.

Kédabîŋ. 3sg.R of -dabîŋ: -ndabîŋ (IV) he approaches. Kédabîŋ n.prop.

Kędé. Impers. It flows. Cf. -dé: -ndé (V) movements of fluids, swallowing; (ndedé current); gvec kędé the sea current flows, moves along, e.g. the sea retreats (during an earthquake); mèc kędé ñeg a the current passes over a reef; ñakatóm kędé su the shoots of a plant slow down their growth (kédé katóm); ñapalè kędé su the child swallows milk.

Kéjô, Kéjô-Kéjô = Jôjôc, Kôjô-Kôjô. Adj. Shaking, sway to and fro, loose, full lef t of s.th.; ka këjô-këjô the tree sways; àndu këjô-këjô the house is full (e.g. of taro or yam seedlings); cf. -jô: -jô (III), ñajocjoc, ñajojoc.

Kéka. Nakéka. The two stakes with which the sapu fishing net is pressed to the bottom of the water (creek). Sapu nakéka the stakes that hold down the sapu net.

Kéka. 3sg.R of -ka (I) step/tread, he steps. Taë këka (his abdomen/belly treads) he counts/reli es/intends/longs for s.th.; àŋ taë këka (êkà I) àæ he relies upon me; tàän këka count/rely upon s.th., reckon with s.o.'s help, intend, we/they long for s.th.; lau ñamob tàän këka en all the people relied on his assistance, cf. këka-këka e.g. -tu (I) këka-këka; -tu (I)
kèka wish to be like ...; àëac 
abe atu kèka wacëtôm amac we
wish we (he) would be like 
you, we want him to be like 
you; -tu kèka-kèka = taëng k/
èka v.m. try eagerly/hard to
find s.th.; toil, take pains, 
sorrow, exert ourselves in
order to get s.th. accomp-
líshed; seek, strive, endeav-
our after; tétu kèka-kèka sebe
sensej âè su they seek my
life.

-kèka: -èka (IV) v.a. scratch,
put on or take off s.th.,
force s.th. over an object,
fix it, squeeze through s.th.
(-kèka = -èka); -kèka, -èka
gala scratch itching ringworm;
-èka gèlèc-gèlèc scratch a
rush; -èka goñ press the
iguana skin onto a drum (òg),
e.g. fasten it with a goñ band
of cloth or string, so that it
may stick to the resin (kàtè-
kwì) applied beforehand (cf.
goñ); -èka joc put on, take
off an armband; -èka taun
(press ourselves) squeeze
through a narrow opening,
break through people (enemies);
tàëka taun tašèp lâu ñàlelòm
we squeeze through a crowd of
people; (cf. -sèwec, -sèli
(IV)).

kèkac 3sg.R of -kac (I) pull,
urge, he pulls. kèkac sagen
do s.th. urgently; kësôm kèkac
sagen he said it very energet-
ically; saliè kèkac sagen an
extremely steep cliff/precipi-
tice/slope; -jâm: -nam (III)
kèkac = jâm: -nam taun ñòkwì
sebegegen turn around quickly,
cf. -kac (I).

Këkaqaluc (-ka (I)) (he, e.g.
the cassowary stepped on/
crushed the crabfish, a fairy
tale) name of mountain north-
west of Finschhafen, 980m.
high, the site of former
Sattelberg mission and health
station.

kèkaleñ 3sg.R of -kaleñ (IV)
obâ. cf. kaleñ v.m. s.th. is
hanging/suspended.

-kèkam (IV) (connected with
kam ?) v.a. bend/draw a bow.

àwè kèkèkam ñàpalè (woman bends
child) the woman is pregnant
(cf. taë, taëñ pregnant); takè-
kam talam (ñatikoc) we bend a
bow.

kèkè s. a shell. some species:
kèkè kale, kèkè koc, kèkè
sèmboam, kèkè sènûc; kèkè taë
nippa the shell used for scraping
out the soft coconut flesh (cf.
kalìn, -kalìn (IV), -è: -è (III),
-uc: -uc (III)).

kèkèc 3sg.R of -kèc (I) he pours
out.

kèkòc 3sg.R of -kòc (I) he takes.
ñàkèkèc s. a split/crack. adj
cracked/split/burst; ka kèkèc
the wood is cracked/split; ku
kèkòc the pot is cracked, cf.
kèlètèc; nom kèkèc bìboab-bìboab
the ground is cracked; gèòc
kèkèc s.th. has burst; poc gèòc
kèkèc the stone is cracked;
gèngògò kèkècogac = gèngògò lasè
just before dawn, daybreak;
expl.: àëac ñàmalac ñàngògò suc
to katapa to gèn kèkèc, ma
gèngògò èngògò tao kèkèc We
humans break (wooden) bowls,
boards, etc. by sitting on them,
and the morning light breaks
the clouds (thus shining forth).

-kèkòc, (-kèc) (IV) v.n. push
s.th. apart, divide = swim
(actively). (cf. -dàm: -ndàm
(II) drift, -pòac (I) float);
ñàpalè kèkèkòc the boy swims;
-kèkèc gaìgèn gaìgèn swimm
with a lot of splashing; takèkòc
tapuc dèdè tòn we swim against
the stream.

kèkòm s. pearl. kèkòmàñà real
pearl (pearls made from shell);
bòmbòmñèñ kèkòm (whites their
pearls) imitation pearls, beads;
(cf. kèkòm 3sg.R of -kòm (I)).

kèku s. rim/edge of nails.
åkèku the edges of his toenails;
ålátu ñajà his toenails; lèmà-
kèku the edge of a fingernail;
lèmalatù ñajà his fingernails;
-ñò: -no (III) lemenjèku cut our
fingernails (cf. lèma ñajà, ñà
(b)).

kèku 3sg.R of -kù (I) fall,
s.th. large falls down (e.g.
lengthwise, as a whole); àndu kēku a house falls down; ka kēku a tree falls down, up-rooted; cf. -ku (I).

-kēkwa (IV) v.n. press (women in labour), travail, be in labour.

-kēkwā, -ēkwan (IV) v.n. bark. kēam kēkēkwāng the dog barks; kēam sēkēkwāng bōc the dogs bark, point at a wild pig.

Kēla (Kēlāwēntalō) 1. name of village at Samoa Harbour. 2. name of the whole area on the southern shores of the Huon Gulf. Kēlanuc name of the large peninsula on the eastern side of Samoa Bay. A narrow isthmus on which Sali-maua once was located connects Kēlanuc with the mainland.

kēlac, (ŋa)kēlac-kēlac cleared (freed from undergrowth), many single and individual things, standing alone, apart. ka ŋakēlac-kēlac = ka ŋasec-ŋasec to ŋanumuc gebe ja elom se-bēŋga small branches/twigs, used to start a fire; kōmēlōm kēlac-kēlac the forest plot chosen for a new field has been cleared; cf. ŋakēlac.

kēlaŋ, (ŋa)kēlaŋ-kēlaŋ s. peritoneum.

kēlēc adj. crippled, retarded, lame. aē katu kēlēc gangōng I have become crippled/lame; kēam kēlēc an old mangy dog; mo kēlēc a misshapen taro; ŋamalac kētu kēlēc the man has become crippled/lame; ŋapalē kēlēc a bodily retarded and weak child, feeble child retarded in growth; kēlēc-kēlēcgeŋ adv. whining.

kēlēlēc (... su) v.a. 3sg. of -lēlēc (IV) surpass, excel, outdo; he/it is larger (than ...). wāŋ tonec kēlēlēc wāŋ ōné this boat is larger than that one there; adv. pitilessly; sējac aē kēlēlēc su they beat/punished me pitilessly; (cf. kēsi-kēsigen).

kēlepē s. (for.) pencil; kēlepē ka lead-pencil; kēlepē pōc slate-pencil.

kēlī s. (= kili) joke, provocation. kēlītēnā(boā) a person that jeers, teases.

-kēlī (IV) (= -kili) v.r. & v.n. 1. jump around for joy (young animals, children; couple, pair (of animals)); bōc sēkēlī taŋ the pigs chase each other. 2. be haughty, plume o.s., flat-ter o.s., pride o.s., vain, pretend; ac sēsō gakwe balīŋ è kēkēlī èsēac they take pride in their long dresses; asānē bīŋ kēkēlī aōmēm galēlōm who made you so full of conceit?; lau sēkēlī taŋ gebe lau tolēlōm the people pretend to be rich (Prov. 13:7); laukasap kēkēlī èsēac their armour covers/pro­tects them; taōm kōkēlī taōm, amboac tonan aēac atoc aōm sa atom you plume yourself, there­fore we do not take any notice of you; -kēlī lau sēsō bīŋ ɡalabu (encourage/flatter people to submit/agree to s.th.) try to convince s.o. of s.th. 3. -kēlī taŋ bid defiance to, defy, protest strongly, revolt.

kēlic1 s. a tree, pandanus (leaves used for roofing material). -l: -i (III) kēlic (auc) make a fence by sticking stakes in the ground.

kēlic2, ŋakēlic s. corner. ki ŋakēlic the two corners on the axe blade; lōŋkēlic our/their molar tooth, grinder, eye-tooth.

kēlic-kēlicgeŋ = ɡēoc ɑugec energetically, obstinately, pig-headedly, stubbornly, firmly, disobedient, in spite of (cf. ɡanēŋ). -gōm: -ŋōm (II) kēlic­kēlicgeŋ be firmly resolved on attaining one's object, do s.th. stubbornly, against orders; tasōm aōm elēmē ma kēlic­kēlicgeŋ gōwīŋ èsēac paggeŋ against our wishes you always are (go, stay) with them (stick to them) rather pig-headedly; aēac ajac bīŋsu aōm, ma kēlic­kēlicgeŋ gōmēŋ necgoc we did reprimand you but you still come...
here; aëac aseŋ nac tonaq su elêmé gebe êndén amac atom, ma taŋ kēlíc-kēlícgen géwac we forbade him ever so often not to go to you, yet he goes stubbornly; yac tōnē lau tētîŋ enba anga andu tōnē é maja masi ma tē kēlíc-kēlícgen géja the people ordered that man to stay away from their house, but there he goes (returns) in spite of it.

kēlîŋkelen
s. 1. small birds with collective nests in high trees. 2. nātetac kēlîŋkelen the duodenum.

kēm
s. spear, lance; (there are various types of spears, many of them foreign to the Jabêm). kēm ângac, kēm baba spears with braids in their middle parts; kēm bolâ spear with four or eight edges; kēm damuŋ spear of Poch; kēm galèmatu spears with barbs similar to the fruit of galèj; kēm kalâlô spears with long double rows of barbs; kēm koam spear of the Wampars with strong barbs; kēm kili a spear without barbs; kēm lâbe bamboo fishing spear with broken spear tip; kēm labikatôm spear similar to a sago palm shoot (slim, without barbs, used by the Kâte); kēm lájâc spear with barbs on one side (man-hunting weapon of the Wampars); kēm mâbâc a spear of the hill-tribes; kēm momboŋ âkêku (spare sea-eagle talons) spear with double barbs (used by the Kâte); kēm pala(buc) spear made of betel-palm trunk; kēm sapac a broad spear; sapac bôçqa broad pig spear; kēm seq spear, tips used for man traps (kasewen); kēm sêli (spear plaiting needle) spear used for dabbing/touching pigs lightly prior to spearing by s.o. else with a real spear (that was done with pigs to be butchered for feasts like âbec, môkôlen, bôc tojabo); kēm sucsa lêma (spear tree fern hand/finger) type of spear (cf. bêlêm); kēm géjam lautuc âuc samob the shield is covered with spears; kēm lêndôc tsē a bundle of spears; kēm nadeŋ a nicely shaped spear; kēm nalâguc the tail end of a spear; kēm nâmata the point of the spear; kēm nâmata jâkelêng the point of a spear goes through s.th., sticks out; kēm nâmata nàsanem-sànem a whole forest of spears; kēm nàndaŋ sec an extremely dangerously charmed spear; kēm nàtaŋ géle a bad, uneven spear (because of rotten splinters that had to be chopped off); âwê tonec têtac amboac kēm nàtaŋ géle a slim woman of nice shape; kēm sec a 'blessed' spear, charmed with magic words and means; -dîŋ: -ndîŋ (II) spear s.th. holding spear in hands; -guŋ: -nguŋ (II) spear s.th.; -lêsu: -lênsu (IV) push a spear right through ...; -lô: -lô (III) kēm throw a spear; -sōŋ: -nsōŋ (II) spear s.th. keeping the spear in one's hands; -têc (I) kēm turn aside a spear thrust; -wê: -wê (III) kēm sa be speared but not fatally, escape unharmed.

kēm² = nâkēm
s. (of it spear) (a) the outer toe of a cassowary (kécsêwa). (b) claws, talons of birds of prey, generally called âkêku. (c) the sting of insects; banic nâkēm the sting of a wasp.

kēmbícô
s. type of quail.

kēmboacô
s. quail.

kēmbôlôm
s. a fish (with leathery skin).

kēmbuŋ adj./adv. crooked, not straight. âkai kēmbuŋ his legs are not straight, he is knock-kneed.

kēmsâlim
s. a shrub in kunai plains (tough wood, red berries).

kēmôslc
s. 1. small worms, caterpillars (under the bark of dry trees, penetrating odour; their presence indicates that the rainy season is close at hand). 2. Araucaria, monkey-puzzle tree.

kēnâc
s. 1. pregnancy, pregnant woman, womb. 2. nac tokēnâc (man with pregnancy) husband of a pregnant woman. 3. kēnâc =
da la blood lost during childbirth. 4. kënc = tæ adj. crypt. for pregnant, be with child, expectant. 5. kënc = tæ = těnac she is pregnant. 6. kënc hardships connected with pregnancy; āŋga kënc kësa = āŋga těna tětaclélom kësa (from his mother her womb inside he came forth) he was born; ēnē āwē kënc his wife is pregnant; balôm kêtêkîn kënc the spirit walks slowly with the pregnant woman (a melody, Wë Dabuŋ, Nr.241); aôm kënc omoa (you man of pregnant wife stay away) with these words was a husband of a pregnant woman forbidden to take part in tuna-fishing. The animistic reasoning behind that prohibition (taboo) was: the clumsiness, slowness and dislike connected with pregnancy might be transferred to the tuna that would consequently not take the bait; epxl.: i sèlic ĕmlac qâoma atom, kënc ĕngôm i sèlic- sèlic ĕmlac fish won't see ordinary men, but if a pregnant woman's husband is with the men, it would enable the fish to see them (which would consequently cause them to disappear); kënc kèsēp i qâlîlom ma tētaclé-tētaclé (kënc went down fish inside and they were frightened) the husband of a pregnant woman joined the tuna-fishing party and thus frightened the fish (away); ȝac tokënc ēwîŋ i atom, gebe kënc ĕpuc i mateŋ sa the husband of that pregnant woman shall not go fishing, because kënc would make the fish see the men, would call their attention to them; ȝac tokënc kēpuc i su the husband of a pregnant wife scares the fish (tuna (ibano)) away; ȝac tōnē tokënc magō gêmēŋ wâgen that man has a pregnant wife at home, why then does he come (to join us in tuna-fishing)?

kënc², kënc-kënc adv. drawn-out, slowly, ponderously. dauc kētaŋ kënc-kënc the conch shells sound long drawn-out tones; kënc-kënc = lēna-flamma, ȝawapac clumsily.

-kënc (IV) v.a. do s.th. rather clumsily, very slowly, do work with difficulty, call in drawn-out tones. dauc kētaŋ kēkënc (-kēkënc) the shell sounds in long drawn-out tones; lau sēkënc big the people call s.th. in drawn-out words, phrases; lau sēkënc waŋ the men drag, pull a heavy tree (for canoe building).

kënc³ s. question. kënc andajboa = kënc têlēboa = kënac tēnaboa s.o. who continually asks questions, even after things have been clearly explained to him time and again; -jâm: -nam (III) kënc = -tu (I) kënac v.a. ask, question; -jam kënc lau ask people; -nam kënac lau teŋ ēndēŋ lau ask the people about s.o.; -nam kënac ȵapalê ēndēŋ tama ask the father about his child; -nam kënac taŋ ask ourselves.

kënangîŋ, ȵaboŋ kënangîŋ the knots, nodes are narrow compared with the wider stalk or stem. kâsē ȵaboŋ kënangîŋ the nodes of the kâsē plant are narrow (contrary to the nodes of the sugarcane); cf. namgîŋ, -nangîŋ.

kêni a. sea urchin.

kêni adj./adv. bent forward, look around with one's neck bent/stretched forward, look down at/into s.th. -ôc (II) kêniŋ look/peek through a crack/cleft; -tu (I) kêniŋ look for game; -tu kêniŋ bôc look at a pig, e.g. to see if it is fat; -tu kêniŋ ēsa katam look/peek through the doorway; -tu kēniŋ ēsa katapâ ȵalâsē look through the hole in a plank; -tu kēniŋ ēsa 羰âcôgôsîŋ look through a crack in the floor; -tu kēniŋ ibano look for bonito (tuna) fish; -tu kēniŋ lau look to see if people are present; -tu kēniŋ sê = -tu kēniŋ ēsêp sêlêlôm look down into a pit; -tu kēniŋ waŋ keep a look-out for a boat; -tuc (I) kēniŋ v.m. look down at, peek into s.th.

kênôm adv. .Google-kênôm-kênôm =
wabugé̂n within short distances; ibaño gen ṭakénom-kénóm
the tuna chases fry within a short distance, within a certain space; lau tonec ṭakénom-
kénóm sëja sebe sëngom asage; these people follow each other so quickly, what may they want
to do?

kénóm-kénóm s. usu poc
qalëlômna a tubular marine
snail found on coral (it
punches holes of pencil-size
if stepped on).

kënuc = kanuc s. dawn, early
morning. -kic (I) kënuc (tie
dawn = before dawn, e.g. the
pig-net) put up a pig-net (uc)
very early, before sunrise.

këng adj. mostly ṭakëngências
friendly, lovely, clear, transparent, smooth, unrippled (of water). bënoñ këngômà complete
calm, the sea is smooth as a mirror, a lovely sea; länqanó
këngências a friendly face, his face is kind.

-këng (I) l. v. a. give, send.
2. v. a. plant. 3. v. m. crawl, wind (snakes). 4. v. a. accompany. ad. 1) -këng ågen what
shall one give; -këng ... àuc v. a. grow over s.th., grow
together (e.g. sore spots), heal, encircle, surround, enclose, confine; ka nôliche
këng àuc the bark has grown
over a damaged spot again; poc
këng àuc the rock confined the people (in a cavern);
-këng i àuc ña wasaŋ surround
fish with fishing nets; -këng ...
ëna give s.th. away, accompany s.th. for a short
distance, cf. 4.; -këng ...
ëndëŋ ... give s.th. to s.o.;
ëŋ këng obo gëdëŋ latu he
gave a cloth to his son; -këng ...
kësgë̂p ... put s.th. into
s.th.; -këng g/dëwìŋ agree, consent, believe in, have faith in ...; aë kakëng gëwìŋ Anô tô I
believe in, I trust in God;
-këng gamëŋ bëc (give place
sleep) = jàc: -nac (III) |
ëndëŋ èmbëc (gëdëŋ gëbëc)
fish at night; -këng gëŋ lau
(give things = food people)
etertain, care for, refresh
guests; -këng gësun (e.g. mu
gësun) let the wind push/shove
us = sail with the wind; takëng
gësun we went/sailed with the
wind; -këng góltn = -jåm: -nam
(III) góltn steer a boat (any
vehicle); -këng = fish, letting
the fish-hook rest in the water;
-këng jabo (give boars' tusks)
pay with pigs' tusks, cf. -kic
(I); -këng jaëŋ invite, send
invitations to participate in a
feast; -këng keën look out for
s.o. (for enemies!), spy; (cf.
dib-ôc (II) lau, -këng) -këng
-Sep (I) move downwards; poc
këng kêsep e jagëdëŋ nom su the
stone moved down into the ground ...
; -këng kisa give = live in
enmity; -këng kisa éndëŋ/gëdëŋ
lau = -këng kisa lau = -jam: -nam
kisa lau live in enmity with
s.o.; takëng kisa éndëŋ taŋ we
live in enmity with each other,
(cf. kisa, soño-soño); -këng kom
cause rain by magic, make/use
rain-magic; -këng lau dismiss
people, bid good-bye to people,
pay workers off; -këng lemen
give = shake hands, cf. -kam
(I); -këng lemen nac ten urge
s.o. living in a distant place
to live with us, to come and
dwell in our village; -këng lëtëc
make a handle for s.th.; -këng
lëwan-lëwan let fall to, cf.
lëwan; -këng malac k/ësëp gëwëc-
lëlôm (give village it go down
sea inside) be/go/sail so far
out at sea that a village cannot
be seen any more, i.e. the village
disappears below the horizon;
-këng mëten look out for
s.o., wait for/expect s.o.
hope; -këng mëtengan look out/
wait/hope longingly for s.o. or
s.th. to arrive; -këng mëten lau
= -ôn (II) lau wait for people
to arrive, look to see if they
are coming; -këng mo lau sëniŋ
get tavo = food to guests; -këng
nipkaí tôm give a coconut with
sprout to a village as a reminder
of an important forthcoming
event, cf. nípkaí tôm; -këng
puc ... warn s.o.; -këng sëlin
spring between fighters and
hold them apart, make peace;
-këng sëë (su) complete (have
completed) s.th.; -këng ... sëiŋ
get/tear away from ...; leave
behind, let alone, forsake;
akëng ësëacmëŋ sëiŋ we(excl.)
parted from them, left them; nsatau kékên nê lau sin atom the master did not forsake his people; takên maleñ sin (we leave our place) we change our abode, we are not at our old place any more; takên tuau sin, cf. takên tuau, -kên tuau; -kên tapa/tagen (give ears) listen to, pay attention, hear, be obedient; -kên taug-sun listen carefully; -kên tau ûpers. kékên tau (it gives itself) crypt. for gén gêmôb (s.th. rotten) s.th. decomposed, i.e. the carcass, corpse; -kên tau (give o.s.) (1) go/walk slowly, go at a slow pace, cf. -teki (IV); sêkên tau tagen-tagen sésasésasa malac sémên one after the other they slowly (reluctantly) returned to the village; (2) = -lêwa (IV) taun lower o.s. slowly/carefully; tau kékên tau (cloud lovers itself) rain is falling out at sea; (3) = -koc taun give up o.s., sacrifice/surrender o.s., leave our home village and/to die at a foreign place; (4) excrete involuntarily, e.g. in fear, sickness; (5) flowing from the mouth, i.e. sticky, viscid saliva flowing in long threads from the mouth of a sick person; -kên taun sin (give o.s. away) recuperate after sickness, recreate o.s. after strenuous work (said also of a magician who joins his people again after a period of seclusion); kêsêlêng kékên tau si û he visits people again; -kên -kên taun walk slowly, hesitatingly; -kên tetec = -koc tetec tag, play the game of running and catching; -kên tôc gamên mark the boundary of a field, mark the subdivisions (for the individual clans, families, person (widows)); -kên wama = -ê (II) wama (give reconciliation) reconcile, make peace between two parties, cf. -lo bu; -kên wasan fish with big net; ad. 2) -kên (I) v.a. plant seeds, sprigs, vines; -kên balan plant betel pepper; -kên bokokoc plant sweet potato vines; -kên gabab, jangom plant beans, corn; -kên katim, ñop, sínq, wâlô plant cucumber, gourd, watermelon, pumpkin seeds, (cf. -bu: -mbu, -palip, -peñ, -puñ, -sen: -nsen, -sé: -nsé); ad. 3) -kên (I) v.n. crawl/move along on the belly (like a snake), move in zigzag, wind along, wriggle; moac kékên = kêmôaic the snake crawls, winds along; cf. -galab: -aga­lab (IV), -lê (V), -wec: -wec (III); ad. 4) -kên (I) v.a. accompany; -kên ... éna accompany s.o. for a short distance, cf. -joñ lau, ñacëñ, -wë, -wîñ (II); eñ kékôc ësëac jakêkên he accompanied them going away.

kêpa cf. -pa2 (I).

kêpi s. a long type of yam (amè). kêpi gélësi, kêpi gwâpec, kêpi kopàc, kêpi mata dém (very long), kêpi mau (round), kêpi solo (long, inside blue) (the names of various types of yam); kêpi gâli a half grown yam; kêpi gêmëc the yams are ripe; cf. amè.

kêpi 3êg.R of -pi (I) it goes up. k/êpi prep. up, about, concerning; sësôm bin kêpi en they talked about him; kêpi-kêpigen = pâgen adv. continually, all the time, always, continuously; lau sélânam ësëac kêpi-kêpigen the people praised them all the time.

kêpikêsêp comp. (up and down) the rope (kaio) of the canoe sail (lac) fastened to the upper sail arm = yard (lac ñasic) by which the whole sail is pulled up and down over the block (fork, jamaogôm) at the top of the mast (jama). è gélic kêpikêsêp géu tau ñëngëc jaun ... , ëkoc kêpi-kêpêsêp sa nàonac ësô jamaogôm when he saw that the rope had fallen down onto the platform ..., put the rope back over the fork!

kêpi-kêsêp = kêpi kopoc = kësô kësa (up and down) in confusion, disorder, without order. gamên kêpi-kêsêp an untidy place/room; gwêc kêpi-kêsêp = gwêc sec rough sea; Kêlanêg gamên kêpi-kopoc su the land of the Kela is awfully hilly.
KÉPIK adj. wrinkled. ñaolic
KÉPIK-KÉPIK his skin is wrinkled, cf. kétic, -píp (I).

KÉSA 3sg.R of -sa (I) come out, cut; it comes out. késa aê (s.th. cuts me) it hurts (my tongue); gaeñ ananase e késa aê when I ate a pineapple it burnt my tongue.

KÉSALEWAñ s./comp. a sea bird.

KÉSAPEP adv. see pàñ (IV)(b).

KÉSEGANDAM adj. fully ripe. wa ñakêsésegandam a very ripe mango (its skin spotted but fruit still edible).

KÉSEP 3sg.R of -sène (I) he/it goes down. késep = eñ gémac éndu he has died.

KÉSI 3sg.R of -si (I) be close by, he is beside s.o. kési aê it is right beside me; késiwaSa the man right beside me, the saviour; KésiwaSa Saviour, Redeemer; eñ kétu ñoc késiwaSa he became, he is my saviour, he saved me, saved my life; cf. -si (I) su, sèc', -jâm: -nam kési; -ëñ: -niñ (III) kési = -niñ ... éngic (-èngic) be separated, isolated from ... keep apart, be between two objects; aëac taeg kési (èngic) we are between two objects; bu gen malac luagéc kési the river separates the two villages, flows between them; -jác: -nac (III) kési go to have a look at s.th.; -nac gaméñ kési go to have a look at a place, inspect it, have a look at the weather; -nac kóm kési = -jò: -jò (III) kóm go to have a look at a field, inspect a field; -nac ñapalè kési go to have a look at the boys, see if they work; -jâm: -nam (III) ... kési v.a. assist, help, support in difficulties, avenge s.o., save s.o., liberate, protect s.o., deliver s.o.; eñ ñéjam aë kési he saved me (= en kétu ñoc késiwaSa he is my saviour); eñ ñéjam aë kési gédèñ ñacjo he helped, protected me against, saved from, my enemies; (cf. -è (II) sèc, sèc'); -kóc (I) ... kési catch a lot; ñékòc i ñamatu kési they caught a whole shoal of fish; -òc (II) késigen -ja: -na (III) avoid, keep away; daóc késigen tana ve keep away from (a reef), we avoid (a rock, e.g. sailing a canoe).

KÉSI-KÉSI adj. separately, broken, here and there, isolated, torn apart, careless, slovenly, rude, ruthless, fragmentarily, in fragments. -gòm: -ngòm (II) késtí-késtí = wauwauçegèn do s.th. carefully, slovenly, without a plan, treat s.o. badly (e.g. ruin s.th., kill other people's dogs, pigs, etc.), (opp.: talésuccgéèdò, tamoasìèjì, taman-sangen); -gòm lau késti-késtí (gen) despise, contempt, reject people, treat them badly; -jác: -nac (III) miñ késtí-késtígen relate s.th. in fragments, narrate a story fragmentarily; -ngòng (II) késtí-késtí sit apart, isolated; -jác ñapalè késtí-késtígen mistreat a child, beat without reason, chastise, punish it blindly; eñ géjac ñapalè késtí-késtígen (= wauwauçegèn) géèñ sèm ñamala atom he punished the boy blindly, he didn't aim his blows at his buttocks; -jâm: -nam (III) gab késtí-késtígen clear a burned field slovenly, leave branches, etc. lying about, do the work only partly; -ka (I) lau késtí-késtígen go up and down between people sitting on the ground; ōka lau késtí-késtígen atom don't walk up and down between the people all the time!; -kóc (I) -jâm: -nam (III) mo késtí-késtígen take taro from a field in a disordered fashion, i.e. one here, one there (not row after row); (opp. see -lésuccgéèdò); -òc (II) taúk késtí-késtí (lift ourselves ruthlessly) thrust o.s. forward, press, push forward to the disadvantage of others; eñ géòc tau késtí-késtí ñapàñ he always thrusts himself forward; lau ñeñ sèsèm ñëò atom, tau géòc tau késtí-késtí (= tau késtà) nobody called his name, he himself thrust himself forward (he himself came to the front); -sôm (I) biñ késtí-késtígen speak
without giving any details, give only the main points, speak insultingly to s.o.; sôm lau kési-kési abuse, embarrass people, make them feel ashamed, insult s.o., jeer at s.o.; òsom lau kési-késilegen atom don't jeer at people; tajê éncâl tajn kési-kési feel dejected, cast-down, low spirited, grieved, care-worn, be in trouble, be homesick, longing, yearning for s.th.; eít taê enac tau kési-kési he is cast-down, he grieves, is homesick, is full of grief and sorrow (= kési-kési tau elêmê).

késic, késic-késic s. seaweed.

késimakic s./comp. crypt. used by husband for relatives of his wife, the relatives gained by marriage, the in-laws. ñoc áwenê gên my wife's folk, see lawêñjo to ñac, nêñ jacio to ñac, lasîñcaî to têwàñcaî, gwàndêñjo to ñac, cf. késîñmakic, i.e. the relatives with whom the taboos have to be observed most strictly; expl.: kési may stem from ñakêsì (ñakiksî) the gall, gall-bladder (if the gall-bladder is made to burst, the bitterness will permeate everything); (cf. maja, métê, -tu (I) métê taun observe the taboos, avoid contact with, touching each other, keep distance, esteem, respect).

-kêsìñ (IV) u.n. s.th. is crooked, out of place/position, awry, put s.th. on awry. ladôn kêkêsìñ (also: kékêc siq) the grass-skirt is awry, is out of position, she put her grass-skirt on crooked; -sêlêñ (IV) -kêsìñgen go/walk sideways, bent sideways (cf. -kêc (I) siq); -kêsiñ (IV) v.a. move s.th. out of its place or position, remove, disarrange, displace s.th.; takêsìñ mategnô (we displace our eyes) we squint, leer at s.th., aim (arrow, gun) at s.th.

kêsìñmakic = késimakic s. the in-laws, the relatives attained by marriage. (lau nañ majora ñaun laweñj ma nêñ naçmêndui me gwàndêgî, nañ sêlêwîg tajn amboac tonan people who have a feeling of 'shame' towards each other like in-laws and their brothers-in-law, e.g. sisters' husbands or cousins, they refer to each other by this name); cf. késimakic, léwîg.

kèsîwàgà comp. helper, saviour. (cf. kési, kêpucôngwàgà).

Kèsîwàgà n.prop. The Saviour, Redeemer. (cf. kési, -jâm: -nam (IÎ) kêsì).

Kêsô 3ag.R of -sô (I) he/it goes in, is stretched out. cf. -sô; kêsô gedec he lies on his back, he relaxes; asô en endec lay/put him on his back!; tasô dâdec we lie on our backs; kêsô tau (it goes in itself, enters itself) it closes to a circle; jabo kêsô tau the pig's tusk grows to a complete circle (tip into the root); wañ këgi jakêsô tau (the canoe circles it goes enters itself) the canoe describes a complete circle.

kêsôc 3ag.R of -sôc (I) imper. finished cooking, done, withered. ka kêsôc the branch/wood is withered; mo kêsôc the taro, the food, is done; mo kêsôc ându the taro is completely done, finished cooking, well-done; kêsôc-kêsä in confusion, without order, in disorder, not in a row, out of line, crooked, it doesn't fit, to and fro; ându ñâmâsãc kêsôc-kêsä (house of it floor crooked) the ends of the floor laths sticking out under the wall (house) are not cut straight (cf. mäcâcôdô); lau sêngôn kêsôc-kêsä the people do not sit in a row.

Kêsun 3ag.R of (a) -sun (I) lift, swell, swollen. bu kêsun the river overflows, floods over s.th. (but cf. gêsun); têtiêc kêsun his stomach is distended; (b) -sun (V) bury, he buried; kêsun gëmac = naçmatê he buried a dead person; âkaîñ kêsun his leg is swollen, cf. lajôanô, lêma, -sun (I), -sun (II), -sun (V).

Kêsunlémaò comp. (she lifts up =
ketum = ketu-ketu adj. loose, not tense, wrinkled, with folds, fitting loosely, flappy, wobbly. gam ketu-ketu the string is loose; kocolaban ketu (his/its neck loose) the fat neck (of a pig) wobbles; bocne kocolaban ketu kesep jagenkalen the fat pig's (cow's) devlap hangs down in 'folds'; nakwe ketu the dress fits loosely.

keto m 3sg.R of -tem (I) imperative. the fruit-bearing season is over. buc ktem the betelnut season is over; wa ktem the mango season is over, cf. tem season.

ktem (R), etiam (Im.) adv. again, once more, repeatedly (as a rule always at the end of a phrase). gagom ktem I did it again; gegom ktem atom he didn't do it again; ongom etiam atom don't do it again!; osom etiam repeat it once more!; en gec gadi ktem gengon sitting there he again sharpened his axe-blade = incisors; ktem- ktemiam repeatedly, always, often; (cf. naakoninga, têku).

ketic adj. wrinkled. cf. tic (I), képi.

kettum 3sg.R of -tim (I) he tempts/tries s.o.

kêtimitēna comp. ñac kêtimitēna = létōmtēna the seducer, tempter.

kêtin 3sg.R of -tìn (I) break off; push away. kêtin òliŋ s.th. protects our body = us, cf. -tìŋ; kêtin tau just about ripe; m kêtin tau the bananas will soon be ripe.

kêtom 3sg.R of -tóm it is enough; (1) sufficient, it suits, it is suitable; galoc kêtom it is enough, sufficient, now; kêtomgaic sufficient! stop!; (2) accordingly, adequate, corresponding(ly), suitable; kêtom awenge in all languages; kêtom bëgeŋ (it suits sleep only) every day, daily; kêtom bëc to geleŋ day and night; kêtom en àwà (it corresponds his mouth=voice=word) just like he has said; kêtom gamengaŋ at all places, everywhere; kêtom malagengaŋ in every village; kêtom taugeŋ (it suits itself) alike, one like the other.

raises her hand/foot/paw; -ò f.suf., cf. -sug (I) 'the hand = paw lifter, raiser', crypt. for mojawa kangaroo.

Ra-ra oday and night; alike, one like the other.
he treats badly; kétu katô he/ it gets stiff; lemoc kétu katô my arm/hand is stiff; kétu keleq it is dry; obo kétu keleq the cloth has become dry; kétu koc it gets/is red, cf. koc; nip kétu kocgac the coconut is getting red = is about to ripen; kétu labu it lies/is underneath; mo kétu labu ma bóc gesac nqo the taro are underneath and the meat lies on top (in a food basket); kétu lângwa he/it has become/ is old, is getting old; kétu lôwë it is ripe; kétu lucr it is cold; bu kétu luce the water has cooled; kétu majâq it is blue(ish), distant; kétu malô it got cold; kétu malô he becomes quiet/calm; gêmac kétu malô the sickness is getting better, is improving; wâŋ kèsêlêng kétu malô the boat slows down its speed, runs at half steam; kétu manê s.th. is worn, worn out; më kétu manê the mat is worn out, torn; obo kétu manê the cloth is worn out; mone kétu manê the coins are worn by much thumbling; jabo kétu manê a pig’s tusk is worn, has cracks, scales off; kétu matê s.th. is rigid, stiff, scales off; bi kétu matê the shell-bracelet scales off; kétu namuc it is decayed, rotten; ka kétu namuc the wood is rotten; kétu ... -nâ (kétu used with the motivating suf. -nâ) because of, on account of, for the sake of; kétu gên tenqâ because of s.th., for some reason; kétu âgenqâ = kétu asâgenqâ (it is what for?) because of what? wherefore? why?: kétu âomqâ because of you; kétu âqâ on account of him; enq géqam labi kétu âqâ he made (washed) sago because of him (her); enq kétu kéné aë kétu âomqâ he questioned me because of you; N gêqam k kétu papâqâ N beat K because of a book; bickwâng luagèc sëjanda taq kétu lanpiqâ two black cockatoos chased one another because of a nut (almond); kétu secqâ (1) for evil’s sake, (2) very, very many, large numbers; mo kétu secqâ (= kétu sec su) there are unspeakably many taro (cf. kétu sec); kétu ojom he is lazy; kétu palô it becomes soft, rotten, it turns bad, decomposes; kétu poalic it becomes crooked; lau sépâ katapa kétu poalic the people chopped the boards crooked; kétu puliq he has become crippled, lame; kétu sâmuc (became whole) he is glad, happy, he rejoices; kétu saunj he is small; kétu sawi it is empty; kétu sec it is bad, has turned bad, deteriorated, got broken, spoiled; kétu secqâ, cf. kétu ... -nâ; kétu selec it is clean; gamên kétu selec the place is clean, has been cleaned up; kétu sêp = kétu kwalam worn (out), threadbare; lêmâ géjâc è kétu sêp (kwalam) s.th. is worn by much thumbling; kétu sôlôc it is free from undergrowth; gamên kétu sôlôc only a few trees left standing (at a place); kétu tapa it is even, level, spread (wide- ly); bîŋ kétu tapa-tapa a news has been spread everywhere; kétu télê it has become hard, dry, s.th. is dried out (of fruit), it is hard, cf. kétu tôn; ja géjâc bôc kétu télê (fire hit pig/meat) became hard) the meat is smoked hard; labi kétu télê the sago has become hard; nom kétu télê the earth is hard/ dried out; ñac tau géqôn gamên (malac) tonec kétu télê he dwells (stays) at this place (village) for good, permanently, he is an old resident; ñapalê géqêm gén kétu télê the boy has learned to do things masterfully/skillfully (building canoes or houses, catching fish, hunting pigs, etc.); kétu tôn it has become hard, dried out, stiff; i kétu tôn the fish is dried hard; kétu tôn firmly, perfectly well; aë gagêm = aë galic kétu tôn I am experienced (in a trade), master of a trade; kétu tac it is blunt, dull, depopulated; ñojaq kétu tac the knife is dull; gamên kétu tac the place, a village, is deserted, e.g. everyone went to the fields, is working in the gardens; kétu wakac it is firmly rooted, he works untiringly; kétu wakuc it is new; kétu wapi it has become thin, s.th. is getting less; sëjam kôm kétu
wapigac the work is getting less, is almost finished; lāu tētu wapi there are only a few people left (the others have gone away already), most of the people have departed (after a feast, a meeting).

kētulā s. afternoon, evening. kētulā adv. in the afternoon, in the evening; kētulāgac it has become evening; kētulālā in the late afternoon.

ki s. 1. axe stone, stone blade. 2. iron, generally: axe, hatchet. -suŋ (I) ki sa lift up the axe when chopping; kiālāc = ki toālāc (axe-stone with handle) ālāc = knee-shaped wooden arm onto which the axe-blade is attached (tied) (cf. sketch in Appendix 7); -i (II) kiālāc tōŋ fasten a stone blade onto the axe handle; -jā (II) kiālāc hang an axe over one's shoulder (and carry it thus); kianō s. (axe stone true) (1) the dark axe stone from Kēlanuc, the Kēla peninsula, cf. kiaśim; (2) the stone axe; aēc-nēŋ lau ŋanō nēŋ kianō embe seisap kōm ę ńamata ĝu etu wasi me ēkōc saunγen, naŋ oc sēuc oc sāmuc teŋ aćogom, go ńamata ēsa ētiam. If our forefathers felled the trees for a new field and the edges of their stone axes got blunt or a little jagged, they had to whet them spending a whole day before they were sharpened again; kiaśim the lighter coloured axe stone from Buaŋ and Morobe, cf. gadi; -sac (I) = -tuc (I) kianō make/ chop axe blades from stones; kidēbu s. (comp.) (iron, axe grandfather) iron wedge for splitting logs; kigala comp. (iron scales) see ńakwē kigala coat of mail (cf. gala); ńagala s.; kigelēc comp. (axe bent, i.e. axe stone or plane-iron bent) adze, hollow-adze (Breitbeil, Dechsel, Krummxt, Querxt, cf. kītapa); kīgēsųŋ comp. = ki ńagēsųŋ (1) the hole at Kēlanuc where axe stone is being quarried; (2) (iron it planes) plane (as used by carpenters); cf. -buŋ: -buŋ (II), -sūŋ: -nsūŋ (II) ka plane a piece of wood; ki kēclēsu (kēclēsu the corner of a room) comp. square (a carpenter's square, cf. dōŋ ki); ki kēsu the axe blade falls from the handle; got loose; ki-kētuŋ-obo comp. (iron it burns cloth) a clothes flat iron, cf. -tuŋ (I) obo iron clothes; kilasę comp. (iron hole) a type of plane irons/blade (were highly valued, fastened to the axe handles instead of the stone blades); kīlata comp. (axe/iron son) a small plane iron; kimala (axe spot) a scar, wound caused by an axe blow (cf. siŋmala); kimata (ki ńamata) the edge of an axe blade; kimoas an old, worn out axe; kīmōkē (axe head) the employer, the man that asked people to assist him (e.g. making sago); kīmata (axe earth) hoe; -sap (I) nom ńa kimom hoe the ground with a hoe; ki ńagē-sūŋ see kīgēsųŋ; ki ńaka (axe/iron of it wood) handle of European axe; ki ńakēlic the two corners on the axe blade; ki ńalāguc the back of the axe blade (the part opp. the edge); ki ńamata the edge of an axe blade; ki ńamata amboac moclim an axe blade similar to a bird's tail, i.e. a broad, flat axe; ki ńasōŋ wedge in the axe head; ki ńasōŋ ēkōc ki tōŋ the wedge holds the axe head tight; ki ńatētac (axe of it bowels, entrails) rust, cf. da ki ńatētac = ńada (da) ēnōm the axe is rusty; kīpoc (iron stone) stone for making axe blades, axe stone; ńamajāŋ amboac kīpoc dark coloured like iron stone, e.g. hard like iron stone; kītapa (iron flat) hollow adze; ki toālāc (axe with handle) the stone blade together with the knee-shaped handle, the stone axe of the ancestors; kīnūŋ the stone axe formerly used for cutting sago (about 20 cm. long, with a stumpy, blunt round stone), cf. guc.

kiac s. coconut palm frond split in halves (used as a substitute for mats to sit on at gatherings). ēnē ęmbćnē ąnga kiac atom (food finished on palm fronds not) may the food for
distribution (to the guests, visitors) on the palm fronds be sufficient for all! may some of the food be left over! (cf. balăm, san); -kac (I) kiac split a frond in half; takac kiac lau let's split palm fronds for the people to sit on (cf. saqala frond split in halves and woven).

kiłłac-álłac comp. the walking-stick insect, praying mantis.

kiaŋ s. a means to suspend s.th. heavy, a scaffold to lift, to hold heavy objects. -kën (I) kiaŋ (sa) eŋkalaŋ suspend s.th. heavy; -kiaŋ (IV) (... sa) v.a. suspend s.th. (by means of a loop or noose).

-kiaŋ (IV), -kiaŋ ... sa v.a. suspend s.th. -kiaŋ bōc sa suspend a pig before it is killed (by a noose between its legs that have been tied together); -kiaŋ buc suspend a bunch of betelnuts; -kiaŋ lābi suspend a bundle of sago; -kiaŋ lac sa suspend a sail (as a substitute) for an unfinished house wall, as a protection against the weather; -kiaŋ nac teŋ sa = -toc (I) nac teŋ sa honour s.o.; ta-kiaŋ (= tatoc) taŋ sa we boast, overrate ourselves, we are proud, presumptuous (cf. -toc taŋ sa).

kiaŋ-kiaŋ s.th. projecting, rising above (the ground), exposing s.th. that should be covered up. buc (nip) nāmōkē kiaŋ-kiaŋ the rootstock of a betelnut (coconut) palm rises above the ground; -jāc: -nac (III) obo kiaŋ-kiaŋ wear a small loincloth, a loincloth that is too short; nac balīŋ gējac obo kiaŋ-kiaŋ = nac balīŋ gējac obo sauŋ ec teŋ ma gēsăng en napep atom the tall man wears a far too short loincloth that doesn't cover him properly; obo kiaŋ(-kiaŋ) 'mini skirt'.

kiap s. (for.) governor, patrol officer, judge. kiap kapōŋ (kiap big) district's officer, chief justice.

kiawng comp. ēŋ nakiawng (nakijawng) the small grooves on the shaft of the fish-hook (ēŋ) for fixing it to the line.

kic adv. tight, (= ńajaŋa) firm(ly). -peŋ (I) kic v.a. squeeze, pinch,cramp, press closely, get jammed, get pinched; lēma kepeŋ kic one's hands cling to s.th. firmly; lēma kepeŋ kic ka luagèc he got his hand (fin-ger(s)) pinched between the vine-binding of the two pieces of wood; ńapalē tonāŋ lēma kepeŋ kic ńakanē ... the boy held fast continually until ...; luluŋ kepeŋ kic his teeth are set because of convulsions, he holds s.th. fast with his teeth; momboā kepeŋ kic i, oc ēwī sīŋ atom the sea eagle's talons are clutched around a fish, it won't let it escape any more (cf. momboān); (cf. -kic (I) ... tōŋ).

-kic (I) v.a. tie; pay s.o. for services rendered. cf. jabo; -kic ... aćc bind or tie up, bind shut; -kic bōc āwāsūŋ aćc tie up a pig's snout (with vines), bind a pig's snout shut; -kic bīŋ (bind speech) = -kic nac teŋ nē biŋ sentence s.o. to death; -kic bōc sāmuc teŋ ma nāmakēn teŋ (bind pig whole one and half one) pay for s.th. with three pigs' tusks, cf. -kic jabo; -kic bōndagi (bind chest) bind a cloth onto the chest; -kic gēŋ teŋ nāmōkē tōŋ bind the tops of things together, e.g. sticks, vines; -kic gēŋ tōŋ bind s.th. firmly onto s.th.; -kic goŋ bind a cloth onto the forehead, see -jāc: -nac (III) goŋ mōkēnapac; -kic jabo pay with pigs' tusks; -kic jabo ma tānac ēso (bōc) āwā give a pig as payment for s.th. and some tusks in addition; -kic kwambōŋ = -bec: -mbec (II) kwambōŋ bind a raft together, make a raft; -kic ladōm put on a grass-skirt; -kic lau pay people for their services (e.g. bēŋ, sīŋ death magic, fighting); ēŋ kēkic (kēmasanā) ēsēc he paid them for their services (magic, fighting against s.o.); -kic m ńawē bind banana cuttings together (for transport); -kic
sèc bind a net for catching marsupials onto a tree, hunt marsupials; -kíc sìŋ (pay sword) pay s.o. for killing a person by order of s.o.; pay for assistance in a fight, give tusks in return for help in war; -kíc sòm bind long bamboos together for carrying; -kíc tè gàî bind sugarcane cuttings together; -kíc ... tôn bind s.th. together firmly; -kíc lemè tôn bind our arm firmly, i.e. apply a tourniquet (after snake-bite); -kíc su tôn bind a swollen breast up with a cloth around the neck; -kíc uc bind a pig net to a tree, hunt pigs with a net.

kikac, kikac-kikac onom. adj. (a) tingling with pain; òlic gènac àè kikac-kikac my whole body tingles. (b) the peculiar noise as caused by chopp-ing through a vine (hanging from a tree), cf. pipip-pipip.

kikec, kikec-kikec onom. adj. creaking, squeaking, groaning, rattling (noise), gnashing. jamao kikec-kikec the canoe mast makes a creaking noise, e.g. the sail pole creaks against the mast (cf. gè gec); lulu kikec-kikec he grashes his teeth (in rage); ɲakicésa kikec-kikec creaking, rattling noise (see gicec).

kikic s. hawk. (cf. momboan).

kikic interj. hit! he is fatally hit!

kili s. joke (bìŋ kili). kili'têna(boa) joker, s.o. fond of a joke, wag, provoker, teaser; (cf. kalom, kêli, -kèli).

-kili (= -kèli) (IV) v.m. joke, jest, make fun, talk nonsense, silly talk, cause/love mischief (cf. kalom), be playful, romp. bòc sèkili taung the pigs chase each other, couple; takili taung we are in high spirits, we shout encouragement to each other, e.g. when fighting, hunting, working; we are playful (cf. -kèli).

kilic (kèlic ?), kilic dawêñ a type of betelnut pepper shrub.

kililililili onom. cheers, shouts of joy, of jubilation when first small sickle of the moon reappears after new moon.

Kilisi n.prop. (for.) Christ.

kim s. graving tool, style, bone used for boring, paring-chisel. kukim (pot = kim) oomp. spherical pot with narrow opening (from people north of Finsch-hafen, Sio).

-kim (I) v.a. pick, prod s.th. out with a stick, hollow out s.th., take s.th. from a pot with narrow opening, pierce holes in s.th.; -kim dêngêc pick out a bug; -kim gwam carve the pierced parts of an ancestor figure; -kim kàammê tec pick the flees off a dog (to crush them); -kim kwàllim make the holes, the pierced parts of a head-rest; -kim lësiŋ make holes in the canoe sideboards (washboards) (for binding them onto the trough, formerly done with a pointed bone, now with boring tools); -kim nîp (qâbu) make a hole in a coconut (e.g. a green one), to drink its water; -kim oŋ hollow out a drum; -kim ... sa pick s.th. out of s.th. (cf. -su (I) ... sa); -kim saku make the pierced parts of a big ornamental spoon; -kim tâqensûŋ pick in our ear hole(s), i.e. ña lemenlato with our fingers; -kim tômôa pick out a grub; -kim tontson hollow out a mortar; -kim wâŋ make the holes in the canoe trough for tying the washboards onto it.

kinuc s. crypt. for sênam = deserted, harvested field that is then rooted up by wild pigs. -kic kinuc (tie kinuc) place/use a pig net in such a field, hunt pigs with nets in a sênam = kinuc.

kîŋ, kîŋkaŋ, kîŋkiŋ onom., adj. a hissing, hushing sound, a rolling noise. wambâŋ kîŋkaŋ-kîŋkaŋ a loud scolding; -peŋ (I) kîŋkiŋ splash in the water (sea) with the flats of the hands (fingers
spread) making a thumping noise (by children bathing in the sea); nápaléo sepeŋ kín-kín the girls make a thumping noise by splashing in the sea with the flats of their hands (simultaneously); kín tageŋ rolling, rumbling noise; wapap kétuc kín tageŋ (thunder pushes clap one only) the thunder rolls in the distance; (cf. -makiŋ (IV)).

kiom s. taro in the cooking pot not entirely covered with water, hence not quite done. expl.: gao m géšap mo napep atom ma bu géjam àuc napep atom neither the lid nor the water covered them properly.

kíŋ s. outrigger poles (made from kíŋ tree). kíŋwaló comp. the vine that holds the poles (cf. sapwaló); -kóníŋ (IV) kíŋwaló (press down kíŋwaló) fasten the poles for the outrigger (sap).

kíŋ s. = kíŋ-kíŋ the peculiar cry of the bush hen, cf. mocséŋ. kíŋ kelelen the bush hen lets her cry be heard/ cackles.

kip s. 1. the short rafters left protruding from the edge of the roofs of Jabém houses. -jác: -nác (III) kip = -mádi: -mandí (IV) kip put on these short rafters (to the edge of a roof). 2. the stakes in the ground for holding the side-boards (léšín) in place while they are being fastened to the ribs (katékwá) and the trough (ŋalakóp, ŋalapac) of a canoe (waŋ).

-kip (I) v.a. lift out, prick s.th. out, remove, investigate s.th., examine, question; -kip bánoc sa lift fry out of the water with a net, scoop fry with small fishing net (la); -kip bíŋ sa (lift talk) examine s.o. regarding his affairs; -kip bóć qalau remove a pig's bone of the shoulder (shoulder-blade?), cf. -moata (IV); -kip écmóké lift the rootstock of a bamboo out; -kip ĳa catch, lift, scoop ĳa fish out with a la net; -kip ka qalató lift a tree stump out; -kip lâbi stir sago energetically so that the bottom comes to the top; -kip m qalau dig up, lift out banana shoots, cuttings; -kip ... sa dig up, lift s.th.; -kip qam sa (lift of it origin, cause) go to the roots of s.th., explain s.th., explore; -kip poc sa dig out, scrape out a stone; -kip sôm sa take up, lift the fishing rod; jakékip né sôm sa = géóc né sôm sa he took up his fishing rod.

kísa s. enmity. -góm: -nçgóm (II) kísa = -jám: -nam (III) kísa = -kéŋ (I) kísa live in enmity (with ...); -kéŋ kísa lâu live in enmity with the people, with s.o.; takeŋ kísa (éndén) taŋ we live in enmity with each other; bíŋ kísaŋa = bíŋ saic hostile, quarrelsome talk; kisamóké = kísa ɲatáu the person who is the cause(r) of enmity, a quarrelsome fellow; (cf. soño-soño, ɲacjo, gob, jào).

kísim s. a type of palm (used for flooring). màsac kísim floor made from kísim.

kitapa comp. cf. ki.

ko s. chalk. pocko comp. chalk-stone; -buc: -mbbc (II) ko draw a line with chalk; -pô (I) ko draw/paint with chalk, whiten; adj. chalky, whitish, covered with chalk, cf. koko; gémac ko (sickness chalky) he suffers from/has gonorrhoea; -jám: -nam (III) ko urinate chalky, milky = -mèb: -mèp (III) ko have a venereal disease.

-ko (I) v.a. take s.th. out of a pot with tweezers (gandoŋ), e.g. cooked vegetable, etc. -ko ... ɲa gandoŋ take s.th. out with bamboo tweezers; -ko ... ɲa suć take s.th. out with a pointed stick; -ko bíć take cooked taro heart leaves out of a pot with bamboo tweezers; -ko bíć dec take cooked pig's blood out of a pot with tweezers; -ko kanic, motam take cooked vegetables (kanic, motam) from a pot; (cf. -katí kanic, etc.); -ôŋ (II) bóć sa take out
a cooked piece of pork with a stick and tweezers; -su (I) mo (ŋa suc sa) take cooked taro out of a pot with a stick; -ko wala take cooked mushrooms out of a pot with tweezers.

koc s. a mixture of betelnut (buc), betelnut lime (pop) and betelnut pepper (bala) being chewed by s.o.; everything needed for betelnut-chewing, i.e. nut, lime and pepper. ηαπάλε ηέταν γεβ ένην ηοκ (the child cries will eat/chew koc) the child wants to chew betelnut; ηακέεκέν δοκ gędėŋ latu gen (his father gives betel-mixture to his son he chews) the father takes the betel-mixture out of his mouth and lets his son chew it (once more); -peŋ koc let hear, make a click of the tongue; εν ηεπέŋ δοκ en he let him hear a click of the tongue; (ŋa)gwalećkoc comp. the blood flowing from the mouth of a slain person (tért. comp.: chewing of betelnut, lime and of the tips of gwalec leaves results in a mouthful of red (pink) brew); -ŋac: -ŋac (III) ŋagwalećkoc the betel-mixture is turning pink during chewing; séjác en pîŋ-poŋ é jagęŋaç gwalećkoc ma imbëłla gëwa laki they slew him head over heals so that blood came out of his mouth and his tongue hung out; (cf. gwalec).

koc, kokoc adj. red. ka ŋałala kocok the tree has red blossoms; kětu koc it became red; koc sāmuc blood red, fiery red, bright red; (cf. asō, dêléc); ηαπάλε kokoc (child reddish) a new born infant (ŋapalé dedec).

kocląbęng comp. I. throat, neck. kocląbęng gę sęc (throat draws hoarse) a rough, hoarse throat, hoarse voice; kocląbęng gęć aću the throat is choked (because of hoarseness); kocląbęng jakuc-jakuc onom. the noise caused by swallowing s.th.; kocląbęng ŋakana-kana the taste of bile rising in the throat, feel like vomiting; kocląbęng ŋałęté clear, light voice (opp.: kocląbęng gę sęc); kocląbęng ŋąndaŋ (the throat hurts) sore throat, inflammation of the throat; kocląbęng sęc, sęsęc rough throat, hoarse voice; -jac: -jac (III) jalaŋ clear one's throat (in anger, announce one's arrival, cf. jalaŋ); ... kěkó aę, cf. -kó (I) ĭmpega. 2. dewlap (of animals); bōćne kocląbęng kětú kēsep jągenkaleŋ the fat pig's dewlap hangs down, cf. kētu.

kocmatu s. Adam's apple, larynx.

kojémbo a s. a fish (short, flat).

kokap s. képi kokap (képi s.) a type of yam.

koko s. fungi causing mould. adj. mouldy, musty, covered with mould (cf. bob), covered with fungi. képi (s.) ówě koko gęjam (yam suckers fungi make) the yam suckers are covered with fungi that cause mould; koko gęjam kawasųŋ ądambę mould covers the trunk of the citrus tree, cf. ko.

kokoba s. dance for women, a women's dance (men beat the drums and women only dance with their heads decorated), cf. tùnga.

kokolawę comp. (chalky white woman, cf. 1, láwě) the chrysalis of the tree ant (sì).

kola = kwala s. nip ńakola the hard husks of the coconut palm flowers. nip ńakola-kola = nip ńakwala-kwala (same).

kolac s. a tree (edible fruit, sap causes irritations of the skin) (cf. ti kolac discharge under foreskin).

kolda s. (for.) asphalt, bitumen. (Gen. 14:10).

kole s. pustule, blisters, smallpox, pox. kole gęgóm en his body is covered with blisters, he has the pox; -kóc (I) kcole have the pox, be covered with sores (= kcole gęgóm en); kole-kole blisters, scabies, smallpox
Kolec, ɲakołeć, ɲakołeć. a. signs of work, of fighting, i.e. trampled undergrowth, scattered timber, traces of a feast or meal, etc.; asaŋ gaɲakołeć tonesć (what only of it signs this/here?) what has happened here?: -gōm: -ngōm (II) kolec = ɲakołeć traces of work intentionally left near a garden in order to keep the pigs away, make traces for just that purpose; lau sēgōm kolec, bōç oc sēniŋ kōm ɲanō atom the people left signs of their presence (felled trees), the pigs won't eat (destroy) the crop; -jàc: -nac (III) kolec (gamēŋ) clear the bushes (grass, weeds) away from around a tree (garden); -nac kolec gēŋkaiŋ clear the grass away around young fruit trees; -nac kolec kōm clear a strip around a field to keep pigs away; -nac kolec nip clear the bush away from around a coconut palm; -sap (I) kolec = -jac: -nac kolec; tanac kolec taŋ (we clear away things off ourselves) we answer for s.th., we defend ourselves; en ḥac gōm kolec taŋ to ēwaka nē big sa aşıgōm he shall defend himself and explain what he has to say (explain his case first); Paulu gējac kolec taŋ Paul defends himself.

Kolem name of village northeast of Simbaŋ at the Langemak Bay (Bubōė āwā).

Kolemoŋ a. a large species of the motam vegetable plants (its scented leaves were worn in armbands).

Koleŋ, ɲakoļeŋ a. difficult, hard work, labour, task, toil. koleŋ kāpōŋ, koleŋ ɲanō exceedingly difficult work, task; koleŋ āŋtaŋ = ɲac koleŋa labourer; -jām: -nam (III) koleŋ do difficult work, labour, work strenuously; labi ɲakołeŋ kāpōŋanōtēna the work of washing sago is exceedingly hard; lau sēgōm asaŋ ma koleŋ gēŋça (people do/did what and hard work lies undone?) what did they do that the work is still left undone? why didn't they make any progress with the work at all? why is their work never done?; ɲac koleņga (ɲac koleŋ) = koleŋ āŋtaŋ energetic worker, diligent labourer.

Kollic a. cane-swing for playing on (a long cane was fastened to a strong branch of a very high tree - preferably standing near a cliff - with a loop at the lower end for the feet). kollic gegec the swing makes a creaking noise; kollic gec ēja - gegemēŋ the swing swings creaking to and fro; -ēŋ: -nēŋ (III) kollic swing on a cane-swing; (in some places only boys were allowed to swing. The religious reason connected with swinging was to further the growth of crops, especially yam. The magic thinking behind it was: the farther the swings the longer the vines of the yam plants, etc. would grow.) -jāc: -nac (III) ma tā tānēŋ tāŋēdō tōŋ ēsep ka ɲalaka kapsōŋ tēŋ tie the end of the cane-swing firmly to a strong branch of a tree.

Kolloc onom. a. the rumbling of the stomach, cf. gululuc, pololop.

Kolōŋ a. a shelf in the house for mats, bowls, etc., rack for pots. -sō: -nsō (II) kolōŋ bind/tie = make such a shelf; -tāŋ (IV) mē āngga kolōŋ su pull a mat from its place.

Kolōŋ-kolōŋ a. onom. wobble, wobbling noise of water carried in long bamboo pipes, cf. susu; the clatter of dry seeds in a pod or tīn. nip ɲaba (nip ɲamasē) kolōŋ-kolōŋ the water in a green (or dry) coconut makes a wobbling noise.

-Kolōŋ (IV) v.a. shake. -kolōŋ āŋja shake down rose-apples; -kolōŋ āŋdu (shake house) make a big noise in and around a new house as a part of the consecration rites, cf. mansīŋbob; -kolōŋ gēŋgambu shake out
sweepings, dust; -koloŋ ka ɲaliaka ə aĩŋ gululucegən kěsélə kěsəp gěməŋ shake the branches so that the rose-apples shower down; -koloŋ m̩e shake a mat; -koloŋ mojaŋ shake a marsupilial rat down from a tree; -koloŋ ɲəc teŋ shake s.o. sitting in the branches of a tree; -koloŋ ɲaləpələ gęgəŋ ənducə we dandle a child sitting on our knees; -koloŋ sàgu (shake circumcision candidate) tramp on floor of the lôm where the boys sat (cf. balôm); -koloŋ talu shake out a bag; -koloŋ taŋ shake o.s.s., move to and fro; -koloŋ uc, wa shake breadfruit, mangoes, from trees.

koloŋ, ɲakoloŋ s. a hole, hollow, deepening in river bed, depression. bu ɲakoloŋ-koloŋ holes in the river bed washed out by the current; ɲakoloŋ kěsép gęja (of it hole down it goes) there is a hole washed out in the river bed.

-koloŋ (IV) v.a. &v.n. hollow out, bore, make a hole, den, crush s.th. hard against the inner wall of a vessel (also -kelop). -koloŋ ḡop hollow out a lime flask (the container of lime = ḡop), crush morsels of lime against the inside wall of the flask; -koloŋ ɲəwəm hollow out a large gourd (used as water container).

kom s. rain. kom énac (īm.) it will rain; kom gęjac (R) it rains, has rained; kom gesen (gęju) the rain beats down; kom gęjac beb tageŋ a downpour, a heavy shower, torrential rain; kom gęjac è kətəc s.th. is so wet from the rain that it gets wrinkled (e.g. paper, netbags (əbéləŋ), skin (naölGrey, cf. -tic (I)); kom gęjac naqae it rains continually, general rain throughout an area, it rains heavily; kom gęju the rain blows, beats down, blows into a house; kom gęnəm (rain drinks, drank) s.th. is soaking wet from the rain; kom gęnəm obo the cloth is soaked from rain; kom gęćə sęŋəm it rains gently; kom kěkəc sa the rain stops; kom kěləsuc kěsəp gęja the rain passes to the north-east, cf. ġemə kěsəpəŋa; kom kəmələm nom the rain softens the earth; kom kəsəli aς I feel cold from the rain; kom kəsəli nom the rain freshens the earth; kom kěsələ fine, light rain, drizzle, spray; kom kəsəwa (na-tənə) the rain pours down, it rains heavily, pelting rain; komməkə əmp. (rain head, origin) rain magician, the rain maker; kom ɲədaŋ drizzling rain; kom ɲədəbu (rain of it grandfather) stone for making rain magic; kom ɲakəsi drizzle, spray; kom ɲatəmi (rain of it dirt) rain cloud (cf. mu ɲatətəc, ɲaməjaŋ rain clouds); -jam: -nam (III) kom = -kənəm kom make rain by magic, use rain magic; -ləŋ: -ləŋ (III) kom (bathe rain) become wet from rain; -puc (I) kom təŋ go in the rain, in spite of the rain; -sələŋ (IV) tokom-tokom make a trip in rainy weather, in the rain.

Kombac name of a reef. kombac- ɬəbu əmp. a fish; Kombacqədə bu cape, point (near the village of Kasaŋa); Kombacqəcələn 'harbour' for canoes, e.g. the beach near Kombac where canoes are left at the shore.

komokom s. a type of starling (bird, dark blue with broad white bands on wings). adj. spotted (black/white of animals).

komō s. the rainy season, wet season (May to September for the Jabəm area). koməgədə əmp. the end of the wet season; komō kəsəp the wet season has set in.

kompeleŋ (for.) conference.

Komsəŋ əmp. (rain sword), and Komsəŋ əmp. (field sword), two names for a Jabəm month within the dry season, approx. January. The sheaths of sago leaves (labisəŋ) were used by rain-makers for making rain-magic, hence Komsəŋ. Another explanation: scythe-like tools made from lengths of sago palm bark (labisəŋ, labi ɬənəŋ) with edges
sharpened were used for cutting (fighting!) brushes, ferns and grass to make new fields in the plains, hence Kômsîŋ; cf. kômsîŋ.

kondec s. type of humming bird, frequently sucking nectar from coconut palm flowers (cf. sôbôlî); kondec gêjam lau sololop anga intêna the humming bird flies towards the people walking on the road without grazing them, buzzes around them; kondec gêôc jaen bic the humming bird informs the women that the men caught a pig and tells them to get taro heart leaf vegetable (for the forthcoming feast).

-kône (IV) v.a. tickle.
-kône kana-kana tickle s.o.;
-kône taun tickle each other (cf. -kana, -gôm: -ngôm (II) kana-kana); takone bÔc we tickle a pig.

kon, konkoŋ, nakon adj. naked, bare. (né) bolêc nakon = konkoŋ his buttocks are naked, e.g. his loincloth has fallen, slipped; jamoam kon (canoe mast origin bare) a very high canoe mast, i.e. the lower sail arm rather high above the trough giving the impression of the mast being bare (or the same impression may be caused by a rather small sail).

kon tagen onom. the noise caused by s.th. heavy falling onto s.th. elastic, i.e. s.th. falling from the upper room of a men's house (lôm) onto its bottom section.

Konkonôn s. (for.) Chinese. Konkonônwağa the Chinese (pl.).

konkoŋ s. gông, bell (cf. kelen-kelen).

kopoc adj. képi-kopoc without order, disorderly, in confusion (= kêsoć-kësa out of line, crooked). Asagêng amac âgôm gêŋ képi-kopoc why are you always doing things so disorderly?; gâlêlôm képi-kopoc a heart full of disorder.

kosâc s. ñakosâc the flower of certain plants. mo ñakosâc, mokosâc the taro flower (edible if roasted, cf. mosâc, mo ñamosâc); -diŋ: -diŋ (II) kosâc fill, put taro flowers into a bamboo pipe (gasuc) for roasting.

kota, kota-kota = toton-toton adv. numerous, enormous numbers of .... gêmac gêmôm lau ê kêtû kota-kota an enormous number of people were sick (because of an epidemic); gêmac gelom gêmôm lau sêmac ê kêtû kota-kota the epidemic spread to numerous people.

koten, koten-koten adj., ñakoten s., ñaket-ñakoten adj. ripples (caused by the wind), rippled (of water, caused by a stone). bu ñaket-ñaké the water is rippled; bu ñaket-ñaket ripples from a stone thrown into the water; -wên: -wên (II) koten make ripples by wading through the water (cf. gêlên-gêlên).

kô, ñakô adj. (= bob) grey, ashen, ashy. kôôma, kô sâmuc completely grey; ânêmôdê kôôma his beard is completely grey, is grey; ôli kôôma (his body grey) he is covered with dust, his skin is grey with ringworm; gëwë kô it is phosphorescent; kaili-kaili gëwë kô the centipede is phosphorescent; (cf. -wê: -wê (III), gëwê).

-kô (I) v.n. stand, remain standing. -kô ... auc obstruct, block (by stepping in the way of s.o.), stop s.o., put s.th. in s.o.'s way; -kô intêna auc stop s.o. by putting s.th. in his way; -kô -duc: -nduc (II) stand bent, hunched, crouched, cf. -duc: -nduc (II) -kô (I) stand crouched; ôkôgen remain standing!, wait!; -kô maken-makeŋ side with two parties, stand on both sides; -kôŋa be overlooked, stand waiting; ëkôŋa leave s.th. untouched, let it stand there (cf. -ga); -kô ac teŋ démômu stand behind s.o.; -kô salap-salap stand with legs wide apart, cf. ñsalap; -kô su try to do s.th.; jangôm jakô su I shall try to do it (cf. -gôm: -ngôm (II) -kô (I)); -kô tonec stand here; -kô ... tôŋ (stand s.th. firm) tie
s.th. up (animal, boat); õkô bôc tông tie up the pig (horse)! õkô gêng teŋ tông tie up s.th. (i.e. mirror to canoe rail); këkô poc teŋ tông kësëp dawëg tau ñagëdô he tied a stone to one end of a bamboo torch; -toc (I) ... õkô stand s.th. up, i.e. set it down; -kô = -moa (III) stay; këkô = gëmoa he stands = he stays, dwells; -kô (I) impere. chase; mo këkô æë (taro chokes me) I choke on a piece of taro; ñatêkwa këkô æë I choke on a bone; õkô en ëndu (it choke him completely) may be choked by it!; këkô en ëndu he choked on it, he suffocated, s.th. got stuck in his throat; bëg tonec gëgôm æë ma gëng gëng ë jagësac I was so moved (troubled) by this matter (news), that when I wanted to eat s.th. it choked me.

kôa (= kwa) adj. cleared, empty, thinned out. gamën kêtö kôa the trees have been thinned out.

kôc a. a) bëg kôc death sentence, an advance hint, notice of s.o.'s death, threat of death, announcement of a vendetta, sealed destiny, doom (cause of death traced to s.o.), obligation to kill in revenge, pay-back; -ëg: -niô (III) nên launëg kôc eat one's people's kôc (= learn who caused the death of one of our relatives and feel obliged to avenge him, lest we lose our teeth, see Appendix 7); goen tamamné kôc tec lumlûg kësu (you ate your father's kôc, therefore your teeth fell out) you lost your teeth, because you are guilty of your father's death (or: because you know who caused your father's death but did not revenge him yet); gac taŋ luluŋ këseîô naŋ, en oc gë ng kôc the man who lost his teeth (very likely) may have caused the death of s.o., or: he well knows the killer of his relative, but is reluctant to revenge him; -gus: -ngû (II) kôc = -lô: -lô (III) kôc predict a planned vendetta openly to the enemies, threaten to have our revenge; -lô: -lô (III) kôc = -gû: -ngû (II) kôc; (b) kôc këtap en ën sa (kôc = the loss of his teeth found him) the loss of his teeth occurred to him (this was said to happen also to those who reputedly caused the death of a relative by engaging a magician (sorcerer)); kôc këtap en ën sa ma dem kësa en ñusûwà ë his nose is bleeding, because he is/ was slow to revenge the death of a relative though he knows the killer; bëg kôc (talk kôc) death sentence, the threat to kill s.o. by magic; -sôm (I) bëg kôc lase (say, pass talk kôc) (1) announce the death sentence to a condemned person (by a court); sësom bëg kôc gëdëŋ ën they passed the death sentence on him, sentenced him to death; (2) tell s.o. that his fate has been decided upon, s.o.'s destiny has been sealed, tell s.o. that he is doomed; lau sësom ënë bëg kôc lasë gebe benwaga sëkôc en tôngac, oc ñësu en ëndu. The people talk openly about his doom, that the magicians got hold of him (his soul matter) already, they will make death magic on him and thus cause him to die; (3) make the task to revenge a relative known to s.o., reveal the name of the killer to a relative of the victim; sësom bëg kôc këpî en ñëja (they passed talk kôc onto him it went) they told him of his duty to revenge; (cf. Appendix 7).

-kôc¹ (I) v.a. bear (children), give birth to .... ñawë kôc ñapalë the woman gave birth to a child; en oc ëkôc lâtu ën she will bear a son ... (Mat. 1:21); (cf. du, -su (I)).

-kôc² (I) (... sa) v.a. take (... up), grasp (with hands), hold, fetch, lift s.th. -kôc ... ñawë refuse to lend an ear, to give a hearing to s.o., contradict, oppose -kôc anu contradict, interrupt (a conversation); òm këkôc bëg auc ñanô you contradict most stubbornly; -kôc ... ñawë sa ñolîcgeñ (take s.o.'s mouth up high only) obey s.o. strictly; takôc ñac
I want to obtain/ take plenty/many/a large amount of sth.; take sth. and bring it quickly; fetch fish, cf. i.; get fish, cf. j.; fetch corn; ... take plenty/many/a large amount of sth.; make a fool of s.o.; ... take s.th. away; tease, frolic, behave wantonly; ... make nonsense, fun, tease, frollic, behave wantonly; ... take s.th. away (takoc tana = tajon, tatolot tana); ... -mēn (-I) fetch s.th., bring it, take s.th. (takoc tamēn); ...-mēn (-I) fetch for s.o. (a guest); ...-nādan suffer pain, hardship; ... ökwı take s.th. away and put it somewhere else; ... ökwı take s.o. from a job and put him to work somewhere else, transfer from one place to another one; asagen en kēkoc ...-kēkoc gēn gēj̓a ma dasom elêm why did he send him (the boy) to another place (job) so that we looked for him in vain?; -kōc bwē = -kōc lesen; -kōc sa (without an object) without fear, bravely; kēkoc sa he did it fearlessly; ... sa take up s.th., lift, receive (guests), take s.o. into one's house; -kōc ki sa take an axe; -kōc laukasap sa grasp one's weapons, take up arms; -kōc nāc man sa care for visitors, be hospitable to guests; ...-kōc ...-kōc ... put it somewhere else; enjoy the fruit, the benefit of s.t.h.; -kōc taun sa (take ourselves up) go to some other place, make off, run, slink away, disappear, vanish (of persons); ...-kōc taun sa (ōc ōna) get out of here! get/go away!; -kōc solop tāgena grasp s.th. but let it elude us (= -lō: -lō (III) solop tāgena, cf. -buli: -mbuli (IV)); ...-kōc ... su take s.th. away; ...-kōc taun sa (take our-selves up) leave one's home-village to settle somewhere else; ...-kōc taun sa = -sēlēn (IV) -sa (I) gamēn ṇasawa taun -ja: -na (III) go away, withdraw a short distance, to another place; ...-kōc taun (take o.s.) leave one's home-village to settle somewhere else; ...-kōc ... su ...-kōc ...-kōc seage Qa to Qapa -wea -jewa ñan (they shall look at everything and take what they like to buy) have a close look and take your time to choose what you want to obtain!; ...-kōc gēn gen gēn steal (= -jām; -nam (III) gēn gen); ...-kōc gēn teq salangen -mēn (III) fetch s.th. and bring it quickly; ...-kōc i (take fish) catch fish, to fish, cf. i.; ...-kōc jāngom fetch corn; ... jaucgen take plenty/many/a large amount of s.th.; ...-kōc mo jaucgen fetch/take a lot of taro; ...-kōc ka fetch firewood; ...-kōc kalacmacqteq get oneself into a dangerous situation, cf. ...-kōc ...-k/eso; ...-kōc lesen (not lēsēn) = -jām: -nam (III) lesen make nonsense, fun, tease, frollic, behave wantonly; ...-jā: -na (III) lesen; ...-kōc ...-jā; -na (III) lesen take s.th. away (takoc tana = tajon, tatolot tana); ...-kōc ...-mēn: -mēn (III) fetch s.th., bring it, take s.th. (takoc tamēn); ...-kōc mo qe teq fetch taro for s.o. (a guest); ...-kōc qe dan suffer pain, hardship; ...-kōc ökwı take s.th. away and put it somewhere else; ...-kōc qe teq ökwı take s.o. from a job and put him to work somewhere else, transfer from one place
dabalalau fetch the sea sponge (known under that name); -kóc wambuc be soaking wet, have wet feet; ãê kakóc wambuc I am wet, I have wet feet.

-kóc (I) impere. kémóc (= géoc kémóc) cracked, s.th. has cracks, is cracked; ka kémóc the wood is cracked; ku, nom, poc, géoc kémóc the pot, the earth, stone, is cracked; (cf. (kê-)lêtoc (IV)); -lò: -lò (III) kémóc crack open; -lò níp kémóc crack open a coconut.

kójó, kójó-kójó adj. = kéjô-kéjô = wiwic shaky, loose; adv. moving to and fro. álè kójó-kójó the pile, post is shaky; ándu kójó-kójó the house is shaky, shakes (earthquake), the house is overful, is crowded, cf. géóc; ôjô gégóm andu kójó-kójó an earthquake made the house shake (cf. -kójóć).

kójóć s. (?)

-kójóć (IV) v.a. shake, jolt, tear to and fro, cradle, rock. -kójóć álè shake a post (to see if it is strong); -kójóć ṇapalè cradle a child in the arms (to put it to sleep), rock in the arms; (-daïq; -ndaïq; -diq; -ndiq, -gélïq; -ndïq, -jamuq, -jâcq, -koloq, -kotenq, -lêndiq, -palipq, -suq, -têliq, -wiwicq).

kókó onom. the peculiar sounds made by some fish (iwamu, kojemboa) when out of the water; iwamu këtaq (kókó) the iwamu fish cries.

kôlêm s. crypt. for làbi sago.

kólon (?), kólonduc knee-joint; eše ešëp jakèpòq kólonducègèn gèc the ass went down on her knees (Num. 22:27); (cf. -pòq (I) aënduc (ænduc) kneeel).

kólön s. -kic (I) poac kólön bind, wind, wear a cloth around the forehead (done against headache).

kóm s. 1. field, garden. kóm bau field on a mountain, on the slope of a hill; kóm bè field close to the village; kóm gáboç field on a plain, in a valley; kóm lóc distant field on a hill; kóm màtàc (field green, fresh) new field, not yet cleared, trees are still being felled; kóm mòna taro field; kóm ṇágelôn (field of it decoration) all kinds of vegetables planted between the main crop (e.g. taro, yam): m, tè, motam, kanic, jàngom, gáboç, káse, dáboç (names of vegetables); démèng, këmoçaco, wambòq, laksìa (names of odoruous herbs, see salìq); gén tonàq nai tec kêtú kóm ñágelôn. All these various plants are field decoration, i.e. plants belonging to a New Guinea field or garden; kóm ñátau field owner; kóm ñàtëtc (field of it entrails) smoke rising from a burning field; kómègà the main field; kóm sègèn the forest area cut down for a new field, being left to dry out to get ready for burning; sësàp sègèn = kóm sègèn kapòènàq, ja éniq su go étù gab they cleared a large area for a new field, only twigs and branches will be left after burning, cf. soc; kóm sèñàm harvested, deserted field; kóm-wàga one who works in the fields, workman, labourer, worker; -jâç: -nàc (III) kôlek kóm clear a strip around a field to keep the wild pigs away; -jâç: -nam (III) kóm make a field ready for sowing, till a field, work in the gardens (but see 2.); tanam kóm tanucèdò we make fields beside each other in a row; -kèç kóm burn a new field after the trees have been cut down and dried (see gab); -sàp (I) kóm cut a field; -sàp màtàc cut virgin forest for a new field; -sàp sègèn = -sàp kóm sègèn, -sà (I) kóm go into, through the fields; -sè (I) kóm plant a field; -sè kóm lêsucèdò plant a field systematically as planned beforehand, plant progressively one part after the other. 2. general work; kóm ñàwàpàc hard work (cf. kòleq labour), toil; kóm ñuleq = ñuleq communal work; kómwàga worker; -jâç: -nam (III) kóm till the field, work; -nam kóm mo work in the tario
garden s; -nam kôm è dau want to finish a work first; -nam kôm golbû-golbû shun hard work, do work lazily; -nam kôm nô南昌 êtêkêng work continuously, work without stopping to eat or rest; -nam kôm nô南昌 nô南昌 ingôsu work very hard, forcibly, strenuously; -nam kôm -pô (I) âuc work with all our strength and energy; -nam kôm -tu (I) wakac work untiringly; -nam (kôm) ulec do communal work, work together, communally. 3. working day (cf. nô/âbêc), the six working (weekday) days: kôm nô南昌 mababa (day of it first) Monday, kôm luagêc (day 2) Tuesday, kôm têlêa (day 3) Wednesday, kôm àclé (day 4) Thursday, kôm lemente (day 5) Friday, kôm nô南昌 nô南昌 (day 6) Saturday, (om Sunday).

-kôm (I) ... âuc v.a. & v.r. cover, envrap. -kôm bîn âuc (cover talk up) conceal, confuse a matter, deny s.th., hush it up, ignore s.o.'s commission, order, task (cf. -nam bîn âuc, -pa (I) bîn, -sâ: -nsâ (II) ... âuc), take no notice of s.th., do not care; âe kasôm bîn âlemê, ma amâc akôm âuc gacgeg gêgeg I told you all the time, but you just don't care, don't take any notice at all; -kôm dauq âuc wrap a bundle of tobacco (leaves) in leaves (cf. -sâban: -nsâban (IV)); -kôm nô南昌 nô南昌 encircle s.o.; -kôm salôm (auc) tear off sago leaves for roofing material and put them in a bundle; -kôm tawn âuc nô南昌 belayke cover o.s. with a blanket, wrap a blanket around o.s.; -kêmôm ... âuc covered with ... , encircled/surrounded by ... ; êm kêmôm enq âuc his beard covers his face (entirely); gamêg kêmôm nip âuc undergrowth/weeds cover a coconut palm plantation; gôe kêmôm waq âuc heavy sea enwraps a canoe; jadauq kêmôm aêac âuc smoke envelops us, we are enveloped by smoke; jawalëc kêmôm gamêg âuc haze covers the whole countryside; kôm kêmôm nuc âuc rain envelops an island, an island is invisible because of rain; môdê kêmôm enq âuc he has grey hairs, he is grey-headed; o kêmôm ka auc vines cover a tree; ômbîq kêmôm gamêg âuc the land is covered with fog; sec kêmôm enq auc he is up to the eyes in temptation, he is severely tempted (cf. lêmôm, -tim (I)).

Kômsîng comp. (field sword=fight, i.e. against the forest to make room for new gardens) the month in which new fields are/ought to be cut (January), so that they may dry out in time for burning and planting before the rainy season sets in (April/May). Kômsîng = aînô sêsap kôm wakucâ 'Field-Sword' = the month in which to cut new gardens; sîq nâm gebe sênaq sîq ëndêq sâlêq matak the meaning of sîq (sword): they wage war (fight) against the newly growing forest; cf. Kômsîng.

kônîn s. an object used to weigh down s.th., e.g. the ridge cap (bôcêdêmê) or the roof (sâlôm) of a house against the wind; weight.

-kônîn (IV) (... tôñ) v.a.& v.r. weigh down s.th., burden, bury, press down, press under. (cf. -lêm: -lêm (III) ... tôñ); soak s.th. in water by putting a stone on it; humiliate s.o.; -kônîn bîn omit, pass over a section of a story, a report, suppress a discussion, certain matters; -kônîn joc koc (weigh down armband red) soak cane dyed red in water by putting a stone on it (to make it become soft, flexible); -kônîn kawacac soak black roots ... (to be used for plaiting); -kônîn lau suppress people; nom kêmôkônîn lau the earth buried the people (i.e. a landslide, nom gêdib, gádêq gêq; cf. -sûq: -nsûq (V)); -kônîn moaq fasten, press a snake to the ground with a forked stick; -kônîn nô南昌 nô南昌 hâw s.o. down, suppress s.o.; -kônîn gôlô gâgêdô pass over some parts of a story, relate s.th. incompletely; -kônîn salôm tôñ weigh down the roof against the wind; -kônîn sama-sama
provide a canoe (waŋ) made of a solid trunk with an outrigger (sap); -könŋa sap (waŋ) tie the outrigger float onto the poles (kion) - provide a canoe with an outrigger;
- könŋa taŋ abase o.s., humble ourselves, humiliate each other, repent; (cf. -jamm - nam (III) tauŋ õkwï, taŋ gëjam taung; -könŋa têntacwalõ lie on our stomach; -könŋa waiŋ tõŋ soak the wain liana (to make it flexible for canoe binding); -könŋa waŋ provide a canoe with an outrigger (sap), fasten the outrigger pole (kion) onto the stakes (matoc) thus connecting poles and float.

-könŋa see ŋakönŋa, -gõm: -ngõm (II) könŋa do s.th. repeatedly.

-kôn (I) v.a. twist, make string (lêkôn), thread (gam) by twisting vines, fibres, with hand on one's thigh; snap at (said of fish). -kôn ... auc pass over s.th., overlook, take no notice, think little or nothing of s.th., ignore s.o.'s talk; -kôn bîŋ auc interrupt s.o., don't let him finish his talk, don't give a hearing, confuse a matter (cf. -kôm bîŋ auc, -sa (I) bîŋ auc); -kôn bea make string from bea bast; -kôn gam make thin string, thread; -kôn gëgwâñ tramp on the grass, e.g. to find game hidden in it; -kôn ladôm ńaboac make a band for the grass-skirt (ladôm); -kôn o (okaliŋ, opo) make string from vines; -kôn õba press down kunai with a stick held in both hands to make a path; -kôn sêlên make string from sêlên vine; -kôn tuc make string from tuc vine; -kôn ìmpers. snap (said of fish only); i këkôŋ sâm = gëng sâm the large fish (tuna (îbanô) snap (hunt) small fry; iwanu sêkôŋ sam ãgâ buawâ the iwanu snap fry at the mouth of the river.

-kôsiŋ (IV) = -ôsiŋ (IV) v.a.& v.r. rub, wipe, grind, polish, whet, sharpen (knives), scratch.
- kôsiŋ bôjâñ whet a knife (cf. -uc: -uc (III)); -kôsiŋ ki sharp- pen an axe; -kôsiŋ ôlin épi ka rub o.s. on a tree; -kôsiŋ taʊŋ rub o.s. on s.th.; bôc këkôsiŋ tau këpi ka the pig rubs itself on a tree; këkôsiŋ tau s.th. rubs against s.th., scrubs; ta- kôsiŋ tau õépi âlê we scratch ourselves on a post; (cf. -gamuc (IV), -keko (IV), -lj: -ll (III), -wësiŋ (IV)).

kôta, kôta-kôta cf. kota.

-kôtêc a. fear. (3sq.R of -têc (I)); kôtêc-kôtêc gëc qac tonân në qalëlôm atom (fear lies man that/there his inside not) he is a man who does not fear anything, he doesn't know fear at all.

-kôtën, kôtën-kôtën adj. flabby, to and fro, vibrating, wobbling (of a woman's breasts, a fat pig's belly, devlap), tottering. bu gëgôm ńakicsëa kôtën-kôtën the water (carried in a container) makes a wobbling noise; su kôtën-kôtën her breasts are flabby; têntacwalô ńakôtën-kôtën her (e.g. a pregnant woman's) belly wobbles.

-kôtên (IV) v.a. shake s.th. (in one's hand to see if it is strong enough, test its quality). -kôtên bolâ shake a bola spear, test the spear; -kôtên éc shake, test a bamboo spear; -kôtên jamaa test a mast for a canoe; -kôtên ka shake a stake (like a spear); -kôtên kêm shake a spear (testing it); takôti kêm gebe talić oc najañe me oc tulu seben we shake a spear to find out if it is strong or perhaps may soon break; -kôtên lemen threaten s.o. by shaking one's finger at him; -kôtên sôm shake a bamboo (to see if it is strong enough for use as a fishing rod).

kul a. pot, the original clay pot (potters were the people of Boaŋ and Laukanô to the south of the Huon Gulf, the Buan, the Wampar and the Adseran in the
Markham Valley).  kuawé comp. the mouth/opening of a pot; ku boâñâ pot from the Boañ (its bottom pointed, opening wide); ku ki iron pot; ku kim spherical pot with narrow opening (from Pocêm, Sio); kulabu the interior bottom part of a pot; -boc: -mboc (II) kulabu put (a layer of) leaves onto the bottom of a pot to put the taro on them before cooking them; kulamuñ pot with wide opening (from Laukanô); ku matac fresh clay for pottery; ku moasa old, damaged, unused pot, fragments, potsherds, shard; ku ngagaom the lid (of leaves) of a pot; ku ngagésuñ the pit from which pottery clay is dug; ku (ga)-sâboac a broken piece of pot, potsherds, shard; ku ñatau the maker of pots, the potter; kusâboac shard; kusí pots from Adsera, Wampar; kuwalang a row of pots; ku kësa ja put the pot on the fire!; ku këleste the pot begins to boil, sings; ku këletoe the pot boils; -këletoe comp. the kitchen; ku keope the pot is cracked; ku kepæ the pot tilts, is about to tip over; ûsa ku nec këpacgen nañ sa straighten the pot that is almost falling over; ku mënègoc the pot is full; -boc: -mboc (II) kulabu cover the bottom of a pot with leaves, cf. bâè; -buc: -mbuc (II) ku (sa angaj a) lift the pot from the fire; -peñ (I) ku arrange a fire around a pot (cf. -møè: -môè (II) ja âuc); -sôñ: -nsôñ (II) put s.th. into a pot; -su (I) sa take food out of a pot.

ku² s. back, hind part, stern. wañ ku, wañku the hind part, the stern of a boat, a canoe (opp. wañnéñ) its opposite hind leg and tearing it towards us; (2) cut off the hams, the back legs while butchering a pig; -ku galâm press/break/take a galâm fruit out of the ground; -ku ñac ten ëku throw s.o. onto the ground, make him fall (cf. -ku ... tulu); -ku ñamôké break down a loose stump, press a tree stump off the ground; -ku ñalatu break banana suckers off the ground; get/pull young banana plants; -ku -pac (II) stagger, reel, totter, waver, be moved; en oc ëku épac atomâno he will never be moved (Psalm 55:22); -ku poc turn over a large stone; -ku ... sa lift s.th. by means of levers, lever s.th. out; -ku ... sîñ throw a long object flat on the ground; -ku katapa sîñ throw a standing board flat onto the ground; -ku sugen -ja: -na (III) rise quickly, pull o.s. together, set o.s. to work energetically; sêku su pebëñ sêja sebe sëlic they all crowded together to see s.th.; -ku ... tulu (1) break off tubers pulling them from the ground; -ku amë tulu break off yams; (2) throw s.o. down, overwhelm, subdue, repulse, conquer s.o., vanquish; -ku ñac ten ëku conquer, vanquish s.o., defeat s.o.; gain a victory, overpower s.o.; -ku sec tulu overcome evil, sin, temptation; (cf. -balîñ, -quñ (II), -palîp, -jamà, -lo: -lo (III), -sa ... su, -sap (I), -selëñ, -sîñ: -nsîñ (II), -so (I), -tuc (I), -û (II) to throw).

kuaku (kuwaku) s. a fish (120 cm. long, 60 cm. high, eats pieces of coral which it breaks away by pushing against the rocks with its head). kuaku sepen poc the kuaku fish eat stones.

kuc adj. onom. a clucking sound (gurgling sound). kocîléeñ jakuc-jakuc he (his Adam's apple, throat) makes clucking (gurgling) sounds (when swallowing s.th.).

-kuc (I) v.a. carry s.th. on one's head, lift s.th. heavy with the neck, e.g. pulling a
canoe onto the beach; -kuc ãbéłoŋ carry a netbag on the head (women crossing a river; otherwise cf. -wl (II) ãbéłoŋ); -kuc áduŋ wear the large mourning head net; -kuc kululuŋ wear a hat on the head; -kuc latu carry one's son on the head; ãwè kêkuc latu a woman carries a load of s.th. (firewood) and her child on top of it; -kuc mlauŋ hold a banana leaf over our head for protection against rain (as an umbrella); -kuc mocwàō wear the feather head-dress; -kuc ńapalè carry a child sitting on one's head, neck, or on top of a load carried on our head; -kuc obo have a cloth on our head, cover our head with a cloth against sun or rain, cf. -bec: -mbec (II) obo wear a cloth like a turban; -kuc pampaŋ wear the pampaŋ feather head-dress; -kuc ... sa put s.th. on our head; -kuc sagōŋ wear a mat as an umbrella; -kuc sàguō carry a marriageable girl after her seclusion out of the house to present her to the public again (a strong woman carried the girl sitting on a mat on her head); -kuc súc carry a wooden bowl on the head; -kuc supoac wear a comb in the hair.

kuda s. (for.) obs. horse (osi).

kuku adj. round. kawasun kuku the lemon is round.

kukuc s. reed-grass, sedge (rubbed in water used as cough medicine).

kukuc, kukukukuc interj. used in the excitement of tuna fishing, 'take the bait!' (seeing a fish follow the hook). -kêŋ (I) kukuc use that interjection.

kulakaŋ, -pö (I) kulakaŋ = kakulaŋ headlong, head foremost (cf. ka gunąŋgən), do a duck-dive.

kulameŋ s. (for.) leech. also: kulameŋ, kwalameŋ (taken over from hill tribes);

kulameŋ sëŋac eŋ è ôli biliŋ-biliŋgen (todec-todec) he is covered with streams of blood from the bites of leeches.

kulamuŋ, motam kulamuŋ a species of the motam vegetable plant, cf. kul.

kulelele interj. used by children during surfing.

kulic s. the octopus, polyp. also: 'paper boat', a thin, rippled shell; kulic ńabêla the arms of the octopus; kulic ńaköp (ńalaköp) the head of the octopus.

kulicmasò s. dolphin, porpoise.

kulu, ńakulu s. the brain.

kululuŋ s. head-dress, European hat, cap; -kuc (I) kululuŋ wear a hat, have a hat on the head; -kac (I) kululuŋ take off the hat.

kululucponŋ s. (kululuponŋ) owl, night-hawk. gwam kululucponŋ human figures with owl heads sitting back to back thus shaped into a hook, cf. kasękin (valuables suspended in netbags from such a hook were safe against theft).

kulumbuc s. 1. a kind of lion-ant. kulumbuc kêmådi nom the lion-ant throws up dust, sand. 2. type of tortoise (in fresh water).

kulunŋ s. a small head-net for women. lauō ńekuŋ kulunŋ women wear the kulunŋ head-net (cf. aďuŋ).

kulunŋ-kulunŋ-kulunŋ onom. the noise caused by canoes cutting the waves.

Kumbam name of the Gêngala island between Mënucʉsa (southern) and Matical Is.

Kumo(a)ŋili s. a sea bird.

Kuŋ s. onom. dull sound caused by impact of s.th. heavy hitting the ground, the sound of a collision, crash, thumping noise. ka ńadambé kêtuc mɔkɛcɑpɛk kuŋ
I knocked my head against a tree; the big wave hit against our boat with a dull bound (cf. guluŋ, guŋ, puŋ).

-kun (I) v.a. v.n. call out in reply, in agreement (hú-úc), shout hú-úc to s.o. -kun lau call hu-úc to the people that they may come, cf. uc, uuc.

kupam s. a tree (with milky sap of agreeable odour).

kusi adj. dauby, glassy, watery (of taro and other produce). Bockokok kusi the sweet-potato is watery; modern kusi the taro is 'glassy', an old, hard taro.

kusitoc s. name of a type of banana. (for, Kâte?).

ku-ú-uc interj. an exclamation of mockery, cry of jeer and scorn (mostly used by playing children). -kêŋ (I) ku-ú-uc cry out ku-ú-uc, jeer at s.o. (e.g. a boy who doesn't obey his father, running away from him cries out ku-ú-uc from a safe distance); ku-ú-uc, kôkôc aë tôn atom gee, you didn't catch me.

kuwé (kueó) s. a gull.

Kuwí (Kuí) name of village on Baden Bay, south-east of Salamaua Harbour.

kwa1 s. type of snail, its shell used as war ornament (the concave middle section is beaten off the shell with a pointed tool in a circle, after the rims were polished and two holes drilled through its middle, worn by warriors. -lê (IV) kwa drill holes through the kwa shell ornament (to attach a string/vine to it); -sêng (IV) kwa (hold in teeth kwa shell) hold the war shell ornament in one's teeth by the string/vine attached through the two holes in the middle, hold the war shell in our mouth (during fights).

kwa², ñakwa s. the septum in plants like bamboo, cane, reed, e.g. the concave (!) bottom = septum separating, e.g. one length of bamboo from another one. ñabông kêsêp ñakwa luâgêc ñasawa a node (knot) lies between two septums (of bamboo (éc)), cf. bon, ñabon, ñaduc, ñamatu, see éc.

kwa³ s., -kwa aux. s.th. concave or convex, i.e. s.th. like the kwa shell, used in comp.: lêmakwa elbow, the crazy bone; matakwa the cheek bone; ñañakwa (1) the ear drum (papôlic); (2) the bones surrounding the cavity of the ear, cf. kwa¹, -kwa (I); ñañakwa kêtüŋ ñq he has earache; tëtâckwa his sacrament (line of greatest girth around the hips).

kwa⁴ s. abbrev. for ñatêkwa bone (?), as in matakwa, ñañakwa, etc., but cf. kwa¹.

kwa⁵ adj. light, cleared of timber, brush; trees are thinned out. gamêng kêtü kwa a place/spot, has been cleared of trees; môkëlauç kêtü kwa his hair has become thin (cf. -kwasiŋ clear away, wash).

-kwa (I) ... âuc v.a.v.r. wrap s.th./o.s. by wrapping, enwrap o.s., wrap s.th. in s.th., cover up s.th., deny (-sâ: -nâ (II) ... âuc), conceal (- nâ: -nâng (II) ... âuc). -kwa kamoc âuc wrap s.th. around a sore, bandage a sore, wind a cloth or leaf around it, cf. -sabâé: -nâmâbaŋ (IV) kamoc; -kwa labî âuc wrap a ball of sago in leaves (against the rain); -kwa qalâe âuc wrap a child in a cloth; -kwa tâuq âuc (qâ obo) wrap s.th. (cloth) around ourselves; aë kakwa tâuq âuc I wrap myself up; aôm kôkâ tânâm âuc qâ nêm bîg ñajâmëng you hide behind your good reputation; qakwê kêkwa aë (âuc) the clothes (dress) cover(s)/enwrap(s) me; -kwa tâuq sit/stand/lie close together (also mentally), fit together; gêng luâgêc kêkwa tâu = kêtöm tâu the two things/objects, are alike, fit together;
two dogs lie beside each other.

kwac, ŋakwac s. the rib of a palm frond, of a taro or banana leaf, sheath of palm fronds. магаз (labi, nip) ŋakwac the rib/sheath of the Nipa (sago, coconut) palm; labi ketoc kwac the sago palm bends its fronds; mo kedele kwac = mo ŋakwac ketoc the taro leaves bend down (a sign of being ripe); ŋakwacwac the side fibres of large leaves.

kwajim (Bukawac: kwajem) adv. biased nutrition, e.g. meat without vegetables or vice versa. -éŋ: -niŋ (III) mo kwajimen eat taro without any meat; tæŋ kwajimen ŋapaŋ we always eat vegetables without any meat (game, venison).

-kwajim (I) v.a. eat meat only, taro or vegetables only = without anything else (said jokingly).

ekwajac, kwajac-kwajac adj. deformed, misshapen, stunted, crippled. molaŋ kwajac-kwajac the taro leaves are stunted, misshapen; (cf. kēlec, ŋameloc).

Kwajac-kwajac name of a legendary ghost (was said to eat up the interior of men so that they must die, place of origin Poch).

kwajem (cf. kwajim).

kwakwac = ka kēkóc adj. splintering of wood; onom. stammering, stuttering. -sôm (I) biŋ kwakwaceng stammer (Mk 7:32).

kwala = kola, ŋakola, kwala-kwala adj. brackish, stale, dull. bu kwala-kwala brackish water, the water is brackish (somewhat salty taste).

kwalac-kwalac s. night bird (onom. because of its cry). tæŋNW kwalac-kwalacen bêc (we sleep kwalac-kwala their sleep) we (let's) sleep with half open eyes.

kwalalan = kwaliŋ-kwalaŋ = kétom gésac selelec onom. noise as caused by a sharp object hitting s.th. hard, e.g. an axe against a Nipa palm. kwalalan-kwalalan noise caused by spear grazing a target, or of s.th. thrown away hitting the ground flatly (e.g. a spear); tætaŋ kêm ŋakicsëa kwalalan-kwalalan they pulled the spears out noisily; bōjăng tec gau gésac tonec ë kwalalan gacën kêsêp önêga gêja I laid this knife down here but with a loud noise it fell down there; kêtaŋ ne sôm kwalalan gêmëng he pulled his fishing rod noisily (skillfully).

kwalam s. (a) the white cockatoo; kwalam kasumbuc (cockatoo rainbow) the crested monitor lizard (children were told that if the monitor lizard bites it does not let go until the white cockatoo shrieks); kwalam kēkac the white cockatoo cries, shrieks; kwalam lômala the marks where a cockatoo has chewed s.th.; kwalam ñasakoc the crest of a white cockatoo; kwalam ñasakoc gēlëc së the cockatoo bristles its crest, the cockatoo's crest ruffles (up); (b) figure in a dance; oc gebën (emberë) kwalam the sun bends the cockatoo, e.g. the sun starts to sink, approx. 3p.m. (cf. oc); (c) a species of tree kangaroo; mojaŋ ka lôlôcëa, i.e. mojaŋ kwalam tree kangaroo with white stomach.

kwalam adj. cleared. kêtu kwalam = kétu sêp (s.th. got/turned white, cf. kwalam-kwalam) s.th. has turned white = has changed, got spoiled, is an ugly sight, is worn; biŋ kêtu kwalam (sêp) s.th. has changed, has already been betrayed, made known, has been revealed, spread; gamën kêtu kwalam a place has changed, has been cleared, a cleared spot; kôm teŋ oc gêc önê, tec gamën kêtu kwalam there seems to be a field over there since the place has been cleared (of trees); lêma kêjac ê kêtu kwalam (hands hit until it got changed, worn out) s.th. is worn by much handling, thumbing; kwalam adj. experienced, wise;
qac kwalam langwa the master craftsman, an expert of a trade; kwalam adj. vain; ãwâ kwalam (his voice white, worn) he speaks without saying anything, empty talk; qac ãwâ kwalam (man his voice/mouth worn) he promises s.th. quickly but never keeps it, he is not trustworthy; -göm: -göm (II) gëng ãn ãtu kwalam (make s.th. getting white/worn) do s.th. in vain, without success, unsuccessfully; -sôm (I) bëng ãtu kwalam (say talk become white/vain) speak vainly, speak without results.

kwalam-kwalam adj. (cockatoo-1ike) white. ñakwë kwalam-kwalam a white dress; cf. kwalam (white), sëp.

kwalamtapa comp. (cockatoo flat) a head-dress made of white cockatoo feathers (used for wë andó dances).

Kwalamnsâm 1. name of village at the mouth of Buka creek. 2. name for Long Island (to the north of the Huon Peninsula).

kwalan adj. high (of fruit trees). nìp kwalan a high, tall coconut palm.

kwalec adj./adv. false, incorrect, wrong, not enough, too little. -göm: -göm (II) kwalec do s.th. wrong, the wrong way (see geo, keso); -guq: -guq (II) kwalec miss a target (with a spear); -jâc: -nac (III) ... kwalec hit lightly, miss s.th. (opp. masé); ãjâc mojan kwalec he hit the marsupial rat too lightly; à kósâu, ãjâc kwalec tec gëc gëjâ you liar, you didn’t hit it strong enough, you missed it, that’s why it escaped!; kwalec-kwalec adv. lazily; -jâm: -nam (III) kóm kwalec-kwalec work lazily, avoid strain, work without effort.

-kwalec (IV) v.a. skin an animal. -kwalec bóc ñaölic (remove pig of it skin) cut the hard, thick skin off a piece of pork; -kwalec ilâulu skin a thorn belly fish; -kwalec jàu cut a turtle off its shell; -kwalec moc skin a bird; -kwalec mojan ñobuc skin a marsupial; -kwalec ñakwë (su) (remove dress off) undress (cf. -nu: -nu (III) ... su); -kwalec pap skin an iguana; -kwalec tañ ña self) masturbate, have homosexual intercourse, sodomy; ãjâc sëkwalec tañ ña two of them have homosexual intercourse; -kwalec sa (= -kwalë sa?) s.th. is not enough, is inadequate, insufficient; ãjâc ãn këkwalec sa he hit him only lightly, he did not kill him.

-kwalë (IV) sa impers. incomprehensible, too difficult to grasp. kâsæ ãn ãn ñaló këkwalë sa I find this expression too difficult for me to understand.

kwalim¹ s. men’s head or neck rest (pillow) (carved from wood). -deñ: -deñ (II) kwalim use a head rest; dàdeñ ãn ãn ãtu kwalim we use s.th. as a head rest; dàdeñ ãn ãtu kwalim we use (a pillow of) netbags rolled together as a head rest; -sap (I) kwalim make a head rest; -su (I) kwalim carve the pierced parts of a head rest; kwalimmala comp. (= kwalim ñamala) the nape of the neck (gësû), e.g. the part on the neck which is laid on the head rest; ãjâc ãn ñësê kwalimmala they hit him on that particular spot, they beheaded him (= ñëdëm ãn ñësëtëkkwë ñëgëjïc); ãjâc ãnê kwalimmala tulu they broke his neck; -su (I) ñac ãn ñe kwalim ñamala ñësu behead s.o., cf. -su ... k/ësû.

kwalim² s. a bunch of s.th., fruit (bananas). m kwalim ñeñ a full bunch of bananas; m kwalim comp. = m ñakwalim the stem of the bunch of bananas, a bunch of bananas with the stem; cf. ñakwalim.

kwaliQoa adj. long (of time), a long time. âm gëjâ malac gëmôoa kwaliQoa you went to the village and stayed there a long time, rather long; ñagöm kwaliQoa me, ñagöm seben-seben (shall we work long? let’s finish it
quickly! we won't waste too much time on this work, let's finish it quickly!; kwaliŋŋa géc ondoc tec gémqen you re- turned within a very short time; kwaliŋŋa atom (long not) just now, not long ago, newly, in a short time; bóc tonec kwaliŋŋa atom, galoc késu ma kétu kapōŋ seben it is not very long since this pig has been farrowed, yet it has grown big quickly; the pig grew fat quickly; kwaliŋŋa atom ma gēmu gēmqen he returned in a very short time; kwaliŋŋa atom ma nāwē késa the seed sprouted within a short time; aēc angōŋ kwaliŋŋa atom ma en gēmqen we sat (stayed) there a few minutes only and he arrived.

kwalo s. a disease of coconuts (prevents a normal development of the flesh in the nuts). kwalo géjac nip the coconut palms have this kind of disease, the coconuts have kwalo, e.g. the flesh in them is not properly developed, the nuts are half empty; nip kwalo a crippled, a not properly developed nut.

kwambōm = kwambōŋ s. float, raft. -bec: -mbec (II) kwambōŋ = kic (I) kwambōŋ = -sō: -nsō (II) kwambōm bind/make/tie a raft; -puc (I) kwambōm pole a raft, push with a pole (cf. ṣa/aqun).

kwanam, kwanam-kwanam adj. consuming, devouring everything (fire, men). āwā kwanam-kwanam (his mouth devouring) he is a glutton, he talks with his mouth full of food; āwām kwanam-kwanam tōngēŋ kōkō (tonan) you are not able to talk (properly) because your mouth is always filled with food; kwanamtēnabo (lasamtena) he is a voracious eater, a glutton.

-kwanam (IV) v.a. eat quickly, heartily, enormous portions, consume/eat voraciously, greedily. -kwanam géŋ seben eat large portions of food gluttonously, consume much food in no time (cf. -jaun (I)); aēc āeŋ amoa ma amac akwanam su seben we are still eating and you finished yours already; ja kēkwamam (fire consumes s.th.) the fire burns well; ja gēn kōm ē kēkwamam su the fire burnt the new field well; ja kēkwamam oba the kunai (plain) burns well.

kwanan adv. (a) before, beforehand (causal), in advance, already, after s.th. has come to a conclusion. āē gālic kwanan(geŋ) I saw it before, I had a close look at it beforehand, first, well (kwanan = katō); (cf. gēmu before s.o. else (temporal); āē gālic gēmu I saw it first, previously, before s.o. else); kwanangen in advance; ē ēmbacēn kwanangen 'until finished in advance'; gano ē kēsōc kwanangen I have cooked it already; kēmasan kwanangen = ēgābacē sāmucēn he did finish it already; (b) at once, immediately, instantly, just now; mēnēngēnduc āēgēc kwanangen (may) it cover us at once!; (c) kwanan = katō right, well; gēlic ēn kwanan he saw him right, well.

kwananig s. green snails.

kwandalāŋ adj. hard, dry, burst, with cracks (caused by the heat of the sun). laniplaŋ kwandalāŋ the leaves of the lanip nut tree have become dry; lēsap kwandalāŋ the mud has become hard, dry; nom kwandalāŋ the ground is hard, has cracks; oc képac nom ē kwandalāŋ = gēoc kēkōc the ground is cracked under the heat of the sun; poc kwandalāŋ a stone that is soft and full of tiny cracks from the heat of the sun.

kwandaŋ adj. long = high up. en kēpé sōb kēpuc (kēsun) kwandaŋ képí géja he shot an arrow high into the air; en kētuc poc kwandaŋ képí géja he threw a stone very high; poc kēsun kwandaŋ (kēpi) the bird flies high into the sky; (cf. kwalāŋ).

kwandiŋ s. one pronged stone
KWANEC

club. olo kwandiŋ the pine-apple club (?).

-kwanec (IV) v.a. tickle s.o. (cf. -konec).

kwaninic = งานินิŋ adj. energetic, vigorous, untiring, persevering. งางومงง = tanam kóm kwanianiŋ we work vigorously, untiringly, we do s.th. perseveringly.

kwaninsiq, kwaniŋsiŋ-kwaninsiq adj./adv. alone, isolated, avoiding company. -sélen (IV) kwaniŋsiŋ go/walk alone; en kéšélęŋ kwaniŋsiŋ-kwaninsiq he habitually goes alone, he always walks alone; ösélęŋ งาkęso kwaniŋsiŋ งatom = ösélęŋ งaömęŋ งatom, ösélęŋ งąparęmeŋęŋ งatom don't go anywhere alone, don't go without telling s.o.; (cf. งuŋa, -mọa: -mọa (III) งuŋa).

kwanisiq = kwaniemnık.

kwaŋ s. type of palm similar to sago, the pith of its crown (งาบอก) is edible, cf. งิ̄p งาบอก (millionaire salad).

kwanguc s. a small bird (flutterers around tree kangaroos, snakes, etc.).

kwapuc s. an initiate, beginner, one who visits a place or does s.th. for the first time, s.o. inexperienced, boy learning a trade, an apprentice, novice. en ง่ฏ kuapuc he is a beginner; kuapucnéŋ งęcwa (beginners their ladder, stairs) a reader for beginners, primer; -jác: -nác (III) ... kuapuc go fishing for the first time; en ง่jac งิbam kuapuc he goes tuna fishing for the first time; -lć: -lć (III) ... kuapuc see/visit for the first time; en ง่genic งำเมน งา kuapuc, งำจำงำนิŋ he saw/visited the place for the first time and reported about it; -lńę: -lńę (III) ... kuapuc splash, duck a person who visits us for the first time (the peculiar way of greeting a newcomer, an initiate); talńę bu kuapuc we splash a newcomer in the river; talńę gwęc kuapuc we splash s.o. who visits a village (an island, arriving by boat) for the first time with seawater as an initiation, we duck him; -łō: -łō (III) ... kuapuc catch a game for the first time; en ง่lō บ่ć kuapuc he caught his first pig; -ńíŋ (I) kuapuc paddle a canoe for the first time; kęśiŋ waŋ kuapuc he paddles/steers a boat for the first time.

-kwasiŋ (IV) v.a. (-kwa (I) ... งิ̄ŋ clear/clean away) wash. -kwasiŋ ่ะ wash a netbag; -kwasiŋ งำเมน wash, cleanse, sweep a place, room; -kwasiŋ ใ wash sand off a fish; -kwasiŋ ่่pá wash yams; -kwasiŋ mášáci wash the floor; -kwasiŋ ่่bó wash clothes, laundry; -kwasiŋ ่่őliŋ wash our body = takwasiŋ taŋ we wash ourselves; -kwasiŋ ่่งتوننج wash a mortar; (cf. -lńę: -lńę (III) bu/gwęc, -sągu: -sąŋgu (IV), -tawą (IV)).

-kwendan, ง่gęwąn kwendaŋ type of grass (its sap used as a green dye for fibres used for knitting netbags).

kwenken s. onom. small bush frog (croaks kwen-kwen at nightfall). kwenken ง่่นอง-ง่่นอง (Bukawac language) = ง่่นken ง่่นอง-ง่่นอง the frog sits, a hide-and-seek game; the seeking boy keeps saying "kwenken, kwenken" to make the hiding boys/girls laugh. As soon as he has traced out s.o., he says "ง่่นอง, ง่่นอง", i.e. here he/she sits.

kwę, ง่akwę s. (ง่akwęp) husk, husk leaves of plants, hull, sheath. งałę ง่akwę(p) the husk leaves of corn, the leaves surrounding the corn (cob); -łęc: -łęc (III) งำgęm ง่akwę su take off the husk leaves of corn cobs.
(ŋapoap); tokwé with husks, shells; tokwé-tokwé still covered by husks; (cf. ŋakwé dress, kwép).

-kwé (I) v.a. l. dig. -kwé àlè dig a post hole; -kwé amè (sa) dig yams (out, up); -kwé bockokoc dig out sweet potatoes; -kwé bu dig for water; -kwé busawa dig a ditch; -kwé galuc dig out grab fish; -kwé ku dig out potters' clay; -kwé mœsèŋ ŋaŋ dig out bush fowl eggs; -kwé mojaŋ dig out a marsupial rat; -kwé môec dig for reddle; -kwé nom dec dig out edible red soil, clay; -kwé poc dig out stones; -kwé ... sa dig s.th. up, out; -kwé sè dig a grave, a hole, pit; -kwé sëboac dig out an eel (hiding between stones).

2. -kwé ... (sa) v.a. build, erect a building; -kwé ându (sa) build a house; -kwé lôm (sa) build a men's house; -kwé bec (-ê (II) bec) build/erect a field hut, a shelter.

kwép, ŋakwép s. the layers of wrapping on the banana stem. m ŋakwép the husk leaves; jaggom ŋakwép cf. kwé.

kwi = ôkwi. gen kanimal gê mata kwi gémoa nê (he eats cucumber it pulls his eyes around he stays there) he stays behind (he is late) because he is so fond of eating cucumbers, the cucumbers turned his head.

L

L, 1 the voiced alveolar lateral consonant stands at the beginning of syllables and in the middle of Jabém words, never at the end: lap (ebb tide), lábi (sago), ali (centipede), àlè (pile, house post). The pronunciation of Jabém 1 may be like a distinct 'l' as in 'lamp' or may in other words lie somewhere in the middle between a phonetically pronounced 'l' and 'r', e.g. galoc (now, soon). For reasons of euphony 1 is sometimes put in between the vowels of adjacent words, e.g. âwê làgèc for âwê âgèc (the two = both women, cf. làgèc), kokolâwê (the chrysalis of the tree ant, sl).

la¹ s. fish net attached to a long pole or fastened onto two poles to be handled like a clipping shears. la âwê (net woman, female) a type of this net; la ŋac (net man, male) type of the la fishing net with very long poles; la bamoçà net for catching fry = bamoç, ladled off the water (cf. lagasàŋ, lala, lànâçmu); -jâm: -nam (III) i ña la catch fish with the la net; -kip (I) bamoç ña la scoop fry with a la net.

la² s. anxiousness (?). -jâm: -nam (III) la (însèp.) (make anxiousness) be anxious about the safety, the security of s.o.; admonish; anam la = alic tàm be cautious, wary, watchful! look out! ŏnam la = òlic tàm gebe ka ëncà aôm atom look out lest a falling tree might hit you! -nam la lau admonish, warn people to be careful, wary, in order not to get hurt; -nam la ŋac ten ñarn s.o. to be watchful; -nam la taûg admonish, warn each other to be wary, cautious, e.g. not to steal, not to touch s.th. prohibited; tajam la taûg we admonish(ed) each other, we are watchful, we look out for possible dangers, for the weather, etc.; ëj janam la amac gebe aṣòm biŋ tónèc ëndèŋ lau (ten) atom I admonish/warn you not to tell this to the (any) people; ëj ëjam la ëæac ñe he admonished us to be careful and not get hurt; cf. -jâc: -nac (III) biŋ, biŋṣu; -sòm (I) biŋṣu; -lèŋ: -lèŋ (III) biŋ (used more rarely) warn to be careful during fishing, e.g. to look out for sharks, during trips (snakes), see lèlè.

là in ëtûlà (Im.) adv. in the evening. (ëndèŋ/ɡèdèŋ) k/ëtûlà (in the) evening; këtûlà (R) evening, it is/was evening; këtulâgac it is already evening; k/ëtûlâlà in the evening between 5p.m. and 6p.m. (cf. dala).
-là (V) v.a. scrape vegetables clean, scrape a thin skin, scrape roots, etc. off field fruit. Talà képi ńa joc we scrape yams clean with a shell; talà molakac we clean taro suckers (shoots) prior to planting them.

làb (?) Sagulab name of a place near Géngalà.

Lababia name of village in Boaŋ area (south of Nassau Bay); name of an island there.

labe (?) kém labe spear made from bamboo with a wooden tip attached to it.

labe s. peel (?). -sè (I) labe pull the peel off an unripe fruit.

labe-labe, o labe-labe a type of vine, liana.

làbeŋ (?) kočlàbeŋ comp. Adam's apple, throat, neck. Òlàbeŋ (wine làbeŋ) poisonous vine used for fishing.

làbi s. sago palm, sago meal, starch. Labi boan, labi boŋ, labi böm, labi ka, labi koc, labi kota, labi kwalam, labi magálàb, labi mogabob, labi saŋ, labi saŋsaŋ (those are various types of sago palms); labi ba (ba ńalaka) rather small balls of sago (relative to normal sizes); -tap (I) ba form sago meal/starch into small, oval balls; labi toba sago formed into small, oval balls; labi-baléb comp. the crust of a singed ball of sago (cf. labi ńalétè; labi débu (sèbu) teŋ four lumps of cooked sago, of cooked sago balls; labi gabâm a sago palm that has not flowered yet (that has not fully grown and therefore contains only a small amount of starch); labi gelo létèn the sago shoot unfolds; labi génjim tiny balls of sago meal for cooking, eaten together with coconut cream, sago dumplings; labigésù, labi ńagésù the place where the hard wood of the trunk changes into the soft wood under the crown; -buc: -mbuc (II) labigésù pull the sheaths off the pith of the sago palm crown (ńabólè) (which causes peculiar creaking, groaning sounds, hence the expression: ñègèbuc labigésù he breathes heavily, he does his last groans, he is dying); labi gèwé the sago flows, melts, dissolves, becomes soft in the water; labi jaliŋ sago gruel, sago puree mixed with coconut; -jaliŋ (IV) labi prepare this puree (by stirring with a spoon (saku)); labi kedelec kwac the sago fronds bend down (a sign that the palm will soon flower, which indicates the ripening stage. The palm may now be cut down and the starch be washed from the pith, cf. -jâm: -nàm labi); labikuŋ a night bird whose cry kuŋ-kuŋ may be heard in sago swamps; labilaŋ sago palm leaves; labilaŋ şamaisi-ńamaisi soft frond leaves from young palms; labi lêsöb teŋ a lump of sago, sago ball, dumpling; labim (= labimôkè, labi ńamôkè ?) (bottom of a sago trunk ?) sago palm; labi ńabalèb = labibalèb comp. the crust of singed sago; -delèc: -ndelèc (IV) labi ńabalèb remove the crust of singed sago; -l (II) labi ńabalèb clean the crust of a singed sago ball by beating with sago leaves; labi ńabolà = labibola comp. the top part of a sago palm, cf. bòlà; labi ńabolè the pith of the sago palm crown; labi ńadèlec the soft spongy skin on cooked sago; labi ńagésù = labigésù the 'neck' of the sago palm, cf. labigésù; labi ńagôb (sago of it gôb) the bottom back part of the sago frond rib (used as flooring material in field huts); labi ńakêp, kep the woody refuse left when washing sago; labi tokep-tekep there is still much refuse in the sago, sago starch poorly washed; labi ńako (sago of it white) the uncooked centre of sago lumps; labi ńakwàc = labi-kwac the rib of the sago frond; labi ńakwàc ńapóŋ-pon the sago frond rib is light, it floats; labi ńalaka ńasölôn (sago palm of it twigs of it withered) the sago palm flower (looks like a
small withered tree covered
with brown scales at the top
of the palm; labi ọgalan =
labilaŋ the sago leaves,
fronds, sago frond leaves;
salôm labilaŋ roof made of
sago leaves; labi ọgalan songẹ
the sago leaves stand upright,
steif (only a little outward-
bent); labi ọgalẹọ the frin-
ged sago shoots worn as orna-
ments, decoration; -jẹ: -nac
(III) sẹlẹ lẹsọ fringe sago
shoots; labi ọgo ọclai the ribs
on the leaves of the sago
frond (these ribs are removed
when using the leaves for
roofing, cf. salôm); labi
ọgoobaj (sago of it draf,
residue) the sago pith that
is left after the starch has
been washed out, the grain of
sago; labi ọgasọ (sago of it
sword) (1) the two halves of
the trunk after the pith has
been removed (chopped out);
(2) the trunk with its thin
bark; (3) laths cut from this
bark and put on the ground as
a layer for the pith; labi
ọgasọb arrows made from sago
palm bark splinters, cf. sọb2;
labi ọgalọm = ọgalọm washed
out and pressed sago starch,
the sago gained after a second
washing of the pith that has
been used to stem the water
in the kaolic (leaf used as
container); labiọgalẹ = labi
ọgoobaj; labi pom large ball
of sago; labi topom sago in
large balls; labisọbọ, sọbọ,
sọbọc sago cakes baked on a
potsherd (see Appendix 7);
-pac (I) labisọbọcake sago
cakes on a potsherd; labi
sọbọc labi sago cakes baked
(roasted) between two hot
stones; -pac (I) labi sọbọc-
bọm bake sago cakes thus;
labi sọmọbọc cf. sẹmọbọc;
labi sọọwọp thin, flat sago
cakes wrapped in leaves and
baked in the fire; labi sọọgb
roasted sago (not cooked);
labi topom large balls of
sago; -pọ (I) labi topom form
sago into balls; -bị: -mbị
(II) labi tie a loop in the
leaf, covering a ball of
sago so that it can easily be
carried; -buc: -mbuc (II)
gaba labi clear the weeds away
around a (young) sago palm; -buc
labi gusụ groan our last; -dị:
ndị (II) labi g/ọgic distrib-
ute/divide a ball of sago; -dị
labi gasụ fill sago starch set-
tied in the trough (kaölīc) into
a length of bamboo (pipe);
-golec: -ngolec (IV) labi remove
the pith of the sago palm crown;
-gụ: -ngụ (II) labi (su) split
the felled sago palm by means
of pointed stakes; -jẹ: -nac
(III) labi chop out the pith of
a felled and split sago palm
trunk; -jẹ tẹnl labi stir
sago in boiling water; -jali
(IV) labi stir sago, make sago
puree; -jẹm: -nam (III) labi
wash out the starch from the
pith; -jẹm labi press out
the pith after it has been
washed; -lọm (IV) labi singe,
scorch a ball of sago (to pre-
vent crumbling to pieces), cf.
balẹ, labibalẹ; -nọ: -no (III)
labi cook sago; -pac (I) labi
bake, roast sago; -pọ (I) labi
sa lift the sago starch out of
the trough (kaölīc); -pọ (I)
labi form sago into balls; -sap
(I) labi cut down/fell the sago
palm.
labıc, ọgalabic adj. withered
(?). Molabic, mo ọgalabic with-
ered, dry taro leaves, rotten
leaves.
Labigécọ (Labi aqcọ o) both of
the sago palms, the two sago
palms (cf. labi).
labikọŋ ẹmp. night-bird living
in sago swamps, cries kuŋ-kuŋ.
Labéc name of tribe and village
at the southern side of the
mouth of the Markham River (opp.
Labéc).
labọc (?)-təp (I) labọc lie
on one's stomach. aća taća
tap labọcẹŋ ve lie on our
stomachs; dau taŋ tatap labọc-
ẹŋ we fall prostrate before
s.o.
labọsi ẹmp. a species of cassa-
vary. kćesewa labọsi a yellow-
ish species of cassavary.
labu, ọgalu b. back or hind
leg of animals (opp. ọ/a/lema
front leg). labu to lêma back and front hams of a pig.

labu, ǰalabu adv. below, at the lower end of s.th.; under, beneath. gwećlábù (sea below) below the horizon, to the north; mélabu under a mat (mè); -u (II) mélabu = -y labu mé sleep in a mat, cf. mè; jakêsuc labu minor, subordinate to s.th., cf. -uc: -uc (III) labu submit (cf. ǰalabu); -bóc: -mbóc (II) labu cover the bottom of s.th. with leaves; -bóc labu abëlön (suc) cover the bottom of a netbag (a bowl) with leaves; -èc: -nèc (III) labu go/pass underneath s.th.; tanèc lòc labu we go under a mountain; -sò (I) labu lau teg back/support s.o.; Anòtò tau kèso labu ësëac God himself supported them, backed them up (cf. -jâm: -nam (III) ... sa, -puc (I) ... tòn); (cf. -sò (I) ǰalabu); -tu (I) labu imper. be below, lie underneath s.th., half full; bu këtu labu (water is below) it is only half full of water, almost finished; mo këtu labu ma bóc gësac nëò the taro are underneath and the pork is on top (i.e. in the food basket); -uc: -uc (II) labu lau teg submit, yield, resign o.s. to s.o.; kasëga kësöm bìn ma ɲapálè sëuc labu ëngën the head elder spoke and the boys submitted to him (cf. tæ = têtac labu).

labu-labu s. an appliance made of pøalæg used as a small kite to which a line with cobweb (kamoalić, kawalèc) is attached, used for catching isoc fish, cf. pøa.

labùh s. (his lover part origin) his thigh, lap, bosom. (labùh, labòmm, labum, labùm, labòmm, labum my, your, etc. lap); en gëngông aè labùchù he sits in my lap.

labùwôn = labùh.

lac¹ s. (ŋalac) thin bowl/basin, concave vessel, plate, shell. lac gaboang a deep basin/vessel; lackawi a coconut shell used as a baler (cf. kawi, landôm); ledle, (a) European ladle; (b) a coconut shell fastened to a stick, cf. laclu.

cac² s. -lac suf. mòkèlac his skull, cranium. nìplac the hard shell of a coconut.

lac³ s. the sail (of a boat, a canoe). lac këltëm = lac lëtam-lëtam the sail flutters; lac ñakasà the fork on the canoe platform onto which rolled up sails are put, cf. kasà; lac galèpoa sail rope(s); lac ñamãgôc the sail is filled with wind; cf. magôc; lac ɲasic the upper sail arm, (kasà the lower sail arm, the fork attached to it, cf. kàsà); -balìq: -mbalìq (IV) lac take the sail to the other side of the canoe during cruising; -bìliq: -mbìliq (IV) lac tie the sail vertically onto the mast (to make room for freight); -gê: -ngeo (II) lac sa pull up the sail; -jàc: -nac (III) lac get the material to make a sail; -jâm: -nam (III) lac = -wà (II) lac weave a sail; -lèc: -lèc (III) lac su roll down the sail.

-actable: -lac (III) v.a.&v.n. 1. sail; -lac gomboa sail a boat; -lac kasali sail a two-mast canoe; -lac lágàja sail in a group of many canoes, cf. lágàjà; -lac mu ñàgàm sail with a good wind; -lac mu sec sail with a poor wind; -lac òmbala sail with a flotilla; -lac sàmà-sama sail a canoe made of a solid log; -lac -sèn: -nsèn (II) ... ñuc sail across s.th., e.g. the course of another canoe; sail/steer our canoe aiming towards a certain goal (cf. -kanòn, -peq); talac dànseñ wàñ àuc we sail towards another boat, a ship, in order to deliver a message; sèlac sesèñ aèac àuc gebe sësöm bìn teq they steer towards us to tell us s.th.; talac dàñ dàñ buñ wàñ àuc we sail to a spot where a school of tuna can be seen 'boiling'; -lac talém sail with the land wind (in the early morning hours); -lac wàñ sail a canoe; -lac wàñ è gamèn këdebob su sail a long way out; -lac wàñ -jà: -na gamèn teq sail to some place, to somewhere (cf. wàñ).
2. -lac: -lac (III) ... su
be carried away (by passion, etc.), be led astray, away; mètè jaba èlac amac su atom
do not be led away by strange teachings (Heb. 13:9, èlac ...); -poa = -po (I) lac =
-polac (IV) tauq su recover, grow well, getting on well (after sickness).

laclu s. originally the un-
polished shell of a coconut, still covered with fibres
(hence àù = body hairs); after
the introduction of European
vessels, laclu came also to
mean: basin, cup, plate, any
vessel; (cf. lac, niplac, 
qalaclu, àè); -dènàq: -ndènàq 
(IV) = -gènàq: -gànàq (IV)
laclu lay the cloth; laclu
àlèma = noletèc the handle
of a coconut shell, a basket, or
any vessel; -ka (I) laclu
(tread coconut shells) walk
on two coconut shells with a
string between the toes held
by the hands (because of a
taboo for boys and girls to be
observed during the time of
circumcision or defloration in
order to avoid contact with
the ground/earth); Embe sè-
sèlèn sèna gamèn mendeòna,
nàñ sèka laclugèn. Tètèc sebe
embe sèsèlèn qàôma, oc moa
sèjala èsèac wañèn. When they
go to excrete in the bush, they
walk on shells only. They fear if they would go
without they might be recog-
nized by their footprints.

ladòm s. 1. women’s grass
skirt (consisting of a front
and a back part, whereas the
grass skirts in other areas
cover hips and thighs as well).
ladòmboac = ladòm qàboac the
band on the grass skirt to
fasten it by tying, the grass
skirt of the sagùq (marriage-
able girls) decorated with
cowry shells (sanem); -jàm:
-nam (III) ladòm qàboac make,
weave a band for the grass
skirt; ladòm kèkècisìn the
grass skirt sits crooked, is
out of position; ladòm qàboac
= ladòmboac; ladòm qàkatuc teq
one end of the grass skirt;
ladòm ñakukuclatu the top, the
ornamental edge/fringe on a
grass skirt; -kic (I) ladòm
tokuclatu make such a grass
skirt; ladòm ñamòtiq the knot
by which front and back part of
a grass skirt are tied together;
ladòm ñamòtèkè the individual
bunches of grass on the skirt
(cf. wælænq, wælæuq the mat-
erial for making grass skirts);
-giù: -gìòq (II) ladòm tie/make
a grass skirt; -kic (I) ladòm
bind, put on a grass skirt; -nò:
-no (III) ladòm prepare a feast
after making grass skirts.
2. ñaladòm the two fins of the
turtle (near its tail) (the
front ones are called ‘wings’,
ñamàqè).

læn cf. laïn, -ù (II) laïn su.

là= ñatèkwa adj. strong,
martial, warlike. aòm làè me
are you a war hero? are you
going to eat me up?; aòm làègoc
you are indeed a warlike per-
son; cf. laï, ñaclài.

Làè 1. name of the area around
the ñòcwànuq hill. 2. name of
tribe living in that area (the
Jabèm dreaded the Làè people
as cannibals).

Làèwàmba s. name of area of the
Wampar tribe on both sides of
the middle course of the Markham
River, 50 km from Làè (their
main villages: Munun, Gabsonçeg,
Nàsòwàpòm, Zifarà).

laga s. ‘side-glance’. (cf.
ñalàgà a shoot off a rootstock,
a rhizome); matèñlagàqèn géjac
lau (their eyes shoot rhizomes
only hit people) they look
around whether s.o. else takes
care of guests to save them-
selves the trouble of cooking
for them, e.g. be inhospitable,
neglect guests, let them feel
that they are unwelcome, dis-
regard them, act against custom;
-lic: -lic (III) lau matèñlagàqèn
(see people with side-glances
only) look scornfully at arri-
ving guests, shun one’s duty
towards guests.

làgajà s. 1. a plant. làga
ñasec gèjam ñwèc àuc ñaqwàqèn
làgajà flowers cover a vast area
of the sea. 2. a flotilla of canoes, several canoes with many passengers sailing at the same time; lau lagajáña = lau sējá lagajá people visiting places by canoes; tēm lagajáña time for visiting; expl.: Tēm gasawa ten kēsēp komō gālēlōm. Tami sēlak wāntēsām gēdēn tēm tōnaŋ. A period within the wet season, used by Tami islanders for visiting places (because they need food); lau nucșa sēlak lagajá sēsō sēmēn the islanders sail in groups coming over to us (the Jābēm used to say); -lāc: -lāc (III) lagajá = -tu (II) gācle inform the sail canoes with many passengers = become guest, i.e. visit) visit places, friends, by canoe; undertake sailing trips, e.g. during the time when the lagajá was in flower (in the dry season).

lagasān a. a fishing net, (1) the poles for the la net, e.g. two poles arranged like clipping shears to which the net was/is fastened, cf. la; (2) uti lagasān (star lagasān) a constellation of stars, the 'shears'.

lägen = kalägen a./comp. a tree (used for chopping boards). lägen gēć kēkōgcac, oc tanam kōm mona the lägen trees blossom already, it's time to cut new taro fields; lägenʧēkwa the time when the lägen fruit fall (the best time for burning new fields).

Lägen-awà-àndanj (lägen its mouth hot) name of a Jābēm month, approx. February, the time when the lägen tree blossoms during the dry season, the sun is very hot, there is no rain, the best time to cut and burn the forest for new garden plots. (cf. Penjo-awà-àndanj).

lägēc = ągēc both, the two of them. expl.: (a) the use of lügēc (two) has been omitted; or (b) for reasons of euphony I is sometimes put in between two vowels, i.e. before āgēc, hence ąwēlāgēc (ąwē āgēc or ąwē luagēc) both women; ąwēlāgēc lasiō the two sisters; (but:) Kaǐlāwē (Kai āwē the Kai woman or Kai women; koko-lāwē the eggs, the chrysalis of yellow tree ants (si); qąclāgēc (qąc āgēc) both men, the two men; qąclāgēc gwađé the two cousins; qąclāgēc lasiō (tēwa) the two younger (older) brothers, the two brothers, (but: qąlāgēc lasiō he and his younger brother); qąclāgēc man = husband and wife; Tamiłāwē the Tami women.

lāgic a. bundle, sheaf. balà, dawēn, āwē, tē lāgic teŋ a bundle of betel peppers, bamboo torches, banana suckers, sugarcane; gēn tōlāgic things in bundles; matalāgic (his eyes bundle) he looks sideways, he has a squint, he squints, leers at s.th.; matałāgic asa you leer at whom?; matałāgic gebe (gobe) őlic asagen what do you want to see by looking sideways?; -jāc: -nac (III) lāgic make a bundle, bundle up; āgēc sējac lāgic i tau they (both) put the fish in bundles (for cooking); ąkaǐŋ gējac lāgic aē (his leg bundles me) he claps (twines) his leg about mine when crossing a river to prevent the current from sweeping me away; tanac lāgic bōckokoclaun (modam, tē) we bind sweet potato leaves into a bundle (bundle up taro shoots, sugarcane).

lāgic = -lāgic suf. molocłāgic (fools bundle?) used for people who behave awkwardly, who try to shirk certain tasks.

lāgō (??).

-lāgō (IV) v.a. scorch, roast insufficiently, partly roasted, warm (up). ja kēlāgō kalaun the fire scorches the leaves; -lāgō gēn warm up food, reheat s.th.; -lāgō i roast a fish insufficiently; -lāgō mōbośalŋ warm the food left over from the evening meal for breakfast; a(be ana ondoc, tec alagōgiene ma aēŋ matac-matac where do you want to go that you roasted your food only partly and eat it underdone? (cf. -lakoc).

lāguc, ñalāguc a. the back part
of a long object. kêm qalaguc
the back part of a spear; on
qalaguc the bottom hole of a
drum; sôm qalaguc the back
part of a bamboo fishing rod;
talam qalaguc the butt of a
gun; -qa (II) qalaguc
(split the back of an axe
blade) relate, repeat the same
story twice or several times;
aôm gêga laguc todim-todim
kêtu bin tagen toneca you re-
late the same story again and
again; en gêga laguc késep
bin tagen gêja he repeats the
same thought/opinion; jasôm
ja nga laguc étiam ma anô acgóm
I shall repeat it once more,
listen carefully!; -ga laguc
joc plait a different kind of
stripes into an armband, cf.
-talô joc plait designs
into an armband; janga talô
joc geb natalô ésa I plait
various designs into the ar-
mband to make it more beauti-
ful.

lai s. onion, ginger (laki);
rage, fury, strength; adj.
enraged, furious, mad, in-
flamed with rage. lai mamagen
= lai óma, qaomagen (fury
throughout) a furious, fran-
tic person, a bloodthirsty,
cruel tyrant; en gégom lai
mamagen he is an awful fran-
tic person; lai mökê (strength
head, rootstock) refuge,
source of strength; Anô tô kêtu
äeacned lai mökê God is our
refuge (Psalm 46:11); -gêm:
-gêmô (II) lai épi gén ten
bewitch s.th., say magic words,
cf. mec, tom; -nô: -no (III)
lai (cook ginger) ask the war
oracle whether to fight or
not, start a war or postpone
it (defence or victory were
thought to depend on whether
the pot boils over at the side
towards the enemy or one's own
tribe); onô lai képi anga
ësëacnéñ gêmôñ tec ajam lasê
kapôénanô when we saw the pot
boiling over on their side,
we cried out in jubilation;
-ô (II) lai foam with rage,
cf. ñacilai.

lai, ñalai s. protuberances,
small fruit esp. on yam vines.
amê, kapôp ñalai small seed
knots of amê, kapôp (and other
types of) yam.

lài, làlài adj. whirling,
blowing, fanning (of wind).
mu làlài whirlwind; -nôm: -nôm
(III) daun qalailai smoke tobac-
co enormously, puff out smoke
frightfully.

lài (IV) v.a. drill, bore,
make holes, turn round, twist
around (e.g. turn key in a lock);
whirl, fan. -lài ka drill holes
in a beam, timber; -lài katam
àuc lock a door; -lài katam su
unlock a door (cf. -lêc katam
su open the door); -lài kêm
òjani drill holes in dogs' teeth;
-lài ... lasê drill a hole into
to s.th.; -lài oñ hallow out a drum
with a drill-borer (but cf. -kim,
-kelop, -kolop); -lài toqtô
hollow out a mortar (with
European tools); -lài wog
hollow holes in a canoe sideboards
(for the vine-bindings, cf.
pêlôawà); mu kêlái ja the wind
fans the fire.

lai(c) (?)-wà (II) laici (impers.)
s.th. getting bigger, worse.
kamoc géwa laici = kamoc gêjam
dauc = kamoc kéti kapôñ the
sore is getting bigger, is
worsening, causes severe pain.

lai(í) (laen) s. (?)-ô (II) laï
su -jâ: -na (III) go/travel/
sail a long distance, dwell
dispersed. aëac akô ma mateñanô
géu laïn sugeñ (gêja) alic gamên
samob standing there we could
overlook the whole area, en
gêngôñ géu laîn su kèsëp lau
qalêlôm gêja su he lives in the
midst of very distant people,
has settled down amongst people
of a far away country, place;
gau laîn su gaja tec gamên I
just returned from far away;
Kêla gêngôñ sêu laîn su sêjâ
the Kêla people live very far
distant (from our place) dwell
dispersed; moc gélob é gacgeñ
géu laîn (laen) su gêja the bird
flew all at once very far away.

lai(í) (I) v.a. spread out, sit/
stand far apart. -lai(í) lac
spread out a sail to dry; -lai(í)
laütuc protect o.s. with a shield,
guard o.s. with a shield; -lai(í)
mateganô open one's eyes wide; -laiû matejâkôp gape, stare; ôlaiû matamâkôp amboac sec (don't open your eyeballs like that), don't stare like that!; -laiû më spread out a mat; -laiû obo spread out, stretch, span, tighten a cloth; -laiû papia unfold a sheet of paper; -laiû sâgôp open an umbrella (rain mat), prop the mat open with a stick for drying; -laiû papi unfold a sheet of paper; -laiû sago8 open an umbrella (rain mat), prop the mat open with a stick for drying; -laiû tau8 stretch o.s., stretch, sit straight, fig.: pick up courage; talaiû tau8 we are unafraid/confident; we hold our heads up, we throw out our chests (opp. -1û (V) tau7 cover), cf. -jâ (II), -lam (III), -mêtôc (IV), -ña (III), -ta (II); bu kélaîñ nê atê (the water spreads his chest organs) the water refreshes him, e.g. his shrivelled organs extend again, a drink of water invigorates him; eñ génôm bu è kélaîñ nê atê nâjâm kësa a drink of water refreshed him, cf. -lâm.

laka, nalaka s. branches, twigs. kalaka = kalâlaka the branches, twigs of a tree; kalâlaka-laka small twigs, branches; ka tolôka a tree with branches; -iû (II), -solup (IV) nalâla strip off the branches.

lakac (?) molakac, mo nalakac the shoots of the modébu taro.

lakanô s. a species of river crayfish. -pô (I) lakanô impers. s.th. getting dark; mataanô képô lakanô (his eyes shine lakanô) his eyes have a darkening cloudiness (glaucoma?), he has a staring eye; (cf. -pô kakulakanô).

lakec s. cat's cradle, a string game. -wâ (II) lakec play cat's cradle; lakec kélmôn the lakec strings (threads) are entangled; names of some of the lakec figures: âwêné tôc (the woman's stick), bôjân-bôjân (knife-like), buto ja (water and fire), dâôc saq (let's pick pandanus fruit), dôngô (echo), qac-lagôc sësu la (the two men lift the la fishing net), sênom tatakîñ.

laki s. onion, ginger (widely used for making magic). laki asa a species with white bulbs; laki koc a species with red bulbs (used to make dogs hunt well); laki môkê koc red bulbs; laki sia a species from Sia (an area NW of Sio, Wasu) with many bulbs (nalasoc taësam); laki sikec a yellow species (emetic to produce vomiting after eating s.th. poisonous); laki nàkasi the juice that spurts from onions; laki nalasoc (onion of it testicles) the bulbs; -wâ (II) laki, imbëla gëwa laki (his tongue weaves onion) his tongue hangs out, i.e. a slain person's tongue protrudes from his mouth, cf. koc s.; laki keletoc anga ku gamaqen salënqagen ma mëngeu késem gëwëna the ginger boiled on the forest = landside of the pot but boiled over on the sea-side (former means of divination, e.g. if the pot boiled on the enemies' side, the attack was postponed because they might 'boil over' the attackers; cf. Willis: Læ Village and City, p.16; see lai).

-laiû (IV), (-lasîñ) v.a. abuse s.th., insult/scold s.th., be angry with s.th., speak to s.th. in anger. -law têtê talk to s.th. in anger; -law taut speak to each other in anger, shout at each other.

lakoc, nalakoc s. flames licking/flaring up momentarily only; adj. (1) scorched/singed but not sufficiently dried or roasted yet, half done, partly cooked, not finished cooking; nalakoc = ja kélakoc (the fire flames up) the fire emits strong heat, the heat waves from a fire; dauq nalakoc = dauq naolàgn, dauq qandaq = dauq naqêkwa masi (tobacco hot, of it bones none) biting, harsh, throat irritating tobacco, worthless stuff; (2) lakoc = incompletely cooked, dried, roasted, half done.

-lakoc (IV) (= -lagô) v.a. (a) roast s.th. insufficiently so that the inside is still raw, roast s.th. hastily over a blazing fire (cf. -pac (I)); -lakoc m (mo) roast a banana (a
taro) insufficiently; -lakoc moc half roast a bird, roast it superficially; (b) scorch/singe s.th., hold over a fire; -lakoc = -lámó daug hold a tobacco leaf over a fire to dry it; -lakoc måun singe a banana leaf to make it pliable (cf. -lámó, -làq: -làq (III), -pac (I)); (c) annoy, excite, irritate s.o., stir up s.o. until he gets angry/ennraged; -lakoc nac teq (scorch s.o.) get s.o. excited, irritated, provoke s.o., arouse s.o. to anger, annoy s.o. until he gets angry; -lakoc taq y fly at each other in rage (cf. -kalom, -kili, -pèlè, -lèsu: -lènsu (IV), tétac jàmakic); lakoceténa a quarrelsome person who provokes to anger, a bickerer; lau lakoceténa sémoa, oc sélakoc àèac è nèn géng masí there are some bickerers who may utterly annoy us.

lakó s. 1. noose, loop, lasso, net. 2. Fowler's net, snare, trap for birds; lakó gèjac moc teq a bird has been caught in a net, a trap; moc géwè lakó sa a bird escapes from a trap (cf. lip); -òc (II) moc catch birds in a net, trap; -wà (II) lakó make a trap, a snare for birds; make a noose.

lakóp, nàlakóp s. s.th. hollowed out, a coconut shell used as a water container. bulakóp comp. coconut shell used as calabash (cf. buanó shell filled with water, bukaqan shell empty); kulic nàlakóp (octopus of it calabash) the round head of the octopus, cf. (nà)kóp; mata-lakóp his eyeball, cf. mata.

lala s. (s.th. net-like, cf. la) gauze, gossamer, wire-gauze. lala kwânnà mosquito net; -wà: -wa (III) lala we open, draw back a mosquito net.

lalàbu s. cf. polom lalulu a kind of Jabém bread, cake.

lalai s. a fish (45cm. long, 20cm. high).

lâm = lâmbe (for.) see lampe (lamp lantern).

-làm: -lám (III) (= lâiç (I)) v.a. spread out. -lâm gásañ spread out one's legs (cf. -ka gásañ, -ña gásañ, -salap); gèlam gásañ he spreads his legs; talam gásañ we spread out our legs wide apart; -lâm lemeñ spread out our hands, stretch our arms sideways; -lâm lemeñgætue spread/stretch the fingers; -lâm òbo spread out a cloth (on the grass); lau sèlam taq y tètòm gamèn sèja (tètòm mè sèja) the people disperse all over a place (spread all over a mat); nom gèlam àèac àuc the earth surrounds us.

lâmbe s. a plant (with small leaves). (but cf. làm, làmbe).

lâmbe, lambe-lâmbe adv. along. -jâc: -nàc (III) lambe go along s.th., creep, climb (of plants); amè to gabab gèjac lambe yams and beans creep (climb), wind; intènà gèjac lambe-lâmbe the road/path winds along ... (e.g. the foot of a hill), a path difficult to follow, path that one has to go on all-fours; intènà gèjac lambe-sagì the road follows a cliff; lau sèjàc lambe salic sèja the people followed the slope.

-lâmbe (IV) v.a. spend/use a crop (of taro, etc.) uneconomically, fail to save food for later needs, squander. èn kè-lâmbe gèn anga kôm she harvests thoughtlessly, takes too much food home too quickly, without leaving enough supplies for later needs, she squanders field fruit (that would develop more fully if left in the field); see Appendix 7.

làmbeténaò comp. a squandering woman (said of a woman who has plenty of taro in her gardens but fails to use them economically. ìwë teq embe nè mo taësàm ma èkèc èmbacñè seben-seben, oc sèsóm èn gebe làmbeténaò. If a woman has plenty of taro yet uses them up quickly, they call (scold) her a spendthrift; (cf. Appendix 7 - lambe).
lambi s. his groin. (lambic, lambim, lambi, lambiŋ, lambim, lambiŋ my, your, your, your, their groin); lambic gējāc āē ôlīc gējam tamiŋ-tamiŋ my groin hurts me (is sore) so much that it affects my whole body; lambi gējāc eŋ his groin hurts/is swollen; lambi poa (his groin like a poa fruit) he has a lump in his groin; (cf. ɲalambi the musk cyst of animals).

lambil, ɲalambil s. praise, fame, glory; pretence, fuss. cf. lanem.

-lambil (IV) v.a. praise, exotl, honour, approve, estimate. -lambil bōc praise a pig (fat, healthy); -lambil gēŋ teŋ gebe ɲajām praise s.th.; say it is good, beautiful; -lambil gac teŋ praise s.o.; (cf. ɬweŋ gēoc, -lanem (IV)).

lambo = kapōēŋ-kapōēŋ. Samalic lambo (Séboaco, p.461).

lambilam 8. 1. abode of the departed ones (who were supposed to live in an underworld with 'entrances', e.g. caves, gorges, near each village), the realm of the dead, the spirit world; the Hades. "en kēsēp lamboam gēja" He descended into the nether world, to the departed ones; lamboamkōmē comp. (Hades, underworld bottom, origin) crippled taro.

2. mōkēlambilam comp. = mōkē-danggam comp. the fontanel; uc ɲalambilamkōmē breadfruit in its first stage of development.

lambilambōm s. = nom lambōm a piece of land that is continuously being used for gardens, e.g. a plot planted without a time of rest between crops, land not allowed to lie fallow.

-sē (I) -ōc (II) lambōm plant the same plot two or three times (without lying fallow in between); lau sēoc lambōm kētiam the people planted a new crop on the same plot again; sēoc lambōm nēŋ sēŋam langwa tōŋeŋ they planted new crops in their old harvested field continuously (Mètè ṁam I, p.82); ɲalēlōm lambōm (inside lambōm) closely packed, crammd fully, bulky, crowded (cf. mēŋgēc, ɲēŋgēn); ɲalēlōm lambōm kēsa lāwōngeŋ s.th. is crammed fully; aōm kōsōm bīŋ ɲalēlōm lambōm kēsa, tec āē jangōm ētōm atom you said so many crushing accusations against me that I don't have any excuses to offer.

lami, ɲalami s. = tētaclami comp. tail (of birds). moc ɲalami = tētaclami a bird's tail; (cf. ɲalēŋuc tail of mammal).

lamoac s. moss, slime on objects long under water.

lamoac-lamoac s. small white shells on driftwood. lamoc-lamoac gējāc tēc kagađē āuc the driftwood is entirely covered with this kind of shells; o lamoc-lamoac a type of vine with exuberant growth of foliage.

-lamō (IV) v,a. singe, harden s.th. over a fire; dry, smoke s.th. s.t.h. holding it cautiously over a fire, burn s.th.; bend by heating it; hold over a fire (talamō ēsa ja we hold s.th. over a fire). -lamō ałāc harden an axe handle over a fire; -lamō bānic smear out wasps; -lamō = -lāŋ: -lāŋ (III) bōc singe a pig; -lamō bōc burn meat (pork); -lamō dawēn hold dry coconut palm fronds over a fire before tying them into a torch (torches); ja kēlamō gēŋ the food is burnt; -lamō ibanō hold tuna meat over a fire for a short while to prevent it from crumbling to pieces when being cooked; -lamō kaopo singe kaopo leaves to be used as wrappers for cigars; (cf. -luŋ (V) daun); -lamō labi harden a ball of sago by scorching over a fire; (cf. balēb, labi ɬabalēb the crust on a singed ball of sago); -lamō mlauŋ singe a banana leaf to make it more pliable; -lamō ɲadec ēpa (scorch of it blood get dry) scorched a piece of fresh meat to close its pores in order to prevent decomposition during transport;
-lamô ȍbo hold inner bark (bast) over a fire prior to preparing bark cloth; -lamô șêm hold a cane over the fire in order to bend or straighten it; -lamô șôm hold a bamboo over a fire to straighten it for use as a fishing rod.

lampe s. (for.) = lambe, lâm lamp, lantern. lampe bôc ʒâlêši tallow candle; lampe ɲagâsè soot from a lamp; lampe ɲabo wick; lampe ɲawê the light of a lamp; -jâc: -nac (III) buja tulu âsèp lampe fill/pour kerosene into a lamp; -tuŋ (I) ja elom lampe light a lamp.

lamu s. protection, refuge, defence, shelter. lamuâñô a strong, sure refuge; lamuwağa protector, the man behind whom one seeks protection; -ôt (II) lamu = -lamu (IV) ɲac teŋ seek protection from s.o., ask s.o. to protect us, seek protection behind s.o. or s.th., take refuge with s.o., hide behind s.o. or s.th.; -tu (I) lamu ɲac teŋ take s.o. into one's protection.

-lamu (IV) v.n. seek protection, hide behind s.o. or s.th. -lamu âlê seek protection behind a post; -lamu gamêŋ ɲadâni seek protection/refuge, in a thicket; -lamu ɲa seek protection behind a tree (e.g. from rain); -lamu ɲatam seek protection behind a door; -lamu matêmêdô seek protection under the overhang of a roof; -lamu tân ɲau seek protection = stand behind each other; cf. jaom.

lamuŋ s. ku lamuŋ pot with wide opening (from Laukanô, south of Salamaua).

lana, ɬalâna s. glimmering coals, embers; adj. smouldering. ɗawên gasìlana a bamboo torch still smouldering after its fire has died down; cf. kalâna.

landôm s. bilge water (in a boat, canoe), bilge. landôm mêŋseloc-mêŋseloc = landôm oŋongeŋ water spurts into the canoe by fits and starts; landôm gêjac wàŋ gëné the bilge water swamps the canoe, makes it sink (i.e. float under the water); landôm késselî bilge trickles in; landôm késselî kësa sêl the bilge trickles in through the calking; -jâm: -nam (III) landôm = -katî (IV) landôm bale out bilge water; -tîŋ (I) landôm bale out a canoe by splashing the bilge water with our hands; (cf. kawi baler).

landuŋ (?) Pocûlândunsèga name of a rock (cliff) near Kwâlansâm.

lanem, ɬalânam s. praise, showy behaviour, pretence, fuss, flat-tery, vanity, conceit (cf. lâmbiŋ). lanemtêna comp. a mean, toady flatterer, fool, fop, boaster, dandy, swaggerer; biŋ lanem idle, silly talk; ɬac lanem vain person; -gôm: -ŋgôm (II) lanem play the buffoon, behave arrogantly, extraordinarily, play pranks on s.o., prank.

-lanem (IV) v.a.&v.r. praise, honour. -lanem ɲac teŋ praise, honour s.o.; lau sêlanem en = (lau) âwèŋ gëc en the people praise(d) him; talanem tân we praise ourselves, boast.

lanip s. South Sea almond (can-arium?), nut. lanip gépic (gipic) an empty nut, an almond without kernel; lanip këpôp the almonds fall; lanip ketoc the almond tree drops its fruit; lanip ɲadambë = lanipdambë the red flesh around the nut; lanip ɲakępôlac a misshapen nut; -ga: -ŋga (II) lanip split an almond in two; -tuc (I) lanip crush, open an almond; -û (II) lanip ěkôc shatter an almond by hitting it with a stone; en ɬëu lanip këkôc he opened an almond by hitting the nut with a stone; (cf. poctêna lanippa the stone on which the nuts are crushed).

lanip adj. decaying, decayed, rotten. ka kêtu lanip the wood is decayed.

laŋ s. (may stem from laŋô, laŋôanô his face?, cf. matalaŋ);
-óc (II) | laŋ taŋ = -mòa: -moa (III) awègen, = majen masigen, = -sìq (I) taŋ atom boast that one can do s.th., dare to undertake s.th., behave o.s. on s.th., behave conceitedly, behave strangely, behave conceitedly, like to show off, be pharisaical; böc galuq tonαγ oc böc ọclaigac, tên gèoc laŋ taŋ gèmo (awègen) the wild pig over there seems to be a rather strong, ferocious one, since it stays in the open like that; eŋ gèoc laŋ taŋ his behaviour is/was very strange, he is too self-confident; ọc laŋ taŋ atom don’t pride yourself! don’t boast! don’t behave like that! (cf. Proverbs 22:3).

-laŋ: -laŋ (III) v.a. singe, scorch, singe feathers, hairs away. -laŋ = -lamo (IV) böc singe a pig, singe the bristles away; -laŋ mojαq singe a bird’s feathers away; -laŋ mojaŋ singe the hairs (fur) of a marsupial rat away; -laŋ (III) impers. e.g. gèlan it burns/hurts; aèac aèc böc & gèlan aèc èndu we ate too much of fat meat (pork), we overate, took a loathing to fat meat by eating too much of it; aém goeng gòlanγeŋ you consume food greedily, eat too much, excessively, eat where ever you are, always eat; gèn kàŋa è gèlan eŋ he ate so many almonds (nuts) that he got sick, weary of them; kamoc gèlan aè the sore burns/hurts me; gèliŋ gwèc è kamoc gèlan eŋ when he bathed in the sea his sore hurt him; lòmboc gèlan ìmbełòc the pepper burns my tongue; ñàndaŋ oc èlαŋ aèm ëdù pαin = it will burn/hurt you frightfully; òpαc gèŋ ìngòm ëlαŋ atom don’t burn your fingers when roasting s.th. small (cf. lèlαŋ, talaŋ).

laŋac, ñalaŋac adj. sticky, smeary, slimy, no ñalaŋac (taro of it sticky) the slime on cooked taro; slimy, sticky taro; i laŋac a fish (cf. la net, la ñac).

Laŋacmu (la net man behind)
they ate until their stomachs were about to burst, until they had satisfied their hunger, until they couldn't eat any more; langwa sec (old bad) very, very old; extremely old, very ancient, primeval; -tu (I) langwa become old, getting old; (cf. -anô, ężanô).

langô 1. qalaqô s. stern, prow (waq'êm) and stern (waq'ku) = front or back end of a boat. (cf. waq'êdô front or back end); waq qalaqô = waq'êm the prow, the front end of a canoe; waq qalaqô gêdêc sa the canoe's prow is high, is not in the water; waq qalaqô késemêng késep gwêcêlêmô qêja the prow is (ploughs) deep in the water.

langô 2. -langô suf. refuse, sweepings, waste. molaqô, mo qalaqô the waste when taro are grated.

langô 3. s. his face, his figure, shape, appearance (laqôc, laqôm, laqô, laqôm, laqom, my, your, etc. face). laqô g/elo v.a. despise, disrespect, disdain, ignore, jeer, scorn, turn away; (cf. -lô: -lo (III)); laqô gelô = késemêng aâ he turns away from me, takes no notice of me; qapalê laqô gelô lau jaba the child turns its face away because it is afraid of the strangers; laqô g/eo biqî be disobedient to commands, orders; laqôm eo biqî atom don't be disobedient! (cf. -kêng (I) taqen; laqô geo biqî he is/was disobedient; laqô geo su with an innocent face; laqô g/eo suqêng ... be unconcerned of what happens, of what goes on around us, concentrate on one's task; laqom geo suqêng tec kôkô you stand there just as if it all didn't concern you at all; laqôm geo suqêng tec sêngông waq ma âeac aue elêmê they remain calmly sitting on the canoe whilst we pull it on to the beach; laqô g/êlac =k/êpêng he faces, he looks in a certain direction, he glances at s.th.; sêlac (waq) laqôm gélac nucqêng they sailed in the direction of the island, e.g. Tami; laqôjâm = laqô ężajâm (his face nice) he/she has a nice face; laqôjâm comp. sea eagle (red and white); laqô matac (his face green, unripe) (I) foreign, unknown, ężc laqô matac = mata sâmuc = ężc jâba (sâmuc) foreigner, stranger; kêm laqômatac tengac a foreign dog; (2) beardless, young, qapalê laqômatac ma gêmac ându he was so young when he died (yet he had to die); laqômê s. (his face absent, none) the absentee; laqômê gêja ondêc where did the absentee go (since he cannot be seen anymore?); laqômê adj. be absent, be invisible, avoiding people; ężc laqômê he is invisible, he has gone, he is rarely seen together with others; âwê laqômê a rarely seen woman; ężc laqômê a man who has not been seen for a long time, also: a dead man; âeac alic eŋ laqômê, oc gêja kôm we cannot (don't) see him here, he may have gone to the garden; âeac akêng malac e laqômê (alic sapu) késep gwêc qêja we left the village (behind) until we saw it vanish (disappear) under the horizon; laqômêm adv. (his face in front of ... ) before his face; âeac oc takô Anôto laqônêm we shall once stand before the face of God; eŋ kôkô aâ laqôncêm he stands/stood in front of me; -môa: -môa (III) Anôto laqônêm remain before God (under God); tasa nêng lêng tamaq Anôto laqônêm let's walk before the face of God, in the presence of God!; laqônêm sawa (his face front empty) (a) there is nothing to be said against him, nothing speaks against him, his life, his conduct, are blameless (cf. lêng, nêgêng masîqêng, qaqên, naqêpsawa); eŋ kêsa nê lêng laqônêm savaqêm = eŋ gégôm nê gêng samob nêjâm ându he lives blamelessly, he does all things well, he leads a blameless life; (b) a person so far not burdened with any additional work, so that an honorary office may well be assigned to him by the congregation or the community laqô sava = laqônêm sawa, or mata sawa; laqô sec his/her face is ugly (see s. below);
laŋòsec s./comp. a large eagle (totem and war-cry (mu) = watchword of a Jabém clan); 
aa, laŋòsec war-cry; laŋòsi (his face black) = laŋōanò njajè he has/makes a dark/grim face, his face is black with rage, = nàc teŋ gedòtèkwa 
jajè he is not talkative, is reserved, not sociable; laŋòsi sec he is very unfriendly, cruel, hard, pitiless, quick to anger, irritable, uncharitable, unmerciful, he has a sulky, sullen appearance (cf. laŋōanò secanò); laŋō teŋ another face; lau laŋō ten- 
tengèŋ (people their faces other-other only) (a) people of other faces, foreign, unknown people; (b) expectant, impatient faces of people (e.g. guests) waiting outside a village to be received by the hosts and led to the festi-
val (feast) (see lau); laŋô-
têmü (face dirty) his face is dirty, he is unwashed; 
-jàm: -nam (III) gèn teŋ laŋō appear take on the shape of s.th. or of s.o., feign, pre-
tend, simulate; en gèjam lau laŋō he takes on human shape, the shapes of people; he dis-
guises (by a change of dress); 
àc teŋ gèjam balôm laŋō a man feigned the balôm spirit (to cheat or to frighten people); 
àc teŋ gèjam nàcmatè laŋō a man simulated a dead person, he pretended to be dead; -jàm: 
-nam (III) laŋō àc teŋ = -nam àc teŋ laŋō act as s.o.'s agent, on behalf of s.o., in place of s.o., instead of s.o., as substitute of/for s.o., in his stead, by order of ...; àe gamèn gajam Joan laŋō I came instead of John, as his agent, by order of him; (cf. -jandèb (IV) técwale); 
aom ònam en laŋō ma òngòm you do it in his stead; en gègm gèjam en laŋō he did it by order of him.

laŋōanò s. his countenance, 
his face (laŋóc-, laŋôm-), laŋōanò, laŋôn-, laŋôm-, 
laŋôganò my, your, etc. face). 
laŋōanò amboac bulènèn ënì mo (his face like cockroach ate 
taro, nibbled a taro) his face is pock-marked, uneven; laŋōanò amboac daungbôŋ (nàtènà) (his face like s.th. frightful, e.g. a frightfully painted face) he has a terribly distorted/fright-
ful face (cf. daungbôŋ); laŋōanò amboac înèp molo-molo his face is badly pock-marked; laŋōanò àuàtÈna his face is bristly, unshaven; laŋōanò bèlè-bèlè his face is wrinkled in anger, of 
disappointment, with pain, hunger, sorrow, etc.; laŋōanò ìnna ëc teŋ (its face talkwards much one) there seems s.th. extra-
ordinary to be at stake; lau sèsōm àomnèm ìn laŋōanò ìnna ëc teŋ the people plan to do s.th. terrible against you (Sèboacco p.262); laŋōanò ìlac solópa òg ìnà ìnà (his face 
steer straight only it go there) he shall steer straight towards s.th., make for s.th. (laŋōanò g/èlac, cf. laŋō); laŋōanò è 
gebacné su (his face until finished already) he is determined to do anything (the worst); 
expl.: ñam ìbe laŋōanò amboac gebe ìnà ìlac ìnà ìnà (e.g. a frowning, gnarled face) 
tàè wàló atom. He made a face as if determined to kill all men mercilessly (like killing everybody); he seemed to be resolved to do the worst; laŋōanò golèwè his face is light-coloured (cf. golèwè); laŋōanò gwàlèng-gwàlèng his face is pock-marked; laŋōanò kàlòng-kàlòng his face is exceedingly ugly, frightful; laŋōanò kepen tèní ìhe he bows his face to the 
ground, he bows his head; laŋōanò kepen tèní ìgèn ìhe he bows his face to the 
ground, s.th. must have happened; laŋōanò kèbèlè his face is wrin-
kled (in anger, pain, etc.); 
laŋōanò kàmàni<his face is screwed up to cry, he 'makes a 
face', is distorted with pain; laŋōanò kàmèlì<his face is 
distorted with pain; laŋōanò kòpi ìgèn (their faces go up 
one only) get together again, appease, reconcile, have inter-
course, agree with each other, are of one mind (cf. ñàblèlòm k/ 
èpi ìgèn); laŋōanò kàsàmò ìhis face is thin, fallen after long 
sickness, also: it is written on his face, betrays his excitement (when hunting, etc.); aom gògòm
asageñ tec lanõmanõ kêsaom su ma ãõ lasè what did you do that you arrive with your face still full of excitement?; lanõanõ kêsèlê aê = lanõ gelo he avoids me, he doesn't want to see me, he cuts me dead; lanõanõ kêtu manin (= kêmanin) he is about to cry, starts crying; lanõanõ kêtu pài (his face becomes soft again) his face is friendly again (after anger); lanõanõ kêtu sép his face is pale (after excitement, fright, bad news, sickness, sorrow, fatigue); lanõanõ lêtegê he is reserved, has a high opinion of himself, he fancies himself above others; lanõanõ manin-masin = lanõanõ kêtu manin (see above); lanõanõ najaê = lanõsi his face is black with rage, is dark, grim; lanõanõ nakêntkêng his face is = he is friendly, also: clean, newly shaved; lanõanõ sâmuc (his face whole) = lanõmatac a new, unknown, foreign face; lanõanõ secanô a frightful, an angry face; lanõanõ tutuc-têna a plump/fat/swollen face (cheeks); -jâm: -nam (III) lanõanõ ôkwi (turn faces about) change direction, walk in another direction; gêjam lanõanõ ôkwi kêsa gwêçegê (gêja) he turned into another direction, he went another way, turned/went towards the sea; -lic: -lic (III) ... lanõanõ know s.o.; -lic: -lic (III) nâc teñ lanõanõ atom do not know s.o.; aê galic en lanõanõ atom I do not know him (cf. -jala).

lanõjâm comp. (face nice) sea-eagle (red and white).

lanõsec comp. (face ugly) a large eagle (its name was frequently used as a watchword, cf. mu). lanõsec gêgeñ masê (the large eagle lifts deadily) the large eagle carries its dead game off in its talons.

lao adj. whitish, bôc dambê lao pig with a white belly (said of animals of otherwise one colour only); bulimakao (nonin) dambê lao cows (goats) with white bellies; (cf. talao s. the whitish powder in dry bamboo tubes).

-lao (IV) = -lelo (IV) v.n. float in the air, hover, soar, walk unsteady, totteringly, run quickly, 'fly', walk nimbly; also: swim (of fish, turtles). moc kêlao the bird hovers/floats in the air, soars; mömboan kêlao the sea eagle hovers/soars; mu kêlao ... sa the wind blows s.t.h. up into the air; qapalê kêlao the child 'flies', runs swiftly; qapalêô sêlao the girls fly away yelling; jào kêlao kêsèp gwêç gêja the turtle swims/dives (paddling) down into the sea, cf. -lelo (IV); -lao êtu bîn secna be mainly interested in doing evil, be filled with thoughts of doing evil; en kêlao kêtu bîn secna his main interest is in adultery, he has set his mind on doing evil (cf. Genesis 6:5); en gêgom sec kêlaogen = gêgom sec taêsam he did many misdeeds; -lao sèbeñ -jà: -na (III) run = fly along quickly; cf. -lelo (IV).

laoç see lawa.

làoc s. a clump of sago palms. ñac tãoç = ñac toğêñkaïñ, ñac tołêtop the owner of sago palms, of groves of fruit trees, groups of betel palms (cf. lêtôp, moani); -jàc: -nac (III) làoc cut sago, i.e. assist friends with washing sago at various places, hence: wander all over the countryside; tanac làoc gamêngêñ we are everywhere, are seldom at home, we wander all over the countryside, roam.

laô s. binding, tie. -pô (I) laô = -si (I) laô tie up s.t.h., tie a string around s.t.h.; -pô laô dàuç tie a string around a bundle of tobacco leaves; -pô laô katam tie a string over a door to indicate that no one is supposed to enter the house during the owner's absence; -pô laô labi tie a string around a ball of sago; -pô laô talu tie a string around the mouth of a bag; -pô laô Taminê gada tie a string (or vine) around a Tami
food basket; -pô laô tauŋ tôn decorate ourselves (see -pô (I)).

laô-laô adj. rough, ribbed, groined, entangled, inter-twined (of strings, vines). kamôc gen negociaci e laô-laôtêna his anus is covered with marks of sores, scars.

lap s. ebb tide, low tide. lap gèc it is ebb tide; lap g/éc agcom (ebb tide go/pull out first) after the ebb tide is/was out (we ...); lap gèc è gđẹŋ gudim (= gđdîm) the peak of the ebb tide; lap gèc ŋajam there is a good, i.e. a low ebb (good for fishing); lap gèc ŋalêlê there is a very strong ebb tide; lap gèc sec a not very strong ebb, the corals and the reefs are still covered with water (bad for catching crabs and fish); lap génô comp. ebb’s end, the change of tides; lap génô(gen) at the change of the tide; tasêlêŋ lap génô(ŋen) it was still ebb tide when we walked along the beach; lap kētaŋ su the tide goes out; lapmanga the smell at low tide; lap kētakē saungêŋ (ebb tide gets frightened a little) the beginning change between ebb and flood (lôp), the change is about to begin, the tide is about to rise; laplêlôm comp. the time during the ebb tide; lap ŋatêna the neap-tide; sawa âmbocap lap ŋatêna (empty like ebb very low) s.th. is completely empty; lap sâmboâm = lapsâmboâm pools left by the tide; -kô (I) lapgen be out at sea during ebbs; -môa: -moa (III) lap go out onto the reefs to catch fish during ebb tide.

lapac, ŋalapac s. a hollowed-out trough. waŋ ŋalapac the hollowed-out canoe trough (cf. bulakôp, nip bulapac).

lapaŋbu s. (for.?) small drum of minor quality, sounding badly.

lapen = ilapen fish like ibano. abb. lapen used often in songs.

Lapkammadendeŋ comp. (Lap-kamma-dendeŋ) name of a Jabêm month (approx. April); the characteristics expressed in this name are: lap = ebb tide, which is at its lowest during this time of the year; similarly low is the yield of the fields, e.g. the taro have been mostly used up, there is/was a scarcity of food, the people had to go hungry, hence: kam = without energy, vigour, tired; ma = and, dendeŋ = shaking, dangling, invalid, unsteady, e.g. unable and unwilling to work. In a word, it was a month of food shortage and plight; (cf. Matâgêc, Niplêma, Sêliawênsa, Goôna).

lapoa, ŋalapoa-lapoa s. gentle eddies, e.g. on a reef (cf. ŋadêbôb, ŋagêgi).

lasa, ŋalasa s. peels, peelings of s.th. molâsa = mo ŋalasa taro peelings (cf. gam(b)oalasa the emerald lizard).

lásâ s. a type of ant (lêséc). lêséc lásâ reddish yellow bush ants, thin, with long hind legs, bites very painful; (cf. mulâsâ strong SW wind blowing from the Markham Valley during January and February).

lasam s. enormous portions of food. lasambôa = lasamtêna comp. glutton; adv. en gen lasam he eats gluttonously; en kējau lasambôa he consumes large portions of food in no time (cf. -jaŋ (IV), -kwana (IV) eat hastily, gluttonously).

-lasam (IV) v.a. gorge o.s. sélasam mo ‘ē kêpô êsâc ãkwi they eat until they were gorged.

lasê¹, ŋalasê s. a hole, holes in s.th. bukom ŋalasê holes in a water tank; lasê, lasê-lasê adj. leaky, leaking, perforated, with holes; bukom lasê atom the water tank is not leaking, has no hole(s).

lasê² s. shout(s) of joy. lasê kêpî = kêtaŋ the sound of joy rises, sounds; -jâm: -nam (III) lasê shout, shout out in joy;
sējam lasē képí gēngōŋ en tōŋ
(they made shouts it rose it
sat him firmly) they cried,
shouted him down (so that he
couldn't answer anything, or:
so that his crying couldn't
be heard when they punished
him).

lasē', lasē-lasē used as a
particle with compound verbs
following the object; transla-
ted generally: away, dis-
forth, from. -ēŋ: -niŋ (III)
... lasē eat ... from, e.g.
a new field (for the first
time); -niŋ mo lasē eat the
first fruit of a new field
(that event was/is celebrated
as a kind of a thanksgiving
day); ja gen lasē a fire be-
gins to burn; -ē (II) ... lasē
(pull ... forth) discover,
expose; aē gaē daun lasē 1
discovered the (stolen) tob-
acco; -jā: -na (III) ... lasē
get ... within ...; tana mu
lasē acgom let's get within
the reach of the wind first!
(sailing a canoe); -jāc: -nac
(III) ... lasē beat/hit =
join ... in, flow into, open
s.th.; Busi gējac gwēc lasē =
gējac gwēc lasē = gējac
River falls/flows into the
sea (cf. nagējac lasē, gasēli
a tributary river); tanac
baraŋ lasē (= lētēŋ) ve open
(untie) a parcel/envelope
(papia ŋasabaŋ); tanaŋ mo gējac
tētnac lasē = tanaŋ mo kētu
ŋamata we eat taro for the
first time; oc ŋawē gējac
kalaŋ lasē-lasē the sun
shines through the foliage of
the trees (in a forest); -jām:
-nam (III) ... lasē discover
s.o. or s.th., find out, hunt
up, start (game); tanam gamēŋ
ten (lau ten) lasē we dis-
cover a place (people); tanam
bōc lasē we hunt up, start a
wild pig; -jū: -jū (III) ... lasē
blow forth; -jū bōŋ lasē
spread s.th. secretly, betray;
-ka (I) ... lasē beget; tamoc
kēka aē lasē my father begot
me; -ku (I) ... lasē open; -ku
bu lasē make an opening in a
dam across a river, let the
dammed-up water flow; -bō (II)
... lasē betray s.o.; -ō (III)
lasē (step forth, arrive
at ...) appear, come forth, come
out at, become visible; en gēō
lasē malac he arrived at the
village; -ōc (II) lasē open;
daōc kamo lasē we opened up
a sore; kamo gēōc lasē the sore
breaks open, is open again;
-ōmac (IV) lasē blurt out, burst
out laughing; -peŋ (I) ... lasē
pierce into, prick s.th. open;
-peŋ = -sēwāc (IV) kamoc lasē
prick open a sore; -poa (I) lasē
burst, explode, shine, sprout
forth; -sōm (I) ... lasē speak
forth, betray, denounce, expose;
-sōm bōŋ lasē betray s.th.; -tāŋ
(I) lasē break out in tears,
start crying; -ū (II) ... lasē
tear a hole; bu-gējac-toŋ gēо
lasē kētu bu lugāc (the lake
tears holes becomes rivers two)
the lake has two outlets forming
two rivers.

lasē-lasē a. seive, strainer;
adj. full of holes, perforated.

lasi¹ a. 1. his younger brother
(applies also to all sons of
mother's sisters and father's
brothers). (lasić, lasim, lasi,
lasići, lasimi, lasiqi my, your,
his, our, your, their younger
brother; lasici, lasimi, lasii,
lasiqi(i), lasimi(i), lasiqi(i)
my, your, his younger brothers,
our, your, their younger broth-
ers; cf. paradigm Appendix 5);
naclu lasi (he and his younger
brother) the two brothers (cf.
tēwa his older brother); lašiđac
(his younger brother man/male)
her brother-in-law, i.e. the
younger brother of her husband,
= naćmēndu (cf. tēwa ŋac);
lašiđac qađu laŋ (her older and
cousins, i.e. the sons of two
brothers, or the sons of two
sisters; (cf. gwađe his/her
cousin). 3. lasitēwa (his youn-
ger brother and his older broth-
er) his brothers; lasitēwa =
tēwa inh lasiđ (her older and
younger sisters) her sisters
(Sĕboće p.224); lasitēwai
brothers, brethren; lau lasitēwai
people of the same origin; lauò lasitëwai m kapõen teŋ sëpi wàŋ sëwëŋ many sisters, a large family of sisters, boarded the ship, too.

lasi² the ulna. tëwa agëc lasi (older and younger brother) radius and ulna.

-lasìn (IV) = -lakìn (IV) v.a. shout at s.o. in anger, abuse s.o., scold loudly.

Latuui, latuŋi, latōmi, latuŋi
my, you, her/his sons, our,
your, their sons; cf. latuāc,
latuŋiāc, see Appendix 6).
2. his brother's son (nephew, cf. sib). 3. his wife's sister's son (see Appendix 6); cf. galatuu (of it son) young ones (of animals, kēamu-latsu = kēam galatuu a young dog);
latuño to nac (his daughters and men) his sons and daughters, his/her children (cf. ṑapalētō to nac); latumē (his son absent, none) a man whose child has died, sonless man; agēc
tētu latumē agēc latumēō they/both became parents whose child has died; latumē agēc latumēō crypt. for parents who lost their child, bereft parents; latusēga (ǥacṣēga) her/his oldest son (cf. 4amēc
first born).

Latu, latu-latu adj. (a) bea-
tiful, lovely, nice, wonder-
ful. gamēn latu-latu ɲajām
lovely, calm weather; lan Ōno-
latu-latu oc ēnaŋ (their
beautiful faces won't last) beauty is vain (Proverbs 31: 30); (cf. galatuu for diminu-
tive); (b) single, sporadic,
separated, isolated; -puc (II)
latu-latu īmpērē, kōm ɲa-
dāŋ kēpuc latu-latu single,
isolated columns of smoke
could be seen rising from
fields being burnt.

Latuō s. 1. her/his daughter.
(latucō, latōmō, latuō,
latuŋiō, latōmiō, latuŋiō my,
your, her/his, our, your,
their daughter; latucō,
latōmiō, latuō, latuŋiō (i)bō,
latōmiō (i)bō, latuŋiō (i)bō
my, your, her/his daughters, our,
your, their daughters, i.e. some single daughters, opp.
latuōāc all of her/his daugh-
ters, inclusive of those of
brothers and sisters); (see Appendix 5); latuōāć his/
her two daughters; latuōāć
= ṑapalētō to nac his/her son
and daughter; latuōāć his/
her two sons; latuō to nac
his/her sons and daughters;
latōmiōāć your two daughters.

2. his brother's daughter
(niece, cf. sibbō). 3. his
wife's sister's daughter (see
Appendix 6); eŋ gējam labi kētu
latūōna he made = washed (pre-
pared) sago because of his
daughter, i.e. in preparation
for the feast of bringing her
to the public again after the
seclusion following her first
menstruation (period); (cf.
sagū, -kuc (I) sagū); 
latuū-
sēga (awēsēga) her/his oldest
daughter.

Lau1, qalau s. shoulder bone(s)
(cf. magīm his shoulder).

Lau2 s. = latauc comp. shield,
weapons (laukasap). latauc
wandōc arched shield (of moun-
tain tribes) (cf. maluku);
bōc: -mbōc (II) lauc protect
people with a shield; asa ēmbōc
lau ēsēac who will protect
them? will take them under his
protecting shield?; -I (II) lauc
hit the shield with a stick;
-jām: -nam (III) latauc(tuc) grasp
the weapons; laukasap comp.
(shield made from sap tree)
weapons, war tools, spears,
words, clubs, etc.; (cf. ka-
sap); also warriors, cf. lau1;
laukasap kēkēlī āēc (arms,
weapons, surround us) we have
taken up our arms, we are fully
armed, are prepared for war;
kōc (I) laukasap sa put on,
take up arms; latauc ējō ēc
aəc = kēkwa ēc auc the shield
covers/protects me; -gambam:
-ŋgambam (IV) latauc tōŋ
ajaran pull/hold the shield close
to o.s.; -jā (II) latauc grasp/
grip/hold the shield; da ja
lauyc sa gebe tasēlēn let's
take up our shields and go
(always mindful of imminent
danger); -jām: -nam (III) latauc
grasp one's weapons; -tu (I)
lauyc (become shield) protect
s.o.; tatu laucu nac teŋ we
protect/shield s.o. with our
shield.

Lau3 s. people (pl. of man).
aēnoc lau my people; nēm lau
aēac we are your people; nōc
lau sēmēŋ my people have arrived,
have come; lauāc (form of ad-
dress) oh people!; lauācēe
(lauācē) my dear people; lauāc,
amëng sebenq people, come quickly!; launanó (lau $log$) the old people, the leaders; launanó sèsom geba ... the old people say that ...; launanobegan sëngon there are only old people here (left here); lau awen Jabêm the Jabêm-speaking people; lau bèlèc (cf. bèlèc') experienced fighters; -to: -to (III) lau bèlèc throw spears at each other at some distance without using shields, cleverly evading the thrusts; lau buña (people water concerning) water people = baptized people, Christians, (cf. lau lèŋa, busangu, sangu); lau dim teŋ another generation, a new group of people, e.g. in school, a new gang of workers; lau galocça the present generation, group of people now living; aèac lau galocça we present generation, we are people of the present, also: we are people living a short while only; lau gewèc (people bent) inhospitable people (ignore their guests, bend not to see them); lau gëbôc (people blocked) awkward, clumsy, foolish, stupid people; lau gëbôm (people run away, cf. nac gëbôm deserter); lau gëbôm teŋ people of the same (or another) clan insignia (cf. gëbôm'); lau gëmac sick people, patients; lau gëmuŋa a previous generation, old group of people; Laugwèc (people sea) (1) name of village at Bayem Bay (south of Lae, Salamaua); (2) name of the middle one of the three Tami islands (flat, hardly above sea level, facing the sea, hence 'sea people' (opp. cf. Lauâlôc/Kalal)); lau jaba (people foreign, unknown) foreigners, unknown people; lauaen (pl. of nacjaen) messengers; Laukanô (people gull) name of village at Nassau Bay (its people have formerly lived on the small Dot Island opposite the present village. They are said to have crowded it like seagulls (kanô) sitting on a log floating in the sea, hence their name); lau kasap (people tree (ka sap)) people with their shields made from the sap tree, warriors (lausîg), cf. laukasap, lau²; Laułàbu (people below) the Jabêm people at or close to Finschhafen, the lover Jabêm (‘lower’ because the sea current flows ‘down’, e.g. from the Huon Gulf to the north); lau langwa the old ones, the dead, departed people, the ancestors (cf. mimi); lau langwa sëm the old ones did so, the custom stems from the ancestors, it is (our) tradition; lau laŋŋ matac (people their faces green = new) foreigners, strangers, unknown people; lau laŋŋ tenten (gen) people waiting outside a village for the hosts to receive and lead them to the feast; exmpl.: lau sëna to sëng geba sënîn gëng. Naccen sèkô laŋŋ tenten-geb gebe sëna malac. The people wait for the distribution of food during a feast. The guests stand/wait with their faces full of expectation (?) to be led into the village to partake of the feast; lau lasitewa (people younger older brothers) people of same origin, related with each other; laualugaen (people people only) people from everywhere, from all over a place, the whole region, (cf. nàê-nàê); asa laualuhgen which people?; asa laualuhgen sëmen which people arrived? (answer:) lau tonec nàê-nàê têc sêmên they come from the whole area; lau lèŋa the catechumens, e.g. people preparing themselves for a new way of life (lèŋ), who attend courses, instructions for baptism (bu/sangu), who want to be baptised (-iŋ (III) sangu), want to become Christians, (cf. lau buña); Laułôc (hill people) (1) the Tami Island to the west with bluffs (cliffs), hence îoc = high (Tami language: Kalal), (cf. Laugwèc, Wanam); lámh (people origin) clan, family, tribe, relationship - group of people, relation; lámh kapıôŋ teŋ a large clan of people, many relatives; lámh tagen people of one origin, of one clan, with the same ancestors, people belonging together; lámh teŋ (people one, another one) (1) a clan; (2) people of another clan; lámh malac teŋ people of,
from another, of a different village; lau maśiŋ docile people; laumaśiŋ (better:) ɳacmaśiŋ to ɳac mourners; laumata (sg. and/or pl.) fighter(s) in the front rank, champions, leader(s); lau mateŋ teŋeŋ (people eyes other-other) foreigners, unknown people; lau mu sawa, cf. sawa, mu sawa; lau ɳañ- ɳañ (people names-names) people of all names, people from everywhere, all kinds of people, of various races and/or places; lau ɳageseŋ tōŋ-geŋ = kwalam ɳangwa masters of their trades; lau ɳalēlōm sawa poor people (opp. lau tolēlōm); lau ɳam jagējam (gamēŋ auč) very many people (crowd a place); lau ɳam tagēŋ people of one origin; lau ɳanō (people real, true) = lau langwa the ancestors, forebears = launō the old ones (still living); lau ɳanō tēlē (people true tēlē = tēlēac three) a crew of three paddling a canoe, the three paddlers of a canoe; lau pootcēna, cf. pootcēna; laub the women; noc lauò șemēŋ (my women come) my wife is coming; lau ondoc = asa lau (lau asa) in gobe őtu nēm lau ondoc = gobe őtu nēm asa lau = gobe őtōm asa lau from whom do you think that you stem? (said to one who irritates the people all the time, cf. ɳac sakop- sakop); lau ŏna (people upper) people living westwards from Jabêm, the 'uplanders' (towards Lae, since the current in the Huon Gulf flows down from there); lau ŏna may also mean: the people above, i.e. in heaven, those passed away, whose race is run; lau sēsēp sēp people going east- and westward; lau sāmuc people outside the clan, foreigners, people unknown to o.s. (see jaba); heathen (e.g. outside the Christian congregation); lau sēsōlo sū golō tagēŋ the people scatter in a moment; lau sēsōm (people say) one says; lausūn warriors, soldiers, enemies; lau taasam ɳanō lasē a large crowd of people; lau tō i m a canoe crew of four paddlers; lau tau, ma lau tau where are they?; lau ten - lau ten the ones, the others; lau tēdaguc the people follow, the followers; lau tip tageŋ a crowd of many people arrive all at once; lau tolēlōm rich people (opp. lau ɳalēlōm sawa); lau tom- tom people of various origins, countries; lau topom-topom people in groups, groups of people; lau wāba people not living in the village, no residents, foreigners, visitors, wanderers, pilgrims; lau wapōm generous people; lau wapōm (ŋawapac) careful, scrupulous people, cautious, considerate, discreet people.

lau⁴, ɳalau s. 1. breath, draught, breeze, whiff; ghost, spirit. lāulau, ɳalalaulau soft breeze, draught (of air) (cf. Ɲalau). 2. field magic, counter-magic, i.e. a vine planted under stairs or before the house to prevent the occupants from being bewitched; -ē (II) lau (pull ghost) beseech a ghost to help against famine or continuous bad weather; ask a sorcerer to assist with magics; (may now be used with regard to medicines); -ē lau kom (pull spirit/magic rain) ask for sunny weather; -ē lau kōm use magic to protect crops, fields, gardens; -ē lau ɳac gēmac help a patient with medicine; -lēc: -lec (III) lau su aŋga ɳac teŋ nē protect s.o. from danger by magically warding off the spirits; -sē (I) lau gamēŋ (plant magic place) plant s.th. in our fields to prevent them from being bewitched; (= -gōm: -ŋgōm (II) saic ɳaluc ēsa); -sē lau (kōm) plant, use countermagic (when magic causing bad harvests = saic had once been used on a field, it may not successfully be replanted again before applying countermagic on that particular piece of land; this was done by planting a length of bewitched vine (o ɳadambē teŋ); lau sēsē lau kōm the people used (counter-)magic on their fields, the same applied to a person under the spell of death magic (beŋ, sēs u ęŋ), i.e. countermagic had to be used to
free him, he was given a countermagic drink; sësë lâù èn agom, go ôli ṣajam kësa he recuperated after he had been given a magic drink (if he didn't one always had reasons to offer).

-lâù (V) v.n. cool, refresh, invigorate. kèlâù it cools, it refreshes (e.g. water, wind); bu kèlâù àè the water refreshes, revives me; mu kèlâù àè the wind cools me; tanôn bu èlâù àèac let's drink water to refresh ourselves!; àè jalâù tecènèc è têtacwalò ŋaluc èsa I will satisfy my hunger, I will refresh myself with meat and drink; lâù sèlâù àèac têtacwalò tec amèñ the people refreshed us with meat and drink before we left them (cf. -laiŋ (IV), tékwâ saki); katù kèlâù (his soul shivers, feels chilly) he is alarmed, frightened.

lâuc adj. bristly, prickly, thorny. uc lâuc a prickly type of breadfruit; i lâùlàuc the prickly fish, urchin fish.

laukasap comp. cf. lau².

lauľàu s. rills. bu laulau rills at the beach, small creeks, rivulets.

laung, galaung s. leaf, leaves. kalaung, ka galaung tree leaf; labi galaung, labilaung sago leaf, leaves; môkèlaung (head leaves) hair; nîplaung, nîp galaung coconut palm frond; (cf. nakwâc, ñâ/lêlèsip, oclai; gélôm, ñâ/kalaung).

lauŋ s. the noise of stamping, beating the bushes, etc. while hunting; roaring, shouting in anger. -im: -im (III) lâuŋ beat forcefully on bushes, on the ground, with much yelling and shouting during battue; -jâm: -nam (III) lâuŋ chal-lêngè s.o., have a desire for combat, defy; -ka (I) lâuŋ stamp one's feet in a rage, run around shouting and yelling in anger; sèka lâuŋ gebe sènac tauŋ = sèjam lâuŋ (kètu gēn waenj) they stamp in rage about to start a fight = they challenge each other (because of some matter of honour); (cf. wàm cân).

lautuc see lau² shield, weapons.

lawa s. his father-in-law, his son-in-law. (laoc, lawam, lawa, lawenji, lawemi, lawenj my, your, etc. father- or son-in-law); lawaaŋd (his father-in-law both) his two fathers-in-law, i.e. his wife's father and his younger brother); lawô his mother-in-law, his daughter-in-law; (laocô, lawamô, lawô, lawenjô, lawemiô, lawenjô my, your, etc. mother-in-law or daughter-in-law); (see lawenji; Appendix 7).

lavèc, lavèc-lavèc adj. soft, fine, mushy. bu lavèc a soft betelnut; bu lavèc palè-palè a very tender betelnut; -ēŋ: -niŋ (III) mo lavèc-lavèc chev, pre-chew taro very fine (e.g. to feed it to a small child or animal); -jaliŋ (IV) lavèc-lavèc stir s.th. until it is soft and mushy; -nac: -nac (III) mo bòc pre-chew taro for a young pig; awè gënac mo bòc e lavèc-lavèc têna a woman chews taro completely soft to feed a young pig.

-lawèc (IV) (-lâwa (IV)) v.a. pre-chew food for a child, an animal; have a mouth full of food and push it around with one's tongue, chew s.th. very fine; ñëŋ këlawècèng he eats chewing carefully; he eats unmannely; ñëŋ gënac tala lawècèng let's chew the food well!

lâwëŋ = awëŋ (see âwà his mouth), the ñ is prefixed when following a word ending on a vowel, cf. lâwë; (l/âoc, l/âwam, l/âwà, l/âwëŋ, l/âwem, l/awenj my, your, etc. mouth); -sa (I) lawëŋ sa speak loudly; asa lawêm sa âmboac ñëgèsèng ñông't be so loud!; asa lawêm sa këtu agënâ nga why are you so loud?

lawenji(ô) see lawa the in-laws. lawenji têtu métè tâuŋ the in-laws don't contact (touch) each other, they respect each other,
they observe the taboos concerning each other; -jám; -nam (III) dabaQ laweQ avoid contact with one's in-laws, respect the taboos (jao, najao); -léwèQ (IV) laweQ avoid calling our in-laws by their names (e.g. if the name of a father-in-law is Obo = cloth, this word has to be avoided by all means and Káolic = tree skin = bark used instead of it; see -léwèQ (IV) = -sóm (I) léwèQ-léwèQen use metonymic speech to one's in-laws; cf. biQ gáQaléwèQ metonymy; -síQ (I) gédô hide one's face when eating in the presence of in-laws; see métô Appendix 7).

làwè = àwè s. woman, wife.

cf. làwèQ; TamièwèQ (Tami àwè) the Tami woman (cf. I, làgéc).

-lèc (V) v.a. 1. peel, pare, shell, remove, pick off, pull off. -lec balèb = -i (II) labi (nabalèb) remove the crust from a singed ball of sago (labi); -lec gáQa pick scales off a ringwormy skin; -lec jangom (nákewèp) remove the husk off a corn cob; -lec ka náQolic peel/pull the bark off a tree; -lec labi = -lec balèb; -lec nQeQ peel bananas, pull the skin off a banana; -lec ... su peel ... off; taléc lau (cf. lau² weapons) su anga nác teQ nè we avert, prevent, ward off mishap from s.o., protect s.o. from danger by magically warding off spirits, (cf. kelec, tanam nác teQ kéSí); cf. -sí (I) remove the bark off a tree with a sharp pointed tool; -lec -sí éndanguc nápom remove the bast (inner bark) from a barked tree (nápom); -lec sucwálô -kôQ (I) lékôQ remove the bast from a succwálo vine and twist it to string, make thread. 2. start, try, undertake s.th. without being able to carry it out, fail to accomplish s.th., to get the mastery of it; do not reach a set goal; aim tóQôQ náQelic teQesam, mago aèc aPi ondoQ, tau aèc aleläQen amoa elémé ma tè aèc amën. There are plenty of ripe fruit on that roseapple tree, but we could not climb it. We tried it often in vain and thus we returned (empty handed). lemoc keléc (a) my arms are not long enough to span s.th.; (b) my hands scale off; aè gáQa bóc è lemoc keléc I tried to hold a tree (it is too thick); séQaQa ka è lemen lekèC they couldn't span the tree with their arms, (cf. keléc, -tu (I) dambè).

lekenèQ n. (for.) arithmetic, mathematics. -gôm: -ngôm (II) lekenèQ do arithmetic.

Leleki n.prop.

lèlèQ, nàQalèlèQ adj. dry, withered (foliage, leaves). daùQ nàQalùQ nàQalèlèQ the tobacco leaves are completely dry.

-lèlèQ (IV) v.n. cackle. kiôn kelèlèQ the bush hen cackles (keleleleQ).

lelo, lelo-lelo adj. floating (in the air), falling (of leaves from trees), cf. -lelo (IV).

-lelo (IV) v.n. fly, float (in the air), circle, hover, soar; go, run, walk fast, hurry along. aè kàQelelo I float, hover along (like a shadow, after critical sickness); kàQelo gëQoQa he walks turning about, reeling; nàQapàQ kàQàQ këQàQ lekenèQ the child is running around crying in search of its parents; nàQapàQ tama àQég àQëQ àQëQëQ sàQàQ kôm su, tec kàQàQ kelekëQëQen = kàQàQ këQàQag üQ sàQàQ the boy's parents went to the gardens, hence he runs after them crying aloud; kàQalàQ kelelo (= këQàQëQ) the leaves fall (floating down); moc kàQelelo the bird circles, soars; obo kelelo (këQàQëQëQ) the cloth flutters in the wind; papàQ kelelo a piece of paper flutters, is carried away by the wind; also: float in the water, paddle, swim (of fish, etc.); jaQ Qelelo the turtle swims/stears/paddles in the water; cf. -lao (IV).
lembac (lèbac) adj. 'screwed up'. mata lembac = mata lèbac-lèbac his eyes are screwed up when looking at s.th. or when aiming a gun.

-lèbac (IV) v.n. screw up one's eyes. mataanò kelembac he screws up his eyes, he shuts one eye, sees with one eye only (?); mataanò kelembac = mataanò kētu sec kētu kamoc-ña he has a bad eye (because of a sore), sees with one eye, cf. -lèbac.

lèmboc = lòmboc.

lemelu obs. = lemenlu (hands two) ten (10).

lemen s. our/their hands (arms), cf. lèma. lemen gēna (their hands opened) they let loose, released s.th., let go; lemen kēlēnsōn = kêsōc-kēsa (our/their hands are confused) we haven't got enough hands to do s.th., we are too busy, are overburdened with work; our hands are clumsy at some work, are 'all thumbs'; dangöm gēn lemen elēnsōn we would work rather clumsily.

lemenlu (lemen luàgēc) (our hands two) num. adj. both hands = ten fingers = ten. lemenlu gānō ta (= tagen, tan).

(our hands both of it fruit = finger/toe one) eleven; lemenlu gānō luàgēc (both our hands + two) twelve; lemenlu gānō têlēāc (both hands + three) thirteen; lemenlu gānō âcâlē (both hands + four) fourteen; lemenlu gâlemten (both hands of it hand one = + five) fifteen; lemenlu gâenkaĩ têg (our hands both and our feet of it one, ten + five) fifteen; lemenlu gâlemten (gâenkaĩ têg) gānō ta (both hands + one hand or one foot + one) sixteen; lemenlu gâenkaĩ têg gānō luàgēc seventeen; lemenlu gâenkaĩ têg gānō têlēāc (ten + five + three) eighteen; lemenlu gâenkaĩ têg gānō âcâlē (ten + five + four) nineteen; (twenty, etc. see gâcsâmūc (man whole) e.g. all our fingers and toes together make twenty).

lemențapa comp. (cf. lêmatapa) crypt. for kawi the baler for baling out bilge-water (làndôm).

lemențen (lemen teñ) (our hands one) num. adj. one of our hands = five fingers = five. lemențen-lemențen five at a time, five each; lemențen teñ five only; lemențen gānō tal(ge)n = teñ (our other hand of it fruit = finger one, five + one) six; lemențen gānō luàgēc (our other hand of it two, five + two) seven; lemențen gānō têlēāc (five + three) eight; lemențen gānō âcâlē (five + four) nine; (ten, cf. lemenlu, twenty, cf. gâcsâmûc).

lemon, qalemon s. bog, mud, swamp, quagmire; broth, soup. lemon gē aē (mud pulls me) I am muddy; lemon gēnom âuc (mud swallowed up) s.th. stands in the mud, is surrounded by mud, entirely covered with mud; gamēng lemon (place mud) swamp; nom bulemong (earth water mud) boggy ground; -jà: -nac (III) lemon cf. qâlemongəng gāte s.th. to puree; -ka (II) lemon pup tagen (tread mud pup one only) get into the mud unexpectedly when groping one's path; -lēg: -līq (III) lemon sa be covered with mud from wading through it; cf. qâlemong, gěn tolemongəng (thing/food with mud/puree only) soup.
with pieces of meat and taro, stew; (cf. lesap).

-łèndec (IV) v.n. get a fright, a shock, give way.
-łèndec ŋanô = secanôtêna get a terrible shock, shudder in terror; aôm gögôm aèac alèndec sec (= ŋanô) you gave us a terrible shock (e.g. a gun-shot); aômêm bîn gögôm aèac alèndec sec we were shocked by what we heard about you; katu kelèndec ŋanô (his soul frightened extremely) he is very terrified; (cf. -takê (IV)).

łèndeŋ, nalèndeŋ s. a row (of s.th.). bułèndeŋ water calabashes in a row in a net-bag; tolèndeŋ in rows; bu tolèndeŋ = bułèndeŋ calabashes in rows; laûb sêwê bu tolèndeŋ the women go together in a row with rows of calabashes full of water in their netbags; tolèndeŋ-tolèndeŋ arranged in many rows; (cf. ɲalèndeŋ, ɲa/walâŋ).

-łèndeŋ (IV) v.a. arrange/lay s.th. carefully in a row, in rows, across each other.
-łèndeŋ bu place calabashes (bulakôp) carefully in a net-bag so that the water will not spill out; -łèndeŋ ka la pieces of wood across each other, pile up boards (katapà) on two beams, cross-ways, e.g. rafters on a house; gêlôm kełèndeŋ the stripes of the rising sun, rays of the aurora (sunlit clouds, cf. gêlôm); -łèndeŋ ... sa lay/put s.th. onto props/stays/supports (so that it is above the ground); talèndeŋ katapà sa we lay boards upon logs/supports; (cf. -deŋ (II) katapâ sa stand a box on a platform).

lenô s. puree. -ôc (II) lenô make puree of s.th.; -ôc lenômo make taro puree (often mixed with coconut cream = nip ŋagôlôm).

łêg s. coral. lenśêboac comp. (coral potsherds) flat coral formations (often covering large areas); ɲasâlôm

àmboc lænsâboac (of it roofs like coral formations) very many roofs = houses (cf. boac, poc-boac).

lên see ŋaclên comp. guest, visitor.

lèng s. the uppermost part of the fishing line, e.g. the part closest to the tip of the rod. jålên = gêjâ lên it outtops, excels, extends beyond, sticks out, protrudes; bèlêm ñamâta jâlènô (= jękâlènô) the point of a nail sticks out; kèm ñamâta jâlèneŋ (jekâlô) the point of the spear protrudes.

-łên (V) v.a. împers. kalên s.th. outtops, overlooks its surroundings, sticks out. àlê kełên ñagêdô su the pile (house post) is longer/higher than the others, is too long; ka kalên gamên su the tree overlooks everything else; lôc kełên gamên su a hill overlooks an area; kèm ñamâta jakêlên the point, tip, of the spear protrudes (a shield); kîgêsûŋ ñamâta ñagec mègêlênô the knife of the planing machine sticks out a little bit only over the planing bench.

-łên: -lêng (III) v.n. împers. see ɲelen, ɲelenâŋa.

leñec, nalèñec adj. (a) clutched, balled; lêma nalèñec = nalênegp his hand is clutched, balled (because of a sore); (b) beautiful; ñatalô ñalèñec many wonderful, coloured ornaments, decorations (designs); waŋ ñatalô ñalèñec the canoe is painted with beautiful ornaments.

leñep, nalèñep adj. = nalënegp clutched.

-łep, jalelep (V) v.a. jeer at s.o. by grimacing.
-jalelep ɲac tenj we jeer at s.o.; jalelep taun we jeer at each other; (cf. -pêlê (IV), -su (I) ... susu).

lep, jalelep (V).

leñen, ñalesen s. 1. air bubbles in water, sea. 2. banter,
nonsense, naughty, rude actions; -jam: -nam (III) lesen = -kóc (I) lesen make nonsense, banter, tease; aëacma lesen gégom big kalom our naughtiness caused reproof; (lesen refers to what one does, kalom to what one says); cf. pêlé (IV); kócksen lesen gawo sec you don't do anything but make nonsense all the time; ūpali Lêjam kóm atom, sëjam lesengen the boys didn't work at all, they are just making nonsense; lesengénabo sec s.o. full of nonsense, clown (cf. óvé); sëkóc lesenbo ka péj óvé they let their games deteriorate into naughty, rude actions (which anger the adults, e.g. boy chewing his father's betelnuts).

-lesen (IV) v.n. împers. ku kelesen the pot 'sings', the water starts boiling, begins to boil.

lèsen, nalèsen s. the eggs (nest) of lice (tôm). tôm nalešen nest (eggs) of lice.

lesom s. rot, partly rotten fruit. lesom gèjac (rot hit) rot befell s.th., putrefaction is setting in, s.th. starts to putrefy, s.th. is getting putrid; lesom = galélôm sop gèn adj. worm eaten, decaying, rotting, rotten; mo lesom worm eaten taro (cf. ñakan); mo galûbû lesom the bottom part of a taro is riddled with worms, rotten; lususung lesom his nose has been eaten away (by Lupus), he has a sore nose.

-letoc (IV) 1. v.a. & v.n. boil, steam, stew. bu kelotoc the pot is boiling; ku kelotoc comp. the kitchen; mo kelotoc the taro boil; -letoc bôc (géñ, i, mo) boil meat (food, fish, taro); -letoc gaman stew gaman fruit; -letóc m roast bananas (in hot lard), bake bananas; talam keletoc lasê (gun boils forth) a machine-gun fires a volley. 2. v.n. -letoc = -pô lêna taun be embarrassed, perplexed, in difficulties; aletocgac tec amoa (you boil already there you stand) you are standing around there again without knowing what to do about it; taletocgac dângôm we are sitting here 'boiling' = with empty stomachs, uncared for (said e.g. during famines (tôbôm)).

lé s. leaf, leaves for wrapping food. -baq: -mbaq (II) géñ teñ ña lé wrap s.th. with leaves; -pô (I) dúc lé make a funnel-shaped cup out of a leaf for drinking; lènô comp. (leaf true) a plant with reddish, lancet-shaped leaves used for wrapping 'bread' (polom); légélom, cf. gélôm dry leaves; lé ñagèngic torn/mutilated tree leaves; lè, lélé, galélê adj. as many as the leaves in the forest, very many, s.th. unimportant, insignificant, trifling; amac aboc big lèlègen mè you are wrong to think this is s.th. insignificant; amô gobe àe gabe jàngôm lèlô èndôn amô, gabe janga àm tomatègen tec gamèñ (you mean I will make trifle to you, I will hit you deadly there I came) I didn't come just for nothing, I came to kill you; òngôm lélê ñapalô atom, ònac èñ ñanògen don't deal softly with the boy, punish him real hard! (cf. lèlé).

-lè (V) v.n. crawl, 'walk' in a sitting position. bamôc kèlê képi súc the fry crawl up the inside of a bowl; galuc (lèsec) kèlê the crab (ant) crawls, cf. -galab: -ñgalab.

lèbac, lèbac-lèbac = lèmbac-lèmbac adj. pressed together (?). mata lèbac-lèbac = mata kèlèbac (mataanô kélèmbac) he screws up his eye (when aiming), he shuts one eye.

-lèbac: -lèmbac (IV) = -lembac: -lembac (IV) screw up an eye when aiming, see with only one eye.

lèboan s. bundle, bunch (with leaves tied together). mo lèboan = mo tolèboan a bundle of taro with its leaves tied together (for carrying);
toléboan-toléboan in bundles; ñanó géndalñ toléboan-
toléboan the fruit hang there in bundles.

-lec (I) v.n. imperB. kélec
crippled, mutilated, deformed.
-tu (I) kélec become old and
crippled, infirm; (cf. kélec, pulini, sec).

-lec: -lec (III) 1. v.a.
-léc ... sa, su roll s.th.
up, down; -léc bía sa lau teñ
decline to comply with an
invitation, be disobedient,
ignore a command, ignore
s.o.'s wish; aë galéc ènè bía
sa, aë gadeñ I ignored his
order (his wish), I refused;
-léc (-lùñ (V)) daùñ roll a
smoke, a cigar; -léc katam su
(roll door mat away) open the
doors; -léc lac (sa) roll up a
sail; -léc lac su roll down the
sail; -léc lau sa dis­
courage people; gèñ teñ gèlec
lau sa s.th. discouraged the
people (so that they refrained
from doing s.th.); (cf. -lì):
-lì (III) lau sa arouse, ex­
cite people); -léc lèpoa sa
roll up a rope; -léc lususùñ
sa = lususùñ gèlec sa turn up
one's nose at s.th., he turns
up his nose; -léc magiñ sa
shrug the shoulders; -léc mé
sa roll up, fold a mat; -léc
tauñ sa (roll ourselves up)
disengage o.s. from s.th.,
discontinue s.th.; óléc taòm
sa (roll yourself up) be gone!
get away! clear out! kèam
gèlec tau sa the dog lies
rolled up; -léc tenbeññ sa
(roll our forehead up) knit
one's brow; -léc uc sa roll
up a pig net; bu èlèc sa
naëpoac taññ the waters be
gathered in to one place (Gen.
1:9). 2. v.n. imper a. gèlec
(a) germinate, spring up,
sprout; ñawë gèlec (= képoa)
the seed sprouts; gèn gèlec
ñamatac anã nom 'the earth
brought forth vegetation'
(Gen. 1:11,12); (b) -léc (sa)
bristle, ruffle up; i ñatèkè
gèlec (sa) the fin on the
back of some fish ruffles up;
kwalam ñasakoc gèlec the
cockatoo's crest ruffles up;
(cf. -lì (III) sa, gèlec).

3. v.a. bare/show one's teeth;
-léc luug bare one's teeth;
kèam sèlèc luugùñ gëdèñ tauñ
the dogs growl and bare their
teeth at each other, snarl; luug
gèlec (his teeth show) he bares
his teeth.

-lèdè = -lèndè: -lèndè (IV), see
-lèndè.

-lèdic = -lèndic: -lèndic (IV).

-lèdiñ = -lèndiñ: -lèndiñ (IV).

-lèdòc = -lèndòc: -lèndòc (IV).

lèdòm s. an enormous number of
things, large groups, quanti­
ties, school = shoals of fish,
etc. dabuc lèdòm the shoots
of wild sugarcane, pitpit; i
lèdòm a large shoal of fish;
mòkèlèdòm enormous numbers of
s.th.; ijà ñeg mòkèlèdòm sec
there are enormous numbers of
ija fish (swarming in large
shoals) in search for food.

lèdu, ñalèdu s. a bay, bend
washed in the side of a river
bank (cf. busuc).

lèduñ, ñalèduñ s. a bundle of
s.th., s.th. tied in a bundle,
a bundle wrapped in leaves, a
cluster of s.th. æñ (bic, wa)
lèduñ teñ a bundle of rose­
apples (taro heart leaves,
mangoes); daùñ lèduñ teñ a
bundle of tobacco leaves; (cf.
kamuñ).

-lèduñ = -lènduñ: -lènduñ (IV).

lèki, ñalèki s. constriction,
reduction, notch, indent, groove
(see nañgiñ, ñamanggi), spirals,
whorl. ñatètälñi the con­
striction(s) on shells; dauc
ñatètälñi baññ the spirals
(whorls) of conch shells are
long, the long spirals on conch
shells; boaboaléki top; -té (I)
boaboaléki spin a top.

lèkòñ s. string, thread. lèkòñ
lèpoa-lèpoa (string rope-rope,
rope-like) strong, thick string
(made from vines); (cf. -kòñ
(I) make string).

lèlañ, (= élañ) (cf. -lañ (III))
burn, singe, gēlaŋ it burns, hurts), burn, hurt. -gôm: -ngôm (II) lēlēng (make burn) burn one's fingers while roasting s.th. small, tiny fruits; waste one's time on trifles (?); angôm lēlēng atom don't burn (hurt) yourself; asageŋ angôm lēlēng amboac tonan. Ano esēp kugeŋ. why do you roast those tiny things? Just cook them in a pot; opac gêng ōngôm lēlēng atom don't burn your fingers (roasting s.th. very small like breadfruit kernels); see gawelēlēng.

lēlē num. adj. (cf. lē leaves) in large numbers (like the leaves of trees), insignificant, uncomplicated, simple. -gôm: -ngôm (II) lēlē (do insignificant) be not in earnest, say or do s.th. jokingly, for fun, in jest; -gôm: -ngôm (II) lēlē (ändēng) lau teŋ (atom) (do/deal insignificantly with people (not)) act or deal sternly with s.o., not softly; expl.: dāngôm lēlē gebe tanac eŋ amboac matajalāgēn atom, tanac eŋ tonatēn. 'dāngôm lēlē' doesn't mean to hit him so he can stay alive, it means killing him (i.e. intensification by telling the opposite!); dāngôm lēlē eŋ atom we won't deal softly with him, we shall make short work of him we thrash him, give s.o. a sound thrashing; dāngôm lēlē taŋ atom we won't deal softly with each other; cf. lē.

lēlēc, nalēlēc s. 1. small tributaries, rivulets, rills; bulēlēc rills. 2. a repair on a new mat.

lēlēc pt. -ka (I) lēlēc v.m. pass by, pass over, overtake s.o., transgress (used for the missing comp. and sup.). aōm kapōng kōlēlēc eŋ su = aōm kōlēlēc eŋ su you are bigger/taller than he is; kapōng kēlēlēc su it is very big, bigger, larger; kēlēlēc ngēn, su he/it is much bigger ... -lēlēc bīŋ (bīŋ su) transgress a command (commandment), a prohibition; (cf. -gēlē: -ngēlē (IV)); -lēlēc taŋ = -ka (I) lēlēc taŋ overtake each other, pass by each other; (cf. -mōnīŋ taŋ).

lēlēma adv. (a little + less) not just a little, forcefully, cf. lē, lēlē, lēlēgan.

lēlēsip, nalēlēsip (lēlisip, līlisip) s. the rib of a sago palm or coconut palm frond leaf (rib of frond, cf. nākacak; the ribs of the leaves of any palm. nip nalēlēsip the ribs of the coconut palm frond leaves.

lēli, nālēli adj., s. soft, gentle. mulēli, mu nālēli soft, gentle wind, breeze; (cf. -lī (V) stroke gently).

lēlin1 s. 1. an acacia-like tree (similar sap, with repugnant smell).

lēlin2 s. gēn lēlin (gēgōng comp.) inheritance, heirloom, fields, goods, fruit trees of a deceased person. gēn lēlin gamōkē inheritance of precious valuables (like boars' tusks, fish hooks, head dresses, etc.), (cf. gēnulēnsēm); -jāc: -nāc (III) lēlin (a) = -kac (I) lēlin harvest the field (gardens), the fruit trees, betelnut and coconut palms of a deceased person, e.g. for own use or to bury them together with the dead one in order to send the soul matter of the produce after the dead one to feed his soul in the Hades (lāmboam); takac lēlin buć to gēn we divide the betelnut, etc. palms of a dead one; (b) divide the inheritance of a deceased person; sējac lēlin gebe sékōc énē mo they went to the dead one's field to get/take his taro; sējac lēlin nāc gēmac né gēn they distributed
the belongings of the dead one; -jäc: -nac (III) lēlīŋ nac teŋ = ēpi nac teŋ bury part of the fruit, goods, etc. of a deceased one together with him, give some of his belongings (tools, weapons) into his grave; sējāc lēlīŋ ēŋ kēpi buc they take the betelnuts from the deceased one's palms and bury some of them with him; sējāc lēlīŋ ēŋ kēpi kōm, m, mo they give some of the fruit of a deceased one's fields (bananas, taro, etc.) into his grave; (cf. lēlīŋ Appendix 7).

lēlō = ŋalēlōm s. inside.

lēlō kētaŋ (inside sounds) a low grumbler, in anger or amazement, he 'purr'; pupip lēlō kētaŋ the cat purrs.

lēlōgolā = lōlōgolā = lōgolā comp. uvula. lēlōgolā kētaŋ he snores; (cf. lusugolā).

lēlōm1 s. the inside, interior of s.th., harbour, bay sheltered by an island. andulēlōm (house inside) = andu ŋalēlōm the inside, the interior of a house, in the house, room (cf. ŋalēlōm); balēmlēlōm comp. (room inside) room, in the room (cf. balēm, gamēn); bulēlōm comp. in the water, river; lēlōmęŋ adv. (in the interior only) hidden, difficult; gēc lēlōmęŋ (it lies inside only) it is complicated, difficult to understand; ēŋ gēlōc gēc lēlōmęŋ he answered with a subdued voice, overcome with sleep, very drowsily; lēlōmęŋ adv. inside of an island, i.e. landward, shoreward; -ēc: -nēc (III) lēlōmęŋ sail shoreward (between island and shore), (cf. -ēc:1 -nēc, ŋalēlōm).

lēlōm2 s. cross-beam. -kēŋ (I) lēlōm ēna place the cross-beams.

lēlōm3 s. suf. bagatelle; minute, small things; insignificant matters. biŋlēlōm comp. (a) harmless talk, gossip; (b) composition, essay; gēŋlēlōm small things, parts of s.th.; waŋ ŋagēŋlēlōm all the small parts/things necessary to make a canoe, cf. waŋ.

lēlu s. hair (of certain parts of the body only), cf. ĝūlū body hair. tilēlu, wilēlu male resp. female public hair.

lēm s. small trees cut and stuck into the ground for shade (during palavers). -quŋ: -nguŋ (II) lēm stick branches/trees in the ground to shade a place for gatherings; danguŋ lēm gamęŋ ńasawa teŋ ńauc we shade a place completely by sticking branches into the ground; danguŋ lēm ma dangōŋ ńauŋ let's stick trees in the ground and sit in the shade! (cf. bóckatu); tolēm-tolēm adj. various (kinds), things of various kinds, all going together, at once, bag and baggage; wāba tolēm-tolēm freight consisting of many different items, all kinds of cargo.

lēma s. her/his hand (arm).

(lémoc, lēmam, lēma, lemen, lemem, lemen my, your, his hand(s), our, your, their hands), cf. lemenlu, lemenṭeŋ; galēma; lēma āndaŋ (his hand first) have the first turn, be foremost, be the first to throw the hook (during tuna fishing), the spear (during hunting); -baliŋ: -mbaliŋ (IV) lēma āndaŋ be the first to throw the hook; cf. -jāc: -nac (III) kamaalēc, -tu (I) ķamata); gēŋu ńāla lēma āndaŋ he was the first to spear the man; kēsap ka ńa lēma āndaŋ he was the first to fell the tree; lēmadambē comp. (his hand shaft) his arm above the elbow (cf. lēmaduc, lēmakwa); lēma denęŋ with his own hand, in person; (= ēŋ tau); kēkēn lēma denęŋ (= ēŋ tau kēkēn) he gave it with his own hand, he himself did give it in person (said if s.o. is denying s.th.); lēma-dēmoē comp. the back of the hand; lēma dēmōemu (his hand back behind) his hand behind his back = with empty hands; lēmaduc his elbow; gējāc lēmaduc it is concave (cf. madu); lēma gamuc-gamuc, cf. gamuc (a) one who tries everything to attract the attention of women; (b) one who
helps himself with the food, takes his share before the food is distributed, one who won't wait (cf. lêma taming-taming); lêmagaö he has agile, nimble fingers, he is alert, lively, skillful, does things nimbly, has an agile hand; lêma gawê-gawê one who scratches himself continually (sores); lêma gejoñ (his hand impedes, suppresses) he treats severely, he is hard hearted; lêma gejoñ ñapalê his hand lies heavily on a child, he is hard hearted towards children, he often punishes a child, mistreats; lêmagêdô comp. (his hand projection, part, cf. gêdô) work left undone by s.o., the unfinished work of a deceased person, of a predecessor, to be continued and completed by s.o. else; Jesu këkôc Ioaj lêmagêdô sa Jesus continues the work of John the Baptist (MYY II, p.51); lêma gêjac s.th. is well-thumbed; lêma gêjac ë këtu kwalam s.th. has been so much used that it is well-thumbed, worn; lêma gêjam ... këkac let s.th. go, be unable to grasp s.th. firmly; lêma gêna (êna) his hand opens, hands are open, release, let loose, cf. lêma këpô = lêma gêna his hand opened, released s.th., he lets s.th. drop (when asleep, in pain, etc.); lêma kësapep = lêma gêjam his hand is too small, he cannot span s.th. with his hand; lêma kësun = lêma këtiñ his hand is swollen; lêmakwa (his hand knuckle) elbow joint, humerus; lêmalatu (his hand son) his finger(s); lêma lënhëm (his hand inheritance) s.th. carved, made by a dead person, s.th. kept in memory of s.o.; lêma makeñ-lêma makeñ the one hand, the other hand; lêma makeñ këkôc bôc ma lêma makeñ këkôc mo he carries meat in one hand and taro in the other; lêmanège (his hand absent, without) he is a blockhead, he is awkward, clumsy at s.th., is 'all thumbs' (e.g. in regard to hunting); lêma naboñ (his hand/fingers of it nodes) his knuckles; lêma nadëmôë = lêmadêmôë; lêma najañ (his hand of it shell) his fingernails; lêma najañ his hand is strong; lêmam najañ ëtu aëña (your hand strong because of me) hold me fast with your hands!; lêma jakwa = lêmakwa his knuckles (cf. kwa); lêma galeñec = galeñep his hand is clutched, balled (sore); lêma gamatu (his hand of it knot) the knuckles of his fingers; lêma gatê (cf. ñatê the calf of his leg) the fleshy part of his forearm, the muscles, the underside of the forearm; lêmâtêpéô the tip of his finger, finger tip; lêma pênip-pênip = lêma gamic-
lémac, -lémac (IV) see lèbac.

lèmbòm adj. well-shaped, handsome. óli lèmbòm lágwageŋ oc épip beauty passes away, 'beauty is vain' (Prov. 31:30).

lèmbuŋ, ɣalèmbuŋ (= lèmbòm ?) adj. handsome, well-shaped.

lémóem, lémóem-lémóem adj.

mumbling. biŋ lémóem-lemóem a mumbling talk; (cf. -éŋgim (IV) àwèŋ).

-lémóem (IV) v.a. mumble, chew without any teeth, rinse out one's mouth (cf. -lémum).

talémóem luŋluŋ we rinse our teeth, moisten our mouth (in sickness, after tasting s.th. bitter); talémóem àwèŋsùŋ we rinse our mouth; (cf. -gèliŋ, -januŋ (IV) rinse laundry, etc.).

lèmòp s. tree house (house on tree tops). -óc (II) lèmòp carry = build a tree house; ajòŋ géjám lèmòp-lèmòp (the moon makes tree house) the moon is hidden by clouds, the clouds pass under the moon.

-lèmum (IV) v.a. chew/eat with closed lips (cf. -lémóem).

-lèmum àwèŋsùŋ rinse our mouth (cf. -léwim).

lèmuŋ s. jealousy. -jáŋ: -nám (III) lèmuŋ (I) be jealous; -nám lèmuŋ àwè be jealous about one's wife (cf. tamiŋ, e.g. -jac: -náŋ (II) tamiŋ suspect, be suspected, be jealous; géjác aë tamiŋ nè àwè he is jealous of me because of his wife); (2) distrust s.o., suspect, ask s.o. about his health, or if he has done s.th. wrong; éŋ géjám lèmuŋ aë he doesn't trust me; -nám lèmuŋ lau téŋ suspect s.o. of s.th., e.g. tatu kéñac nac téŋ gebe Laŋjáman ñajam atom, amboac biŋ téŋ oc gèc aóm, oc gògòm gèŋ téngac me taêm géjám biŋ téŋ gebe òngòmà. We tell s.o., "Your face betrays you, it looks (you look) as if you did s.th. wrong already, or as if you were about to do some mischief.

-lèmuŋ v.a. use metonymy/metonymous talk to avoid calling s.o. or s.th. by his/its proper name, cf. -léwìŋ (IV).

lèna, lèna-lèna, ɣalèna adj. undecided, doubtful, pending, hesitating, uncertain, clumsy, stammering (speech), stammering, irresolute. ñawúñ lèna-lèna he speaks stammering(ly); éŋ gògòm gèŋ lèna-lèna he does things clumsily.
-lēna (IV) v.n. = -pō (I)
 lēna be afraid to do s.th., to try s.th., don't dare, be unable to do s.th., do not venture; be embarrassed, be in difficulties, be uncertain, hesitate, avoid taking a risk, be at a loss, dare not. -pō lēna awa be insolvent; -gōm (II) -lēna be unable to do s.th.; -sōm (I) -lēna be unable to speak properly, stammer, stutter.

lēndam1 s. nop (maniq) dew. lēndam matu dew drop(s); -wē: -wē (III) lēndam walk through the dew grass, kunai; ḋac tonec ūmuwē lēndam agom let this man go first and shake the dew off the grass (so that the rest will not get so wet)! (cf. maniq, nop).

lēndam2 s. companion, escort of s.o., e.g. the accompanist of a killer, one who witnesses a killing but does not himself participate. lēndamwaga s.o. not concerned with or interested in what is/ was being done, having no share in s.th.; spectators, witnesses (of a crime); -wē: -wē (III) lēndam accompany s.o. without taking part in what he intends to do (killing s.o., fishing, hunting, etc.); be falsely accused of or blamed for s.th.; esēac samob ūwē lēndam they all, all of them, accompanied the ... (hunters, fishermen, killers, etc.); they all are to be blamed for ... (taking part in s.th., though an impartial, unbiased party).

lēndaŋ, qalēndaŋ s. 1. brim, brink, bank of a river. bu- lēndaŋ, bu qalēndaŋ riverbank, steep bank; bulēndaŋ gedib the riverbank caves in, falls, slips (cf. nom gedib landslide); qamēng qalēndaŋ a steep bank; lēndaŋ-lambu comp. a hole in the riverbank; lēndaŋ on the elevated riverbank (cf. qal/tali shallow, gradual bank); -sa (I) pāŋ lēndaŋ (get close to steep bank) be in danger of life, do s.th. at the risk or peril of one's life, be in imminent danger, on the brink of the grave. 2. edge, boundary; kamoc qalēndaŋ the edge of a sore; lēndaŋ matu a scar, a cicatrice; -pac (I) lēndaŋ matu burn, tattoo a cicatrice; (cf. qalēndaŋawa, bó).

-lēndė: (-lēdē) -lēndė (IV) v.a. illuminate, clear up by swinging a torch (dawėŋ) up and down. -lēndė ja illuminate a path by swinging a brand; ńiś kēkacē kēlēdē (kēlēndē) - kēlēdē gēmo małačun the flash of lightning forked all over the village square.

lēndēm s. small items lying about the house; twigs, leaves, etc. at the beach (left on the shore by the tide), branches, twigs at a riverbank after high water. gamēn tolēndēm an untidy place, a room with numerous things lying around, a place with leaves, etc. strewn about; qwē kēlēsuc lēndēm kēpi ambē the sea washes up twigs, etc. onto the beach.

lēndic: (-lēdic) -lēndic (IV) v.n. hop (on one leg). kēam (moxawa) kēlēndic the dog (kangaroo) hops; -lēndic kamoc (hop sore) hop on one leg because of a sore; talēndic talom bu tana we hop on one leg across a shallow creek.

-lēndīŋ: (-lēdīŋ) -lēndīŋ (IV) v.a. thump, pound, hit s.th. with a stick, hit, shake s.th. out of a container, rap. -lēndīŋ aŋalēc hit on a giant clam shell (pigs' trough!) to attract the pigs; awē kēlēndīŋ aŋalēc bōc the woman hits the 'trough' in order to lure the pigs to come for feeding; -lēndīŋ bīc (bōc) hit on a bamboo (pipe) filled with tara heart leaves.
(with meat) in order to make the food fall out (onto a bowl or onto leaves serving as plates); -lêndôg bukôm hit on a tank to find out how full of water it still is; -lêndôg gamên stamp, hit s.th. with fist; -lêndôg gelôm beat the large signal drum, make it sound by thumping a pole against it; -lêndôg kalîli hit the buttress roots of a tree, e.g. signal some news; -lêndôg katam (katapa, sigôq) hit/thumb on a door (a board, on the wall); -lêndôg têc thump on the stairs (to draw the attention of the inhabitants of the house to a visitor); -lêndôg usu shake/thumb a snail out of its shell; kêlêndôg there is a crashing, thumping noise; wapap gêjac è kêlêndôg gamên a crash of thunder; gamên qâkêlêndôg a deep hole, ravine (so deep that a thumping noise may be heard when a falling stone hits the bottom); lau sêka gamên kêlêndôg àè the people shake me by treading on the floor, the stamping on the floor hurts me (said by a sick person); moto(r)kar kêlêndôg àè the car jolted me, shook me (driving on a bad road).

lêndôc s. a bundle of s.th. (long). ka lêndôc teq a bundle of wood (sticks) (cf. buŋ, dôc, ōndôc).

-lêndôc: -lêndôc (IV) v.a. make a bundle, bundle long objects. -lêndôc ka make a bundle of wood/stakes; -lêndôc lêsa make a bundle of rafters (cf. lêndôc).

lênduc s. compost, garbage heap, heap of rubbish; mound (mocên) of bush hens (mocsen, mocwaŋ). mocwaŋ to mocsen sêsa lênduc è kêtôm wapôm (mocên) the bush hens scrape leaves, etc. into heaps (mounds) into which they lay their eggs; lênduc kêjandaŋ qâkêcêlu e nàjà sêqô kêdôc the decaying leaves warm the eggs until the shells burst (the chickens hatch).
pumice) a talkative person, a 'light', 'smooth' mouthed person.

lënsân, qalênsân s. dam/fence across a river for catching fish. lënsân bua fascine-like fence made of poles, branches, etc. across a river; -gûn; -oqûn (II) lënsân = -l; -î (III) lënsân make such a fence; lënsân lâbîn (‘fence washing sago for’) the trestle on which the palm trunk is laid while preparing sago; lau sêgun lënsân këkô buâwâ the people have erected a fence (dam) at the mouth of the river; -sap (I) lënsân fell proper trees for making the dam.

lënsêm s. inheritance. âwá lënsêm (valuables inheritance) inheritance of valuables, cf. awa, awalânq, awamata; biq lënsêm (talk inherited) the last words of a dying person, testament; Biglênsêm Testament; Biglênsêm Langwa to Wakuc Old and New Testament; kôm lënsêm the field of a dead person; lâq lënsêm the conduct of ancestors, their way of living, the example given by old people, traditions; gën lënsêm inheritance (cf. lëliq); mo lënsêm the taro garden of a dead person; waba lënsêm inheritance of household goods; wâq lënsêm the canoe of a dead person, i.e. that is inherited by s.o.; -wê: -wê (III) kaiq have a claim of ownership on s.th., inherit; tawê kaiq bôc (kôm) we inherit a pig (field); gë lënsêm = gëwi sîn atom (he pulls inheritance) (= he doesn’t give up) continually.

lënsim, lënsim-lënsim adj. pulverised, crushed to small pieces.

-lënsim: -lënsim (IV) v.a. pulverise, crush s.th. to small pieces, particles. -lënsim da pulverise black clay, graphite; -lënsim gab cut twigs to pieces so that they burn well; -lënsim ja (crush fire) crush the still glowing pieces of wood before kindling a fire; -lënsim ka kâfû pac sôlôn split wood to splinters for starting a fire, cf. pac sôlôn; -lënsim labi crush sago very finely; -lënsim môc pulverise reddle; -lënsim nom crush soil very finely (for sowing, planting); -lënsim ... popoc crush s.th. to pieces; -lënsim sêkaiq crush coal (for use as an antiseptic on sores, wounds); -lënsim si pulverise graphite; -lënsim taq feel ashamed; sëlênsm taq sêkô = ësêac majoñ taq they stand ashamed; lau sësôm ësêacnëq bîq lasê, tec sëlênsm taq sêkô they feel ashamed because the people revealed (told openly) what they had done.

lënsôm s. (?) crypt. for uc (pig net).

lënsôq, qalênsôq s. the narrow board fastened to the canoe superstructure on which the outrigger poles (kìngwañô) rest. The seaworthiness of the whole canoe depends on the firmness of this board. It is hidden under the platform (jauq). This fact is the reason why lënsôq is being used in many expressions meaning 'hidden', 'disappear', etc. -sô: -nso (II) lënsôq tie the lënsôq board.

lënsôq adj./adv. concealed, hidden, out of sight. -ê (II) lënsôq (pull out of sight) let s.th. disappear by pulling it under water, mud, etc., hide away; daê ka lënsôq we pull a piece of wood under the water, make it disappear; sêlîq bu mà sê taq lënsôq they went swimming (bathing) and ducked each other under the water; -jâc: -nac (III) lënsôq (1) disappear, avoid people, hide, retire into hiding, vanish, seclude (cf. sugû); ën gêjac lënsôq andugeq he disappears into his house and wants to be left alone; tanac lënsôq andugeq we seclude ourselves in our houses; gwêc gêjac ... lënsôq the sea makes ... disappear; gwêc gêjac wàq lënsôq the sea breaks over a canoe; gwêc gêjac ësêac lënsôq towanuç sêjana a huge wave
buried them together with their boat so that they perished; gwéc gésuŋ ééac géja ma gè ééac géméng e géjac ééac lënsōŋ sējaŋ (the waves pushed them it went and pulled them it returned and hit them they disappeared they perished) they perished in distress at sea; (cf. gwéć);
kēam géjac lēngc lënsōŋ the dog pulls its tail between its legs, turns tail; tao géjac lënsōŋ the clouds combine, gather, thicken (get together as closely as are the holes in the lësën washboards) a storm is gathering; tao géjac lënsōŋ ma musangu oc éśélen me the clouds accumulate, NW monsoon may come up; tao géjac lënsōŋ ma kom oc énac the clouds gather, thicken, there will be rain; 
(2) -jāc: -nac lënsōŋ offer help, assist in carrying s.th.; lau sēbalō gē jegeo, naanac lënsōŋ éśéac ma ambalō awin the load is too heavy for the people, go and help them carry it; tanac lau lënsōŋ = tanac lënsōŋ lau we help the people, i.e. we come together to join them in their task, e.g. fighting enemies; lau malac ten sējac lënsōŋ malac ten tec sējac sīŋ kapōŋ ten the people of one village joined the people of the other one and thus fought a big battle; -jāc: -nac taul lënsōŋ hide, seek protection, look for shelter to remain undetected (by enemies or game); -jām: -nam (III) lënsōŋ let/make s.th. disappear; gēŋ ten gebe ēnam āāc lënsōŋ s.th. wanted to make us disappear (a shark following behind a canoe); gwéc gējam wāŋ lënsōŋ the canoe is hidden by high seas; tanam gēŋ ten lënsōŋ we let s.th. disappear, hide s.th.; sējam gēŋ taul lënsōŋ kēsqāp atalı gēja they let it disappear into their pockets/purse; they hide it in their purse; -ka (I) lënsōŋ tread s.th. into the ground; taka poc lënsōŋ we tread a stone into the ground; -pēŋ (I) lënsōŋ push s.th. floating on the surface under the water with a pointed object, rinse s.th. away; -si (I) lënsōŋ duck s.o. under the water; jasi āom lënsōŋ me masi shall I duck you under?; -tuc (I) lënsōŋ push/throw s.th. into the mud so that it disappears; en kētuc bōjaŋ lënsōŋ he threw the knife into the mud; en kētuc poc lënsōŋ he pushed the stone into the water (river); tautu ka lënsōŋ ēsēp nom ōna we hit a peg (stake) right into the ground.

lënsōŋ-lënsōŋ, galēnsōŋ-lënsōŋ adj./adv. propped up tightly, fastened firmly, securely; standing close together, in confusion (e.g. plants). āndu lënsōŋ-lënsōŋ a confusion of houses.

- lënsōŋ: (-lënsōŋ) -lënsōŋ (IV) v.a. confuse, entangle, put into disorder, cause anger, embarrass, offend, trouble s.o. -lënsōŋ biŋ confuse s.th., defend o.s. against an accusation; aē kalēnsōŋ biŋ kētu amaqā for your sake (because of you) I got involved in all kinds of inconveniences; -lënsōŋ gēŋ get things into disorder, bring into confusion; -lënsōŋ ka stick stakes closely together (making a fence); -lënsōŋ lau confuse, trouble the people, treat them planlessly, scold them without reason, give offence, offend, scandalize s.o.; -lënsōŋ ... sa put s.th. too closely together; tase gēŋ talēnsōŋ sages we plant s.th. too closely together; -lënsōŋ sa wabugēŋ plant s.th. very closely together; -lënsōŋ taŋl confuses each other, be at variance with each other, disagree with each other; -lënsōŋ tuŋ gāsawā put the stakes of a fence closer together to prevent pigs from finding an opportunity to get through it; bīŋ kēlēnsōŋ the speech is confused/unclear; gam kēlēnsōŋ the thread is tangled; gēŋ kēlēnsōŋ s.th. is, things are confused; -gōm: -gōm (III) elēnsōŋ bring s.th. into confusion, get into disorder; lēma kēlēnsōŋ he is kept too busy, cf. lēma, lemen; gacjo sēlēnsōŋ āāc the enemies cause us disquiet, molest us; =emailēnsōŋ a confusion; emalesōŋ-lēnsōŋ
standing closely together
(plants).

lēnsù cf. lēsù s. poker, stick for poking in a hole.
lēnsutēnabo comp. one who misdirects people, cruel person; cf. -lēs: -lēnsu (IV).

lēnu, lēnu-lēnu, nālēnu s.
small bits of s.th. (material, paper, mince meat, etc.).
mōkēlēnu = gēn ṇamōkē ṇaśec-
ṇaśec taēsam plants with many tiny rootstocks; small motives, causes of s.th.; adj. very small, tiny, thin, fine, e.g. seeds, leaves, plants, etc.; kamoc lēnu-lēnu very small
sores; nālauq lēnu-lēnu rather small leaves (loc); gēn lēnu =
gēn ṇamālu (see gēn); nātalō
lēnu-lēnu small markings, embellishments; -sēlē (IV) lēsō
lēnu-lēnu fringe sago shoots
very fine, thin.

lēŋ s. a length of way,
stretch of road, path, the
path of life, life, conduct,
catechetical instruction in connection with -sēlēŋ (IV).
ṇa/lēŋ agwa-agwa dawdling,
loitering; nōc lēŋ bāliŋ tec
gēc I have still a long
stretch = road to go, my life
still lies before me; aēāgēc
nect ajaq ma lēŋ teŋ nāwae
both of us would like to go
somewhere else; lēŋ kāiŋ teŋ
= lēŋ sec bad behaviour, con-
duct; lēŋ mata-mataŋ eny
many possible ways; -sa (I) lēŋ
walk one's path (of life);
-sa lēŋ kaiŋ teŋ misbehave;
tasa nēŋ lēŋ lānōŋnēmsawagen
let's walk blamelessly, lead
a blameless life; -sēlēŋ
lēŋ attend catechetical in-
structions (prior to baptism
busangu); lau lēŋa (a) people
who take a message to other
villages; (b) catechumens
(attending baptismal instruc-
tions).

-lēŋ: -lēŋ (III) v.a. span,
strain, stretch s.th. out.
-lēŋ bīŋ = -jāc (III)
bīṣsu admonish s.o.; en gēlēŋ
bīŋ (gējac bīṣsu) āāc he ad-
omished us; -lēŋ bīŋ tāŋ
(stretch talk o.s.) = -sōm

(I) bīŋ ṇajaŋa ēndōŋ taŋ speak
strongly, hard to each other,
speak our minds, sorrow about
s.th.; -lēŋ ... tōŋ stretch s.th.
out tautly; -lēŋ bīŋ tōŋ stress
s.th., enjoin s.th. upon s.o.
very earnestly, admonish s.o.;
ēsēacnēŋ bīŋ gēlēŋ Jesu tōŋ atom
Jesus did not pay attention to
what they said, he overheard
their words, he ignored them
(Marc 5:36); -lēŋ gam (lēkōŋ)
tōŋ span/stretch a thread
(string) tautly, test by stret-
ching.

-lēŋ: -lēŋ (III) v.n. impera.
gēlēŋ s.th. is becoming less,
is getting reduced; bu gēlēŋ
the high water falls, the flood
subsides, cf. bu gē, bu gējac
su, bu kētǎŋ su.

-lēnē (IV) v.a. nibble, chew,
gnaw. -lēnē bōc ṇatēkwə nibble
a bone of an animal; -lēnē ŋābi
nibble sago; -lēnē mo (nip)
nibble taro (coconut); -lēnē
naōlīc nibble the skin/peel of
a fruit; -lēnē ṇatēkwə nibble a
bone; -lēnē pāpajə nibble a
pawpaw, e.g. the flesh off the
peel of a piece of pawpaw.

-lēnēc (IV) v.a. bare, e.g.
one's teeth by pulling back the
gums (lips). -lēnēc luqūŋ
bare one's teeth to let s.o.
examining, show one's teeth
(cf. -lēc: -lēc (III) luŋə).

lēnēc s. a large hook used
for pulling down fruit. lēnēc-
mata comp. the hook proper of
that tool; -sō: -nsō (II) lēnēc
bind = make such a hook, i.e.
tie a stick to the tip of a
long bamboo forming an acute
angle; (cf. gauc, -gauc: -n-gauc
(IV)).

lēnō, nālēnō adj. slippery,
smeary. intēnā nālēnō sec the
road (path) is very slippery;
-wē: -wē (III) lēnō impers.
gēwē lēnō s.th. is slippery,
smeary, soapy; ōl gēwē lēnō
his body is soapy, he is covered
with lather (during bathing).

-lēnō (IV) v.a. make s.th.
slippery. talēnō intēnā we
make the path slippery (by
walking in rain).

lēguc, ṇalēguc s. tail (not of birds). lēnuckēm comp. (tail spear) basilisk lizard (feared); lēguc salep (tails like broom) it is teeming with tails, e.g. tails of many fish or game at one spot; lēguc saŋsaŋ thornback, ray, roach; lēngucht (tail blunt, stump) type of marsupial (mojan); -buc: -mbuc (II) lēguc i grasp a fish by its tail; -jāc: -nac (III) lēguc īmpers. cajole, flatter, wag; kēam ĝējac lēguc ēntau the dog wags its tail at its master; kēam ĝējac lēguc ēnson the dog pulls its tail between its legs; (cf. ṇajalē, ṇalaguc, ṇalami, ṇasīn).

Lēnguckēm nom. prop. (tail spear) in the Bible used for dragon, another name for Devil, Satan.

lēp1, lēlēp s. bee, small sweat bee(s), honey. lēlep ṇagwalo bōla the honeycomb of sweat bees; lēp poc black lump of wax; lanāmanad ŋajec amboac lēp poc your face is as dark as a black lump of wax.

lēp2, lēlēp s. (a) low-lying swampy ground; pervious, porous soil. lēp ṇagēdō a field of moist, porous ground; (b) a group of sago palms on swampy ground.

lēlep s. low-lying, swampy area which hardly ever dries out; adj. damp, moist, marshy, quaggy, boggy. nom lēlep boggy ground, moist, marshy, quaggy, soggy, sticky, swampy earth; (cf. nom bulemoe, lemon, lesap).

lēpoa1 s. sasil (plant), hemp.

lēpoa2 s. rope (made from lēpoa1). lēpoa ḍo ngasalep langwagen (ropes till of it nipa palm fruit stalk = broom numerous) said of the numerous ropes of a ship, a confusion of many ropes; lēpoakēm (rope spear) the two ropes that hold the canoe mast in place; lēpoa kēkēn luc aē = ṇaluc kēsa the friction caused by a rope sliding through my hands has ceased, = lēpoa kētu golon the rope has become loose, has slackeden; lēpoa kēpi-kēsep (rope goes up - comes down) rope for hoisting sails; (cf. lēpoakēm, kaim, kajo, sāu); lēpoa kētu golon the rope has become loose, loosens, slackens; lēpoa-lēpoatēna strong ropes; wasaŋ gālēkōn lēpoa-lēpoatēna the strings of a fishing net are/were like ropes; -balīn: -mbalīn (IV) lēpoa throw the rope to s.o. (canoe); -ēc: -ēc (III) lēpoa (flee the rope); sēc lēpoa they flee the rope, cf. balōm gālēpoa; -jām: -nam (III) lēpoa make a rope; -nam bōcōmbīn lēpoa plait a rope; -mōngiū (IV) lēpoa make = twist a rope; -gaboke: -ngamboae (IV) = -jāc: -nac (II) pēla lēpoa unbind, untie a rope; -lēwaŋ (IV) lēpoa loosen/relax/slacken a tightly pulled rope; -wā (II) lēpoa sa (k/epi) waŋ tie a canoe fast ...; dawa lēpoa sa waŋ epi ka we tie a canoe fast to a tree; -wi (II) lēpoa sīŋ let loose of a rope.

lēpoa comp. (honey sticky) s.th. sticking like honey; adv. enduring, continuously. tāŋi = tāŋiboae lēpoa said of a child crying/weeping endlessly; (cf. -nēlep (IV)).

lēpon s. 1. the buttocks.
2. the small seats for the paddlers of a canoe. lēpon waŋgēdōna, kaimna, jaunna the seats (small boards across the canoe trough) at the front or back ends, at the longer sail rope (kaim), at the platform (jaun).

lēsa s. rafters (tied/nailed onto buawā = ridge and budeŋ = wall plate). lēsalatu comp. (rafter son) thin rafters (tied onto the buŋ = purlin or crossbars on top of the lēsa); lēsalua s. short lengths of bamboo used for crushing lice (tōm) by rolling over the hair; lēsatēna (rafter mother) the rafter proper (lēsa); -dōc: -ndōc (II)
lésa make a bundle of rafters; -sô: -nsô (II) lésa fasten, tie rafters (onto buawa and budeń).

lésa (IV) (=-lésaŋ) v.a. roll up and down; -lésa boaboolēki start a top spinning with both hands; -lésa daun rub tobacco between one's hands; -lésa ēŋkainai scrape, scratch, rub s.th. with one's feet, rake, shuffle with the feet; -lésa gama make thread by twisting fibres of vines on the thigh (cf. -kōŋ lēkōŋ); -lésa lemen rub/wipe one's hands on s.th., cf. -bull (IV); -lésa matēnaŋ rub one's eyes (with finger or hand); -lésa obałauf twist kunai grass into ropes; -lésa popoe crush s.th., to pieces; -lésa pōma rub completely; -lésa saŋŋaŋ cut the regrown bush in a once prepared but then not planted field (gēŋkatiŋ); -lésa kōm tread plants down unintentionally, carelessly; -lésa nuc wash/rub the network at the base of a coconut palm frond in the sea (or in a creek) for use as a sieve for washing sago; -lésa ŋadē rub/wash the whitish film away from nūŋ nuc wash/rub the network at the base of a coconut palm frond in the sea (or in a creek) for use as a sieve for washing sago; -lésa ŋadē rub/wash the whitish film away from nip ŋanuc before using it as a sieve; -lésa Ọg eat down the kunai to prevent the escape of marsupials; -lésa ọbo rub laundry in water, wash clothes; -lésa taun slide/slip to and fro on the seat, don't sit still; bōc kēlēsəŋ the pig roots up, rumages around.

lélap, qalélap s. dirt, mud. (cf. ŋa/lemon); lélap gaun gāŋgēŋ thin, watery mud; lélap gē ākainai dirt clings to his feet/legs; lélap palē soft ground, earth; -dēŋeŋ: -ndēŋeŋ (IV) lélap avoid, go around a muddy place on the road; -galūŋ: -ŋgalūŋ (IV) lélap the road becomes very muddy from many people walking on it; -lin: -lin (III) lélap be/get dirty from falling in the dirt, from walking in mud; -wēŋ: -wēŋ (III) lélap wade through mud.

lèsēb s. (= gēŋ ŋasec-ŋasec) single items, small things.
qalēsēb-lèsēb many single, individual things; kapoaclēsēb comp. many single kapoaoc shells combined to a wheel-shaped ornament worn on the breast/chest.

lèsēb adj. empty, vain, incoherent. ñāw lēsēbboa he is talkative, he gossips, talks on and on, talks nonsense; biŋ lèsēb (= biŋ ãgwa-ãgwa) empty, vain talk, nonsense.

lèsēc 1 s. kitchen garbage, refuse, peelings, the soil clinging to field fruit (cf. Kalac, lēnduc, mo ńalasa, te ńapa).

lèsēc 2 s. ant (class name).
lèsēc buŋbuŋ small, red (bung) ants (on food); lèsēc gaun gongōŋ big black ant (in ripe fruit of the ganoa vine); lèsēc gēgīm ant with hourglass-shaped body (very painful bite); lèsēc lēsā reddish-yellow bush ants, thin, long hind legs (very painful bite); lèsēc lēsūŋ dec (gēsūŋ dec, tētailek kokoc) very small, red ant (painful bite); lèsēc mō kēkēc ant that builds a wasp-like nest in trees, black with grey body (expels stinking spray) (cf. sop, sop sop termite); lèsēc gējaec tē (a)ec the sugarcane is covered with ants; tēpā gē lèsēc sēmē the cheved sugarcane attracts ants; lèsēc kēgalab, kēlē the ants crawl, walk; lèsēc kēlē gelēc gelēc the place is swarming with
ants; lèséc kétuñ aê an ant
bit me; -tu (I) lèséc (become
ant) become 'poor as an ant',
be without property, without
anything to give away; alun
țetu lèséc gebe nën lau sqoj
észacnën gëñja sémoa atom the
widowers are getting poor,
because they haven't got any
women (wives) to look after
their belongings; en këtu
lèsécgcag, amboac ondoc ajop
ënë gëñ ąapep atom he is with­
out anything, why didn't you
look after (take care of) his
things?

lèséc = lèsuch (?) aomp. a
corner in the house (cf.
lèsuch).

lèsi, ǥałésli s. fat, lard,
dripping (cf. ǥëbu); adj.
fatty, greasy, tasty. tétac
këtu lèsi (his belly has be­
come fat(ty)) he calmed down,
he is content, he became
willing to abstain from pun­
ishment, he is generous, he
is glad; (cf. ǥapënic).

lësîm-lêsîm(geñ) adv. s.th.
reduced to smallest particles.
-1ò: -1o (III) nomkû lësîm-
lësîmgeñ crush (grind), pul­
erise pottery clay to fine
paste (without any lumps in
it); (cf. -lësîm = -lënsîm:
-lënsîm (IV), lënsîm).

lësiñ, ǥałësiñ s. the boards
for the superstructure of the
canoe, wash-boards, side-
boards. wän ǥałësiñ (canoe
of it board) the side or wash-
boards of a canoe, the super­
structure of large sailing
canoes (kasali with two mastis);
lësiñ kësap wän tön the lower
edges of the wash-boards fit
exactly onto the trough of the
canoe; lësiñtaî aomp. wash-
board edge; -buñ: -mbuñ (II)
lësiñ smooth the boards; -kim
(I) = -lâ1 (V) lësiñ lasë bore
the holes into the side-boards
(for tying them to the trough);
-pa (I) lësiñ hew the boards
for the superstructure (cf. wän).

lësô s. antenna, feeler (of
insects, cf. lësu). lësô =

lësôb, ǥałësôb s. clod, lump
of s.th., a swelling. labi
(môëc, nom dec, polom) ǥałësôb
a clod, a lump of sago (of
reddle, red clay, bread 'dough');
bamoc ǥałësôb-lësôb lumps of
fry (formed during cooking);
padi, polom tölësôb teñ a lump
of rice, flour (bread); -jâc:
-nac (III) lësôb taup (beat
lumps, e.g. of water) splash
each other while bathing; (gâ-)
lësôb-lësôb adj. swollen;
lêmatalu ǥałësôb-lësôb his fin­
ger is swollen.

lësôb: -lënsôb (IV) v.a. make
a lump of s.th., form s.th.
into balls/lumps. -lënsôb labi
(môëc, nom dec, pocko, sîl) form
sago (reddle, clay, putty, gra­
phite) into lumps/balls; (cf.
ba, -tâp (I) ba, -pô (I) labi).

lèsôñ/-lënsôñ: -lënsôñ (IV),
cf. -lënsôñ.

lësôp s. (galêsôp) the sound of
smacking lips, click of the
tongue. moclêsôp aomp. (bird
smacking sound) the bat (cf.
moclêsôm, mocsanâm).

lësôp (IV) v.a. smack one's
lips to attract s.o.'s atten­
tion, kiss. -lësôp alianô kiss
s.o.'s cheek(s); -lësôp ǥapalô
alianô kiss a child; -lësôp ñwà
smack one's lips to attract a
woman's attention; -lësôp ñwà
smack one's lips to call a dog;
-lësôp lêmatalu suck at one's
fingers; këlêsôp lêmatalu he
sucks at his finger.
lēsu¹, ngalēsu a. aerial roots. galēn ngalēsu the aerial roots of pandanus; kagaē ngalēsu the aerial roots of a banyan tree; katōc ngalēsu the aerial roots of mangrove.

lēsu² = lusu his nose (cf. lusu). kēam kēkēng lēsu(geñ) the dog makes a noise through its nose, utters a low sound; lēsunāwa cf. lusunāwa; lēsuaso s. the feeler, antennae of butterflies; lēsusuŋ cf. lususuŋ.

lēsu³, ngalēsu a. corner (some point out of the way), the corners of bags, etc. lēsu-gēdō the corners of bags or s.th.; geñ ten gēc abēlōng ngalēsu-gēdō there is s.th. hidden in the corner of the netbag; lēsun the corner of a house (where boards meet), (cf. lēsuc, lēsucum, ngalēsu); -jām: -nam (III) lēsu = -tu (I) lēsu v.a. (make/become corner) ask, question, interrogate; -tu lēsu āwē question a woman about whom she wants to marry; (cf. -lēsu, -tu kēnac).

-lēsu⁶ (IV) v.a. ascertain by questioning, enquire after, search, interrogate. lēsu-tēnaboa comp. one who asks questions all the time (examining magistrate).

lēsu⁵ = lēnsu, ngalēnsu a. poker, a stick for poking in a hole, the cleaning-rod (of a gun), the piston of a bamboo popgun (kadagwam). sēkōc lēsū mensēlēnsu ēsō kadagwam ngalēnsu ēna they stick the piston into the popgun; tieŋ ngalēnsu the two long featherless quills of the tail of a bird of paradise.

-lēsu⁶ -lēnsu (IV) v.a. poke, stir, mistreat, molest s.o., torment, torture, tantalise s.o.; push a spear right through s.th. that has already been partly penetrated; -lēnsu āwē ill-treat one's wife, beat her often; -lēnsu bēlēm palalap ēna = -nač (III) bēlēm talēnsu tōŋen drive a nail right in, through; -lēnsu bōc torture a pig; -lēnsu i push the spear right through an already speared fish; -lēnsu ka nāmokē poke around the base of a tree looking for a marsupial rat; -lēnsu kēam (poke dog) make magic on a dog so that it may hunt well (poke in the dog's nose with a bamboo splinter until blood is flowing, then rub it with various bewitched substances so that the dog will scent the game well); -lēnsu mocīlēp torture a butterfly; nāpalē sēlēsu mocīlēp the boys torment a butterfly; -lēnsu gac teŋ plague s.o., treat s.o. with beatings; -lēnsu nāpalē beat/punish children often; -lēnsu talec kapocac torture a rooster, e.g. don't kill it with one blow; -lēnsu tauŋ cause difficulties to each other; gōlōc kapōŋ teŋ sēlēsu tauŋ tētaŋ-teŋ (family large one they torment each other they cry they cry) they have difficulties, they find it difficult to feed their large family; lēsu-tēnaboa comp. tormentor, torturer (cf. lēsu-tēnaboa).

lēsuc, lēsucum a./comp. a place for putting down s.th., e.g. taro at a certain spot of the verandah (not necessarily a corner = lēsuč).

-lēsuc (IV) v.a. push s.th. aside, push away, ahead of o.s., work straight ahead of o.s., urge, drive slowly toward s.th. -lēsuc bōc urge, drive a pig that is about to turn wild into the pig-net by approaching it slowly; -lēsuc gēn teŋ ēsō ēna push s.th. into s.th.; -lēsuc gwajājā (push the gwajajā spear dance) two rows of dancers approaching each other and retreating from each other, -lēsuc i nga wasan drive first with net, several men hold, span the large fish net between their toes and their hands and thus walk towards the sea-shore; -lēsuc tauŋ = -masuc (IV) = -suc (I) tauŋ push each other away; -lēsuc ... ēna push large numbers of s.th. away, e.g. a heap of taro (cf. -lēŋ ... su push single items aside); gwèc...
the sea was washed a corpse onto the beach; -lésugédó do s.th. according to a plan, systematically, properly, follow a plan until the work is finished; (opp.: kési-késigen, têla-têla, wauc-waucgen); ja gé (ka, kôm) kélésugédó the fire burns along s.th. (a dry log, a field), burns s.th. completely, from one end to the other; -sê (I) ... -lésugédó plant s.th. systematically, row upon row until the field is finished; tasè kôm talésugédó(ge!) we plant a field in an orderly way, in rows; -to (I) ... -lésugédó paint s.th. from end to end; tato waj talésugédó we paint a canoe, e.g. we draw ornamental designs onto the sideboards (lèsj) from end to end; enj keto kélésugédó he writes (on a sheet, slate) without sticking to the lines, writes crookedly, without any spaces, confusedly, badly arranged.


létam, létam-létam adj. flut­tering (cf. lilo-lilo, -lolo²). -létam (IV) v.n. flutter. lac (òbo) kélétam the sail (cloth) flutters; (cf. òbo kelelo the cloth flutters down).

lété, lété-létë, ŋalétë adj./ adu. lie separately, lying 'hollow', e.g. a bent board on a straight one. katapa ñabaob ŋalétë kësa, òkòc su mà òkèn énéc ŋalétë the lid of the box (chest) became arched, take it off and put it aside!; gamëñ ŋalétë (gé!) there is still room; -mòa: -moa (III) létëgen (= létë­létëgen), -sa (I) ngalat atom, cf. jaë, jaëc) avoid s.o., stay out of the way, keep distance, behave cautiously, take heed, be careful, wary (i.e. to avoid magic - beñ); -wàc: -wac (III) létë­létëgen avoid meeting s.o., go around s.o. or s.th. be cautious; létë­létëgen tawac we take care not to meet with s.o., we are careful to avoid s.o., let's approach cautiously!; ŋac negëmo létë­létëgen gëwac he avoids being seen on his way to you; dambë létë (his body/ trunk avoiding) he lies on s.th. with his back bent, e.g. on s.th. too short; dambë létë ka (his body avoiding tree) he clammers up a tree using his hands and feet only, without touching the tree with his body; laño létë(ge!) (his face avoiding) he is self-conscious, is self confident, conceited; mata létë (his eyes avoiding) he ventures, risks, dares, attempts; asa mata létë who would dare ...?; tamoa mëtë létëgen let's keep/stay away (from evil, sickness)l; ec emë òmac ëndu, nàñ òna matam létëgen so when you are going to die you may leave unburdened, blamelessly, hopefully.

létëc, ŋalétëc s. the handle of a netbag or s.th. -këñ (I) létëc make a handle for s.th. (cf. ñalëma, ñatëc, tèc).

létëc (IV) v.n. impers. kélétë s.th. gets loose; jaëlic kélétë the turtle shell got loose, the shell edges stand off the cartilage, the edges stick out.

létëc, ŋalétëc s. the handle of a netbag or s.th. -këñ (I) létëc make a handle for s.th. (cf. ñalëma, ñatëc, tèc).

létëc (IV) v.n. impers. kélétëc s.th. has small, shallow cracks; ku kélétëc the pot has a shallow crack; oc képac kadambë kélétëc the log is cracked from the heat of the sun.

létën s. unfolding, development; adj. thoroughly, to the limit. -bi: -mbí (II) ... létën (= -søm: -nsom (III)) do s.th. carefully, search thoroughly; -bi saleñ létën search the forest in all directions; ñë gëbi gamëñ létëñ I know the place, the area thoroughly, well; enj gëlic masin (ensin, motor) gëbi létëñ he knows, understands the motor very well; gasom ë gëbi létëñ I have searched everywhere most
Though thoroughly; gasom ė gabī āndulēlom lētēn I searched the whole house from top to bottom; -jac: -nac (III) lētēn comp. v. a. uncord, unlace, unfold, untie s.th., open s.th., spread s.th.; en ęjējac lētēn sabaŋ he opened the parcel (envelope) (cf. -pēla (IV)); onac lētēn ma talic open it and let's see! amac taom ajac lētēn nēm biŋ gēdēn lau waucwauçeņ you yourselves disclosed your affairs to the people indiscreetly; ępapalē sēnac lētēn biŋ tonec ēndēŋ lau samob sēņo the children shall spread = make known the news to all people; -jac: -nac (III) tauŋ lētēŋ = -lō: -lo (III) lētēŋ unfold, disperse, disclose (biŋ); kā naļālē ęjējac tauŋ lētēn the flowers unfold (themselves); m naļaung ęjējac (tau) lētēn the banana leaf has unfolded; nip ęjakatōm ęjējac tauŋ lētēŋ the shoot of the coconut palm unfolds; nip gelo lētēŋ the flowers, or the heart leaves, of the coconut palm unfold; tanac tauŋ lētēŋ = tač ēliŋ-ēliŋ we disperse (after meeting; cf. salīŋ-salīŋ); tau ęjējac tauŋ lētēŋ kēsōm nē biŋ lasē he himself disclosed his matter, confessed his sin; -pō (I) lētēŋ unfold, disperse, remove, clear a place; aiŋ kēpō lētēŋ the rose-apple tree buds; sejoŋ ęn ęgamēn kēpō lētēŋ they removed everything from the house, they cleared the whole village (i.e. moving to a new site); ęn kōmoŋ kēpō lētēŋ ma bōc to tāc kēpō lētēŋ amboac tonāng all produce had been taken from the gardens, no pigs and no chickens had been left.

lētī a. constriction on insects (used apparently in comp. only). lēsēc ękatēlētī kokoc ants have red constrictions, hind-bodies (?) (cf. lēki, tētēlēki).

-łeti (IV) v.n. run. ęlēti ... ęc run ahead and cut off the road; endeavour, strive, struggle, intercept; -łeti bōc ęuc overtake a pig and cut off its road of escape; -łeti gamēn ęuc bare the passage for s.o., cut off s.o.'s communication; -łeti lau (mojaŋ) ęuc bare an escape route for people (a marsupial rat), intercept people; -łeti -ęŋ: -niŋ (III) gwangwani noc run a race; sēlēti seŋ gwangwani noc they ran a race; -łeti -gi: -ngi (IV) run in circles; -łeti -ja: -na (III) go running; -łeti -lao (I) = -łeti -lelo (IV) run quickly, 'fly'; kēlēti kelelo gen he 'flies'; -łeti -mēŋ: -mēŋ (III) come running; sēlēti sēmēŋ they came running; -łeti najaŋa run hard; -łeti ąsāso māi = ąkīcēa māi run along swiftly, straight ahead, bent forward (without any noise), without looking aside, left or right; -łeti pangoŋ run all the way; -łeti sa ąmpęra. see kēlēti sa; -łeti -sō (I) run into s.th.; -łeti talagen (= talagen) run because of an urge to be everywhere in order not to miss anything (any feast); -łeti -wāc: -wac (III) run together towards a common goal; -łeti ucōgō run to the end of a pig-net to urge a pig into the net; biŋ kēlēti en ęuc the news spread before he was aware of it, in no time; biŋ kēlēti kalaungţpōţeņec ęmęm (talk/news run leaves' tips only therefore it came) the news spread like wildfire; kēlēti ēgēmac ąsōma = kēlēti secanōtēna he ran very quickly; kēlēti sa = kētom atom insufficient, not enough, too much for s.o.; ęn ēngōm ēn ęlēti en sa it will be too difficult for him; ęn ēngōm ēn kēlēti sa it was too difficult for him to do; gesen ēn kēlēti sa he could not change, was unable to change her mind.

-łeti (IV) v.a. run. ęlēti e naęsō ulābu (it run until it go enter space under the house) in uncountable numbers, filling the space under a house (food on piles ?); ęlēti naęu-渑ēu of inconceivable length; nimoać teņe ęlēti naęu-męņēu a string of dogs' teeth of incomprehensible length.
létin, qalétin a. a cluster of s.th., whorl. m (qa)létin ten a cluster of bananas from a bunch (kwali'm²); qalétin adj. at a distance, separate; akóc ... su naénéc qalétin (take ... away it go lie of it distance) put it aside! put it down separately!; -sa (I) taũ létin disperse, cf. létèn.

létō a. cough. létō gégóm aë I have a cough; létō jajac a severe cough that has persisted; létō kékac aë sa I have a fit of coughing; létō qanó, létō kasóp-kasóp (cough of it real, cough of it spit, secretive) expectoration (of mucus); -mác: -mac (III) létō be sick of coughs, suffer from coughs, have coughs.

-létō (IV) v.n. cough. -létō kapóèn cough severely; -létō qajajac cough severely, persistently; (cf. -luc: -luc (III) cough s.th. up).

létóc a. stiffness.

-létóc (IV) v.n. be, get stiff, erect. utiáno kêlétóc (è nakakai) his penis is erect (cf. kató, songéng, ton).

létöm, qalétöm a. bait, allurement, enticement, inducement, temptation; affliction, deception, decoy, vexation. (cf. ben ²); létöm gégóm aë I am tempted; létöm kékac aë I feel severely tempted.

-létöm (IV) v.a. tempt, allure, persuade s.o. to do s.th. (by flattery), lure, decoy, entice. -létöm bóc call a pig (to come to the village for feeding, etc.); -létöm kalùmbeŋ lure a hermit crab out of its shell (by grumbling, muttering or whistling at it); -létöm kéam call a dog; -létöm lau lure people to get close or to approach (to bewitch or to kill them); -létöm moaclóp lure a sea-eel (Muraena) with a small fish to trap it in a sling; -létöm salôm bend sago leaves in the middle after their ribs (lélèsip) removed and put on top of each other; -létöm wagoc lure water crabs to catch them; (cf. -tim (I) nac ten).

létōp a. a group of betelnut palms. -bu: -mbu (II) létōp plant numerous betelnut palms; -jác: -nac (III) létōp kési inspect one's betelnut palm garden to see if there are ripe nuts; (cf. katap, matu, pom).

létu a. 1. an appendage consisting of two or more dogs' teeth in a fruit shell (mostly waganic). kêkóm tolétu a string of pearls (or beads) with the létu appendage attached to it. 2. belt worn by initiation candidates (sagú) with appendages (gélínggalán) attached to it making a clinking noise.

létuc adj. low (of trees). buc (nip) létuc a low betelnut palm (coconut palm); buc embe létuc, oc talic ñadambé matac-matac, ma embe étu kwala; oc talic ñadambé étu bob ma toboñ-tobon képi è gédèn ñabola as long as the betelnut palm is low, its stem is green, when it grows high, its stem is getting grey and with nodes right up to its crown.

-léwa (IV) v.a. spit out s.th., feed pre-chewed food to an animal or child. -léwa aiq ñamatu spit out a rose-apple stone; -léwa buçapa spit out the husk (fibre) of a betelnut; -léwa mo feed pre-chewed taro to a young child, a dog or pig; spit it out before an animal; -léwa têapa (síŋ) spit out chewed sugarcane; gæq ñamakic sec è kaléwa sín sebeŋ I spat it out quickly because it tasted extremely bitter; labi kéléwa sago emerges from a bundle (pom).

léwå̃, léwå̃geŋ, léwå̃-léwå̃ adj./adv. carefully, cautiously, deliberately, slowly, warily, loose - not pulled tight, e.g. a rope, loosely; imbèla a léwå̃-léwå̃ he has a gentle/soft tongue; -kén (I) nac teŋ léwå̃-léwå̃ let s.o. fall to ...
-lèwan (IV) v.a., v.n. & v.!'.
cease, loosen s.th., relax, put s.th. down carefully.
-lèwan àwénsùn cease talking about s.th., have talked enough about a certain matter;
-lèwan biŋ = -sòm (I) biŋ
-lèwànggẹ speak carefully, cautiously, slowly; -lèwa eñkaiŋ rest our legs; dànggẹ\n\text{\footnotesize (tanèc tonec) talèwàn}
eñkaiŋ agcom let's sit/stay here (stay here overnight, sleep here) to rest our legs!
-lèwa n gèn èsèp sàc lay s.th. down heedfully into a container;
-lèwa n gömbò pull a row-boat slowly into the water;
-lèwa n kòm leave off work, knock off, cease working;
-lèwa n lèpoa loosen/relax a tightly pulled rope; -lèwa n ... su lay s.th. down slowly, give up s.th.; -lèwa n gèn langwà su give up old customs, habits, heathenish thinking, magic practices; -lèwa n taun rest, relax, 'take a breather';
òlèwa n taòm ìnìi àwàm su have a rest and recover your breath!

lèwè, nàlwè a. s.th. ripe;\nlèwè. m kètu lèwè = m
nàlwè kèsa the banana is ripe, has ripened; (cf. gàgwa, masè, ìnàmo); ka kètu lèwè è jakeso the tree is heavily laden with (ripe) fruit.

lèwèm, lèwèm-lèwèm = galaù-galaù\nlèwèm. adj. teeming with, covered with ... àjòŋ gèjàm lèwèm-
lèwèm = tòo ìnàno-ìnàno gèsaŋè
atom (àwè to ìnakèsec sèjò-sèjò taun) the moon is being hidden by passing clouds.

Lèwèm agèc Siŋ (Saim) sèpò =
oc agèc àjòŋ sèpò = Ágècèpò
(sun and moon cross, pass each other, they shine take turns) names for one of the Jàbèm months, approx. September;
s its characteristics: the heavy rainy season is now about to come to an end, there are once more sunny days and moon-

lit nights, sun and moon are at last shining again, hence Agècèpò.

-lèwim = -lèmòèm = -lèmum (IV)
v.a. chew without teeth, chew with lips closed, rinse one's mouth. talèwim àwénsùn we rinse out our mouths.

lèwì, nàlwì = biŋ nàlwì a.
metonymy, use of cryptonimous talk, cryptography. -jàm: -nàm (III)
lèwì = -lèwì (IV) avoid calling certain relatives by their real names/use faked names/use metonymy; ac sèsum nèn ìrà àùn lòsè atom,
sèlèwìgèn they do not call (give, tell) their real names, they use faked ones; -sòm (I)
lèwì-lèwìgèn use other names/use metonymy/speak obscurely (ènèc lèlòmìgn with hidden meanings); -lèwì gànèn sec avoid calling a spirit place by its proper name lest the spirits cause us any damage; -lèwì laba gebe kòlèm call sàgo kòlèm;
lèwì wànjì avoid calling our in-laws by their names; (cf. wànjì(b)); talèwì taun we do not call each other by our real names but use metonymy instead;
lèwì wàŋ use the crypt. oseŋ for boat, canoe; biŋ lèwìŋà
metonymy; (cf. lèwì, Appendix 7).

li = ali a. wind pressure upon water. mulaìi wind-ripples on the calm sea; nàllalì a movement in the water; lì nàllalì a movement in the water caused by a fish.

-ll: -li (III) ... sa v.a. & v.!'.
cause s.th. to rise, ruffle.
-li ìwèŋ sa make an uproar, protest; -li gègwàŋ sa shake up (already cut) grass, turn it (to dry), make hay; -li lòu sa create an uproar, excite people, stir them up, arouse them; -li nàlèlòm sa = -li taun sa arouse/excite o.s.; mu geÌi ìwènsà the wind stirs up the sea; mu geÌi salòm sa the wind ruffles the roof (of sàgo leaves); mu geÌi su the wind moves s.th. to and fro; driven/tossed by the wind.

-ll (V) v.a. scratch lightly, claw gently, stroke, caress, fondle, pet, pat, touch lovingly, with pleasure, examine s.th. by feeling it, feel, test. (cf.
 Lei i, mu lei i, mu I)ala lei i, sof t breeze); -li abel oñg touc(h feel a newly bought nice netbag (to test its quality); -li bóc stroke a pig, examine by feeling it; -li gala pic(k) scale(s off a ringwormy skin; -li gññg exam ine s.th., look at s.th., touch s.th., to find out what it is or how good it is; -li I) exam ine a fish to see what kind it is; -li cf. gññl-guluc winding, writhing to and fro, sit restlessly; -li kamoc scratch lightly around a sore; -li këamlatu stroke/pat a young dog; ma ageçññg këam saññ ten këtañ këli eñ gëmoa their little dog kept whining and scratching him softly; -li mojan have a close look at a caught marsupial rat; -li pusip stroke a cat; -li taññ (1) scratch o.s., scratch around a sore to lessen the pain; ñapalé këtañ këli-këli tama (këtañ here = uttering sounds of affection) the child strokes its father uttering words of affection for him; këtañ këli tewáñ she touched her (older) sister crying for... or; she touched/stroke(d her sister talking affectionately to her; (2) -li taññ do s.th. very slowly, silently; eñ gëjam kôm këli tau - këli tau he works very slowly; ñapalé këtañ këli tau-këli tau the child weeps silently; tali-tali we are very slow about s.th., do things slowly, get only little work finished, don't get things done, don't make any headway.

Lib s. 'straw', i.e. a thin bamboo pipe for drinking, a sucker, tube. -jác: -nac (III) Lib make/prepare a pipe for drinking; ñac lib men-tanom bu get us a straw (bamboo) for drinking; tañllib = tajó lib tagen we take turns drinking from the same straw.

-llib (V) v.a. &v.n. drink through a thin bamboo (straw), suck at a pipe/tube, sip, inhale. (cf. -ó = -jó: -jó (III) lib); -lib v.a. ímpers. scent, trail, smell, sniff; këam këlib bóc the dog scents a pig, sniffs at a pig; këam këlib bóc wàña the dog trails a pig; talib àwëngjáñ (we suck our breath) we inhale, (cf. -së (I) àwëñ); -lib bu drink/sip/suck water from a straw, through a pipe or tube; -lib dàññ inhale tobacco smoke; -lib gëng ñamalú smell/sniff at a pleasant odour (e.g. a flower); -lib mojan ñíltóm smell/sniff at the musk odour of a marsupial rat; -lib sàllò inhale the pleasant odour of peppermint-like herbs; -lib sulu sip soup; -lib wañà trail a game (a dog trails); (cf. -jó: -jó (III) wañà, -puc (I) wañà).

Lic s. cf. gëdòlic his lips; ña-ó-lic (of it skin) his skin.

Lic (I) v.n. ímpers. këlic doing s.th. reluctantly, nevertheless, in spite of s.th., be mad after s.th., energetically. bóc gëññ mo këlic the pig is mad after taro; këlic-këlic = ñanjañjíq adv. mad after s.th., frantically, furiously set on s.th.; ñegom né àndú këlic-këlicgen gëmoa è gëbcññ he stuck to building his house energetically until he had finished/completed it.

Lic: -lic (III) v.a. &v.n. see, look at s.th., know, have experience. ñë galic gac I have already seen it, I know from experience; (tana) talic acgorn let's (go and) see it for ourselves; -lic àndú see the house, look at/inspect a (new) house; -lic atom don't see, don't know; ñë galic (= gaññjí) atom I haven't seen (heard) = I don't know; -lic ëndëgn/gëdëgn see right, deem s.th. as correct/right/in order/ok.; -lic... ëndëgn have a close look at s.o. or s.th.; look/see thoroughly, find out for o.s.; talic gëññ teñ ëndëgn mateñjó ñ see s.th. with our own eyes; -lic gac teñ ëndëgn come to s.o.'s aid, look for s.o. (calling in the forest); talic ñeg ëdëgn we went to his aid (but cf. talic gëdëgn); tana talic ñeg ëndëgnjó let's go and see (find out) what's the matter with him (who called from a distance, in the woods); -lic étu tóñg (kétu tóñg) know s.th. well,
do s.th. masterfully; (cf. kwalam langwa, métémôkê, óli gêjac); -lic gamêñ (see place = weather) we look at the weather; -lic ... gebe ... seem to be; âè galic éëac gebe lau ʪajam (I see them as if people good) they seem to me to be good people; en gêlic wagon twau gebe wakuc it seemed to him to be a new boat; -lic geô (see s.th. wrong) be unable to see s.th., do not know where to look (because of large numbers or because of the extent of damage done), be upset at the sight of s.th., be unable to look at s.th. (horrible) being done; bôc geñ mo samob su è galic geo I was completely upset when I saw that the pigs had eaten all the taro; âè gaja e galic geo taësam ʯanô (amboac ibamoc) when I went (arrived) I was utterly confused (perplexed) by the masses (e.g. of fry); -lic gêđêñ (endêñ) (see s.th. right) be unable to know s.th.; talic gêđêñ (questioningly) how should I know?; aôm kôsôm gêđêñ âè gebe âè galic gêđêñ you are talking to me as if I knew all about it; -lic jaôb (naôb) tageñ (see it went = disappeared with leap one only) s.th. is gone, has disappeared (s.th. which we had expected to find was gone on our arrival without any trace), see s.th. gone; -lic katô (see s.th. in order) see if s.th. is correct, if it is all right, test/try s.th. at the spot; talic katô acgom, go tasôm endêñ lau let's find out first before we tell the people (tell anybody); -lic katu-katu (see picture-like) s.th. double, indistinctly, hazily; talic gên katu-katu = talic mateñ katu-katu we see s.th. hazily; -lic gên teñ k/êtu tôô nok s.th. well, know from own experience; -lic kôm jok after a field, one work, task; -lic (nac teñ) laŋôanô to go see s.o., greet s.o.; -lic lau look after the people, see what they are doing; -lic ... masi when he turned around it was gone, was not there anymore; -lic ... mataanô (see s.o.'s eyes) see s.o., look at him; talic nac tau mataanô acgom let's see him first!; -lic molagêñ see s.th. momentarily; -lic ʯajam (see good) be pleased with s.th.; -lic nalaulau ʯajam see s.th. momentarily only; -lic ʯamajaj ësa ëkô see s.th. in the far distance; -lic ʯandan (-ôc (II) ʯandan) suffer/endure pain; -lic ʯaep have a thorough look at s.th., see properly; -lic ... sapu (see faulty) be unable to see s.th., s.th. is out of sight; -lic malac teñ ʯaniplaun sapu (be unable to see the palm fronds of a village) be not pleased with a village any more, have reasons to leave it, want to settle somewhere else; âè galic malac ʯaniplaun sapu tec gamêñ I came here (to stay) because I don't like it in my village anymore; -lic nac teñ sapu (1) do not know s.o., have not seen him before at all; (2) know s.o. but have not seen him in the case in question; -lic wao sapu be unable to see a canoe because it is too distant, too far away; -lic sapu-sapu be unable to see anything at all; -lic sec be on bad terms with s.o.; gêlic eñ sec he is on bad terms with him; -lic ... su overlook, treat contemptuously, be inhospitable; -lic lau su overlook people/guests; -lic nac teñ su treat s.o. with contempt; -lic tauQ look out, be on one's guard, be mindful, provide for o.s.; ôlic taôm look out! take heed! be mindful!; -lic tauQ tom-tom (tom = atom) have not seen each other for a long time, have not heard about each other for a long time.

lili, ñalili s. (a) the buttress roots on some large trees; kalili = ka ñalili the buttress roots of a tree; (b) foliage; kwô tolikínjê këkô eñ gêsôm the palm with its foliage reached up to his neck, he was covered by the leaves of the palm.

lilic s. breeze. mulilic comp.
light coastal breezes from the west (blows mostly in the evening); mulilic gès bauqagen gêmêŋ the mulilic blows along the coast (only); (cf. talem).

lilie, kolilie comp. a swing for playing (a large cane suspended from a high tree standing close to a cliff at the shore); cf. kolilie.

lilig, ka lilig a tree with acacia-like leaves. naōlic ŋasu its bark has a bad smell.

lilig = ělil-ēlilig adj. dispersed, shattered. -ka (I) lilig mo (tread shatter taro) harvest the taro from a field of a deceased person; gêŋ lilig cf. lêlilig (Appendix 7).

lilisip see mêlêsip.

lilo, lilo-lilo = ŋagaō adj. light (of weight). cf. kelelo it (a leaf or s.th.) flutters down; ka lilo-lilo = ka sébê light wood, corkwood; daōc sébê lilo-lilo the fibrous pith in the ribs of banana leaves is very light; gêŋ tau lilo-lilooma it is as light as a feather; ŋagaō lilo-lilo extremely light.

lim see gaboalim a climbing fish (cf. taōlim).

lïŋ s. (for.) ring.

lililing = liliŋ

líŋ, líŋlíŋŋen adv. deeply (said of sleep). -êc: -nêc (III) bëc líŋlíŋŋen sleep deeply, oversleep, sleep through the whole night; taëc bëc líŋlíŋŋen we overslept, we 'forgot' ourselves, slept through; (cf. -lïŋ (V) sin forget).

-lîŋ: -lîŋ (III) v.a. 1. push close together, beside each other, crowd together, move s.th. to another spot into another direction; -lîŋ ja = -lîŋ jakalic sa put two pieces of burning wood together so that the fire (torch) will burn better while it is being carried = carry two pieces of burning wood together; (cf. -jâc: -nac (III) ja swing a burning piece of wood up and down; -lêndê (IV) ja swing a wood in order to fan a fire; -ōc (II) ja hold a burning piece of wood in one's hand); embe ômôŋ (ôsêlêŋ) êndêŋ êmôc, naŋ ôlîŋ ja ten (man) if you come (walk) at night, have a torch with you; -lîŋ màsâc crowd/push the floor-boards (close) together; -lîŋ nabân-nabân (go closely) crowd things together, things crowd together (e.g. boards or books), push s.th. very close together; -lîŋ napan-napan (go crack, pâc crack = noise) people crowd together, push s.th. close together; talîŋ taŋ napan-napan we crowd ourselves together, we get/sit very close together; alîŋ tâdm napan-napan draw closer together; -lîŋ nimoac crowd/push dogs' teeth on a string close together, crowd a lot of strings of dogs' teeth together (cf. -tîlî); -lîŋ nimoac nabân-nabân crowd strings of dogs' teeth together, push dogs' teeth on a string close together; -lîŋ ... su push away, command to ...; -lîŋ bîŋ su (push talk away) push the blame onto s.o. else; -lîŋ gên teŋ su push s.th. away, leave s.th. to s.o. else; talîŋ gên teŋ su êndêŋ nac teŋ éna we leave s.th. to s.o. else; -lîŋ kolen/kôm teŋ su êndêŋ nac teŋ transfer an office to s.o., call/appoint s.o. to ...; -lîŋ taŋ su (push o.s. away) commend ourselves to s.o.; eŋ gêlîŋ tau su gêdêŋ Anôtô he commanded himself to God; -lîŋ taʊŋen (push ourselves only) move along slowly (because of pain); gêlîŋgêlîŋ taʊŋen gêŋgôn she slid to and fro on the ground (trying to evade the things being thrown at her); oc êlîŋ tau ēmu ê êndêŋ ńakécêlêsu nôdoâa ńtíam the sun will move slowly returning to the tropic of Cancer again; 2. -lîŋ: -lîŋ (III) v.m. get into close contact with s.th. outside of us, e.g. water, mud, etc.; hence: bathe, get wet, get muddy, go through water or mud; -lîŋ bu bathe in fresh water, in a pool, a river; -lîŋ bu kwapuc
splash a newcomer in the river; sèliŋ bu งratemui sec su they bathe/wash the dirt away, they bathe to wash the dirt away; -liŋ bu sagoŋ bathe a girl after her first menstruation in preparation for marriage, cf. sagoŋ, buseŋom;
-liŋ buseŋom menstruate (cf. -jâm: ·nam (III) ōli ajōŋ);
-liŋ gwëc bathe in the sea, in sea water; -liŋ gwëc kwapuc splash s.o. visiting a place for the first time by canoe with sea water as an initiation;
-liŋ gwëc tokapic-tokapic splash each other while bathing/swimming in the sea;
-liŋ kekop (bathe sand/dust) be covered with dust;
-liŋ kom (bathe rain) be/get wet from rain; -liŋ lemoŋ sa be covered with mud (after wading through it, cf. ·wēŋ: ·weŋ (III)); -liŋ mœc rub o.s. with red ochre; -liŋ nop get wet from the dew; -liŋ (ŋa)wambuc be/get wet from s.th.; galiŋ wambuc งnapalè I got wet from a child (urine); (cf. ·koc (I) wambuc be/get soaking wet); -liŋ sëŋôm anoint o.s. with sëŋôm salve made of red ochre and coconut oil; -liŋ wambuc = -liŋ งwambuc; -liŋ wëndob (bathe (dirt) wallow in the dirt); bèc gëliŋ wëndob the pig wallows in the mud; -liŋ wëndob/wallow in ashes, be covered with ashes; 3. get into contact with fluids from our own body, e.g. blood, sweat; -liŋ buseŋom (= ·jâm: ·nam (III) ōli ajōŋ) menstruate, have menses, period; òwë gëliŋ buseŋom (= en งëjam ōli ajōŋ) the woman is menstruating; ka gëliŋ buseŋom (the tree menstruates) the sap runs down the tree trunk; -liŋ dec (bathe blood) bleed, blood flowing from a wound, be bloody from carrying a game; taliŋ dec (tanam dec) we bleed, blood flows; -liŋ matenšulu (bathe tears) weep, shed tears; -liŋ wëng perspire, sweat; taliŋ wëng we perspire.

-liŋ (IV), -liŋ ... ōli v.a. forget. -liŋ gën ten ōli forget s.th.; -liŋ taliŋ ōli forget ourselves, are forgetful, are getting careless, inattentive, negligent, heedless, thoughtless, be unable to control ourselves; en keliŋ taliŋ ōli he forgot himself; tanëc bëc taliŋ ōli... sleep deeply, oversleep; -liŋ taliŋ ōli... feel ourselves secure, see no danger; -liŋ gamëŋ ōli let s.th. fall or sink into oblivion, forget all about s.th.; tec sëjam kau̍c seboc biŋanò ma sèliŋ gamëŋ ōli sëmoa they believed it to be true and then forgot all about it.

lip a. a bent down, small tree, a trap, snare. lip งëjac moc the bird is caught in a trap; -wà (I) lip make a trap/snare for birds; sëwa lip gëc ... sën they put traps on the paths of game; (see lakò, งalip; -wà (II) lip impera. e.g. gëwa lip bent because of tension, weight; ka gëwa lip the sapling is bent down; sëm gëwa lip a cane is bent; söm gëwa lip the fishing rod is bent, e.g. by the pull of a fish; dëmëtëkwa gëwa lip (his spine is bent) he bends his back, cf. dëmë.

lisa a. (for.) razor blade. (cf. kekòc).

lisim see lësim.

lo a. (for.) law, commandment, degree, rule.

lo b. (?) -so (I) lo sa = -solo (IV) sa = -lî: -li (III) งwëŋ sa make an uproar, protest against s.th.

-lò:1 -lo (III) v.a. throw s.th. (long) at each other. -lo gwagwa throw toy spears at each other; -lo këm throw spears at each other; -lo ki taun scold/terrify s.o., attack/fly at s.o. with spear and sword, scolding but not actually touching him; -lo koc = -gùŋ: -gùŋ (II) koc declare war, announce an attack, a raid (cf. koc), threaten to take revenge on s.o.; -lo lau bèlèc throw spears at each other without seeking shelter behind shields,
two rows of warriors facing each other and throwing spears at each other; -lo tauŋ = -jåc: -nac (III) tauŋ beat/hit each other.

-lo; ² -lo (III) v.a. shatter s.th. with a blow. -lo bu (shatter water, i.e. a water-calabash) reconcile o.s. to the people of s.o. we have killed (expl.: the man who did the killing returned after some time to the village of the killed person and shattered a coconut above the heads of those related to him so that the water ran down their bodies. After that ceremony had taken place the matter was regarded as settled); -lo bu laulau play in the water, make dams; gapalé selo bu laulau the children play in pools, rills (e.g. make two dams, after some time they open the higher one to see if the stemmed water will smash the lower dam); -lo kekeč chip off a splinter of obsidian to use it as a razor/knife; (cf. -madi: -mandi (IV), -tuc (I) kekeč; -lo kí tauŋ = -sóm (I) tauŋ scold each other; naïc tau embe émêŋ, oc aagéng alo kí tauŋ when he arrives we shall have a heated quarrel/dispute; -lo môcè break/shatter a ball of red ochre, reddle; -lo nip (ékóc) break/crack open a coconut; -lo ... k/ékóc crack s.th. open with a knife; talo nip ékóc we crack open a coconut; selo nip poap tagen they broke the nut with one crack; -lo ka shatter a piece of wood by a blow on s.th.; gelo, gelo-gelo adj. cracked, burst (board, earth); laŋô gelo (his face shattered, is turned away) he turns away, ignores, takes no notice, despises, disdains, treats contemptuously; laŋô gelo aë = laŋôanô kësélê aë he takes no notice of me; nom gelo-gelo the ground is cracked; -lôô = -lo + ô = gâô on top (beat on top) v.a. add, give on top of s.th., give more and more, give an additional portion

cf. bèléc; -lo laukasap two

when distributing food or s.th.; en këkëŋ gelo-gelo he gave always more and more.

loc¹, nalloc (oloc, nalloc) s. the hand bones of the flying fox (used as needles (so)).

loc² s. a tree (round, small, hard fruit, edible).

logöm s. nettle (tree). logöm kakélím large-leaved nettle; logöm nàkalac the nettle stings/hurts; logöm wàntë a type of nettle.

lolo (for.?) Gimo àgéc Lolo the names of two dogs in a fairy tale.

lóböm (obs.) = élóböm adv. (lélon, olon) low. lológëng = élóngëng tana let's walk low under s.th.; moc gélób lológëng = elóngëng the bird flies low, just above the ground.

-lôm: -lom (III) v.a. go across s.th., walk along s.th., spread (sickness), climb, step from one to another; -lom àndu go from one house to another one, move to another lodging; -lom bin téŋ speak about a new subject, talk about s.th. else; -lom bu go across a creek/river; -lom gën téŋ change to s.th. else, proceed to s.th. (during meals); -lom intëna go across a road; -lom ka leave the path/road, step from one stone or log to another, walk along a trunk over s.th., climb from one tree to another; mojan gelom ka the tree kangaroo climbs from one tree to another; -lom waŋ change boats, pass from one canoe to another; en gënom waŋ téŋ he went across to another canoe; ímpëra. gelom it passes on to, it spreads; gêmëc gelom the sickness is contagious, spreads; gémëcgelom comp. epidemic; gelom-gelom it moves to and fro, goes on; materganô gelom-gelom we/they look around everywhere (searching for s.th.).

lömbo, gâè lömbo species of wild gum-tree, its leaves and sap similar to those of banyan tree (gâè, kagaè).
lombok s. (for.) red pepper, paprika, capsicum. lombok gélañ imbeñ the pepper burns our tongues.

loñ, galonñ s. roller, i.e. sticks/ribs of palm fronds or lengths of round timber which are put in front of or under a boat (canoe) to pull it over into the water or onto the beach. loñ kêtèc wàñ su the trunk for making a canoe slides off the rollers (which happens often when being pulled from the forest to the village or to the beach, cf. wàñ); loñ gèbóm lângwà (rollers family-insignia old) very distant, far away; Siasinèñ loñ gèbóm lângwà tonec (Siasi their family-insignia old here) the family-insignia of the Siasi sailors reached this far, the Siasis sailed their canoes up to this place (not farther), this is the limit of the Siasi sailing trips; (cf. nga/gèbóm); gwada kêtù mo galonñ (meat becomes/ is taro of it roller) taro can be swallowed much easier if eaten together with meat (venison); mo nec secanòtêna (= taèsam ñasec) ma galonñ masinec (taro here most numerous but of it rollers none at all) I have plenty of taro to eat, but nothing to make them 'slide down' (this remark was generally taken as a hint to the host, that he or his friends contribute a dog or a pig to the feast or meal); -kóc (I) = -òc (II) loñ carry/gather/get rollers.

lông = élông, ólông (lélông, lôlông) adv. down, below, on the ground (opp. lôlôc upstairs, in the house on posts!). -jà: -na (III) elon go down below; tana elon we go down from the house (on posts) to the ground; (cf. bèbé); -sa (I) lông sa shout with a loud voice; asa lông sa amboac secgeñ don't shout so loud, so much!; asa lông sa asagen what are you shouting about?; asa sön sa atom don't shout! cf. tolông-tolông approaching, nearing; tolông-tolông tana we go near, approach s.o. or s.th. (-tu (I) gasuc).

lonkèa s. (comp.? a star which together with bèlæ may be seen at daybreak.

lonmakic comp. lever(s) for moving heavy logs, etc. (cf. golem, -golém: -ngolém (IV), -dac: -ndac (II) ... sa lift s.th. with a lever; -ku (I) ... sa lever s.th. out; makic).

lonlon s. parasite, a parasitic plant. lonlon késap ka gadambe tôn the lonlon plant sticks to the stem of the tree; (cf. ka/ gaë, ngamèò).

lô1, nalô s. the top and bottom ropes of the pig net (uc), i.e. uclô, uc nalô (net-rope, net of it rope) the two ropes on a pig net; lô labuña the lower rope; lô ñña the upper rope; -sùŋ: -nsùŋ (II) nalô esêp uc pull the upper rope through the meshes of the pig net; géga lô (it splits the two ropes of the pig net) it gets/lies in between ..., e.g. the seasons of want: aôm goeñ gêñ (labi) tonå géga lô = taniñ gêñ ñamasonà you are eating that meal (sago) between the two ropes of the pig net = we eat food reserves, i.e. you eat s.th. which should be spared for the time of want (cf. ñamason standing stock, store); labi géwa (= géga) mo ñanoc nalô kékôc (sago splits taro of it season of it ropes in two) meals of sago are an interruption of the taro season (they had to remain an exception, because the sago palms were needed during the intervals of famine which in former times were a yearly occurrence).

lô2 s. the claws, nippers of crabs, crayfish. wagoc gé lôgen (the river crayfish pulls its claws only) the crayfish crawls backwards slowly; sê lôgen sëmoa (they pull their claws only) it is teeming with crabs (or: they pull their horns only) it is teeming with cattle.

lô3, nalô s. phrase, expression, sentence. (cf. nalô); -jô: -jô
(III) lô (exchange phrases) leave s.th. uncertain, be undecided on s.th., promise s.th. but not for certain; e.g.
gêjô lô - gêjô lô = gêjô moc - gêjô moc = kêsôm biŋ teŋ, mago kêsôm kêtu tôngen atom
he says s.th. without definitely promising it; he agrees upon s.th. without being specific about a matter; he leaves it undecided, open; be not informed on s.th., have no knowledge of s.th., be uncertain about s.th.; kêsôm gebe émêŋ, mago kêsôm kêtu tôngen atom, kêsôm gêjô lô - gêjô lô he said he would come but didn’t promise it for certain, he left it undecided; e.g. gêjô lô - gêjô lô gedeŋ tôngen ma gêmêŋ atomôn he had always talked about it, but he never came; Joaŋ kêsôm noc Apômtau émêŋa gêjô lô - gêjô lô atom = gêjô kauc-kauc atom John (the Baptist) did not talk in uncertain terms about the coming of the Lord.

183 s. his (single) tooth.
(lôc, lôm, lôŋ, lôm, lôŋ my, your, etc. tooth) (cf. luluŋ, luŋṇ); Balôm lô = gwaŋ lô crypt. for obsidian splinter kekemata used for circumcision; lâu balôm lôna (= luluŋŋa) the men who had to do the cutting at circumcision ceremonies (balôm); lô àndaŋ (tooth hot) painful bite, sting, crypt. for ali centipede; lôboam omp. his gum; lôboam kêtuŋ eŋ = luluŋ kêtuŋ eŋ he has toothache; lôboam gêlêc (his gum bristles, is showing) his gums are bared, his lips are wide open, he laughs; lôboam gêlêc ḋo-mâma- ḋo-mâma asaŋe (your gums bared for no reason why?) what are you laughing at all the time?; lôdambé food left between teeth after meals (cf. dambé adj. (2)); lôgabaŋ a gap in the teeth, the spot/space where a tooth is missing; ḋac lôgabaŋ a man with spaces between his teeth; lôgadi (tooth giant clam, e.g. his tooth like a giant clam shell or an axe blade made from it) (a) 'clam shell tooth', expl.: séjâm dôn ḋamâlôcâng jë̆n luŋ� luŋŋa képì ḋaŋalèc ḋapâ tonaŋ they compare teeth of humans with giant clam shells (or clam shell axe blades); (b) toothpick, lôgadi-gadi s. any animal with long teeth, a name applied when angry, e.g. lôgadi-gadi gen gêŋ ñawàq that 'long tooth' eats food ferociously; lôgadi-gadi tonaŋ genâc noc gam gêngic that long-toothed fish bit my string in two; lô ñen (his gum has a dent) he is hollow-cheeked; lôkêlîc (= lôkêlîc) his molar; lôkêpôn his eyeteeth, canine teeth; lôkêlîc = lôkêlîc; lômala tooth mark, e.g. of a snake bite, or of a bird on fruit; lôwàtôp incisors; lô teŋ kêsû he lost a tooth; (cf. luŋ, pôlî small stones, gravel).

185 s. barb(s) (= tooth). kém kalalô spear with double row of barbs; kém tolô spear with barbs; sôb tolô arrow with barbs; (cf. kaom, kém kaom a spear with barbs).

-10: -10 (III) v.a. grasp, grip, catch (game); embrace, clasp, hold fast with arms, hands; clinch; comprise, include. -10 ñë (1) carry off, catch (rape) a woman, elope with a woman; (2) embrace, have sexual intercourse with a woman; e.g. gêlô awëbo (he embraces a wife/woman much) said teasingly of one who doesn’t mix with friends, who stays home much of his time; -10 ... bélêlêb let s.th. elude one’s hands; -10 bôc catch a pig, hold a wild pig, e.g. throw oneself on it and thus hold it fast, press it to the ground (done when pig caught in the net (ûc)); talô bôc tatu telë ve hold a pig with all our strength, hold it firmly; -10 gamëŋ meet with an accident; âe gâlô gamëŋ atom (I did embrace place/weather not) I didn’t have an accident, I did not meet with misfortune, no mishap befell me, nothing happened to me, I remained clean, blameless, faultless (on my way); -10 i (ña lemeŋ) catch fish (with hands); -10 i ña wasaŋ catch fish with a net; -10 mockâiŋô embrace a prostitute,
have illegitimate sexual intercourse, commit fornication, lead an immoral life; -lô mojaŋ catch a tree kangaroo, bear; -lô nip clasp the stem of a palm when climbing it; (cf. dambé gedec ka, dambé lêté ka); -lô nombaŋ put down the bottom logs (nombaŋ) of the fence (tun), the stakes (tôp) are stuck into the ground (nom) on both sides of the logs and tied together (cf. -im (III)) for the first time, approximately one foot above the ground. More logs (gadambé) are then put on top of each other between the stakes, (-lô gadambé put down the layers of wood in the middle of the fence, between the tôp), second and third bindings follow three to five feet above the ground, the top layer being called kanô (gull); (-sąc: -nsać (II) kanô put the top logs onto the fence); -lô ... pupip tagen throw o.s. on a game most skillfully leaving no chance to elude; -lô ... sapu fall to catch, to hold a game, let it slip away, let s.th. elude; ñapalê gêlo bôc sapu the boy let the pig elude him; -lô sawa (embrace the void) grasp into the void, emptiness, at the air; mojaŋ géŋgô 1c ê gêc gêja su, tec sêlô sawa since the tree kangaroo had left its hollow he couldn't grasp anything; -lô -sêp (I) salenceŋ -jâ: -na (III) disperse, disappear hastily into the bush, run into hiding; -lô solop tagen grasp s.th. but let it elude again; -lô tauŋ embrace each other, lay one's arm around s.o.; -lô tauŋ su two men hold s.th. (a pig) but let it escape (e.g. one got hold of a foot (leg), another one hurries to assist but cannot prevent an escape); -lô ... tông grasp, hold (a game); talô bôc tông we grasp a pig, we throw ourselves on it; -lô gêŋ ten tông hold s.th. fast in our arms, hands; -lô wâŋ put our arms around a tree to test its usability for making a canoe, measure the width with our arms; talô wâŋ èsêp salic qapep, gebe popoc atom hold a trunk (for a canoe trough) fast carefully sliding down a slope lest it get damaged, smashed; -lô -tu (I) têlê grasp fast, firmly, hold s.th. with all our strength; -lô -wî (II), gêlô ... gêwîn it comprises, includes; qaê nagêdô gêlô mo tau géden-gédengeŋ gêwîn other names include the various species of tara, too; gêmac tau gêlô en kwananjaŋ (the sickness caught him before only) he had contracted the illness already.

-lo³b: -lôp (III) v.m. fly. gêlôb he/it flies; moc gêlôb the bird flies; moc gêlôb géja the bird flew away; wam moc gêlôb the aeroplane flies; talôp we fly; (cf. gêlôb).

-loc a. hill, mountain. lôcâwà (hill mouth) a path in the field (at a hillside?); -kêŋ (I) lôcâwa make/mark such a path by laying/placing logs/stakes on the ground to border it; -ôc (II) lôcâwa carry wood to border the path; lôcâwa jasen-jasen ma gêc the lôcâwa are left in disorder; Lôcbau (hill coast) hill at the coast (bau), name of a former mission station (Kap Arkona) on that hill (close to Bukuwac); lôcbu a. (lôc lubuŋ?) whetstone used for reducing pieces of giant clam shell to shafts (ён pom) onto which the hooks (ён qasâic) of bone, tusks or turtle shell were attached to be used for tuna (ibano) fishing; (cf. èn, èŋbaŋ); lôc-dêmôē oomp. (lôc ñadêmôē) the back of a mountain; -sêp (I) lôc démôē go down = go over a mountain; lôc démôē go down = go over a mountain; lôc démôē the mountain range; Lôcgawêŋ (= Logaweng) hill south of Langemak Bay, 280m. high, mission station since 1906 (first saw-mill at the Buta creek, first Teachers' Training School, printery and area school of the LMF, destroyed during World War II, since 1957 location of Senior Flierl (theological) Seminary training pastors for the ELCPNG); lôc gebeŋ su the mountain goes down, falls away; lôc gêgun sagen = kêgasuŋ sa
the mountain goes up steeply; lóc gésaŋ ... auc s.th. is/ lies hidden behind a hill; lóc gésaŋ malac auc the village is hidden behind the hill; lócibano (hill tuna) name of mission station Deinzer Hill (founded 1899) above Haenis Harbour (from that hill the Taëmi people used to look out at the sea for tunas ('boiling' cf. ibano keletoc); lóc kepø ... auc the hill protects, shelters s.th.; lóc kepø gamæ (malac) auc the hill gives shelter to a place (village); lócibalu (= lóc nalaŋ) the foot of a hill; (lóc)moatæc (= lóc ŋamatoæc) the ridge of a mountain; lóc ŋadëmëø, ŋadënaŋ = lócëdëmëø, lócëdenaŋ; lóc ŋatëpëø = lócë- têpëø the top of a mountain; lóc ŋatëpëø keleŋ gamëŋ the top of the mountain overlooks the whole countryside; -lóc: -nec (III) (lóc ng-) lâbø = -nec lócibalu go under a mountain; -nec ò go over a mountain; tanec we go around a mountain; -pi (I) lóc go up a hill; -sęp (I) lóc go down a hill; (cf. lölóc); -gëli: -ŋëlë (IV) lóc go/walk over the hills, traverse the mountains; këgëli lócæŋ géja he went right over the mountains; gëdi këkøm ñam sa lóc ñegëmëŋ, ñegëmëŋ ma géja he and the dogs traversed the mountains; the hills; -jëc: -nac (III) lóc äŋgic-ëngic traverse the hills; tasëlën tajac lóc äŋgic-gëngic we go across hills and valleys; -këŋ (I) lóc samob go over the hills, across the country; agëc sëkëng lóc ñegëmëŋ ma ñegëmëŋ ma sëjã both went over the hills, across the country.

being reprimanded; -lóc ñembëc (gëbëc) (knock against night) be overtaken/surprised by night-fall, have to walk in the dark, arrive at night; -lóc gamëndëni a thicket obstructs our path; -lóc ka be blocked by a log across the road/path, by a log lying in one's way, be unable to get over it; -lóc obadãni get into high kunai, be unable to get through it; -lóc sacegëdã get stuck in a narrow door; -lóc tauŋ knock against each other, be unable to pass each other in a narrow path, sit/stand crowded, be crowded together; lau sélôc tauŋ, tec akçô lau ñagëdô ana ñëne the people are crowded together, better take some of them over there; gélôc adj. crowded; ñëdu gélôc the house is crowded; gamëŋ gélôc there is no more room, the room is filled to capacity, is full.

-Lóc: -lóc (III) v.a. answer in the affirmative, agree, consent. en gélôc æc he agreed; -lóc dambëgëød nod, answer nodding assent from close by; -lóc ñësûn answer by nodding our head in agreement; en gélôc ñësû he nodded assent, he nods his head; (opp. -daiŋ: -ndaiŋ (IV) ñësûn); -lóc gebe -jô (III) ñac ñe su become surety for s.o. (Prov. 6:1), cf. kamae laul; -lóc sa admit, concede, permit s.th.

Lôcsạna name of mountain to the west of Labóc (called Zowaing by the people dwelling south of it), cf. sanà.

Lôcsënaŋ name of high hill (landmark) SE of Labóc (near the coast between Labóc/Talec and the mouth of the Buwang River).

lolo = ñalëlôm s. inside, interior, the 'heart'. lolo képuc he is afraid, excited, nervous.

lólôc (lólôc) adj./adv. aloft, above (in distinction to ëlôŋ below), upstairs, in the upper room of a men's club house (lôm), of a two storey house. géma lólôc he is upstairs; ñgöŋ (II) ka lólôc sit on a tree; lólôcëngëŋ
adv. (above only) high up, in the air; aëc ajändëb amoa lôlôcèñ we balanced on a log high above the river; (gësëc) áwësëñ lôlôcèñ (his = the
dog's mouth lies above only) he (the dog) catches s.th. thrown to him in the air;
lôlôcèç (upward) upward, aloft; mojaŋ ka lôlôcèç (mojaŋ
 tree upward) tree kangaroo; (cf. -ŋa).

lôlôgola (lôgola) s. the
uvela (cf. lêlô, lôlô = lêlôm).
lôlôgola këtaŋ (is uvela
sounds) he snores.

lôm s. men's house, meeting
house for members of the men's
club, the club house, house
used for gatherings, meetings,
conversations; guest house,
dormitory for the older bach-
elors; place for storing all
items for ceremonial and rit-
ual use like bull-roarers
(balôm) and other sacred arti-
cles; (women were prohibited
to enter the lôm); lôm balôm
= Balôm or iwà ńakatu (house
balôm spirit = crocodile of
it picture) place for gather-
ings during balôm festivals
(built in shape of open-
mouthed crocodile tapering
off towards its back); lôm
balômçà (1) the club or men's
house in which the circums-
cision candidates (sagu) had
to live during the time of
their seclusion and preparation
called sëngön poclàbu they
sit = live in the 'cave';
(2) the lôm balômçà (lômsëga)
at the village of the origin-
atator of a circumcision festi-
vai (balômòkkè), the invitor
(kalemmòkkè); lôm balômçà naŋ
ńatèc luàgèc that house had
two stairs (see Appendix 7);
sekèn sàgu sëpi lôm balômçà
jasëngön they let the sàgu
live in a balômòkkè(s) house;
sëna ë nèngün acgòm, ma sësùg
bec balini ñeg ma sësan sebe
Balôm ńakatu after they had
stayed there a very long time,
they made a long 'hut' which
they called 'spirit picture';
lôm dàbuŋ (house holy) church
building; lômìíbà (1) open
section of a club house;
(2) place of refuge, sanctuary
(for people after killing s.o.
accidentally); lôm lôlôc
(lômlôlôc) the upper room
of the men's house (the dorm-
itory for males only, the place
where sacred objects were hid-
den away); lôm métë (lômmêtë)
(house Gospel) church; lômmòkè
elder(s) in charge of the church,
the congregation; lômpàpià
comp. (house paper) school
building; lômsëga (1) main club
house (cf. lôm balômçà (2));
(2) a higher school; (3) main
church building, cathedral; -kwë
(1) lôm build a men's house, a
church; -jàc: -nac (III) kawi
lôm (dàbuŋ) dedicate a new
club house, church, school; -sò
(1) lôm go to church (= -lic:
-lic (III) om), go to school,
attend school.

lôm s. your tooth. (cf.
lôh').

-lôm: -lôm (III) v.a. feed,
nourish, provide s.o. with food.
- lôm alùŋ provide food for a
widower; - lôm awëtèc provide
food for a widow; - lôm gòlòàc
nourish one's family; - lôm këm
feed, hold a dog; - lôm lau pro-
vide food for guests, entertain,
feed people; - lôm mosëbu feed an
orphan; - lôm ñapalè feed, bring
up, rear, nurture children;
gèlôm së s.th. stands closely
together; mo gàlaung gèlôm sa
the leaves of a taro plant still
stand closely together (in dis-
tinction to mo kedele kwac the
taro leaves drop, a sign that
the fruit is ripe).

lômèlëñ s./comp. (ñalômèlëñ)
bananas taken from an abandoned
field (sèna); lômèlëñ = ñ sèna
langwaña lômèlëñ = bananas taken
from an already harvested,
abandoned garden, exp.: ñ kòm
wakûćna, ñàñ kesëweç ńakèpè
atom naŋ, sësöm ñalô lômèlëñ tonàg
këpè atom, sësöm gebe galogom.
The word lômèlëñ is not applied
to bananas from new fields which
do not grow so well, these are
called galogom. (cf. galocgom).

lòp s. flood tide (ebb tide, cf.
lap). lòp gësùŋ (the flood tide
shoves, pushes) the change from
-lòp Im. and pl. of -lòb: -lòp (III) v.m. fly. ëlòp it will fly; sëlòp they fly; cf. -lòb.

lòpò s. a type of eagle (builds its eyrie in the forest, preys upon tree kangaroos, monitor lizards, young pigs, etc.).

lu abb. = luàgèc num. two, both, a few, some; bòc luàgèc two pigs, cf. luàgèc; âwèlu the two women; naclu lòsi two brothers; lulunga two or both together, cf. lulu; boal (taro stem two) brothers-in-law, i.e. two men who have married sisters (cf. Appendix 6, Terms of Relationship); -jà: -na (III) lu impema. gèja luàgèc (it goes two) it is divided into two parts; gèja luàgèc = kètòm taugeù it is equally divided; âwàsùn gèja luàgèc (his mouth goes two) he is double-tongued, insincere, untrustworthy; demboà gèsaà gèja luàgèc the beam, bearer, lies right in the middle; gèbècàlùc gèja luàgèc (it goes two) midnight; ñàlèlòm (tëtac) gèja lu (lulu) = ñàlèlòm (tëtac) lulu he is undecided, he doubts; (cf. gèja).

lù s. her brother, brother of a sister. (luc, lòm, lu, lùgi, lòmi, luji my, your, etc. brother, WS); lù ñac (her brother man = male) her brother (used as long as no difference of age has to be indicated, in that case lasi or tëwa younger or older brother are used respectively); sebe sènàc Marta agèc Maria tëtac tôn étu luùinka they wanted to console Marta and Maria concerning their brother (cf. John 11:19 and 21,23; see lùbò his sister).

lù = ñìlìlu s./comp. his body hair. (ñìlìù, ñìlimù, ñìlìlu, ñìlìlu, ñìlimù, ñìlìlu my, your, etc. body hair); ñìlìlu gèli sa his (body) hair stands on end, his flesh creeps, s.th. is atrocious, shocking; ñìlicù gèli sa my flesh creeps; gàñò bìni àta ma ñìlicù gèli sa I was shocked when I heard the news; ñìlìlu këpuç the hair on his body grows; (cf. lacliù (coconut shell body hair) the shell of a nut still covered with fibres).

lua s. moadec lua a mouse that burrows long passages under the ground, vole (?).

luàgèc num. adj. two, both, a few, some (cf. lu). lau luàgèc-gej sèmèn there came only a few people; luàgèc-luàgèc in twos.

lùc, ñàlùc adj. 1. cold, cool, no pain, painless; bu kêtò lùc = bu ñàlùc kësa the water has cooled; bu ñàlùc the water is cold, cool water; gaméñ ñàlùc kàpòëg the weather is very cold; gèñ mo tolùc he eats cold taro; mo këkó tolùc the taro is are cold; ñàlùc ñàlùc I am cold; ôlìñ luc we feel chilly, we are without pain; ôlì kêtò lùc the fever has dropped, is finished; (cf. malo); -kèñ (I) lùc = ñàlùc kësà getting cold, cease; lèpoà këkèń luc âë (the rope gives cool me) the friction ceases, i.e. caused by a rope passing through my hand(s). 2. unsalted, unspiced; -ègn: -nì (III) gèñ tolùc (= to ñàlùc) eat unsalted food, without spices; -nò: -no (III) lucàgèn cook without salt; seno lucàgèn atom they do not cook unsalted food, they add spices.

-ñàlùc: -lùc (III) v.m. vomit, retch, be sick, be seasick.
-ñàlùc bu spit out the water when washing one's mouth, cleaning one's teeth; -lùc dec (vomit blood) vomit blood; formerly: sèlùc dec they dance the victory dance accompanied by retching sounds, the 'blood-vomiting dance', thus imitating the slain enemies; -lùc ñàtèkàwa cough out a fish bone; -lùc mo cough up a morsel of taro, vomit taro; (cf. -lètò IV)

lulu = luàgèc num. adj., distr. two. ñac lulu tonàñ those two
single men (used also with the dl. of the pn. pers.): amagéc lulu ana you two (both of you) shall go; lulugeñ both, two together; lulugeñ sēja they both went (together); cf. lu(a)ge, ulu.

luluaí s. (for.) (lua = ahead) mayor, tribal or village chief (appointed by the administration).

lulugeñ cf. lulu.

lulun s. his teeth (cf. lō his tooth). (luclun, lumluq, lulun, luqlun, lumluq, luqlun my, your, etc. teeth); lulun gēlec he bares his teeth; lulun kēle his molars; lulun kēpi his teeth grow, appear; nāpāle tecenec lulun kēpi the child is teething; lulun kēsēlo his teeth fall out; ka gējac nāmalacanō nē lulun kēsēlo the old man lost some of his teeth when hit (struck) by a falling tree (but: lō teñ kēsu he lost a tooth); lulun kētap kēpi tau his teeth were pressed together (in convulsion); lulun kētaun ēŋ he has tooth-ache; lulun kīkēc-kīkēc he gnashes his teeth; lulun kōjōc-kōjōc his teeth are loose; lulun lābūna his lower teeth; lulun madi-madi his teeth stand crooked, protrude; lulun nālēnc the teeth in an old jawbone, skull; lulun ōŋa his top teeth, cf. lulun labuña; lulun siŋsiŋgene the peculiar feeling when biting on s.th. hard, gritty, e.g. sand, shot; lulun tapōŋ-tapōŋ he has large teeth; -kim (I) luqlun nā böcgadi pick one's teeth with a small pick bone; -lēc: -lēc (III) luqlun bare one's teeth, cf. -lēc; -lēgēc (IV) luqlun bare one's teeth by pulling back the gums (cheeks, lips when examining them); -mōë: -mōë (III) luqlun gnash one's teeth; -saŋom (IV) grasp s.th. with the teeth; iwa gējac bōc luq kēsāŋom àuc a crocodile grasps a pig with its teeth; -sēŋēc (IV) hold s.th. in the teeth; kēam kesēŋēc bōc the dog holds a piece of meat in its mouth; -sō: -nsō (II) da blacken one's teeth with graphite (cf. ni, ńani, ńasēlē).

lun, luqualun (alun-alun widower) s. the tarantula spider (poisonous). laŋōanō amboac lunluq he makes a face as though he wants to eat me.

lun s. cf. lō his tooth; luqlun (lūn, lūn) his teeth; luqlun our/their teeth.

lun = nalun s. the middle, middle part, in the middle/midst of. adj./adv. in the middle, middle; lunigeñ = nalungeñ in the middle; ōngōng luqlungeñ sit in the middle! gaqom sec kaq lunugeñ su ma katake I was in the middle of doing s.th. evil and got a fright.

lun s. a roll of s.th., a parcel in the shape of a roll. lē lun teñ a round parcel of leaves (for wrapping food); ōbo lun teñ a bolt of material; walu lun teñ a roll of vines; (cf. tic, totic).

-lun (V) v.a. roll up s.th. -lun bic roll up taro heart leaves (to take them home for cooking); -lun dauŋ = -lēc: -lēc (III) daun roll a smoke (tobacco leaves into a cigar); -lun dauŋ nāc teñ roll a smoke for s.o.; -lun gam sa roll up thread; -lun gēn teñ sa roll up s.th. (a map, etc.), wrap s.th.; -lun kaolīc roll up the bark trough used for washing sago (labi, to preserve it pliable for later use); -lun (= -lēc) lab (sa) roll up a sail; -lun lē roll up tree leaves (for wrapping s.th.); -lun lēpōa roll up a rope; -lun mē (sa) roll up a mat; -lun nuc roll up the network at the base of a coconut palm frond (rib); -lun ōbo roll up a cloth; -lun ōbo popoc wrinkle a cloth; -lun ... sa roll s.th. up; -lun taun (roll ourselves) cover, crouch, pull in the shoulders, shiver; taluq taun we curl up, e.g. when cold; sēsēlēn sēluq-sēluq taun they walk with their shoulders pulled in; kēam kēluq (= gēmōe) tau the dog curls up; moac kēluq (= kēpōŋ) tau the
snake curls up.

lùgac = luqac comp. (brother male) her brother, brother of a sister (cf. lu). lùgac gêmac gêc her brother is sick (John 11:2); lòmògac oc éndi sa your brother will rise (again) (John 11:23).

lùnga s. a fragrant shrub, type of kamac.

lùd s. (brother female, i.e. -ò i.f.suf.) his sister, the sister of a brother (cf. lu) (used only if there is no need to mention her age; if age has to be indicated, lasôb or têwâb his younger or older sister resp. are being used instead) (lùdò, lòmò; lùd, lùngò, lòmò, lùngò my, your, etc. sister; cf. Mat. 19:29, Marc 6:3); ném lòmí oqâqâq sêmoa me masi - Abc, sêmoa, teqô teq me lasicô tôlêçc.

Do you have sisters? - Yes, I have, an older sister and three younger ones; Osôm gebe aôqoc lûcò aôm e sêlêwaq àê étu aômgà. Say you are my sister that they will release me because of you (Gen. 12:13); Tec lûngògèc sësakîn bîg gêdêq Jesus. His sisters sent a message to Jesus (John 11:3).

lusu s. his nose. (lusuc, lusum, lusuq, lusuq, lusuq, lusuq my, your, etc. nose, cf. lèsu); lusuawà (= lusuqù) his nostril(s); lusuawa noqoh he speaks through the nose, snivels (sniffles); lusugalib comp. the cartilage, septum, bridge of the nose; -peñ (I) lusugalib lasê pierce the cartilage of the nose (to insert a nose-plug piñ); lusu- gawàq mucus of/in the nose, discharge from the nose, crust of snot on the nose; lusugolà mucus in the nose; lusugola kétàq he breathes through a dirty nose; lusugolù (nose 'albumen') mucus flowing from the nose (the mucus is regarded as ñakulu gêwê = brain flows, 'melted' brain); (ñac) lusugulùbooa snot-nose, one with a constantly running nose, dirty nose; lusugulù tapèc (nose albumen like toreado worm) mucus hanging from nose; -buñ: -mbuñ (II) lusugulu wipe one's nose; -gêliq: -ñgêliq (IV) lusugulu blow one's nose, clean the nose, snivel; lusukaìn (nose shaft) the base/root of the nose; lusukaìn geo sic he has a crooked nose; lusukwa (lusu ñatêkwà ?, cf. kwa) (nose base) the bridge of the nose, a pig's snout, the trunk of insects; lususao whickers of animals, antennae, feelers of insects; lususùq = lusuâwà nostril, nose; lususùq genob he has an aquiline, a hooked nose; lususùq gêlèc sa he turns up his nose at s.th., sneers at s.th., objects to s.th.; aôm gôlèc lusu-msùq asagêna. Òngômmàq. Why do you object? Do it!; en gêlèc lususùq sa nec he is not satisfied (with his errand, his job); sêlèc lususùq sa gêdêq en they turn up their noses, they sneer at him; lususùq lesom-lesom he has a sore nose; -peñ (I) lususùq lasê (ña labi ñasôb) pierce the nose (septum, with sago palm splinter); lususùq ñadanàb he has a flat nose; lusutépôè the tip of the nose; lusutépôè geo sic the tip of his nose is crooked.

luus s. obs. his tooth. (lucùq, lumùq, luqù, luqùq, lumùq, luqùq my, your, etc. tooth, cf. lòd); (better to use luluq); cf. luluq.

M

M, m the voiced bilabial nasal is found at the beginning, middle and end of high and low toned Jabêm words: malac (village), kamoc (sore, wound), lôm (men's house), mãðìn (edge), gamêm (place, weather), gam (thread). Just as a single vowel may have the meaning of a word (à foot, ë name, i fish, o vine, u halitosis) so does the low toned ì = banana, ñà/h origin. Imaginative verb stems beginning with b take the homorganic nasal m before them: jàmben, jàmbalàq; the same applies for two-syllable stems: jànsàmbàq.
m1, ɲɛ̃ ə. cause, beginning, origin, descent, circumstance, reason, source. ɲɛ̃ to m éc teŋ a relatively small, short man; -jàc: -nàc (III) m v.a. begin/start s.th.; -peq (I) m begin, give the impetus to an undertaking; cf. làu, laùm, laùm teŋ.

m2 a. banana. Various types: m babulàcò, m bobob, bócłó, kala kala ónènò, kokoc, kusitoc, kutaŋ (= Cooktown), kwàŋ, làbò, làŋ sè, lòc gòmò, mambó, mamaloc, jakwàsè, moc, mocamgé, mò, nòŋ (cf. -nòŋ), m òpèc, m pòlomo-pòlomo, m sakó, samec, m sè = m sèbòm (wild banana), m sèbè-sèbè; (for more species see Jàbèm Reader I, p.122); m gàboèm a banana plant that has not flowered; m gàli only partly developed banana fruit; m gesèn képi = keso képi the banana fruit is bent up; m gègùc the banana is half cooked, the fruit is still raw inside (the peels only are roasted); m gèjàc sàmbo (sàmbo = sàn guunt, mègre, thin) auc the plant develops nice, round fruit, the banana grows well; m gèjam ganiŋ = m gaganíŋ kësa the bananas are getting yellow, ripe; mgèlòm, m ɲagèlòm, ɲàsàbic dry banana leaves; m gèsùŋ = m ɲàobi képi gèja (the banana sheds forward) the banana flowers; m gùtɔu the flower bends down; m gèuç the flower stands upright; m kesèwèc the banana grows; m képu the heart leaf of a banana that has been cut down sprouts again; m kètu gagejìn the bananas are ready to be cut, but are still green; m kètu galè the bunch of bananas cut green withers before getting ripe; m kètu léwè the bananas are ripe, yellow; m kèwu the banana bends under the weight of the bunch; m kwàlim teŋ (1) a full bunch of bananas; (2) a fish; (3) = moççegeb ɲàtëna giant millipede, mlaug banana leaf, leaves; mlèteŋ a cluster of bananas from a bunch; m léwè ripe banana; m lumèlèŋ banana plants

that are not transplanted and so bear smaller and smaller fruit; m màim the fibres of the banana stem; m gagàniŋ kësa the bananas are getting yellow, ripe; m ɲagèlòm dry banana leaves; m ɲàkàniŋ the stem/trunk of a banana; m ɲakwàlim the stem of the bunch of bananas, a bunch of bananas with the stem; m ɲànkwèp the layers of wrapping of the stem; m ɲalètèŋ = mlètèŋ, m ɲalèwè = m léwè, m ɲalèwè gèdim the ripe bananas fall from the bunch; m ɲàmo kësa the banana is overripe, dry (only certain kinds become dry when overripe, e.g. m kokoc, m kwàŋ, m mamaloc); m ɲàmòkòè the outer end, the tip of a bunch of bananas; m ɲàni (banana of it dog's teeth) the small flowers on the fruit; m ɲàobi the large red banana flower; m ɲàobi këpi gèja the banana flowers; m ɲàobi the strong shoot of the young plant; m òwè = mwè, m ɲàsàbic dry banana leaves; m ɲàsamboèm langwàŋ a large banana field; m ɲàsèng (banana of it prop) a prop to hold up a bunch of bananas so that the weight of the bunch will not break the stock; m ɲàtòkwàc the fleshy underpart of the banana leaf rib (from which the leaf is torn off to use it for wrapping); mòbi = m ɲàobi, msaèbic = m ɲàsàbic, m tojàom a grove of bananas; m ìwè = mwè the suckers, shoots of banana (used for planting); -dim: -ndim (II) m cut down a banana plant, cut through the banana stem; -dim m su cut off a banana fruit (from the cluster), cut off the bunch of bananas from the stem.

m interj. aha, there you are.

ma, ɲàmà a. the wooden claw that holds the stone blade (axe).
ma ɲùcèna = guç nàma the claw that holds the blade of the guç, e.g. the stone axe for cutting sago; -sap (I) ma make such a claw.

ma conj. copula and, and then, then, when ..., but, inspite of.
ma = and (additive functions), ma ìsa and who?, ma ìsa gebe ìwèŋ ì and who will be going
with me?; ma gèc gèja ... and went away; ma gobe önə ondøc and whither do you want to go? (cf. aqto, to); ma = and in addition, Dokac məkəəpac kapəŋ ma awa palëbo Doka has a big head and in addition is rather talkative. (with more than two nouns or subjects: ma) ɲacwaga to lauə ma ɲapələ samob sëmoa ambëo men and women and all the children are at the beach; aəgëc Nïpkətuc ma Nəctəkwa aen ə Ɋ and Nïpkətuc and Nəctəkwa ate bananas; gëŋ taŋiŋŋa tonec qəi ma mo galəm ma bəccəkoc these are the various foods, təro, and galəm (Chines təro) and sweet potatoes; ma = when, and (and) then, (temporal func-
tions): Gəngəŋ kəsəm bɨŋmakic, ma ɲapələ söəmac when Gəngəŋ related jokes (and then) the boys laughed (immediate tem-
poral sequence); gëbcə mə gëbuc ɲatənə, ma kəm gəjac ɲeməŋ last night there was a terrible storm, and then it rained; kətuŋ ətu damɓe, ma sëmu sənə maləc when (their shadows grow short) it is noon, they shall return to the village; ma = but, however (adversative function): aə gabe jəto gəŋ, ma əkuəc gedeŋ lemoç təŋ I want to write, but Külü holds my hand fast; Dawəŋ kəto pəpia ɨgəən əəc atom, ma ɡəmoa ɣəmoa Dawəŋ doesn't write together with us, but is doing nothing; (cf. mago, ma təgəŋ) ma = gebe onŋj. (causal function) because: amansən təmə ma bəc kəpəŋ naŋ ɡəwəc get ready, because the large pig ap-
proaches you!; ajəp təmə ma wə kəpəŋ naŋ ɡəmoa be on your guard, because that big croc-
odile is still around!; alic təmə ma moac sec naŋ gəc look out, because a poisonous snake lies there!; anə jəə ma ɡəsəŋ nec gəc keep aloof of that hole!; ɵəmə ɡəliŋ ma poc nec kəkə steər away from that rock!; əpi ɵməŋə ma gwəc ɲalədə get out of the water (bathing, swimming) because of the current!; oləm sebəŋ ma bu ɲawəŋən because of the strong current across the river quickly!; ɵəc su ma kəəm oc əŋəc aəm step aside, because the dog might bite you; əndəc əŋəc ma tamam naŋ ɡəwəc leave it, be-
cause your father is coming! (he might punish you).

ma besides. ma biŋ təŋ gəc, ma biŋ təŋ tonec and besides there is ..... ma abf. of aəcma. Aəc akə ma gaməŋ we stand at our (excl.) place.

-əəc. suf. of the pl. poss. 1pl. aəcma our (excl.) (the person spoken to is excluded); (aəc-)ma əndu our (excl.) house; (aəc-)ma nɪp our coco-
nuts (palms) which do not belong to the person addressed; (aəc-) ma sec our sin (in our prayers addressed to God, who must be excluded); (cf. aəcənəŋ).

mə əəsəm atom (yet talk not) that is not worth speaking of, don't bother!, we shall manage that all right!

mə = aəəmə (see -mə) poor wretch. nəənəmə ma nək kəm ɲaŋəc acəm first go and work for me poor woman a little (please)!; mə (= aəəmə) əəsəm bɨŋ suənəng (poor fellow you say talk little-little only) you there, don't talk so loud, speak in a low voice! = keep quiet, I shall come to your assistance!

-əəmə sg. -məŋ pl. suf. expressing pity, sorrow. aəəmə unfortun ate wretch that I am; aəəmə nək gəŋ məsi poor thing that I am, I haven't got anything!; aəəmə taugəŋ gaja unfortunately I went all alone!; aəəmə you poor fellow!; aəəmə nəc oh, you there!; (əəmə) ma ənənəŋ go then, poor fellow!; enəmə oh, the poor wretch!; enəmə taugəŋ ɡəja, aŋ oc jəndəŋəŋ en ma jənəŋ en sa the whole lot of womenfolk went hiding in the bush; meləmə you poor fool!; nəmə, ecnəmə that
poor wretch!; saguoma nec
gěngŋ there she sits, the
poor girl!; (cf. -mēŋ, magoc).

-mā suf. indicating s.th. dimin-
ishing, s.th. small, of
little value. saqmā s.th.
rather small; saŋ-saŋna atom
not the smallest of ... (Mat.
2:6).

mac¹, ǧamac s. the wood
(stick) used as netting needle
for weaving. mac wasaŋga net-
ting wood for weaving fish
nets; waŋmac the vine bind-
ings which fasten the side-
boards (superstructure) of a
boat to its trough; -en:
-niŋ (III) waŋmac a canoe
'race', two parties sit oppo-
site each other in the same
canoe and see who are the
strongest rowers.

mac² feast, meal after distress
at sea. -en: -niŋ (III) mac
eat a thanksgiving meal after
delivery from peril of
death, prepared by those who
saved the shipwrecked without
expecting a gift in return.

mac³ -sē (I) mac su see -sēmac
(IV) su forget o.s.

mac see gwasamac the depression
in the middle of the chest,
generally the chest, upper
part of the body.

-māc:¹ -mac (III) v.a. (a)
rub s.th.; -mac gēŋ teŋ na
mōec rub s.th. with ochre
(redde); -mac mōec rub s.th.
with reddle (red ochre); tamač
mōec ēpi mōkēŋjauŋ we rub
reddle into our hair; -mac
mōkēŋjauŋ rub s.th. into one's
hair; -mac poacbēla rub the
braids of hair with reddle,
e.g. of marriageable girls
(sagub); -mac si rub s.th.
with black dye; tamač taũŋ na
mōec we rub ourselves with
ochre; ŕōc ŋalēsi naŋmac ńolim
eق awasi angawaŋ take lard
and rub your body so that it
will shine prettily. (b) fig.
-mac biŋ (rub talk) speak to
s.o. in a friendly manner to
quieten him or to convince
him of s.th., hush up, soothe,

still, compose (quarrel); -mac
biŋ mac ten speak friendly to
s.o., quieten s.o.; éṣẹ̀c sēmac-
sēmac biŋ en they tried hard to
calm him; -mac lau tēntac (rub
people bellies) speak friendly
to the people; aě jamac-jamac en
tēntac jalič acgom I will try to
soothe him; -mac nēŋ gālēlōm
lull or delude s.o. with vain
hopes, lull o.s. into security.

-māc:² -mac (III) v.a. smooth
s.th., chop s.th. smooth, make
even, level off s.th. -mac ńlē
= -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) alē smooth
off a post with an axe; -mac ...
ŋatip ęsa level off s.th.; -mac
gämęŋŋatip ęsa level off an
area; -mac ka (katapa) ŋatip ęsa
smooth off a piece of wood
(board) with an axe; -mac waŋ
galāŋō smooth off the prow
(front end) of a canoe (to paint
the decorations onto it).

-māc:³ -mac (III) v.n. be sick
(cf. gēmac s.), die. -mac beŋ
(be sick death magic) be sick as
a result of death magic; -mac
ęndu (be sick completely, fin-
ished) die; en gēmac āndu he
has died, he is dead; -mac gämęŋ
sec (be sick place bad) be sick
as a result of staying in a
haunted place (spirit place) or
of drinking water flowing from
such a place or eating fruit
growing there (see -moatīŋ sec);
-mac joŋageŋ be sick unto
death (see -mac sec, sim); -mac
lāmbiŋ suffer from an ulcer of the
groin, have a swollen groin;
-mac ĕndu have a cough; -mac
ŋagęmac (be sick of it sickness)
be sick as a result of certain
causes, caused by s.th., feel
sick; aě kabalāŋ bōc kapōŋ
tonāŋ e gamac ńagęmac I helped
carry that big (heavy) pig and
get sick accordingly; -mac ńanō
be very sick; -mac ńolif ńandaŋ
have fever; -mac sec be critical-
ly sick; -mac sim = -mac ńanō
be earnestly sick, may be caused
by magic; en gēmac sim langwaŋe
sec gěc he lies very sick for a
long time already; -mac teme be
not very sick, not feeling well;
-mac tēntacwalo have stomach
ache; -mac togeōdō be sick as a
result of magic; (cf. gēmac).
màc⁴ see gwasamac.

màc⁵ = âmboac used as a stopgap looking for the proper words trying to explain s.th. go aè màc nàŋ jawac màc nec jamèŋ ... then I shall come (to you) and return ... (Sêboaco p.270).

Madan¹ (Madang) name of a small island in the Finschhafen harbour.

Madan² since 1915 official name for the former German 'Friedrich Wilhelmshafen', the capital of 'Kaiser Wilhelmsland', 1892 transferred from Finschhafen (1899 transferred to Rabaul).

màdanò s. binding behind the front board (takóc) holding the two side boards of a canoe (waŋ) together.

màdì, ŋamàdì adj. taut, tense, tight, hard to bend (a bow), rigid. kémàdì (sa) s.th. jumps, springs, snaps, tips up (e.g. an insect, a piece of wood); (cf. -màdì).

-màdì: -mandì (IV) (snap a fingernail at s.th.) 'knock' at s.th., rap, flick s.th. away with finger. -mandì katam snap, knock at the door (not with the knuckle); -màdì kip put on the short rafters (left protruding from the edge of the roof of Jabêm houses); -màdì matèm add the overhang to the roof; -màdì mòcìc add/erect the gable of the house; -màdì lenèŋ snap one's fingers at s.th.; -màdì ... sa flick s.th. away (with finger); -màdì tèku add a structure onto the broadside of a house; ka tulu è ñagédò kémàdì when the tree fell part of it (its branches) was flung back when hitting other trees or the ground; (cf. balimakic).

màdìŋ, ŋamàdìŋ s. edge, boundary, brim, frontier. ŋamèŋ ŋamàdìŋ the boundary of a place, frontier of a land, edge of an area; kôm ŋamàdìŋ the edge of a field; (cf. ŋamàgè, ŋatali).

madon (mandon, mèndon) s. a habit caused mainly by a father pampering his son, a habit passed onto a child; expl.: tama kékèn méndon latu ñapàŋen è ñac tau kéjala métè tonàŋ kétu tôn. Ètu ñamu oc tàe èka tamàŋen, malau sèsôm gebe Tamam gëjac madon aôm ñapàŋ, tec taôm gögöm gëŋ göjam kauàc. A father spoils (pampers) his son so that the son comes to think it always ought to be that way (e.g. if he carries him all the time he will always want to be carried). He will in conclusion depend on his father only. People will then say, Your father used to do things for you continually, so that you now don't know how to do things, how to act independently. -jàc: -nàc (III) madon ... (a) be overcareful, do things for a child, pamper, spoil a child by doing things for him, prevent him thus to become autonomous, so that he depends too much on father (mother) and neglects to learn doing things independently; (b) sit with our legs crossed or straight out in front (to guard a child), hold/keep a child to one's bosom; tama gëjac madon latu (a) a father spoils his son by pampering him (by doing things for him instead of letting him do things, by being overcareful); (b) the son (child) sits in the bosom of his father (John 1:18/Edit. '35).

-màdôm: -mandôm (IV) v.a. break s.th. in two with a crack. -màdôm ka break a small tree in two (with both hands); -màdôm kàlaŋ break off leaves; -màdôm kamaŋ break off cordyline leaves; -màdôm kêm break a spear in two; -màdôm labìgàsuc break open a length of bamboo in which sago has been roasted; -màdôm tè break off sugarcane; -màdôm ñòm make war magic (see tom, mec tom); (cf. -jàc: -nàc (III) tulu, -bìc (II) tulu, -pòn (I) tulu = break).

màdu (Buk.) adj. arched, bent, bowed, concave, vaulted; ka gëjac madu the tree is bowed; lautuc gëjac madu the shield is arched, concave; (cf. -pòn (I) lèmaduc).
maga, namaga a. the green fruit stem of the betelnut palm. buc tomaga palm with green fruit stem(s); sekên maga tageñ tageñ they gave one stem (bunch, cluster) of betel nuts each; ana asê buc tomaga- gen (go tear off betelnuts with stem only) fetch a whole bunch of betelnuts.

màgac see màgoc, pamàga(c) magic stone to protect pig (see pamaga). -pôn (I) magac (magoc) belch.

màgen adj./adv. across, diagonal, transversal. -jàc: -nac (III) magen carry across the chest, climb up s.th. vertical diagonally; -jàc magen kaukauc wear mourning strings crosswise about the chest; -jàc magen lêpoa carry a coil of rope diagonally round one's chest; -jàc magen obo carry a twisted loincloth thus; -jàc magen sàgîñ climb up a wall (of nipa palm boards) diagonally.

màgê1, namàgê a. wing(s). (magèc, magém, magè, magêñ, magèn my, your, his/her wings, our, your, their wings); mocmagè wing of a bird; moc kêkac (na)magê the bird flaps its wings; gängôn magèmlabu I am in the shadow of thy wings (Ps 17:8); sêngô tuãmbîñ tæsæm sêlôp sêpi tageñ nêñ magen nakiscêa they could hear the noise caused by the wings of many hornbills flying together (Sêbocaoc p.244).

màgê2 edge, boundary, rim.
alè (na)magè (post of it edge, outside) the four corner posts of a house (in distinction to the long posts alè buawa, alè watôp on which the ridge of the house rests); gamèn namagè the edges/boundary of an area; gêc intêna namagè (nàtalî) it lies at the edge/side of the road; gêc kóm namagè it lies at the edge of the field; gêc malac- magè it lies outside the village, near the village; -toc (I) ènèc/gêc ... magè put s.th. down beside s.th.

màgi a. his hip (in differentiation to màgiñ his shoulder):
magic, magim, magi, magin, magim, magin; -lèc: -lêc (III) magin sa shrug one's shoulders; magijoc (his shoulder mother of pearl shell) his shoulderblade; magi = magim kësa he has grown strong (able to carry loads on his shoulders); magi kësu (his hip fell down) his hip is out of joint; magilaun his shoulderblade; magîm (his shoulder origin) his shoulder; napolé gëngôñ tama magîm aëc the child sits on his father's shoulders; magîm kësa he has grown strong (see magi kësa).

magîmñ a. their shoulders (cf. magi his hip). magîm gnëc tû (their shoulders carry themselves) there are so many people at the gathering that they have to turn their shoulders when passing each other = lau tæsæm sèsélên to sëmôa malaçluñ e sëlôc-sëlôc tû(651,640),(860,675) many people walking and staying on the village yard so that they block each other (-bic: -mbic (II) carry on both shoulders, e.g. a child).

mago conj. with, strong adverbial function: although, albeit, but, even though, notwithstanding, yet, inspire of, nevertheless. kòmoc këtuñ enq, mago kétan atom the sore hurt him, but he didn't cry, although the sore hurt him, he ...; kom gëjac atom, mago kôkuc saqôñ it doesn't rain, yet you use an umbrella; napolé gëwê kêam, ma tageñ këtap gwada sa atom the boy went hunting, yet he didn't catch any game; (cf. tageñ).

-magob (IV) v.a. imp. ñâmôkë kêmagob exterminate; sêjac lau malac ten gëbaczé samob, ten kësep sënsawa atom = ñâmôkë kêmagob they fought the people of a village and killed them all, not one managed to escape, they were entirely exterminated.

magoc ınterj. oh, of course. en magoc gəmac ėndu oh yes, he has died; (cf. -mə).

mágoc (mágac) -pōŋ (I) magoc (bend, bow magoc) belch (the Jabèm used to think těntacwali gə su 'their stomachs pull away, pull down', hence the noise).

mágolá (Pom word) s. design in netbags. magola avé (magola female) netbag from Poom with delicate designs; magola ɲac (magola male, man) netbag from Poom with large clumsy designs; (cf. ɲatalà).

mágóc, ɲamágóc adj. taut, stretched, tense, tight. əkaĩŋ ɲamágóc (his leg is stretched) he straightens his knees; ka ɲamágóc the tree is bent down; ka tonec ɲamágóc-mágóc, oc əmándi this tree (sapling) is bent down so much that it will snap; kəm magóc type of spear; lac ɲamágóc the sail is filled with wind; talaŋ ɲamágóc tightly pulled bow; tētac ɲamágóc his stomach is well filled, very taut; geŋ gēŋ e tētac ɲamágóc-mágóc his stomach is extended from overeating; (cf. ɲagégèb).

maic, maic-maic adj. smooth, straight (of hairs). mōkè = əmōkèlaŋ maic-maic (his head foliage smooth) he has straight, smooth hair (in contrast to the fuzzy hair of the New Guineans); maicpala the small neck and breast feathers of birds.

maim, ɲamaim s. fibres in banana trunks (m ɲamaim), slime on submerged objects, horizon of sea. maimlabu (under the banana fibre, banana fibre used for horizon) the horizon; gəmoa maimlabuŋa gēja (he went/sailed under the horizon) he disappeared behind the horizon; maimpoc (fibre stone); m ɲaimpoc fibres from the stem of a banana plant, very strong fibres.

maja1 s. his shame, sense, feeling of honour, self esteem. majoc, majam, maja, majen, majem, majen; maja gēbac = maja masi (his shame shipwrecked, his shame is non-existent) he has no sense of shame, is shameless; ɲalò tonec tec səsòm tomajen gēbac gebe àwé gēliŋ busenom this expression àwé gēliŋ busenom (the woman/girl is menstruating, has her period) may be used without giving offense (there are many inoffensive expressions fit for use in good society in distinction to those under taboos); maja gèc tēbēla (one's shame lies on one's forehead) he drops his forehead in shame (the forehead is regarded as the seat of shame, i.e. embe majen, oc tēnbeleŋ élèc sasa, tec lau səsòm sebe majen gèc tēnbeleŋ when we feel shame our forehead contracts, wrinkles, hence the people say our foreheads are the seat of shame; (cf. tēbēla ɲawapac kəsa); maja kēkōm en auc (shame encircles him) he is in disgrace; maja kəsa (his shame comes out) he feels ashamed (see meloco kəsa); -əc (II) ɲac teŋ maja əsə (carry s.o. his shame come out) make s.o. feel ashamed, abashed, confused, put s.o. to shame (cf. -maje ɲe (IV)); maja masi (shame none) he has no shame, he is shameless, has no sense of shame (= maja gēbac); -əc (II) ɲac teŋ maja su (carry s.o. his shame away) shame s.o. openly, before other people, spreading news hurtful to his reputation, cause s.o. to feel ashamed, embarrassed; æ gaōc kədōŋwaga maja su I shamed the teacher by censuring him before his class; en gēc æ majoc su gēdēŋ lau he made me feel ashamed by telling people about my faults/mistakes/shortcomings in my presence; gōc təm maja su, gəloŋ aōm maja you did/said s.th. hurtful to your own honour/reputation, now shame on you! maja tau see maja2; -pa (I) suajeŋ su, see -pa; -puc (I) majaŋ tōŋ-tōŋ (a) suppress one's sense of honour and shame, ask/beg for s.th. in spite of experienced refusal, ask again; (b) have no sense of shame, be void of shame, act shameless; en kêpuc maja tōŋ-tōŋ, tec gēmən he is so shameless that he still walks around publicly; (cf. -puc
MAJA

(I) ... tög, töng-tön̄g, -teq̄
(II) ... kéší-késíqen̄q̄; -sa
(II) ... wá (II) qac teq̄ maja
éngic shame s.o., put s.o. to
shame profoundly, make s.o.
mortally ashamed, hurt his
sense of honour; maja, tomaja
adj. ashamed, abashed, modest;
en keten̄q tomaq̄ he asked mod-
estly; qac tomaq̄ a modest
man.

maja² used like a v.r., i.e.
maja tau (he shames himself)
he is/feels ashamed; (aē)
majoc (tauc) I am ashamed;
aōm) majam (taom) you are
ashamed; (en) maja (tau)
he is ashamed; (aēac) majeq̄
(tauq̄) we are ashamed; (amac)
majem (taom) you are ashamed;
(esēac) majeq̄ (tauq̄) they are
ashamed; majam tauq̄ shame on
you; maja tau he is ashamed
of himself:

majaŋ, qamajaŋ s. rain clouds,
storm clouds, thunder clouds,
depth of water (river, sea).
qamveq qamajaŋ the sky is dark,
clouds cover the sky; qamveq,
qamajaŋ tec kēkō a dark bank
of clouds, storm clouds, or
thunder clouds stand there;
qamajaŋ kēkō ōne rain clouds
stand in the distance (cf.
tao cloud); i majaŋqa 'deep'
sea fish; ēndēq qatēm acgom,
... tatap ibano sa anga majaŋ,
ēndēq noc oc ēsa, go taliq i
tau ēninq sam ma eletoc e
qāopic secanō ēpoc at the
proper time one will find the
tunas in the deep sea during
the dry season chasing fry and
making the surface 'boil' so
that the sea is widely covered
by foam.

majaŋ, majaŋ-majaŋ, qamajaŋ
adj. 1. dark, dark coloured,
blue (of the sea), brown.
2. hard, fast (of wood, etc.).
bīq qamajaŋ hard talk; ka
qamajaŋ sec very hard wood
(cf. najaga); ēc ēwē majaŋ
(bamboo woman hard) type of
bamboo.

-majec (IV) v.a. Jeer, sneer
at s.o., cry jec, an interj.
of anger, contempt, disdain,
mockery (at the same time
pulling one's eyelid up and down);
jec, majam taqm offend s.o. by
calling jec, shame on you; -majec
lau call jec = jeer after people,
jeer at them; -majec qac teq̄
scoff, ridicule, jeer at s.o.;
(cf. -qelep, -pēlē, -su ... susu).

majem

majeq see maja.

majoc, aē majoc amac I feel
ashamed for you, of you.

-maka (IV) v.a. instil, impart
(by speaking), award, assign,
allot, distribute, share s.th.
with s.o.; (cf. -jāc: -nac (III)
sam, -wa ... ēkōc).

ma kec simply, without much
thinking, just, of course.
gēlich nē kēam ma kec kēbālin̄
gēguq bōc tau when he saw his
dog (point at the pig) he just
thrust the spear into the pig.

makec interj. of confirmation,
forewarning and acceptance,
nota bene!, did you see!, have
you seen it!, there it is!,
(adverse conj.), that serves
you right!, and thus, there they
went; (cf. kec, ma, mēe).

makeŋ, qamakeŋ s. part, piece,
half of s.th., side, page; adv.
on that (your) side, on this
(our) side. qamakeŋ ōnēŋa,
tonaŋqa that side; qamakeŋ
tonecqna this side; bu qamakeŋ
ōnēŋa (tonecqna) that (this) side
of the river (cf. qamakeŋ);
ka qamakeŋ a piece of wood (see ka);
(1) makeŋeq = makeŋ qagen only
one side, one-sided; en kēsōm
aē makeŋeq ma qajō en ēwā atom
(his scolded me one-sidedly, so
I exchanged his voice not) I
let him scold and did not answer
him at all; sējac ēsēac makeŋeq
ma sējac qagējō kētiam atom they
attacked, fought them one-
sidedly only, but they did not
retali ate (fight back, pay back);
sēsōm en makeŋeq (they scolded
him one-sidedly only) he ignored
their scolding, held his peace,
let it go in one ear and out the
other; (2) makeŋeq also: com-
pletely, wholly, totally; tētac
makeŋeq (his bowels one-sided)
he is decided, determined, resolved, outspoken, faithful, honest, sincere, upright; 

- gac tétac makengeñ he is a sincere man; tone = tonalélôm makengeñ trustingly, devoted to s.th.; (1) maken-maken on both sides, the one ... the other; lêma maken kéékôc bôc ma lêma maken kéékôc mo he carries/holds meat in one hand and taro in the other; 

nip géjac intêna qatali maken- machen coconut palms line both sides of the road (path); lau malac tonec sèngôn bu machen the people of that village dwell on both sides of the river; (2) lean, meagre, slender, thin; gac maken-maken = nàtekwa maken-maken a slender man (cf. òli ñasñ); 

(3) be doubtful, hesitate, be uncertain; tétac maken-maken (his bowels side-side) he is doubtful, uncertain, hesitating, unresolved, lacks determination; (cf. qalélôm gêja lulu, tétac lulu, -pô (I) lêna).

makic, kéisînymakic a. name of closest consanguinity. 

makic, qamakic a. makeshift, s.th. for auxiliary use only, substitution, s.th. improvised (cf. salempakic). löngmakic lever (used when the people pulled a tree trunk for a canoe trough from the forest to their village or beach); (qâ)ölîćmakic top layer of skin, the outer skin of the coconut husk; ômbîngmakic vine formerly worn as a belt (to hold men’s band around the hips); salempakic (broom like?) the men who sweep the path before the sugu (see salep); wàngmakic (boat ridiculous?) a boat of doubtful value, a pinnacle, adj. biting, bitter, sharp (of foods), witty; bíŋ qamakic = bíŋmakic joke, sarcasm; -sôm (I) bíŋmakic make/relate jokes; tâomac bíŋ qamakic we laugh at a joke. 

-makiñ (IV) v.a. shatter s.th., shatter by a blow on s.th., s.th. against s.th., shatter to splinters, beat to death; -makiñ ka shatter a piece of wood (see -lo ka); -makiñ kéâm beat a dog to death; lau sèmakiñ ka ña lemen the women shatter firewood with their hands; -makiñ lemen shake one’s finger in pain, hit one hand against the other or against s.th.; -makiñ ñac teñ hit s.o. over the head; -makiñ suc popoc shatter a bowl; -makiñ taung hop in going, turn o.s. to and fro, jump for joy, throw o.s. around (in pain), writhe; -makiñ ... totongeñ shatter a whole heap of wood or s.th., kill a whole row (of dogs, etc.); (cf. -jác: -nâc (III) popoc, -lô: -lo (III), -tuc (I) popoc). 

-makop (IV) v.a. clap, slap, smack. -makop ... auc smack, slap s.th. together, close; -makop atali auc close a pouch; -makop papia auc close a book; -makop ja push the firewood together to make it burn well, blow into flame; -makop kawâ (fêlon, mœcambu) slap a mosquito (a fly, sandfly); -makop lemen clap hands; ñamôkè kêmakop in crowds, in heaps, large numbers; ñaçjo sêjac êșëac e ñamôkè kêmakop the enemies killed them in large numbers, many of them.

mala a. his place, the place of s.o. (boy in school). maloc, malam, mala, mâlen, malem, mâleñ; aë maloc my place; ñamala the place of s.th.; malâmè (his place without) he/it is not at his/its place, he/it has disappeared, is absent (cf. euf: -mè); aë galic èñ mâlamè I saw that he was not at his place, he was not to be seen; èñ mâlamè gejà he has disappeared, has gone without telling s.o.; taumala a place of its own; sêsê këpi kêsép kàtiñ me taumala they plant yam in a katñ or a place of its own; tomala (with place) completely, wholly; èñ kêsôm tomalãñ he said everything; gëjac miñ tomalãñ he told the story completely; -ê (II) mâlen ôkwi look for an escape; ñêgôm, è mâlen ôkwi sëmoa ... = sêgôm e sëjâm làu taung they forgot themselves because of enthusiasm, they did
not realize their predicament, forgot where they were; -gōm: -ngōm (II) taun Ṽamala eo be in great need, distress, suffer want, despair; gēgōm Ṽamala geo he doesn't (didn't) know what to do anymore; waŋ embe ēmbac, oc sēgōm taun Ṽamala eo when they get shipwrecked (have an accident at sea) they will be completely confused, in utter distress; -jām: -nām (III) kauc Ṽamala be still uncertain about s.t.h., do not know, see yet, what turn s.t.h. will take, what will be the end, the use of it; -ngōn: -ngōn (II) maleŋ gēdōgeŋ dwell/live/sit in various places; -sāŋ: -nsāŋ (II) maleŋ auc (conceal our place, whereabouts) go into hiding, don't let anyone know where one is, go underground, be on one's guard; -gōm: -ngōm (II) gēg -sāŋ maleŋ auc do s.t.h. thoughtlessly, carelessly; -sōm (II) bīŋ -sāŋ; -nsāŋ (II) maleŋ auc be unreliable in what one says, relate/talk thoughtlessly; en kēsōm bīŋ gēsāŋ mala auc he is unreliable in what he says, his reports/words are untrustworthy, he is a babbler; -som: -nsom (II) maleŋ ọkwi (seek one's place in all directions) do not know which way to turn or what to do, be perplexed; -tōc (II) maleŋ (show one's place) be caught, have no way of escape; galōc ọtōc malam = gobe ọsा ondōc (now show your place = where will you turn?) now see how you may escape, find a way out!

malac a. village, place of residence, dwelling-place, home. malacaŋalā, malac ēnagalā near to the village; malac gēc kēsï bu the village lays/stands close to the river; malagēdō a part of the village, a group of village houses; malac kēsa pāŋ gwēc the village stands on the coast; malac kētu kwalam (sēp) (the village turned white) the village is not what it used to be, has changed, has deteriorated, houses are in disrepair, have been deserted after the death of an important person; -jō: -jō (III) = -kajō (IV) malac wakuc clean (clear) a place for a new village; malaclabu (galabu) the lower part of the village or a place below the village (which stands on an elevation); malacēlōm (galēlōm) the interior of the village, in the village; Malaclo name of hill to the west of Samoa Harbour (Salamanua) (since 1907 Missionstation of LMF); malac luagēc sēgōlin taun two villages fight against each other (during a sam festival); malacūn the village square, meeting place; malacūn selac-selac the village square is clean; malacm (village origin) (1) the first, original inhabitants of the village; malacm langwa an old native resident; (2) the lower sideboards of a large two-mast canoe (kasali) (see tētēla the upper ones); malacmagē (malac ŋamagē) the edge of the village, outside the village; malac-malac = kētōm malacēŋ = tomalac-tomalac in every village, through all villages; malacmagi (malac ŋamangi) village on a narrow isthmus; malacmōkē home village, village head, leader, chief; nōc malacmōkē gēc ōnē my home village lies way over there; malac ŋagēlēŋ (village of it reduced) the village is empty, everybody went to the gardens, also: the pigs have all been slaughtered, there are none left; malac ŋatau (village of it owner) the owner of the village ground; malac ōŋa a village, another village; ēsēac malac ōŋa, ē malac ōŋa I am from a different village than they; malac ōŋa ŋanō (village one of it fruit) s.o. from a different village; Malacoba (village kunai); Malacēsēga (village chief = main village); Malacwakuc (village new) names of Jabēm villages; -gōm: -ngōm (II) e -jāc: -nāc (III) malac su (make until hit village finished) = -ngōm kōm ọjaŋa do/finish a very big, hard work; sēgōm e sējāc malac su they have done a very difficult work, have worked hard (felled a very big tree, carried heavy loads of luggage); -kajō (IV) malac wakuc
clean the place for a new village.

malàgo s. a fish (type of salmon).

malamè absent (see mala).

malaka s. species of onion (stem up to 120cm. high, two to three leathery leaves which spread a pleasant scent when rubbed).

malekakac s. a bird (medium sized, light blue bands on its wings).


malesh pl. of mala.

Malègbè the island of New Britain.

malèmbòm s. a large species of flying fox (40cm. long, span 150cm.) (see mocsànjam).

malic, qamalic s. poison; adj. poisonous, injurious, unwholesome, nauseating.
moq qamalic poisonous snake; -malic (IV) s.th. causes one to be or feel nauseated, poison s.o.; bèlàbì (galuc, usu) kémàlc àèçà the eating of trepang (certain crabs, snails) causes nausea.

malò s. calmdness, security, peace (see bìngmalò).

malò adj. calm, protected, sheltered (against wind), no draught, no wind, peaceful, good-natured, cheerful, slow, tame, docile (cf. mandab, màsì). bìngmalò (talk cool) s. calming, comforting talk, peace; bìngmalò èndèn àmac peace to you!, bèç (matà)malò a docile, tame pig (mandab); gamèn qamàlo à sheltered place; àmac malò a pleasant man; malòèn slowly, after some time, later; malòèn acgìn, malòènmanò not so fast!, wait!, slowly there!; malòèn go tanà we shall go later; malò-màlo slowly, heedful, wary, cautious; bèç malò-màlo talk slowly, gently!, remain cool!; malòma (slow not); malòma atom very quick, swift; -è (II) malò give comfort, peace, comfort s.o.; daè malò àmac teñ we comfort s.o.; (cf. wàma); -jàc: -nàc (III) malò (taun) live/meet peacefully, be on friendly terms with each other; -jàm: -nàm (II) malò lau calm, comfort s.o., soothe; -tù (I) malò calm o.s., become calm, slacken off; gèmac këtu malò (sickness gets slow) he is getting better/well; àmàna këtu malò the pain slackens off; wàñ kèsèlèn è këtu malò the ship slows down.

malòm s. ? -jàc: -nàc (III) malòm tulu (gèn alòb-alòbò) conceive evil, be pregnant with mischief, brood, devise, plot evil; gèjac malòm tulu bìn secà he conceives evil (Ps 7:14).

malòm (IV) v.a. soften s.th. by soaking. -malòm kamoc soak a sore; kom këmalòm nom the rain softens the earth; nom këmalòm the earth is soft, soggy (see lèsap pàlà); nom këmalòm nàwè the earth softens the seed; amàlaq àècàmac sapù wàsàn amบอก secègèn don't soak our fishing nets too much; fàlòm wàñ nàsìb we moisten/soak the caulking of a canoe (in order to tighten it before a trip).

malu, qamalu s. a pleasant odour. gènmalu, gèn qamalu a pleasant odour, perfume, s.th. with a pleasant odour; (cf. qamalu).

maluku s. harness, shield from Pocì (cf. lautuc).
mama = ɲaʔoma-ɲaʔoma, ọma-ọma
adj. vainly, in vain, nothing but... common, inferior, ordinary. ɲaŋeŋ mama = ɲaŋeŋ ɲaʔoma, sêsô ɲa o mamagen they tied it with an ordinary vine only; oc sêsô wàŋ tonàŋ ɲa o ọma-ọma atom, oc sêsô ɲa wàŋgen they will not tie this canoe with inferior, ordinary vines, they are going to bind it with wàŋ vines only; lai mamagen cruel, ruthless tyrant, a furious, frantic person; lai mamagen = eŋ ɡeɡom ɲaclkai
mamagen = ɡeŋ biŋ ɡen atom, ɭaŋdaŋ ɲajaŋ ɲapàŋ s.o. who acts furiously only, is always enraged, doesn't listen to others, is always grim-faced.

màmà = taka-taka adj. even, level. anam intêna nàŋ ɭìkwì ìpi ɡamëŋ èc mama tòŋë èna ma onec salici sec nec ènëncìga (re)build/make the road over that relatively even area and avoid that steep slope there!
mamac s. father, in children's speech, daddy. mamac tòŋë gëmëŋ there comes my daddy.

mamaloc, m mamalom species of banana. -tòm (I) m mamaloc be fruitful.

mamalógeŋ rd. of mài lá slow down!, slowly!, take it easy!

-maŋa (IV) (àwà) v.a. refuse to take the bait, avoid the hook, keep one's mouth closed, shut up. (k)ëmana àwà = (k)èlëwàŋ àwàsùŋ he keeps his mouth closed/shut (cf. -kapic (IV)); ibano këmana awa (the tuna avoids mouth) the tuna won't bite well, won't take the bait; nógeŋ ibano ɡeŋ kàpòeŋ ma ocsâla këmana awa yesterday the tuna were around in large numbers (chasing fry), but today they won't bite well; (cf. ɲama ɭa, ɲamatačuc); tamana awëŋ we keep our mouth closed; galoc tâsôm biŋ tâsàm sugàc, ma aka tâsôm su to amâna awëŋ we have talked about many things, disperse now and refrain from further discussions.

manab adv. = ɲatìp s.th. well done, smoothly, finished.
manabòma = ɲatìp làngwàŋ, also: ɡeɓàncè șamucëŋ finished completely, exceedingly smooth; sèlèsàŋ asì tònàŋ kësèp e manabòma gacëŋ gèc they pressed the high grass down entirely, smoothly; aëc aja awà șesàc auce manabòma gacëŋ aec ve surrounded/encircled them entirely.

manam s. a species of heron (cf. boaloc, pòóc), password of the Genggala people.

Manam nom.prop.

mandab s. orphan, mourning children. ɬàwë mandab orphan girl; ɲapàlè mandab orphan boy; -tu (I) mandab become orphans.

màndab adj. tame, docile, whorîsh, coquet, coquetish. -tu mandab become tame, whorish; ɬàwë këtu mandab su (woman became whorish finished) said of a woman who accepts lovers as they come, she is a whore; bóm (pusip) këtu mandab su the pig (cat) became/is tame (permits one to pat it); (cf. mài, mašiŋ, matamâló).

màndau s. 1. stones, corals removed to the side, heaped on top of each other to make a safe approach (sèlaŋ) to the canoe landing place (sècluŋ), mole, walls of stones (cf. (ɲa}sèlaŋ, sècluŋ). 2. heaps of s.th.; nip (poc) këpi e ɲàwë amboac mundau coconuts (stones) in heaps.

-màndi see -màdì: -màndì (IV).

màndôm ? kaekôp lauŋ mandôm a species of kaekôp tree with round-shaped leaves (trunk used for making canoe troughs).

-màndôm see -madôm: -mandôm (IV).

mânë, ɲàmanë adj. worn out, old. ɬàbëlôn këtu mànë = ɲàmanë kësa the netbag is worn out; mè ɲàmanë = më këtu mànë the mat is worn out; obo këtu mànë the loincloth is worn out (but not torn yet) (cf. kwalam, lângwa, moasa).
Manéba name of place at Finschhafen, the former supply house of LMF (destroyed during World War II).

*Maniŋ* s. clear, starry night, dew, mist. *Maniŋ baliŋ* a long, clear, starry night; *maniŋ ge gâmeŋ* (dew pulls place) the ground is covered with dew; *maniŋ ge gwêc* the dew night smooths the sea; *maniŋ ge* (gê not gêc) obo the cloth is wet with dew; *maniŋ gêjam* kalaŋ the leaves are moist with dew; *maniŋ ge gêj* kalaŋ the ground is covered with dew; *maniŋ ge (ge* not *gec*) obo the cloth is wet with dew; *maniŋ gej am* ka lauŋ the leaves are moist with dew; *maniŋ gej am* obo the cloth is dew-bespinkled, moist with dew; *maniŋ gej am* kalaŋ the leaves are moist with dew; *maniŋ gej am* ob the cloth is wet with dew; *maniŋ gej am ketu* gao (place has become light of weight, e.g. after a sound sleep) the early hours of the day, about 3 a.m.;

*Maniŋ kesêlô* (dew drizzles) the dew falls; *maniŋ kêsêp* (dew downs) dew comes down, falls; *maniŋ kêsô mataanô* (dew entered his eye) his eyes hurt him, he is sleepy, drowsy (cf. om); *maniŋ kêsô aëac e mateŋlakôp* namakicgosu (dew enters us until our eyeballs bitter extremely) we are very drowsy, overcome with sleep; *maniŋ ąajam* a fine, calm, brisk, dewy night; *mocseŋ geben* maniŋ the cry of the bush hen indicates the parting of night and morning = day;

- *jâm:* - *nam* (III) *maniŋ tông* = *puc* (I) maniŋ tông wake, watch through a clear, starry night (taking care of a sick person).

*Maniŋ, maniŋ-maniŋ, ġamaniŋ* adj. 1. look like starting to cry, inclined to weep, tearful. *laŋõânô kêtu* maniŋ he makes a face, his face is screwed up to cry = *laŋõânô maniŋ-maniŋ* he is in a crying mood, he seems inclined to weep, his face is distorted with pain. 2. smelling offensively, smelly, stinking. *têtac ġamaniŋ* (his entrails stinking) stink of expelled body gases; *ţamaniŋboâ* (stink badly) = *ţamaniŋ gâlatu* (stink of it young one) one who stinks, has not bathed, washed; *ţamaniŋ-ţamaniŋ* stinking of s.th., turning bad (meat, etc.).

*Maniŋ (IV)* v.g. 'make a face', be distorted, wrinkled. *kêmaniŋ* s.th. is distorted, wrinkled; *laŋõânô kêmaniŋ* his face is screwed to cry, he makes a face, his face is distorted with pain; (cf. masiŋ, -mêliŋ).

*Maniŋgiti* s. small snail.

*Maniŋdala* (dew life-blood) nom. prop.

*Manioka = anioka* (for.) s. manioc (tapioca) (poisonous if not cooked properly).

*Manoc* s. small mottled parrot.

*Mânsâm* s. 1. a palm similar to areca palm, crypt. for buc areca-nut and areca palm. 2. two areca-nuts in one husk, hence used as name by two persons who ate such a nut together, used also by women even without -ô (mânsâm). 3. mânsâm = mânsâmô frequently used in mourning songs (tânjîboa) to signify the inseparableness of husband and wife.

*Mânsâq* adj. orderly. lau (nac) mânsâq orderly people (man); *mânsâq see -masâq*; *mânsâq (IV)*, *mânsâq-mânsâq* 'better' = rather; aë tauc jape gén mânsâq-mânsâq I better climb (the tree) myself.

*Mânsîŋ* -ka (I) siqmânsîŋ kôjac-kôjac (cf. masiŋ2).

*Mânsîŋbôb* (cf. masiŋ2) a spirit (?). - jânda (IV) mânsîŋbôb (chase mânsîŋbôb) when a building has been finished a feast takes place followed by much joyous noise which may have been a kind of exorcism, or an attempt to keep evil spirits away from the new home or clubhouse (lôm) (cf. -kolôq (IV) andu); tajanda mânsîŋbôb (also used for celebration of New Year).

*Mânsōb* s. a bunch of ribs of the leaves of coconut palm fronds.
Mансоб

Mansom = mansam.

Manuba a. corn (on the foot).
Manuba kesa ae (corn has come out me) I have a corn; manuba nauti (corn of it penis) the core of the corn; manuba pale soft, pusty corn; manuba telhe hard, painful corn.

Man, naman a. buan, bu naman dry river bed, delta.

Manly surf. used with I only, indicating a command, order, a polite invitation, 'please'.oman go, go please!; ongoma man do it, please!; osomman say it!; osom enden aeman tell me, please!; tauc tec janoman I just want to hear it myself.

Mangga, namantha a. evaporation, offensive odour of blood, bodies, ebb-tide, soil, etc. Lamangga the odour of the ebb-tide; (cf. najae, naksu, nanaom, nasu, natom).

Manly (IV) v.a. crush, pull to pieces a hermit crab or small fish in order to use it as bait and thus cause the mangga-odour spreading over the place; mangga gamen spread bad odour over the place, defame a place by doing misdeeds (thefts, adulteries, etc.); mangga i crush a small fish for use as a bait; tamangga i etu beq gebe i seni ma tanac let's prepare fish as bait for the fish to bite and we shall pull them in!

Mangam: mangam (IV) tauq v.r. ready o.s. for a sudden start, hop, jump, be prepared to start quickly (before a race). Kemangam tau = kelung tau he bows, rolls up (for a quick start); tec emanqam tau ma emandi sa seq tagen ena the flea crouches and then hops away in a sudden swing.

Mangec name of area and village between Busega and Bukawacsib.

Mangem a. palmyra palm. moac mangem yellow snake (dangerous).

Manggi, namanggi a. notch. nabec manggi masi = biec ten nasawa masi (of it day notch none = none one interval none) every day; en gegeom nabec manggi masi he did so daily; (cf. nangu, nangangu, nangu).

Mango, buc mango a very large type of betelnut.

Mao a. 'painter' shell (in rivers).

Maom, namaom adj. stinking, mouldy, musty. Boc namaom the meat is turning bad; i kembolom namaom kelhelge geba geoma poc nagesuu the kemboolom fish has a very peculiar smell because it is living in caves; seno laki to mom gewin i tau gebe enam namanga okwi they cook this fish together with onions in order to neutralize its odour.

Masac a. a small palm whose bark is used as flooring material; floor made from masac. Masacano floor made from laths of masac; masacqedou the flooring that sticks out under the wall outside a (Jabem) house; masacgesu a hole in the floor; en keso masacgesuu kesep ma gec geja (he entered floorhole went down and went away) he simply went/ left without bidding farewell, took French leave; -keng (I) lau -sep (I) masacgesu (give, send people go down floorhole) let people (guests) go without having offered them s.th. to eat, without having cared for them; masacgesu boa the floor is full of holes; masacluq (masac galaq) (floor middle) the middle of the floor = the floor proper; en gec masacluq naomagen (he lies floor (of it) middle only so only) he lay on the bare floor; masacsawa cracks, crevices, intervals in the floor; -bendo; -maneou masacsawa repair cracks in the floor. Palms used for flooring: masacqan (stem like jawen), leaves like bue, masaciim, masackaku, masackelic (leaves similar to pandanus soqkaq,
buttress roots used for flooring), masac-kësa (like bunga), masac-m kakuc (a very thick type of palm used also as water container); -ga: -nga (II) masac (split masac palm) split/chop off the back of the palm to gain the battens for flooring; -lm: -im (III) masac tōg straighten freshly cut flooring material by putting a weight on it; -jā (II) masac lay a floor; -nām (III) sabēm tie the floor down; -līq: -līq (III) masac push the floor boards together; -sewuc (IV) masac squeeze through the floor, laths.

masa(ŋ)m ʃ. (dry origin) mainland (in distinction to island or sea), continent.

masāŋ the dry land (in distinction to sea), mainland (in distinction to islands).

māsāŋ see māsāŋ adj. orderly, in order. masāŋ-māsāŋ kësa it is in good order, is functioning well.

-māsāŋ: -mān-sāŋ (IV) v.a. bring things into order, repair, prepare s.th., preserve, keep s.th. in good shape; bewitch, make magic. -masāŋ andu repair a house; -masāŋ awēn ṭimp. (it makes well our mouths) s.th. tastes well; taēq qañō tau gebe ēmāsāŋ awēnqa we eat the fruit because they taste so well, because we like them (cf. gējac aē, lēsi, qañaka); -masāŋ bīc clean taro heart leaves (for cooking as vegetable); -masāŋ bīq inform s.o. of s.th. accurately, give accurate answer, information, settle misunderstandings, quarrels, differences of opinion; -masāŋ gamēŋ put a place/room in order, make a place tidy/clear, take away garbage, etc.; -masāŋ kēnā clean, clear, prepare, repair a road, path; -masāŋ kōm prepare a garden; -masāŋ mōsāŋ prepare a meal, a feast; -masāŋ nipkatōm send sprouted coconuts out to the villages as a reminder (cf. nipkatōm); -masāŋ tuaŋ prepare o.s. for s.th., arrange one’s clothes, dress, decorate o.s.; -masāŋ waba (ready baggage) get the luggage ready for a trip, pack the baggage, get ready to start; -masāŋ wāq repair a canoe, mend a boat, put in good repair; -masāŋgēn: -mān-sāŋgēn do s.th. properly, thoroughly, completely; -gūŋ: -ngūŋ (II) -mān-sāŋgēn speak s.o. thoroughly, deadly; jāngūŋ jamān-sāŋgēn I shall spear him thoroughly; -sōm bīn -mān-sāŋgēn speak/talk to s.o. in a decent, orderly, proper manner, use the right words; njac tōné kēmasāŋgēn gēdēn ēēac atom that man did not talk to us in the proper way.

māsāŋbu ʃ. tree with firm, tough wood.

masē, qamāsē adj. 1. dry, ripe. dauŋ kētu masē the tobacco is ripe, i.e. the leaves may be picked; gamēntēka kētu masē the timber is dry; gēnmasē (see gēn); jāngom kētu masē the corn is ripe; kā (kētu masē the tree/wood is dry; nip kētu masē the coconuts are ripe; nip masē dry, ripe coconuts, fully developed. 2. adj. & adv. (do, hit s.th.) completely/deadly/mortally/ exactly/excellently/friendly/hard/soundly/thoroughly; hitting the mark skillfully/masterly/expertly; -gōm: -ngōm (II) masē do/make s.th. excellently/wonderfully, treat friendly/well; gōgōm ēŋ masē (you did it!) wonderfully) you did it (e.g. a carving) most skillfully (may also be meant mockingly), e.g. gōgōm ēŋ (ē waŋ) masē ‘you treated the canoe well’ - said by the owner to s.o. who spoiled the boat whilst he had the loan of it and returning it reveals the damage (done by mishap); -gūŋ: -ngūŋ (II) masē kill s.th. by spearing it; gēgūŋ bōc masē he killed the pig with a spear; -l (II) masē hit s.th. hard with a stick; -jāc: -nac (III) ē masē hit s.th. hard, kill s.o.; mēp gējac ēē masē (bladder hits one hard) I have a scalding in the bladder, I feel a strong urge to urinate; ōnac masēnēn = ōnām gēn baŋbagēŋ finish him off!
kill him!; -jâm: -nam (III) 
masê do s.th. most carefully, skillfully, understand to do s.th. completely, master s.th. expertly, wholly; -pê (I) masê 
shoot dead; -tuc (I) masê (1) kill s.th. by hitting it; -tuc moac masê hit a snake until it is dead; (2) kill s.th. by throwing a stone at it; -tuc moc masê throw a stone at a bird and kill it.

masê (IV) sa v.a. alienate s.o., divert from, seduce, disturb, trouble, annoy during work. -napalé sejâm kôm ñajâm, go nac tonaj gêmên tec kémasê ésec sa the boys worked well, but that man arrived and diverted them.

masêsê = masis (for.) ja masis a. matches (see masisi).

masi pt. (negation of s., i.e. indicating non-existence of s.th.). -aenoc akweñ masi I have no husband; -aenoc gên masi I don't own anything; -aenoc mo masi I have no taro (=food); -aæ masi ma aôm ñonaja had I not been, you would have perished (also: aë masi oc ñonaja); -aæ masi, bóc oc ñonëc aôm ñondu without me the pig would have killed you; andu masi there is no house; -lau masi there are no people; m masi there are no bananas (left); (cf. atom); masisanô (no + sufl. -anô for intensification), absolutely no, definitely no, nothing at all, by no means; m masisanô there are absolutely no bananas; masi atom (no not) double negation = fortification: certainly, truly, naturally; gên masi atom (thing none not) there is plenty of it (food, etc.); ñac tonaj nê kauc masi atom that man's knowledge is enormous; masi atom, gôgômjac = ñopa taom atom don't say no, you did it, don't deny it; -napalé gêgôm masi atom the boy most certainly did do it; masigoc certainly not; masinêc no, not absolutely not; masinèc gêc atom it is certainly not here; masîon (a more complete expression for masi) no; aôm gôlic gên tau me masi. - 
Masiôn do you see it (the thing in question)? No, I can't see anything at all; masî tagen not yet; bu keletoc me masi - masî tagen does the water boil? No, not yet; gôsô nêm waq su me masi. Masî tagen have you finished (tying) your canoe yet? No, not yet; (cf. atom, the negation of verbs).

mási adv. interj. clearly, naturally, of course, certainly.

mâsimbob a. large house spider.

masin1 adj. docile, tame (of animals, pets), trusting, confiding (cf. malô, mandab). bóc masin a motherless piglet brought up in the house/suckled by women, hence: tame animal, a pet that will permit itself to be patted, carried; gên masin docile animal, pet (see bóc masin); -napalé masin ñajam a very docile boy (cf. malô, mandab, matamalô).

masin2 adj. mourning. lau masin the mourners (not used by the Jabêm); ñacmasin (1) mourner (m. or f. sg.); ñacmasinô to ñac the male and female mourners, the mourners; (2) the relatives, the brothers and sisters of a deceased one.

mâsinbob = màsînbob.

masin-masin adj. lampâno masin-masin his face is screwed up to cry, is distorted with pain, he 'makes a face' (cf. maninj).

masisi (masis) ja masisi (for.) a. matches. -pô (I) ja light a match; en képô ja késep ma gelom pup tagen he lit a match to it and it burst into flame at once.

masôc, ñamasôc a. a remnant that is left which must be used sparingly. gên (daug) ñamasôc tecenec tec gêc, ñgôm amboac secgeq this much only is left, use it sparingly (e.g. tobacco).

masô (Bukawac word for masê, ñamasê). kulimasô (cuttlefish dry) dolphin (esp.: the dorsal fin of the dolphin sticks out
above the water that it is dry most of the time).

måsö a. (måsö pula) a tree (used for making canoe throughs). balóm måsö a spirit that only whistles, attracts attention by whistling.

masuc a. expulsion. -masuc (IV) v.a. send, chase away, push away, give a push (cf. -suc), push, shove with one's back, repulse, ban, condemn, damn; -masuc lau send people away, ban, condemn people, dismiss, repulse s.o.; -masuc mone do not accept, reject, return money; eq kémåsuc aëacma mone gëmu gëmëg, gebe gëng masi he rejected our money because there wasn't anything left (in a shop); -masuc ṣapanla dismiss a pupil; -masuc waŋ push a canoe into the water with one's back/shoulders; (cf. -suc (I)
-lésuc, -puc (I) boa).

mata¹ a. his eye as part of the body. matoc, matam, mata, mateŋ, matem, maten (this declension remains the same in all compounds, e.g. matoc-åno, matenjawa, etc.); mata gedec (his eye dislikes, objects, resists) his eyes are turned upwards, he looks upwards; mata gose aë (his eye turns away) he looks away from me, he disregards me, looks around searchingly; mata gose gamëg (his eye chases place) he looks around everywhere (looks out for the weather); mata gë aë (his eye pulls me) he looks at me sharply, stares at me; mata gëdëg ... (his eye towards ...) he looks at ..., his eye is fixed on s.th.; mata gëdëg nac teŋ he looks at s.o.; mata gëdëg aë (his eye pierces, spears me) he keeps looking at me; mata gëdëg aë nàŋ teŋ he looks at me steadily; mata gëlac (sa) (his eye opens up) he opens his eye; mata gëmëb (his eye decays) he closes his eye; matam emëp close/shut your eyes!; mata gëmëb auc his eyes are closed/shut; mata gëoc gamëg (his eyes carry place) he looks all around him; mata këlô (Buk. këlu = gëc gëja: his eye went away) he fainted, swooned (cf. mataanô këjaŋiŋ eq) = balóm sëjaméné katu ōkwë the spirits turned his soul around; mata këlô gëc he has swooned, lies fainted; mata këpoea (his eye germinates, sprouts) he opens his eyes (cf. mata gëlac = mataanô gëlac sa he opens his eyes after a fit of fainting); mata kësap (his eye clings to s.th.) he has his eyes fixed on s.th., keeps his eyes on ..., he relies on ...; maten kësap aë they keep their eyes on me, they rely on me, trust in me; -jác: -nac (III) mata (hit his eye) be pleased with s.th.; -góm: -ngóm (II) gëjac mata do as we like, as it pleases; ṣnëpë tonec gëgëm gëjac mata, oc ëngëm gëng sec (child this does hit his eye, oc (particle indicating imaginative = future) it will do things bad) this child does what it pleases, it will be ill-bred/spoiled, turn out a failure, will make mischief; -jác mata-mata (hit eyes-eyes) be exceedingly pleased with s.th., have a very strong desire to get/own it; -jác mata ṣëpëla please a child, spoil a child, teach a child bad eating habits; -jác ṣac teŋ mata sa (gather s.o. eyes) alienate s.o.; -jác tau mata please o.s. = grow well, beautifully (of humans, animals (?) and plants), thrive; ṣëc taŋ ṣëpëla gëjac; mata the young pigs grow well, thrive; mo këpi gëjac tau mata the tarsos grow beautifully; ṣëpëla këpi gëjac tau mata the child develops nicely, grows big; -nac: -nac (III) mata (maten) consider, ponder, think s.th. over, become excited about s.th., wonder; aë ganac matoc tauc I think/thought to myself; lau samob sélic e sënac matenjëg all saw it and became greatly excited, wondered; (cf. -nac: -nac (III)).

mataanô (= matanô obs.) (his eye essential) his eye proper, his eyeball. matocanô, matamanô, mataanô, matenjanyô, matemanô, matenjanyô; mataanô baob-baob (his
eye lid-lid = cover) his eyes are closing with sleep, he can't keep his eyes open, he is sleepy/tired; mataanō am-boac ibano waq gējac (his eye like tuna boat hit = like a tuna that flapped in the canoe trough until it died) his eyes are glassy, are protruding, he has exophthalmia, protrusion of the eyeballs; mataanō gelom-gelom (his eye goes across-across) he looks around everywhere, searching for s.th.; (cf. mataanō keso gamēn, gēn); mataanō geo-geo he is getting tired, very drowsy (Sēboaco p.390); mataanō geoc nē qalēlōm lasē (his eyes betray his inside forth) his eyes reveal his feelings, his heart, what he thinks; mataanō gēdēn aē (his eye is towards me) he looks at me (mataanō ēndēn aē look at me!); awē tonec mataanō gēdēn ēn (woman this her eye towards him) this woman has fixed her eyes on him; mataanō gēdēn nē akweŋ taignē she is faithful, loyal to her husband; mataanō gē galeb (his eye pulls galeb) his eyes are red with sores, he has red, bloodshot eyes; mataanō gēlac sa (his eye sails up) he opens his eyes (after sleep or fainting); mataanō gēlōc gēn tōŋ (his eye knocks against s.th.) it is a thorn in his side (!), he can't bear to see s.th. because of loathing, disgust for it; mataanō gēmēb auc (his eyes are glued across) his eyes are sticking together, are shut; mataanō kéjaŋiŋ ēn (his eye turns him around) he feels dizzy/giddy, his brain turns, he is tipsy (after too much alcohol); mataanō kēlébac = kēlēmbac (his eye screws up) he screws up his eyes when aiming (cf. mata lébac-łēbac), he shuts one eye (to take aim), he sees things with one eye only, he is one-eyed; mataanō kēlēmbac one of his eyelids is paralysed, sees with one eye only; mataanō kēlēwa (his eye stands out) he has staring eyes, he is goggle-eyed, he has severe exophthalmia, google-eyed, staring eye; mata-anō kēpī gēn teŋ (his eye goes up thing one) he sees s.th.; mataenō gulucen kēpi malac gēja the eyes of all of us (them) were turned towards the village; mataanō kēpō lakaŋ he has one eye only left, is one-eyed; mataanō kēpō wagoc lakaŋ (his eye shines small shrimps) he has mild exophthalmia; mataanō kēsēp gēja (his eye steps down it goes) he looks down; mataanō kētū pec (his eye has become pec = blind) he has become blind; mataanō kētū talō (his eye has become flickering, fluttering) his eyes are swimming, it swims before his eyes, he is dizzy; mataanō kētū waō (his eyes became like feathers, e.g. like seeing through feathers = qawāō) his eyes become dark, gloomy, his eye is cloudy (cf. matawāō (!)); mataanō makeŋgeo (his eye one side only) he sees with only one eye; mataanō molac, gēc bēc mataanō molac-molac he slept with his eyes half open; mataanō molacen (his eye hasty only) he sees things only fleetingly, for a moment only, momentarily; matacanō molacen galic en ma gēja I saw him just for a moment and he was gone; mataanō .nama, a ēn en (his eye of it smoke-smoke) his eye is cloudy, white; mataanō nāja qēdēn aē gebe moae janīŋ gēn tonaŋ su ma ēn ēmaŋa he watched me most intently if I perhaps might eat all the food and he would go without; mataanō nājam-nājam gēdēn intēnāgēsēn (his eyes good-good towards road-hole) he looks expectantly towards the mouth of the road = entrance to the village; mataanō nāte≈c-tie≈ = mata gola-gola he looks expectantly, e.g. for guests; mataanō sīŋ tāqeŋ (his eye away at one only) the light went out at once, after a short dawn the daylight disappeared almost suddenly; mataanō sīنج-sīнеж (his eye away only-away only) he allows his eyes to rest on a thing for only a short period of time, he works quickly, hastes along; -jāc: -nac (III) mataanō (mateŋanō, mata, maten) = -jāc: -nac mataanō (mata) nājam (hit
eyeball) be pleased with s.th., would like to get it (cf. mata, maten); aôm gôgôm nêm kôm è géjac matacanô ŋajam (you did your work until it hit my eyeball) I am pleased with your work, I am satisfied with what you did; mû géjac mataanô ŋajam he is pleased with the banana, finds the banana nice, would like to have it.

mataâwâ (his eye opening = cavern) the rim of the socket of the eye. balôsi mataawa kokoc kégi matalakôp the pigeon has a red ring around its eyeball; mataawa baliŋ (his eye opening is long) he has slanted eyes (like Chinese); mataawa kegolec (cf. -golec: -golec peel off the husk from s.th.) his eye is drawn open, i.e. he pulls down the lower eyelid.

matabaob (his eyelid) his upper eyelid.

Matabiô (her eye pearl-shell bracelet -ô) nom. prop. a female spirit with large eyes (scarecrow used for intimidating children).

matabola his eye crown (cf. nip ñasbola 'eye crown'). -pô (I) lau me nęc teŋ matenbola (blind s.o.'s eye crown) convict, shame s.o., make s.o. ashamed, make s.o. lower his eyelids, make s.o. conscious of what he has done, teach s.o. a lesson, do s.th. as a warning to others, do s.th. to shame people by doing s.th. extraordinary (e.g. s.o. breaks the glass of my new lamp, I get into a rage and shatter the whole lamp to pieces in order to make him conscious of what he has done); en kësap nip tulu gëgôm képô en matabolôa he felled the coconut palm in order to make it perfectly clear to him what he had done; tanac ŋapalê ten épô lau mtenbola we punish a boy as a warning to others (cf. ŋamatabolôa).

matabubu (for. New Britâin) native-made polished beads, also: shells used as money in exchange for (buying) women or pigs, 'shell-money' (e.g. cowries), cowrie-shells.

Matabuta name for the people of Sio.

matadânguc (his eye horsefly) (1) lustful, sensual, mad after women, dangerous; en matadânguc sceçen he is set on doing wrong; (2) one who keeps a strict eye on his wife to prevent her from getting involved in love affairs (he is jealous); (nac) matadânguc-boa (-boa suf. of intensification) sensualist, a lustful person.

matadaŋ (his eye smoke, haze) he is fearful, shy, timid, bashful; wild, fleeting (of animals). matadaŋ kësa he is enraged; matadaŋ këtaŋ he roars with rage, works furiously, runs speedily.

matadec (his eye blood) his eyes are red with rage, anger. matadec këlêti ömëo he rolls his eyes with rage.

matadêbu (his eye grandfather, grandson) his eyebrow. kétaŋ e matadêbu këtiŋ his eyes are swollen from crying; matadêbu kétiŋ dendenj his eyes are wholly swollen; têtaŋ e matêndêbu këtiŋ dendenj they wept until their eyebrows were quivering.

mataëjâm (mata ŋajam) (his eye beautiful) beautiful, lovely, nice, wonderful, superb. ñ mataëjam a capital fish; ñ mataëjam a beautiful piece of wood; wâñ mataëjam an excellent boat; mataëjamèng clear-eyed, quickly; sëjaliŋ mo mataëjam-ëjameng, go sésu mata(bola) ñanô ñawë su nasëpuŋ éwìŋ they choose only the best looking taros from which they remove the top part (with leave stalks) for suckers and plant them, too (i.e. besides the ŋalâka).

matagasi (his eye soot) his eyelashes, also the sepals of flowers. matagasi bəm blink, wink to s.o., twinkle, give a
sign; matagasi balêm-balêm (his eye close, tired) he shuts his eyes, twinkles (Prov. 16:30); matagasi baob-baob (his eyelashes lid-lid) his eyelashes close because he is so tired; -jäc: -näc (III) nåc teŋ matagasi àuc (beat s.o.'s eyelashes across) beat s.o. pitilessly; -söm (I) nåc teŋ matagasi àuc (scold s.o. ...) abuse, reprimand s.o. publicly and mercilessly (so he wouldn't want to open his eyes anymore), shame s.o.; (cf. ŋamatagasi catseye, the lid (operculum) of the usutôm shells).

matagola, mata gola-gola = mataanô ŋatiec-tiec (his eye expectant) he looks expectantly, e.g. for guests; matagola géđén inténéagésůŋ his eyes are fixed on the entrance to the village (awaiting guests).

matagolec (his eye wide open) he is cowardly, fearful, shy, timid. matagolec gëc ñawaöboa (-boa suf. of intensification) he is a very faint-hearted coward; matagolecboa one who acts/behaves very cowardly.

mata jaja (his eye fire-fire) he is ardent, doing things passionately, hastily, in a hurry. -gôm: -nägôm (II) mateŋ jajagen (do things our eyes fire-fire only) one's eyes are always turned to the fire to see if the food is done soon, want to feed the guests before they leave; jageno mo naŋ mata jajagen e kêsôc she cooked the taros rather hurriedly; kêkòc m naŋ jaképaç mata jajagen e kêsôc, gen su ma të gëc géja (he took the banana went roasted it hurriedly until done, ate it finished and so away he went) he roasted the banana(s) in a hurry, ate it (them) and went away.

mata jali (his eye awake, waking) he is not sleepy, he is awake, alive, living, lively. mata jaliboa (alive most) full of life, vigour (said of plants which take roots easily).

matajâm (his eye nice) a beautiful sight, lovely, splendid, chosen, favoured (cf. matajâm under mata²).

matakalac (his eye itching) he is lustful, lewd, sensual. en matakalac ñešâcénên lauö he was sexually aroused towards their women.

matakanôŋ (his eye aimed, directed at) he is a busy-body, is everywhere, he has no home, he is homeless, seldom at home. en matakanoŋboa, gëŋgôn tengen atom he is always visiting places and never staying long.

matakapoac (his eye 'tiger' shell) his eye has spots, has pock-marks, is cloudy (used also in connection with adultery, mockain).  

matakasi see matagasi.

matakata adj. (see kata) he has a sure eye, is sharp-sighted, has a penetrating look. moclélep matakata sec the butterfly sees, perceives everything approaching it.

matakatu (his eye shadow, picture) he is covetous, desirous of s.th., avaricious, greedy.

mata keso (his eye goes wrong) he looks around. mata keso gamën he looks around everywhere, his eyes stray all over the place (searching for s.th.); mata keso ñen geomà he looks around searching for s.th., he is searching for s.th.

matakêam (eye dog) see gwa-

matakêlic (his eye axe blade corner) his eyes are squinted, he looks sideways, leers. matockêlic gëjac su (= galicgac) (my eye axe blade corner hit finished) I have seen it (already).

matakwa (his eye kwa shell) his cheek bones (cf. kwa) adj.: cheek-bony. mosèbu matakwa (orphan cheek bony) his cheek bones prevent him from seeing people, his cheek bones obstruct his sight, he doesn't take
notice of people (said of s.o. ungrateful).

mata kwalam (his eyes white) the white of his eyes. ma mata kwalam gêjac òkwi to kêtaŋ (gêgôm gebe èmâc èndu) he turned/twisted his eyes and wept (he did so because he was about to die).

matakwi = mata (anô) òkwi (his eye turns around) he looks covetously, longingly at s.th., rolls his eyes. -ê (II) mateŋkwi, daê mateŋ òkwi (gêng tenŋa) (we) look covetously, express covetousness (for s.th.), indulge in s.th.; aëac tæŋ gêng ě ge mateŋ òkwi (we ate things/food until it pulled/twisted our eyes around) we ate so much good food that we finally consented to stay on; sêŋ gêng gê mateŋ òkwi sêmoa ma aëac aëc amêng, oc sêmêg me sënêc when they still were indulging in eating we left for home, they may follow or stay over night (we don't know).

matalaga (his eye rhizome = shoot) side-glances, looks aside, he is cross- or squint-eyed, regards s.th. with jealousy. matalageng gêjac lau (his eyes shoot only hit people) he doesn't want to see guests, pretends not to see them, he neglects guests, is inhospitable (cf. laga).

matalâgic (his eyes bunch, bundle?) his eyes are squinted, he squints, looks sideways. aôm matalagic-logic asagen, ôsêlêg ma âgêc tawac why are you always looking sideways? Let's march on!

matalakôp (his eye calabash = coconut-shell water container) his eyeball, goggle-eye, staring eye. -laiŋ mateŋlakôp (widen our eyeballs) stare at s.o.; ôlaiŋ matalakôp amboac sec (widen your eyeballs how bad) don't stare with your eyes wide open like that!

matalasôm (his eye bluebottle fly) he happens to turn up wherever people are eating (preparing) a nice meal, said of children who hang around when s.o. has caught a game; also: he is continuously thinking of doing wrong, always up to mischief, scamp. mata lasôm-lasôm (his eye bluebottle-bluebottle) he is envious, jealous, desirous of s.th.

matalêbac-lêbac = mata kêlêbac his eye is screwed up when aiming an arrow or gun at s.th., he takes aim.

matalêmôm (his eye inside, interior) (a) he looks at things closely, selects carefully, picks only the best and nicest things (said also of thieves); (b) he is enraged; matalêmôm kain teŋ = matalêmôm késa he looks menacingly; (c) adv. eagerly, greedily; gêng gêng e matalêmôm késa he eats greedily; matalêmôm-kêmôm he looks around in excitement.

mata lêmbac = gêlic gêng mata olêb-olêb he sees s.th. momentarily only, passing by, changing quickly.

mata lêtê(gen) (his eye keeps distance) he keeps aloof from acts, things, detrimental to him, tries to be blameless, he would not dare. asa mata lêtê who would dare?, who is blameless?; embe ômêc èndu, næg òna matam lêtêgen when you are going to die, go without blame, nothing may burden your conscience! gêng teŋ ânsâng aôm matamanô auc atom nothing should block your eyes; bîng kitaŋa ēkô nêm intêna auc atom no enmity should block your path (cf. matasawagen).

matamalô (his eye peaceful, quiet) he is calm, quiet, tame (of animals). bôc matamalô a tame pig (allows one to pat it), a pet.

matamanô émungenge look ahead!

matanô obs. see mataanô.

mataola (his eye glutinous, sticky) cast one's eyes upon ... he bargains/flatters/
chatters/talks with s.o. in order to get s.th.; awé mataola dac tau the woman cast her eyes upon the man (Gen. 39:7); mataola launên gwada (his eye sticking to, desirous of people's game) he hangs around until he is invited to join in a meal.

matapalê (his eye soft) the secretion from his eye, 'sleep'.

Matapaŋ a spirit, ghost, spectre. épí anga Kamlawaněŋ malacđémoë mëngpô-ëpô tau ma oc séjala seben gebe Matapaŋ he appears from behind the village of Kamlava illumina-
ting himself and they know right away that it is Matapaŋ.

matapaŋa (his eye?) the outer corner of (his) the eye. matapaŋa géjac ... (the eye corner hits ... ) he disre-
gards, pays no respect, esteems lightly, neglects s.o., regards with contempt; matam-
paŋa énac lau qasec atom don't disrespect the common, poor people!; -lic: -lic (III) ña matenpaŋaŋen look down at s.o., treat with contempt; gëlic në qatauo ña matapana-
gen she looked with contempt on her mistress (Gen. 16:4).

matappec (his eyes pec) he is blind. lau matenpec the blind people; matenpec they are blind, the blind ones.

matapenęŋ s. abb. of mata-
penęŋpen a water calabash (bulakôp) with two or even three openings (because its eyes are defect, leaking) but still being used by its owner.

matapoto sty on the eyelid.

matasala (his eye -sala = késala looks) he looks around, especially after women, pays attention to girls, courts s.o.'s favour, hence: he looks cautiously around him. enj matasala gëng gémoa he looks at things closely; matamsala asageŋ what are you looking around for?; namatocsala-sala (jasala) = aë jalic acgom I want to look at it first.

matasalâlc s. suckers, shoots. matasalâc gwalêkiŋ many additional shoots (like modam).

matasamuc (his eye whole, untouched) he is unknown, a foreigner (dac jaba, dac samuc, laŋôanô samuc, laŋô matac) a newcomer.

matasawa (his eye empty, innocent) (a) blameless, innocent, not influenced, keeping his distance; asa gëmoa matasawa who is inno-
cent?; dac ondöc matasawa who is blameless?; (b) without hon-
orary tasks for the community; aë matocsawa atom honorary offices have been assigned to me, I therefore shall not take over an additional task; (cf. laŋônêm sawa, mata lëtëgeñ).

mataselec = matakatu he is covetous, desirous of, greedy.

matasop = matadaun shy, fugitive (said of fish (tuna) when taking the bait reluctantly).

matasulu (his eye soup) his tears. këtaŋ e matasulu kësa (he weeps until tears come out) he sheds tears; -lic: -lic (III) mateņulu shed tears; mateņulu kësa we/they shed tears, weep, cry; -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) mateņulu wipe tears away.

mata têkwa = matakwa (his eye bone) his cheek bones. mata-
têkwa géjac sa his cheek bones protrude, he is hollow-eyed (because of sickness).

mata têna-têna (his eye mother-
mother) he looks anxiously around him.

mata têna-têna (his eye anxious-
anxious) he looks anxiously (e.g. when in distress at sea) from side to side (thief), he wants to be seen (women), he looks down, examines his body, he looks around cautiously; enj gëgôm gëng mata têna-têna he looks anxiously around before doing/undertaking s.th.
matatong (his eye dried by the sun) he is inhospitable, doesn't care for guests, avoids them, he is ungraceful, unkind.

matatuc (his eye blunt) he is short-sighted, has weak eyes, he looks dull, foolish, stupid. i ɲamatatuc àéac àen elèmè (fish of it eyes blunt we draw the hook often in vain) the fish won't bite (àen of -àen (II)).

matawaò (his eyes fire flame) he is enraged, full of excitement, excited, angry. matawaò kesa after he had heard the news he left at once because he was very excited; (cf. also mateQ(a no)).

mata 2, ɲamaha 8. (eye = edge, point, tip) point/tip of an object (ŋatêpô), the edge (of a knife), projection, projection, protuberance (cf. gëdômata cape, point, neck, tongue of land, spit); ɲamaha adj. pointed, sharp; bôjâŋ ɲamaha masi the knife is not sharp; ɲamaha blun; tomata sharp, pointed; gëŋ tomatas.th. sharp (tool); ôli mata (his body sharp) see ôli; -nô: -no (III) = -pa (I), -uc: -uc (III) sharpen, sharpen s.th. to a point; (see ɲamaha adj.).

Matagec (musâŋgu kèsélèŋ ɲa-) mata (keso) gèc (Bugwèc ɲâlâbu) (the NW monsoon blowing since November, now turns away from the Tami Islands (Bugwèc) towards the sea, i.e. north again); Matagec (the tip, i.e. of the wind, turns sea- or northwards) name of a Jabêm month, approximately April; (other names see Lapkam ma dendeŋ, Nipliêma).

matajam = ɲamaha ɲajam (of it tip good, beautiful) beautifully shaped (said of boar's tusk). jabô matajam a beautifully shaped boar's tusk, e.g. with its tip grown into the tusk's root, grown into a complete circle (hence most valuable).

matalaŋ adj. insolent, ill-bred, rude, naughty, disobedient (of children), cheeky. en matalaŋ = gëgóm gëŋ ɲakesokeso (he is matalaŋ = he does things of it wrong) he makes mischief, he is naughty; ɲapalé matalaŋ naughty boys, cheeky young rascals.

mataom a stake in the sand on which the canoe is tied. -i (III) mataom drive a stake into the ground.

mata 3, ɲamata 8. (eye = opening of a knot, loop, noose, slip-knot) slip-knot (cf. ɲamaha). -jâc: -nac (III) mata (hit a knot (1) bind, fasten together, join, knot, sling; (2) promise, hold out a prospect of s.th. to s.o., bid, command, order; àéac ajac mata awa tonaŋ gëdëŋ en we promised to let him have those valuables; -jâc: -nac (III) mata gam (hit a knot string) make a slip-knot, a knot that can be quickly undone; tanac mata sêckaŋ (?) we bind, make a slip-knot.

mata 4 (eye = group, heap) heaps of s.th. tomata-tomata in groups, in heaps; lau tomata-tomata sëngôŋ the people sit in groups; sëboa mo tomata-tomata they brought/piled taro in heaps (cf. matu, pom).

mata 5, ɲamaha (eye = beginning and end of s.th.). mataŋa (towards the beginning, front of s.th.) first, foremost; ɲamaha first, in front; -jâc: -nac (III) mata finish s.th., e.g. a talk, speech, etc.; tanac mata biŋ conclude a matter; tanac mata om finish a church service; tanac mata sêboacô we finish telling a fairy tale, story; -jâc: -nac (III) ... mata-mata press/push forward, thrust o.s. forward, stand out, come into view, prominence, be ambitious; sâjac mata-mata they put themselves forward, make themselves noticeable, push to the front seats; tanac tuŋ mata-mata we
always strive for the front seat; eŋ gējāc mata-matagen gēmoa tec gējaŋa he perished because he always pushed to the front, fought in front of the others; (cf. -ōc laŋ taŋ, -toc taŋ waŋ sa); -jām: -nam (III) gamata do s.th. for the first time, be the first to do s.th.; eŋ gējam gamata ma ēsēac tēdaguc he went first and they followed; -tu (I) gamata be the first to arrive, be in front.

matac adj. 1. unripe (green). 2. raw, uncooked, not well done yet food, still raw; gēn matac fresh food; gēŋ matac kēkō ulabu more fresh food lies under the house; nēm gēŋ matagen gēc your food/meal is still uncooked. 3. fresh, new; bumatac fresh water = spring; nom matac fresh soil, earth; saleŋ matac newly growing forest; -kac (I) matac (tear high green) clear/ weed a field in which shrubs start to grow again; -pi (I) matac, ēpi matac = ēpi gamēn wakuc (matac) said of a widow who marries again, i.e. she goes to a new place to which she doesn't belong; -sap (I) matac (cut green) cut/fell forest trees for a new field; -tu (I) matac become new; tanam intēna ētu matac we make a new path/road (cf. -sa (I) ētu matac). 4. matac-matac green (colour); kalaŋ matac-matac fresh, green leaves. 5. young, in the prime of life; sēŋ taŋ matac (ate each other raw, undone) (a) they ate each other in the prime of their life; (b) they roasted human meat insufficiently in order to preserve the man's vigour in it and thus transfer it to the consumers according to their magic thinking; ōpalē matac ōliwaŋ ēnām gēŋ kapōŋ a great amount of work may be expected from this young, strong boy.

matac-matac green (fresh, raw, young).

matac s. (eye like sun) a species of marsupial (mojaŋ ka lālōcoŋa).

mataŋ, mataŋano s. 1pl. and/or 3pl. of mata our/their eyes (see also mata). mataŋano talic (k)ēpi ńanōgeŋ we saw it with our own eyes, were an eyewitness of s.th.; mataŋano nawayeŋ (our eyes clear only) with clear, open eyes; mataŋano keso gamēn, keso gēŋ, mataŋano gelom-gelom we look around everywhere searching for s.th.; mataŋano gēc gamēŋ we look all around us; -kōniŋ (IV) mataŋano = tanēc bēc sleep; takōniŋ mataŋano saugen = tanēc bēc nagec let's sleep a little! (after a long palaver until after midnight); matēŋkwi = mataŋ ōkwī see matakwi; matēŋ tēŋa-tēŋa (their eyes anxious) we/they look around anxiously (e.g. for help in distress at sea, cf. mata); -ēn: -nīŋ (III) ... mataŋ su (eat eyes away) be fascinated by s.th.; gēŋ aēac mataŋ su langwagen (ate our eyes away altogether) we were fascinated by what we saw that we forgot all about ourselves; (cf. -jac: -nac mataŋ su); -jāba: -jamba (IV) mataŋano look behind, look back; tajamba mataŋano we look back behind us (cf. -jamba); -jāc: -nac mataŋ = daŋ gējam to taŋ kēkā (hit our eyes = think of, count on, wait for) (1) be very much interested in s.th., expect, wait for, hope to get or see s.th.; (2) consider s.th., weigh, ponder, think to o.s.; āējāc matac I shall think it over; sējac mataŋ gebe dēbuō kēkōc gēŋ tonec ānga ondoc, tec aēac taŋ kētōm bēcgēŋ nec they thought to themselves from where does his/her grandmother get that food that we eat every day? (cf. -nāc: -nac (III)); -jāc: -nac mataŋ abuse, revile, insult s.o. (cf. wambaŋ); tanac mataŋ gēŋ teŋ (we hit our eyes thing one) utter an exclamation of anger in the form of a rhetorical question; -jāc: -nac (III) lau mataŋ auc (hit people's eyeballs across) cheat, fraud, swindle s.o. (in trade), deceive; (cf. -sē: -nsē auc); -jāc: -nac (III) mataŋ su (hit our eyes away) s.th. allures,
entices the eyes, tempts to
covetness, avarice; gēn gējac
mateŋ suŋa (things hit eyes
away for) enticing things, we
were charmed, ensnared, fas-
cinated by the things we saw;
Anōtōnē lēlōm ējam gējac lau
samuc mateŋ su (God's riches
beautiful hit people untouched
eyes away) God's rich treasures
cause the heathen to long for
them; -jac: -nac ... mateŋ su
make s.o. lower his eyes =
make s.o. ashamed; tanac ŋac
teq mataŋ su ve make s.o.
ashamed; (cf. maja, -ōc (II)
... maja su); -jam: -nam (III)
mateŋ sa be restless, alarmed,
sad; -jamba (IV) mateŋanō
look behind us, look back
(cf. -jaba); -jaŋiq (IV)
mateŋanō look around o.s.;
tajaŋiq mateŋanō we look
around/about us; -kēŋ mateņ
(give, send our eyes) look
out for s.th., expect s.o.,
hope/trust in; àēac takēŋ
mateŋ lau sēmēŋ ne masi
we are looking for people to
arrive; -kēŋ mateŋ ŋac teŋ
keep looking expectantly for
s.o.; 0 ŋoc Anōtō, àē kakēŋ
matoc aōm my God, in thee
I trust, my hope is in thee
(Psalm 25); -nāc: -nac (III)
mateņ do not wish to hear
about s.th., have nothing to
do with s.th., reject, deny
to know anything about s.th.;
àēac ajac miŋ biŋē tau gēdēŋ
ēŋ, mago ēn gēmac mata ge
Asa kēsōm biŋ tonan (gesēŋ su
an ga lau nē) we related the
matter to him, but he denied
to know anything about it;
-nac (III) mateņ taũŋ speak
by/to o.s., muse (?); (cf.
-nāc: -nac (III)); -ōc mateņ
= -ōc (II) mateņanō sa (ele
vate our eyes) look up, look
at s.th. in surprise; -pō lau
mateŋ = -gōm: -ngōm (II) lau
majeŋ ēsa (light, shine
people's eyes = make s.o.
feel ashamed) shame s.o.;
Ēsau ēgīlec biŋ tonan amboac
sēgōm képō ēŋ mata kētu gējam
awē samucna Ēsau considered
that as if they wanted to
shame him because he had mar-
rried a heathen wife.

matē, matē-matē adj. 1. brittle,
exfoliating, peeling off; ja
gēn aŋalēc (poc) e kētu matē
the clam shell (the stone) is
brittle from the heat of the
fire; jabō kētu matē the tusk
became/is brittle; nom kētu matē
= nom matē-matē the earth/ground
is burnt/full of brittles (near
a burning log, stump); (cf.
ŋaleŋ = ŋaleŋeŋ, ŋatotoc,
tiŋtiŋ). 2. dead; ŋacmatē a
dead man, the dead one (m. and
f.); ŋacmatē kētu katō = toŋ
the dead is stiff, rigor mortis;
ŋamatē dead (of animals);
tomatēgeŋ deadly; tomatēgeŋ gēc
he is as dead as a doornail;
matē-matē = palē-palē mortal;
(cf. ēgbēc, ēmac, (ŋa)masē).

matēm, ŋamatēm s. the eaves,
the edge or overhang of the
roof, the hip-roof. matēm ŋatiŋ
the eaves are cut straight;
-dim: -ndim (II) matēm straighten
(chop off) the edge of the roof;
-madī: -mandī (IV) matēm add the
overhang to the roof; matēmegō
the lower edge of the roof;
(cf. salōm roof); gē matēm in
a row; waŋ ŋasap gē matēm kēpoac
sēcūŋ the outriggers of the
canoes were nicely put in a row,
i.e. straight like trimmed
edges on a roof.

matēm, ńamatēm s. small, brown pigeon
with blue greenish feathers.

matoc see mata1.

matōc, ńamatōc the stakes be-
tween the float of the outrigger
(sap) of a canoe and the out-
rigger poles (kīoŋ), the pegs
on which the poles rest. -jac:
-nac (III) matōc = -peŋ matōc
drive these pegs into the float;
-pa (I) matōc point these pegs.

matō, ńamatō s. 1. an elevation,
a knot in a board, hunch, ker-
nel, stone (in a fruit), clod,
lump (of soil), tuber (of yam,
etc.), boil (sore kamocmatu),
vertebra; amē matu yam tuber;
gēsamatu vertebras of the neck;
biŋ ńamatō masi (talk of it
knot none) flattering, smooth
words; wamatu = wa ńamatu the
kernel/stone of a mango (see
ńamatu); tomatu (with knot);
gēŋ tomatu-tomatu s.th. with
many knots (see matu (2)).
2. heap, group, multitude, number; bòc matu ten a herd of pigs; lau matu ten a group of people (see also dim, katap, pom); lauò matu ten sèmèn a number of women are coming; sèkac i qamatu késí they caught heaps of fish, in large numbers (using poison = olaben, or dynamite); matu tèngë (knot one only) = tèrèsam atom (many not) a few only, single ones; tomato-tomatù = topom-topom in groups in heaps, heaps of ..., crowds, multitude.

Matuàla = Matuwàla (elevation indistinct, hardly visible) name of the middle one of the Genggala Islands (south of Gagédò and Langemak Bay). Lautonsaun, Lautonségà, Mocénènjuc names of islands between Matuàla and the mainland (see wàla).

mau, kèpi mau a. round type of yam.

mausàn s. type of pandanus (leaves used for making mats).

maù, qàmàù a. eggs of large birds (brush hen, etc.). èc mau species of bamboo.

mbòac = amboàc abbrev. mbòac tàng = amboàc tàng (tonà) like that.

me cf. mè interr. pt., high-pitched when spoken in anger, used scornfully, e.g. : àèm kòtu aènóq qatau mé are you my master?, my superior?, my supervisor?; àèmèm meloc àè mé am I your fool?

mè interr. pt., expecting the answer 'yes', so? is that so?, really? àèm ómòèn me - jamèn will you come? - I shall come; bau tonec me is this the shore?; m tonà qakana me - èc is the banana sweet? - yes; me oc gèc (or oc = fut. pt., it lies?) or is it there, may it lie there?; qajam me sec is it good or bad?; oc gòmàc me may you be sick?; àèm tonà qàcsakiq me - àè

nàcsakiq are you the/a pastor? - I am; nàcsakiq àèm me - àè tauc are you the/a pastor? - I myself; nàc tonàq Male me - masi, Male atom is that main Male? - no, he isn't (negative answer after me is possible); èn lasim me gwàdèm is he your brother or your cousin?; obo tonàq balìq me dambè is that loincloth long or short?; atom mè (not or?) expecting the answer 'no'; gòlic aè atom me didn't you see me? (no), (masì, galìc (àèm) atom no, I didn't see you); amac asam atom me haven't you read it? (rhetorical question, no answer expected, Mat. 21:16); mè masi (or none) or no = not? answer unknown, i.e. yes or no; gògòm su me masi did you do it? have you done it already? (yes or no); qajam me masì - qajam is it good? - it is; lau samob sèmòa qajam me masì - sèmòa qajam are all well? - all are well; tamaìànmèn me masì will your father come? (masì, tamòc èmèn atom no my father will not come); tamaì gèmèn me masì did your father come? (aec, tamòc gèmèn su yes, my father has come).

mèc a. magic words, incantation, charm, spell, magic formula.
mèc tom (a) war magic (bewitched stone thrown among the enemy, said to make them weak); (b) magic spell that makes a person invisible (cf. tom); -jác: -nàc (III) mata mèc èpi gèn ten = -sòm (I) mèc say magic word, use a charm/spell to bewitch/harm s.o. or protect o.s.; èsòm mèc èpi aè say magic words over me! (cf. ben, katon, kom, laù, moatìn, pamaìga, saìc, sòlòñ, sóñ).

mèc b. blessing, consecration, ordination. -jâm: -nàm mèc bless, consecrate, ordain; tanàm mèc lausàkìg we ordain pastors.

mèc c a. prayer. -ten (I) mèc v.n. pray, speak a prayer; tateq mèc let us pray!; tateq mèc tajò lau ten su intercede (see nèñèñ).

mèc interj. = méè (see me).
mectoman, mecwágá comp. (see mec¹) magician, sorcerer (Apos. 8:9-24).

mée interj. hey!, stop!, wait!, listen! mée, agén ṣakícsèa hey, what's all the noise about?; mée, ọgamalac (hey, human being) hey, human (or spirit)?

mée interj. is that possible?; is that really so? (astonished question).

meloc a. 1. ghost, spirit, said to dwell/live in uncanny places and to confuse people; meloc gèdèn èn = meloc gègóm èn (the meloc ghost towards him = makes him) he is insane; meloc késà = meloc kétè èn he is mad. 2. mad or foolish action, foolishness, frenzy, insanity, stupidness; meloc gêja su ma galoc tonec ọgamalac késà (foolishness gone finished and now there man came out) after we used to act so foolishly we are doing better (more wisely) now (said e.g. when a pig had been caught again after s.o. had let it elude once already), learn wisdom by experience; meloc kapic (insanity pressed together, see -kapic) insane person with lips closed = who cannot speak; meloc késà (foolishness comes out) he is mad, is in a frenzy. 3. pet name: dear, my dear (addressing one's own children only); melocàc you little chaps, fellows, dear ones!, you poor chaps! 4. you silly fellow, how silly you are!; a meloc oh, you fool! amagèc abe ném meloc asa who do you (both) think is your fool?; meloc gèbacac (fool, you are ship-wrecked) you rascal, be sure of a sound thrashing!

meloc, (ŋameloc) adj. insane, not normal, stupid, foolish, dull, silly, deaf and dumb, epileptic, raving made; also: tame, soft, feeble-minded. biŋ meloc òg a foolish, silly talk; -góm: -ngóm (II) meloc make a fool of s.o.; sègóm ọc tau kétu meloc they made a fool of him; -góm: -ngóm taut meloc-meloc be beside o.s., overcome (with joy), confused; -jó (III) melocgeŋ react, do s.th. stupidly; -sóm meloc ọtatèna say s.th. very foolish/stupid; -tu (I) meloc (1) be covetous, become excited about s.th., be insane; taut meloc (èndèn/gèdèn gèn ònè) we have a strong desire to get a certain thing, covet it very much; (2) be/become disgraced (cf. -bac: -mbac (II) taut su); meloc-meloc adj. tame, tender-hearted, mild, soft, meek, awkward, slow, shaking, trembling, peculiar, quake; akalì meloc-meloc (his leg quaking) his legs are shaky, are quaking; ñalèlòm meloc-meloc (of it inside peculiar) he has a strange feeling, feels dull, he is an utter fool, dispirited; tètac meloc-meloc dispirited (see tètac); melocà adj. foolish, silly; biŋ melocà òg s.th. foolish; melocà (gaòmàgen) adv. awkwardly, foolishly, for no reason; késòm èn melocà she reprimanded him thoughtlessly; -góm: -ŋgóm (II) ñamelocàgen do s.th. foolishly; sèjac òg melocà they punished me for no reason; ñameloc adj. not normal, crippled, deformed, undeveloped (of fruit); ñanò ñameloc crippled fruit.

melocò (confusion of mind) nè meloco késà (1) he lost his presence of mind, lost his head, he doesn't know what to do, is perplexed; (2) he feels disgraced.

mendéō a. (mendé-ô on top) rubbish place, place for garbage, refuse, latrine. gamèn mendéôna public place of convenience, place used for excreting; ñapalè sèjá gamèn mendéôna the boys went to the lavatory (bush); -jà: -na (III) mendéô go to the lavatory (latrine); (cf. pèclèlòm, taciélòm, tana gwèc).

ménéŋ a. -jàm: -nám (III) ménéŋ lau urge/push/drive the people to do s.th. (cf. -kac (I), -piŋkap (IV)); see ménéŋ.
mënsoc see -mënsoc stretch o.s.;
-mënsoc: -mënsoc (IV); eñ kemensoc sa gëja he went at full speed, hastened away.

mëo, meo-mëo adj. in a circle, circular. -gë: -(gë) (V) meo-mëo move in a circle; -sap (I) meo-mëo cut in a circle, e.g. around a tree, ring-bark a tree.

-mënsoc: -mënsoc (IV) v.a. & v.n. also: -mënsoc: -mënsoc stretch, expand, reach for...; grow (of trees); boe kemensoe the pig stretches its neck to reach s.th.; keam kemensoe tau the dog stretches itself; nip kemensoe tau the palm grows well, quickly; -mënsoc taul stretch our arms high; -mënsoc taul stretch o.s.; (cf. -mensoe).

meta 8. (for.) meter, metre.
alè tonec baliŋ këtom meta luagcë this post is two metres long.

meto a. a red fish similar to talilaŋ.

më1 a. 1. a species of pandanus with broad leaves used for making mats; më nang fruit of the më pandanus; mocsan ng sëlp jaséjac më nang anga Tami the flying-foxes flew and ate pandanus fruit on Tami islands. 2. mat; 'bed': më labu under the mat; ˗u mëlabu sleep in a mat, e.g. covered by its upper half, several people sleeping covered by the halves of two mats; më galélé a repair on a new mat; métanga an old, torn mat or rag of a mat, a ragged mat; mëuc (mat/bed pig-net) hammock; -bog: -mboñ (II) më trade with mats; -bëc: -mboc (II) më = -ja (II) më = -lañ (IV) më spread a mat; -dóc: -ndoc (II) më tie mats into a bundle; -gasuŋ; -ngasuŋ (IV) më fold a mat; -jàc: -nac (III) më chop leaves off a pandanus palm for making mats; -lëc: -lec (III) më sa fold/roll up a mat; -pô (I) më make a mat; -sûŋ: -nsûŋ më èndëŋ/gëdëŋ lau offer s.o. a mat, shove a mat to s.o.; ˗u (II) labu më = ˗u mëlabu sleep in a mat, e.g. lying on one half and covered by the other one.

më2 a. dream. -èc: -nëc më (lie mat = dream) dream; eñ gëc më he dreamt; -sûŋ: -nsûŋ (II) më (shove mat/dream) make s.o. dream, reveal s.th. in a dream; Anôtô gësung më (gëdëŋ) eñ God revealed it to him in a dream; balôm gësung më eñ (ghost shoved dream him) the balôm spirit spoke to him in a dream; tama gësung më eñ his dead father spoke to him in a dream; tanëc më nac teŋ mëkë kësi we dream s.o. is dead or will die.

-më suf. used with substantives, denoting absolute absence, non-existence of s.th., a deficiency, lack, want, '-less', without. alimë quiet, without making noise, noiseless; aë kasëlen ngaalimëgen ma eñ gëjam kauc aë e jakatakë eñ I went noiselessly so that he didn't notice me until I surprised (frightened) him; awamë (valuables, possessions absent) he is without means, he has no goods, no money, he is poor; àwamë (voiceless) he has no voice, is dumb, voiceless; dàmbemë (trunk of his body lacking) he is trunkless, slim, slender, lank, tall, thin; ganammë, cf. ganam; gëdëng-më unrighteous; gölinmë (steerless); nac gölinmë s.o. without self-control; kaucmë (senseless) without intellect/knowledge/reason/understanding, dull; lángmë (his face absent) he is not here, he has died a long time ago (awë/nac lángmë a dead person); latumë (sonless) childless; latumëgen gëngôg malac sonless is he sitting in the village (after the son has died); malamë (his place without absent; nangëme fruitless; olili to olilûmu with and without hairs/fur, e.g. animals and humans; gëg toolûumu human beings; (cf. -wig atom = temporarily absent, -tuc).

-mëb: -mëp (III) v.n. excrete (of humans, of animals, see -pëc (I)). aë jamêm I shall urinate, excrete, have a bowel movement; gêmëb ko (he urinates
whitish) he has gonorrhoea, blennorrhoea, cystic catarrh; gemèb soloc = soloc he urinates, i.e. in a wide arc; (see (ŋa)mép, -mèŋ = -miŋ soloc, soloc); gemèb auc s.th. glued up, grown over again, healed; kamoc gemèb auc the sore is completely healed; ka ŋàolic gemèb auc = kèkèn auc the bark has grown over again.

mèc, ɣamèc a. 1. first fruit, i.e. ɣanò mèc first-born (see adj.). 2. reef; mècgauc = ganaç mèc fine whitish seal-and; nom mècgauc a thin layer of earth, humus, over coral; mèc géòc sa (the reef elevates high) the reef became/is prominent (after earthquakes); Mècgim (reef submerged) name of small island to the west of Mènucsègà; mèckelep the greenish moss-like alga on reefs (also moss on stones, lichen); mèclemount bank, muddy deposit, bar; mècò (reef on top) over the reef; -paoc (I) mècò be over a reef (in a canoe); waŋ képoc mècò the canoe is over the reef; mècsulu (reef soup) small fish caught on reefs; -jàc: -nàc (III) jaè mèc keep away, sail around a reef; waŋ gèjac jaè mèc the ship goes around, keeps away from a reef; -lòc: -lèc (III) mèc hit a reef; waŋ gèloc mèc the ship is on the reef; -ú (II) mèc paddle/sail a canoe over a reef.

mèc, ɣamèc adj. first born. awë ɣamèc = latusègà the first daughter; ɣac mèc = latusègà the first born son; ɣamèc first born of animals, the first young one brought forth; bòc ɣalatu ɣamèc the first piglet brought forth; ɣanò mèc the first-fruit (also: sterile fruit); ɣapaloè mèc the first born child; aïŋ (nip) ɣanò mèc the first fruit of the roseapple tree/ coconut palm.

-mèc: -mèc (III) v.n.impers. èmèc it will be ripe, will develop; gèmèc it is ripe; képì gèmèc the yams are fully developed; mo èmèc/gèmèc the taros will be ripe/will ripen/are ripe (may not be used with all fruits).

mèdòb a. a species of large bamboo (thin walls, spacious holes). bòjaq mèdòb = bòjaq anò (knife original) knife made from this type of bamboo; mèdòb cryp. for bòjaq knife; (see ɣanèdòb = gègwaŋ ɣanèdòb fresh young grass shoots).

-mèdu: -mèndu (IV) ... su v.a. impers. recoil, repulse, rebound, stir up, excite. talam kêmèdu à su the gun recoiled; ka tulu kêmèdu nom the falling tree made the earth shake, tremble; sèlò bòc ɣalasè kêmèdu aèac su we were excited by the shouts of joy when they had caught a pig; tètè wè ɣaŋ kêmèdu aèac su the drum-beat of the dancers stirred us up.

mègen = nègen.

-mègòm: -mègòm (IV) v.a. clench, hold s.th. in the fist. -mègòm àlàc (atàl) hold the handle of a stone axe (the handle of a pouch); -mègòm bòjaq hold a knife in one's hand; -mègòm bùc hold a betel-nut; -mègòm daŋ ɣaja hold a cigar stump in one's hand; -mègòm lemeŋ clench one's fist; -mègòm nimoac (hold dogs' teeth snake) hold a string of dogs' teeth in one's hand; -mègòm pakep hold/carry a bucket with the hand.

mèlè a. species of climbing vine (thorny, blossoms of a wonderful vermilion).

mèlè-mèlè adj. = kêmèliŋ it has shrunk, shrivelled, dried out, withered; also: bewildered (after scolding), embarrassed, uneasy, ashamed, bashful, shy (cf. matadaun); (cf. méliq); ɔkaŋ ɡè = këtu mèlè-mèlè (his leg shaft became shrivelled) his leg has gone to sleep, his foot has fallen asleep.

mèli a. boar-dance, song of the Siassi people.

mèli saŋà a.comp. tree with
stem forked right above the ground.

méliŋ adj. dried, shrivelled, withered. méliŋ-méliŋ adj.
shrivelled, wrinkled; laŋōanō méliŋ-méliŋ his face is shrivelled, wrinkled, starts crying; -e (II) taun méliŋ-méliŋ (pull o.s. shrivelled-shrivelled) go/walk bent down, sit bent, e.g. when sick, or when returning very tired from work.

-méliŋ (IV) v.n.impera.
shrink, wither, wrinkle.
kēmēng it is withered; dauŋ ēlauŋ kēmēng the tobacco leaves are withered; kamoc kēmēng the sore dries up, gets smaller; laŋōanō kēmēng his face is screwed up to cry/is distorted with pain, he makes a face.

mēm- = mēŋ- pref. (cf. -mēŋ; -mēŋ (III) of irr. v.n. come) e.g. the verbal stem mēm-changes ŋ to m when followed by syllables beginning with b or p (cf. ja-, na-).

mēmbaŋ (mēŋ baŋ) R (it came close to) near s.th. aēagēc aŋōn mēmbaŋ taŋ we both sit near to each other; amaŋēc akō mēmbaŋ (-) taŋ we both sit close to each other; mēmbaŋ (R) aē (aēac) = kēsi aē (aēac) near to me (us), but: wacbaŋ aōm (amāc) near to you, or: jabaŋ en (ēsēac) near to him (them); jabaŋ tau near together, without space in between; (cf. paŋ).

mēmboab (= gēmēŋ boab it comes bubbling up) it bubbles up. gīm gēmoa e mēmboab kēpi anga gwēc gēmēŋ he swam under the water until he suddenly emerged (with a splash); (cf. ķaboab).

mēmpuŋ-mēmpuŋ (it comes puŋ-puŋ) it pulses. gīc ēnawali mēmpuŋ-mēmpuŋ the arteries; ķanipkalop mēmpuŋ-mēmpuŋ the heart pulses, throbs; mēmpuŋ tageŋ with a thump; nil kēpō mēmpuŋ tageŋ the coconut fell with a thump (cf. puŋ).

mēnamiŋ a. beach lily.

mēndōŋ a. behaviour, some peculiar habit of a father (parents) passed on to his (their) children, an example that entices a youth to follow it, a father's habit to do things taken over by his son (see mānūŋ, dōŋ); -kēŋ (I) mēndōŋ ... stick to foolish habits, peculiarities, conduct, convictions, spoil a child by pampering; jakēŋ mēndōŋ nōc gēŋ tōnc = jaŋōm nōc gēŋ nāpāŋ I don't allow myself to be put out, I don't get bewildered, I shall stick to my task, to my way to do things; tama kēkēŋ mēndōŋ latu nāpāngē nōc tau kējala mētē tōnāŋ kētū tōŋ the father always treated his son that way so that it became a habit of him (e.g. if he used to carry his son, he will always want to be carried); (cf. dōŋ); (see Appendix 7).

mēndu, nāc mēndu brother-in-law, sister's husband.

mēntōŋ (= mēŋ toŋ) adj. 1. lazy, sluggish; lau sējam kōm mēntōŋ-mēntōŋ the people work lazily, are lazy, shun hard work. 2. s.th. getting stiff (cf. mēŋ toŋ).

Mēnuc'sēga (mat island large = main) the large mat-tree island, name of island opposite Cape Cretin (at the entrance to the Huon Gulf) (cf. mē).

mēŋ, mēŋpoc s. whetstone.
mēŋki (-iron) file; mēŋ kwalam light coloured whetstone; mēŋ palē stone for whetting stone axes; -uc: -uc (III) gēŋ ēpi mēŋ sharpen s.th. on a whetstone.

-mēŋ suf. denoting pity, pl. of -ma. ēma poor person that I am!; ēaŋmēŋ we poor people!; ēaŋmēŋ atēŋ aōm we lost wretches ask/beg you; amacmēŋ oh, you poor fellows!; ēsēacmēŋ those poor wretches!; melacmēŋ you poor fools!; (see -ma).

-mēŋ: -mēŋ (III) v.n. come. tamēŋ ēnga gāmēŋ teŋ we come from somewhere else; tamēŋ ēnga malac we come from the village;
mēng-, mēng (come) may be prefixed to complete verbs, high or low pitched depending on the prefixed verb or the use of Im. or R respectively (see mēmbañ = mēngbañ); mēnbañge near to me/us; mēnaligic (mēngōlic) Im. (come see) come and see!; mēnaligic (mēngōlic) R (came saw) you came and saw; mēnbusub tāgen see busub soon, suddenly; mēntīn tāgen all of a sudden, suddenly, all at once, in a moment; kom gējac e mēntīn tāgen it suddenly ceased to rain (cf. mēntīn tāgen, tip, wen tāgen); mēndōn, -kēng mēndōn shoulder s.th. slopingly; kēkēn mēndōn tāla man he/she shouldered a box (gun) slopingly (cf. doñ); mēngc Im. (it will be) full; mēngc R (it is) full; ku mēngc the pot is full; talu mēngc the bag is full; mēn-ēndēn (Im.) mēngēndēn (R) tonec to here; mēngsō (Im.) it will come in; kom mēngsō me will the rain come in? (from the sea); mēngsō yes, it will; mēngēo-mēngëo (see geo) from all sides; (mēngōm, lēma mēngōm-mēngōm he clenches his fist, he hides s.th. in his fist, he is close-fisted, cf. -mēgōm: -mēngōm); mēnkēlun daun he came and rolled/made a cigar; mēnkēpi ānga ... he comes up from ...; mēnkēsa it comes out; mēnkēsēp he comes down; mēnkēsi (it comes) near to here; mēnkēsō it comes in; mēnpuŋ (mēmpuŋ see puŋ); mēngsōloc (it comes) (a) by show and starts; lāndūm gējac mēngsōloc-mēngsōloc the bilge water spirits into the boat in fits and starts;

gwēc gējac mēngsōloc-mēngsōloc kēsēp wān the sea-water spirits into the boat; (-mēng sōloc -mēng (III) sōloc = -mēb: -mēp (III) sōloc urinate, i.e. in a wide arc, cf. -mēb); (b) now and then; aē gabe jase nga gēn ma amac àsē mēngsōloc-mēngsōloc e gēbacné I planted my seedlings and you planted some now and then so that all is finished; mēntīn tāgen (it comes push, thrust one only) with one blow, all at once; kom gējac e mēntīn tāgen the rain ceased all at once; mu kēsēlēn e mēntīn tāgen the wind ceased all of a sudden; ūpālē gējac aīnp e mēntīn tāgen the boy climbed down the palm and jumped to the ground; (cf. jana-, wac-); mēntōn adv. (... stiff) getting stiff, arhythmic; -jāc: -nac mēntōn-mēntōn s.th. being out of rhythm, stiff; nāc teŋ e mbe ūtē wē ńajam atom, go ēnē mocwaō ēnac mēntōn-mēntōn if s.o. doesn’t dance well his head-dress may not bob up and down to the rhythm of the drums; lādōm gējac mēntōn-mēntōn the grass skirts of dancing women do not swing gracefully to the beat of the drums; ūpālē gējac mēntōn-mēntōn the feathers of the dancers are getting 'stiff', don’t whip up and down in unison; (cf. dōb-dōbgeŋ).

mēp, ŋamēp a. 1. bladder; bōc ŋamēp the bladder of the pig; -tap (I) bōc ŋamēp play with a ball made from an inflated pig’s bladder; mēp kana (bladder itching) catarrh of the bladder, cystic catarrh; mēp kēsa (bladder comes out) = galēsi kēsa semen/sperm comes out (cf. galēsi); mēp mēpam lašē; mēp ŋawalō ureter. 2. excrement, both faeces and urine; mēp gējac aē māšē I have a strong urge to excrete (or urinate); -mēb: -mēp (III) excrete; tamēp we excrete (cf. -mēb); tamēn sēlop = tamēp sēloc (soloc) we urinate; (cf. -pēc, tac).

mēp = mēpanō a. (excrete real) semen, sperm, direct descendant (used when in rage only). asanē mēpanō en (whose descendant is he/she) from whom does he
descend? (e.g. a girl is going to be married; others interfere until her father gets angry and in a rage shouts at them: whose excreteresult is she really?); mep-mala (excrete spot) anus (of animals like birds, fish, etc.).

mésö, qamésö s. navel, umbilical, umbilical cord. mésökaloç rupture of the umbilical, umbilical hernia; mésökaloç umbilical cord (seldom used, mostly mésö only); mésö kêmë- lif the umbilical cord is dry; mésö képô okwi the umbilicus protrudes/stands out; nqapale tomésö (child with umbilicus) the child is still with its umbilical cord.

mésöc s. (?) hiccough, hiccup. mésöc génoq æë (mésöc choking me) I have hiccup/eructation.

mészöm, qamészö s. flesh (in distinction to bones), fat.

métë, qamétë s. art, behaviour, belief, craft, skill, cult, custom, cessation of hostility, peace, religion, Gospel, tradition (cf. jaëg).

métë adj. skilled in an art, clever at, qualified for s.th., peaceable. lënamétë (his hand art) skilled in a craft/trade; qac lënamétë he is a skilled handcraftsman, master of a trade, a skilled workman, artist (qac lëma métëna, qac tomëtë); lëmeq-métë (our/their hands craft) handcraft (see gëbôm); métë kwalam langwa (art white old) a great experienced artist, master of a trade; métëmökë (art head) master, also used in the New Testament meaning Master, Teacher, Rabbi; métëwaga (art-waga, auf. denoting profession) the artist, the expert, man with experience/skill, craftsman, master, also: a preacher of the Gospel (see jaëngwaga); qacmétë = métë qatau (man art/craft = owner of art) artist, master of his trade, craftsman, skilled man; tomëtë ingenious, artistic; -jâm: -nam (III) métë (1)(a) do/make s.th. skillful, e.g. carve s.th. masterfully (see gëwam); (b) observe the old customs (cf. -tu (I) métë); -nam métë tauq take heed of dangers, obey instructions, protect o.s. (cf. -tu (I) métë tauq); tanam métë tauq napep we protect ourselves well with a shield; séjam métë tauq kwanangë they protected themselves beforehand, in time, they had taken precautionary measures already; (2) preach the Gospel; -pë (I) métë = tanam òli to tawambu kômwa ga pay and entertain workers at a final feast; sépö métë lau métë wànga they prepared a big feast as a final repayment to the expert builders of a canoe (many presents were given to them in addition as acknowledgements for their work); -sôm (I) métë (1) declare peace, cessation/suspension of hostilities (before a festival like balôm or sam); (2) spread the Gospel; -tu (I) métë (2) live according to the traditional customs, avoid offence against them, take care, heed, observe, respect the taboos; (see -jâm: -nam métë); lau qanô qetoc gwa mas to têtu métë naëmagen the old people honoured the carved ancestor figures and heeded the taboos concerning them in vain; lau langwâ têtu métë gwa kêtu nêng gëna dibuq observing the taboos concerning the ancestor figures was the sacred service of the forefathers; (2) -tu métë tauq = -pëc (I) tauq tông (a) control o.s., take heed of certain dangers; lau langwâ têtu métë tauq napep kêtu benq the old ones were very careful taking heed of death magic; (b) respect the taboos concerning each other; lau qetoc métë tauq in-laws respect the taboos concerning each other; (cf. -siq (I) gëđô, métë, see Appendix 7).

métëc s. tree at the beaches (groving almost horizontally reaching out above the water), round fruit containing oil, gnarled branches, red wood. métëcanô s. species of métëc; qac tau né wàq métëcanô ec nàq
kékò tòn képoac he tied his canoe onto the métèc tree itself.

mètìngu s. (a) name for two small stars appearing close together; (b) métìngu/o two boys or girls who happen to see those stars at the same time call themselves thus for the rest of their lives (cf. mitìngu).

mètòc, ñamètòc s. (intr.) the court of justice, judgement, jurisdiction; also: the judge, magistrate. ñamètòc, métòc, métòcwaga, ñac-mètòcwaga judge, magistrate.

-mètòc (IV) v.a. stretch, make straight, straighten, judge, pass sentence, chop lengthwise (timber). -mètòc ënkai stretch out one's leg(s); -mètòc gam tighten a string; -mètòc ka ñaŋen ėsa straighten a piece of wood; -mètòc lau judge people; -mètòc ėsa lay roofing timber together into a bundle; -mètòc ñacgingen sentence the thief; -mètòc obo stretch out a roll of cloth; -mètòc taug stretch o.s.; tamètòc taug we stretch ourselves; -mètòc wàŋ put the wàŋ vine lengthwise straightened onto the ground (used for canoe binding); -mètòc wàŋ chop a log straight preparing it for use as a canoe trough.

mètuc (mètuc = gêmèy gètuc ?) ñamètuc short of stature, sturdy, strong, vigorous. ñac mètuc a short, strong, sturdy man.

mèuc comp. (mat/bed pig-net) hammock (see mè, ùc). enŋ gésô nè mèuc gěnkale ke tied his hammock hanging between trees.

-mi (-mii) poss.suf. used with names of relationship. amac tamemi your father; also: your fathers, i.e. your father and fathers' brothers (the plural -ìi has here been contracted to one -i only; see Appendix, cf. paradigm of tama).

mic = nip ñaŋô s. coconut (in children's speech).

mimi s. ancestors in a wider degree than aba (the grandparents of one's grandparents). mimiàc (-àc pl. suf. of collect.pl.) the ancestors; mimio (laŋgwa) the ancestress (great-great-grandmother); (cf. aba).

miŋ, ñamiŋ s. story. Miŋ Dabuŋ (story holy) Bible Story; miŋ laŋgwa old stories, history;

-jàc: -nàc (III) miŋ tell a story; -nàc ñamiŋ narrate the story of s.th.; ñac biŋ ñaŋ ñamiŋ narrate/tell the circumstances of the event; ñac miŋ biŋ ñaŋ tell (repeat) the story! (e.g. a Bible story by heart); Taègejam gègejac miŋ sèboaco teŋ Taègejam narrated a fable.

-miŋ (III) seloc = -mèŋ or -mèp seloc urinate, i.e. in a wide arc (cf. -mèb: -mèp (III)).

misi s. (for.) mistress, white woman.

mísic s. sharp shell on stones in rivers.

mitìngu, mitìngu s. name used by two male cousins when they saw two stars standing close together (see métìngu). mitìnguò name used by two female cousins after same experience; also: used by two children who together ate a fully ripe mango fruit (wa ñakèsègandam).

mûû interj. of discontentment, look here!

ñamaim = m ñañamim s. fibres of the banana stem (cf. ñamaim).

-nàgà from or in a certain direction. mulàmàna (south wind origin wards) southern direction; musàngùmàna (from where the NW monsoon blows) NE direction.

mo s. taro. moàc (-àc pl. suf. is sometimes used with words denoting things); moàc kêpi e amboac lòc mà kékò (taro plenty went up until like mountain and stand) heaps of taros were there;
moasu (asu = ղասու stench) abundance of food (so much food that it is thrown away, left rotting); moasu kêsa there is an abundance of food, an excess of food; moboa, mo ղաboa the stem just above the târo fruit (used for planting new fields); -beñ: -mbeñ (II) moboa cut off the top part of târo (with joc); mobolâ, mo ղաbola the top part of the târo (just at the base of the stem); modâm (târo pleières) very large species of târo (widely planted in Bukavac and Jabêm); embe modâm eu aëac, go nadansac modêbu (when modâm lets us down, modêbu will carry us) when we are without modâm, we rely on modêbu; exïl.: 'ȝac' luagèc tonan sêbalaŋ ղաmalaŋ. Modâm kêbalaŋ aëac ânga kômô e ղêndêng ocêsà ղasawa teñ, go gêwi siŋ gêdêng modêbu kêbalaŋ gêjô su those two men carry man. Modâm târo carries us during the rainy season and beyond into part of the dry season, he then leaves us to the modêbu târo to carry on instead, we live on modâm sustaining us during the rainy season and part of the dry (hot) season when modêbu takes over; modêbu s. another large species of târo (main food of the Jabêm, the suckers sprouting at the sides are being planted); modêbu ղasakwen teñ (modêbu of it planting stick another one) the modêbu are planted closer together; mo gadowa, mo gamoalâsâ (ղâboa matec-matec), mo kâsap, mo kêtâm-kêtâm (some of the species of târo); mo gagôôm a târo that has not developed yet; mogala, ղagala shoots of the modâm (cf. molâka); mo gali underdeveloped/half grown târo; mo gegan = gegan âe tôŋ târo satisfies/nourishes me, keeps one alive; mo to gêgô, ղêndêng endêng me gegan aëac tôŋ (ेंढङ तोभो) ma tâmaŋ gajam târos and (other) foods shall be spared in order to sustain us (in times of food shortage) so that we may fare well; mo gegan the cooked târo has become bad, has rotted because of lying too long; mo gêguc the roasted târo is still raw inside, insufficiently roasted; mo gêjâc âe (târo hits me) the food is/tasted very good; gaiŋ mo gêjâc âe aoc ղajam = gêjâc ղिल ղajam the food tastes very good; mo ղêjâm aoc ղajam (food makes my mouth well) the food tastes good; mo gêjô âe (târo affects me, cf. -jô) I am hungry, have a longing for food; mogëlôm dried/withered târo leaves; mo gêmêc the târo is fully developed, ripe; mo gêôc âe tôŋ (târo lifts me firmly) I am satisfied, have eaten enough; mo gêwê sa (târo escapes high) the târos took/struck root, grew well; mo goli peeled târo or târo shoots (môwe) that have turned dark through lying too long before being cooked, resp. planted; mo gwa = 隽 disease of târo from too much rain; mo gwa gêjâc = 隽 kêsâ mo the târo is diseased; mo gwamuc = muc târo overlooked in the field; mo jo wild târo in dry riverbeds; mo kakasêŋ qasêkaŋ (cf. kakasêŋ); Mokatim-katimô name of figure in fairy tale; mo kedelèc kwac the târo leaves drop, a sign that it is ripe; mo këletoc the târo boils; mo kêlêc the târo is misshapen; mo kênôm këpô disease of târo, black spots inside (cf. kênôm-kênôm); mo kêpuluc the târo is riddled with beetles; mo képoa lasê (târo sprouts forth) the târo shoots all sprout well; mo kêsôc the târo has finished cooking; mo kêsôc ҽndû the târos are beautifully cooked, done well; mo êsa ja e ҽsôc açong leave the târo on the fire until it is properly cooked; mo këtu gagwen the târos are fully developed, are ripe; mo këtu gasî the târo is sooty; taeko mo ղâgasî we scrape the char off the roasted târo; mo këtu jauê the târos are lying here in heaps; mo kûna târo cooked in a pot (not roasted in a fire); mo kusi old/hard/water târos; Mokusïô nom.prop.; molabic, mo ղalabic withered/dry târo leaves; molâka, mo ղalâka shoots of the modêbu (cf. mogala); Molambôm nom.prop. (cf. làmbôm); mo làmbôm târo planted on an
uncultivated piece of land; molaŋ cooked and dried taro chips (dried on den); molaŋac pre-chewed taro for feeding children, pups, etc.; -ŋać: -ŋać (III) molaŋac pre-chewed taro, also: small taro morsels/crumbs; molâŋãŋ taro chips; -jâc: -nac molâŋãŋ cut taro chips (for cooking them quickly); eŋ ĝëjâc mo-lâŋãŋ kêtu ēngâ she cooked taro chips for him; mo (ŋa)lâŋô the waste when taro is grated; mo (ŋa)lasa taro peel/peelings; mo ŋalaŋu taro leaves; molaŋ ŋê wângen (taro leaves pull canoe) the taro leaves lie on the ground (like a canoe pulled onto the beach, plants with leaves bent down like that are said to bear large fruit); molê-boâŋ, mo tolêboâŋ a bundle of taro with the leaves tied together; -sô: -nsô (II) mo tolêboâŋ make/tie such a bundle of taro; mo lënsêm (taro inheritance) the taro garden of a dead person; molênu small, badly grown, spoilt taraos; momôâsîng the remainder of the evening taro which is eaten for breakfast; momoaśîng tolûc, mo tolûc cold remnant of a meal, cold taro breakfast; mo ŋâbic taro heart leaves (cooked as spinach); mo ŋaboâ = moboa the stem and its base at the top end of the taro fruit; -beŋ: -mbeŋ (II) mo ŋaboâ cut the stem off the fruit (horizontally with a shell knife); mo ŋadelâc the soft jelly on cooked taro; mo ŋagalâŋ-galâŋ one seems to bite on sand when chewing; mo ŋagandên tarao shoots scattered around on the ground (sign of sloppy work); mo ŋagasi the char on roasted tarao; mo ŋagêsû (taro of it neck) = mo ŋabolâ the top part of the taro (top quarter of the fruit) = mo-lakac, mo ŋalakac the shoots of the modoâbu (see mo ŋawê, mowë); mo ŋagolëŋ (cf. nip ŋagoleŋ) the sap from the taro peeling (causing itching of hands); mo ŋâkan (taro of it beetle) taro (bottom) riddled with worms; mo ŋalabic withered dry taro leaves; mo ŋalakac the shoots of modoâbu; mo ŋalaŋu the slime on cooked tarao; mo ŋalôdô the waste when taro is grated; -jâc: -nac (III) mo ŋa san-šan grate/scrape taro, on san-šan; mo ŋalasa taro peels, peelings; mo ŋalaŋu taro leaves; mo ŋalaŋu ĝëli-ĝëli the taro leaves from a molêboâŋ carried over the shoulder wave up and down; mo ŋalêmâ ēngâ wâŋ the taro leaves stand slanting (like men when pulling a trunk selected for making a canoe) (cf. mo ŋalaŋu ēngâ wâŋ); mo ŋamôsâc the taro flower (see ŋakosâc); mo ŋaôdi the sprout of a taro plant; mo ŋasêcaĩn charred taro; mo ŋatakawac the main rib on the leaf; mo ŋatêmâ a large taro; mo ŋawê taraao shoots in general, suckers (mowë); molaŋ, mo ŋaolâc the remains after eating tarao (put onto the den for later consumption), also: tarao remnants saved for making bread (polom); mopolom (taro bread, cake) bread/cake made of taro, flour, grain (cf. polom); mosâc = kosâc the taro flower; Mosâm = sêjac sam mo (they distributed tarao) name of former mission-station at Simbang; mosebu (from mo qasëbu tarao of it piece ?) orphan (see mandab, cf. sêbu); mo șia (taro coconut palm plantation) coconuts eaten instead of taro meals (on Tami islands where there is no room for gardens); mo sigob roasted tarao; -pac (I) mo sigob roast tarao in the fire; mo sigob qasëpam dry roasted tarao; mo têrac (taro entrails) the weeds that grow in the freshly burnt field; mo toku a pot of tarao; mo tolûc cold tarao for breakfast; mowaga (-waga suf. indicating profession) tarao people, people who brought tarao; mowë tarao shoots, suckers (ŋawê); -beŋ: -mbeŋ (II) mo (moboa) cut off the tops of taraos (with joc by circumcising, see -beŋ) to get the suckers used for planting in new gardens; -ganâc: -ganâc (IV) mo peel tarao; -golec: -golec (IV) remove the leaves completely); -lc (II) mo sa take tarao out of a netbag; -nô: -no (III) mo cook tarao; -pac (I) mo roast tarao, fry tarao; -su (I)
mo (anga ku sa) impale taro
(in a pot), take cooked taro
out of a pot; (cf. suc); -wâ
(II) mo sóc (k)ēšēp abēlōŋ
put taros inside a netbag.

mî labî mî gado b a species of
sago.

-mô: -mo (III) v.n.impers.
heal, heal up. kamoc oc emo
the wound will heal; kamoc
gemo su the wound has healed.

mo = émoa ènèc moa leave it!
(see -moa).

moa part. cf. moae, moago
perhaps, might ..., gabe moa
ènîŋ aî I thought he might
eat me; oc moago sēngōm gēŋ
tēŋ ènîŋ aî they might per-
haps undertake s.th. against
me to harm me, kill me, may
have a secret design to get
rid of me.

-môa: -moa (III) v.n. abide,
remain, stay, exist, live (in
a certain place, cf. -gôō),
when used with = after other
verbs it indicates the dura-
tive: doing s.th. dagōm tamoa
we are doing s.th.; gasōm
go gama I am (still) looking
for it; sēsēlēŋ sēmoa they
are walking (see -moa è ...,
-mo a ma ...); -moa acgōm
(stay, wait first) later,
soon, after some time; -moa
ajūŋ be in the shade; -moa
ĕmbēō stay at the beach; -moa
ându remain in the house;
-mo a è ... as so long,
until; ṡapalē sēsēlēŋ sēmoa
è oc kēkō lūngē the boys
walked until midday; sesōm
ślōpapē sēmoa tētāp en sa
they kept searching for the
boy until they found him (see
-mo a ma); -moa gwēc stay
at the sea; -moa jaēc remain
distant, keep one's distance,
avoid company; -moa jageo
(nāēō) be badly off, feel
ill; -moa Kâi āwēŋ (stay Kâi
voice) converse with each
other using the language of
the hill tribes, convey a
message using metonymy; (cf.
-gōlîŋ: -gōlîŋ bîŋ, -lēwîŋ
(IV) bîŋ); ēsēać sēmoa Kâi
awēŋ gēdēŋ tāŋ they talk in
one of the languages of the hill
tribes to each other; -moa kōm
be in the garden/field; -moa
lētē(ġen) be wary/watchful, keep
one's distance; -moa ma ...
while (simultaneously); âē
gagōm gēŋ gama ma en gēmēŋ
while I was working he came; âē
kato pâpia gama ma ôjî gējâm
while I was writing, there was
an earthquake; -moa malac stay
at the village; -moa malâcâŋ
be in the village-square; tamoa
nēŋ gēŋ gajām tec tamoa we enjoy
ourselves very much here, we
feel very well; -moa (tamoa)
nēŋ taŋ̄ŋ̄a (we) remain by our-
selves (cf. taŋ̄ŋ̄a); (ta)moa
nēŋ tegē̄ng (we) remain where we
are; gamao nōc tegē̄ng I stay
where I am; Ûmoa nēm tegē̄ng
remain where you are (cf. te-
egē̄ng); -moaâŋa (-n̄a suf. denoting
want, deprivation, resignation,
appearance) be the loser, be
overlooked; tamoâŋa we are over-
looked (daŋgōn̄â); tamoâŋa moja
we are overlooked during distri-
bution of taro (cooked food);
-mo a nāc tēŋ .setLocationabu (be man one
of it underneath) be in/under
s.o.'s protection; -mo a qajām
be/feel well; gamao qajām I am
well; -moa qâb be on top of
s.th.; -moa qasawâ stay in be-
tween ...; -moa qasawâ tēŋ be/
stay elsewhere; -moa qēngēŋ
remain a long time; -moa qēngēŋ
acgōm after a considerably long
time; -moa oc stay in the sun;
-mo a ôm nāc tēŋ hold the death-
watch for s.o., keep awake;
-mo a (to)ōlîŋ sâmūc (remain our
body whole) be healthy/well;
-mo a palēlē (pâlē, pēlē) stay
at the sandy beach; -moa saleŋ
be in the forest; -moa sec be
ill, feel bad; -moa suc stay at
a lake of stagnant water at the
river mouth (for fishing); -moa
... susu (stay away from ...)
keep distance, avoid company,
be alone; tamoâŋa susu we
remain by ourselves, avoid
people, keep our distance, we
stay out of the way (= -moa
taŋ̄ŋ̄a); -moa taŋ̄ŋ̄a remain by
ourselves, retire, isolate/
separate o.s., stay alone; eq
gēmōa taŋ̄ŋ̄a he is alone; -moa
tegē̄ŋ remain/stay continually
at the same place; tamoa nēŋ
tegē̄ng we remain where we are;
moac a. snake. moac aiŋ (snake roseapple) large, reddish snake; moac bic (moac mbic) (snake hanging down slackly) a fat, edible snake; moac bic nē kwalim common snail, slug; moac ēngic rain worm; moac galc (Buk) = moac ēngic; moac gegeb taē (snake she-dog pregnant) a small grey python, fat and inactive; moac lē (snake tree leaf) a green python; moac lōp (snake flood tide) sea-snake; moac måŋem dangerous yellow snake; moac mōsī (snake fire sparks) medium sized, dark coloured, poisonous snake in kunai; moac mūl short, inactive snake, eaten by mountain people; moac nēda (moacanda) a species of sea-snake; moac nom large black earth snake (lives in holes); moac nataccko the tip of a snake's tail; moac ōli ńac (snake body man = like a man) dark coloured python; moac ōmbico non-poisonous snake like kēm taēo with yellow skin like dry leaves; moac sēngic reddish-brown snake (after fowls); moac sēlām mythical snake that is said to assume human form; moac-sēlīc comp. snake carved onto the bow tip of a canoe; jagēdēŋ moac sēlīc ma kēkaliŋ sa gēmēn the paddle touches the water right beside that figure at the bow tip, said of strenuous paddling, when men try to reach their goal most quickly when fishing, etc.; moac tamoac caterpillar; moac tamoac kēkēn the caterpillar claws; moac tamoac kēpōlim tau the caterpillar claws arching along; moac temoc large tree snake, eats pigs, wallabies, etc.; moactēna (snake mother) python (black and green species); moac ucpoap long reddish sea-snake; moac wēm poisonous snake; moac wēm kapom (kwalim) light coloured poisonous snake; moac bēlēlib géja (snake sliding it goes/went) the snake slips/slipped off like a shot, quick as lightning (cf. bēlēlib); moac gēmōc the snake wriggles along; moac gēnu tau su the snake pulls back; moac īmbēla olec-olec the snake's tongue forks out; moac kēbaniŋ ka the snake winds around a tree; moac kēgasūn tau (snake folds up) the snake shortens/constricts its body (in order to swallow a large prey); moac kēkēn the snake crawls; moac kēkēn sololop géja the snake crawls away quickly; moac kēlūn tau = kēpōn tau the snake curls up; moac kēpōn tau su the snake loses its skin; moac kēpōn (= kēlūn) tau the snake curls up; moac kēpūlim tau the snake wriggles when caught; moac kēmoaic = kēsēlēn moaic-moaicic the snake zigzags; moac tōtic (snake with ring) curled up snake; -dim: -ndim (II) moac kill a snake with a knife, chop in two (dangerous, because snake still able to bite); -jāc: -nac moac masē = -tuc (I) moac masē kill a snake by hitting it (first stroke aiming in the middle of it, then on the head); -kōniŋ (IV) moac (tōn) fasten a snake to the ground with a forked stick; -tuc (I) moac masē kill a snake with a stick.

moadec a. mouse, mice. moadec gen nip galeb-galeb the mouse nibbles coconuts; moadec ka brown mouse living in tree holes; moadec lua a mouse that burrows long passages under the ground, vole (mole); moadec nagēsūn mouse hole; moadec kēsēli nagēsūn the mouse slips into the hole; moadec nāic mouse nest; moadec nagwālepom the hairless young mice; moadec nālātu young mice.

moae part. perhaps, perchance, probably, likely, maybe (cf. moa). moae aē JPEG net maybe it
is mine; moae bômbôm teŋ neŋ it is perhaps another European; moae enŋ gêgôm neŋ perhaps he did it; moae enŋ kêkôc neŋ perhaps he took it; moae enŋ kêsôm neŋ he likely said it; enŋ moae gebe ētāŋ perhaps she will cry/weep; moae ñapâľê sênjî lábi su perhaps the boys will eat the sago; moae enē neŋ it may be his; moae êsêacnêŋ neŋ maybe it is theirs; moae gêŋ teŋ neŋ it may be s.th. else; moae gêŋ gêgôm enŋ neŋ perhaps s.th. happened to him; moae gêŋ gêguŋ enŋ neŋ may have stung him; moae kamoc gêŋ enŋ neŋ he may have a sore; moae launën neŋ perhaps it is the people's; moae pusîp geŋ neŋ the cat has probably eaten it; moae tafecn sêsap neŋ maybe the hens pecked at it, ate it; moae oc ênam ñânô neŋ perhaps it may bear fruit; oc moae enŋ tau toneg he perhaps is it himself.

moago = moae go ñânô moago etûla bânî tanîŋ-tanîŋ tamoa the main part (ñânô) we may perhaps eat in the course of the afternoon (evening).

moaic, moaic-moaic adj.
(moic-moic) zigzag, crooked, clumsy (of drawings). intêna moaic, moaic-moaic a zigzag, serpentine road; -kên (I) or -sêlên (IV) moaic wiggleg/ move like a snake, zigzag.

-moaic (IV) v.n. s.th. is zigzagged. kêmoaic it is zigzagged; moac kêmoaic the snake goes/winds zigzag.

moalêc s. the cry of welcome: e-e-e ..., greeting for guests. moalêcwaga (greeters) the welcomers, e.g. at a pig feast (sâm); e-e-e-e ... éc, asa avêgeŋ (come outside!) step forward! (from the road in the forest onto the village square); -ê moalêc greet people with shouts of welcome; (see -ê (II) -kôc lau sa, -taŋ (I) sec lau, cf. anaôô, anaôô, angôôôô, angôôôô.)

moanda s. small eel, kind of sea-snake (with black and white rings). -tu (I) moanda lau teŋ address s.o., talk to s.o., obs. now: -tu alegen lau teŋ su (cf. alegen).

moandec, moandec-moandec, ñamoandec adj. glowing from heat, red hot (cf. ñamondec).

moani, ñamoani s. clump, grove, group (of trees). tomoani-tomoani trees or s.th. in clumps, in groves; ka sekô tomoani-tomoani the trees stand in groups/groves; lau sêsap (ka) tomoani-tomoani the people chopped down whole groves; (cf. jaom, lêtôp).

moaņen s. (originally two different things joined together); (1) a fish-hook made of turtle shell for tuna fishing with a piece of giant clam (aŋalêc) or mother of pearl (joc) attached to the shaft (épom) to lure the tunas to the hook; (2) a meal consisting of vegetables and fish or meat; expl. ad (1) moaņen toneg gebe embe sêmanâŋ en ibanông teŋ ma jao ôlic étom atom, go sêkên aŋalêc ñapa ñaŋec âwîŋ, ñan sêsam qêge gebe moaņen, ñam gebe gêŋ qângec-ñângec época tâgen; ad (2) Ma embe sêniŋ bôc qângec ma mo qângec, ñan sêsôm gebe ñamalac sêmoaŋen tauq. ad (1) moaņen is like this, if they make a hook for tuna fishing and the turtle shell is not enough, then they use a small piece of a clam shell and call this together moaņen, i.e. small things put together; ad (2) If they eat a bit of pork and a little taro, then they say the people eat food with a bit of meat; moaņentêna (1) a big shaft compared with the rather small hook; (2) s.o. who eats two foods together, many taros with a little fish or meat, an enormous consumer of taros.

-moaņen (IV) v.n. 1. eat two foods together, eat a little of one and the more of the other; -moaņen bôc âwîŋ mo eat meat with taro; tamoaņen i âwîŋ mo
we eat a little fish together with tao; -moaŋeŋ nipi ęwil ląbi eat coconut together with sago; tamoaŋeŋ taoŋ we eat s.th. with our food, e.g. meat, etc. with tao.

2. re­tain some food, withhold, give a little only of a certain food; aē kēam, tec kōmoaŋeŋ aē me am I a dog that you withhold the food from me?

3. -moaŋeŋ nac tēŋ take away, steal a bit of s.o.'s food in order to cast a spell on him, make death-magic; en kēmoaŋeŋ nac tēŋ he secretly took s.th. which had been in touch with s.o. to cause his death by magic (cf. beŋ, osō); moaŋeŋ-moaŋeŋ a few of many items; expl.: embe katapa tet ŋawaba tæsəm ąseŋ ecō ambō ma lau sēóc étōm atom ma tanam waba sa moaŋeŋ-moaŋeŋeŋ, go takóc étōm if there are too many things in a box at the beach (delivered by a boat) and too heavy to be carried by the people, we divide them into smaller loads and thus are able to carry them.

moaŋe s. a coral fish.

moasa, ńmoosa s. piece of a broken pot. ku moasa pot­sherd, fragment.

moasa, ńmoosa adj. damaged, injured, spoilt, decayed, useless, worn, tattered, partly worm-eaten. bōjaŋ moasa old useless knife; ęŋ kētu moasa = ęŋ ńmoosa kēsa s.th. has become old/worn/ useless; ki moasa an old axe; ku moasa broken pot; suc moasa old wooden bowl, not in use any more; waŋ moasa old canoe.

moasac see moacsac.

-moasac (IV) v.a. & v.n. touch s.th., feel, finger, grope. (cf. -saē: -nsaē (V), -lēsa: -lēnsa (IV)); -moasac awē touch a woman; -moasac ēmbēc/gēbēc (touch, feel night) grope around in the darkness/night, walk in the dark; -moasac gamēŋ (feel place) feel around in the dark (= -lēnsa gamēŋ); -moasac i feel/grope under a stone for fish; -moasac sēboac grope under a stone (in a hole) for eels; -moasac taŋ (touch ourselves) (1) touch each other; sēmoasac taŋ gēmōŋ kētu bōcōŋ (they touch each other first because of pigs for) they ask each other, try to find out beforehand about available pigs (for a feast, gathering, etc.); (2) do s.th., walk/work very slowly.

moasin, ńmoasin s. benefit, good deed, favour, kindness, 'blessing', friendliness (cf. gabē, gabējām). moasin dăngōŋ meneŋ jali nięm the eternal salvation; ńmoasin benefactor; gamēŋ ńmoasin ńgajām (place of it blessing good) a place with many blessings, i.e. a hospitable place where guests/people are treated well.

moasin, ńmoasin adj. benefi­cent, kind, charitable, salu­tary (cf. gabējām).

-moasin (IV) v.a. do/treat s.th. well/carefully, handle with care. -moasin ku carry a pot carefully; -moasin lābi lift a bundle of sago carefully; -moasin lau take good care of the guests; -moasin nac tēŋ treat s.o. well/gently, take care of s.o. in a soft manner; -moasin suc handle a bowl with care; -moasin nakićsulu take care of eggs, take up/carry eggs carefully; -moasin waŋ handle a canoe with care; -moasin tega handle with care!

moasin, ńmoasin s. feast, banquet, entertainment, meal as repayment for assistance given (cf. gēdō-gēdōcwaŋa). kōm ńmoasin meal as repayment for assistance in making a garden; waŋ ńmoasin meal as repayment for assistance in getting a log for a canoe; (cf. ńawābu, -wābu: -wāmbu); moasin ńakmatēŋa feast prepared in honour of a dead person (see mockolen); -gōm: -ngōm moasin = -nō: -no (III) moasin prepare a feast, cook a meal for people, as repayment for their work;
moatēc,  económico s. range, ridge of a mountain, chain of a mountain (see lōc, garbage bed, ripples. gamep). moatēc a ridge in the landscape; lōc moatēc a mountain ridge; moatēc-moatēc adj. hilly, furrowed, rippled, wrinkled (of ground, soil) (cf. bau-gaboaŋ hilly); ambēo moatēc-moatēc ripples on the beach left by the tide, ripples in the sand.

moatiŋ, económico s. 1. knot (in string) (cf. namatū knot in board). 2. 'knot' = magic wreath around fruit trees against thieves (believed to cause sickness); put on a path or into the thicket at the edge of a field (believed to cause birth of twins); also said to ward off bad spirits (cf. -balaŋ (IV)); -jāc: -nac (III) moatiŋ make a knot.

moatē (IV) v.a. knot/fasten together, join, make a knot/tie, bewitch a field to keep thieves away, ban. -moatē ajōŋ (knot moon, month) make a knot (knots) in a piece of vine (string) as a calendar; -moatē bēc (knot nights) make a number of knots corresponding with the number of days agreed upon; -moatē biŋ each one says what he knows about a certain subject; -moatē dom, see dom; -moatē gam tie two threads together; -moatē gamē sec (knot, tie place bad) ban a sickness caused by entering a spirit place by knotting a leaf of the croton shrub kamae-si-e-kweŋ; -moatē gēŋ-kajniŋ (knot thing stem = fruit tree) put a knotted leaf at the base of a tree from which fruit has been stolen in order to shame the thief, put a magic wreath around a fruit tree to keep thieves away; -moatē jangom tie ripe corn together to hang it up to dry (with leaves covering the cob); -moatē kamae tie two ornamental croton shrub leaves together to wear them around the forehead for decoration; -moatē léko tie two strings together; -moatē lēpoa tie two ropes together; -moatē muŋ tie two lengths of muŋ vine.

moasu s. abundance of food. moasu kēsa there is an abundance of food (cf. gēŋ masē, mo). moasu, abun...
together to bind s.th.;
- moatiŋ n ip tie two coconuts together (with their husk fibres);
- moatiŋ o bind two vines together;
- moatiŋ oc bind the sun (to reach a goal before sunset, cf. -janda oc);
- moatiŋ poac (bind, tie tufts of hair, pig tail, people thus joined together stick to each other) make a pact, have an agreement; tamoatiŋ poac ēndēŋ tuau we make an agreement with each other;
- moatiŋ sōŋ (tie, knot parcel of magic material) make a parcel with magic material causing harm like sores, stomach ache, etc. (the parcel was put on the path or under trees against thieves); ēŋ gēwē sōŋ oc gējac ēŋ, tec ākaiŋ ēkute sec contact with a magic parcel may have caused his sore leg (foot);
- moatiŋ tom make war magic;
- moatiŋ ... tōŋ knot/tie s.th. fast, tie down, tie up; also: confirm, endorse, authorize, sanction, make valid; (cf. -tu (I)
ēnabelo gebe ...); - moatiŋ bīŋ tēŋ k/ētu tōŋ decide, resolve (to do s.th.);
- moatiŋ uc nālō knot the bottom or top ropes of a pig-net together;
- moatiŋ waiŋ tie two waiŋ vines together (used for building canoes);
- moatiŋ walu tie two walu vines together (used for making fences).

-mob v. ēmpers. gemob see ēnamoki gemob.

moc a. bird. mocāc (-āc pl. suf. is sometimes used with words denoting things and animals, see moc); mocācē, mēŋanam āē samaŋ oh you little birds, please come and help me (from a fairy tale); moc gaec-gaec birds of all different kinds; moc gaec-gaec kētaŋ various kinds of birds sing; moc gēgeŋ i the bird holds a fish in its talons;
- moc gējac the bird flies/ passes over s.th.;
- moc gējac ka nālō the bird picks at a flower of a tree;
- moc gējam sac the bird builds its eyrie;
- moc gēlām māge the bird spreads its wings; moc gēlōm nālatu the bird feeds its young;
- moc gēlōb gēja the bird flies away;
- moc gēlōb elongēn gēja the bird flies just above the ground;
- moc gēngōn ijac-ijacēn the bird balances on a branch waving in the wind (its tail wagging up and down);
- moc jāgēsaκ ka the bird lands on a branch;
- moc kelelo the bird soars/glides;
- moc kesēng sac (bird carries eyrie) the bird carries material for its nest in its beak;
- moc kēdōŋ nālatu the bird teaches its young to fly; moc kēkāc i the bird tears the flesh from a fish; moc kēkāc māge the bird flaps its wings;
- moc kēkō gēwīŋ tao (the bird stands with cloud) the bird hovers high in the sky;
- moc kēlaō the bird flies gliding;
- moc kēpōp kēsēp gēja the bird swoops down on its prey;
- moc kēsa lōŋ sa the bird makes a lot of noise; moc kēsūŋ kwandaŋ kēpī the bird flies very high;
- moc kētaŋ the bird sings;
- moc seŋ (sējac) ka nāola small birds pick at the blossoms of trees;
- moc sēsu nākēcsulū the birds lay eggs;
- sōŋ (III) moc (see -jō (III) moc); -sōŋ (II) moc (carry, lift bird) catch birds in a net (the net (lakō) is put up in a ravine or between two trees where birds are used to flying past to a fruit tree);
- jō: - jō (III) moc (exchange birds, see mocwaōō) use evasions, bad excuses, give vain promises, postpone, put off s.th. do not fulfill a decision;
- sōm (I) bīŋ - jō moc - - jō moc use evasions, excuses; ēŋ kēsām bīŋ gējō moc - gējō moc gēdeŋ tōŋēn, mago gēmēŋ atom he always has had bad excuses for being late (= ēŋ tāē gējam moc wakuc-wakuc nāpan he always sets other terms); amac ājo moc - ājo moc aēc ēlēmē, ēndēŋ ondoc andēŋ aēc amēŋ you always make vain promises to us, when will you come to us (visit us) at last? (cf. -jō (I)); -peŋ (I) moc make preparations for a dance (singsing); mocāmbīŋ (name used in songs only, see tuambīŋ); moc āwē-āwē (bird woman-woman) moth, nocturnal butterfly, a species with eyes on its wings (sitting on leaves with its wings spread) (see
mocênb = ê, nêng the nest-mound of the bush-hen (cf. mocsen, lênduc).

mocgâbôb kite (bird of passage, in Jabêm area in dry season only, during wet season farther north). mocgâbôb kôlêsa the kite soars in circles; mocgâbôb name of kunai plain on which LMF built the teacher training college Heldsbach.

mocgambu (bird dirt sweeping) sandflies (black).

Mocgêlês-lêslô nom. prop. (in fairy tales); gélésl type of yam: the yam fairy.

mocgoô a. a bird.

mocic = moc naïc 1. nest of small birds. 2. the gable of a house; -jac: -nac (III) mocic = -sô: -nsô (II) mocic erect the gable of a house.

mocjâbo (bird boar's tusk) kingbird, a bird of paradise with two long spiral tail quills (cf. têjê).

mockainô (bird leg, shaft) 1. quill, headress for dancing. 2. adulterer; mockainô = mocwaôô adulteress; gén mockainôa, gén mockainôa adultery; -gôm: -ngôm (II) gén mockainôa commit adultery.

mockalac = kalac 1. the green male parrot (female see môndin). 2. (I) mockalac fish, red and green coloured, types: mockalac jejac dark brown, horny mouth, yellow eyes with red pupils, ca. 40 cm. long; mockalac masê-masê, matac-matac.

mockân (bird beetle = bald headed) a bald headed bird, type of crow.

Mockatim-katimô nom. prop. (long type of cucumber) the

'mong cucumber' (in fairy tales).

mockatôm (bird plant shoots) the whole bird of paradise skin wrapped around a stick and worn in the hair (headress).

mocki (bird axe) screech owl, bird of death (white owl?).

mockolenô a. (bird labour?) death feast, usually held (started) the day after the death of a person and lasting until decomposition sets in, = om nôcmany holiday in memory of a dead one (funeral rites, see appendix); -ên: -nêng (III) mockollen eat the death feast; lau samuc sen mockollen gam towege tonecg gebe têtec katun the reason heathens ate death (funeral) feasts was that they feared the souls = spirits of the dead; -gôm: -ngôm (II) mockollen celebrate/prepare the death feast (but mòckollen).

moc kwâlac-kwâlac (onom.) a night bird (named after its cry: kwâlac-kwâlac, said that it cries all night long to keep itself awake, otherwise it might be bewitched by the mojan ilim).

moclam a. brown sea-tang (edible).

mocôlêp (moc lêlêp bird honey) the honey bird = butterfly. mocôlêp awê-awê see moc awê-awê; mocôlêp matac-matac green butterfly; mocôlêp géjac tepgen-tepgen the butterfly wriggles its body up and down; mocôlêp kôlêsa (butterfly scraped, scratches) the butterfly develops from a chrysalis condition; mocôlêp kôpô tau su the grub breaks out from the cocoon; mocôlêp galêsusàd the feelers/antennae of butterflies; mocôlêp ngôlêngwam chrysalis; mocôlêp ngajalê the tail of large butterflies; mocôlêp ngâteraclêti grub, body of the butterfly; mocôlêp ngâwêlêlaq (butterfly of it corpse) the empty chrysalis.

Moclêsap-lêsapô nom. prop. (lêsap mud) 'dirt-bird', throwing
mocu ló som bat (its whistling, smacking cry is said to announce the already occurred or the immediately to be expected death of s.o.).

moclésōm (bird smack) another type of bat.

Moclóglǒnǒ nom.prop. (lo tooth, golōn loose) 'loose tooth', a monster said to be able to remove his teeth and reinstate them at will (in fairy tales).

moc meloc (bird smack) another type of bat.

Mocclésōm bat (its whistling, smacking cry is said to announce the already occurred or the immediately to be expected death of s.o.).

moclésōp (bird smack) another type of bat.

Moclóglǒnǒ nom.prop. (lo tooth, golōn loose) 'loose tooth', a monster said to be able to remove his teeth and reinstate them at will (in fairy tales).

moc malacca (village bird) crypt. for talec fowl hen.

moc maniŋ-maniŋ (bird clear, starry night) a small bird whose call can be heard only on a very still night.

moc nuc nuc = mocnēŋ nuc sauŋ-sauŋ small islands where birds find refuge/shelter.

moc nōgēdōtēkwa bill, beak.

moc nōgōm breast of a bird.

moc nōgulu (of it albumen, white of egg) egg (cf. nōkēc-sulù).

moc naic, mocic birds nest (nest of smaller birds).

moc nōkēc-sulù egg.

moc nōlīmi (tētaclami) tail of a bird.

moc nōlau young bird(s).

moc nōmāgē wings.

moc nōsāc nest of larger birds, eyrie. moc gējam ic, sac the bird builds its nest, eyrie.

moc nōtētac the entrails of a bird.

moc nōwād, mocwaō feathers.

moc nāwēŋ down on young birds. nāwēŋ kêpuc the down grows.

mocsac, moc nāsac nest of large birds, eyrie.

mocsac = gēnēlōm (see moasac) (things of all sorts and kinds). -gōm: -ŋōm (II) mocsc (elēmē) (make bird's nest?) strive, take pains, toil, try every means to get s.th., accomplish s.th., crave for, have a strong longing for s.th., be mad about s.th. (mostly followed by elēmē = in vain) (cf. -tu wakac);

-gōm mocsc awaŋa (moneŋa) be greedy after valuables (money), be avaricious; nāc wakuc tōnē gēgōm mocsc biŋ Jābēmā elēmē that newcomer tries in vain to learn the Jābēm language; nāpālē gēgōm mocsc suŋa the boy/child is mad about milk = kētu kēka-kēka gebe ēnōm su; (cf. gēnēlōm, -gōm: -ŋōm gēnēlōm, kēka-kēka, -lēti (IV) ... auc).

mocsaŋam (bird saŋam). saŋam bird, flying fox; lau nānō sēlic mocsaŋam lanjōnā to lususūn ma taŋalaŋ e kētōm nāmalaŋ lanjōnāŋ, tec sōsōm gebe ēlēc nāmalaŋ oc tasa anga mocsaŋamnēŋ. Amboac tonaj sēsap mocsaŋam nākatu kētu nēŋ gwam gēwin the forebears considered face, nose and ears of the flying fox like the faces of man and therefore maintained: we men may very likely stem from the flying foxes. They therefore carved figures of the flying fox for their idols (N. Mal, Gwam p.2; cf. fragment of stone pistil in the museum at Neuendettelsau); mocsaŋam gelom ka the flying fox goes from one branch to another; mocsaŋam nābalēm-balēm (flying fox of it diaphragm) the wing membrane; mocsaŋam nākasēkiŋ (flying fox of it hook) the claw/thumb by which it hangs to a tree; mocsaŋam nāolooc (flying fox of it bone needle) the hand bones of the flying fox (used as needles).

mocseau bush fowl, tallegalla hen, megapod (seŋ = sengeŋ far away, i.e. the bush cock scrapes leaves and soil together from a wide circle). mocseau kēsavēŋ the bush cock scrapes up a nest mound, builds its mound (in
which the hen lays the eggs which are incubated by the warmth of decaying leaves within 10 weeks (cf. mocwan').

mocsop (bird termites) a bird that lays its eggs in termite mounds.

mocsőc whore.

moctieŋ (tieŋ) the yellow bird of paradise.

mocucuc s. a creeper/vine/ liana with large leaves, climbing trees, namesake of Mocucucő female figure in fairy tale, lives under the foliage of the mocucuc creeper (see moc-).


mocwandoŋ bird of paradise with long pheasant-like tail feathers, black, hence: bird of paradise widow.

mocwan large type of bush hen, tallegalla hen, megapod (cf. mocseŋ). mocwan asac kokoc the mocwan bush hen has red legs; mocwan namau the eggs of the mocwan hen (very large); mocseŋ to mocwan sësu ŋakéc-sulu këšëp lënduc (mocën) nälëlëm the bush hens lay their eggs in their mounds.

mocwàðo 1. feathers, plumage; mocwàðo gëli sa the birds ruffle their feathers; -peŋ (I) mocwàðo stick feathers into our hair. 2. decoration for dances (see mocwaòò); kêm tomocwa gëliën a spear decorated with feathers; -buc: -mbuc (II) mocwàðo pull the feathers out of a bird; - pérdiŋ: -ŋérdiŋ (IV) mocwàðo ñësëp mëkënglaŋ put a feather headdress in our hair.

mocwaòò 1. the heavy feather headdress that was exchanged during dancing rather frequently. 2. a woman who exchanges her lovers frequently, an adulteress, whore.

Birds' names without preceding moc-: aoco crow, balòsi dove, pigeon, bickwaŋ cockatoo (black), boaloc heron, daim a night bird, diwiŋo kingfisher, gaingwaŋ duck, gëmëc-gëmëc small parrot, guguc a night bird, gwac-gwaco (= gëwac-gëwaco) death-watch bird, kaëkaaco leatherhead, kalac green parrot (male), kanó gull, këcëwà cassowary, këmbico quail, kondac humming bird, kulułupon owl, kuwëoa a gull, kwanguc small bird, lanñjam red/ white sea eagle, lanñsec large eagle, manoc small mottled parrot, matêmë green pigeon, mo(c)moaŋ sea eagle, mo(c)ndëŋ red parrot (female), mo(c)nducô cuckoo-like bird in kunai plains, mo(c)ngëm white pigeon, olli jon mottled parrot, saom sea bird, sôbòla humming bird, tieŋ yellow bird of paradise, tilu strong bird in the Kela and Kaiva mountains, nest in the bamboo, tuàmbë hornbill.

modam s. very large species of taro (see mo) (cf. Appendix 7).

modëbu s. (taro grandfather) large species of taro.

mogabob s. species of millet (dabuc).

mògom, ñamògom (= poalic) adj. crooked. intëna ñamogom a crooked/winding path; ka mogom-mogomtëna the tree is very crooked, a crooked log; -bac: -mbac (II) ka ñamogom chip a crooked log straight; kësëlëng e ñamogomtëna he walks shifting his shoulders to and fro; mataman gëc gebe òlic ñapoalic to ñamogom to ñen me masì haven't you got eyes to see the crookedness?; nip ñamogom a crooked coconut palm.

möic, möic-möic = möaic-möaic adv. in zigzag, in serpintines, winding (cf. -moaic (IV)).

mojaŋ s. marsupial rat, cuscus, possum, tree kangaroo (see mojaŋ ka lôlôcoŋa). mojaŋ gëdôtékwa soso the marsupial rat has a long snout; mojaŋ gelom ka the tree kangaroo climbs from tree to tree; mojaŋ gêmob
the tree kangaroo decays; 
mojaŋ kébaob the tree kangaroo
stoops in the grass; mojaŋ kéluŋ
tau the tree kangaroo
curls itself up; mojaŋ képélím
the marsupial stirs the
grass (slipping along under
it); mojaŋ qaabélön (marsupial
of it netbag) the pouch of the
tree kangaroo and other mar-
supials; mojaŋ qagwalèpom
the unhaired young; mojaŋ
qalambí the musk gland; mojaŋ
qalásóc the scrotum, the
testicles (used for making
love magic); mojaŋ qaçom
the tail of the tree kangaroo;
mojaŋ qaçom (qalélön) kébaní
ka a tree kangaroo winds its
tail around a branch; -gíŋ:
-ŋígí (II) mojaŋ strangles a
marsupial rat, choke it to
death (getting hold of it when
stirred from its hole); -wà
(II) mojaŋ aćc encircles a
marsupial rat on all sides;
mojaŋ boćeq grey species of
tree kangaroo, no climbing
tail, wholly covered with hair;
mojaŋ ılim or ıélım possum (?);
mojaŋ kólólçonq tree kanga-
roo (Dendrolagus goodfellowi),
golden belly, long tail,
 thick legs, excellent fur;
mojaŋ kávé (awélámbí) type of
possum; mojaŋ kwalam tree
kangaroo with white belly,
light coloured; mojaŋ mataoc
(marsupial eye sun = day)
small grey cuscus (can be
caught in day time); mojaŋ
nomça marsupial living in/on
the ground; mojaŋ òbuc white
and yellow cuscus; mojaŋ òbuc
géjam tuc the cuscus smells/
scents s.th., sniffs at the
door of s.th. (cf. -láb,
-lóc), is on the alert; mojaŋ
sop (marsupial termite) gol-
den tree kangaroo, palms are
reddish, tip of tail white
(also mottled grey-black
species); mojaŋ tékam,
pocibúña another species of
tree kangaroo, lives in holes.

mojàwà s. vallaby, Papuan
kangaroo (Macropus sp.).
mojawa gegeŋ léma sa the
kangaroo lifts its front paws
(orypt. késunlémào paw-lifter);
mojawa kédámòë tau the kan-
garoo licks itself; mojawa

kélèndic the kangaroo hops;
mojawa ńako hairless, young
kangaroo; mojawa tênà female
kangaroo (cf. mojaŋ, mojaŋ ka
lólóçña); mojawa-poç-goloñ
(kangaroo stone loose) a very
large type of Papuan kangaroo.

moku comp. a species of taro.

molac, molacèn adj. momentarily,
fleetingly, just for a moment.
-lic: -lic (III) molacèn see s.th. just for a moment, fleeter-
ingly; aè galic bóc ñapec atom,
matocanó molacèn galic I
didn't see the pig well, I saw
it just for a moment; matocanó
molacèn galic en ma gèjá I saw
him just for a moment and he
was gone; molac-molac = ja ñawà
pangeñ atom, gelom saungeñ e
kétu kápóñ - kétu kápóñ, go
etu saun étiam e ñawà ësa
étiam, amboac tañ - amboac tañèn
flickering (fire), flames spring-
ing up and dying down, a feeble
glow; akèn wángèdò epeñ té ja
molac-molac nègèn aim the canoe
towards that feeble light (in the
distance)!; gèc bèc mataanó
molac-molac he slept with his
eyes not entirely closed; matoc-
anó molac-molacèn ma en gémèn
I was just about to fall asleep
when he arrived.

mole, mole-mole s. strong wind
blowing from the north in the
middle of the NW monsoon musàngu
season (December-January) (cf.
mù).

Molobe = Morobe name of former
government station at the Adolf
Harbour, now Morobe Harbour.

molo-molo s. a fish. inèp
(inip) molo-molo.

moloclagic one who pretends to
be sick in order to shirk/get
out of s.th. lau embe sèngòm
taŋ meloc-meloc, naŋ sèsóm épi
logic if people behave very
awkwardly they speak about
logic; -jàc: -nàc (III) moloc-
logic try to avoid doing s.th.,
shirk, make believe; jagéjac
moloclagic kepeŋ tokauc gebe
gémac gégòm en she behaved awk-
vardly (retired to her house)
pretending to be sick.
morn, ǹamom  s. the bristles on the back of a pig's neck.
bóc ǹamom gàli (gàlèc) sa the pig's bristles stand up.

mòm = nèmòm  s. his temple.
momboą  = mèngbą.
momboą  s. from mo(c)boom = mo(c)omboą = moc ĝè boom (the bird jumps, e.g. down from a tree at the water's edge to seize its prey) sea eagle;omboą  gàmbo tə lao the small neck and breast feathers of the sea eagle;omboą  gàgeŋ i (1) the sea eagle carries a fish;omboą  gàjəm i the sea eagle seizes a fish;omboą  gàeła the sea eagle soars/floats/circles in the air;omboą  gàmà kəkə (àkèkù) gàmatà sec the talons of the sea eagle are very sharp;omboą  gàluc lùlu sawà = gàluc gàsàwàŋà the sea eagle lives on sea and land; (2) name for constellation of the 'Dipper' = the Great Bear';omboą  ĝù tə tec kom kàppəŋ when the 'omboą' is falling down it will rain heavily (indicating the middle of the rainy season (komò)).

momoasịŋ (mo taro, mòasịŋ meal) s. the remainder of the evening taro which is eaten for breakfast, the breakfast. talagó momoasịŋ we warm the food left over from the evening meal.
momoc adj. fibreless. wa momoc fibrel ess mango (wa) fruit.
momonda see monda.

monda  s. boasting, decrying thought to cause ill-luck.
-tu (I) monda bewitch, decry, cast a spell by addressing s.o. (thereby preventing success of his expedition), i.e. talk to s.o. on his way to catch fish or whilst preparing for a hunt (cf. -tu alen); momonda = tatu monda èsèac atom we won't talk to them (knowing that they are on their way to catch fish or game or seeing them prepare torches, dawen, to fish or hunt by torch light).

mony  = moànda  s. small eel.
mondec see moandec, ǹamondec red hot, glowing.

mondëŋ  s. from mo(c)ndëŋ the red parrot (female of the green one (mockalac)).
mo(c)nducò  s. cuckoo-like bird in kunai (oba) plains.
mo(c)ngòm  s. white pigeon, dove.
mone  s. (for.) money. mone göalò ìmòb àuc the coin is worn by much thumbing; -jàc: -nàc mone tōŋ hold some money back, reserve, lay by, save; -kèŋ (I) mone (give money) pay (cf. 81).

monîp (taro coconut) species of taro.
monsë, ǹamonsë  s. constriction.
ọ̀n ǹamonsë the constriction/narrow part of the hand drum.

Mosàm (see mo) name of third LMF station near Simbang.

mosam, ǹamosam-mosam adj. a few of many, some. lau malàc ǹamosam-mosam (people villages of it some of all the others) the delegates of the villages who represent their people.

mosèbu  s. (see mo) orphan (cf. mandab). mosèbu bumatàc (orphan water fresh) an orphan who got water instead of his mother's milk to drink and consequently became an ill-bred, naughty boy, rascal; mosèbu matakwa orphan who does not pay attention to the people (who sustain him); mosèbu sujìbà (orphan bowl foreign) orphan whose mother died and therefore is being fed by foreign women; tènà gömac èndu ma en geŋ mo anga lau jìba nèŋ an ungrateful, unmannerly boy.

motam  s. vegetable plant, kind of spinach. motamkàka long species of motam (stem and leaves are red) vegetable plant; motam kolen ọ̀n very large kind
of motam; motam kulamuŋ short species of the motam vegetable plant; motam géjac témoa su (motam beats grubs, worms finished) = motam ɲaola késa the motam plant is in flower, the spinach flowers (the flowers appear where the leaf stalks sit on the stem); motam képò = motam képò őkwì kétu ɲaola teŋ (képì wakugen); tec talic amboac motam matac-matac ma embe étu balîŋ, go épó étu jonjog ma kokoc the motam changes into a flower (blossom, just budding) which at first appears to be green, but turns yellow and red when growing longer; motam képac the motam has bright coloured blossoms; -jác: -nac (III) motam beat/shake the seeds out of a bunch of motam plants and thus sow them; -tu (I) motam su (become motam finished) become impotent, powerless, weak, get weary, tired of life, lose one's energy, vitality; ènè ɲalèlôm kétu motam su (his inside became motam vegetable finish) he is in despair, driven to despair, sunk into despair; èn késôm bìŋ kétu motam su he talks without power, his talk is ineffec-tual; -tu motam taŋ (become vegetable o.s.) lose one's power of resistance, become a weakling/effeminated/a person without backbone.

móč s. a pepper plant.

-mō: -mó (III) v.a. pull out (plants, etc.). -mó buc pull out areca palm plants (to transplant them); -mó daug pull out tobacco plants; -mó ... (g)ênígic pull out a plant and break it in the attempt; -mó gam éngic tear the thread in two, tear off, break off; -mó i ɲa kátà catch fish with the kata net; -mó ka pull out small trees with their roots, uproot; -mó mo pull out, uproot taros; -mó ɲawè pull out seedlings; -mó òba pull out kunai; -mó wáŋ pull out weeds; -mó sa pull = grow high; gémò sa ec atom = kétu balîŋ atom it doesn't grow high, stays close to the ground (i.e. géwîŋ gamènègèn); até gémò en (his inner organs pull him) he feels deeply moved.

-mōb: -mōp (III) v.n.,tempere. decompose, rot. gémòb s.th. decomposed; gémòb kékèn tau s.th. is in the process of decomposition; gèn gémòb s.th. decomposed, carcass; gèn gémòb gamèn sinq rotten matter spreads its stench over a place, the place is infected, tainted; lau malac tonec sémac e nèn ɲâmokè gémòb the people of this village died away until there are hardly any left (cf. ɲâmokè gémòb); mone ɲatalò gémòb auc the coin is worn (by much thum-bing); seno sàm e nèn bóc gémòb gèbacné they conducted a pig market until none of their pigs were left (cf. ɲagèmòb).

móč s. puree of taro and coconut (nip ɲaolaŋ) (cf. polom móč).

móckolen s. labour, work (in the garden). móckolen ɲatau = ɲac móckolen = koleq ɲatau energetic worker (but mockolen).

móckwa s. river snail.

 móđè s. grey of hair, grey hair. móđè auaúteña (grey hair dishevelled very much) an old, grey-headed, wild-looking person; móđèboa (grey hair very) a grey head; móđè képi, móđè késa en he has become grey-headed, has got grey hair; nè móđè kòóma (his hair white completely) his hair is completely grey; tomóđè with grey hair; lau tomóđè people with grey hair, grey-headed people; -buc: -mbuc (II) móđè pull out the first white hairs.

-mōē: -mōe (III) v.a. & v.n. bend s.th., lie, sleep curled up. -móé ... auc bend around s.th.; -móé ja auc arrange/lay firewood in a circle, i.e. around a pot; -móé ja ña rekîndle a fire by putting more wood around the pot; -móé bêlêm bend a nail, wire; -móé gwacása bend the cane frame of a net; -móé jalo bend s.th. crooked/curved; -móé ka ku ɲalabu put firewood around the pot; -móé luŋluŋ gnash one's (our) teeth ;
mōec1 s. 1. red ochre, reddele; -lēsōb: -lēnsōb (IV) mōec form ochre into balls/lumps; -māc: -mac (III) mōec rub s.th. with ochre; tamac taun ṇa mōec ve rub ourselves with ochre; mōec bokoi vermilion ochre; mōec bun gi aē I have a speckle/stain of ochre on me; mōec délan = mōec dēnān waō kētuŋ tau the sunset glow; mōec lēnsīm-lēnsīm pulvērisēd ochre; mōec lēsōb teŋ a lump of ochre; mōec nom grey ochre; mōec sēnāŋ yellow ochre. 2. ochre, reddle-like stone (Huon Gulf) formerly used for magic purposes (sores), the parcel (sēnuc) containing magic material was put into a hole of this stone.

mōec2, nāmōec s. call, shout. mōec kētaŋ the call sounds out; mōec to wall étan there will be/is much noise; -jō: -jō (III) mōec answer a call.

-mōec: -mōec (III) v.a. call s.o., shout. amōec amboac seeceg don’t shout so much!; -mōec biŋ ēnēŋ/gēnēŋ lau call out s.th. to s.o.; -mōec ēnēŋ nac teŋ call s.o., e.g. to come; -mōec kēm call for a spear; -mōec lau call the people to come; -mōec lau call to the women, call the women home (from the field); -mōec nac teŋ ēmēŋ call for s.o. to come; eŋ gēmōec nac tau gēmēŋ he called him and he came; eŋ gēmōec ṇapalē he called the boy; -mōec -jām: -nam saicēŋ call out in anger; gēmōec gējam saicēŋ he shouted in anger; -mōec gulugen call out together; -mōec-kacēŋ call s.o. urgently; -mōec kapōēŋ cry loudly, cry down; gēmōec kapōēŋ gēsāŋ-gēsāŋ ēnē biŋ he cried him down; -mōec -ōc (II) aucgen shout loudly; -mōec -puc (awen) sagen shout loudly; -mōec -sa (I) aucgen protest s.th. excitedly; -mōec -sō (I) jaengen call out s.th. slowly/clear (urging s.o. to come quickly = tamōec takacēn); ōmōec ōsō jaengen call him urgently to come quickly; -mōec ... tōŋ stop by calling; -mōec nac teŋ tōŋ call s.o. to stop/wait; -mōec wāŋ call a canoe (to come), call to people on a canoe (out at sea); (cf. -kalom, -kēnac, -kuŋ, -pō awen, -tēlam).

mōēŋ = ōmōēŋ come! (see -mōēn: -mōēn (III)).

-mōēn: -mōēn (III) v.a. dye s.th. by rubbing the dye into it, rub dye into s.th. -mōēn ju rub/dye s.th. with ju leaves (bluish-green colour); -mōēn kwandaŋ rub s.th. with kwandaŋ grass (green); -mōēn lākōŋ dye a string or thread; -mōēn lūluŋ gnash one’s teeth; tamōēn luŋ luŋ ēnēŋ tauŋ (gnash our teeth at each other) quarrel, scold at each other.

mōgiŋ s. burden, cause of trouble (see nāmōgiŋ). -pō (I) mōgiŋ be angry; ṇapalē sēpō mōgiŋ = ṇapalē tēntac ṇandaŋ the boys are angry; -pōŋ (I) mōgiŋ burden encumber s.o., be a burden to, a charge on, trouble; aē kapōŋ mōgiŋ amac atom I myself did not burden you (2 Kor 12:16 NT Zahn, 1935) = kakēŋ wapac amac atom (2 Kor 12:16, revised version, 1971); ṇapalē mōgiŋtēna sec the child is behaving most badly.

mōgiŋ-mōgiŋ, nāmōgiŋ adj. crooked, warped (of wood) (cf. gon, nājalō).

-mōgiŋ: -mōgiŋ (IV) v.a. wring out, twirl, roll up, furl, twist around, squeeze, twine. -mōgiŋ ēm twirl/twist one’s beard/moustache; -mōgiŋ gēb (twist sling for climbing) twist a cloth or some vine into a firm climbing sling; -mōgiŋ gōlen wring out the cream from the grated
mökë s. his head. mökék, mökém, mökë, mökên, mökém, mökên, a group of ... ; lau mökë teŋ a group of people (see tomökë); -jac: -nac (III) mökë(n) - taŋ = -nac k apoac taŋ, -nac n wa e gebe tanaŋa) (hit our head ourselves) expose ourselves to danger, risk one's life, sacrifice o.s., be determined, resolved, prepared to do/give the utmost, do not flee/give in/yield (enemy, fight, war), endure to the end, fight heroically, without thought of our lives; tanac mökëŋ taŋ gebe tanaŋa we are prepared to risk our lives; sèlac waŋ e gwèc këtu sec ma sèjac mökëŋ taŋ gebe (sebe) sënaŋa when after sailing for some time the sea got rough they were determined to endure to the utmost; mökéapac comp. his head (of humans); mökê-, mökém-, mökê-, mökên-, mökém-, mökênapac; mökéapac gëjac tuluc his head hangs low, he dropped/fell asleep, he died; mökéapac gëmu kësep his head hangs low; mökéapac ganaŋ (his head of it beetle) = mökëkan (his head beetle) his head is bald; mökéapac gandaŋ = mökéapac gawajádı (his head steam) he has headache; mökéapac têniŋ his head is bent sideways/upwards; -jac: -nac (III) mökéapac tuluc bow one's head; tanac mökënapac tuluc ve bow our heads; mökëdangam fontanel; mökëkaluc he has ulcerous sores on his head; Mökê-kaluc matu (his head sores boils) 'Scalphead' a rock in the sea at Eec, title and figure of fairy tale; mökëkan bald head; mökëlac cranium, skull; mökê-lamoam fontanel; mökëlatu comp. (his head son) chapter; mökëlaun (his head leaves) his hair (see poaclaun); aë mökëlaun tonec gëc, tec gëjam aë sa "my strength lies in my hair"; mökëlaun gëjaŋa (his hair lost) his hair is clipped off; mökëlaun gëli sa his hair is in disorder/ruffled/bristly; mökëlaun gëlom sa his hair unkempt (after bathing); mökëlaun kambonäm (his hair is like the yellow leaves of the kambonäm tree) his hair is red/light from long washing; mökëlaun kepuç his hair grows; mökëlaun kësaom su his hair is tangled from diving, from roving about in the forest; gëmoa ondoc, tec mökëlaun kësaom su where have you been that your hair is so entangled/untidy?; mökëlaun këtu kwa his hair has become thin; mökëlaun këtu mòdë his hair has become grey; mökëlaun maic-maïc he has smooth hair (not fuzzy-wuzzy)/his hair is straight, slick; mökëlaun poactaló he has fuzzy-wuzzy hair, curled hair; mökëlëdóm num. adj. an enormous number, in large crowds (fish in shoals); aë galic amboac mökëlëdóm tec sëpoac I saw an enormous number of fish; gën mökëlëdóm sec an enormous number of things, innumerable things; ijá gën mökëlëdóm sec, asac (olàben) oc ajoŋ atom there are ija fish in enormous numbers, when you poison them (by crushing the olabèn plant) you won't be able to gather them all up; mökëmu (his head back, behind) the back of his head; mökënapac our hair, crypt. for sail (lac); mökëpom (his head without hair) his hair is shorn off; tanam mökëlaun e mökëpom na aon let's shave his hair all off!; mökê samuc (his head whole, untouched) he is unbaptized; en gëmoa mökê samuc he is still a heathen (cf. samuc);
Mōkē noun. prop. figure in fairy tales, the 'fork-head', 'peak-head'; mōkēsuc (his head bowl) (1) his head has the shape of a bowl (often used to ridicule people); (2) a fish; mōkētakōc (his head front or back board of canoe) he is thick-headed; mōkētakōc-takōctēna he is very/most obstinate; mōkētakōc-takōc for Bukawacs: strong or thick-headed, for the Jabēm: firm of character, steadfast; mōkētēmu (his head dirt) his head is dirty.

-mōkē suffix. denoting a leading role, head or main person, cause, originator. balōmmōkē the leader(s) of a balōm festival; genešmōkē (causers of decay, decomposition) bacilli, bacteria (cf. kimōkē, kisamōkē); lōmōkē (church head) leader/elder of a congregation; malamōkē (1) home village; (2) village chief, elder, mayor; gēmōkē small Yam field (for planting of yams that sprout first); ŋamōkē its head (of animals, see ŋa-); sāmmōkē the men/people who arrange/conduct a pig-market; tomōkē in groups, sections; tētē we tomōkē- tomōkē sēkō they danced in groups; we tomōkē-tomōkē a great variety of dances; wēmōkē an authority, expert on dances, songs, arranger of dance festivals.

mōlī noun. 1. the uterus, womb, pouch of animals (marsupials) (see ńaabēlōn, ńatalu, ńatēwa; en ńegōm en amboac ńamōlī gēc tau (he treats him like placenta lies itself) he treats him so well as if he had the same placenta/uterus; ēsēgēc ńamōlī gēc tau they both had the same womb (said of two persons that treat each other very well).

mōlim noun. foresight, prevision, security. -jac: -nac (III) mōlim act cautiously, warily, take precautions, be circumspect, provident, provide for, take heed, be heedful, premeditate, think of s.th. beforehand, make certain; -nac mōlim ... tōŋ consider s.th. beforehand, do s.th. as a precaution, make certain, take precautionary measures; gajac mōlim lēpoa ńagēdō tōŋ kēpī ka ḋamōkē as a precaution I slung the end of the rope around the tree stump (e.g. to be able to hold a horse); ńac tau ńagējac mōlim ńamu tōŋ kēsēp kiap ēja su as a precautionary measure he secured the agreement of the government official with his intentions beforehand (e.g. a man wanting to marry a second wife against the will of his clan).

mōm noun. species of onion (plant 40 cm. high, biting juice, cough medicine). mōm mata koc another species; mōm ḋagābīng shoot of mōm plant; ēsēā sēja sēkoping mōm ḋanō kēsō gasuŋlabu they went in the woods (hunting) with mōm in their armpits; mōm ēlaŋ ēsēā ḋanō mā sēsēlēn toōling ḋandangēn sēnā the continuous burning by the onion plant made them walk with a hot body (inspite of the cool, rainy day).

mōmē noun. small red flies on rotten fruit or food, fruit-fly (yellow).

mōnā noun. s.th. twisted together, knotted, the leaves tied together into a bundle/cluster, a bunch, e.g. of carrots. dābuc mōnā teŋ a bundle of wild sugarcane (pitpit) sprouts (edible), e.g. the leaves twisted together and knotted.

-mōnā noun (IV) v.a. a v.n. wallow, turn, twist off, pluck, tear to pieces, rub to pieces with our hands. -mōnā bic-tear tara-heart leaves to pieces by twisting them between the fists; -mōnā ēngīc twist off; -mōnā gēmēc pluck gēmēc leaves to pieces for cooking; -mōnā kalau rub a leaf to pieces; -mōnā lē twist off leaves between our fists; -mōnā motam pluck motam (spinach) leaves to pieces for cooking; -mōnā tauŋ (twist ourselves) struggle, try
to tear loose, defend o.s.; wrestle, writhe; bóc kêmônaŋb
au the pig struggles at the
rope with which it is tied;
qâpalê sêmônaŋtãoŋ the boys
wrestle with each other; bîŋ
têŋ kêmônaŋ lau têŋ s.t.h. up-
sets s.o., anger; bîŋ tonâŋ
kêmônaŋ àwê agêc lau gânô
the matter upset the woman
and her son very much.

mônîg, mônîgmônîg = jáŋîng-jângîn adj. twisting, turning.

-mônîg (IV) v.n. go around
a corner, pass by s.t.h., walk
by. -mônîg ându go around
the corner of a house; -mônîg...
êñîc (= -pêng (I) êñîc)
chop s.t.h. in two; -mônîg álê
êñîc chop a post (tree trunk)
in two; -mônîg gêdômata go/
sail around a point (cape);
mônîg ka go around a tree;
mônîg tânî go around each
other, pass each other; aëagêc
amônîg tânî gêc têclabu we
passed each other under the
ladder/stairs (cf. lêlêc);
mônîg wâŋ walk around a can-
oe, pass a boat.

-môngîn Im. of -môngîn.

môp s. dirty water, mud (cf.
lemon, lêsap). môp kêsîng
mataanô àuc he can't see any-
thing in the water because of
stirred up mud, the dirty
water prevents him from
seeing; -bi: -mbi (II) môp =
-gôm: -ngôm môp èsa stir up
mud in the water, also: make
a stir; òmbi môp ambaoc sec-
gen don't stir up so much
mud!; -jàc: -nac (III) môp
(bu) make the water muddy
while bathing; -nac môp (aëac,
gâmê) befoul, besmirch, de-
file, soil, sully (ourselves,
a place), give a bad reputa-
tion; nac tônê gêjîc môp aëac
qanô that man has given us a
bad reputation; nac tonec
gêjîc môp néŋ gamên kêtu sec
su he has spoiled our good
reputation; -nac môp tânî
bring disgrace/dishonour upon
o.s., defame o.s.; séjîc môp
tânî they soiled/defamed
themselves; -wêg: -wêŋ (III)
môp wade through mud or dirty
water.

môp adj. dirty, muddy, turbid
(of water). bu môp dirty water.

-môp Im. of -môb (III).

môsê s. cinnamon tree.

môsí, qômôsi s. spark. ja
qômôsi sparks from a fire; ka
qômôsi the tough fibre in the
hard wood of a tree; -tu (I)
môsí (become sparkling) become
angry, impatient; tatu môsí nac
têŋ we become impatient with
s.o.; moacmôsí (snake like
spark) medium-sized, dark col-
oured, poisonous snake in kunai.

môsiwalô a vine (sprouts very
rough and sharp).

môwê comp. = m qawê, m bananas,
ôwê = qawê sucker, banana sucker.
-kîp (I) môwê sa dig up banana
suckers; -sê (I) môwê plant
banana suckers (see m, qawê,
ôwê, we).

mu1 s. wind. mu gesen gamên sa
the strong wind blows everything
about; mu gêbuc (the wind has
pulled out, e.g. itself from
the dark cloud that turns grey)
wind storm; mu gêbuc qatêna
violent storm; mu gêmac gamên
sa (wind lifts place high) the
wind blows everything about,
unroofs houses, uproots trees;
mu gêgôm kalaun gebên (wind
makes tree leaves turn upside
down) the wind bends a tree
way over; mu gêgôm lau the people
had to suffer much from the
wind, gave them plenty to do
(out at sea); mu gêjac bênoŋ
the wind/storm subsided; mu
gêjac qatêna the wind blows
stronger; mu gêju the wind blows;
mu gêju gwêc the wind blows on
the sea (gentle or strong); mu
gêli gwêc sa the wind stirs up
the sea; mu gêmac (wind dies)
the wind subsides; mu gêmac,
oc tawac the wind dies, we shall
paddle!; mu gêmên the wind comes,
starts to blow; mu gêc the wind
dries/hardens s.t.h.; mu gêc
andu su (wind carries house
away) the wind blows the house
apart; mu gêsùŋ the wind pushes
(a canoe); (cf. takêŋ (mu)
ênsuŋ/gêsùŋ we sail with the
wind, driven by the wind); mu
gêwê... the wind blows, lifts
s.t.h. ..., carries ...; mu gēwē poa lauŋ ŋajam atom the wind did not lift the kite properly (cf. poa lauŋ); mu kekoloŋ nop the wind blows the dew off the tree; mu kelelo tao the wind blows the clouds along the sky; mu kēgasuŋ ka tulu the wind breaks a tree, a branch bends until it breaks; mu kēkalom ka tulu = kēpōŋ tulu the wind breaks the branches; mu kēlai ja the wind blows the fire, kindles the flames, fans the fire; mu kēlaø sa the wind blows s.t.h. into the air; mu kēlau aē the wind cools me, refreshes me; mu kēlēsuc kom the wind blows the rain (clouds) away; mu kēsēlēŋ (wind walks) the wind blows; mu kēsēlēŋ ŋakicsēa ő-ő-ő the wind blows with a dull noise, the wind is raging; mu kētu malō = mu gējac bēnōŋ the wind dies/subsides/slacks; mu kētu tēnā (wind becomes mother) the wind blows strong(er); talac waŋ atom e mu ētu tēnā aćom we won't sail until the wind gets/blows stronger; -bōc: -mbēc (II) mu put up a protection against the wind; -ga: -ŋa (II) mu (split the wind) sail/tack against the wind, go right in the wind's eye; -gamuc (IV) mu (scratch the wind) sail with the wind (see -kēŋ (I) mu ēnsuŋ); -jāc: -nac (III) mu lasē come in reach of the wind with canoe; -jala mu watch for the wind, wait to see what kind of wind will be blowing; -kēŋ (I) mu ēnsuŋ/ gēsuŋ go/sail with the wind; -ōc (II) mu sa v.a. abuse, backbite, slander, defame, revile, bear a grudge, be resentful (cf. -ōc ... sa); muali a. the wind-ripples on a calm sea; (mu) gagua E.S.E. wind (wet season) or N.E. wind (dry season); kētu gagua the gagua blows; (mu) gaisèle strong land wind during wet season; mu ilai (mu lai lai) whirlwind; mula S.E. trade wind; mula kēsēp the S.E. trade winds blow, e.g. during rainy season (April–September) from Jabēm towards Slasi, hence kēsēp = goes down; mu lailai (wind rage-rage) stirring, whirling wind, kindling flames, whirlwind; mulasā strong S.W. wind during January and February (its origin is the N.W. monsoon blowing through the Ramu and Markham valleys, dies down at Jabēm); mulasa ŋaŋ (mulasa of it traces) the trail of broken trees left by the S.W. wind; mulēli (ŋalēli) soft/gentle wind; mulilic light coastal breezes; mu gājaŋjaŋ a breath of wind; mu gāalāu ı́í breath of wind; mu ŋalēli soft/gentle wind; mu ŋamalo cold wind; mu ŋablá (wind of it blossoms, flowers) the wind blows up white caps on the sea; mu ŋatētac (wind of it entrails) black clouds, approaching or falling rain; musalō strong east wind during rainy season (July, August); musalō kēsō gēmēŋ (the East wind enters, comes in) the East wind blows (from the sea to the land); musaŋgu N.W. monsoon (during dry season, October–March); musaŋgu kēpi the N.W. monsoon blows (from Jabēm into the Huon Gulf); musaŋgu lēlōm the height of the N.W. monsoon season; mu sava (wind empty) wind-bag; lau mu sava presumptuous, arrogant, vain people; ŋac mu sava boaster, one who promises much but does little; mutēna strong wind, gale; (cf. talem land wind).

mu² a. password, watchword, rallying word, totem, warcry, also: prototype, symbol. -jāc: -nac mu (k)ēpi gēŋ (ŋac) teŋ (1) have/use s.th. or s.o. as a totem or watchword, choose s.th. (s.o.) as a password; lau Jabēm sējac mu gēdōbau the upper Jabēm have the shark gēdōbau as their watchword; lau Jabēm sējac mu īwā the lower Jabēm have the crocodile as their totem/warcry; Jabēm sējac Langōsec langwa kētu nēŋ mu some Jabēms used the eagle for their warcry (i.e. Aa Langōsec); (2) appeal to, refer to s.o., make use of a person's name; gac teŋ embe ēnom gēŋ anabo a ējaŋing en ma ēnaç mu ēpi Noa, oc ēnsau tau ... if s.o. drinks excessively so that he gets drunk and then refers to Noah,
such a one deceives himself; lau embe têtiq taun oc sênaq mu èpi momboang gebe ōlim e ŋamaniŋ sec amboac moc ĩqâ when people push (curse) each other they appeal (refer) to the sea eagle, "may your body (= you) stink like the 'fish bird'; tanac mu taun we shout encouragement to each other by shouting the watchword, e.g. when fighting or hunting or working; -ôc mu calumniate, backbite, slander, inform against s.o., abuse, insult; -ôc (II) mu sa = -gamiŋ: -ŋamîŋ (IV) taun ëndèn gêŋ teŋ = -sôm (II) ètu tôn gebe ... refuse to go somewhere, be resolve not to do s.th.; ën ëcocos mu sa ... = ën kèsôm këtu tôn gebe èna gamên atom he firmly refused to go; sëôc mu sa = ësëac sëgamiŋ taun gèden ñacmateënæ gamên they avoided certain places of a dead person, e.g. because of pity.

-mu suf. = behind, at the back of s.th. ëndumu behind the house; démêmu (his back behind) behind him; aë kakô àôm démôëmmu, tec kakôna ma lau sêkôc nèg gêŋ I stood behind you, therefore was overlooked whilst food was distributed to the people; mökêmu the back of his head; mugên, -buc: -mbuc (II) mugên pass a village, go around a village on its land-side (away from the sea-shore); muña behind (= ña/dêmôëña); ñamû (ña) behind, last (in a row); -bun: -mbun (II) = -tu (II) ñamu be behind, lag; sumu-sumu behind, lagging; géja sumu-sumu he goes beyond = lags behind (cf. sumu).

-mù: -mu (III) v.n. back. tamu daëc we go towards the sea, seawards (opp. tasô tana); tamu tamëng we come back; tamu tana we go back; tamu tawac let us go back!, return!; tana tamu - tana tamu we go to and fro; géja gêmû - géja gêmû he goes to and fro; gêmû (cf. -nu: -nu).

muc, gwamuc s. s.th. overlooked in a field. mo gwamuc taro overlooked in the field.

muic, ñamic s. feathers like those of the cassowary. kêcsëwâ ñamic cassovary feathers.

mulëwë s. 1. taro snail. 2. species of pandanus; mulëwë ǭboam the (cob) stem of the mulëwë fruit; ñanô amboac galeq its fruit is similar to that of the galeq (cf. galeq, ñanô).

manda s. large bark = bast cloth. lb munda broad hip band (worn by men).

muŋ s. reed- (cane-)like vine (used for dying).

-múŋ: -muŋ (III) v.n. be/go before (local). ën gëmuŋ aë he is/goes before me, he takes the lead; gëmuŋ before (temporal); gëmuŋ ãðangëŋ a very long time ago, long ago; gëmuŋ ña earlier; gëmuŋ ña formerly; ëmuŋ/gëmuŋ first, i.e. before, earlier; aë gaqmô gëmuŋ I did it first; ën ëgëlic gëmuŋ he saw it first/ before s.o. else; daŋgôm kôm tonec ëmuŋ let us do this work first (s.th. else afterwards); ôŋgôq aë ëmuŋ agcom spread me first, then ...; -muŋ launôq ñalëîôm (go before people's inside) influence s.o., stiffen s.o., confirm, fortify s.o. not to do s.th., stir to resist; -muŋ lau teŋ agcom break some news to s.o., tell s.th. to people who are unaware of a forthcoming event; tamuŋ ësëac agcom = sëjam kau cân nîn ma taqsôm ëndèn ësëac ëmuŋ agcom let's tell them beforehand = they are unaware of s.th., so let's tell them first; kiap gêmûa ësèacgûm gamên ma taqsôm ëndèn lau gamên ñôñëa ëmuŋ agcom the government official stays at our place, so let's drop a hint to the people at the other place(s) beforehand (before he will go to see them); -muŋ ñac teŋ (1) go before s.o., take the lead; taqelëng tamuŋ ñac teŋ we go before s.o.; (2) -muŋ ... su anticipate s.o., be quicker than the other (e.g. to throw
a spear at him before he throws his); tamuŋ lau-teŋ su we threw our spear at them before they were ready.

tamuŋ part. cf. -mu, namunuŋ. səmōć jągęc muna they call after s.o., from behind.

musanγu see mu wind.

N

N, n this dental (alveolar) nasal mute stands at the beginning and in the middle of Jābem words, never at their end, e.g. nac (a definite date, time), in-tēna (road), dēnāŋ (row). Low-toned verbal stems take the homorganic nasal n before d or s when used in the imaginative, e.g. dandi, tawō, dawō, tansōgū, talęnsu.

-nc: -nac(III) v.n. ask in a rhetorical way, ask s.o., consider in one’s own mind, ask s.o. mockingly, in anger, rage. aŋ gōnac aŋm mē di I ask you?, this is not your business; taw gōnac (= katu kēnac ɡaōma) I just ask (you); -nāc: -nac ka ask/question s.o. bombastically/pompously/ironically; a, bōc taw kāpōŋ gēc ondōc hey, where is that big pig?, is that the large pig?, is that all?; a, nac taw kētōm asa (hey, whom is he like) what should he be like that I should not manage him?; aŋm gōnac aŋ asagenŋa what are you asking me for? (I don’t have anything to do with the matter); -nāc: -nac (III) mateŋ do not want to hear about s.th. or s.o., will have nothing to do with s.o., be greatly excited about s.th., wonder; a, ač ajac miŋ biŋ taw gēdōŋ en, mago en gēnac mata gebe aŋa kēsōm biŋ tonāŋ (gesēŋ su aŋŋa taunē) we related the matter to him, but he returned: who told you? (thus diverting it from himself = trying to appear not involved, innocent); -nac: -nac mateŋ ēnōdōŋ tawŋ ēpใหญ่ biŋ tawŋ converse with one another, discuss, talk over, bespeak; -nac mateŋ become excited about s.th.; lau samob sélic e sēnac mateŋ they all saw it and were greatly excited; -nac mateŋ lau tawŋ wonder about s.o.; sēnac mateŋ en gebe gōmō lōm dawōŋ e nēŋgeŋ su nec they wondered at his delay in the temple (Luke 1:21); -nac: -nac mateŋ tawŋ (ask one’s eyes o.s.) think to o.s., contemplate, consider in one’s mind; aŋg gōnac matoc tawŋ I think/
thought to myself (what did I
do now?, where is the path?;
why isn't he here yet?, etc.);
laş nægëdø sænac maten taul
bîn tonec ... some people
should consider this in their
minds ...; -nac: -nac ökwï
ask in a contemptuous/mocking
way, ask jeeringly/provokingly,
call in question/return, make
fun of s.o.; gëñac eñ ökwï
gebe Aôm asa (he asked him
jeeringly) who do you think
you are?; gëñac naq tau ökwï
gëbe Aôm gobe asageñ ... what
do you want really?, it's not
your concern, mind your own
business!; (but cf. -jàc: -nac
... ökwï).

-nac the Im. of v.a. -jàc: -nac
(III) hit (see -jàc).

-nac (I) v.n.impers. (see
këñac).

næsøa-næsøa R: jakësa-jakësa
have forebodings, misgivings,
esitate. næsøa-næsøa atom
(think it go out go out not)
don't ponder over it!; (cf.
tëtac gëñac, tëtac kepeñ).

nakabasi (i.e. naka masi?)
European axe (without handle?).

nakakoloc the spear of the
Siasi people.

Nam a. name of the reef in
front of Dregerhafen (between
the islands of Matuala and
Sëckaiñ).

-nam Im. of -jàm (see -jàm:
nam (III)).

-nâm: -nam (III) = -lanem (IV)
exalt/extol/praise s.o. aë
ganam aom I praise you; énë
ganammë there is nothing
praiseworthy with him (cf.
ganammë).

nambëjô a. = amboë beach.
isoc kalaka nambëjô = gabe
japë isoc kalaka jamoa amboë
I want to shoot isoc kalaka
fish at the beach.

nambonå a. cuttlefish.
nambonå ñabusà the ink of
the cuttlefish; nambonå
ñabutëa the two arms of the
cuttlefish by which it holds on-
to rocks, etc., tentacles;
nambonå walañ (matu) tøn
(cuttlefish row one) a whole
swarm of cuttlefish; nambonå
ñaëbëa këkôc i tøn the arms of
the cuttlefish catch/hold fish.

Namo nom.prop. Namo àketuc (Namo
his leg-stump) name of figure
in fairy tales.

namuc, nànamuc adj. soft, rotten.

ñañ abb. of tonñ pm.dem. that
(opp. of tonec this, here) there,
then (see below, cf. tañ); biñ
ñañ (talk that) what has been
said.

ñañ adv. (loc. or temp.) there,
where, i.e. when the object
referred to is near to the per-
son spoken to. ñañ gëc (aômça)
there it is (close to you); ñañ
këkô there he stands; ñañ sëmëñ
there they come; ènañ tau gëc
ñañ aôm kôkôgën the fish hook
lies exactly where you stand.

ñañ (see apposition) the ones
in question, talked about. lañ
ñañ these people = the people
we are talking about (cf. tau²).

ñañ (as second conjunction at
the beginning of subordinate
clauses) which, whose, where,
with which, etc. (cf. tañ).

malac làngwa gëc tonñ, ñañ nip
këkô the old village lies there
where the coconut palm(s)
stand(s); èsëac sëkajo malac
wakuc, ñañ galoc sëngöñ they
cleared the place for a new vil-
lage, they now dwell (live)
there; Lami, ñañ këtu Tàlëcnëñ
gamëñ ai Lami, that was the
spirits' place of the Tale
people; malac sañ ùñ gëc
Malacatu, ñañ ñëñ apômtau ñàñ
Këkô a small village by the name
of Malaatù, whose chief's name
is Koko; èñ këkolöñ aiñ kësööñ,
ñañ kàkôc sa he shook rose-
apples from the tree which I
gathered (up); èsëac sësöm ñëñ
biñ, ñañ aëc aògë they told
their story which we have heard;
lañ sëjâm òli bòjàñ to ki, ñañ
këkôc sëjà malac they bought
knives and axes which they took
to the village; napolé sèkòc nìp (sèmèn), nàŋ sebe sènàm òlì gèn the boys bring coconuts with which they want to buy things; nàŋ ... nàŋ (as second conj. at the beginning and the end of relative clauses when the allusion is 'deictic', e.g. when one cannot point the finger at the object/word to be defined) that (opp. to this), who, whom, whose, etc. (the second nàŋ may be omitted); lau nàŋ sèjà Lèà nàŋ, sèmù sèmèn me məsi have the people who went to Lèà returned?; gac nàŋ kakèn eŋ (acc.!) gèjà Simbàŋ nàŋ, gèmù gèmèn su me məsi has the man whom I sent to Simbang come back already?; (cf. tag/nàŋ ... nàŋ in relative clauses: gac taŋ gèmèn (naŋ) ènàc miŋ acgòm the man who just arrived shall tell the story first); nàŋ = then (in connection with the imperatival mood); embe jàsòm eso, nàŋ òwa sa gebe keso if I have spoken wrongly, bear witness to the wrong (John 18:23); embe òwè kèäm òmòa saleŋ, nàŋ òlíc ta måŋ ñàpèp when you go hunting in the forest then look out carefully!

nàŋ (signifying pity) that one, that poor fellow, nè kèäm ëc nàŋ his wretched dog (there); Tàmìgèdò luàgèc nàŋ ... nàŋ ... the poor two Taémi women that ... (see èc nàŋ); kòm nàŋ kàsòm nàŋ ònàm do the work which I told you!

nàŋèŋè ə. band made of dogs' teeth (jànì) and of cowry shells (saném) ground flat and polished, worn on the forehead. -bèc: -mbèc (II) nàŋèŋèŋ tìe/wear a decoration made of dogs' teeth around the forehead.

nàŋgìn, ñàŋàngìn ə. notch, constriction. tonàŋgìn notched, with a notch; (cf. ñàmàngìlì).

-nàŋgìn (IV) v.a. make a notch, jag. -nàŋgìn ìlà = -nàm (III) ìlà àwà make a notch in the top of a post; nàŋgìn lèsa make a nose-shaped notch on rafters; nàŋgìn tucmàla make a notch in the front of a canoe log, so that the rope for pulling it will not slip; nàŋgìn v.n. impere. getting narrow, with a notch, notches, constriction, thin sections between wider ones (see ñàmàngì); kàsè nàbòn kénàngìn the nodes of the kàsè plant are constricted between the wider parts of the stem (not so with the sugarcane (tè)).

nàpàŋ, nàpàŋ taut near together, without space in between. -ògò (II) nàpàŋ-nàpàŋ sit close together; -pò (I) nàpàŋ-nàpàŋ put s.th. close together; tìpò kàtapa nàpàŋ-nàpàŋ we put (stand) the boards close together.

nàtù ə. a tree (fruit small like strawberries are repulsively sweet, species: nàtùb, nàtùpùc); nàtùbóm (nàtù wild) a forest tree.

-nè suf. used by people who share a common experience. èìgènè two persons that shared two rose-apples grown together with each other; salàne people who happened to see some strange events together (-sàlà (IV)); (cf. mìtingùbò).

nèc abb. of tonec, pn.dem., dem., adj., adv. this here (opp. nàŋ) (cf. tec, tec ... nèc).

nèc adv. here, when the object referred to lies near the person speaking, the speaker. aec, à nèc gàngòŋ yes, I am here (myself); gèn taut nec gèc aèŋa here it is (with me); gàmèn nec this place/spot here; nec gèc (aèŋa) here it lies with me; nòc ñàpalè nec my child here; nàc taut, òkò nèm kèäm nec tòŋ my friend, tie up your dog here (close to me)!; oc kèsa nec ñàdàq sec this dry season is extremely hot; nèm kì nèc nàjakòc jàsàp kà ònò ọ̀ I shall get your nice (?) axe and fell that tree.

nèc, -nèc pt./suf. denoting pity, affection, sympathy. àòmìa nèc poor fellow, wretch!; awènèc my dear wife, the poor
woman; kaçəc my dear husband, man, dear friend; (cf. -əc, -əneg, əcəcə); qabənə əneg keşə nəc ləmadəc kəkəşə nəc the younger brother hit/spearred the pig exactly at the spot where the point of the fore­ leg rubs against the body; masınəc not at all, under no circumstances, certainly not; masinəc, əc atoməc it is certainly not here; tinə nəc əgəkəc θ this my mother is not here; ənə, ənə ənə ənədema əncəməc strong request, supplication, urgent prayer, intercession. ənənəqəqə əncənəqə qənəqə əncənəqə -jəm: -nəm (III) əncənəqə = -pi̊q (I) kap demand, (1) request s.th. earnestly, command strongly, beg, insist on, persist in, continue asking for s.th. until one gets it; (2) intercede, speak for s.o. (see səlinə), in favour of s.o., pray urgently, beseech; göjam əncənəqə ənəbənə (you make request thing con­ stantly) you always have this object only in your mind, you want to possess this object by all means; Məse göjam nənə Anətənəqəqə (gen) Moses prayed to God most earnestly and continuously, made intercession; -pənə (I) nənə, -pənə ... nənə let s.o. have his wish, let s.o. have his own way, give in, consent to; tama kəpənə latunə nənə the father gave in to his son's wish.

nəq s. herb with pleasant scent (used as perfume). sİcenə a type of salıq with pungent smelling leaves.

nə = ənə pn. dem. there dis­ tant far away, e.g. when the object referred to lies near neither to the speaker nor to the person spoken to. nə əsa who is that there? (distant); nə əc ənə there it is (lies) with him, close to him; ənə nə in the far distance there; təniq mo nə let's eat the taros which lie over there; nəgəc, ənəcəc, ağəcəqə nəgəc (spoken with regret) have you ever seen a boy behaving badly like that?

nə əmoəc əc ənə like that.

nə (see -nə) pn. posa. her, his, its. nə akənə her husband; nə əwəcəc his wife; nə lətənəc her/his (individual) sons; nə əqəpələhəc her/his (own) boy/child; but: ənə əqəpələhəc her/his (s.o. else's) child; (cf. ənə ənə = eiq, nə = suqə); enəgəc nə əwəcəc he beat his (own) wife; enəgəc ənə əwəcəc he beat his (another man's) wife; enəkəsom nə əwəcəc he told his matter; enəkəsom ənə əwəcəc he told his (s.o. else's) matter; Jesu ənə əmqənə ənəgənə mcənəqəmtənəqə su acqəm, go nə nəcənməcənə tənəqəgəmə ənə ənə bı̊q tənaq after Jesus was raised from the dead his disciples remembered that he had said this (John 2:22).

-nə suf. əqəg. pn. posa. (stands also for the genitive concern­ ing persons only) his, her, its. taməcəqə wəq (my father his canoe) my father's canoe; tənənə əbekənə (his mother her netbag) her/his mother's netbag; əqəpələgə obo (the boy his cloth) the boy's loincloth.

-nən pl./dl. suf. signifying s.th. as belonging to persons, i.e. posa. suf. used as the genitive case. launənə kəm (the people their field) the people's field; tαləcənənə qu (chicken their house) the hen-house (cf. əqə-).

nə- pn. posa. prefixed to some words signifying parts of the body which do not end with possessive suffixes, the same applies to some concepts of relationship: her, his, its. nə = nən when used in connec­ tion with dual: əwələgəc nə boalu (two women whose husbands are brothers) the husbands of two sisters-in-law, e.g. boləc,
dala, gôm, kocmatu, môm, pêc, böalu, böaluô, sib, sibo (these words are declined by taking the full pn.posa. before them, i.e. aëgoc bolêc, etc.).

-nê: -nê (III) v.n. sink (into the water), float under water. kabên géné the iron-wood log sinks; ki géné the axe sinks; wân géné the boat/canoe/ship sinks;êsêc sênêge wân kêtê sec they sank because the canoe got bad.

-nêc Im. of v.n. -êc: -nêc (III) tie (see -êc).

nêm a. the front of s.th. wânnêm the front of the canoe.

nêm see nêmâ adv. in front of s.th., before. embe sêsê padi sêpi nêmâ sêna ... if they would plant rice going forwards ....

-nêm, -nêmâ suf. before, in front of .... lànjônêm(â) in front of, facing s.o.; aë kakô en lànjônêm I stood before him; aëac oc takô Anôtô lànjônêmâ we will stand before God.

nêmnêmgeñ adv. always straight ahead.

nêmça adv. in front, in the forepart, before. gêngeñ nêmca he sits in front.

nêmôm s. temple.

nêg abb. of aêsâcnen pn.posa. 1pl.incl. our, and of aêsâcnen pn.posa. 3pl. their. nêg ändu our (incl.) house, their own house;êsêâcnen ändu their = s.o. else's house.

-nêg suf. pn.posa. their (also used as genitive case, see -nê). launên kôm the people's field; launên mo the women's taro.

nê-pêc s. (cf. pêc).

nêsib s. my/his/her nephew.

nêsibô s. my/his/her niece (cf. sib).

ni, nani s. the eye-teeth of dogs, fangs. kêm nani dog teeth = eye-teeth, pointed teeth; ∼lai (V) kêm nani drill holes in dogs' teeth; ∼tîli (IV) ni string dogs' teeth, put them onto a string; nia comp. (dog teeth netbag = â) a netbag decorated with dogs' teeth; nîmîc = awanîmîc a string (strings) of dogs' teeth; kêñ (I) nîmîc pay with dogs' teeth; ∼jac: ∼nac (III) nîmîc su = ∼nu (III) nîmîc su pull single teeth off a string; ∼liñ: ∼liñ (III) nîmîc naban-naban (1) put dogs' teeth on a string, crowd them close together; (2) crowd a lot of strings of dogs' teeth together (cf. ∼tîli (IV)); nîmîc jakêsuc labu a string of dogs' teeth of minor quality and value, e.g. nia tän tâtîlî képi abêlōn dogs' teeth that are used for decorating netbags; (cf. awanîmîc).

ninîñ, ñaninîñ adj. enduring, energetic, untiring, vigorous.

-nîñ Im. of v.a. & v.n. -êñ: -nîñ (III) eat. -nîñ anô-anô nac tên bear s.o. a grudge, be resentful; -nîñ gên eat food, a meal, s.th.; -nîñ gên -lêmôêmgen chew with toothless mouth, without any teeth; -nîñ gên najaçac eat incessantly; -nîñ gên nawaô eat too much, too fast, enormous portions; -nîñ gên sâmuc eat the bigger part of a meal, eat all; -nîñ gên sâmuc nac tên overlook/pass over s.o. during distribution of food.

nip¹ s. coconut. nip débu têñ
four coconuts tied together; nip débu ten qanô luagèc (four coconuts and two) six coconuts tied together; nipkalop comp. (coconut undeveloped) the human heart (also of animals) cf. nip ṣakalop; nipkatôm = nip ṣakatôm coconut with a sprout, a nut for planting (nipôwè); -kèn (I) nipkatôm give/plant a coconut as a reminder of s.th., e.g. give the nut to a village to remind them of their promise to make the arrangements for a festival/gathering. A Christian congregation taking the nipkatôm home pledges herself to make the necessary preparations to feed and house the delegates of the next big gathering (district conference, etc.); nip képôp the nut falls; nip képôp jadib tagen the nut hit the ground with a thumping noise/fell with a thump; nip képuc bôç-sèlè (nut pushes boar's tooth) the nut germinates/sprouts (sprout still as thin as a pencil); nip kwalo not properly developed, crippled nut, half empty; nip kwalo gêjac the flesh does not evenly cover the shell, there are empty spots without flesh; niplac see qalac; niplasòc (nut testicles) the 'embryo' shoot inside the ripe nut, small germ; nipmàsè, nip qamasè ripe, dry nut (brown husk); nip qabè a crest/string of husk left when the nut is peeled so that it can easily be carried; nip qabolà the top of the nut where the eyes are (cf. nip²); nip qabu the coconut ready for drinking, the drink-nut (must be green, with the flesh inside still very soft); -di à: -nài (II) nip qabu lasè = -sap (I) ... lasè open an unripe coconut for drinking; nip qagàll (nut half developed) nut with thin, soft flesh, not fully ripe; nip qagèbi (qagèbi) (nut of it shell) the bottom of the nut (opposite the eyes); nip qagolèg (nut of it cream), golèg s. the cream/milk pressed out of the scraped coconut; -môngiî golèg press the cream from the scraped nut; nip ṣakalop the heart-shaped, about half-grown coconut, but still without flesh, not fully developed (cf. nipkalop the human, etc. heart); nip ṣakatôm = nipkatôm coconut with a sprout; ṣakècmatu small nut as big as a fist, without any flesh yet; nip qakesènda nut changing its colour from green to brown; nip ṣaqëdô several coconuts; nip ṣakèsu (nut of it fell, lying on the ground) = nip tagen-tagen (qaqô huè su tagen) a single nut; ṣakola anô the brown skin of the kernel, on the flesh, inside the shell; ṣalac, lac (niplac) s. the shell of the nut (or fragments), with three round eyes; nip ṣalac kepeñ sì the nut shell in the middle stage between soft and hard, ripe; nip ṣalapac (bulapac) a very large shell, used as a calabash; nip qamakic s. the outer skin of the husk (cf. ṣaqàlic makaç the top layer of skin); nip qamasè = nip masè the ripe dry nut (brown husk); nip qamataa no the true eye (of three) for germinating; nip qamocsaq (nut of it moc plucked) a coconut with the husk off; nip qanô (nut of it essential) the flesh of the nut; -si (I) nip qanô cut/dig out the nut from the shell, make copra; nip qanô qakali-qakali the stage when the flesh begins to form in the nut; nip qanô sìsic soft, unripe flesh, still elastic; nip qàblà the flower, male element (on the top of the flower-stem); nip ṣaqòlicmakic the smooth top layer, the outer skin of the husk; nip qapa the fibrous inner part of the husk; nip ṣaqògè (1) the remaining round fleshy kernel of the nut after the shell has been burnt away and the roasted outer part of the flesh grated (on saqàgà), the inner part is left over because it is not sufficiently roasted), the oil is then pressed out of the scrapings and used for various purposes; (2) the flesh remnants left in the shell after it has been scraped; nip ṣaqòmac the husk of the nut; nip ṣaqàmac palè
the husk fibres that remain on the shell when it is peeled; nip ɲatɛkwi (nut of it sap) = nipɛtɛkwɛ oil of the nut or palm; -pac (I) nipɛtɛkwɛ k/ɛsɛp laclu heat coconut oil in a nut shell (for making a salve) (cf. sɛŋɛm); nipɔlɛŋ (ɲaoloŋ) the residue of the flesh after it has been scraped and squeezed out; nip si a ripe nut; nipɛtɛkwɛ see nip ɲatɛkwi; nip toapa the nut with its husk; nip wasu-wasu (nut love charm) nut used in love magic; -bɛlɛm: -mbɛlɛm (IV) nip knock on a coconut to find out how far it is developed (half or fully ripe); -ɛ: -ɛ (III) nip scrape coconut (see -uc); -ga: -nga (II) nip masɛ split a ripe coconut; -geŋ: -ŋeŋ (II) nip carry a nut by its stem (stalk); -jɛc: -nɛc (III) gɛb nipŋa put on a rope/vine around the feet in order to climb a palm; -jɛm: -nɛm (III) nip fetch down coconuts; -kalɛŋ (IV) nip scrape out the still soft coconut flesh; -kɛŋ nipkatɔm see nipɔkatɔm, nip ɲakatɔm; -kim (I) nip prick a hole in a coconut; -kip (I) nip open a coconut; -lɔ: -lo (III) nip (k/ɛkɔc) shatter a coconut with a blow, crack it open; -mɔtɛŋ nip tie two coconuts together; -mɔŋgɪŋ (IV) nip twist off a coconut; -mɔŋgɪŋ ɡoʃɛŋ press/wring out cream from grated coconut; -pɔ (I) nip remove the husk; -pʊŋ nip plant a coconut; -seŋɛŋ (IV) nip carry a coconut between one's teeth, e.g. when it is too green to drop it from the palm; -uc: -uc (III) nip scrape a coconut with a shell (joc) or with a toothed iron (sɛnuc, ɲakalɛŋ).

nip² a. coconut palm. nip ɲjoŋ ɲawɛ (palm moon of it light) palm with light green fronds; nip ɲa ɲa palm with green fronds; nip ɲiɛ-biɛ pɛɊɛ palm with a softer, less fatty flesh in the nut; nip bulapac = bulapac kapɔŋ type of palm with very large nuts (see ɲalakɔp); nip gejɔŋ tau the palms hinder each other in growing, are planted too close together; nip gelo lɛtɛŋ the flowers, the heart leaf unfolds; nip ɲɛjɛm the palm bears nuts; nip ɲɛjɛm e ɲa bolɔ ɲakesɛc the palm bears so copiously that the crown is dark with fruit; nip gwasab-gwasab palm with very small nuts; nip ke delek kwac the fronds droop, a sign that the palm will soon flower; nip kemesoc (palm stretches) the palm grows quickly; nip kepen (palm pierces) the blossom sheath pierces/appears, e.g. the palm blooms/flowers; nip kepen kɛdaguc the palm blooms later than others, later flowers; nip kesəlɛŋ (water flows, trickles into the developing nuts) the palm is on the height of its bearing; nip tec ɲa bolɔ sawa ma keseleŋ kɛtiɛm the crown is empty but is again in full bloom; nip kɛsewęc the palmy grows, the trunk is getting thicker; nip kɛku the palm has fallen down; nip kɔc palm with reddish frond stems; nip kwalaŋ (baliŋ) very high, exceedingly high palm; niplaŋ (line (for.), a coconut plantation; niplaŋ (= ɲa laŋ) the fronds; -sapu (IV) nip ɲa laŋ chop off palm fronds; nipliɛma = niplaŋ fronds; mu kɛmadɔm nipliɛma tulu the wind breaks the palm fronds; Nipliɛma (palm hand) name of a Jabɛm month (see below); nip lɛtɛŋ a short young palm already bearing fruit; nip malac-malac a dwarf type of palm, frond stems and fruit are orange-yellow; nip ɲabɨŋ the fruit stem of the palm; nip ɲabɨŋ kɛsɛc the nuts are in such heavy clusters that they press down the fronds; ɠɔc (ɋsaɛc) tobïngaŋ take the nut together with the whole stem!, nip ɲa bolɔ the top part of the palm with the fronds, the blossoms, and the fruit stem; ɲa bolɔ ɲakesɛc the crown is dark with fruit; nip ɲagɛsʉ (the palm of it neck) the part where the hard palm stem joins the crown; nip ɲakatɔm the top fronds of the palm; nip ɲa kwac, koac the ribs of the fronds; nip ɲa kwac ke toc = nip ke delek kwac the fronds droop, a sign that the palm will soon flower; nip ɲa bolɛ
(ظَلْبَلِّه، بَلِّه) heart of palm (the marrow in the top shoot of the palm, edible, known as millionaire's cabbage, because the palm must be felled to get it) (also in jaweŋ, joclä, kwaŋ, labi); nip nækätom = nipkatém (1) the top fronds of the palm; (2) coconut with a sprout, nuts for planting; -kèŋ (I) nipkatém plant a coconut as a reminder to us of s.th.; nip nákola-kola = nákwa-la-kwa-la the hard husk of the flowers; nákawæ, kwæ (8) the ribs of the fronds, frond-stem; nip ke dele e kéwa (I) nákwa ketoe the fronds droop (a sign that the palm will soon flower); nákwa-la-kwa-la nákola the hard husk of the flowers; nàlele sip the ribs of the frond-leaves; nip námatagas) (nut of its eyelashes) the green flower leaves; nán8mee the first fruit of a palm (usually empty); nip nànue the network at the base of the frond (used for washing sago (labi)); nip nàlele nàn8mee (see nàlele sip) the heart (anat.).

Nipléma (palm hand) one of three names for a Jabèm month (approx. April); expl.: the NW monsoon now turning to the north blows so strongly coming from the Tami Islands that it often shakes the fronds from the palms, much to the despair of the women cooking their meals in front of their houses under the palms of the village square (the other names: see Matagèc and Lap-kama-dendeñ).

- nó:1 -no (III) v.a. cook s.th. -no bôc cook meat; -no bu (ŋ)andàŋ make hot water; -no kwai cook only meat, no vegetable; -no labi cook sago; -no lai (cook onions = war oracle) ask the oracle whether to fight or not; -no mo cook taro; -no mo ëndëŋ nacléŋ cook taro for the guests/visitors; seno mo seŋ they cooked taro, they ate them; -no sam arrange/prepare a pig market; -no togbun cook s.th. without washing it (cf. -letoc).

- nó:2 -no (III) v.a. sharpen s.th. to a point, rasp, scrape off. -no bın (scrape, sharpen talk); tán-o-tàno bìn improve, perfect a speech, etc.; nàcgedèŋ áwàsùŋ geno-bìn the lips of the righteous know what is pleasing (Prov. 10:32); -no joc rasp/scrape the fibres off a split cane in order to get the material for plaiting/weaving an armband; -no ka put a point on a piece of wood/stick; -no kêlépé sharpen a pencil; -no kêm put a point on a spear, sharpen a spear; -no lemenkéku cut the fingernails with a knife; -no oclai put a point on the rib of a frond leaf (toy spear for boys); -no òc nàmatà put a sharp point on a paddle; -no sòb sharpen an arrow; (cf. -pa); -nò: -no (III) ... su break the corner edge of s.th.; -no katapa nàtëkë su break the edge of the board.

- nob (II) v.n. impera. bent downwards, curled (see genob).

noc, ñanoc s. a definite time, fixed date, term. gédèŋ ñanoc at the fixed time/day/hour; -jàc: -nac (III) noc = -kèŋ (I)
noc set a definite time, agree upon a fixed date, make an appointment; งา noc gelom tau kwanang ง a agreement on a fixed date has been reached already (beforhand); (งา) noc gəsəŋ sa the time has come, the fixed date is at hand; -sa (I) งา noc sa kwa nang set a fixed date, agree upon a certain day beforehand, e.g. marriage, etc.

nec = nec oc contracted to nec when speaking very quickly; งา noc (= nec oc) งama tagac, tec ajac amboac tec nec (for: งา oc sęŋac งwaōba) the fish seem to take the bait very well; answer: งama ta e งa le poma yes, extremely well!

nom s. earth, ground, soil, land. ง่ำmbè (earth sandy beach) black, sandy earth; งəwə (earth mouth) a hole dug for planting taro, etc.; -jali (IV) nomawa enlarge a hole for planting by swinging a stick around it; -puŋ (I) nomawa plant into holes; nombaŋ s. (earth close) the bottom logs of a fence (tug) around a field (կոմ); -lm: -im (III) = -lə: -lə (III) nombaŋ tōŋ bind the bottom log onto the fence; nom bule-məŋ (earth water mud) soggy/swampy earth; nomdec (earth blood) red, edible earth; nomdec lęsəb teŋ a clod of red earth; nom gənəc (earth white sea-sand) white sandy earth; nom gələm aəcəg (earth spreads hands us round) mankind (we) dwells all over the earth; nom gəc kəkkəc the earth has cracks from the heat (of the sun); nəməsəŋ a hole in the earth, cavern; Nəməsəŋ name of former Jabəm mission station; nom kębu tau = nom kētə tau the earth revolves round its axis (นələsəŋ); nom kētə tau งupa wəsəsa gəmə osəŋa gęja the earth revolves from west to east; nom kęgi oc the earth circles, rotates around the sun; nom kęgi oc kętu งim təŋəŋ gədəŋ jala samuc teŋ the earth circles the sun once a year (yearly); nom kējə tau gəməŋ-gəməŋ e məŋsəmoa oc งaəbəu, งaŋ səsəm sebe oc kękə งaŋluŋ the earth moves the people of the various countries until they are directly under the sun which they call midday; nom kəkənəŋ lau (earth burdens people) people have been buried with earth (earthquake, landslide, see -kənəŋ); nom kəmələm the earth is soft, soggy; nom kəmələm งəwə the earth moistens/softens the seeds; nom kētə tau the earth revolves; nom kētu tələ the earth is hard, dried out; nom koc = kokoc (soil red) red clay; nomku (earth, e.g. pot) earth for making pots, clay, potter's clay; nom əməbəm earth that has been overworked, not allowed to lie fallow; nom lemoŋ light swampy earth; nom ləpəp soggy/sticky swampy soil; nom mətə-mətə burnt earth; nom məc-gaʊc (soil reef sand) a thin layer of earth, humus, over coral; nom งađəmbəm (earth of it wave) an unevenness, wave, knoll in the earth, in surrounding low ground; nom งađəmənəŋ (earth of it length beam on top) an elevation; asap nom งađəmənəŋ təne sə, geə งətəp งəsə hə this knoll away so that it gets even!, even off this area (path)!, nom งađəniŋ the earth rings from people or animals walking; nom งəgəsəŋ (earth of it hole) a crevasse/hole/cavern/cave (pocgəsəŋ); nom งaḷələsəp the axis of the earth; nom งaḷələsəp təu kəkə kəsələc oc atom, geə gəbətən งəkənəŋ uti tələta งədənəŋa งəŋ kəkə təŋəŋ the axis of the earth does not point to the sun, it slants in the direction of the polar star which stands still; nom sęŋ yellow clay; nom sələŋ spongy, loose, porous soil; nomtaŋ earth that is hoed until it is soft; nomnoməŋ adv. (1) on the earth, close to, just above the ground, bent to the ground; kəjənda lau nomnoməŋ he chased the people bent right to the ground; (2) = pələŋ-pələŋəŋ ruthlessly; səjənda งəpələ งətənəŋ งəi
nomnomgen sēmoa they chased those children ruthlessly;
nomga, kētu nomga = kēsēp
nomgen down to the earth;
kēbalin moclēsom e kētu nomga = kēbalin moclēsom saməb kēsēp
nomgen gēmən he threw all the
bats (from a high tree) down
to the ground.

noniŋ s. (for.) goat.

nop s. dev; adj. dewy (see lēndam2, maniŋ). nop kēpoac kalauŋ to oba there is dew on
the leaves and kunai.

nō- pref. signifying the past.
nōēnēc some time ago, a short
while ago, two or three, also
20 or 30 weeks ago, even a
year ago; nōēnēc aēgēc akēŋ
wasəŋ about a fortnight ago
when both of us were fishing
with the big net; nōgen adv.
yesterday; nōgen ŋakētula
(yesterday of it evening) yest-
terday evening; (cf. wall).

-nōm: -nōm (III) v.a. drink.
-nōm bu drink water; -nōm bu
gēmaca (drink water sickness
relating) take medicine; -nōm
daug (drink = swallow smoke).
smoke tobacco; -nōm m ŋalēwē
nasulu (drink banana ripe of
it soup) drink banana soup;
-nōm motam ŋasulu (drink motam
of it soup) drink spinach
soup; -nōm nip ŋabu (drink
cocoanut of it water) drink
the water of a cocoanut, a nut
ready for drinking; -nōm sulu
drink soup, beef or vegetable
soup, beef-tea; (cf. génom
saturated, soaked, water-
logged); aēac aŋə bōc e
ɡalēsi génom aēac masə we ate
so much pork that we were
'saturated with fat' = we ate
pork until we loathed it,
were disgusted with it; ɑkaiŋ
genom (his leg is saturated)
his leg has gone to sleep;
bu génom ka the wood is sat-
urated; (see dala); gweć génom
sap the outrigger is water-
logged by seawater; -nōm ...
au̱ impera. be covered by
s.th. -nōm genom en au̱ the
water covers him; lemogénom
au̱ it stands in the mud, is
covered with mud; -nōm ... su
(drink ... finish) drown, be
drowned; en génom bu su he/she
is drowned (suffered death by
suffocation).

noon s. 1. a tree (Morinda sp.),
roots used as a yellow dye,
mixed with betelnut lime (nop)
turns into glaring red (fruit
eaten by wild pigs). 2. very
dry type of banana (hard to
swallow).

-nōn: -nōn (III) v.a. carry
s. th. around the neck, wear on
the chest. -nōn ɑsusu carry
the small widower's netbag;
-nōn jabō carry pig tusks around
the neck; -nōn joc wear pearl-shell;
aluŋ génōn awēnē joc the widower
wears his wife's peeling shell;
-nōn joclatu carry a pearl-shell
around our neck; -nōn joc gēwēŋ
kuakuac wear a mourning necklace
with pearl shell (peeling shell)
attached to it; -nōn kuakuac
wear a mourning necklace/strings;
-nōn kekemateŋ wear two cut
small shells; -nōn kēkōm wear a
string (strings) of (glass)
beads; -nōn lēmen carry an arm
in a sling; -nōn matabuwe wear
polished pearl shells; -nōn
mōkēlaun, aluŋ génōn awēnē
mōkēlaun the widower wears a
necklace of his wife's hair;
-nōn ... sa get caught in s. th.;
bōc génōn uc sa the pig got its
head caught in the net; -nōn ...
tōŋ, bōc génōn uc tōŋ the pig
gets its neck entangled with
the net.

-nū: -nu (III) v.n. go back-
wards. génu backwards; gadēn
gēnu landslide; wagoc génu the
crab goes backwards; -nu tau su
getting weak, impotent, power-
less; ɑkaiŋ to lēma génu tau su
his legs and arms (hands) are
getting weak (= gēmac-gēmac);
-nu tau = -su (I) tau su pull
ourselves back, i.e. from a
blow/push, elude/evade, turn
aside/back, yield, parry a blow;
tau su tāna we slink away
backwards (like a thief); sēsē
padi sēnu tāungen they plant
rice (into swamps) going back-
wards; -nu wagoc walk crab-like,
i.e. in a squatting position,
swim on our back; -nu ... su
draw/pull s. th. back/out, fall
back, retreat, withdraw; -nu su = -ë su draw s.th. out, pull s.th. back; -nu ãbêlôŋ งase งë su = -nu sê งë su draw the palm leaf out of a netbag after a row has been woven; -nu bôjaŋ su draw a knife from a sheath; -nu ūntapa su pull our feet out of our shoes; -nu leneŋ su pull back our hands from s.th.; -nu nimoaŋ su pull a single tooth off the string of dogs' teeth; -nu qakwe su get undressed; -nu sê งë su = -nu ãbêlôŋ งase งë su draw the palm leaf out of a netbag; -nu ūc qalô su pull out the top or bottom rope of a pig-net (to replace it by a new one); -nu tauŋ susu (pull back ourselves); akiŋ to lëma gênu tau susu (his legs and arms draw themselves back-back) he has worked until he is completely exhausted/spent/tired (after excesses in drinking, etc.); qapâlê gênu tau susu a babe leaps/moves in its mother's womb, may be felt moving about/making sudden moves; tanu tauŋ tana sînk away backwards.

-ヌ ๒ -nu (III) crumble. poc gênu e kêtôm kekop the stone crumbled to dust; tanu môéc we crush ochre; tanu sêckain we crush coal.

-ヌ ๓ -nu (III) carry s.th. hanging on the chest. tanu abêlôŋ we carry a netbag hanging on our chest.

nuc¹ island. Nucbalin ล (long island) another name of Matuala; nucdêmõ ล (island back) the seaward side of an island; nucgêdô (= qagêdômatha) cape/point on an island; nuc japoŋ-japoŋ ล (island floating on the surface) an island that is visible from time to time, e.g. Siasi from Logaweng; nuc jasen-jasen ล (kêpoac) scattered islands; nuc kepeŋ bônôŋ the island protects the harbour from the wind; nuc kêpoac ล (island floats in the water) an island is/lies; nuc kêpoac toneŋ the island lies here; nuc kêsâ tau qëngic e kêpoac ล (island cut itself off) a small island lying off the coast of another one; nuclêlôm ล (island interior) the landward side of an island, a harbour formed by islands (e.g. Dregeghafen), harbour on an island; nuncuc small islands; moc nuncuc = mocnêng nuc sauŋ small islands as shelter for birds; nuc qagêdômatha cape/point of an island; nuc nai taësâm ล (island of it fish many) an island rich in fish; nuc qamângi ล (island of it constriction) the narrow part of an island; nuc qanip the coconut palms on an island; nuc qâselaŋ the forest on an island; nuc qâselaŋ a passage cleaved in the reefs for canoes to enter; nuc qâsêclûŋ sheltered beach where canoes can be left, 'harbour'.

nuc², qanuc a. the network at the base of a palm frond (used as sieve when washing sago (labi)). nuc qêdô the whitish tinge of this network; -bêng: -mbeŋ (II) nuc cut off, get such a sieve for washing sago.

-nuc: -nuc (III) v.a. do s.th. consistently, without omitting a section in between. -jâm: -nam (III) kom -nucgêdôgen make fields beside each other in a row; sêjam kom sênucgêdôgen they make their fields in a row, joining together; tajam kom tanucgêdôgen we just keep working on; ja qen kadambê gêncuqêdôgen the fire burns along the whole length of a log (cf. këlèsucgêdô); ja gêncu ka qadambê the fire burns along a dry log (tree); ja gêncu ka su almost all the firewood is burnt.

N, ง the velar nasal mute ง (as in English 'sing, singer') occurs at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of Jâbêm words: qapalê (boy), kaŋa (nut), gaŋac (sand), kaŋ (beetle), gêng (thing, food). As a homorganic nasal ง often stands before g and gw in many words, especially in stems of verbs when used in the imaginative,
e.g. lāngwa (old), jangga (I shall split (wood)), daggeŋ (we carry s.th. by the handle), tāggaint (we gather s.th. up, sweep with our hands), tāggandé (we cover s.th.), tansaŋgu (we shall baptize).

ŋa 1. instrumental pt., prep., by means of, by the help of, through, with. -teŋ (I) ŋa åwèŋ anògeŋ (ask, beg with our mouth truly) beg/petition earnestly/urgently; en kētaŋ ŋapalè ŋa lèma he hit the boy with his flat hand; lau ŋanó sēsap ka ŋa kí toalàcceŋ the old ones felled trees with stone axes only; ŋapalè gëúc nè bójaj ŋa asagen. Gëuc ŋa mèŋ wherewith did the boy sharpen his knife? He sharpened it with a whetstone. 2. indicating the material used for s.th., from, out of, with; lau Jābêm sëkwë nèŋ ându ŋa ka the Jābêm build their houses with wood; lau Adsera sēgôm on ŋagédô ŋa nomku the Adsera make some drums from potters' clay.

ŋa- 1. pref. indicating s.th. belonging to a thing, of it, used as genitive case in connection with things only (see -né, -néŋ genitive with persons); ŋaakaiŋ (of it leg) rhythm (?); wë ŋaakaiŋ rhythm of a dance; ka ŋalaka (tree of it branch(es)) branches = kalaka comp. word, tree branches (but never laka when used alone, always ŋalaka); talec qalatu (hen, fowl of it son = young ones) chicks; (ŋa- is used in connection with animals when consanguinity is to be indicated, cf. -né). 2. pref. of many sec. adj., also used as adv. (with or without -gen), e.g. ŋajam, ŋajana, ŋasec and many more; sëmoa ŋajam = sëngôŋ ŋajam they are well (cf. to-).

ŋa- 1. loc.suf. attached to the a. (answers whence, from where, from which place?) from the direction of, from, bōc malačŋa pigs from the village, village pigs; bōc salenŋa seŋ aèacma jangom the pigs from the forest = wild pigs ate our corn; gëŋ buŋa (things water from) creatures in rivers; gëŋ gwècŋa creatures in the sea; gëŋ salenŋa forest animals; i buŋa sweet water = river fish; i gwècŋa salt water fish, sea-fish; ka lóća mountain trees; lau nucŋa island people; (cf. ănga). 2. loc.suf. (answering where?) somewhere; -mòa: -mòa (III) salenŋa he/stay somewhere in the forest; en gëwë këam gëmoa salenŋa he is hunting somewhere in the bush/forest; (cf. ănga). 3. loc.suf. (answering whither, which way, to or toward which place?) to, towards, -ward; -mòa: -mòa (III) baŋa go along the beach (not inland), stay at the beach; -mòa gwècŋaŋaŋ walk along the sea (shore) only, sail across the sea; lap gëc, tec tamoa gwècŋaŋaŋa tana there is low tide, so let us take the route along the sea = beach; -sa (I) salenŋaŋaŋ follow the path through the bush; sësin waŋ malačŋaŋaŋa sêja (they paddle canoe villageward they go) they paddle the canoe towards the village (in the general direction of the village); sësa Betaniŋaŋa sêja they went in the direction of/towards Bethany. 4. descriptive suf. signifying destination, purpose, use of s.th., answers what for?, for; (a) following nouns: gamèn sëôña (place, i.e. bury for) cemetery; gae pocŋa (hook, i.e. stone for) a hook for pulling stones from the fire; gëŋ weŋa (thing, i.e. song for) musical instrument(s); ku buŋa (pot, i.e. water for) pot for water, water-pot, jug; ku bu ńandaŋa tonec këkôc this pot for (making) hot water is cracked; ńapalè kômŋa (boys work for) work-boys, workers; (b) following verbs: gëŋ taniŋa (s.th. for we shall eat) s.th. to eat, food; (c) changing whole sentences to nominals: gamèn-tëtulu-môneŋa (place they change money for) office for changing money, exchange; lëpën-sëmetô-c-biŋa (chair they stretch talk for) seat for judging things, the judgement seat; papia-sëwi-taunj-siŋña (paper they leave each other for) certificate of
divorce. 5. suf. indicating motivation: kéśôm éśāc moña he scolded them because of the tars; sējāc tāuŋ iŋa they fought one another because of the fish; -tu (I) -ŋa, agēc sējāc tāuŋ kētu bōjaŋña they fought because of a knife; (cf.: -tu (II) ... - at the) 6. suf. attached to some verbs, inseparable, indicating a feeling of want, of being cheated, overlooked, of resignation, surrender to the inevitable, also: relaxation, mostly in connection with these verbs only: -ēc: -nēc (III), -jā: -na (III), -kō (I), -moa: -moa (III), -ngōn (II), -poac (I); dāgōŋña we are overlooked, we don't get anything; ēnēcŋa let it be! don't touch it! hands off!; gējaŋña it is lost/gone/defect; gēmoaŋa he did not get anything, was overlooked; tamoana we are being passed by/overlooked; en oc ēmoaŋa he will have to stay behind, go without; sēniŋ bōc su ma jamoana they will eat the pork and I shall not get any at all; wāŋ képoaŋa the canoe floats there (unattended, left to itself). 7. suf. with Loc. adv., -wards, somewhere in the direction of ..., about ...; anōŋa on or to the righthand side; awēna outside; baŋa landwards (in distinction to) gwēcŋa seawards; gāgōŋa on the lefthand side; (ŋa)dēmoŋna at the back; ēcŋa seawards; (ŋa)-labūŋa below, underneath; (ŋa)mataŋa in front; (ŋa)mūŋa behind, at the back of; nēmŋa in front of; (ŋa)ōŋa above, on top of, over; sōŋa inlandwards; (cf. gēmu képi, also adv. beginning with ŋa-, gēmu kēsōŋa, etc.). 8. suf. with Pn. dem., somewhere; sēja ōnēŋa they went there (somewhere); anga ōnēŋa they come from somewhere; lau malac tonecŋa the people of/from this village; (cf. ŋaŋakēŋ tonecŋa, tonanŋa, tōnēγa, etc.).

ŋā: -ŋa (III) v.a. open s.th., hold open, spread, pull apart.
-ŋa ābélōŋ = -gac: -ŋac ābélōŋ hold a netbag open (to put s.th. into it); -ŋa (-ŋagac) àwēnsun open one's mouth; -ŋa bi pull a broken shell arming apart slightly (because it pinches); -ŋa dembon push length beam slightly apart; -ŋa ŋaŋaiŋ spread one's legs apart; -ŋa gasaŋ spread one's legs wide apart (sitting or standing);
-ŋa ke na split a log with a wedge (cf.: -ŋa); -ŋa ēmen open one's hands; -ŋa lēsa push rafters farther apart; gēŋa see lāma gēŋa; tāŋa tāuŋ we (two of us) move apart to let a third person through.

ŋā (of it his foot, leg) his step, stride (?), dance-step (!). ŋā keso wrong dance-step; tētē wē to sēka ŋaŋa keso they made wrong dance-steps; (cf. ŋākaŋiŋ, wē ŋaŋaŋiŋ).

ŋā = nājā s. claw, fang, talon, paw, hoof (see ãtēku).

ŋābélōŋ s. (of it netbag) uterus, womb, pouch of marsupials (cf. ŋamōli, ŋatalu).

ŋāgeŋ (of it what?) what, which part? ŋāgeŋ gēc what is/ blocks the way? what's the matter after all? ŋaŋeŋ kētu sec what is broken on it?

ŋāka s. shaft (cf. à ka the part of a long log/post above the ground). alē luagēc ŋaŋaka ec dambē two posts were rather short, only a little above the ground.

ŋākaŋiŋ see wē.

ŋākēku (of it his toe-nail) the hoofs of pigs and other hoofed animals.

ŋaalimē blameless. en gēmoa ŋaalimē he is blameless;
ŋaalimēgēŋ gējā he went away silently (cf. ali).

ŋaaŋaŋa s. origin, place of origin, source. oc ŋawē gēwi ŋaamala siŋ emālōγen, go mēŋkēpō aēc the sunlight leaves
its source and it takes some time before it reaches us.

naamboc adj. (tagen-tagen) few, a few (see amboć).

naamu (ŋa-amu = akaiŋ ŋamu of its foot behind) s. 1. the long end of the loop/noose on a slip-knot (sêckaiŋ) with which a pig's hind leg is tied to a post, = ŋamata ŋaamu a length of rope, one end of which is made into a slip-knot, the other end tied to a post for tying, e.g. a pig by the hind leg, gen. ends of a rope; lêpoa ŋaamu the ends of a rope; kakôc tôn su, âe ŋaamu ŋaajâ ęsâ I got hold of it, pull the knot tight! 2. the consequences, the outcome; -jâm: -nam (III) ŋaamu think of the end, of the consequences; expl.: əc təŋ embe ěsôm lau wauwcacgen, oc ěsôm ěsēac gebe Lau sec, go nê lau ŋagêōdô sēsôm ęŋ gebe Aôm gôlic tâôm gebe oc ńmôa ńjâam amboć tonâgeŋ ęm, ěsôm biŋ ma taêm ěnâm ŋaamu acgom if s.o. scolds people inconsiderately, calling them bad, they will remind him, "Do you regard yourself blameless? You had better think of the consequences (for yourself) of what you say!". Ma embe sènac biŋsu âeâc Mêtnô, naŋ sêsôm tọnc ęwôd ęge Gômôm nêm gêŋ emob ńamu ěsêb Apôm-taŋa, go gôôông maten jali tênggen if they admonish us concerning the Gospel, they will say, "Do all your things leaving the outcome to the Lord, then you will gain life everlasting".

ŋaândan = őnda noise, bustle, alarm, alarm, uproar.

naapômtau s. the chief of ..., mighty man. Bukawac naapômtau the chief of Bukawa; malac naapômtau the village chief.

naâselêkic comp. 1. his little and fourth toes together. 2. spur (of fowl, cassowary (kêcsêwa)).

ŋaâtēkwâ, andu ŋaatēkwâ baľin tēŋ a tower, steeple.
qabalém-balém (of it partition, compartment) midriff, diaphragm, wing-membrane (of flying fox), web (of frogs).

qabaliq s. length of s.th. (cf. qalésīnq, qatakôcna).

qabaob s. cover, lid (see bae, gaom), the covering board of a section closed off at one end of the canoe platform (jauŋ).

qabau s. an elevation, hill. gamën qabau hill; gedőtēkwa qabau his face is angry, resentful.

qabeb adj. gedőtēkwa qabeb = gedōbeb his face is threatening, resentful, angry.

qabebeb adj. many together in a group. lau qabebeb sēmën a group of people are coming = lau sēwē e qabebeb; steep (cliff, precipice), steep bank going straight down to great depth (river, sea); ambē (bu) gedīm e qabebeb the water (sea) is rather deep right beside the beach.

qabelèb (beleb-beleb) adj. 1. moving to and fro, vibrating, doing things quickly; qabelèbsawa very quick, quick as lightning; eŋ gedōm qabelèb he works, does s.th. quickly. 2. talkative (of old people), talking quickly; awēnō kēsōm bīq beleb-beleb the old woman talks incessantly (see qasesep); eŋ kēsōm e qabelèbsawa he talks very quickly.

qabelo s. landmark, line of demarcation, boundary mark, limit mark, marking sign, token, testimony (see belo). -kēn (I) qabelo make a sign; kēkēn qabelo kēsēp Gēbōmlabu he made a sign at Gebomlabu (Simbang); qacmatē qabelo sign in remembrance of dead people; poc kētu qacmatē qabelo stones were erected (set) in remembrance of the dead (slain during tribal fighting); -tu (I) qabelo gebe ... (become sign in order to ...) authorize, confirm, endorse s.th., make valid (see -moatiŋ ... ūn).

qabelo-belo s. tassel; adj. hang dangling, swinging. lac qabelo-belo (sail of it tassel) the tassel attached to the sail of a canoe (floating in the wind).

qabē s. 1. comb of fowl. 2. crest of husk left when coconut is peeled (so that it can be easily carried); nip qabē a string of fibres of this crest serves for binding several nuts together (cf. nip napa, qasēmoač).

qabēbèc adv. day after tomorrow (see qaeleŋ/qageleŋ); in the morning of another day, some other day, the following day. qabēbèc tonan on another day (passed or following).

qabēc s. (of it sleep) 1. the sleep after or before an event (dance, fishing, hunting, etc.). 2. since the Jabel counted their days by the number of nights they slept - qabēc = day, qabēc gwalēkiŋ (= taēsām) many days; qabēc jauc atom (of it day many not) a short time; qabēc lemeŋ teŋ eŋaŋ a clogem (of it sleep hand one gone first) after five days; qabēc luagēc gējaŋa (of it sleep two gone) after two = some days, a few days later; qabēc taēsām many days, a long time; qabēc tendoc (gen) how many days (only), how long?; qabēc teŋ one day, once; gēdēŋ qabēc teŋ one morning.

qabelà s. (of s.th. tassel) the arms of the octopus (kulic).

qabelà-bélà hanging/dangling like tassels, hanging loosely (tufts).

qabelèc s. shouts of joy.

qabelèc kētaŋ-kētaŋ the sounds of joy, happy noise, a row; ségōm aseŋe tec qabelèc kētaŋ-kētaŋ sēmoa what is the cause of so much noise?; (cf. (ŋa)-lasē, pēle).

qabēnǐc s. noose in the string with which a pig-net (uc) is
tied for carrying it hanging from the stick (pem) on shoulder (see úc ṅabènic).

īnabènông s. calm, no wind on the sea. bènông e kēŋoma (calm until glassy mirage) not a breath of wind, a perfectly calm, smooth sea; ṅabènông kēsēp gēja the wind has stopped; ṅabènông tētāc kēsa a nice calm sea; ṅabènông ahen silently, tacitly.

īnabì s. (of it bi) the mottled top snail shell and the arm-rings, bracelets made from it, rib. āēnoc bi my rib; īnabì kepeŋ aē I have a pain in the ribs/chest, have a stitch; īnabì kētug aē = āēnoc bi kētug aē (my ribs burn, hurt me) I have pneumonia/inflammation of the lung; īnabì ṇäsafel (ribs of it broom) so thin that the ribs protrude, his ribs stick out, he is very thin, undernourished (human and animals) = qātkēwa samob gēc awē all bones can be seen; īnabì ṇäsafīk langwagen (ribs of it cliff old only) his ribs bulge (under a heavy load); īnabì salan his ribs are wide apart.

īnabic see bic s. see ńabic to sēnôm ńagsul they ate the vegetable that was cooked together with meat or s.th. and drank the soup.

īnabìŋ s. (of it talk) 1. talk; (a) conversation; īnabìŋ gēmacgen (conversation died only) the conversation died down, wordless, silent, taciturn; dāngōm īnabìŋ gēmacgen let us not talk much, let us rather work harder; kēkō īnabìŋ gēmacgen he stood without saying a word; sēsēlēn īnabìŋ gēmacgen they walked along without saying a word; sēsīn īnabìŋ gēmacgen they paddled without talking; īnabìŋ masigeŋ there is no need (whatsoever, at all) to talk about it, to lose any word; aōm embe wēc (ōcō) óna, naŋ wēc óna ńabìŋ masigeŋ if you want to leave, go without losing another word, you are not that important; (b) prohibition of s.th., account; -sôm (I) ńabìŋ prohibit s.th.; -gōm ńabìŋ atom do not put to s.o.'s account.

2. inflorescence, fruit stand of the coconut palm; nip ńabìŋ the stem on which the nuts hang; nip ńabìŋ kēsaic the coconuts are in such heavy clusters that they press the fronds down (cf. nip).

ńabìŋgalôm s. conversation about s.th. -jâm: -nam (III) ńabìŋgalôm have a conversation about s.th., discuss s.th.

ńaboas s. (see boa) the stem right above the taro fruit (mo). mo ńaboas kētu sauŋ su the stem of the taro plant got small (sign of ripening).

ńaboab-boaib s. bubbles (rising when pouring water into bottle), the gurgling noise of water. ńaboab-boaib kēpi the bubbles rise (boiling food).

ńaboam s. the cob/stem/trunk in some fruits (galeŋ, mulēwē, sāŋ, sōŋ, uc). jāŋgōm ńaboam the corn cob.

ńaboatilô s. oc ńaboatilô the gleam of the sun reflected on water, the reflection of the sun; ibano embe eletoc ēsēp oc ńaboatilô, oc talic sapu when a school of tuna leaps out of the water (eletoc = boil) while chasing fry, we won't hardly see it.

ńabob s. ashes, dust, mould, the dewy film on ripe fruit. īnabob gē aūc = bob géjac, bob kēkēc covered with mould; (see bob ŋamuc); īnabobob mouldy, turned grey; īnabob-ńabob the colour of the earth (soil), brownish, greyish on taro or yam; en géjac wao ńi ńabob he lay in the ashes so that he is covered with it; sēgōm gāmēŋ īnabob kēsa they covered the place with dust and ashes.

ńaboja s. laziness = ńi ńaboja adj. lazy, slow, tired, weary; (cf. boja).

ńaboja cf. ńaboja.
nabola a. 1. crown of a palm, plant (cf. ngégsu neck); nip nabola the top, soft part of a palm, crown; tè nabola the green top, top shoot, crown of sugarcane. 2. the top part of the taro, just below the stem; modam nabola (nàmatala) the soft top part of the modam taro (opp. ngébi the bottom part); nàpale sègu lèlèsip kèsép gèmèc nabola e jajégò lassè ngébi ma têtè kétu doa-doa the boys stick the rib of a coconut palm frond leaf right through a fig and use it as a top for spinning (cf. boaboalèki).

nàbolà (see bolà) a. the edge of a field, garden = salèen to kòm nàmadîn (where forest and field meet). àèàc asè e jàkèsép nàbolà we planted the garden right to its edge; (cf. nàmadîn).

nàbòn a. knot, nodes in bamboo (èc, sòm), sugarcane (tè), etc. èc nàbòn = ècboòn the nodes in bamboo, expl.: when the shoot has developed in hard stem with brownish leaves, the nodes are called nàbòn (the nodes on the soft, edible tip of bamboo with young, green leaves are called nàduc); lèma nàbòn (hand nodes) knuckle bones; tè nàbòn (tèbòn) nodes in sugarcane; tèc nàbòn (tècboòn) rungs of a ladder, steps of stairs; (cf. bon, nàduc, (nà)kwa, nàmatu).

nàbònà = nàjæn = nàwae a. message, news. asèlm asagèn nàbònà gèdèn taòm (say what of it news to each other?) what are you talking about?; nàbònà kètòm gamèngèn gèja (if it news corresponds place only it goes) the news is being spread everywhere; (cf. bonà).

nàbòmbòm see bòmbòm. embe sèlic gèn nàjam ten, nàn nàmàlac sègòm atom, tau ngàwàsi langlewàgèn nañ, oc sèsom nàbòmbòm kèkèn. Nàe bòmbòm tonà sèsam kèpi Pango gèc Kapìmolo when they saw s.th. beautiful which had not been made by man, s.th. which by itself was of utmost beauty, they used to say nàbòmbòm kèkèn = its spirit (ghost) made it, thereby thinking of (see) Pango and Kapìmolo; gamèn tonec nàbòmbòm kèkèn malac gèc gwèc nàjam the ghost of this place put the village at the lovely shore; (cf. bòmbòm²).

nàbù a. (of it water) 1. the water used for s.th. (e.g. washing, laundry). 2. the water in the coconut, the green coconut ready for drinking, e.g. nip nàbù 'drink nut'. 3. the belly fat of the pig (because the hand gets wet when touching it).

nàbun (cf. bun adj.). nàbun k/èsa getting ripe/yellow/red (of fruit, leaves).

nàbusà a. 1. the fluid/ink of the cuttlefish (Jàbèm call it 'faeces' (tac)). 2. ink (busa).

nàbusuc a. 1. a bay/bend washed in the side of a river bank. 2. 'councillor's corner' (Hofratsecken), forehead with bays.

nàc a. man, friend. nàc nec = nàc nàc my friend, my dear; adj. male; nàpàle nàc male child (cf. kapoc male animal); nàcàc (=àc sùf. for collect.pl.) menl, menfolk! nàcàjàòn a long-legged person (cf. à', jàòn); nàcañò (à nàmalàcàñò) old man; nàcanògèn, k/ètòm nàcanògèn to each single man, to each one without exception, i.e. distribute s.th. evenly to all concerned, each one getting his share; sèjàc sam ì tau gèdèn tauñ è kètòm nàcanògèn (nàc tenga gèmoa atom, sèkóc kètòm èsèàcègèn) they divided the fish among themselves each getting his share (no-one was overlooked, there was enough for all of them); nàc asà who?, which man?; nàc àsalàngàba (man his foot a space wide) a man who takes big paces/strides, one who is afoot all the time, or one who sits with his legs wide apart; nàcàwè (man woman) s. an effeminate man, coward; (see nàc
golec); nac boja-boja sec a lazy man, lazybones; nac dala mateboa (man vigour, vitality) dead extremely) a man without vital energy, a weak man who faints easily, who cannot bear to see s.th. without feeling faint; nac dawà her male cousin, brother (see dawà); nàcu illegitimate child (boy), bastard boy; nàcgamì a miserly man; nàcgeñ (man only) manly; amboac nàcgeñ behave manly; nàcgingeñ (man theft) thief; -ba: -mba (II) nàcgingeñ search for the thief; nac geo (man wrong) see nac keso; nac geo-gèjagbooa s.o. who takes his stand with both sides, favours both sides, wavers between two parties, scandal-monger; lau sèlic en nac geo-gèjagbooa the people regard him as a man who wants to favour both sides, exp.: sèkàlem Bileam kétu nàm tenña, mago kèsa lèn kàñ teñ e nàc-kèkàlem-enwawà gèlicèn gèn sec Bileam had been appointed for a special reason, but when he acted in a peculiar way, the man (king) that had called him was angry with him; lau sèsakin nac teñ gebe ènàm òlí gèn teñ, ma èmu èmèn seben atom, go teñòm gebe Nàc geo-gèjagbooa tau tònè when people send s.o. to buy s.th., but he fails to return quickly, then we say this is a nac geo-gèjagbooa, e.g. s.o. who is mindful of his own advantage; nac gèbac (man gone, lost), (1) a dead man (for magical reasons not to be called by name); nac gèbac nè s.th. belonging to a deceased person; (2) a doomed man; -tu (I) nac gèbac be doomed, face danger/peril/death, be beaten/overcome; tatu nac gèbac we await the punishment, are in grave danger, about to perish; nac gèbòc (man blocked up) a clumsy man, fool, stupid, dole; nac gèbòm a deserter/runaway; nac gèdèn a good/just/righteous man; nac gègè a shirker/bad worker/adulterer; nac gèjam àwè the man marries; nac-gèjam-àwèwà bridegroom on wedding day; nac gèmac a sick/dead man; nàcgènìàwà old fellow/rascal, the deceived one, old fool; nàcgóleñ cowardly, timid man; nàc gòlinìa helmsman; nàci pì. men, husbands, also: man, husband; ... gèdèn nèn nàcì (i.e. lau to àsàsà ma nàc tàsòm 'ì' èwìñ) ... to their husband (many women and one man only, therefore the 'ì' should be added); nac ja a hospitable man (see ja); nac jaba (nàc sàmuc) a foreigner; nàcjàen (man message) messenger; nàcjàla (man with knowledge) = nàc-jàlàwà a expert; nac jàtuñ (man command referring) commander, general; nàcjò (nàc wild taro) enemy; nàcjo bob sec s.th. dangerous (animal, etc.), arch-enemy; nàcjo bob sec, alic tàòm on your guard, he is very dangerous! he is your arch-enemy; nàcjo ségòm àèac the enemies molest/trouble us; nàcjo sèjac àèac the enemies fight us; (cf. kísa, sòno-sòno); -kèn (I) nàcjo (kísa) èndèn tàòm live in enmity with each other; nàc kamboa a man who has more than enough of s.th., satiated, languid; nàc kepeñ biñbooa in­triguer, plotter; nàc kèlèc a crippled man; nac keso a violent man, blunderer/bully/stormer/ wrong-doer/transgressor; nàc-kègòlinì-bìñwà the complain­ant/plaintiff; nàc kò mèn an in­dustrious man; nàc kwàlám ànàméd a (old) experienced/skilled man/expert, wise man; nàc kwàlec a good-for-nothing scamp; nàclagèc = nàc lagèc (luàgèc) (men both) both men; nàc lagèc is used with already known or previously mentioned people: nàc lagèc gwàdè the two cousins; nàc lagèc làsi the two younger brothers; (cf. nàlagèc); nàclagèc lu (lulu) = nàclagèc lùlugeñ the two men together; nàclagèc tèwà the two older brothers; nàclagèc o = nàc teñ àgèc nè àwè man = husband and wife; nàclài (man ginger, onion) a bold/courageous man, hero; adj. bold, brave, courage­ous, quarrelsome, enraged; bòc nàclài a wild/ferocious beast, boar, beasts of prey; nàclàikòc (man ginger red) furious/frantic person, tyrant, blood thirsty, villain;
-nàc: -nàc (III) v. a. & v. n.
bite, chew, prick, sting.
-nàc bòcne mo pre-chew tao for a young pig; -nàc da dye one's teeth black by chewing da = graphite-like material; -nàc gédònlíc (poanding) bite one's lower lip; -nàc gwailekoc blood flowing from a slain person's mouth, cf. nàgwàlà; -nàc ju chev leaves of the ju shrub to dye strings for weaving netbags; -nàc kéam = nàc kàmmà mo pre-chew tao for a young dog; -nàc laki chew ginger, onions (for making magic, the juice was sprayed into the mouth of dead persons to revive them); -nàc lemen (bite one's fingers) be astonished/surprised, wonder; -nàc molaànàc pre-chew tao for small children; -nàc nip chew coconuts; -nàc bbo dye a bark cloth, make imprints of one's teeth by biting into the cloth after chewing reddle (cf. asò); -nàc poanding (gédònlíc) bite one's lower lip; -nàc tè chew/take a bite of sugarcane; (cf. -gasìm (IV), -kàku (IV), -sac (I), -sap (I)); kéam nàjèc en the dog bit him.

nàcléng s. guest, visitor.
-góm: -ŋònm (II) ja lau = nàcléng entertain guests; -jàc: -nàc (III) da buc to dànu give the guest betelnuts and tobacco; -jâm: -nam (III) jaam lau/nàcléng devote o.s. to the guests; -jòn: -jòn (III) lau escort guests; -kèn (I) gèn lau care for, refresh guests; -kèn (I) lau farewells guests; -kèn (I) lau farewell guests; -kèn gòkkòc nàcléng jaké- kèn he accompanied the guests; -kèn nip lau sànu give the guests coconuts to drink; -kèn (I) nàcléng sèsep masac- gèsuà (give the guests they go down floor-hole) let the guests go unescorted/uncared for; -kóc (I) nàcléng sa be hospitable, entertain guests; -nò: -no (III) gèn lau = èndèn nàcléng cook food for our guests; -tu (I) nàcléng lau visit s.o.; nàcléng sàka poagédóña (guests veranda) veranda guests (who are not taken inside the house), next door neighbours, relatives.

nàclèsun-kain s. a species of watermelon (katim).
nàclu = luagèc (the) two men.
nàclu débuo he and his grandmother; nàclu lasì = nàc tèn agèc lasì (he and his younger brother) the two brothers; nàclu tèwà the two brothers; sèjac nàclu tèwào they killed him and his older sister; nàc lulu sawà = nàc nàsawàga s.o. living at two places, e.g. the sea eagle on land and sea (see momboàn); nàcmałò (see nàmalò) a peaceable man/person; nàc mànsàn an orderly man; nàc masìn, nàc masìŋò (f.) (1) mourning relatives (male and female) (cf. masìn-masìn), (2) the relatives, e.g. the brothers and sisters of a deceased one (regarded as one man).

nàcmata (cf. laumata, pl. only) the leader(s) of a community.
nàcmata gèlic teŋ = nàc mata gèlic teŋ (man his eyes saw one) a man who knows an area/is acquainted with a region; nàcmata gèlic teŋ gémöa gëwè a man who knows the area? (asked by people wandering about); nàcmata gèlic teŋ étòc gamèn one who knows the place already should lead the way, guide us; nàcmata a dead man, deceased one (but: nàmatè a dead animal), also: corpse, carcase; nàc meloc a mentally weak man, dolt, fool, lunatic, madman; nàcmàndu brother-in-law (sister's husband); nàcmàndè wise/skilled man, artist, preacher; nàcmàsin (nàc wàpòm) a generous man; nàc mòckolèn obo. = nàc kolej; (cf. mòckolèn).

nàcmoksè comp. (man head) an
heirloom, s.th. inherited (e.g. valuables like pig tusks, bowls, etc.), s.th. held dear by a deceased person, promised to his nephew = his sister's son (sib), the Jabêm used to say câm tao tonâng ma nacmokê gêc andu these are the heirlooms and the nacmokê = the most precious lies in the house; sêsam nacmokê képi lasitéwai (= lau) nadjenden nêng mòásâ nj the mourning feast for the close relatives of a deceased one was called thus; -kêng (I) nacmokê distribute/divide the valuables (heirlooms) of a dead person; êndëng têm sékêng nacmokêga oc sêni ng mòásâ = mockelen kapôŋanô at the time of distribution of a deceased person's valuables the relatives have a very large feast connected with this event; sêni ng mòásâ ma sêwa awa êndëng tao ng they eat the feast and distribute the valuables amongst each other (see Appendix 7); nac nêc my dear man (address used by wife), my friend, you man there; nac galëllöm sawa (man inside, interior empty) man with empty pouch, without valuables, a poor man; nac gamêc (man of it first born) the first born son/boy; nacsgaînj (man service) serving man, servant, pastor; nac samuc (1) (man whole = with hands and feet, fingers and toes together) twenty; nac samuc nangô ta (geŋ) twenty one; nac samuc nac luagèc (man whole man two) forty; (2) a foreigner, an unbaptized man, heathen (see môkê samuc, samuc); nac samucsêga teŋ a perfect/an utter stranger, one who does not communicate/work with other people, a retiring man, fond of privacy; nac sâŋsaŋ (man biting matter, e.g. eaten to give energy) an energetic man, enterprising, bold; nac saug the youngest man in the relationship group; lâsiŋi nac saug (our younger brother man small) our younger brother; nac sawa (man empty) an unmarried man, an older bachelor, man who lost his wife, widower (alu); nac sec (man bad) (1) a man unable to work, crippled, ailing, (2) a man who is guilty of breaking certain laws and taboos, delinquent, (3) a man murdered, (4) a monster, (5) the trough of an old canoe (wâng nalapac) or a log hallowed out like a signal drum (gelom) used as a garbage bin (lèsèc) by the dabuŋwaga (the man who did the fasting and observed the taboos prior to a pig market (sam) to make it a success); êmbëc tonec tanac nac sec popoc tonight we shall smash the trough (container); sêjac dabuŋwaganen lèsèc sawa nulapac popoc they smashed the canoe trough into which the dabuŋwaga had thrown their garbage (and burnt it plus accumulated waste); nac sêng (man prop, support) adviser, assistant, helper, supporter; nacsêga the older or oldest man in distinction to younger ones, oldest brother, oldest son; Nacségalatu (older man's son) village at the mouth of the Bugômbi river; nacsêngom (man ointment, i.e. of reddle and coconut oil) unmarried boy, bachelor, workboy, youth; nacsêsômi (-1 suf.distr.pl.) disciples; nac siq (man sword) the murderer (cf. nac sec the murdered one, singwaga warrior, soldier); nacsén one who is marked for death, an outlaw; nacsong tau gêmeg here comes the outlaw (seize him!) (may also mean: nac kapôŋ gêmeg the chief is coming); nac tau (man himself) the man looked for, talked about, the man in question, the scoundrel, the man himself; nac tau ondoc where is the man?; nac tau asa = nac kêkôc gwada najaŋa kēsânga skîled man, expert, hero; nactêkwa (man bone) a strong man, brave hero, a courageous man; nactêkwa sec a very brave/heroic man, fighter; nac têle (man firm hard) (1) a man whose growth is retarded, a cripple, (2) a constellation; nac toawa (nac tolëllöm) (man with valuables) a rich man; nac toawa (man with wife) a married man; nac togêmac (man with sickness) a sick man; nac toakaun (man with knowledge)
a clever/intelligent man; ɡac
tolêlôm a rich man; ɡac
tomêtê (man with artistic skills) an
artist, wise man; ɡac
dâ-wâba (man luggage) a non-resident
man, foreigner, pilgrim; ɡac
wâkuc (man new) the young son
(in distinction to the old
father), a new man; ɡac
wâpac (man heavy) a clumsy/awkward
man, also: a careful/consider-
ate/scrupulous man; ɡac
wâsô-
wâsô baliq a very tall man,
a giant; ɡacwâpôm a generous
man (wâpômtau chief); ɡac
wâuc-wâuc (man hasty) a care-
less man; -ba: -mba ɡac té
search for s.o.; -dac: -ndac
(II) ɡac téna sa chase s.o.
away; -âc (II) ɡac té a wâ sa
élémêe be forced to listen to
s.o. 's insults all the time;
-âc (II) ɡac té ôkwê force
s.o. to change his direction;
-ôn (II) ɡac tén wait for
s.o.; -sâ: -nsâ (II) ɡac té
auc do not betray s.o.; -sâq:
-nsâq (II) ɡac té auc over-
look s.o. when distributing
food, withhold, let him go
empty handed; -wâ (II) ɡac
tén wait for s.o.

ɡada s. (of it graphite) rust.
ɡada génôm (rust drinks)
rusty; ki ɡada génôm the axe
is rusty; (cf. da¹ s. offer-
ing, sacrifice).

ɡadabuŋ s. (of it holy, pro-
hibited, taboo) the taboos.
awëtuc embe énam tâu ɡadabuŋ
kwalecs, oc étap lau masi nèn
têntac ɡandaŋ sa if the widow
would not observe the mourning
taboos properly, she would
arouse the anger of her rela-
tives.

ɡadagô see dagô adj. nê gala
e ɡadagô langwagen = òli
ɡadagô he is full of ringworm,
his skin is grey from ring-
worm; pâpia ɡatalô ɡadagô
kësa mä galic sapu the printed
letters have become illegible
so that I cannot recognize
them.

ɡadambé (of it trunk) (1) trunk
(body, tree), stalk, stem,
rump-steak, figure, stature;
ka ɡadambé (kadambe) tree
trunk; ɡadambé kâpôŋ a large
tree trunk, a square-built man,
thick-set, short and thick;
ɡadambé kësa a stem develops;
ɡadambé sauŋ he is of small
build; ɡadambé gëóc tôngëng e
jâkësu atom = ɡadambé tau géŋ
samuc atom its (the butterfly's)
body is not a compact whole, it
has a constriction, body of
insects; (2) the middle course
of a creek/river/road, a length
of s.th. (somewhere between
the start and end); bu ɡadambé the
middle course of a river; intâna
ɡadambé the middle section of
a road, part of its whole length/
distance; sësa (intâna) ɡadambé
tëŋ they got part of the road,
they travelled a certain dis-
tance; sôm ɡadambé òn a length/
piece of sôm bamboo (used for
carrying water); (3) meat (and
skin) around stone-fruit, nuts;
lâni p ɡadambé the red flesh
around the nut-shell; uc ɡadambé
the soft flesh around breadfruit;
uc këtu dambé the fruit is ripe,
soft, ready for roasting.

ɡadanab adj. flat, pressed flat
(of nose). lususâ ɡadanab he
has a flat nose, his nose is
flat (see idanab a flat fish).

ɡadani s. thicket (cf. dani);
adj. blocked. tâgašuŋ ɡadani
(his ear-hole is blocked) he
does not want to listen; ɡadani
kësa = gëjam dani many heaps
of various kinds of things = sejoŋ
gën têsam sêjac sâ këpi tageŋ
they brought/gathered food in
heaps.

ɡadansì = ɡasâŋ adj. lean, thin.
(cf. òli këtaŋ, këtakê, òli
gu, dambêmë, ɡasâŋ).
ɡadâuŋ s. (of it smoke) the
smoke of s.th. (see daun),
drizzle, spray. ja ɡadâuŋ
(jadâuŋ) smoke of a fire; kekop
ɡadâuŋ a cloud of dust; kom
ɡadâuŋ drizzling rain, drizzle,
spray (foam of waves); -sôp
ɡadâuŋ cause/produce strong
smoke; wâo ɡadâuŋ cloud of
ashes; ... ɡadâuŋ kësa (smoke
rises) be enraged, do s.th. in
a rage, furiously; bôc gësiô
kêam ɡadâuŋ kësa gêmoa the wild
pig attacks the dogs, snapping
at them furiously.
ṇadaun, ṇadaun-dauñ adj.
1. hazy, misty, smoky, foggy, overcast, indistinct, obscure, veiled; gamèn ṇadaun-dauñ the weather is damp, misty; -lì: -lìc (III) ṇadaun-dauñ see s.th. hazily, vaguely.
2. morose; gédôtkëwa ṇadaun-dauñ (his snout/face of it smoke) he is morose/resentful (cf. gédôtkëwa ṇabau, ṇabeb tokam-tokam).

ṇade (of it groaning) adv.
weighted down (by heavy load, see de).

ṇadec (of it blood) blood, his blood. kamoc ṇadec the blood of a sore; ṇadec often = nè dec his blood; ṇadec palè cooked blood (still soft).

ṇadelèc s. the soft, spongy skin on cooked sago, i.e. làbi ṇadelèc; adj. gummy, resinous, gluey, viscous (e.g. dry sago dissolved in water).

ṇadembom s. (of it wave) waves of the sea. ṇadembom kèsàlè waq aùc the waves go over the canoe (cf. ṇaola, ṇatolog).

ṇadendeñ (see ṇadèn) lasitèwai lau ṇadendeñ the near relations, close relatives.

ṇadèn s. (of it shelf = deñ) close relatives, blood relation, consanguinity, next of kin. èn tau nè lau ṇadèn (solop) (his own people of it shelf (straight)) his direct, near relatives, e.g. his older and younger brothers, his sai to lau ṇagèdò ṇamagèna = his uncles, etc. (see ṇadendeñ = same); èn tau nè lau ṇadèn aè I am his direct relative, am closely related to him; gèjac lau ṇadènegèn qawae that is for the closest relatives only; lómò ṇadèn your real sisters; òlèn lómò ṇadèn to gècgalaŋa sìŋ atom don't forget your real (own) sisters and your cousins (the distant relatives, i.e. assist them with their work); òènoc ṇac ṇadèn s.o. related to me; aòm gobe ñac ñàìòma òèñ me. Ñoc ñac ṇadèn èn do you think he is s.o. unimportant? He is my relative (ancestor).

ṇadèn adj. brilliant, beautiful, erect, handsome, well-shaped, straight. ka ṇadèn a good elastic beam (for building); kém ṇadèn a nicely shaped spear; kétòp e ṇadèn he has grown big, become well-shaped, thrives; bóc kétòp qajam e ṇadèn the pig is growing well; ṇadèn-èn erect, straight; òkò ṇadèn-èn stand straight!

ṇadèo s. the whitish tinge of the network around the base of a palm frond.

ṇadèbòb (of it whirl) eddy. bu ṇadèbòb an eddy on the water where a fish comes up; òc ṇadèbòb the eddy made when the paddle is dipped into the water.

ṇadèbu (= ṇânō wakuc).

ṇadèbu s. (dèbu¹) ... e ṇadèbu ǹkwì = e ǹapep sawa most care-
fully; (cf. e peleŋ tagen).

ṇadèdé, dèdè s. sea current. ṇadèdé kêpuc àeàc tòp the cur-
rent carries us away; (cf. dèdè, ṇasàmàc, ṇawènweŋ).

ṇadèmòè s. (of it back) the backside, outside, exterior. andu ṇadèmòè the backside of a house; bóc ṇadèmòè the back of a pig; nuc (ŋa)đèmòè the sea-
ward side of an island; tuŋ (ŋa)đèmòè the exterior of a fence.

ṇadèmòè adj. behind of s.th. andu ṇadèmòè behind the house; ṇadèmòè na ṇadèmòè na ṇadèmòè adv. aft, at the end, rear, behind, on the outside; (cf. awè).

ṇadènà nj s. (of it row) a row, line of s.th. ṇadènà nj adv. in a row; -kò (I) ṇadènà nj stand in a row; -sèlnèŋ (IV) ṇadènà nj march in rows; -wè: -wè (III) ṇadènà nj-dènà nj -sac (I) əunjèn walk behind each other, walk in rows, walk in single file; òkèŋ ènèc ṇadènà nj arrange it in a row (in rows)!}

ṇadìm s. yearly circle(s) (in trees); cf. ṇatèm.
nadindîng1, nadindîng  s. deafening noise, distant rolling of thunder, thud, also: deep tone, dim. big nadindîng din of voices; gamèn nadindîng (place thumping noise) deafening noise of thunder; gwèc nadindîng (gebe kégasim secanô) the sea roars (because it is very rough); malac nadindîng-gosù there is a big noise in the village; nom nadindîng the earth rings from people or animals (hoofs) walking (over hollow underground spaces); adj. sounding dull, low, thumping, thudding; ja gén kôm nadindîng the field burns with much crackling; kèam nàlèlôm nadindîng the dog growls; (cf. dinindîng).

nadindîng2  s. the part of the (pandanus) fruit just around the spot where fruit and fruit stem join. galèn nadindîng part of galèn fruit next to the stalk.

nadindîlabu  s. the bag-like end of the pig net; (cf. nàlàwa dawà, sèc).

nàdònôdònô adj., adv. adroit, agile, nimble, quick, skilled (see gaògaògen). -gôm: -nàdònô (II) nàdònôdònô do s.th. adroitly, agilely; nàpalè késsèlèn nàdònôdònô kèsà = nàpalè késsèlèn nàjajac the child can walk; gwàñ (mojàñ) kéjandèb nàdònôdònô the rat (marsupial) balances = runs adroitly along the coconut palm; en gègòm gèn nàdònôdònô sec = gèjàm ojôm nànô he does things very lazily; (cf. gedòn-gedòn = òlì ñàkàm); nàdònôdònôn = gedòn-gedòn = toòlì ñàkàm relate/report s.th. inaccurately; -jàc: -nàc (III) miŋ nàdònôdònôn = -sòm (II) nàdònôdònôn = tasòm òngàm, nàpèp atom, tamañà biŋ nàpèp atom) relate/report s.th. inaccurately/unreliably/untrustworthily; (cf. -dog: -nàdònô).

nàdònô adj., adv. diligent(ly), helpful, willing, zealous. -gôm: -nàdònô (II) nàdònô sàwa work diligently, zealously.

nàdònô s. the measurement of s.th., measure (cf. dònô), sketch of s.th., imitation; (see nàdònôdònô).

nàdònôdònô s. imitation, example. -gôm: -nàdònô (II) nàdònôdònô imitate s.th.; dàngôm nàdònôdònô gebe sàjàla let's present an example so that they may understand; (cf. -dònô: -nàdònô, -jàm: -nàdònô).

nàduc1  s. the nodes on the soft, edible tip of bamboo (èc) that still has young green leaves; (cf. gàbùñ); èc nàduc soft, edible bamboo shoots.

nàduc 2  s. Joint. àduc (foot, leg joint) knee (cf. â²); lèmadùc elbow, finger joint, also: lèma nàduc (cf. lèma nàkàwa, lèma nàmatù, lènàmatù, lèma gwàm, lèma gabañ); nàduc kèsù (1) the joint is dislocated; (2) he gave in, he submits ... en tàñàpèc ma àèàc àsòm biŋ jàkèsep-jàkèsep è nàduc kèsù when he was disobedient we kept talking about ... until he finally submitted to our arguments; awè gedèc nàc e nàduc kèsù, i.e. tau kèsù gebe ènàm en the girl rejected the man (to whom she was to be betrothed) until she finally gave up = consented, i.e. she herself wanted to marry him.

nàducu adj. bent, crooked, hunched, stooped. en gègòn démèè-tèkwa nàducu he sits with his back hunched, he sits crooked, bent.

nàele n adv. tomorrow (see èleŋ(à), gèleŋ); nàeleŋ teŋ the day after tomorrow.

nàeleŋ, nàeleŋ-èleŋ adj. dry, brittle (of leaves). (cf. nàleleŋ, nàleleŋ). nàeleŋ-èleŋ  s. (of it foot) one foot = 5 toes = 5, used in counting numbers; (cf. lemenlù both hands = 10, lemenlù nàleleŋ teŋ = lemenlù nàènòkàin teŋ = 15, see lemenlù).

nàè, è  s. name, e.g. ñà-è (of it name), ñà- and è by long use belonging so much together that
particle and substantive became one inseparable word
(though é may be used alone); qaé asa what is the name (of that)?, what is its name?:
(aè)nèc qaé better: nèc é my name; aènèc é tonàŋ that is my name; (aôm)nèm qaé (é) asa = nèm qaé ambooac ondouc what is your name?: nèc qaé (é) Anòŋa my name is Anòŋa; kéam qaé asa what is the dog's name?: qaé asa what is the name of this or that?: ósôn nèm qaé say your name!; -sam (I) qaé say the name of s.th.; ósám nèc qaé ésep nèm mec nelèlôm (say my name it go down your prayers inside) mention my name in your prayers, pray for me!; tasam taunj we say our own names; (cf. è s.).

qaé, qaé-qaé adj. everything that has a name. gèn tonec qaé all sorts of things; ajoŋ gèn tonec qaé samob gather all these things up, carry/take them away!; asa laulauqen what sort of people are these? answer: lau tonec qaé-qaé tec sèmenq these people come from all over the place (area); (cf. qaí).

qaé (an expletive widely used in songs, without meaning)
(cf. e - e - e, é - é - é, é, e.g. Moaí̱q naqub nec é e kèsa nèm lôm, qaé è aè gaengac, o kèmoaîq aè. (Church Hymnal).

qaéc (éc = bamboo) =  naïkaQ s. the bamboo shaft of a fish spear (bèlêm), i.e. bèlêm qaéc.

qaécna see èqna seawards.
qaécnaqen seawards only, always seawards; (cf. gèmu gècna = kèsaŋa, kèso gècna, -éc (II) go seawards).

qaèn s. nest of bush fowl.
(mocqën, mocwaŋ, see èq).

qaêm s. (of it beard) whiskers of animals. kéam qaém kèkô gedôtekwa the dog has whiskers on its snout.

qaqaba s. the floats on fish nets (cf. gaba). qaqaba gèc

ñalô wasaņa  naïña the floats are attached to the upper rope of a large fishing net (wasan).

ñaqabin¹ s. the leafless stalk/stem of plants (onions), side growth, fresh or second shoot of a cut plant. ñaqabin kêpuc wakuc a new shoot comes out; éc, té ñaqabin the second growth of a bamboo/cane that has been cut down.

ñaqabin² s. handle on shield. cf. gabiŋ.

ñaqaboaç s. (of it hole) hole in s.th., cavity, socket. aìn ngaqaboaç a cavity in a rose-apple; jambo ngaqaboaç a cavity in a fig; ngaqaboaç adj. wormy (of fruit); gémèc ngaqaboaç the figs are wormy.

ñaqaboan s. depth, depression, low ground, valley; adj. deep. bu (ñ)gaboan the water is deep; bu ngaqaboan (water, river, lake of it depth) deep waters; gamèng ngaqaboan (place ...) low-lying plane, wide valley; kamoq ngaqaboan a deep sore/wound; démètekwa ngaqaboan-gaboan his backbone/spine is curved; ngaqaboan-gaboan s. (of it depth-depth) the pelvis, pelvic cavity, bosom, spine, an expression used to indicate closest relationship, consanguinity, said of nephew (may be used only by children of brothers and sisters); aòmènì sib solop me (your nephew straight or?) is he your direct nephew?: en géöc aènèc ngaqaboan-gaboan kêkôc (he cracked my spine) he broke my pelvis spine, expl.: nac tau gén nàmágéna atom, anqà nàluqìna. Ën gémèng anqa nòc nelèlôm he is not a distant relative, he is a very close relative (from the midst). He comes right from my bosom. He is my relation, i.e. my nephew; nac tonàŋ géöc aòmènì ngaqaboan-gaboan kêkôc, taŋ kédaqec aòm nàpàŋ nàŋ that man/boy is certainly your nephew, since he always follows you!; amàqec ènè tènà asa âe taom
(both you and his mother came forth you pulled each other) his mother and you are of the same origin.
ṇagabôb s. the grey-black residue left after burning shells for chalk/lime; adj. brown. jejeq ḋagabôb dark brown with a tinge of grey.

ṇagada s. (of it food basket) crop. talec ḋagada fowl's crop.

ṇagadê s. a covering of s.th., cover, lid (also: palm fronds on a canoe as a protection against the sun, mats on pots during transport).

ṇagadob s. (of it basket) the cavity of the chest. (cf. atêbu, bôdagi).

ṇagalà s. 1. scales; i ḋagala fish scales; oc ḋagala (sun of it scales) solar spots; (cf. galâ ringworm). 2. taro shoots (of the modam type) growing on the fruit itself; (cf. ḋasu). 3. adj. close, near; en géma aëac ḋagala he is/lives close to us (see gala).

ṇagalan-galañ ƙwåsун késaè gebe ḋagalan-galañ (his mouth feels like biting sand) like biting on sand; (see gala).

ṇagali (gali) adj. not fully developed, not quite ripe yet, soft. nip ḋagali coconut with thin, soft flesh, not fully ripe (see gali).

ṇagalib s. cartilage, gristle. (lusu) ḋagalib-galib the cartilage, the bridge of the nose, septum; adj. cartilaginous.

ṇagaluñ s. disturbance of water. i ḋagaluñ (fish of it disturbance) the disturbance of the water caused by a large school of fish, teeming with fish; (cf. galuñ, -galuñ (IV)).

ṇagañañ s. yolk of eggs.

ṇagañdèn s. s.th. scattered around on the ground, e.g. mo ḋagañdèn taro shoots scattered on the ground (resulting from careless handling).

ṇagañgan s. the pleasant smell of roasting fat/fish/meat, etc.

ṇagaom s. lid of s.th. ku ḋagaom the lid of a pot; -bâliñ (ṇa)gaom put a lid on a pot; -kac (ṇa)gaom su take the lid off; (cf. ḋabaob, ḋagadê, gaom).

ṇagaò adj. light, not heavy; adv. fast, quick. ḋagaògaò adj./adv. very fast, quickly; ḋagaò lilo-lilo light as a feather; ḋagaò sec very light, quick; en gégôm gêg ḋagaò sec he works extremely fast.

ṇagasi s. soot, char, cinders, ashes of cremated persons. dawen ḋagasi the burnt charred end of a bamboo torch; ja ḋagasi soot from a fire; lampe ḋagasi soot from or on a lamp; mo ḋagasi the char on a roasted taro; sépac mo kêsà ja e ḋagasi they roasted the taro so that they became charred; ḋagasi gêjam auc s.th. has become sooted (charred); ḋagasi = gasi-gasi adj. sooty; (see ʂc).

ṇagasùc s. a length of large bamboo (sôm), pipe. ḋawuñ ḋagasùc-gasùc closed off section at one end of the canoe platform (jaun) for small articles; ḋagasùc tasë awêŋga (of it pipe breathing for) trachea; (cf. gasùc-gasùc).

ṇagawàm s. scab (on a sore), crust. kamoc ḋagawàm scab on a sore.

ṇagec adj./adv., s. a little, some (quantity). ìkéñ ḋagec ènèñ aë give me a little (of s.th.) tool; ìkéñ polom ḋagec give me a little bread! ḋagecèñ (= ecèñ) just, only a little; (cf. ḋapopoc, ḋawâpoc, ḋamasoc, têlægen).

ṇagegon adj. dried, smoked. bôc ḋagegon smoked meat; i ḋagegon smoked fish.

ṇageleñ adv. 1. one morning, on the following day, morning; (cf. g/elenè). 2. = ḋañèn.

ṇagelôb s. shavings. ìkñambu ḋagelôb tañ kêsàp kamoc ìkâlèlôm
naŋ, tasam ŋaè gebe geŋemôkê
the tiny particles of dust
which get into the sores are
called germs (bacteria, bac-
cilli).

ŋagenôb s. mountain-pass,
saddle of a mountain.

-ŋagen suf. indicating direc-
tion of s.th. (cf. -ña and
-øgen). ŋadêmôŋagen at the
back of s.th./behind s.th.

ŋagesen lau/nac ŋagesen tôngen
craftsmen, people who under-
stand their craft, experts;
(cf. kwalam langwa, métè
ŋatau, métèwaga, ⼦ngen tæ
langwa).

ŋagébi s. (of s.th. the
heel) the bottom part of a
fruit. mo ŋagébi the bottom
part of a taro fruit (opp.
ŋaboläl); nip ŋagébi the bot-
tom of a coconut.

ŋagébôc = ꟠bôc adj. awkward.

ŋagébôm adj. damp, moist, wet.
ka ŋagébôm damp wood; ŋagébôm
kèsà (= këtu ꟠bôm) s.th. got
wet; obo ŋagébôm kèsà the
cloth got wet; (cf. ꟠bôm,
ŋanamuc).

ŋagébûn s. the last ones;
adv. for the last time. galoc
kèkèng ŋagébûn ma jana étiam
atom now he gave me the last
ones (for the last time), I
shall not go again/any more;
(ŋa)gébûn ŋamu the last time;
aè galic aôm, en, gebûn gama
I see you/him for the last
time.

ŋagédimbo ꟠mp. gwèc
ŋagédimbob the depth of the
sea.

ŋagédô s. (of s.th. projec-
tion) remnant. ŋagédô ec ten
a rather small remnant or
piece of s.th.; ŋagédô-gédô
small parts/pieces/morsels;
ŋagédôwăen, ŋagédôtêkwa ꟠mp.
beak, snout; see gedô; moc
ŋagédôtêkwa a bird's beak,
bill.

ŋagédô adj. some, some more.

ökên mo ŋagédô give me some
taro! ŋagédô tec sèc-sèc some
more are/is left, more lie =
sleep there; bèlêm ŋagédô gacgen
sèc-sèc, ajoñ sa samob some
nails are still lying around,
gather all of them; ŋagédô ...
ŋagédô some ... others.

ŋagégèb adj. taut (of a string).
gam ŋagégèb (kèsà) the string/ thread is taut; kapoacwalô
(lépoa) ŋagégèb kèsà the chain
(rope) is taut; ŋagégëbgëng adv.
tautly, tense, tight.

ŋagëjô s. reward, repayment,
return, punishment. ŋagëjô
tomatègenâ capital punishment;
-dac: -ndac (II) ŋagëjô take
punishment, be punished for
s.th.; -kèn (I) ŋagëjô give a
reward, be grateful, show grate-
fulness; -jâc: -nac (III) = -jâm:
-nam (III) taut ŋagëjô do s.th.
in return for ..., avenge, de-
defend o.s.; (cf. -jô: -jô (III),
-kac kamocgôc).

ŋagélêc ŋagélêçpalë = ꟠gèn qasec-
qasec taêsam many small things,
insignificant things; aè kasac
I tonan ŋa olabèn ña galic ŋagélê-
çpalë ñaômagèn, tec gadeç
sèçna when I fished with 'dyna-
mite' (see olabèn) and caught
only very small fish I did not
bother to get them; lau ŋagélê-
cpalë insignificant, unimportant
people; lau sejo schläge to
ŋagélêçpalë tèdaguc the women
weed the tree stumps and the
numerous small plants (when pre-
paring a new field).

ŋagélên (of it reduced) adj.
nobody, nothing left, everybody
gone, empty. (cf. sawa); bôc
ŋagélên no pigs left, all have
been butchered; malac ŋagélên
the village is deserted, empty,
everyone is in the gardens; nom
ŋagélên gèc only the soil was
left (all produce was gone);
ŋélêm ŋagélên langwâgoñ he is
innocent (ŋélêm sâwa).

ŋagélên-gélên adj. rough, uneven,
rippled. (ŋatêkwa-têkwa); òli
ŋagélên-gélên (his body/skin is
rough) he has an uneven skin,
he is covered with heat-blisters
(cf. also gélèc); ki, (poc)-

ŋagélèngwam s. (of it grinding noise, carved figure) larva, chrysalis. mocélélèp kélèsa ŋagélèngwam a butterfly develops from a chrysalis.

ŋagélôm s. the lower leaves of a plant, leaves that wither and drop, dry, fallen, withered leaves.

ŋagélôn s. decoration, ornaments, finery, accessories, fittings, materials. ŋagélôn amboac walaténa (of it decoration like mushroom mother) the decoration is brilliant like luminescent fungus; (cf. wala gèwèkò, kóm ŋagélôn).

ŋagémac s. (of it the sickness) sickness caused by s.th. en gémac ŋagémac amboac ondoc what sort of sickness has he? (cf. -mac: -mac (III)).

ŋagémób s. (of it rotted) large quantity, enormous numbers. sékòc i e ŋagémób they caught enormous numbers of fish (by dynamiting, so that they left lots of them rotting).

ŋagéngic s. (of it torn) s.th. torn, a tear. lé ŋagéngic torn/mutilated tree leaves; obo ŋagéngic a tear in a cloth, an old torn (loin)cloth.

ŋagéngôn s. (of it sits) buttock, seat, haunch, hind legs (of an animal). bóc ŋagéngôn the hams of a pig; (cf. tétacàwà); ŋagéngôn teŋ a hind leg of a pig; (cf. ŋalábù).

ŋagénglangwa s. demon, monster, evil foe.

ŋagénglélolóm s. (of it things inside) a part of a larger object, s.th. belonging to/contents of a large object; (cf. gènglélolóm); òlìŋ ŋagéng-

ŋagésu (of it neck) the spot on some plants where the blossoms appear, the stem just under the flowers. nìp ŋagésu the place where the hard stem joins the crown of the coconut palm; -òc (II) daun ŋagésu pinch off tobacco flowers, the neck part of the plant (that the leaves grow larger).

ŋagésùn s. (of it hole) 1. a hole in s.th. 2. place of origin of s.th.; ku ŋagésùn the pit from which pottery clay is dug, the area or village where pots are made or come from.

ŋagic = kétôm, amboac like, corresponding to, same as. bóc malacà, nan galic nan, ŋagic àèacnèng bóc tonec the village pigs which I saw are just like ours here; lau qanò sèsòm sebe Awè ŋagic waŋ natakòc the old ones used to say, the woman is like the board in front (or back) of a canoe, e.g. when her husband had died = the canoe trough was wrecked, the widow was married to another man (these boards, takòc, were taken from old canoes and used on new ones again); awè ŋagic waŋ ŋasap the woman is like the outrigger of a canoe; ègalé tonec kèsòm biŋ paliŋ-palingenèc ŋagic sa langwa this boy talks just as carelessly as his uncle.

ŋago s. anxiety.

ŋagogo adj. anxious, distressed, nervous, timid, uneasy, afraid of a possible danger, apprehensive. (cf. go = liana, vine); ŋalélôm = tétac ŋagogo the heart quivers/knocks/pounds, he is afraid/anxious; (cf. ọlùŋ-ọlùŋ, ọtatuc, ọwacac, -è go, -jám: -nam go, taen dani tań).}

ŋagolà s. a sharp odour, i.e. ammonia. daun ŋagolà the sharp odour of some tobacco smoke.

ŋagolôn (of it loose) s.th. heaped loosely together, heap of s.th. loosely stacked; gamèn-
tékwa ŋagolôn teŋ a heap of
building material; gęŋ ŋagoloŋ ńgęc things lie around in disorder; ńatękwä ńgagoloŋ ńeq a heap of bones; séu tọp e ńgagoloŋ they cut stakes (for a fence), they brought stakes together on a heap.

ńagomgomlatu ń. a small, round, plaited plate for tiny balls of polom, small basket.

ńagonèn (of it rough) adj. hairy, rough, scratchy, covered with hairs (plants). böc ńaimbèla ńagonèn the animal's tongue is rough.

ńagòb = ńaaclo lá ń. the ribs on the leaves of the sago frond.

ńagóc ń. scar. kamoc ńagóc = kamocwigc scar of a sore; kamoc ńagóc géboñ sa the scar stands out/protrudes; kamoc ńagóc wagic-wagic the scar is deep.

ńagólní ń. (of it rudder, steering) rudder.

ńagòm ń. 1. breast of birds; moc ńagòm breast of a bird; (cf. góm, négòm breast of animals). 2. neck of palms (opp. ńamöké); ńacwaga sénac labi naēsů ńagóm ma émbacné the men chop out the sago (marrow) up to the neck and their job is done.

ńagulu ń. the white of eggs, albumen, mucus. (cf. lusugulu mucus flowing from the nose), (but: ńakulu brain); moc ńagulu = ńakécsulu bird's egg.

ńagùg ń. tap root. ńagùg gedeŋ ka tôŋ the tap root holds the tree firm; ńaguŋtëna a strong, thick tap root; (cf. guŋ pole for punting a canoe).

ńagwada see gwada.

ńagwadè ń. (of it cousin) the layer of fibres between the outer and inner bark of trees (fibres that are considered inferior tying material).

ńagwalà = ńakola, ńakwala.

ńagwalekóc red mixture resulting from chewing betelnut, chalk and the tip of gwalec leaves. (cf. kóc).

ńagwalèpom young of birds or animals (still without feathers, hairs). (cf. ńakeko same for young marsupials only).

ńagwasicola the honeycomb of the sweat-bees.

ńagwèb ń. cellular tissue (cells in the fibre of banana stem).

ńai ń., adj. of all sorts/kinds. ńai-ńai various/all kinds of ...; gęŋ tonąŋ ńai things of that kind, of such a kind; moc ńai birds of various kinds; (cf. gooc, kaïŋ, ńaē).

ńaic ń. (of it nest, lare). böc ńaic = bòcic a pig's lare; moc ńaic = mocic a bird's nest.

ńaikisi ń. gall, bile, gall-bladder.

ńailènò comp. muscles on both sides of the backbone. expl.: ńamèsôm baliŋ, ńan kédaguc ńatękwä baliŋ késēp gęja the long muscle that follows the backbone (ńadémōtëkwä) downwards, the flesh beside a pig's or other animal's backbone.

ńaimbèla ń. (of it tongue) proboscis (of insects). mocilélèp ńaimbèla the proboscis of butterflies; (cf. gédōtëkwä).

ńainténagèsùŋ (of it road hole) the entrance to a village, hamlet. -ē (II) ńainténagèsùŋ (pull entrance) proceed to the entrance of a village (dancers).

ńaiola comp. ńa-i-ola (of it fish spawn) the vesicles of the lungs. ńaiola ńenkalen ńagasuc tase ńewęŋa ńatẹpōŋ kétōmgęŋ the vesicles hang at the end of all bronchi of the trachea.

ńaip ń. s.th. from a place of spirits (cf. ip, gamèn ńaip, also: gamèn ai). ńaip kēsa tec
sékō s.th. terrible must have happened that they stand there;  naïp = taësam  naïsec  adj. many, numerous, enormous numbers, also:  naïp langwagen, ibano bani teŋ te sëwë e  naïp langwagen a school of tuna in enormous numbers passes out there; lau naïp késa langwagen = lau sékac sa e  naïp langwagen numerous people gathered, standing together because of some special event; lau naïp késa langwagen, oc sèlic gèn teŋ me many people have come together, they may see s.th. extraordinary.

 naïja  s. (of it fire) a still glowing cigar stump/stub.

 naïjà  s. (of it shell) nail (of finger).  näkëcsulu naïja egg shell; ucamatu naïja the shell of a breadfruit kernel (cf. jà).

 naïjàbo  s. (of it boar's tusk) the trigger of a gun, tusks of a pig.  näjàbo ámbao kapoac an extremely large wild pig;  naïjàbo e gèjá balîn very long mighty tusks.

 naïjæ  s. evaporation, sharp odour of humans, animals or plants, stench;  adj. un-bathed, unclean, dirty.  lãŋjânôn naïjæ an insolent, shameless, cheeky face;  gèdô-tékwâ naïjæ he makes a grim face.

 naïjaja adj./adv. (cf. ja, jàja) vehemently. amaw naïjaja kêtú agëñjâ you did use such strong language?; kòsöm en naïjaja kêtú asaagëñjâ why did you scold him so hard?

 naïjajac adj./adv. continuous(ly), severe, excessively, exceedingly, persistent.  bôc gèn naïjajac the pig eats hardly; lëtô naïjajac severe, persistent cough; lau sëñôm daun naïjajac the people smoke exceedingly;  näpâlè kêsèlèq naïjajac the child walks well.

 naïjala s. 1. scales, standard of measurement, judgment, standard whereby other things can be compared.  2. for a certain year (see jàla²).

 naïjalec  jalec  adj. outstretched, widespread, sticking out, projecting (cf. jalec).

 naïjalè  s. tail feathers of roosters/fowl, tail of large butterflies.  näjalè gèjâc dôbëgëng-dôbëgëŋ the tail feathers wave up and down.

 näjilâwàga  s. (of it watcher) watchman, guard.

 (naj)jâlîn  s. selection. (cf. -jâlîn  (IV)); bôc = tém jâlîn (the day = time of selecting) the judgment day, last judgment.

 nämajalû  adj. bent, curved, warped.  ka naïjalû = ka gèjâc goŋ the beam is warped (cf. jâlô).

 näjam  adj./adv. 1. beautiful, good, nice, healthy, well.  näjamâno most beautiful, brilliant, wonderful;  näjam késa (he/it has become well); laub seno mo naïjam késa the women cooked the taro well; gémoa näjam = gèngôñ näjam he is well;  näjamjâm = näjam-näjam brilli-ant, wonderful;  näkwe wakuc tonec kêjandaq aë näjam this new dress warms me well; -lic: -lic (III) ... näjam look at s.o. in favour, graciously; embe őlic àe näjam if I have found favour in your sight (Gen. 18:3).  2. used for fortification of adj.: very, very much, excellent, glorious;  ka ñanô tonan kokoc näjam that fruit is very red, beautifully red; aë gæง m ñakana näjam I ate very sweet = wonderfully sweet bananas; (cf. sec).

 näjame-jame = nameloc-meloc.

 näjamôp  s. stench.  näjamôp- jamôp stench (of smoke); daun näjamôp-jamôp frightfully stinking tobacco;  näjamôp késa (of it stench comes out) too much, that goes too far (said after continuous success in hunting game) (also: be sick and tired of s.th.).

 näjàna  s. strength, severity, earnest.  Anôtô naïja näkolec (the sign of) God's earnest,
severity; ŋaŋaŋa ŋatau
(strength of it owner) strong
man.

ŋaŋaŋa adj./adv. firm, hard, continuously. ŋaŋaŋa kēsa
s.th. has become hard; maten-
anō ŋaŋaŋgeŋ sēlic gēn samob
they should watch everything
most carefully; (cf. ŋamajanj, tēlē, ŋajajac); tasēnūŋ ṭauŋ
ŋaŋaŋa we walk carefully on
s.th. slippery.

ŋaŋaŋawā  s. the upper fruit
stem of betelnut palms (buc).
(see ŋamag).

ŋaŋaj nj s. giddiness, intox-
ication, drunkenness. buc
ŋaŋaj nj intoxication, giddi-
ness, weakness caused by
chewing a certain kind of
betelnut or of too many betel-
nuts; adj. drunk, tipsy,
giddy. (cf. -jaŋiŋ (IV)).

ŋaŋaomagē (of it turtle wings,
 fins) propeller (ship).

ŋaŋa0jaŋ = ŋalaulau  a breath
of wind, breeze.

ŋaŋa0ŋjaŋ adj./adv. (of it
very long, strong fish line
(jaŋ)) indistinct, vaguely
visible, indefinite, in hazy
distance, also: be uncertain
about s.th.; make vague state-
ments. ŋaŋa0jaŋ naōma ma in-
distinct to see; gōŋō ŋaŋa0jaŋ
naōma ma mēŋkōsōm you heard
it only indistinctly and yet
you told us; kōsōm ŋaŋa0jaŋ
naōma = kōsōm ŋanō atom (you
said it indistinctly) you did
not mean it.

ŋajec s. blackness of s.th.,
dirt; adj. black, dirty; (cf.
jec); obo nøjec a dirty cloth;
ŋajec-ŋajec very ripe, dark
red; aŋ kētu lēwē e ŋajec-
ŋajec the rose-apples are
very ripe, dark coloured,
overripe.

ŋajoc s. (of it arm- and leg-
band) plaited bands (joc2)
worried by widowers. ŋajoc e
kēlen gamēŋ (of it bands until
surmounts place) a widower
with numerous bands woven
around his arms and legs, cov-
ered with the signs of mourning.

ŋajocjoc s. (round shaped like
a pearlshell) 1. the seed of
the kaledōŋ tree. 2. the small
fruit, tubers on yam vines (amē
galū).

ŋajōjoc s. (of it trembling,
cf. jōc) strong desire to get
s.th., a strong craving for
s.th.; covetousness. ŋajōjoc
gējam aē I crave strongly for
s.th.; ŋajōjoc kēku en sa he
could not withstand the strong
desire; (cf. -jām: -nam (III)
awen, -jō (III) tēnēp, tētac
gēboang); ŋajōjoc kēkac aē =
ŋajōjoc gējam aē, lau sēkōc nēŋ
gēn ma ŋajōjoc kēkac aē tec
gamēŋ janam ōlī the people
brought their food (taro, etc.)
and I felt such a strong desire
that I came to buy it; galīc
lau tētē wē e ŋajōjoc kēkac aē
tec kētē gawīn when I saw the
people dancing I felt such an
urge that I danced with them/
joined them.

ŋaka s. (of it wood, handle)
handle of s.th. ki ŋaka European
axe handle; (cf. kīlāc handle
for stone axe).

ŋakac s. inducement, motive,
reason, urge. (cf. -kac (I)).

ŋakaŋ1 s. (of it stalk stem
trunk) stalk, trunk, stem. m
ŋakaŋ the stem of a banana;
m ŋakaŋ kēpuc tulu the banana
stem is broken; wa gējam e gebe
ēpōŋ ŋakaŋ tulu the mango tree
is so heavily laden with fruit
that it is about to break; (cf.
(ŋa)dambē).

ŋakaŋ2 = biŋ ŋakaŋ (talk of it
stem) accusation, blame. biŋ
ŋakaŋ teŋ gējac aē I have been
falsely accused/blamed for s.th.;
-sāu: -nsāu (V) ŋakaŋ (k)ēpi
... lay the blame of s.th. on
s.th. else; -wē: -wē (III)
ŋakaŋ be falsely accused/blamed
for s.th.; -tin (I) ŋakaŋ blame
s.o. else for that of which we
are accused; (cf. biŋ, i.e. -ē
(II) biŋ ēpi nāc enē; -gabec:
-ŋambec (IV), -gōlin biŋ, -tin
(III) biŋ su, qalēndam).
nakakac s. hissing, rustling, e.g. of water under a swiftly moving canoe. wan kësëlën
nakakac (canoe sails of it rustling) the canoe sails along with rustling, rushing noise; gam iŋa gëgëm nakakac (fishing line makes hissing noise) the fishing line (tied to a swiftly moving boat) makes a hissing noise.

nakakai = nakakain s. fruit tree for birds (see tien), landmark; adj. = namadi tight (tightly pulled bow), tense, taut, hard to bend, erect (penis); uti keletoc e nakakai his penis is erect.

nakakai s. tree as a landmark, a stick onto which the fish poison olabeŋ is tied in order to get it into the holes of the river bank; adj. (see nakakai, nakaképac = ka képac props, stays on a house, cf. gase, kaŋ, seŋeŋ).

nakalac adj. burning, itchy, scratchy, tickling, sexually excited, exciting, desirous. loggöm nakalac the nettle stings; uti nakalac he is sexually excited; wi nakalac she is sexually excited; òli nakalac licentiousness; nëŋ lëŋ këllë òliŋ they follow their immoral ways (2 Pet. 2:2).

nakalauq comp. (of it tree leaves) the leaves of various trees. nom nakalauq the leaves of all the trees of the earth; òli nom nakalauq été tông acgöm ma ômac you won't die before you know all the leaves (trees) of the earth (completely well) (an expression used for 'reaching old age').

nakalebâwâ comp. breadth (width) of the house at the base of its gable (mocic); cf. kalopâwâ, nakalopâwâ.

nakalem s. bridle (of a horse), reins; (cf. -kalem (IV)).

nakalîŋ s. scraper.

nakalop (of it undeveloped) not fully developed (yet), half grown. nip nakalop half grown coconut, without any flesh yet; (cf. nip, nipkalop heart).

nakalopâwâ comp. (cf. kalop, kalopâwâ) the breadth of a house at the base of its gable (mocic). expl.: séga nip nakalop këkôc ñaâwâ kësa mañen-mañen talic këtôm lësa anduŋa the halves of a young coconut split in two look like the rafters of a house.

nakalôc s. sinew (in body). âkaliôc sinews in ankle and knee; (cf. ñawalô); nakalôc mëntôñ-mëntôñ (sinew comes stiff-comes stiff) avoid hard, strenuous work, work lazily; en ñêjam ñêŋ nakalôc mëntôñ-mëntôñ he avoids strenuous work, doesn't like hard work, works lazily.

nakam adj. lazy, disgusted, tired, weary of s.th., satiated. en ñôli ñakam kësa he is sick and tired of it; ñôli ñakam we (they) are overburdened, tired of s.th.

nakamasé (of it firewood) (cf. kamasé, balôm, sam).

nakamôkê s. bottom of a tree trunk. bôc nakamôkê (pig of it tree trunk bottom) the large pig slaughtered and eaten by the organizers of a pig market (sam) after the guests had left them, 'trunk bottom pigs' = large pigs; -guñ: -nguñ (II) bôc nakamôkê (spear pig of it tree trunk bottom) prepare a feast after the sam for private consumption (see Appendix 7).

nakana adj. sweet tasty. ka ñanô ñakana the fruits are sweet; papaja, te, wa ñakana pawpaws, sugarcane, mangoes are sweet; ñakana-kana very sweet.

nakanuc adj. dark. gamëng ñakanuc kësa = gamëng këtu kanuc it is dark; ñakanuc-kanuc kësa it is getting dark, is dark, it is dawning; (cf. kanuc, ñakesec).

nakân adj. (of it beetle)
1. bold headed; môkëapac ñakan
 (= mōkēka) he is bald. 2. mōkakaq taro sickness, taro riddled with worms.

ŋakaŋkaŋ adj./adv. (kaŋ clear, ringing noise, sound) euphonious(ly), harmonious(ly).
-jaŋ: -nam (III) weŋakaŋkaŋ
ŋajam sing harmoniously; -səm (I) big ŋakaŋkaŋ speak with a clear voice; kētaŋ ŋakaŋkaŋ it sounds harmoniously (= kalam).

ŋakaom s. shell of animals, insects or crabs, crustaceans. banic ŋakaom shell of wasp; galuc ŋakaom crab shell; wagoc ŋakaom the shell of crabs, crayfish, shrimps.

ŋakapanaŋ s. empty shells, husks, pod, mussel, sea shells in general. ŋakapanaŋ ŋāoma empty pod; usu ŋakapanaŋ empty sea shell; talam ŋakapanaŋ empty case of cartridge (talam ŋalatu).

ŋakapoac s. (of it tiger-porcelain shell) the small round knobs on yams (kēpi). ŋakapoac-ŋapoac the condyle of a bone (thigh bone); (cf. ŋalaclu, ŋaduc).

ŋakasēkiŋ (of it kasekiŋ, hook) the claw, thumb by which the flying fox (mōcṣaŋam) hangs to a branch.

ŋakasi s. 1. spirit (of water), fine water spray (breakers, surf, waterfalls). Buŋakasi a spirit of water; nip ŋakasi ēboŋaŋ sa the coconut spirits when it is opened; ŋakasi-kasi s. jets of water; adj. spirt- ing, spraying (see āwakasi). 2. fresh shoots, i.e. ēc ŋakasi (ŋakatōm) fresh bamboo shoots. 3. tip, end of long leaves used for roasting fish, etc., wrapped and tied into a parcel (e.g. the game is placed in the middle of the leaves which are folded and tied with vine, the remaining tip beyond the vine is called ŋakasi); sabāŋkasi parcel folded thus.

ŋakasu = ŋajāē (ŋasu) s. stench, sharp, repulsive odour of some animals, flowers. ŋamagē ŋakasu (birds' wings of it smell) so many birds that you can smell them; ŋatēkē ŋakasu (fish of it fins of it smell) there are so many fish gathered at one spot that one can smell them, numerous fish; lau ōlīŋ (ōlīŋala) ŋakasu the smell of people's bodies (ringworm).

ŋakatōm s. fresh shoots, young sprouts of plants, soft heart leaves (opp. ŋasaleŋ); ŋakatōm kēdē su the heart leaves slow down their growth before blooming (banana, corn).

ŋakatu s. (of it the soul) 1. the soul of a dead person, shadow, picture, soul matter (thought to be contained in everything that was part of or in touch with a person's body); aē galuc en ŋakatu, énē ŋakatu I saw the soul of a dead person; balōm sen mo ŋakatu the spirits eat the soul matter of the taro (food); balōm tai kēkōc né gēlōŋ ŋakatu sa the spirit of the dead one took the invisible soul substances of his decorations and put them on. 2. picture, photo, drawing, painting, figure, shape, image, appearance, sight, view, phantom, illusion; ŋakatu me ọc ọnō (image or may be original) is it real or an illusion?, apparition or reality?; ŋakatu ŋajam a nice view; e ŋakatu ŋajam atom that is not right, not fair, not proper.

ŋakatuc s. stump of s.th. kaŋakatuc = kakatuc stump of a tree; ladōm ŋakatuc (see ladōm); lēma ŋakatuc stump of an arm; ạkain ŋakatuc = akatuc stump of a leg.

ŋakatuŋ s. (of it partly burnt) s.th. partly burnt. dauŋ ŋakatuŋ cigar that has been partly smoked and put out to be finished later; (dauŋ Ọja cigar stump/stub still burning/glowing); dawen ŋakatuŋ a (bamboo) torch that has already been used once.

ŋakeko s. (of it scraped) the hairless young of marsupials. mojawà ŋakeko young of kangaroo (still hairless), young, hairless.
wallaby; (cf. -keko (IV) scrape, i.e. the young mar-
supials look like badly
scraped roasted taro).

ŋakekop adj. (of it dust).
ŋakekop-kekop crumbly, crumbl-
ing to pieces, falling to
pieces (said of well-roasted
taro, yam, breadfruit, etc.);
ŋépoc mo ŋakekop-kekop = ŋépoc
e késóc éndu they roast taro
thoroughly, they roast taro
until it falls to pieces;
ucmatu ŋakekop-kekop thor-
oughly roasted breadfruit.

ŋakeleŋ adj. dry (laundry,
cloth). obo ŋakeleŋ késa
the cloth has become dry;
(also: ŋakelon, ŋakélon).

ŋakelop = ŋakolop s. deep-
ening, hole in s.th. (e.g. in
a river bed). kamoc gen
ŋakelop-kelop the sore goes
deep; (also: ŋakolop-kolop).

ŋakenen s. residue, remnant,
rest of s.th., the dregs.
bo ŋakenen = bo ŋalabu a rest of
water; expl.: bu ŋalabu
tan képoac bulakóp, étom gebe
téóc aéac tón atom the rest of
the water left in the cala-
bash, not enough to quench
our thirst; ŋakenen ŋagec the
dregs, a few drops only left.

ŋakep s. woody refuse. labi
ŋakep the woody refuse when
washing sago; ŋakep gén labi
ŋalélém the sago is full with
refuse; (see kep, gaolán);
ŋéjam labi ŋapep atom, tec
ŋakep tásam késép génja they
did not wash the sago well
so that much refuse went
with it (cf. labi).

ŋakesec s. darkness. ŋakesec
géjam gamén auc darkness cov-
ers earth; adj. dark, it is
dark; gamén ŋakesec kai̱ŋ teŋ
it is pitch dark; nip géjam e
ŋabola ŋakesec the palm bears
so copiously that the crown
is dark with fruit; ŋakesec-
kesec amboac késéŋ balóm
(darkness like it hides
spirit) the time before dawn.

ŋakesenda s. change of colour
from green to brown. nip
ŋakesenda coconut changing from
green to brown (sign of ripen-
ing).

ŋakeso s. (of it wrong) 1. s.th.
left over, surplus, odd, error,
wrong; mone ŋakeso some money
left over; nip débu lúagé
ŋakeso tageŋ four times two cocon-
uts plus one (cf. débu).
2. adj. bold, forward, giving
tongue too soon, impertinent,
over-confident, saucy; aom gógóm
ŋakeso you acted pertly; aom nac
lañómanó ŋakeso-keso you are a
very saucy fellow; ŋapalé ŋakeso
a saucy boy; eme sëngóm gén teŋ
ŋakeso, oc sëncac tain if they do
s.th. wrong, they will start a
fight. 3. used for fortifica-
tion: ka kétu lèwè e ŋakeso the
tree is heavily laden with fruit.

ŋakéclésu s. 1. corner of a
house/room; andu ŋakéclésu
corner in a house (cf. lèsúch).
2. the tropic; ŋakéclésu nodoja
to sidiña northern and southern
tropics, the tropics of cancer
and of capricorn; ŋakéclésu oc
cém táu ókwińa nán gén palalele
23 maken-make the tropics
where the sun turns/lie at the paral-
lel 23 degrees of both sides
(of the equator).

ŋakéclímu cf. nip.

ŋákécsulu s. egg. moc ŋákécsulu
a bird's egg; (cf. ŋagaman,
ŋagulu, ŋajá, ŋamáu) (see
-jánj (IV) ŋákécsulu, -su (I)
ŋákécsulu).

ŋakéka s. the two poles with
which the sapu net is pressed
to the ground (cf. sapu).

ŋakékóc s. (of it cracked) a
crack, rent, tear in boards,
etc. katapa ŋakékóc a crack in
a board; tasalakatu ŋakékóc
cracks in a mirror.

ŋakélaŋkéláŋ s. peritoneum.

ŋakéléndín s. a deep hole,
ravine. gamén ŋakéléndín deep
gorge; gamén ŋakéléndín ŋakesec
ŋalabu at the bottom of a deep,
dark hole.
ŋakèli s. motive, reason (see ŋacak, -kèli (IV)).

ŋakèlonŋ = ŋakeḷonŋ = ŋakeleŋ.

ŋakènöm-kènöm = wabugên very many close together (cf. kènöm, ŋasanem-sanem).

ŋakèm = sîŋ̣ s. 1. the outer toes of the cassowary (dangerous weapon). 2. the sting of insects; (cf. kêm).

ŋakènkèn adj. clear, transparent, rich dark green, lucid; bu ŋakènkèn clear water, smooth unrippled surface; kalaŋ matak ŋakènkèn fresh, dark green leaves.

ŋakèpòlac adj. worm-eaten, wormy, misshapen, spoiled (of fruit). nip, uc ŋakèpòlac deformed coconut, breadfruit; (cf. ŋagabòac, ŋakan, eaten by goac, kaŋ, têmoa).

ŋakèsinŋ biŋ̣ ŋakèsinŋa teŋ a secret talk (cf. -sîŋ̣ (IV)).

ŋakèsu s. (of it dropped, fallen down) fallen fruit, fruit lost in transportation. buc, m ŋakèsu dropped betelnut, banana; akòc m (mo) ŋakèsu tagen tonec ma êmbacné get/take this lost banana (taro) and none will be left.

ŋakètôm (of it sufficient) s. a full measure, sufficiency of s.th.; adj. enough, sufficient.

ŋakètu (of it it becomes) gamèŋ ŋakètu gèdô (gen) a place aside/away from the road, aloof, lonely; intènà ŋakètu sauŋ a spot where a road gets narrow, a narrow path, spot.

ŋakiap s. cockade (obs.).

ŋakicsèa s. (of it noise) noise, peal, sound, din. ŋakicsèa keleleleg jingling noise; ŋakicsèa tutuc thudding noise, din; (cf. ŋaonda).

ŋakijawinŋ see kijawinŋ.

ŋakìwalô comp. (of it iron coupling) hinge. katam ŋakìwalô the hinge of a door.

ŋako s. (of it white) the white, uncooked centre of sago lumps; adj. crumbly, raw.

ŋakoc s. (of it red) i.e. 1. nºp nºkoc = nºpolan (betelnut chalk flake of it red) the residue left when chewing betelnut with chalk and pepper. 2. nºkoc nºlatu (red of it son) invec. 'son of vagina'.

ŋakokolàwè s. the eggs, the chrysalids of yellow tree ants.

ŋakòla s. the brown skin inside the coconut shell under the flesh; adj. brackish (water).

ŋakòlec s. (of it sign, trace) signs of fighting, work, i.e. trampled undergrowth, scattered timber, etc., (cf. kolec). Anòtòné ŋajàna ŋakòlec God's earnest, severity; asàgen ŋakòlec tonec what has happened here?; gamèŋ ŋakòlec place rooted up by animals, broken branches, scattered vines; këam gènac bòc ŋakòlec tau tonec (dog bit pig of it traces itself here) the signs of the dog(s) hunting down the pig are right here; kikì kepeŋ tacleŋ ŋakòlec tonec (hawk attacked fowl of it trace here) here are the signs of a hawk catching/eating a fowl; ŋakòlec kàpòŋ atom, sèjam ojòm there are no big signs (of work), they were lazy; ŋamàlac sègòm ŋakòlec, bòc oc sèmèŋ atom (man made/left traces, pig will come back not) the people left signs of their work (e.g. felled trees) that will keep the pigs away (from the field); (cf. kolec).

ŋakòlop s. s.th. hollowed out, hole. ŋakòlop kèsép gèja there is a hole here (e.g. in a river bed); ŋakòlop-kolop deepening, holes in a river bed; (cf. -kolop (IV)).

ŋakoŋ = koŋ adj. bare, naked.

ŋakòteŋ-koteŋ s. ripples on the water (caused by wind or a stone thrown into the water).
ṇakō adj. ashy, grey. gala

ṇakō grey with = covered with ringworm; né gala (ṇa)kōoma his skin looks ashy with ringworm (cf. kō, mōdē).

ṇakōniṅga s. repetition. kōm ṇakōniṅga repetition of a work, task; adv. again, once more, thoroughly, repeatedly, e.g. do s.th. a second time;
-γōm: -ηγόμ (II) ṇakōniṅga (k)ētiam do s.th. again, once more; aγόμ ṇakōniṅga ētiam do it once more!; -jāc: -nac (III) miŋ ṇakōniṅga ētiam repeat/retell/relate a story; -ŋō: -ŋō (III) ṇakōniṅga ētiam want to hear it again, once more; -sōm (I) ṇakōniṅga ētiam repeat it, say it once more!

ṇakōtēn-kōtēn adj. wobbly, flabby (said of s.th. fat).

bōcē kōcīkōn ṇakōtēn-kōtēn the fat pig’s dewlap hangs down wobbling; su ṇakōtēn-kōtēn her breasts are flabby.

ṇakukuc (cf. -kuc (I) carry on the head) s.th. on top of s.th. else. awē kēkuc latu the woman carries her son on top of a load on her head; ṇakukuc-latutus carrying a child on head or neck, let it ride on one's shoulder or on top of a load; (1) lādōm ṇakukuc-latutus the top ornamental edge/fringe on a grass skirt; (2) two breadfruit on one stem (the upper one 'riding on shoulder' of lower one); uc luagēc sēkō ṇakaiō tagej; (3) ānūdīā ṇakukuc-latutus turret on a roof, a second story of a house, upper room (balēm).

ṇakulu s. brain. ṇakulu kapōṅ (brain large) cerebrum; ṇakulu sāuŋ (brain small) cerebellum; ṇakulu dēmōṅ-tēkwana (brain of our backbone) spinal marrow.

ṇakwa s. (of it kwa shell, e.g. septum concave like kwa shell) the septum in bamboo (gasuc, sōm), etc., the division at the nodes (ṇabōŋ, ṇaduc, nāmatu, e.g. écoñ g nodes in bamboo); sēsap gasuc baliṅ-baliṅ menṣēnguṅ ṇakwa lase-lase they cut down very long (high) bamboos, pierce (remove) the septums (and join them together making a pipe-line for watering the gardens).

ṇakwac (of it leaf-rib with base around the stem) the rib of a palm frond, banana or taro leaf.

ṇakwac ketoc the leaf ribs = the leaves bend down (sign that the fruit is ripe); labī ṇakwac ketoc = labī ketoc (kedelec) kwac the sago bends its fronds; mo ṇakwac ketoc the taro leaves bend down; nip ṇakwac ketoc the coconut palm bends its fronds = the fronds droop = the palm will soon flower.

ṇakwakwac s. the side fibres of large leaves; cf. kwakwac, biŋ kwakwac.

ṇakwala s. ʔ ṇakwala anō = nip ġanō ġajāna kēsa atom (1) a not yet fully ripe coconut, i.e. its flesh/kernel not firm/hard yet; (2) the brownish or whitish inner skin around the flesh/kernels of ripe nuts inside their shells; (1ānip, tali, nip, also: kawasūnj, 'gēn bob bob, taŋ kēsap nip ġanō tōŋ naŋ' the greyish s.th. that surrounds the flesh/fruit itself).

ṇakwala = ṇakola, ṇakwala-kwala adj. brackish (of water), stale, somewhat salty.

ṇakwalam s. (of it neck rest) bunch, trunk of some fruits. m ṇakwalam = mkwalam the stem of the bunch of bananas, a bunch of bananas with their stem; mkwalam a fish; bōc tojabo ṇakwalam (pig with tusks of it neck rest) a smaller pig fed and butchered together with a larger one kept for its tusks.

ṇakwē s. (of it husk) cloth, dress, shirt. ṇakwē ākaįŋga (dress legs for) trousers; ṇakwē baliṅ woman’s dress, robe, overcoat; ṇakwē dambē short dress, skirt; ṇakwē ōliŋga jacket, waistcoat, shirt; ṇakwē gēngic the clothes are torn;
ŋakwę kigala mail armour (see gala’); ŋakwę kējandaŋ aē the dress warms me/keeps me warm; ŋakwę kētu-kētu the dress fits loosely/wrinkles; -sō (I) = -uc: -uc (III) ŋakwę get dressed; -kwalec (IV) ŋakwę = -nū: -nu (III) ŋakwę su get undressed.

ŋakwę s. (of it sheath) 1. leaves covering the fruit of some plants; jangom ŋakwę the leaves surrounding the corn; m ŋakwę the layers of wrapping on the banana stem; m ŋakwę kēsabaŋ gēn samob auc the layers enwrap stem and leaves. 2. nip ŋakwę the cellular 'arrow' of the ribs (ŋakwac) of palm fronds. 3. the sheath covering blossoms.

-mêmec (IV) 'v.m. shout "hurray" while fighting, hunting, laugh disdainfully, mock, scoff, sneer.

ŋalabu s. (of it below) bōc ŋalabu the back hams of a pig; (cf. ŋagēngōn).

ŋalabu adv. underneath, below. gēc ŋalabu it lies below, underneath; ka ŋalabu underneath a tree; mēlabu under the mat; bu ŋalabu kēpóa some water is left, i.e. the bottle is still about half full (bu kētu labu); -mōa: -mōa (III) ŋalabu be under s.o., be subordinate to s.o.; -sō (I) ŋalabu put o.s. under s.o.; -uc: -uc (III) -mōa (III) labu (gen) put o.s. under s.o.'s control; ... ŋalabu en (underneath of s.o.) be in s.o.'s protection; -ŋōng (II) ŋalabu be in s.o.'s protection, seek s.o.'s protection, take shelter; en ŋόngōng apōntau ŋalabu en he is in the chief's protection; en ŋōngōng ten ŋalabu en he is in s.o.'s protection; (cf. lamu, lautuc, -bōc: -mbōc, = ē lamu); ŋalabu-labu of minor importance; bīŋ (gēn) ŋalabu-labu things of secondary importance; bīŋ ŋalabu-labu jakac su kwanan 间隙. I want to deal with the minor things before-

hand (before I get to the main points = essentials); ŋalabuña adv. underneath of s.th.

ŋalac s. (of it shell) hard shell of coconut. nip ŋalac coconut shell (niplac); wāŋ ŋalac (canoe of it sail) the sail of a canoe (cf. lac).

ŋalactlu s. (of it bowl) the socket of the hip-joint; (cf. lac, ŋalac, ŋakapoac-kapoac).

ŋalādōm (of it grass skirt) shoots of some plants. jawen ŋalādōm (Nipa palm of it shoots) shoots of Nipa palm (edible); jao ŋagāgē luagēc ma ŋalādōm luagēc the turtle has two wings and two fins (close to its tail).

ŋalāga s. 1. bu ŋalāga delta.

2. a shoot of a new root, rhizome, runner, sucker, 'branch'; bōcōkōc ŋalāga the runner, tendrils of sweet potatoes; (but: ŋagala modam tao shoots); (cf. ŋalaka branch, gasēlē, ŋawaliō).

ŋa(c)lagēc the two men. ŋa lagēc dēbu grandfather and grand son; ŋa lagēc lāsi he and his younger brother; (cf. ṇaklagēc lāsi the two younger brothers, see ṇac).

ŋalaguc s. (of it back part) the back or butt end of s.th. long. bèlém ŋalaguc the head of a nail; bōjan ŋalaguc the part of a knife to which the handle is fastened; kēm, sōb ŋalaguc the butt end of a spear, arrow; kianō ŋalaguc the blunt end of a stone axe; sōm ŋalaguc the butt end, lower end of a fishing rod; talam ŋalaguc the butt (of a gun).

ŋalai s. the small fruit on the kapōp and other yam vines.

ŋalailai adj. (of it whirling) whirling, stirring, curling upwards, e.g. smoke. jadaŋ ŋalailai the smoke curls upwards; mu ŋalailai wind that fans the fire (mu kēlaŋ ja the wind fans the fire); sēnōm dauŋ ŋalailai ingleton they smoke very much tobacco, they are strong smokers.
nalaka s. (of it branches) branches, twigs.

nalaka(c) s. the small shoots of the modébu kind of taro (used for planting), tubers of galam. galam nalakac kapööŋ-kapööŋ balîŋ the tubers of the Chinese taro are very thick and long.

nalakoc adj. (of it heat) partly withered, dry, scorched, singed, but not sufficiently dried or roasted yet. dauŋ nalakoc = dauŋ ñandaŋ, dauŋ ñatëkwâ mäsî harsh, throat irritating tobacco; ja nalakoc heat waves from a fire (cf. lakoc, -lakoc).

nalaköp s. (s.th. hollowed out) hollowed out articles, canoe, trough. bulaköp hollowed out coconut used as a calabash; kasali nalaköp two-mast canoe trough; (cf. nalapac, -kolop).

nalâlu (na-l-ã-lu) s. (of it feet both) both feet. sêlêsöp (غاکاتو) poc tau gëðëŋ nalâlu they kissed the two feet (toes) of the stone figure; (cf. 1 between vowels).

nalambi s. musk gland. mojaŋ nalambi the musk gland of a marsupial animal (ɡamamongo).

nalambïŋ s. (of it praise) fuss about s.th., fame, praise, glory; nalambïŋ këtu tapa the fame of s.th. has been widely spread, is well known; (cf. ɲa/wae).

nalami s. (têtaclami) bird's tail.

nalana s. glowing coals, embers. nalanabooa wood giving lasting hot, glimmering coals, nice hot coals; (cf. gasl/lana).

nalâqâc s. (of it slime) mo nalâqâc the slime on cooked taro.

nalângwa s. (of it old) s.th. old. nalângwa mäsî (of the old one none) nothing left of the old one, e.g. field; ëséac séjâm kôm nec ña démëŋëtwåŋë sémoa nec galangwa mäsî they worked so hard without stopping (felling the trees for a new field) as if there were nothing left of the old one (cf. séjâm) (situation: the village community had been asked by an esteemed person to make a new garden for him. Without his knowing they set to work quickly so that he was not able to have the customary meal cooked for the workers to entertain them after their strenuous work. Quite embarrassed he talks about galangwa mäsî) (cf. kóm jëmoàsìn, ñawabu entertainment of people as reimbursement for their assistance given in any work).

nalânô s. (of it face) end piece of s.th. waŋ nalânô the front end (prow) or back end (stern) of a canoe, e.g. the end/tip that happens to be in front (after sënac waŋ õkwi turn the boat around); waŋ nalânô gëdac sa the prov is high, not in the water; waŋ nalânô kësëmuŋ kësēp gwëcëléöm gëja the prow is deep in the water; (cf. waŋgëdô, waŋnêm).

nalânô as if. ñapalë sépô tec nalânô lau sépô wasànŋa the boys wove it so well as if the people had woven the large fishing net.

nalap s. (of it ebb tide) pool, puddles. bu nalap, bulap pools left in a dry river bed; gwëclap puddles on the shore, between corals at ebb-tide.

nalapac s. (of it hollowed out) some large hollowed out objects. waŋ nalapac a hollowed out log for a canoe; (cf. nalaköp).

nalapoa-lapoa s. (of it whirl) eddy, gentle eddies, whirlpool, the small waves over a reef (in differentiation to the large waves just off the reef).

nalasa s. (of it peelings) garbage, peelings. mo nalasa = molasa taro peel.

nalasë1 s. (of it opening, hole) a hole in s.th., small opening,
cleavage; so nalasé the eye of a needle.

NALASÉ 2 s. (of it shout of joy) shouts of jubilation, cry of happiness. nalasé kétan cries of joy ring out (after successful hunting, strenuous work done).

nalasi s. (of it younger brother) fruit that ripens later than others (said of breadfruit, those first ripe are natêwa = older brothers, those ripe later are nalasi).

nalasôc s. (of it testicles) bulb of plants, esp. the onion family, small germ, first stage of shoot inside the fruit. nip nalasôc = niplasôc (coconut of it testicles) the embryo shoot inside a nut; (cf. lasôc).

nalatu s. (of it son, young) 1. the young (of animals), small one; bôc nalatu young, suckling pig, small pig, piglet, pigling; talec nalatu chicken, chicks; nalatu ôc teni very small, tiny; -jâm: -nam (III) nalatu su miscarry. 2. withhold s.th.; nalatu tonâ géwâ sa gebe take gén teni atomâ the expression nalatu means not to give s.th. away to s.o., keep back, withhold s.th., e.g.: Embe jani gén gajaj teni ma nac teni émén eten éndén âma taéc énam gebe jakén éndén én énîn atom, oc jasôm gebe Ogo jakén éndén âom nalatu when I eat s.th. good and s.o. wants to have some of it, but I decline to let him take part, I will say, "Then I shall give to you nalatu = I keep it all for myself (want to eat it myself)". 3. be/become aware of s.o.'s intentions, see/look through, notice in advance and thus defeat s.o.'s purposes, e.g. s.th. comes to one's knowledge, find out about s.th., get an inkling of s.o.'s intentions, perceive; oc go ôncâ en nalatu (then you may kill his young one) since he noticed your intentions there will hardly be a chance to realize them (situation: A wants to kill B, he starts a conversation to lure him away, but B perceives what A is driving at and stays. C says to A, "oc go ôncâ en nalatu"); ma ônîng en nalatu and you won't have a chance to consume him.

nalád 1 s. 1. bones of the shoulder. 2. people of ...; malac teñ nalau the people of a certain village; nalau mata (sg. and pl.) the leaders, leading men, fighters in the front rank, champion(s); (cf. lau, laumata).

nalá 2 s. (of it breath, breeze) breath of wind, ghost, spirit. Nalau Dabù the Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit; Nalau Dabù wâcêpî amaci e atu lau tonâclai you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you (Acts 1:8); Nalau Dabù gêjam êsèé samob auc they were all filled with the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:4); nalaulau s. breath of wind, gentle breeze (see najaâôjô); nalaulau nåôma (soft breeze only) momentarily, for one moment only; sèlic moc sauñ (gêôbô) nalaulau nåôma they saw a tiny bird flitting by.

nalaukasap s. war-tools, weapons of various kinds (see laukasap).

nalau mata s. (na-lau-mata) (see nalâd, mata) leaders, fighters at the front, champion(s) (sg. and pl.).

nalauñ s. (of it leaf, leaves) leaf, leaves. Nalauñ gê lêma (leaf pulls its hand) taro leaves on the ground; nalauñ gebuc kèsêp lêma a sharp leaf cut his hand; nalauñ gêlôm sa the leaves stand upright; ka nalauñ (kalaun) tree leaf; (ka) nalauñ këkëg kanuc gamën the foliage (of a tree) shades the place; nalauñ kësëlic the leaves droop; nalauñ këtic-këtic the leaf is thick, fleshy; nalauñ nâlêlên dry, brittle leaves; nalauñ nàwawa fresh green leaves; nalauñ tapon-tapón leaves round and wavy, undulating.

NALÈLEN = nalèlêlen = na-lèlê-lèlen dry, brittle (of leaves), coarse
(betelnut). exp.: Buc ngaleleo kesa, go tajala gebe ngajana kesa tanin ma tasac popoc oc tansae gebe ngajana ma popoc samucen a nga awensug atom - épuc awensug sa Once a betelnut has become brittle, we know that it is hard enough for chewing, but if pounded we feel in our mouth that it is still hard and corny and not entirely crushed, it lifts = upsets our mouth.

ngalemon s. mud, slime, mire, sludge, fine soil without crumbs. ngalemon-lemon adj. muddy, soft, mushy, turbid; -jác: -nac mo ngalemon-ngalemon grate/scrape taro to puree; sulu ngalemonoma thick broth/ soup with pieces of meat and taro; (cf. lemon, lésap, möp).

ngalendéu s. disposition. bi ngalendéu arrangement of a report, speech; en késom biŋ (gèg) ngégédó késu ngalendéu sugen he talked about all things without omitting anything, he stuck to his dis­position point by point.

ngalenec adj. convulsed, clutched, balled (of sore hand). lémá ngalenec his hand is clutched (because of a sore); lulu ngalenec the brittle teeth of an old jawbone, skull; m ngalenec langwagen the bananas are/grew very much deformed; moja ngalémá ngalenec késa the paw of the tree kangaroo became convulsed (by fire); lóm ngawam e ngalenec a spirit house decorated with many figures of ancestors; nataló e ngalenec coloured, curved lines, zigzag.

ngalenep adj. convulsed, clutched (hand, because of sores). lémá ngalenep his hand is clutched, balled; (cf. -legenep (IV)).

ngalégléu = ngaléléu.

ngalésen s. the eggs, nest of lice, nit.

ngalélé adj. (cf. lé, lélé leaves, of it leaves = numerous like leaves) in large crowds, enormous numbers, innumerable. ngalélé atom (of it many not = very many) numberless, enormously; ngalélé ec ten innumerable, many; ngalélémá atom (cf. -ma) enormous numbers; aóm gobe i ngalélé taësam géc you mean there are plenty of fish left?; ka ngajana ngalélé ec ten the wood is exceedingly hard; lap géc ngalélé very strong ebb-tide.

ngaléléc s. 1. subterranean water-course, underground river. 2. a repair on a mat (mé ngalélèc).

ngalélésip (= ngalélisip) s. the ribs of palm frond leaves. nom ngalélésip the axis of the earth; nom ngalélésip géu gëbocen këkanon utitalata nodoañoña the axis of the earth stands diagonally in the direction of the pole star.

ngaléli see ngaliilii.

ngalélóm s. (of it inside, interior) 1. the inside, interior of s.th.; andu ngalélóm inside of the house; bu ngalélóm (water of it inside) in the water; gamén ngalélóm (place of it inside) room; kësó bu ngalélóm géja (he goes in water/river of it inside he goes) he goes upstream, goes inland; ngalélóm amboac gleñena (of it inside like morning) gaping emptiness; talu ngalélóm amboac gleñena the bag is quite empty; ngalélóm amboac gëbëc (nakesec) (of it inside like night, darkness) full, filled with all kinds of articles; talu ngalélóm amboac gëbëc the bag is full of things, the purse is full of money; ngalélóm gëbüm many rooms in one building, possessions of various kinds of many different things; ngalélóm géjaç jaë the interior of s.th. is big, wide (cf. jaë); ngalélóm gësuŋ (inside hole) it is hollow; papaja ngadambë ngalélóm gësuŋ the stem of the pawpaw tree is hollow; ngalélóm késa
inside comes out) complicated, difficult (gawapac); gec galêlôm it is complicated; galêlôm sawa (inside, i.e. of bag empty) poor; gac galêlôm sawa a poor man; to(galêlôm (with inside = filled bag) rich; gac tolêlôm a rich man; galêlômôga = lêlômôga land-, shoreward (between island and shore). 2. galêlôm = 'heart' as seat of emotions; (cf. têtac bowels, but: gac galôlo me it is complicated; galôlo me sa wa (inside, i.e. of bag empty) poor; gac to lelo m (with inside filled bag) rich; gac to lelo m a rich man; galôlo me = lelo me land-, shoreward (between land and shore).

2.

galôlo me = 'heart' as seat of emotions; (cf. tetac bowels, but: gac galôlo me it is complicated; galôlo me geo gala (interior wrong, goes 'astray') rebellious, diverted from... averse, disinclined, unwilling; galôlo me géja lu see galôlo me lulu; galôlo gêmô àe (interior pulls me out) I am depressed, sorrowing; galôlo gêmô gهج a (my heart bites me) I have forebodings, misgivings; galôlo gêmô gec gac ten; cf. galôlo me kékac eg; galôlo gêmô aee sa (interior pushes me high) an old enmity, a 'sore spot' irritates me again, returns to my mind, sin tempts me; galôlo gêmô gêmô (inside is with... ) love; aécog galôlo gêmô aom = aé têtac gêmô aom I love you; aômêm galôlo gêmô aom àe me masi do you love me?; galôlo kepeñ en see gêmô en (his heart kicks him) cf. têtac gêjac, têtac kepeñ; galôlo këbôli auc he is distressed, he grieves deeply, he is very sad, mourns; (cf. lênô, gêjac lêmô auc, têtac kêmôatîn tông); galôlo kékac aé (inside pulls me) = têtac kékac aé I feel urged, compelled; galôlo kepeñ su he has regained his composure (cf. têtac kepeñ su = têtac gêmac); galôlo kêpi tagen we agree with each other, live together without strife, are of one mind; galôlo kêmô gêdac = têtac gôc tec tâu he is weary, tired of life; galôlo kêmô gêpac aé (inside nudges, kicks me) I think of s.th. bad, wrong, a bad thought comes to me, I become angry, I am carried away with rage; galôlo kêsap tôn (inside sticks fast) cleave, cling, be firmly attached to...; galôlo kêtu malô he is appeased (see malô); galôlo lôm lulu (inside double) = galôlo gêja lu, lulu = têtac lulu he is in doubt; galôôm... gac, embe nêm galôôm nêm gamênga (if your inside = heart your place concerning) if you long, want to go to (see) your home village...; galôôm gâbôbôb (inside flapping quicker, see bôb, bôbôb) he calms, controls himself; galôôm gâdô (inside thicket) he is hard hearted, inaccessible, reserved, taciturn; galôôm gâgôgo (inside like go vine) he is afraid, anxious, nervous (cf. go); galôôm gâka lac (inside itching, covetous) he is covetous, desirous of sexual intercourse; galôôm gâtutuc (inside beating) the heart knocks, pounds, he is in fear of s.th., excited, sorrowing; galôôm gawapac (inside heavy) his heart is heavy, full of sorrow, dispirited; galôôm gawasi (inside glossy) he is peaceful, happy, chaste; galôôm ôlôn-ôlôn(geôg) = kêtênêp (inside trembling) he is very excited, full of fear; galôôm sec (heart unclean) full of hatred, anger; (cf. têtac sec); galôôm selec (heart clean) chaste; -îl: -îl galôôm sa arouse, incite, irritate, tempt; sec gêli galôôm sa the sin irritates, tempts the heart, arouses lust; -sa (I) galôôm auc be prepossessed in favour of s.o. or s.th.

galêma s. (of it hand, paw)
1. front leg, ham of animals, paw. 2. handle (of drum (on), coconut shell basket (ni plac), etc.). 3. branch, twig, stem with fruit (e.g. buç galêma, opp. gâsalep).

galêmage (cf. lêlê) gêjam bêc galêmage he is a very dull, lazy, always sleepy fellow.

galêna adj./adv. stammering, hesitating, lingering, uncertainty; (cf. lêna, -léna (IV)).

galêndam -wê: -wê (III)
galêndam (see -wê gâkalô) be falsely accused, blamed.
nalëndaŋ s. a steep bank (river), bulëndaŋ = bulëndaŋ gedib the bank caves in, falls; nalëndaŋawa elevated edges; ibano keletoc e nalëndaŋawa gëjac sa the tuna 'boil' = jump, so that the edges of that particular area seem to be elevated above the surrounding sea; kamoc gen e nalëndaŋawa a bad sore with putrid, elevated lips.

nalënsan labi nalënsan = lënsan labiŋa the trestle on which the palm stem is laid while preparing sago.

nalënsön s. the narrow board fastened onto the superstructure of a canoe, firmly tied with vines (cf. lënsön), close, firm bindings, fastening by tying with vines; nalënsön-lënsön adj. close, near together (i.e. like vine-bindings), in confusion, e.g. plants planted too close together; nalënsön késa it is confused, badly arranged, difficult to survey; (cf. -lënsön).

nalënu (nalënu) s. very small, tiny fruits, grains, seeds. képi nalënu tiny yam fruits; adj. very fine, tiny (like grass seeds); (cf. lënu-lënu).

nalën s. (cf. lëŋ) nalën agwa-agwa dawdling, loitering (cf. agwa).

nalënop adj. smeary, slippery, with rivulets of perspiration (waŋ). intëna nalënop sec the road is very slippery; léma gévé léŋ his hand is slippery, smeary.

nalëncuc s. tail of animals, (galami tail of birds), tail fin. boc nalëncuc pig's tail; nalëncuc gam tail bristles; nalëncuc gegeb see gegeb; nalëncucka caudal fin, tail fin; nalëncucka nalabuŋa, gaöna the lower/uppper part resp. of the tail fin; (cf. lëncuc).

nalësëb-lësëb adj. many single objects used for s.th. (e.g. sânem täësäm képi joc armband trimmed with numerous polished pearl shells).

nalësi s. 1. fat, lard, grease; boc nalësi pig fat, lard, bacon; boc nalësi tokatap-tokatap layers of fat on a pig (cf. also ñabu). 2. semen, sperm; nalësi késa = nalësi kékéc, késselô sperm comes out; (cf. mêp, mêpanô, ñawë, utiko).

nalësi adj. fat (in distinction to lean, meagre) fatty; (cf. qapënic).

nalësô s. fringe. labi nalësô fringed sago shoots used as ornaments; -jac: -jac sélë lësô fringe sago shoots; nalësô, nalësô-lësô adj. fringed; (cf. lësô asaŋ-asaŋ, ñabëla-bëla, sélë, -sélë).

nalësôb-lësôb adj. (of it lumps) 1. swollen; lémalatu nalësôb-lësôb his finger is swollen (= lëmalatu késaŋ, kétiŋ). 2. crowds, innumerable things or people; (cf. lësôb).

nalësôp smackiing sound, click of the tongue; (cf. lësôp, -lësôp).

nalësu s. 1. corner (in bag, netbag); géŋ ten gëc abëlëŋ nalësu-gëdô s.th. lies in the corner of the netbag. 2. aerial roots; galen nalësu aerial roots of galen pandanus; kagaë nalësu aerial roots of banyan tree; katôc nalësu the aerial roots of mangroves; jëngom nalësusaô awn, beard of corn cob.

nalësù s. (of it poker) a stick for poking in a hole. talam nalësu the cleaning rod of a gun, piston of a bamboo popgun (kadagwam).

nalëté adj. (of it space between) lie 'hollow', separated (e.g. a bent, concave, warped board on a straight one, cf. lëté). nalëté gëc there is space left; gamëng nalëté gëc there is still room; nalëté késa there is space (between warped beams/boards); ... janam wë nöc koclaben nalëté ñajam (make song my throat of it interval good) I
may sing with a clear throat/voice.

ŋałètèc s. handle (of netbag) (cf. ŋaka, ŋaléma).

ŋałètèn s. a cluster of bananas on a bunch. m ŋałètèn = mlètèn.

ŋałèwè s. ripe fruit; adj. ripe yellow. m ŋałèwè (kësa) = m këtu lèwè the banana is ripe, the bananas are ripe.

ŋaliali s. movement in the water. i ŋaliali a movement in the water caused by a fish.

ŋalili s. buttress roots on some large trees, the props. kalili buttress roots of a tree.

ŋalip s. (of it bird trap) snare; adj. well filled, taut. tètac ŋalip his stomach is well filled; (cf. ŋagégèb, ŋapôèm).

ŋaloc s. the hand bones of the flying fox (used as needles) (cf. ŋaloc, oloc).

ŋalon s. (of it roller, cf. łoŋ) ŋalon mài there is no meat with a meal (i.e. nothing to make the taro 'slide down'); gwada këtu mo ŋalon (meat is taro of it roller) meat makes eating/swallowing taro so much easier.

ŋalò s. top and bottom ropes of pig net uc, uc ŋalò, ucìô; ŋalò ŋalabùŋa the lower rope; lô ोŋa the upper rope; -sùŋ: -nsùŋ (II) ŋalò ëşęp ùc pull the rope through the meshes of the pig net; -tìlí (IV) wasàŋ ŋalò (= wasàŋgomba) put the ropes onto the net (cf. wasàŋ).

ŋaló s. 1. claw (of crabs, etc.); wàgoc ŋaló the claws of river crabs, shrimps. 2. connection in speech, expression, phrase, word; (cf. biŋ, ɬawaló); ŋaló āndàŋ the first word of a speech or writing, preface; ŋaló géc awè the connection, the context/meaning is clear/obvious; -sôm ŋaló inform, instruct, speak; -sôm biŋ ŋaló dambë = tagëŋ speak only briefly.

ŋalólóc s. (of it high above) upper room, upper section of club-house (löm).

ŋaluc s. cold, coolness. ŋaluc kësèlì aë coolness penetrates me, I feel cold.

ŋaluc adj. 1. cold, cool, fresh; bu ŋaluc cold water; gamèŋ ŋaluc cool weather; gamèŋ ŋaluc kapôèng (sec) the weather is very cold; (cf. lùc); gégôm tèntacwàlò ŋaluc kësa (he made our stomach cool became) he refreshed us with food; (cf. -làu, këlau). 2. unsalted, without salt; sen gèn toluc = toŋaluc they eat unsalted food.

ŋalùŋ s. centre, middle. oc këkò ŋalùŋ (the sun stands in the middle) midday.

ŋalùŋ, (ŋa)lùngen adv. middle, in the middle. ŏngôŋ (ŋa)lùngen sit in the middle!; takànông tapeŋ ëşęp ŋalùngen we cut right in the middle; (cf. lùn, lûngen).

ŋaloususaö (ŋalèusuao) feelers (insects), whiskers (animals). wàgoc ŋaloususaö water crabs' feelers.

ŋám (of it origin) m origin, reason, cause, descent, circumstances, state of the case, starting point, meaning, purpose of s.th., signification. ŋám gebe ... the reason is ...; ŋamment without origin; ŋammèo mistletoe; -jâm: -nam (III) kauc ŋám do not know the reason; -jâm: -nam (III) kënàc ŋám ask for an explanation of s.th., seek information; embe ŋám ènèc, oc janam kënàc if there is a reason to s.th., I shall ask for an explanation; -nô: -nô ŋám atom have not heard = do not know the reason; -kip (I) ŋám sa explain a matter; -peŋ (I) ŋám begin s.th., give the impetus to an undertaking; -puc (I) ŋám explore (see -puc); -puc ŋám sa = -wà (II) ŋám sa explain s.th.; -sôm (I) ... ŋám tell the reason; òsôm gèn tonec.
Qamadi adj. taut, stiff, tough, hard to bend or to break (e.g. bow), tenacious. Qamadigosu = Qamadi kaiq tenq extremely taut; lau Qamadi sec very tenacious people; (cf. Nagégéb, Nakakai(ŋ), (ŋa)-magōc).

Qamadiŋ s. (of it rίm, limit) boundary, limit. Qamēŋ Qamadiŋ the boundary of an area, a district, country; -gōm: -ŋgōm (II) ēndēŋ Qamadiŋ do s.th. accurately, very well; -ŋgōŋ (II) ēndēŋ Qamadiŋ sit on the assigned place/seat/spot (cf. Malā, Qamala).

Qamaga s. the green stem on which the betel nuts hang. (Qalēma toqanō twig with fruit on it) (cf. Qabelā dry stem = Qabiq stem on which the coconut nuts hang).

Qamagē1 s. (of it wing) wings (of a bird). Moc Qamagē, mocmagē the wing of a bird; moc kēkac magē the bird flaps its wings; Qamagē bambaŋ the sound of flapping wings.

Qamagē2 s. (of it wing edge) border, brink, edge, rim. Qalēu Qamagē the rim of a dish; ēng Qamagēna (st.th. belonging to the edge, not to the inside) s.th. or s.o. of minor importance.

Qamagal adj. (of it outside) beside. Andu Qamagē beside the house; Malac Qamagē beside the village; Andu kēkō malac Qamagē the house stands beside/outside the village; (cf. Qamaken, Banq, -kwa tawq, Paŋ, -si (I)).

Qamagijoc = Magilaŋ s. his shoulder blade (of humans and animals).

Qamaic see maic. Qamaicpalé small breast and neck feathers.

Qamaim s. slime on submerged objects (long under water), on cooked taro. M Qamaim the slimy sap in the banana stem, fibres (Maim).

Qamajaŋ s. rain clouds, mass of clouds. Qamajaŋ kēkō ōnegi rain clouds stand in the distance.

Qamajaŋ adj. 1. dark coloured, e.g. clouds. 2. hard; biŋ Qamajaŋ 'hard' talk; ka Qamajaŋ hard wood; Qamajaŋ amboac kipoc hard like iron = axe stone (for making stone axe blades); Qamajaŋ sec very hard; (cf. Qajaŋa, Nətelē).

Qamaken s. side, half, part of s.th. Qamaken dibqen (see dibqen), numerous. (ŋa)makeŋgiŋ half only, a part only, one side only, one side (cf. makeŋgiŋ); Qamaken ... Qamaken the one half ... the other half, the one side ... the other side (but: makeŋ-makeŋ both sides); Qamaken tonqeq this side (the side of the person speaking); Qamaken tonqeqa that side (the side of the person spoken to); Qamaken ōnegi yonder side (distant); Qamaken ōnegi one half, another half, side.

Qamakic s. bitterness, bitter taste; crypt. for wēc sea, ocean, salt; adj. bitter, sharp (of food). Qamakicboa(-gosu) very bitter; biŋ Qamakic (talk bitter, biting) = biŋmakic wit; -sōm (I) biŋ Qamakic make jokes (ōwē); gac biŋ Qamakicboa a wit, a witty person; wēc Qamakic the sea water is bitter; tētac Qamakic he is irritated, angry, bitter.

Qamala s. the place of s.th., storage-house, storage-room (place). Bōjǎŋ Qamala the place where a knife is put by; -gōm: -ŋgōm (II) ēndēŋ Qamala do s.th. accurately, well; -kam (I) sapu Qamala (see sapu); -ŋgōm Qamala ēb be confused, live unsteady, restless, wandering; gēgōm Qamala geo he was quite confused, in distress, difficulties, needs,
strait; dāngōm taun ŋamala
e we are in difficulties, in
distress (house burning).

ŋamalac a. man, human being;
adj. old, aged. ņamalacɑnɔ =
ŋacɑnɔ an old man; eŋ kɛtゥ
ŋamalac(ɑnɔ) he became old,
got old; -tゥ (I) ŋamalacɡac
(become man finished) be saved
from great danger, be not
killed; tatu ŋamalacɡac we
are/have not been killed;
gōgōm ɻe katu ŋamalacɡac ma
agɛc taɛc tanamaŋ since you
saved my life, let us go
quickly; ŋamalac ɻɛsɑ (man
came out) he has become wise,
has learnt a lesson, has been
taught wisdom by experience;
meяɡ jɛ su ma galoc tɔnɛ
ŋamalac kɛsɑ (fool went away
now man came forth) after
having acted so foolishly he
did better now (cf. meloc);
sɛlɔ bɔc ɻɛs tɔŋ ɻa ɡɛc ɡɛjɑ
e ɻe tɛtɛp sa ɻɛtɛm, oc
sɛsɔm amboac tonɑ after they
had caught a pig but let it
escape once already, they will
say so should they happen to
catch it again.

ŋamalacɑ ɻ. a real woman (in
distinction to a ghost).
ŋamalac mɛ bɑlɔm is she (are
you) a real woman or a spirit?
woman or spirit?

ŋamalic a. poison; adj.
poisonous, causing vomiting,
nausea, venemous. ɻɛlɛbɑ
ŋamalic tre pang (sea cucumber)
is poisonous, not wholesome;
ɡaloc (i, usu) ɡagɛdɔ ɻamalic
some crabs (fish, mussels,
snails) are poisonous.

ŋamalo a. coolness; adj.
cool. ɡamalo-ɡamalo nice, cool
breeze, cool breath of wind,
agreeably cool, draughty;
ɡamɛŋ ɡamalo-ɡamalo draughty.

ŋamalu a. pleasant odour,
perfume, scent. ɡamalu ɡɛjam
ɡamɛŋ po ɻe perfum ɻεrm-
ɛtɛs the whole place, per-
vades; ɡamalu ɡɛjɔn sa the
pleasant odour rises; ɡamalu
ɡɑsɑŋŋɻ very pleasant odour;
ɡamalu sec exceedingly pleas-
ant odour; adj. odoriferous,
odorous, fragrant, sweet
scented.

ŋamandab a. ancestors, fore-
bears (cf. aba, mimi; langwa).
ɡaŋ ɡamandab amagɛc tonɑŋ I
ate the ancestors of both of
you and you have been spared.

ŋamanɛ, manɛ adj. worn out.
abɛlɔŋ ɡamanɛ = abɛlɔŋ kɛtゥ manɛ
the netbag is worn out; ɻe
ɡamanɛ the mat is worn out; (cf.
ɡamoasa).

ɡamanɛŋ adj. distorted (face).
laŋɔnɑŋ ɡamanɛŋ he 'makes a
face', his face is distorted
with pain; ɡamaŋniɔba (nalaŋu)
one who stinks, who has not
washed, stinking; (cf. jamɔb,
maniŋ, -maniŋ, ɡamaŋ, mɔb,
ŋajaɛ); ɡamanɛŋ-maniŋ adj.
stinking, smelly, spoiled,
tainted (food, esp. meat); bɔc
ɡamanɛŋ the meat is tainted
(see ɡamaŋ); also: acid,
stringent, bitter, harsh (of
unripe fruit); aŋ (wa) ɡamanɛŋ-
maniŋ astringent rose-apples
( ɱangoes); (cf. ɡaŋɛpɑm-şepam,
ɡasɛbɛ-şɛbɛ).

ɡamanɛŋ a., adj. s.th. broad,
large. bu ɡamanɛ = bu maŋ dry
riverbed (delta); bu ɡamanɛ
kapɔɛŋ a broad riverbed, large
estuary; bu tonec ɡamanɛ tɛsɛm
this river has many arms; ɡɛɲ
ɡamanɛ sec = ɡɛŋ kapɔɛŋɑtɛnɛ
s.th. extremely big (fish, pig,
etc.).

ɡamâŋga a., adj. the odour of
fish, blood, bodies, ebb-tide,
etc., stinking, musky odour of
animals, also: insec. you
'stinker'.

ɡamâŋgi a. constriction, reduc-
tion, a thin section of s.th.
(cf. ɡamonsɛŋ, ɡamonsɛ, ɡasɛ).

ɡamango a. musk sack of tree
kangaroos. mɔjaŋ ka ɻoliɔtŋa
(cf. ɡalambi).

ɡamaŋɔm a., adj. a musky, mouldy
odour, smell of s.th. turning
bad, sour, tainted. bɔc ɡamaŋɔm
the meat is spoiled, tainted;
ɔmɔ ɡamaŋɔm repulsive odour, taste
of the ɔmɔ turtle meat (see
ɡamanɛŋ).
qamasa\textsuperscript{a}n adj. dried out, dry, no sap. (opp. nagb\textsuperscript{b}om, nawambuc moist, wet); ka qamasan dry wood.

qamase\textsuperscript{c} adj. dry, dead (of wood). ka qamase dry tree = kamas\textsuperscript{d}e firewood; qamase késa = kétu mas\textsuperscript{e} it becomes dry, s.th. is dry, dead.

qamas\textsuperscript{f}i adj. young, not fully grown, undeveloped. labila\textsuperscript{g}n qamasi-masi soft fronds from very young sago palm (cf. masi). qamasociq (B. the remnant that is left which must be used sparingly, 'standing stock' for times of famine. qen qamasoc naq méntaniq nagec-nagec (thing = food of it remnant which we should eat of it little-little) we = one should eat very sparingly of the food to be kept for the time of want (i.e. one should not eat sago as long as there are plenty of taro in the gardens); (cf. nagèdò, ñopopoc).

qamata\textsuperscript{h} 1 s. (of it eye, mata\textsuperscript{i}) qamata = qamatabola bud, shoot on taro, suckers (mowè, qawè); ja qamata = jamata (fire of it eye) a fireplace outside the house (in a field, on the village square, on the road, etc.); -göm: -ngöm (II) gén/köm e ja qamata masi (do s.th. until fire of it place none) do s.th. clumsily, awkwardly, hindered, prevented (e.g. a woman holding a baby in her arm), be unable to do s.th. as properly as it should be done; aë lasulàwè nec ñapalé gëc aë lemoc auc ma gabe jaqgöm gén, tec gaqöm e ja qamata masi I am a woman with a suckling child on my hands, so when I try to do s.th. I do it rather clumsily.

qamata\textsuperscript{j} 2 s. (of it point, dip, edge, mata\textsuperscript{k}) edge (of knife), point, tip (of spear). bôjaq qamata the edge of a knife (see adj.); kém qamata jakelen the point of a spear goes through (the shield, board, etc.); qamata masi (of it edge none) blunt, dull, not sharp; kém qamata masi the spear has a dull tip, is blunt; -nò: -no (III) kém put a point on a spear (cf. gatépôè); -nò: -no (III) qamata put a point on a paddle; biq qamata teñ (talk of it point another one) give s.th. another turn, another meaning; sèsom bìn naq qamata teñ geo gèdèn en they gave him more false information about him.

qamata\textsuperscript{l} 3 s. (of it knot, mata\textsuperscript{m}) 1. knot (cf. moatiq); wasan qamata the knots of the large fishnet. 2. qamata = qàmu the long end of the noose on a slip knot (sèckaïn); (cf. qàmu, qamataqada). 3. the beginning or end of s.th. (string, vine); intênamata the beginning of a path/road; -sèmò (IV) qamata ësèp put the end of a vine into the binding.

qamata\textsuperscript{n} adj. (of it edge, mata\textsuperscript{o}) sharp, pointed. bôjaq qamata the sharp knife, the knife is sharp; (cf. ñanic); i qamata (fish sharp) = i gènac bëq ñanò the fish take the bait well, eagerly (cf. bëq, lètòm, qamata-tuc, ñam); adj./adv. qamata (mata\textsuperscript{p}); qamatañà first, in front; -göm: -ngöm (II) qamata = gêmòq do s.th. first; -jâm: -nam (III) qamata be the first to do s.th.; -tu (I) qamata be in front; âë katu qamata I am/ was the first to arrive; (cf. gêmòq, kwànaq, kwàpuc, (ñà)mèc).

qamatabola comp. mata\textsuperscript{q} (of it eye crown) = qamata (also used without -bola) taro shoots, top part of the taro with the leaves on it, used as suckers for planting into new gardens; exmpl.: mo qànò tau nè qawè the seedling cut from the fruit itself; (cf. ñagalà, ñasu, mowè).

qamadébu comp. mata\textsuperscript{r} (of it eye grandfather = eyebrows) leaf bud. qamadébu gèjac sa the leaf buds unfold, the leaves bud.

qamataqada comp. (of it eye like food basket) the blunt end of the horizontal arm of a canoe angle-rib (katèkwa), the notch
at the angle (see nêpêc) (the incline of the side boards depends on the slant of the ñamatagasa).

ñamatagasi comp. mata1 (of it eye cinders, e.g. the end of a bamboo torch (dawen) burnt to cinders, spread out and turned upward like eyelashes (matagasi), cf. dawen ñagasi the coals, cinders on a bamboo torch) 1. cover, lid, oper­culum on usutôm; kwangang shells, buttons made of pearl shell, cats' eyes, button. 2. sepal(s) of a flower; nip ñamatagasi the green flower leaves of a coconut palm; kamem ñamatagasi (oak of it eyelashes) the cup which holds the acorn.

ñamatatuc adj. mata1 (of it eye dull, foolish) not seeing. i ñamatatuc ñag ëñ élêmé (fish of it eyes dull we draw the hook often in vain) the fish won't bite.

ñamatatuc adj. mata2 (of it edge blunt, dull) blunt. bójaŋ ñamatatuc a dull knife, the knife is dull, blunt.

ñamatawaö adj. mata1 (of it eyes fire/flame = aflame). ñamatawaögosu adj. fire red, bright yellow (like a roasted and opened breadfruit), bright coloured (like lightning).

ñama watôm = këlêlêc ñagaj ñagêdô su s.th. most beautiful, exceedingly nice.

ñamatac adj. unripe (of fruit), still green. (cf. gwanda, gall, matac, ñamaniŋ); wa ñamatac green, unripe mango.

ñamatê s. carcass, corpse, flesh, meat of a dead one. këlôc gwadêné ñamatê sa jãkê­suŋ agêncen malac he carried his cousin's corpse and buried it/him at their village; (cf. ñacmatê, ñawêlêlân, ñamatê adj. dead (of animals)).

ñamatê adj. dead (of animals, in distinction to ñacmatê = man dead, a dead man, person).

ñamatêm s. the overhang of the roof, eaves, edge. ñamatêm ñatip the overhang is straight, has been cut straight, the edge of the roof is cut straight; ñamatêm-matêm = ñatip cut straight, s.th. done carefully, nicely, evenly; kêsâic môkêlauŋ e ñamatêm-matêm he trimmed his hair very nicely.

ñamatu s. 1. elevation, hill, lôc (cf. ñâbau, ñadembon). 2. knot in a board; ñamatu ñêwà söŋ (of it knot made leaf cork) there is a knot-hole in the board. 3. fruit stone; wa ñamatu = wamatsu mango stone.

ñamloc(geŋ) adj./adv. calm, quiet, passive, offering no resistance, does not seek to defend himself, staying back, keep in the background, peaceable, patient, composed, unassuming, modest, resigned (there is no blame in this expression); (cf. malô); -gôm: -ngôm (II) gên ñamlocgeŋ work calmly, patiently, undisturbed; sêjac ñamlocgeŋ they beat them without offering resistance; ñamlocgeŋgôm awkwardly, foolishly, thoughtlessly; -gôm: -ngôm (II) ñamlocgeŋ do s.th. foolishly (cf. meloc).

ñamêsoc(baliŋ) s. the second crop of taro (usually rather woody = kusi).

ñâmêc s. first-born (of animals), first litter. bôc ñâmêc first litter of a sow; (cf. mêc for humans: ñwê, ñac, ñapalê mêc first-born daughter, boy, child, etc.); ñânô mêc first fruit.

ñamêckelep s. (of it reef moss) lichen, moss (on trees, stones); (see mêckelep greenish moss-like algae on reefs).

ñâmêcsûlû s. (of it reef remnant) gleanings, remains, e.g. the small fish retained by the men after having delivered the catch to the community; remainder of almonds held back for own consumption after cracking open the bulk of the lanip.

ñamêdôb adj. short (of grass,
hair, etc.). gégwan  Ağustos  the grass is short; öba  Ağustos  the kuna is short; (cf. médob a species of large bamboo, like sôm).

Augustus s. bladder. bôc Augustus the bladder of a pig; -tap (I) bôc Augustus play with a ball made of an inflated pig’s bladder.

Augustus s. 1. navel, umbilicus; (cf. mêsô and compounds).
2. marrow, pith (of bones, trees).
3. inner parts; sêuc ağalèc Augustus they whet pieces from inside the giant clam shell (for fish hooks); (cf. sèbè).

Augustus s. meat, in distinction to bones or fat, flesh, muscle. ka  Augustus (tree flesh) inner bark, bast; (cf. naòlic bark, skin).

Augustus s. (new from -mêtôc) judgment, jurisdiction; (see nâmê-côtôc judge).

Augustus adj. short and fat, stocky, strong, sturdy, massive, thick-set, vigorous. Augustus-Augustus adj. short, thick-set, rather small (of humans and animals), lov, stocky; kêtôp è Augustus èc teñ (it/he grew until small rather one) he/it is rather small; (cf. métuc, probably from méh-n-kéötuc it came it knocked against).

Augustus comp. .metamodel-Augustus (of it origin none f. suf. -ô) the mistletoe, the plant without origin, i.e. without contact with (roots in) the ground, earth; (cf. naêm, naomêo).

Augustus adj. overripe. galèñ  (katim, ì) Augustus kësa the pandanus (cucumber, banana) is overripe.

Augustus = Augustus Augustus adj. red hot, glowing from heat.

Augustus s. grove, group of trees, wood, brushes, thicket.

Augustus s. s.th. broken, ruined, spoiled. ku (nà)moasa a broken pot; lautuc nàmoasa a shattered shield; adj. broken, shattered, worm-eaten; âe kakôc mo nàmoasa nàomagên I was given worm-eaten taro only; (cf. nàkanô).

Augustus s. benefit, favour, kindness, good deed, blessing. gamên Augustus Augustus nàjam a good, charitable place (a place where one is entertained very well).

Augustus s. entertainment as repayment for assistance given. kôm Augustus Augustus entertainment as repayment for assistance in making garden; wan Augustus Augustus (= nàwàbû) meal as repayment for help in getting a log for a canoe; (cf. nàwàbû).

Augustus s. ridge, elevation. bôc Augustus Augustus mountain ridge;
Augustus-Augustus ripples on the beach left by the tide.

Augustus comp. cf. mockatóm.

Augustus s. (of it bird young) washed out sago pith used for damming around the trough (kaòlic) and then washed a second time for an 'after-crop' (see wambem, cf. labi sago).

Augustus adj. (of it bird eaten) s.th. pecked at by birds, s.th. with its husk/flesh removed.
Cip Augustus Augustus a coconut with the husk off.

Augustus (nàmoacêm) s. the bristles on the back of a pig’s neck.

Augustus = Augustus Augustus adj. red hot, glowing (of ironstones).

Augustus = Augustus Augustus Augustus Augustus red hot, glowing (of ironstones).

Augustus = Augustus Augustus s. the constriction, the narrow part of the hand drum (on) (shaped like hour-glass).

Augustus s. (s.th. wrung, twisted together) the cause of anger, obstinacy, bad behaviour, trouble. géñ tonec nàmogûn tonec (matter this of it trouble this) this is the cause of the trouble (situation: the child arrives while the father and mother eat s.th., when he does not get anything he starts crying. Someone
asks, "What is the matter with the child?", the parents answer: "Gēn tonec nāmōgiŋ tonec."); (cf. -mōgiŋ: -mōngiŋ (IV)).

nāmōkē s. (of it head) 1. head of animals (humans: mōkēpac his head, nāmōkē = his head, used in songs only); bōc nāmōkē a pig's head; nāmōkē toni sāmūc (his head with dog's teeth whole) his head is bedecked with many shiny dogs' teeth. 2. share; gēn, tau oni' nāmōkē saun ējam nē (thing itself you will eat of it head small good that) if I catch tunas you will be among the first who want a share (situation: the tunas 'boil' out at sea. A asks B for his fishing rod (sōm). B wants to withhold it saying, "You won't catch anything!" A then counters: "Gēn tau oni' nāmōkē saun ējam: "you will be the first to ask your share". 3. head, source, upper course of a river, e.g. bu nāmōkē = bumōkē; Bulesom nāmōkē jakēpac lōc kapōŋe teŋ qač Cromwell the upper course of the Bulesom river originates on the Cromwell Range; (cf. -puc lōc). 4. the bottom of a tree trunk, i.e. ka nāmōkē = kamōkē; ec nāmōkē = ēmōkē the root stock of bamboo; nāmōkē gemob (a) said of banana trees and sago palms, the vigour of which is exhausted, that do not produce suckers anymore; (b) also said of tribes, clans which have been extinguished (by epidemics, fights); nāmōkē gemōb (of it root stock rotten) a few only left, almost all gone, died away; lau malac tonec sēmāc ē nēn nāmōkē gemōb the people of this village died away until there are hardly any left; siŋ nāmōkē gemōbgac the source of war (fight) has been exterminated. 5. nāmōkē kēmakop in crowds, in heaps, in large numbers, very many; son tōne gagu mojaŋ e nāmōkē kēmakop kēsep tōnēnēŋ gēja I speared marsupial rats in enormous numbers at that one spot; nāmōkēb (of it head upper part) the far, the outer end of s.th.; sēkōc m kwalim teŋ sēmēŋ, nāmōkē kētu lēwē they brought a bunch of bananas, the upper end of which was ripe.

nāmōli = nābēlēŋ s. (of it net-bag) uterus, womb (cf. nātalū).

nāmōp s. dirt, mud; adj. dirty, muddy. bu nāmōp = bumōp dirty, muddy water; (cf. mōp).

nāmōsi s. (of it sparks) splinter in the middle of a tree trunk when the tree is cut down, the last splinters holding a tree before falling. ja nāmōsi sparks from a fire; kekēc nāmōsi splinter of obsidian (for cutting); (cf. mōsi sparks from a fire).

nāmu adj./adv., prep. last, behind. -bu: -mbu (II) nāmu do s.th. for the last time; gēja gēbu nāmu he went there for the last time; -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) nāmu = -tu (I) nāmu be behind, lag behind; (k)ētu nāmu afterwards, at last; nāmuŋa adj./adv. afterwards, last; lau nāmuŋa the last ones, those following behind.

nāmuic see muic.

nānamuc adj. rotten (of wood).

nānangīŋ = nāmangī s. a constriction of s.th., narrow part of an object, notch; (cf. nāmangī). lemen nānangīŋ the narrow part of the wrist (lēmāgēsu); nānangīŋ = nānangī-nangīŋ adj. constricted, indented, notched; (cf. -nangī (IV) make a notch).

nāndaŋ (nā-ândan) s. heat, fever (see nāwajaŋ), pain, anger; nāndaŋ gēju eŋ sa (pain blows him up) he writhes in pain; nāndaŋ gēn su (heat rises away) the fever is sinking; nāndaŋ kēpōŋ eŋ (pain bends him) he doubles up in pain; nāndaŋ kētu lūc (pain becomes cool) the pain leaves; nāndaŋ kētu malō the pain abates; nāndaŋ kētuŋ (pain burns) it pains; nāndaŋ kētuŋ eŋ kēkac sa (pain burns him lifts high) = nāndaŋ kētuŋ ēndu it pains very much, exceedingly;
(öli) nándañ sec severe heat, high fever, frightful pain; nándañ oc élæn aóm éndu it will hurt you frightfully.

nándañ, ándañ adj. hot, hurting, painful, spoiled with too much salt; adv. angrily.
nándañ sec very hot, very painful; bíq nándañ heated, angry speech; -sóm (I) bíq nándañ speak angrily; bu nándañ hot water; ja ándañ a hot fire; kamoc nándañ the sore hurts; (cf. -låq: -læn (III), -tun (II)); oc nándañ the heat of the sun; -puc (I) oc nändañ tön endure the heat of the sun; sulu nándañ hot broth, soup; en öll nándañ (= nawajåq) (his body) he has a fever; öll nándañ kësa he has developed a fever; öll nándañ kapöén (= sec) he has a high fever, temperature; -ëq: -niq (III) gëm toandangeñ eat s.th. while it is hot; -ëq: -niq nándañ eat too much salted/spiced food; -kóc (I) nándañ = -lîc: -lîc (III)
nándañ = -öc (III) nándañ bear/endure/suffer pain; -puc (I) nándañ tön endure the heat/pain.

nání s. (of it dog's tooth) kéam nání dogs' teeth; -læn (V) kéam nání drill holes in dogs' teeth; m nání (banana of it dogs' teeth) banana fruit in its first stage of development (there is a striking similarity with dogs' teeth), the small flowers of the banana.

ñanininç = nàjañà adj. energetic, persevering, untiring, unceasingly. ñaniningosu most/very energetic; ñaniningosu sec with utmost exertion, vigorous; -góm: -ñgóm (II) gëm ñanininç be well versed in doing s.th., be able to do s.th. expertly, be competent in one's trade, do s.th. persevering; en gëgóm ñanininç he knows/understands how to do it, perseveres.

ñanipkalop (nip ñakalop) (the heart-shaped, half-grown coconut) the heart (anat.); (cf. ñalélóm, tétac the 'heart' as the seat of emotion).

ñanoc s. a definite time, term. gëdëñ ñanoc at the prearranged time; (ña)noc gësëñ sa the time (set beforehand) has/had come (John 13:1); (cf. noc).

ñanonom (ñanomnom) = tæng gëjam sebe sëniñ mëng they want to eat bananas only.

ñanó, ña-anó (of it essential, real, true) 1. s. the genuine, authentic, pure, real, true, the essential, the chief matter, the main part, the fruit, kernel, reality, result, the body, lump, trunk of s.th., the meat in distinction to organs and bones; i tau ñanó ñasamuc-samuc = i tau ñanó samuc the whole body, lump of the fish, adj. important, full of meaning, old; ñanó galëcgom (galoc acgom) the fruit is still unripe; ñanó gëngañma (gëng ñãòma) the stupid people; ma ñanó gëngañma nan go sëniñ ngëng and let the stupid people eat their meal!; ñanó kapöñ the fruit is large; ñanó këpi ñadambë the fruit is on the stem (e.g. aïñ); ñanó kësa it bears fruit, s.th. has become real, true; danguóm gëng tonag ñanó ñësa let's do this successfully!; biq ñanó kësa (a) it has been decided; (b) a resolution has been realised; (c) = gëjac anó s.th. has become thick (sour), e.g. dec (su) gëjac anó the blood (milk) has become thick; ñanó masì (fruit, essential none) nothing important, of no meaning or value; gëng tonec ñanó masì this is of no importance, meaningless, vain, without results (opp. toenó fruitful); ñanó topalu-topalu wrinkled fruit; -jám: -nam (III) ñanó bear fruit; ka gëjam ñanó the tree bears fruit; këtu anó = ñanó kësa s.th. has become true; këtu ñanó he has become old; en këtu lau ñanó he has become an old man; lau ñanó the old ones, the respected people. 2. pt. (a) used in comparison = very, most; ka ñesëñm ñanó (trees many very) very many trees; ñanó lasè very many; ñanó-ñanó exceedingly, enormous
numbers, most ...; (cf. gwale-kiŋ, taesam); (b) used for intensification of adj.: wholly, completely; akö ka solop ᵇanô tonec ana malac take this completely straight tree (trunk, log) to the village. 3. ᵇanô used in connection with numbers: ᵇanô ta = tagen, teŋ and one, i.e. our hand one = five (fingers) and one, six (cf. lemeŋ teŋ); ᵇanô luagé (our hand one and two) seven; lemeŋlu ᵇanô ta (our hands two = ten fingers and one) eleven; lemeŋlu ᵇanô luagé twelve, etc.; ᵇanô telë a gang of three paddlers paddling a canoe.

ŋañac (ŋac-ŋac) a. type of emerald lizard with yellow stripes (similar to gamóalasà), used for making love magic.

ŋañacsęga a. the first-born (Col. 1:15).

ŋañẹŋ adj./adv. quiet, still, noiseless, unchanging, always the same, faithful, firm, undisturbed. gamẹŋ ᵇañẹŋ the place is as still as death; ᵇac ᵇañẹŋ he is a faithful, quiet man; -ọŋ ᵇañẹngẹŋ (wait faithfully) practise forbearance, patience, long-suffering; ᵇañẹŋ sec = ᵇajaña very firm, very long (time); ñapalẹ ggẹŋẹŋ ᵇañẹŋ sec the boy is always sitting down, sits a very long time; uti ᵇañẹngà fixed stars.

ŋañom a. tail of wallaby and tree kangaroo.

ŋaọbo, ŋaobo-obo a. (of it cloth, sack) 1. the egg sack of spiders, insects, nest of insects; kawalęc ŋaọbo the egg sack of the kawalęc spider (carried underneath its belly). 2. nest of insects; banlec ŋaọbo wasp nest.

ŋaoçlai = ᵇagèb a. the rib of the leaf of the sago palm frond.

ŋaoçmata a. the late afternoon; adv. late in the afternoon (see oc).

ŋaoçsalọ a. the forenoon; adv. in the forenoon (see oc).

ŋablà, Ọlá a. 1. roe, spawn; ọ ŋałọla spawn. 2. blossom, flower, crest of wave; ᵇagọla the flowers of a rose-apple tree; ńgwẹn ᵇagọla grass flowers; ńgwẹc ᵇagọla (sea of it flowers) white crest of waves; mu ᵇagọla (wind of it flowers) the wind blows up white caps on the sea; ọba ᵇagọla flowering kunai; wa ᵇagọla the blossoms of the mango tree; ᵇagọla gẹjac lẹtẹn (the blossom, flower beats wrapping) the flowers unfold, the tree blossoms; ᵇagọla kẹlénduŋ (the flower wraps itself) the flowers bud; biŋ ᵇagọla (talk flower) indistinct speech; (cf. -ŋọ (III)).

ŋałọla (ŋàlọla) adj. sticky, pappy, pasty, adhesive. awasũŋ ŋałọla (his mouth sticky) stick mouth (invec.), one who talks continually; ŋałọla kẹsap s.th. adhesive sticks together; nom ŋałọla pasty, sticky soil.

ŋàləbęn a. see bląben. tôm ŋałọləbęn remedy to free from lice, delouse.

ŋałọləŋ a. garbage, remnant, residue, dross, chewed out sugarcane, e.g. the grains of sago (labioləŋ). labi ŋałọləŋ the woody parts, pith, residue after the sago starch has been washed out; -daguc: -ndaguc (IV) ŋałọləŋ always narrate the same old story again and again; (cf. biŋ ŋałọləŋ, ọlaŋ).

ŋałọləb a. slight movement of s.th., s.th. causing movement, vibration. embe ẹlìc gẹn teŋ ŋañoləb ènèc gẹsùnawa ... when it sees (perceives) s.th. move by the opening of its hole ....

ŋałọləb, olębgęn adj./adv. quickly, quick as lightning; (cf. blęb).

ŋałọləb-òlęb glittering (hot air), moving quickly to and fro, slipping away, hush, quick as lightning, in a hurry, hence: visible indistinctly only.

ŋałọloc a. the hand bones of the flying fox (used as needles) (cf. oloc).
I)aom = I)a-om s. (of it day of rest) holiday = om. taen gën tonec I)aom we hold a holiday after eating a certain game (e.g. an octopus (kulic), iguana (pap), python (moac-tëna)), i.e. observe the taboos, lest the soul matter of ugly animals cause deformations of taro eyes, etc., hence: a holiday had to follow a feast like that, nobody went to work in the gardens.

I)aoma = I)a-ôma see oma/ôma.

I)aomata (I)a-o-mata of it vine slip knot) seal.

I)aomboc s. a remnant of old, feeble men remaining. expl.: lau òliwalô gébacnè there are no robust people left; gën tañ kétu laŋwa me kétu popoc su s.th. old or scattered; aëac lau I)aomboçeng tec angôn we old people only have been left behind at the village (said when all the strong men, women and youth have left the village to work in the gardens, i.e. so that their old ones feel quite helpless when guests arrive or enemies attack. They then say as an excuse: Aëac lau I)aomboçeng tec angôn we the old and weak ones only stay here at the village.

I)aömboç = saka-saka(gen) adv. distant from each other, e.g. planting seeds apart from each other, separated, thinly spread over an area.

I)aömèo comp. (of it vine none f. suf. -ô) the mistletoe, parasitic plant on trees, another expl. see I)amèo.

I)aönda s. (of it noise) noise. òwëe) I)aönda the noise of many voices; I)aonda gajam a pleasing noise; lau ñemoa e I)aonda gajam the noise made by the people is pleasant (cf. ònda).

I)aopac, ka I)aopac = kaopac s. chips of wood when chopping a tree, crosspiece of a trellis; (cf. opac).

I)aö (I)a-ô) adv. on top. -sâc: -nsac (II) I)aö be/lie on top of; gwadéc gësac I)aö ma aë katu labu my cousin lay on top and I was underneath; I)aö këkö s.th. is crammed fully/closely on top of each other; képi e I)aö këkö s.th. is heaped right up, piled up in layers; I)aöna s. the top part, top half of s.th.; adv. on top of s.th.; gëc I)aöngagen it lies on top of s.th.; (cf. ò, òna).

I)aöbi s. m I)aöbi = òbi the large red banana flower; m I)aöbi gësun = képi géja the banana flower stands erect.

I)aöbô s. the belly portion of animals, abdomen (pig, fish, dog). bôc I)aöbô the abdomen of a pig, a flitch of bacon; (cf. taë sagin, tétac labu).

I)aödi s. the strong shoot of a young plant. m I)aödi strong shoot of a young banana plant; mo I)aödi shoot of taro plant; I)aödi kapôn, I)aödi gajam grow well, thrive; bôclatu I)aödi kapôn the young pigs grow well, thrive; buc képoa I)aödi gajam the young betelnuts thrive, the sprouted nut has a strong shoot.

I)aölen adj. paunchy. tétac I)aölen = tétac I)aö he has a big belly, is paunchy, corpulent; (cf. òsaëwam).

I)aölì s. (of it body) the body of s.th. (see òli his body). I)aöligédô (of it body remnant) crypt. for anus (bolic, tétac-dëbu, tätam), genitals of animals (see òligédô).

I)aölì s. (of it value, price)
1. payment, reward, price, compensation; I)aölì kapôn sec very high price; -jam: -nam (III) I)aölì suffer for, do penance, atone for; tanam malac tonec I)aölì we shall atone for the whole village; (cf. òli).
2. claim title, ownership; goc gën gajam-gajam samob nê I)aölì aömgen (amacgen) (my thing nice-nice there of it price you only) you seem to have a right to possess all the nice things belonging to me.
quick as lightning, quickly, at once, hastily.  

**naolíb adj./adv.** quick as lightning, quickly, at once, hastily.  

**naolíb-ôlib** quick, quick as lightning (= naolob-ôlob, ôleb).

**naolic** a. (of it skin) hide, skin, rind, bark, bass, bast, fur, pelt. bôc naolic pig's skin; ka naolic bark of a tree; naolic bêlan-bêlangen the skin has puckered; naolic keselop the bark is damaged, torn off; naolic kêkêng auc = gemêb auc the bark (skin) has grown over again; naolicmakic top layer of skin (bark) (opp. ka gamêsôm inner bark, bast); -bûli: -mbûli (IV) naolic take the bark off the tree; -kac (I) naolic (gamêsôm) tear off the bast; -kalin (IV) naolic su remove the bark, skin a tree, take off the bark (but: -kwalec (IV) skin an animal); -si (I) ka naolic remove the bark/bast with a sharp, pointed tool.

**naolîg** a. a light movement in the water (e.g. when a turtle sinks). i naolîg gêja the eddy (gadêbôb) in the water when a fish comes up; naolîg-ôlîg curling (of smoke); daug naolîg-ôlîg the smoke curls up, i.e. from a heap of damp grass.

**naôma adj./adv.** purposeless, for no reason, in vain, unimportant, meaningless, frivolous. gêng naôma s.th. worthless; lau naôma unimportant, ordinary, vain people; -gôm: -ngôm (II) naôma do s.th. purposelessly, in vain; -ě (III) naôma (cf. -ê: -ê (III)); (cf. elêmê, ê ganô masi).

**naôndôc = ondôc** a. bundle (of long objects). kêm (na)-ondôc ten a bundle of spears; gêdôtekwa e naôndôc langwagen (his lips tied up as a bundle) he has tied up lips, does not talk to s.o.; (cf. buŋ, dôc, lêndôc, -dôc: -ndôc (V)).

**naôndu** a. noise, din. oc onô gêng ten naôndu you will hear the (deafening) noise of s.th.

**naôô = naôô** s. trail of s.th. (in grass, kunai, thicket).

kêm wakuc tecene kêsêp saleŋ e naôô sec that young little dog left such a big trail (marks) in the forest; waŋ naô(t)ôn the trail left by dragging a canoe over the sand; (cf. bêm, naôô, naôô, waŋa).

**naôôna = naôô adv.** on top of s.th.; s. the top half, the upper part of s.th. gêc naôônagen it lies on top of s.th.

**naôopic** a. foam. gwôc naôopic, gwôopic sea foam; naôopic kêsà àwàsûng he foams at the mouth.

**naôsic-ôsic** adj. (of it lightning Ôsic) glittering, flaming, flickering, sparkling.

**naôti (ôti, uti)** a. (of it penis, s.th. penis-like) the trigger of a trap, the clapper of the bell.

**napa** a. (of it husk) shell of seeds, fruit, nuts, etc., case, husk, layer of fibre (on coconut palm). nip napa the fibrous inner part of the coconut husk; napaôma a. (of it husk only) empty husk, shell, chaff.

**napalê¹** a. (of it the soft palê) the flank of animals, the soft part of the body, between last rib and hip; (see nasa-gînapalê).

**napalê²** boy, child (children). napaalê awê (child woman) = napaalê (awê) girl; napaalê dedec (child bloody) newly born infant (just out of the blood); napaalê dedec mo children do not like to eat taro; napaalê (awê, aç) di illegitimate child (girl, boy); napaalê gali half grown child; napaalê gênu tau susu gémoa ... the babe leaps in his mother's womb, makes a sudden move inside her (cf. Luke 1:41); napaalê gêwê sa the child is past the dangerous first year is out of the worst; napaalê gölôac (children like tadpoles) a little band/heap of children; napaalê kesewec = kêtop the child grows; napaalê këdé su the baby drinks milk; napaalê këlêc a feeble, sickly, weak child; napaalê kèsêlên naondon...
kėsa = kėsėlėn ᷅ajajac the child can walk, stands firm on its legs; ᷅alė kėtėn the child cries; ᷅alė kėtėőp (kesėwec) the child grows; ᷅alė kėtėn gėgėn the boy has grown up; ᷅alė kokoc (child red) new born baby (skin still red, getting dark during its first days after birth); aom ᷅alė kokoc (dedėc) you act/behave like a very small child; (cf. bom, bombom); ᷅alėnėn dalė (child its menstruation blood) blood lost during childbirth; ᷅alė nėc (child man) boy(s); ᷅alė nẹsec (child of it bad) placentā (nėtėwa); ᷅alė nẹsec- nẹsec = gėlōac saun = lau saun small children; ᷅alėnė gēlō; ᷅alėnė takį (see takį); ᷅alėnė tapi-tapiqėn the boy is very lively; -bic: -m bic (II) ᷅alėnė carry a child on our back; -gadė: -gandė (IV) ᷅alėnė cover a child (in net-bag against rain or sun); -jac: -jac (III) ᷅alėnė auc- nęqėn thrash a child blindly in a rage; -jac: -jac (III) mata ᷅alėnė spoil a child, teach it bad eating habits (cf. mata); -jac: -jac ᷅alėnė su = jain ᷅alėnė procure an abortion, abort o.s.; -jam: -nam (III) ᷅alėnė su = kóc ... su miscarriage, have an abortion, a miscarriage (for animals: -nam gēlalatu su); lėma gejo ᷅alėnė (see -joŋ (III)).

ṇapāŋ pt. always, all the time, continuously, continually (cf. pāŋ, pāŋeŋ, pāpāŋ, tōngeŋ).

ṇapep adv. carefully, completely, entertaining, friendly, hospitable. ṇapep sawa most carefully done, blameless, faultless, superb. ṇapep = nē pēc (cf. pēc, kātekm ṇapēc, ēŋ ṇasaic).

ṇapēnic s. traces of fat; adj. fatty, greasy. bōc ᷅apēnic galėsi gėgėm lēma ᷅apēnic kėsa (pig of it fat made his hands fatty came out) his hands are fatty, greasy from pig's fat. ṇapēnic = ᷅apēnic bōc ᷅apēnic traces of pig fat, grease.

ṇapoc adv. (of it naked) hairless (no hair, feathers, bark), barkless (barked, bark removed from a tree), naked. (cf. ᷅agwalepom, ṇakeko, ṇaŋoŋ).

ṇapopon adj. light (floating on water). ka ᷅apopon a light piece of (drift)wood; waq ᷅aponpon a light canoe; waq tōne ᷅aponpongosu, tec lau taesam sēpi (tē kėsėlėn ᷅aga) the canoe (boat) there is very light, therefore carries so many people (therefore goes very fast).

ṇapopoc s. debris, a piece, parts of s.th., pieces of s.th. broken, splinters (of glass, etc.), crumbs. kekec ᷅apopoc splinters of a bottle; ᷅apopoc makic atom(s); (cf. popoc).

ṇapōem (-pōem) adj. completely full, stuffed, blown out, distended, puffed up, taut, e.g. a bag, basket, box. embe sēlīc bōcīc ᷅apōem-pōem, naŋ oc bōc kėsa awē gēja su if they see the pig's lare puffed up, the pig has very likely left already; (see pōem, kēsun); bōc ᷅amēp ᷅apōem-pōem the pig's bladder is completely filled with air (used as football); ᷅apōem-pōem kėsa s.th. is completely full, stuffed; tētāc (wālō) ᷅apōem-pōem his stomach is full.

ṇapōpō = pōpō.

ṇapuc s. (of it hint, warning, knowledge, news, cf. puc) hint,
news. ķapauc kēsa s.th. secret becomes known, s.th. becomes public.

nasabaŋ s. (of it parcel, tied up) s.th. tied up, parcel, bundle. papa ķasabaŋ envelope; -gaboac: -ŋamboac (IV) lābi ķasabaŋ untie a ball of sago; -gasuŋ: -ŋansuŋ (IV) sabuŋ nāgōdō fold = close an envelope; (cf. sabaŋ).

nasabic (cf. sabic) m ķasabic the dry banana leaves hanging down covering the stem; gī tāu nām ķasabic auc kēkō she wrapped the leaves hanging from the banana around herself, she hid under the banana leaves.

nasaē s. 1. the constriction, the thin part of an arm-ring = shell bracelet (bl), where the shell joins/meets.
2. examination, test, etc. (see saē).

nāsāgiŋ s. (of s.th. wall) the wall (of a house), the belly part of an animal, flank. bōc nāsāgiŋpalē (pig of it wall soft) the flank of a pig; bōc nāsāgiŋtēlē (pig of it wall hard) a pig's part between its back (nādēmō) and its belly (nābō).

nāsāgōb adj. (of it craving for) strong desire, longing for. tētac nāsāgōb mo = mo gējō en nāsec he has a craving for food; tētac nāsāgōbgusu he has a ravenous hunger, a wolfish appetite; (cf. sāgōb).

nāsaka s. the distance between the tips of the middle fingers when the arms are outstretched, a fathom; (cf. saka, -saka (IV)).

nāsakoc s. the crest of birds, head feathers; (cf. nāsamoac); kwalam nāsakoc crest of the white cockatoo.

nāsakweŋ s. (of it planting stick) distance between planting holes. modēbu nāsakweŋ teŋ (modēbu taro of it planting stick another) the modēbu taro requires another yardstick (than the modam), they are planted closer together, i.e. tasē ec wabu; (cf. bōjaŋ teŋ).

nasalāch s. (of it branches origin) the bottom branches of a tree (opp. nāwāndoŋ the top branches, crown).

nāsalaŋ s. the hard outer leaves of a plant (in distinction to the soft heart leaves).

nāsalep s. (of it fruit stalk - used as broom) broom, the fruit stalk (salep) of Nīpa palm (jawen) and betelnut palm (buc). nāsalep nāōma = nāōo masi branch, stem without any fruit; buc nāsalep the betelnut stem that is devoid of nuts (opp. nālēma); (cf. nāsēmō, songolō).

nāsalep adv. reduced, torn to threads, torn in pieces. kā nālauŋ nāsalepgeŋ the leaves are torn to threads (the ribs only left); (cf. beleleb); nāsalep langwagen enormous numbers, uncountable many, a huge mass; sēc e ēnkaįŋ nāsalep langwagen (they lie until their legs of it brooms old only) they lie so close together that there was only a huge mass of legs to be seen; lēpōa e nāsalep langwagen a maze of ropes (rigging of sailing boats); walu kēkēc e nāsalep langwagen the walu vine creeps on the ground and produces numerous shoots growing in all directions.

nāsalic s. (of it slope) slope, steep bank, precipice. nābi nāsalic (of it ribs of it slope) ribs vaulting under exertion.

nāsāliŋ s. remnant, rest. lau nāsāliŋ-sāliŋ the rest of the people; (cf. nāgēdō-gēdō, nāpopoc); wē nāsaliŋ (dance, song of it) the end part of a dance, song; sējam wē nāsaliŋ ma sēsac = tette wē kētu nāmata they joined the end part of the song and opened the dance = were the first group to dance.
nasalöm s. (of s.th. the roof) roof. nasalöm amboac leŋsà- boac (of it roof like flat coral) the roof is so expertly finished that it reminds one of the flat coral formations (visible at ebb-tide).

nasamac = nàwènwe n. a strong current. bu géc nasamac kapôēn = bu nasamac kesa the river has a strong current; bu géc nasamac kapôēn, oc talom atom the current is very strong, we won’t be able to cross the river; mënëjac kawi taw nasamac balinësô èmën he pulls the baler in with a long current behind it.

nasàmba s. gill-cover, lids of the gills (Kiemen deckel). nasamba kékwa nasaq äuc géc maken-maken the gill lids cover the gills on each side.

nasàmboàn s. a pool of water in coral (on the beach, etc.). lap nasamboàn a pool of water left (in corals) by the ebb-tide; gasamboànàwà = gasawa free place inside the fenced-in 'sammalac'.

nasàmbôm adv. very many, enormous numbers. nasambôm langwagen exceedingly many; gàlaug nasaëmbôm langwagen an ocean of leaves (e.g. said of a large banana or tobacco plantation).

nasamosoac s. head and neck feathers of birds, crest, head dress of the black cockatoo (bickwan). talec nasamosoac the head, neck feathers of a rooster; nasamosoam (of it head, neck feathers origin) the bristles on the neck of a pig.

nasàmúc-sàmuc adj. cylindric, cylindrical body, form, round shaped. isoc Tau nasamuc- samuc kétôm ka ten the garfish' body is cylindrical like a tree (log, trunk); i nàgèdô talec amboac tapa-tapa other fish appear to be rather flat; talec nànô nasamuc-samuc gëôc tôngën e jakëtu sauç gëc nalënguc we can see the
cylindrical body (of the isoc) tapering evenly (without interruption) and becoming smaller at the tail.

nasanem adj./adv. quick, go quickly, in a hurry. (nas) sanem-sanemgeñ (do s.th.) quickly, hastily.

nasànêm, nasanem-sanem (cf. sànêm cowry shells used in plaited armbands, red hot, glowing) very many, numerous. kêm nàmata nasanem-sanem (spears of it tips as many as cowry shells on an armband) a whole 'forest' of spears.

nasansan qànasansan langwagen attacking, running furiously against s.o. (Sëboaço p.273).

nasàn s. (of it gill) 1. gills of a fish, upper jaw of a whale. 2. rough, sharp edged grass (used with vines when pulling logs from the forest); (cf. asanasanù).

nasà n = nasànà n.

nasàn adj. emaciated, lean. òli nasaðì (his body lean) he grew lean; (cf. dëmôétèkwa nàgèlèn-gèlènì).

nasànà (nasànà) s. the fork of a branch; adj. forked, shaped like a fork; (cf. sànà). nasànàsañà notched, serrated.

nasàñë (sanì) s. pleasant odour. nàmalu nasañë very pleasant odour, perfume; (cf. sàníñì).

nasàñom s. the small of the back, pelvis (see sanom).

nasàn s. (of s.th. root, rootlets, fibres) fibres, e.g. in mangoes, sweet potatoes, etc., rootlets, threads (in material) (see saù); adj. fibrous, active, energetic, quick; nasañ masi (of it fibres none) light (of weight), quick, energetic, active, vigorous, erect, upright; -boàn: -boan (II) nasañ masi jump into the water without stirring the water much; en gàboan kësëp bu e nasañ masi
(he jumped down water until of it fibre none) he jumped into the water without disturbing it; -léti (JV) ñasàò masi run quickly, run straight ahead without looking to left or right, walk actively; -sélèg (JV) ñasàò masi walk quickly, energetically, erectly; en késselèg ñasàò masi he walks erectly, straight as a rush, upright.

ñasasa a. the rainwater that falls, flows off trees or runs off roofs while it is raining.

ñàsàsàc a. the top one of the two platforms of a large canoe (kasali).

ñàsàsàcôô a. (of it platform ò = on top) the upper platform (jauû). jauû ñasàsàcôô the second storey of the large Tami and Siasi (two masti) canoes; (cf. sac, sasac).

ñasàsap adj./adv. energetic, vigorous. gégôm gén ñasàsap langwagen he still works energetically; ñac tonec kélettì e ñasàsap langwagen that man still walks/runs energetically.

ñasu-sau a. bluff, swindle, trick. banic ñasu-sau teñ it is one of the wasps' tricks, e.g. to confuse, frighten people without actually stinging them; (cf. saû, -sau (II)).

ñasawa a. (of it space empty) loc. & temp. blank space, intermediate space, interval, cleft, slit, crack, fissure, crevice, vacuum, gap. ñasawa aè taugêñ (of it empty I myself only) I alone have been overlooked, did not get anything (during distribution of food to guests of a gathering); ñasawa gèc atom = ñasawa masi there is no empty space, it (line, row) is unbroken, complete; ñasawa gëngic separated from ..., at a distance; òkòc ném bòcanò tonec sa èwac émoa ñasawa èngic ma aèc alic (ajop) èndên magèn take your pig here aside (to a separate place) and we shall watch it; -kò (I) ñasawa gëngic be/stand at some distance; (cf. -sèga, bôm-, gamèn-, jaècsèga).

ñasawa adv. (temp.) interval. ñasawa gèngèn after a very long time; aèç tama ñasawa gèngèn su we lived/stayed here many years; ñasawa saugèn after a short while; ñasawa teñ (space = time one) occasionally, when it is opportune, in due time, elsewhere; tama ñasawa teñ we were elsewhere; -sêp (I) ñasawa, e.g. k/èsêp ñasawa sometimes, now and then.

ñasawic a. (see sawic). kêm ñasawic noose under the house or roof on which spears, etc. are hung; nèñ kêm ñasawic gëngic in a temper they may tear the noose in two (so that the spears come down).

ñàsec a. (of it bad) 1. the bad, poor fellow, the afterbirth (napalè ñàsec, see nøtêwa); adj. bad, rotten, ugly; mo ñàsec a bad/rotten taro. 2. in huge numbers, unceasing; mo ñàsec taro in large numbers; bóc géñ ñàsec the pig rooted up a large part of the garden; ñàsec-ñàsec adj. very small, tiny; géñ ñàsec-ñàsec many tiny items, small things; bélêm ñàsec-ñàsec small nails; napalè ñàsec-ñàsec (small) children.

ñàsèlèg a. 1. crossing, ford, rapids; bu ñàseleñ (busèleñ) river crossing. 2. = ñàomàñ laughter, horse-laugh.

ñàsele p adv. see selep(geñ).

ñàsenseñ langwagen a. s.th. drifting, moving along swiftly; expl.: Bu embe éc, go sèlambìñ ka, tan gèdam bu ma sèsôm gebe È, alic ka ônè, ñàsenseñ langwagen géja when a river in flood rushes a drifting tree past some people very quickly, they say, "Look at that tree, there it goes" (ñàsenseñ langwagen may not be used for vehicles driven by engines, ñàgaò, sebeñ, wen tageñ may be used for them).

ñàsènsèñ, a. tool for weeding (see sènsèñ).
ŋaseŋəŋ a. (of it prop) prop, stay, support, post, joist. m ʒaseŋəŋ a prop (forked branch) for the banana tree to prevent the heavy bunch breaking the stem.

ŋasep a. 1. thin splinter from the inside of palm bark. 2. unwashed piece of sago pith roasted and eaten (spitting away the woody refuse (ŋakep), a food for times of famine, want; (cf. ʒamasoc).

ŋasepsep = ʒasesep adj. quick, hasty, hurried, talkative (of children). ŋapalə kəsəm bɨŋ ʒasesepəŋəŋ the child is talkative, babbles continuously; (cf. ŋabeleb, beleb-belebəŋəŋ).

ŋase ə. (of it lower jaw-bone) jaw. bóc ʒase the lower jaw-bone of a pig.

ŋasə (of it grave, pit) pit trap. bóc ʒasə pit for catching pigs; (see sə).

(ŋa)səbəə a. the pith of sago fronds.

ŋasəbəə-səbəə adj. acid, sharp, harsh, astringent, bitter, contracting one's mouth.

ŋasəgə a. flesh left inside a coconut after scraping (cf. nip ʒasəgə).

ŋasəku a. (of it part) part of a span, a bit more. ŋa-saka samuc teŋ ma ʒasəku a span and a bit more; ajōŋ teŋ to ŋasəku teŋ a month and a bit more; bóc = oc teŋ to ŋasəku a bit longer than a day.

ŋasələ a. the eye teeth of pigs, opposite the tusks, they are knocked out so that the tusks will grow long and curved.

ŋasəli, səli a. 1. type of needle used for weaving arm-bands (joc), awl (a sharp piece of wood used as an awl when making canoes); səli jocə needle for weaving (made from a splinter of palm bark); (cf. -səli (IV), joc). 2. fish bones. 3. prongs of s.th. (comb); suoac ʒasəli the prongs (teeth) of a comb.

ŋasəli a. shoot from a stem that has been cut down. dauŋ ʒasəli shoot from a cut tobacco plant; bu ʒasəli side-course of a river, tributary; bu ʒasəli jagəjəc lasə Busi the tributary flows into the Markham River; -səm (I) (ŋac teŋ nê) bɨŋ teŋ e étu ʒasəli gwaləkɨŋ report what s.o. had said, thereby changing what he had meant to say, put a wrong construction on his words, give them another meaning, twist the meaning of what has been said.

ŋasəlic a. fruit buds. aŋ ʒasəlic rose-apple buds; papajə ʒasəlic pawpaw buds; gabab ʒasəlic seno ɡwɨŋ bóc they cooked the bean buds together with meat.

ŋasəlu = maləɡəŋ = ʒamelocəŋ without offering resistance, desist from defending o.s.; səkəc bóc kəpəŋ taw atom (they took/ held pig it bent itself not) they got hold of the pig without meeting with much resistance, they caught, carried the pig without resistance; ʒasəlugəŋ quietly, still.

ŋasəməəc a. the husk of the coconut. nip ŋasəməəc palə (coconut of it husk weak) the husk fibres that remain on the shell when it is peeled (cf. ŋapa, ŋəbə).

ŋasəməəcə a. the flover of the betel nut palm (buc, gwəsəb).

ŋasənic a. the phosphorescence of s.th. gwəc ŋasənic the phosphorescence of the sea; gwəc ŋasənic gəwə sənic the sea glows, is phosphorescent, phosphorescence; adj. phosphorescent, gleaming, glistening, luminescent; (cf. ŋasənic, sinic); ləŋənə (ŋa)sənic-sənic his face is glistening, shining (Ps 104:15).

ŋasənəm a. (of it they drink) light disturbance of water by a breeze, the slightly troubled
surface of the sea by an approaching wind; (see senôm).

nasêpam s. dry food (like bread). mosigob nasêpam roasted taro is dry; nasêpam-sêpam = nasêbê-sêbê acidly, sour of fruit, astringent, tart.

nasêséc naséc (of it the remaining ordinary ones) the circumcision candidates of ordinary people in contrast to the son of the headman (balômmôkê); (cf. kwanîntau).

nasêwâm adj. nasêwâm-sêwâm (cf. séwâm large gourd) big bellied; têtacwâlô nasêwâm-sêwâm (his belly is big) he is corpulent, paunchy.

nasikôlô s. (for.) screw.

nasili s. splinter, speck. ka nasili wood splinter; kekec nasili splinters of bottles or glass; -buc: -mbuc (II) nasili anga mateganô take a splinter (speck) out of one's eye (Mat. 7:4f); -sêwac (IV) ka nasili pull out a splinter; (cf. sêwac, -sêwac).

nasinic (nasênîc) s. phosphorescence; adj. phosphorescent, glistering; (cf. nasênîc, sinic).

nasînô s. (of it sword) 1. bark of sago palm, i.e. the two halves of the trunk after the pith has been removed (or just two lengths or parts of the bark, cf. labi). 2. the tail of large reptiles (crocodiles, monitor lizards); wà (pap) nasînô.

nasisic adj. fine, soft, unripe, elastic. nip nânô (na)-sisic the flesh of a young coconut is still soft, unripe, elastic; (cf. sîsic).

nasôb see sob, labi nasôb (cf. sob²).

nasongolen see songolen. buc nasongolen the hidden inner covering of the betelnut flower; buc nasongolen kêkwa nàola auc the inner covering (husk) surrounds the flower.

nasolônô s. 1. dry, leafless branches, twigs, dry firewood; ka nasolônô small dry twigs. 2. magic; wasu nasolônô material used for making love magic; (cf. sólonô).

nasônô s. wedge in the axe head. -jâc: -nac (III) nasôn éna drive in the wedge; ki nasôn géôc ki tôn the wedge holds the axe head tight.

nasônônônô s. leaves of young plants used for making corks (sônô). éc nasônônônô leaves of young bamboos, often used as corks for water calabashes (buano, bulakôp).

nasôsôc s. the place where two muscles touch each other, partition of two muscles.

nasu¹ s. (of s.th. the milk) see su s.

nasu² s. bad odour. asa têtac manîn nasu who stinks?; géô nasu s.th. stinking; (cf. najaê); nasu géôc âî the smell annoys me.

nasu³ s. shoots that grow from roots some distance away from a plant/fruit (e.g. modam or strawberry plant); exp.: nasu épi nom nasawa ten ec jaèc, éwi nâmôkê sig shoots that sprout from the earth a considerable distance away from its fruit (taro); (cf. nagaîla, nâmatabola).

nasuc s. 1. a bay, i.e. bu nasuc bend washed in the side of a river bed (busuc), a lake of stagnant water at the river mouth (see suc); gamên nasuc kéôg géô, gwèc nasuc bay. 2. nasuc, suc stick used to impale food in pots and lift it out; mo nasuc stick for lifting taro out of a pot (see -su (I) ... sa, -su mo anga ku sa im-pale taro in a pot).
nasuc, súc s. (of it wooden bowl) turtle shell; (cf. jào nasuc, jaôlic).

natacko s. tip of tail (snakes, etc.). balôm natacko the tip, the tapering end part of the balôm, spirit house.

natacsana = natetacsana s. the small of the back, the lower part of the back (between the hips, cf. nasangom), the division between the buttocks (cf. sanga, sânà).

natae s. dust, mould of rotten wood, ashes. daun natae ashes from a cigar; daun natae gedid the ashes fall from a cigar; ka natae, sege nataé savdust; (cf. séc, wao).

nataelabu s. (nataé-labu see tae) the bottom side of anything (fish or sloping tree) underside of s.th.

natakoc s. see takoc. 1. balan natakoc ten front side of a fence, barricade, barrier, palisade; wañ natakoc the board in the front or back of a canoe with sideboards (see takoc s.). 2. natakocca width.

natakawac s. the fleshy rib on the underside of a leaf. daun (m, mo) natakawac the fleshy rib on the underside of a tobacco (banana, taro) leaf.

natali s. edge, hem, seam, brink, rim, side. bu natali = butali bank of a river, e.g. gradual, shallow bank; obo natali edge, hem, seam of a cloth; se natali the brink of a hole (grave), pit; -si (I) natali sew/stitch a hem.

natalo s. design, drawing, decoration, painting, carving, pattern. natalo amboac géngségà ten 'frightfully' nice decorations, paintings; natalo è gén McG Èndu exceedingly beautiful decoration, carving; natalo (k)esa beautiful, of various designs, decorations, colourful; natalo è galengè coloured, curved lines (cf. galeñec), zigzag design; natalo lenu-lenu a neat delicate design; -pen natalo lenu-lenu paint delicate designs, make tiny notches; -to (I) wañ natalo lenu-lenu paint delicate designs onto the sideboards (galsipig) of a canoe (wañ); natalo tapoñ a large clumsy design (opp. to delicate) (cf. magola, poactalò); -pen (I) natalo carve decorations; -to (I) natalo draw decorations, ornaments onto a canoe; -to wañ natalo paint (ornaments onto) a canoe; (cf. talò); natalo-ta lò adj. (1) decorated, coloured, covered with decorations, s.th. difficult to understand (calls on large distances); (2) melodious; kétan natalo nagec gévìñ it also sounds somewhat melodious.

natumlu s. (of it bag, cf. talu) uterus, womb (of animals)? (cf. qaabelòñ = qamòli).

natama her/his father. natamaagèc (of it father both) = tamagèc tama sauñ the two fathers (father's older and younger brother); kékë nú génëw ñët natamaagèc he gave it to the fathers of the girls; (cf. tama).

nataña s. (of it ear-lap) 1. ears of animals (cf. taña). 2. s.th. old, shabby, torn, worn; nataña adj. dilapidated, ragged; mé nataña = métàña a torn, ragged mat, an old, dilapidated mat; natañalauñ s. (of it ears) (1) ears of animals; (2) the anterior = pectoral fins of a fish; (cf. nàteki); natañam s. (of it ear-lap origin) (1) the place low on the stem of a plant where the leaves turn yellow and drop, the lowest leaves of a plant; (2) the spot where the pectoral fins adhere to the body.

nataom-taom adj. dirty (of water), muddy, turbid. bu nataom-taom dirty, but not yet clay-coloured water; (cf. qamòp).

natapa s. (of it broad side) the flat side of s.th., the flat of s.th. gaboañ (gamèn) (ga)tapà flat country, plain valley.
nataten

s. petition (e.g. in the Lord's Prayer) (cf. -ten (I)).

natau
s. (of it itself, himself) owner, possessor, proprietor, master, principal (of a business), organizer, arranger, with authority; a natau, good, nice fellow; a natau, gōjam en masē you are an expert navigator; a natau, kōtē wē natau you are a wonderful dancer; ... amboac natau (en) (like owner he) with authority; en kējatu natau natamui tojacaigen amboac natau ma sēc sēsa sējā for with authority and power he commands the unclean spirit, and they come out (Luke 4:36); (cf. jaclai); -tu (I) natau (become owner, master of s.th.) act with authority; asa gēboa aōm sa ōtu natau, tec gōgōm gēn amboac tonee by what authority are you doing these things? (Mark 11:28); gamēn natau the owner of a place, chief, master of a station, village; gēn natau the owner of things = riches; gēn tojatau (things with owner) s.th. has an owner; kisa natau (= kisamōkē) enmity of it originator) the originator of enmity, a quarrelsome person; mōsān natau the arranger, organizer of a feast; natau masi (of it owner none) there is no owner, no one owns it, ownerless; natau masi atom it is by no means ownerless; (see taumē); natauō proprietor, lady owner; bōc natauō (pig of it owner) the woman who feeds, fattens a pig (pigs), whose job it is to look after the pigs; tau natau (himself of it owner) = nac ταυ θαυ κέτυ ταυ nē natau a man who is his own master, free man; ēsāc ταυ natau su = tētu lau teŋ nēn sakīnwaga atom they are free, nobody's servants; independence, go ēsāc ταυ natau su after independence we will decide for ourselves, we shall govern ourselves.

natu
adj. (of it one) one of s.th., one of a number. gēn

tonec natau (things these of it one) one of these things; ōbo tonec natau one of these clothes; (cf. ten).

natetep
s. (of s.th. a drop) drop (cf. tep). bu natau a drop of water.

nataē, nataē-te (see atē his liver)
s. 1. the organs of the chest, e.g. nipkalop heart; nataē kwalam (inner organs white) the lungs; nataē majaŋ (inner organ dark) liver (orig. of animals); (nataē) sāboac (i.e. potsherd) spleen. 2. the underside of s.th.; (cf. lēma nataē = lēmatē, atē his calf); nataē aocnē (see aocō); nataē kasōp (inner organ spit) = nataē kwalam the lungs; gac tonec nē nataē masi (man this his inner organs = gall none) this man has no liver (bile), he has no fear, is fearless, he is bold, foolhardy (e.g. in climbing high trees).

nataēc
s. (of it handle) handle, strap (on netbag). ābēlōn nataēc (atēc) the handle of a netbag; -kēn (I) (eta) nataēc (nalēc) attach the handle to s.th.; -peŋ (I) (eta)c nataēc knit the handle of a netbag; (cf. nalēma (on) nalēma), nalēc (abēlōn nalēc)); (see also atē).

nataēke
s. 1. (of s.th. edge) the edge of s.th. (e.g. of a plank), ridge, narrow part of s.th. 2. fins on the back, dorsal fin(s); nataēke gējac e kosō tau (dorsal fins beat until miss each other) it teems with fish; i nataēke gēlē the dorsal fin ruffles up.

nataēke-teke
adj. edged, cornered, angular, mountainous.

bōcgasuc (η) nataēc a square tin of meat; (cf. tēkē).

nataēkō (= nāsēkō)
s. (of it extension, prolongation) an addition to s.th., lengthening of s.th., a piece joined to s.th. āndu nataēkō an addition to the house; salōm nataēkō an addition to the roof; nataēkō kēsu (of it addition it fell down) there is no more addition to ... ēnē jala nataēkō kēsu tec
gemęn (his years, e.g. of contract, of it addition has expired, therefore he returned home) he came back because the extension of his years of contract has expired; natěku masa (of it addition none) grown big and fat (no bones protruding anywhere); bóc kětōp ě őli natěku masa the pig grows very big and fat; en őli kětōp ě natěku masa he looks very well.

natěkwa s. (of it bone) bone, fishbone, prickle, thorn. natěkwa gali (bone undeveloped, half grown) weak bones, cartilage (cf. gali); ṭapalē natěkwa gali the child is only half grown; ṭapalē natěkwa gali atom the child is almost grown up; natěkwa kėgau ač ē am caught on a thorn, a prickle scratched me; natěkwa kėtuń ač ē the bone hurt me I have rheumatism; natěkwa ṭaŋōlōng a heap of bones; ėtěkwa comp. (his foot bone) his shin bone; děmōětěkwa comp. his backbone, spine; i natěkwa = i ṭaseši fish bones; natěkwa-těkwa adj. bony, thorny.

natěkwa adj. strong. ḥac natěkwa teŋ a strong man; (cf. ḥac natękwa).

natękwį s. (of it juice, sap) pressed out (coconut) oil, matter = pus, resin, sap. ka natękwį = katękwį tree resin; natękwį malu sweet smelling resin; uc natękwį resin from the breadfruit tree; kamoc natękwį pus of a sore; natękwį kėtaiņ the pus flows out; (see kamoc gejoń the sore is full of pus); nip natękwį (nip-tękwį) oil of the coconut or palm; -mōŋiŋ (IV) nip squeeze out the oil from a coconut; (cf. golęń).

natélé = ṭaŋaŋa adj. hard (by drying out), dry, disobedient. natélé kėsā = ṭaŋaŋa kėsā = kėtu tělé s.th. has become hard, he is a hardened sinner; en natélé kėsā he is a hardened sinner; su natélé kėsā = su gėjac anō the milk is sour.

natélé-télé adj. hard. biŋ natélé-télé = biŋ ṭaŋaŋa = ṭaŋaŋa 'hard' talk; -sōm biŋ natélé-télé = -sōm biŋ ṭaŋaŋa, en kėsōm biŋ natélé-télé amboac tonaŋ he said/used hard talk like that.

natēm s. (of it season) fruit season, season (cf. tēm, -tēm), yearly circle(s) (in trees) (cf. ṭaŋidım (same?)).

natėmtēm s. the feathers on the wing stumps of the cassowary, the quills (see mockain).

natėmui s. dirt (cf. lēsap), vice, bad habit. kom natėmui (rain dirt) rain cloud; adj. dirty, unwashed; lanŏ natėmui = lanōtēmui (his face of it dirt = face dirt = dirt face) his face is dirty.

natęna1 s. (of it mother) female animal, mother animal. bōc natęna = bōćęna female pig, sow; bōc ṭalatu tonec natęna tonec (pig of it young this of it mother this) this here is the mother of this young pig; kēam natęna = kēamtēna female dog, bitch; talec natęna (fool mother) hen.

natęna2 pt. of intensification: most, very much, exceedingly. gwęc natęna sec (sea of it mother bad) the sea is very bad, high, exceedingly rough; mu natęna a severe storm is blowing; natęnaŋen, tēnęnaŋ adv. (1) strongly, furiously; mu gębuc natęna the wind blows furiously, it storms; -sōm meloc natęna speak absolute foolishness; (2) s.th. done coarsely, roughly, without details yet; -mōa: -moa (III) tēnęnaŋen sketch s.th. in bold outlines, make a rough sketch of a planned project, indicate the general direction of a road to be made; -pa natęnaŋen chop s.th. roughly; -sōm natęnaŋen report the main points only, without going into details (cf. miŋ); ōnac miŋ ṭaŋep atom, ōsōm ōmoa natęnaŋen do not relate giving the details, tell the main points only!

natęnįg s. (of it looking down)
a stir in grass or kunai caused by an animal covered under it. böc ŋatẽnĩŋ stir in kunai caused by a pig; mojaŋ ŋatẽnĩŋ stir caused by a marsupial.

ŋatẽn = ŋatōŋ a. (of it trail) a trail through s.th. gégwàŋ ŋatẽnõ trail through the grass, pressed down grass (kunai), trail on the ground (e.g. where a pig has been caught).

ŋatépōe a. (of s.th. the tip) the blunt tip of s.th. imbêla ŋatépōe = imbêlatêpōe the tip of the tongue; jamoa ŋatépōe tip of the mast; ka ŋatépōe tip of the tree; lóc ŋatépōe tip of the mountain; (lóc) ŋatépōe jabo-jabo a mountain range (with many hill-tops); ŋatépôe tip a sharp tip; ŋatépōe sōmśōm an elongated tip (e.g. of a casuarina tree); biŋ kêsâlēŋ kalaqû ŋatépōe (talk goes tree leaves of it tips only) a rumour spreads; (cf. ṣawândônô, tépōe(ŋ)).

ŋatétac a. (tê chest organs, tac excrements, faeces) 1. bowels, intestines; ŋatétac kêlêwa the bowels gush out; ŋatétac kêblà gamên aûc the bowels lie on the ground; (cf. pêc, tac). 2. cloud of smoke; alic gamên taw ŋatétac jecoma képi jakēkô a black cloud of smoke lay over the place. 3. ŋatétac = ŋada génôm s.th. is rusty; (cf. da, ñada).

ŋatétaclêki a. the incision on some shells, construction of many insects. bânic ŋatétaclêki constriction of a wasp; daúc ŋatétaclêki the incisions, constructions on conch shells; kawan ŋatétaclêki the construction of a mosquito.

ŋatétacsanga the division between the buttocks.

ŋatétacsêga a. (of it bowels main) the stomach. (see also: têtac, tétacwalô).

ŋatewa a. (of it older brother) the placenta, afterbirth. (also: ñapalê ñasec).

ŋati a. sharp shells on stones and tree trunks in the water. imoâŋge ŋati the sharp knife-like appendix on the tail of the imoângge fish.

ŋatíkoc s. i.e. tâlam ŋatíkoc (bow of it string) the bow string; -tékam (IV) tâlam ŋatíkoc bend, draw a bow; éc,êm ŋatíkoc bow string made from bamboo, cane; (cf. tikoc).

ŋatíp adj. even, level. ŋatíp sawa perfectly even, polished; katapa ŋatíp sawa the board is perfectly smooth; -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) ŋatíp ēsa plane, polish (piece of wood), take the rough off, plane s.th. smoothly; dambuŋ ŋatípge wac we march in rank and file; -mâc: -mac (III) ŋatíp ēsa even off, level an area; tamâc gamên ŋatíp ēsa even off an area.

ŋatitip in an orderly fashion, smoothly (in rank and file) (opp. salîn-salîn).

ŋatolôn s. swell, wave. gwêc ŋatolôn swell; gwêc ŋatolôn kekôloŋ wàŋ the swell shakes (swells shake) the boat; ŋatolôn- tolôn (1) short, strong swells, waves; gwêc ŋatolôn-tolôn choppy sea; mu gêmâc ma gwêc ŋatolôn- tolôn gēôm ààc e gêlîngà after the wind had died down the choppy sea caused us much trouble until in the morning (troubled us during the rest of the night); (2) many small tasks, performances connected with a certain work; wàŋ kasâlî ŋakôm ŋatolôn- tolôn tâësâm sec = kôm ñasec- ñasec to ńawaba tâësâm building a two-mast canoe implies various single tasks and the necessary tools to do them.

ŋatôn a. (of it heap) heap of s.th. (cf. pom, ton); adj. stiff; ńatongosû very lazy.

ŋatônñi s. a poisonous part of the intestines of tuna. ibâno (gâll?).
fatuc adj. dried out
(clothes, fish, grass), brittle, dry, thin. fatuc completely dried out; fatuc kesa s.th. is dried out, becomes dried out; daun fatuc the tobacco leaves are dry, brittle; fatuc language s.th. very thin and dry, thin as a rake.

fatutm a. (= olitom comp.) odor of perspiration, unbathed body odor (B.O.).

faton s. (of s.th. trail) trail in grass, etc. waget faton trail left by dragging a canoe over the sand; (cf. bem, naton, gatou).

fatuc see tuc^3. fatuc ec balou much longer; fatuc ec dambe a little longer; fatuc gec it is still longer (than ...).

fatutuc adj. 1. anxious, fearful, full of anxiety, excited; nelotom fatutuc the heart knocks, pounds, agitated. 2. naki ceseta (nata) tutuc thudding noise; (cf. tuc, tuc tage).

fatu s. (of it stump) stump of s.th. burnt. dawen fatu (dawentun) the stump of a used bamboo torch; (cf. nakatuc, nakatun, -tu).

naucegene adj. inspite of, nevertheless, hopefully, certain of s.th., careless, without forebodings, misgivings, without hesitation, unconcerned, thoughtless, inconsiderate, rash, recklessly. gen gego gen naucegene = tetac kepasa, tec gego (gen) he is used to acting recklessly = he is composed, therefore dares to act as he does; (see ucegene).

nauti = nauti s. (of it penis, s.th. penis-like) trigger of a tree. ka nauti the last bit of wood that holds the tree when it is chopped down; kelen-kelen nauti the clapper of the bell; manuba nauti core of the corn; talam nauti trigger of a gun.

naw (na-awa) adj. clear, lucid, clean. bu nawa (= nakekga) clear water (opp. nambop); (cf. awa, -awa (IV)).

naw^1 (na-awaw) s. (mouth, opening of s.th.) mouth (of river). bu nawa = buawaw, bu a river mouth, opening (e.g. bag, basket, bottle); bu tau nawa jagajac lasaw Busi the river (mouth) flows into the Busi River; gada nawa the opening of a food basket; nawa ecgegen (opening is open) a basket so full that it cannot be closed; nawa ecgegen = nagecgen; kekoc nawa goboac-goboac the flask (bottle) has a wide opening; nawa gasuc-gasuc the opening is narrow; hop awa the opening of a betelnut chalk flask.

naw^2 s. voice, singing, melody. nawa belbebel quick melody, singing; nawa nawapac slow melody, singing.

nawaba s. (of it cargo) accessories (see waba).

nawabu = nawambu s. entertainment as repayment for assistance given. waigawabu entertainment as repayment for help in getting a log for a canoe (waig); (cf. nambasla, -wabu (IV)).

nawac adj. fibrous, tough (of wood).

nawae s. the news, message (cf. jaen). bigi nawae news; nawae gemo news came; nawae kesa news became known; nawae ketom gamegen gaja the news spread; nawae keta tapa news has spread, spreads; nawae masi no news; -jace: -nac (III) nawae be fond of doing s.th., like to do s.th., deliberately, intentionally; aig gajac nawai I am fond of it, I did it intentionally, on purpose; aig nac sec gajac nawai I am a very bad man, I am a low fellow, a great sinner; gajac ... nawai for ...; gajac aom nawai it is for you, meant for you, concerns you, to honour you, in your honour;
kakōc sēm tonec gējac aōm ŋawae I got this cane especially for you; kētē wē gajac aōm ŋawae me did I dance in your honour?: sē ka sējac ŋawae they like sawing wood; -kēn (I) = -sōm (I) ŋawae announce, give information; (cf. biŋ, boŋa).

ŋawājā adv. = samobgen kētu sec all of them, one and all are bad, rotten, without exception; expl.: ŋawaja gebe samobgen kētu sec, ten ŋajam atom all of them are bad (rotten), there is not one good one to be found; amac lau nec meloc e ŋawaja you are all shameless people without exception.

ŋawajaō s. vapour, heat (waves), fever, pain. mōkēcapac ŋawajaō I have severe headache; ōlī ŋawajaō (his body heat) he has fever; (cf. ōlī ŋanjaq).

ŋawajaō s. (= ŋa-āwajaō) breath of the mouth, bellows (cf. āwajaō, ŋajaō-jaō).

ŋawajo adj. thin, getting thin, diminishing to a point, narrowing. gēsu wajo balīŋ (his neck thin long) he has a long, thin neck; ŋawajo kēsa e gebe tulu it has become so thin it threatens to break; ōlī ŋawajo he is emaciated, thin; (cf. wajo, waso-waso).

ŋawakac s. root. ŋawakac gedeŋ tōŋ the roots hold firmly; ŋawakac keseleŋ kēsēp nom the root goes down into the ground; ka ŋawakac = kawakac the root of the tree; ēnē ŋawakac jagējam sugac (his root went made finished) he has taken roots, he is a firmly landed resident, he grew accustomed ....

ŋawakuc s. (of it new, young) s.th. new, that which is new, a shoot of a new root, a fresh shoot, scion, the new in distinction to the old, past, a new generation, descendants, posterity; (cf. wakuc).

ŋawalō s. (of s.th. tie, connecting piece, coupling) 1. stretch of wood or grass within some other environment (cf. walō), current of the sea (gwēcwalō), a coupling piece between s.th. gamēŋ ŋawalō. 2. sinew, blood-vessel (dec ŋawalō); ŋawalō gē tōŋ (coupling piece pulls firm) s.th. still hangs together with s.th., e.g. a root still holds firm (stump, tree), bone/meat hangs onto a sinew; ŋawalō-walō adj. full of sinews (meat).

ŋawalūŋ s. (ŋa-awa-lūŋ, of it ŋawa middle) second or third born. āwē ŋawalūŋ the second daughter; (cf. āwēsēga, āwē saŋ i.e. oldest resp. youngest daughter); lāsiō āwē ŋawalūŋ the second or third oldest sister; ŋac ŋawalūŋ the second or third son; (cf. ŋacsēga, ŋac saŋ the oldest resp. youngest son); lāsi ŋac ŋawalūŋ the second or third oldest brother.

ŋawamatu (ŋa-wa-matu of it mango stone) kidney (flat like a mango stone).

ŋawambu = ŋawabu s.

ŋawambuc s. wetness caused by rain; adj. moist, wet (from rain) (cf. ŋa/gēbōm damp).

ŋawando (ŋatēpoē) s. the uppermost branches and twigs of fruit trees (in distinction to āsālācīm the lower-most branches), the crown tip of trees. moc gēgōŋ ka ŋawando the bird sits on the tip (top twig) of the tree; motam ŋawando upper twigs of motam.

ŋawanic = ŋamata adj. 1. sharp, cutting, penetrating, piercing (formerly said of bamboo splinters used as knives); bōjān ŋawanic a sharp knife; ki (ŋa)wanic a sharp axe. 2. effective, powerful (magic); bēŋ ŋawanic powerful death magic; gēgōm bēŋ ŋawanic gōsū he uses a most effective kind of death magic. 3. flat, thin; ŋawanic ŋaōma = dambēmē he has a thin, flat stomach.
nawana s. sheath used as channel when washing sago (labi).

nawalélom s. (of it canoe interior, inside) the carcass = the inside of the body with the innards removed; (cf. nawélélom carcass, corpse).

nawalul = nawalun adj. brothers, sisters born between the oldest and the youngest.

nawalul s. (of it canoe interior, inside) the carcass = the inside of the body with the innards removed; (cf. nawalul carcass, corpse).

nawalul adj. brother, sister born between the oldest and the youngest.

nawalul adj. (of it canoe-like) deep, narrow (gorge).

nawalul s. canoe, canoe-like) deep, narrow (gorge).

nawalul s. gorge, ravine.

nawalul s. feather, plumage of birds; nawalul gelli (sa) the feathers ruffle up; mocwawalul gelli sa the bird ruffles its feathers; nawalul gélób the feathers fly. 2. flaming fire, flame (ja nawaó = jawaó).

nawalul adj. the feathers fly. 2. flaming fire, flame (ja nawaó = jawaó).

nawalul s. 1. feather, plumage of birds; nawalul gelli (sa) the feathers ruffle up; mocwawalul gelli sa the bird ruffles its feathers; nawalul gélób the feathers fly. 2. flaming fire, flame (ja nawaó = jawaó). 3. adj. enraged, furiously, terribly, enormously, excessively; géoc géôc nawaóó boa sec he makes a terrible face, he pouts, is enraged (see -boa); napaleton u géjam gengen gén (késon bipi dansan) e nawaó gélób that boy is an errant thief, liar; kém gén gén nawaó the dogs eat enormously.

nawaóó adj. flaming, shining, bright, gleaming. utitata nawaóó the stars are gleaming, the star shines brightly, is bright; utitena nawaóó Venus shines brightly.

nawaóó s. weight, heaviness; adj. heavy, bad, complicated, difficult, sad. bin nawaóó bad/sad news; nalaélom = tétac nawaóó he is sad.

nawaóó s. weight, heaviness; adj. heavy, bad, complicated, difficult, sad. bin nawaóó bad/sad news; nalaélom = tétac nawaóó he is sad.

nawaóó s. weight, heaviness; adj. heavy, bad, complicated, difficult, sad. bin nawaóó bad/sad news; nalaélom = tétac nawaóó he is sad.

nawaóó = naporoc s. a little quantity of s.th., a bit, a piece of s.th., a crumb, morsel, clippings, scraps. mo nawaóó taro crumbs; (see gengambu).

nawaóó = naporoc s. a little quantity of s.th., a bit, a piece of s.th., a crumb, morsel, clippings, scraps. mo nawaóó taro crumbs; (see gengambu).

nawaóó adj. generous. nac wapóm a generous person; (cf. wapóm).

nawaóó adj. generous. nac wapóm a generous person; (cf. wapóm).

nawaóó s. gleam, gloss, glossing, brightness; adj. glistening, polished, happy.

ségôm katapa nawaóó késa e qatip sawa they planed, polished the board (box, plank) perfectly smooth; nalaélom = tétac nawaóó he is happy, full of joy, peaceful.

nawaóó = matac-matac adj. fresh green. nalaun nawaóó the leaves are fresh green, bright green leaves.

nawaóó s. the swimming bladder. i nawaóó (fish of it swimming bladder); nawaóó mëngebóc (of it swimming bladder comes lies across) short of breath (from climbing, running, etc.); sesión wá nén nawaóó mëngebóc they paddled (strenuously) until they were short of breath.

nawaóó s. the down on birds (cf. wé plant that gets leaves after reaching a height of ca. 90 cm.). nawaóó képuc the down grows.

nawaóó s. strong current of rivers, rapids, swift flowing rapids. bu nawaóó képuc the river has a very strong current.

nawaóó adj. bright, clear, luminous; gamèn nawaóó it is bright, daylight, it is a bright day, fine clear weather.

nawaóó s. the light. nawaóó gélangélang a bright light/shine in the distance, e.g. from burning kunai plain; nawaóó (nawa) adj. bright, clear, luminous; gamèn nawaóó it is bright, daylight, it is a bright day, fine clear weather.

nawaóó s. seed, shoot, sucker (for planting), cutting. jangom nawaóó corn seed; jangom nawaóó gélec the corn sprouts; m nawaóó = mève banana suckers; mo nawaóó = mówé taro shoots, suckers; tè nawaóó sugarcane cuttings; -kic (I) tè nawaóó bind cane cuttings together (for transport); nom kémalom nawaóó the earth moistens, softens the seed; nawaóó gélec (képua) the seed sprouts; nawaóó képua lasè the seed/shoot sprouts out of the ground.

nawaóó adj. a little quantity of s.th., a bit, a piece of s.th., a crumb, morsel, clippings, scraps. mo nawaóó taro crumbs; (see gengambu).

nawaóó adj. generous. nac wapóm a generous person; (cf. wapóm).

nawaóó adj. generous. nac wapóm a generous person; (cf. wapóm).
residence of the soul, i.e. the lifeless body, corpse, carcass. (cf. ólag, òleñag, òléñag garbage, refuse, òwanñlèom the inside of the body with the innards removed); òcem tétoc òwéléllan sa òwalec, oc katou ònam (éśa) tau òkwí ètu bòc ma enseñ éése ñéñen kòm su. Amboac tonan sa sèlic om kapòñ towae képi òwéléllan if they failed to honour the corpses they thought that the dead ones' souls would transform into pigs (also fish, snakes, etc.) which would destroy their gardens. For these reasons they (the heathen ancestors) observed big funeral festivals (feasts, rites); (cf. môkoñen, om ñacmacñà).}

ŋawiwic a. the shaking, tremor, vibration (cf. ŋajòjòc); adj. (ŋa)wìwic shaking; òjò géjam ŋaw iwic kapòñ the earthquake shook everything to and fro; (cf. -wiwic).

ŋelec-ŋelec = gelèc-gelèc adj. teeming, swarming of s.th. ñombo ŋelec-ŋelec = nélìñelec alive with maggots, worms wriggle.

-ŋelep (IV) v.a. jeer at s.o., jeer by grimacing (approaching s.o. with clawed fingers); -ŋelep lau mock people; -ŋelep mateñàwà attack s.o.'s eyes with clawed fingers; òtanelep tañ we jeer at each other.

-ŋélèc = lènc (IV).

ŋèñ, ŋèñ tagen = ŋèñegèn sèpò jangom kèsò andu e gèóc ńèñ tagen they gathered the corn into the house (barn) so that it was completely filled; ńajèñ-mèñèñ = ńañèñ, ńajàñà, képòñ tañ ñajèñ-mèñèñ he wrathed to and fro with pain.

ŋèñegèn adv. a long time, very long (space), continuously, unceasingly - always, very. ńèñegèn sec for a long time; gèóc ńèñegèn completely full; tañ gèóc ńèñegèn the bag is full; tañm ńèñegèn tana we dive very deep; (see ñèñen).

ńèñoma adj. calm, absolutely quiet, quite hushed. gamèn e ńèñoma the place is deathly quiet.

-ŋ - verbal stem beginning with -ŋ see under g, -ŋg see -ga, -ŋgi see -gl, exceptions: -ŋgic, -ŋgòñ (II).

-ŋèñeg (V) v.a. fatten pigs, breed, feed, keep animals. tangen bòc (R & Im.) we fatten/ feed a pig; kegen/kengeñ kèam he feeds the dog.

-ŋgic: -ŋgic (II) v.impera.่งic, gèngic in two; gam gèngic the thread is in two; lèpoa èngic the rope will be in two; -è (II) = -kac (I) èngic tear s.th. apart, in two; (cf. ńagèngic a tear).

-ŋgòñ: -ŋgòñ (II) v.n. sit, live, dwell, remain, stay; (cf. -mòa: -moa). -ŋgòñ ajúñtëna (sit shade mother) sit in the shade of a big tree; -ŋgòñ dambègèn (sit short only) sit close to, a short distance away from ... -ŋgòñ démëñtëkwa ñadudeñ sit bent, hunched; -ŋgòñ duc sit with heads bowed; gèmac gègòñ eq, tec gègòñ ducgen he is sick, therefore sits with his head bowed; -ŋgòñ lòlòc (sit high) sit/dwell in the upper room of a men's house; -ŋgòñ lòmlabu (sit men's house below) sit in the lower, open section of a men's house; -ŋgòñ e malògèn go ... stay/remain sitting together for a while before ...; -ŋgòñ (g)eo (sit wrong) be in need; dăngòñ jageò (naeo) we shall be/are in need; -ŋgòñ gwèc live/stay by the sea; -ŋgòñ kapeñawañ (sit chair) be in prison; -ŋgòñ (k)eñ miss the chair when sitting down; dăngòñ katapa keso we missed the bench when sitting down; -ŋgòñ këkòc breàk s.th. by sitting on it; gèngòñ këkòcgac, i.e. gelèñà gèngòñ tau këkòcgac the day is breaking (cf. gelañ); -ŋgòñ lòlòc sit on top (in the upper room of the men's house); -ŋgòñ malògèn sit in the cold; -ŋgòñ malògèn be in peace; èsèac sègòñ gamèn malòña they sit/live in peace; -ŋgòñ màñà sit in front; -ŋgòñ nèñ sìc sit
down; -ŋoŋ -nsō (II) salapgen
sit with one's knees up,
squat on one's heels; -ŋoŋŋa
(dangōŋa = tamoana) be over-
looked (we are overlooked);
lau sèc sēja ma aēac dangōŋa
the people (all) have left
and we alone are still here,
all have gone and we have been
left behind; lau sékōc nēŋ gēŋ
gēbcncē ma aēac dangōŋa all
have received their share, but
we have been overlooked, left
unnoticed; -ŋōŋ nājam be/
feel well; -ŋōŋ nājam atom
be not well, feel bad/sick;
-ŋōŋ nāqēŋ (sec) sit for a
(very) long time, be quiet,
still; -ŋōŋ nāōma sit idle,
doing nothing, just so, don't
have anything to eat; -ŋōŋ
-opacgen sit crooked;
-ŋōŋ sec be in need; -ŋōŋ sapu
sit on the edge/corner;
-ŋōŋ selec-selecgen sit impatient-
ly, fidget; -ŋōŋ -si (I)
taunget sit close together;
-ŋōŋ sic sit down; ōŋōŋ
siçgen sit down, please!
lau sēŋōŋ sēsi tauŋ - sēsi taunget
the people sit/live very close
together; -ŋōŋ tenqen (nāqēŋ,
ngēngen) sit still in one place
for a long time, live eternal;
aē gaangōŋ tenqen kasaē en ēsōm
bin me masi I sat for a long
time waiting for him to speak;
aēac dangōŋ tenqen tasaē lau
oc sēmēn me masi we sat there
a long time waiting for the
people to arrive; -ŋōŋ towalō-
towalō dwell separated by
groves of trees; -ŋōŋ tulu
sit on s.th. and break it,
break s.th. by sitting on it;
-ŋōŋ tulu -sa (I) salengen
(break by sitting go out for-
est only) make a pathway, pre-
pare a path through the forest
(breaking or cutting branches,
trees); malac ēncēn dangōŋ
tulu tasa saleŋŋagen tana let
us avoid the village and go
across the forest (without
path or road); -ŋōŋ tulu
-sēp (I) ... choose the short-
est way; dangōŋ tulu tasēp
tonec dambēqen let's take a
short cut!; (cf. -ba (II)).

ŋi pose.suf; used with names
of relationship (exactly:
-ŋ-i). aēac tamenji our father,
ŋopolaŋ; ŋop ŋamoasa pieces of a shattered flask; ŋopolaŋ mixture of lime, pepper and betelnut, the chewed out mixture, the residue of betelnut chewing; ŋop toāwā (flask with valuates (awā)) flask with cowry shell trimming at the neck (or mouth).

-ŋo: -ŋo (III) v.n. hear. -ŋo biŋ hear about s.th.; -ŋo biŋ qaōla qaōma (hear talk of it flower only) hear, although it is said very softly, though it is said incorrectly, in-distinguishingly, hastily; amac aŋo biŋ qaōla qaōma you heard it very vaguely, you are rather uncertain; asagen aŋo qanō atom, aŋo qaōla qaōma ma asau aēac why didn't you listen properly? You heard it rather vaguely so that you lied to us; -ŋo dauc (k)ketaŋ hear the conch shell; -ŋo gamēŋ nakiscēa hear a sound somewhere, e.g. thunder, a falling tree; -ŋo gēn ten nakiscēa hear the noise of s.th.; -ŋo gwēc nakiscēa hear the sea roaring; -ŋo kēm ketaŋ (kēkēkwāŋ) hear a dog barking; -ŋo ... kēsi-kēsígen hear s.th. incompletely; -ŋo laśē ketaŋ hear the cries of joy; -ŋo lāu āwēŋ hear the voices of people; -ŋo moc ketaŋ hear a bird singing; -ŋo mōēc hear a call/shout; aēac aŋoŋ e aŋo mōēc ketaŋ we sat until we heard a call; -ŋo qalō ten (k)esu hear a new expression that one has not written down yet; -ŋo qapalē ketaŋ hear a child crying; -ŋo ... saka-sakagen hear s.th. intermittently; -ŋo ... sapu miss s.th., do not catch a remark; gaŋo aoc sapu I cannot hear my own word (voice); taŋo biŋ sapu we miss a number of words (during a speech), hear incorrectly; -ŋo ... sapu-sapu hear s.th. fragmentarily; -ŋo taŋ wāeŋ (hear our own rumour) hear some gossip about oneself; en qēnō tau wae he heard his own rumour; -ŋo tomalagen (hear with place only) hear s.th. completely to the last detail;

-ŋo u këtaŋ hear the women wailing; -ŋo wala-walagen = -ŋo wē képi qēnō sa-qēnō sa hear singing in the distance, sounds of a song from far away; -ŋo wambāŋ ketaŋ hear the noise of angry quarreling, of battle; -ŋo wapap ketaŋ hear thunder (cf. tānā ear).

-ŋu: -ŋu (III) v.a. arouse s.o. from sleep, awaken s.o. -ŋu nac ten ēlēmē try in vain to arouse s.o.; -ŋu nac ten ēndi sa arouse/awaken s.o. and want him to get up; ůŋu ēng ēndi sa awaken him!, make him rise (from sleep); tānū ēlēmē ve try in vain to awaken s.o., make s.o. rise.

-ŋu: -ŋu (III) v.n. smell. -ŋu gēn qēmōb smell s.th. rotten; -ŋu kaqoc qausu smell a putrid sore; -ŋu qajaē = qakasu smell a stink, perspiration, an evil smelling cockroach (sēckapić); -ŋu qakasu = qajaē; -ŋu qamalu = qēnō mual smell a pleasant odour; -ŋu qamāngaa smell the odour of blood, fish, low tide (ləpmānā), swamp, etc.; -ŋu qatōm smell the peculiar odour of an animal; kēm gēnu = gēc bōc qatōm the dog smells/sniffs for a pig; (cf. -līb (V), -ōc (II)); -ŋu qōcsəqam qatōm smell the odour of flying foxes; -ŋu qōltōm smell s.o.'s body odour.

num comp. (smell origin) the sense of smell. -ŋu: -ŋu (III) qumāna smell, find out where an odour comes from.

0

O, o this broad vowel is formed by raising the back part of the tongue (in distinction to e, ē, i). It is pronounced like English 'aw' in 'saw', 'fog', 'bomb' or in German 'Bombe', 'borgen'.

o s. vine, liana. o kēbēlē the vine is withered; o kēsaicē toŋ I am caught in the 'prickly' vines; o qamata, omata = qamata the ends of vines, the sealing, setting a seal to, seal; sekēŋ
peŋ 7 képi ŋomata 'sealed with 7 seals' (Rev. 5:1); o ṅanō (vine fruit) grenadilla, passionfruit, also: tomato; o áll (vine netbag with load) ordinary netbag made from o sèwac or o tic fibres; o balōm-kōc comp. vine with white flower leaves. (In order to hide one's own or other people's trails to evil spirits a charm was spoken on it, then cut into pieces and buried. The sap from the cuttings was drunk for protection against spirits); o dactēkwa (vine?) a vine used as rope for the swing (kolillic); odani thicket of vines, see -buli odani; o dèlèc vine with bright, glaring red flowers; o jabo (vine like pig's tusk) liana with vines ending in curls. (The logic of magical thinking led to its peculiar use: it was mixed with the food for pigs being fed to ensure that their tusks would grow into a complete closed ring, the tip touching the root of the tooth); o kalī a tree, bark green on young, brown on old trees, rough like sandpaper (strings were made from its tough fibre); o kamok-kamoc a raspberry-like vine; o kapop-kapop vine with small gourd-like fruit (used as betelnut chalk flasks, ca. 10 cm. high); o kêm (vine spear) a prickly vine; o làbe-làbe a vine; o làbeŋ = olabèŋ comp. a poisonous vine, used as fish poison, dynamite; -sac (I) olabèŋ pound the olabèŋ vine to extract the sap for fishing, e.g. the pounded vine is thrown into the river and the poison washed out; -ü (II) olabèŋ throw dynamite cartidges (into the water), catch fish with dynamite; o lamaa-lamaa a vine with luxuriant foliage (cf. lamaa small snails on driftwood = laelae); o makic a dark coloured vine; o mujalō (mōnjalō) a vine, its sap extremely bitter, the sap is pressed out of the singed leaves and used as disinfectant and medicine on sores; o sèlèŋ vine, its fibres are used for knitting/weaving netbags; o sèwac (see o kāli) a tree, the strings made from its fibres are used for netbag-knitting (other vines for making netbags: boabaolaiki, boasō, gamān, momo, o go, wangi-ganic); o sō a vine with very large leaves. (A length of its stem is heated over a fire, the hot sap in its caverns is then blown onto wounds (dog or pig bites)); o sīsic vine made elastic (by rubbing or wrapping); o sōnggalūc a prickly vine; o sō a vine used to wish s.th. to happen to s.o., to bring misfortune on s.o.; (cf. -sō: -nsō); osō āwēŋa magic used to bewitch a woman who preferred another wooer, magic to find out who interfered with one's wife. (The jealous husband wraps s.th. from the woman concerned with osō vine and puts it into a termite's mound (sop ńalēlôm), or into an ants' nest (lēsēc lāsà), which was said to cause the woman to become ugly or contract diseases (gout) or sores); osō kēamŋa magic used to bewitch s.o.'s dog to lose its hunting skills (s.o. who felt offended, e.g. when overlooked when food was distributed, wrapped osō vine around a piece of meat and put it into a length of bamboo which he hid in the fireplace where the dog used to lie); o sōsō (sō dry shaft of taro leaf) withered leaf shafts used for binding, tying; o tic, ka otic a tree with bast = inner bark good for tying; o tic teŋ = o totic a ring (coil) of vine, coils of vines; o wāi a vine used for canoe binding; o walu a vine used for fence building; o wāŋgānic a prickly vine, now the name for European roses.

ō interj. address. o gwadēc oh cousin!; o lauac oh friends!; o tamoc oh father!; o Tamemai Our Father (exc.) (beginning of the Lord's Prayer); o tameŋi our father (incl.); (cf. a, ao).

ō = èndēŋ, ètu ... -ŋa in direction of ..., because of ... aē najawā aïŋ o aēac I will pick rose-apples for us, I shall divide/halve a rose-apple for us; õkēŋ teŋ o aē = (òkōc teŋ
mèŋ-) ọkèn èndèn àe give one to me, let me have one too!; jàpè i o ọpapẹ tẹcẹc ẹdè ọmọ mọ I shoot fish for this boy, because he does not want to eat tərọ; ọngbùm tẹŋ o àe make one for me too!; o àgẹc èmbẹ ẹtẹmọ ọmọ kọm when we are in the gardens.

o- pref. 2sg. of Im. when the vowel in a verb stem is a broad e or o, e.g. olo kẹm throw the spear; ónọdẹ̀n ọmọ let it be so now (Mat. 3:15), let it alone (Luke 13:8); onọ mo ẹtẹmọ ko ọmọ, see (b ≠ before o, ọmọ, see ọ).

-ọ suf. attached to nouns and proper nouns indicating female sex. débù o his/her grandmother; latuọ (son female) his daughter; ọpapẹ o (child female) girl, obligatory with all names of females: Ọakọ, Wàeèjamo, Wàeèjamo; laù o (pl. for ọwè) women.

-ọ¹ = -jò (II) v.n. go ass-tray, crooked, stray from the course, err, wander, lose one's way, deviate. -o (-jo) ... auc (a) surround s.o. (with help, protection, intercession); Jesu ẹdè àwá aùc ọmọ nà mè bi lájị Jesus surrounded his people with a long prayer (John 17); (b) claim s.t.h. by covering it with leaves; gajọ bọc tẹn auc = kàkà ẹkụ kama cùnàịn, gebe laù tẹn sèkọc atom I covered a pig with croton leaves to prevent other people from taking it, I claim the pig; (c) be rude, ruthless, push forward to be the first to get somewhere; -o laù auc = -bọc: -mọbọc (II) laù auc press forward to be the first to get onto a boat; laù embe sèpí wàn tẹn, go nà cùnàịn, tẹn gebe ẹpì ẹmụn naàỊ, ọọ laù auc = èmbọc laù auc gebe sèpí sèmụn eọdụ atom when people go aboard, one who wants to get there first will press forward = he will block them so that they can't be first; -ọ tạun auc = -jàc: -nàc (III) jàọ tạun contradict, refuse to give s.t.h. away, keep s.t.h. for ourselves; dàọ tạun auc we want to keep s.t.h. for ourselves, we refuse to let s.o. else have it; ẹn ẹdè tọ àwọn ẹn ... = gẹjẹc jàọ tọ gebe Masi he contradicts saying 'No!'; -ọ awà nàc, laù tẹn v.a. speak/talk friendly to s.o.; (cf. -jọ awà); jàọ gebe awà gebe ... he talked friendly to him ... -ọ gàla (deviate closely) get/go out of s.ọ.'s way, avoid seeing s.o., keep one's distance; (cf. -mọa: -mọa (III) jaàẹ, lètẹgẹ) (see ṣàlèlèm²); -ọ -jàc (deviate lean against) lean against s.t.h. = deviate; -ọ sìc (deviate down) deviate, stumble, trip, do wrong, err, deviate from one's course, swerve; wàn gọ sìc the boat/canoe deviates from its course, swerves; (cf. geọ it deviates from its straight course = it is wrong, false, geọ-geọ erroneous, false, wrong, sèjìn geọ, seọ-seọ sèmoa); geọ kọsà (ọọ ọsà), seọ sọsà s.t.h. moves along, they move somewhere else; jàọ kọsà, jàsọ sọsà they move along a certain course (stars); laù naà nà gẹm jàọ kọsà nàn, sèjìn gẹbẹcàu, gebe nọsàọ cùnàịn ìsì èmbẹ people whose place moves along (lies) on the other side of the globe have night, because the earth obstructs the sun (light) to them; mënọ ọsà, mënọge kọsà = mënọsọ tọ, mënọsọ tọ reach the point from where it started, reappear at its start; go gẹọ tọ mënọge kọsà nàmala kẹtìam (= mënọsọ tọ kẹtìam) then it reappears at the same spot; oc gẹgẹm ụtị lèrọ nàmala nàmala kẹtìam the sun causes all planets to circle him revolving round their axes until they reappear at their original spots; nàọ ọsà will move a certain course (see jàọ kọsà).

-ọ² = -jò (II) ìmpers. s.t.h. affects, annoys, disturbs, irritates, troubles. ọwàu gọ ì h his bad breath annoys me; jàdaun gọ ì h (fire smoke annoys me) the smoke irritates me; (cf. kékọ, geọ).

Ọà ìntěrf. what a pity!; ọà, òlì nàdèc ọjọma what a pity, her body consists of blood only!
oja 1. crocodile (obs.).
2. exclamation of near collapse, exhaustion during or after hard labour.

oba 1. kunai, plain with alang-alang grass, kunai plain. oba-débu (kunai grandfather) citronella grass; oba döbgen-döbgen the kunai waves in the wind; oba jakétap nom the kunai lies on the ground; oba kwalamgen a pure kunai-plain; obalaun (kunai leaf) kunai; obaléóm in the kunai-plain; oba qadani thick kunai; oba qamagé the edge of the kunai; oba qaméddóob (kunai of it bamboo knife) fresh, young kunai shoots, kunai sprouting after burning; oba vqalóë flowering kunai (resembles the crested waves of the sea, cf. mu qalo); oba saléóm the bunched kunai of the plains (Markham Valley), used as roofing material, thatching (cf. saléóm); Obaséga (kunai-plain large) name of kunai-plain in Jabém (to the east of the mouth of Bugómì creek), name of Mission station (1902-1911), later centre of Jabém congregation; oba tackwalec bunchy kunai of the plains between Pocm and Sialum; oba wànge oba qadani masi kunai not so thickly grown, not entwined at the bottom yet.

obiq -sac obiq v.a. & v.n. be discontented, remonstrate in an angry manner, murmur against s.th., protest, revolt, growl, grumble, grizzle, rep-rimand, scold. (cf. -li (III) awen sa, -ec (II) bin, -tu (I) dinin biñ, -tu (I) mòsi, -sac (I) bin, -òc (II) gèdò, -sac (I) lòu ten); Aë nec amboac ondoc, aë amboac géñ qamakic ma tec gama, ma akén géñ toñaq géñ laugen, go akén nágédo endèn aëmaq. How about me? I seem to be something funny because I am being overlooked (e.g. when distributing food to guests during a feast), since you give away to other people you ought to give me some of it too!

obo 1. the tree from whose bast = inner bark (ka qamësóm) cloth was made. 2. the bark cloth; oba anó (cloth true). 3. cloth material, dress, laundry; oba kelelc the cloth slips down; oba kelelo = këlétam the cloth flutters in the wind; oba këjandana aë the cloth warms me; oba kësa tep the cloth is too short; oba këtu gwasa a design that is nothing new anymore, generally worn; oba këtu manë the (loin)cloth is worn out; oba asòsàmùc bright red cloth, red loincloth; oba gëmbam loincloth; oba gasùc broad cloth (formerly worn by old men wound around the head); oba këam (cloth dog = lion, as on flags) flag; -mògin: -mògín (IV) oba këam furl, roll up a flag; obolaun (cloth leaf) the foliage of the oba tree; oba matajâm a beautiful cloth; oba nàgëböm a damp cloth; oba natali the hem of the cloth, dress, also: a small strip of material; oba nàtemu a dirty cloth; (cf. qakwè); nàrùbó (or it cloth) nests of insects; banic nàrùbó wasp nest; (cf. nàrùbó-obo egg sack); -daïq: -ndaïq (IV) oba swing a soaking wet cloth to get rid of the water; -dib: -ndib (II) oba fold clothes; -galùq: -galùq (IV) oba crumple up a cloth; -sùq (V) oba roll up a cloth; -sùq (I) oba hold/take up a cloth (when crossing a river); -sùq (I) oba iron a cloth.

oc 1. the sun. oc gebëng kwalam (sun bends, bows cockatoo, e.g. makes a bow like a dancer does with his cockatoo head-dress) the sun declines, sinks (about 15 hours) oc géjam kwalam, oc géja su nec (sun went away there) it is late already, late afternoon; amoa (kóm) e oc éna (su) atom don't delay, stay (working in the gardens) until the sun sets, return home in time (soon); oc géjà sac lòc (sun lies on mountains) the sun leans to, sinks; oc géwë nàbòatilo gëngic (the sun tears its rays in two) the sun has risen far enough that her rays reflected by the sea do not meet the eyes anymore, from after 7 a.m. until before 5 p.m. (the sun is
compared to a taro with its foliage, tilo-tilo = liilo-liilo, arpinging from its base and dancing like driftwood in the sea, but broke it so that there is no more 'reflection'; oc géwä sa (sun broke through) approx. 9 a.m.; oc géc läuq sa (sun pulls leaves up) the sun makes the leaves (of some trees) stand upright, approx. 9 a.m.; (cf. poac: ṅapalé gec poac sa); oc jasolô nage (sun just about to bounce into ... ) the sun is just above the horizon; oc kalauq géoc su (sun tree leaves he carried away) the sun is about to go down, is sinking; oc kelen gamên (sun peeps place) the sun shines through a break in the clouds; oc kelen-kelen (sun peeps-peeps) the sun breaks out again (after rain); oc kéja tau (òkwì) (1) the sun declines, starts sinking; (2) the sun turns at the tropics (see oc késeyên); oc kéjandaq gamên (sun warms place) it is a warm day, hot weather; oc kékac = kéja tau òkwì; oc kêkô nalûq (sun stands of it middle) midday; oc kêkô òga (sun stands on top, high) the sun is high in the sky; oc kélagô aë the sun parches me; oc kêlakoc aë (sun burns me) it is very hot, I have no shade against the sun; oc kêpac aë (sun roasts me) it is extremely hot; oc képi (sun rises) the sun rises, has risen; oc képpa liasê (sun sprouts forth) the sun breaks out from behind the clouds; oc kêpô aë the sun blinds me; oc kêpô gamên the sun shines, illuminates a place; oc kêpô matocanô òkwì (sun turns my eyes round) the sun blinds me; oc kêpô sisi (sun makes stripes) the last rays of a setting sun; oc kêsêgô (sun withers) the sun dries/withers s.th.; oc kêsêgô gégwaq the sun withers the grass; oc kêsêgô m ñanô (mo) the sun withers the bananas (taro); oc kêsêlên gému kêpi (sun goes back up = south) the sun turns southward (at the solstice, 22nd June); oc kêsêlên gému késèp (sun goes back down = north) the sun turns northward (at the solstice, 21st December); oc mënêkêtoñ tau (sun comes sets on fire itself) the pre-sunrise glow; oc nâmata katì écgeñ (ñageçgeñ) (sun of it eye picture a little only) only the top of the sun is above the horizon; oc qàndañ kësa (sun of it heat/hot it came out) the sun is up, has become hot (the time between 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.); oc (ñ)ândanq the sun is hot; oc éjâm a nice sunny day; ocgêdô (sun remnant) the rest = end of the dry season; ocjâm = oc éjâm; ockatu (sun soul, image) clock, watch, wrist-watch; ockatu gêmâc (clock sick) the clock has stopped; ockatu kêsêlên the clock goes; ockatu këtaq the clock rings; ockatu kêtû sec the clock is broken; ockesa (sun comes out) dry season; ocmata (sun eye) late afternoon (the sun has sunk so that one may look into it); nacmata in the afternoon; ocmata kéja tau late afternoon, the sun is about to set; oc qâботa tilo (sun of it reflected rays) the reflection of the sun on the sea, sun rays; ocsalô s. forenoon; ocsalô baliñ all day long, the whole day, in the course of the day; ocsalô boñô = ocsalô baliñ = oc kêkô nalûqen the bright midday; nacosalô adv. in the forenoon; ocsalô boñ gâgom asâqen (midday bright you do what?) why do you sit/stand idle on a bright midday? in the middle of the day? ocsalô tonec = oc tonec today; ândên/gêdên ocsalô today; -jâm: -nam (III) oc (gamên) shade the eyes against the sun (weather) with our hand, hold one's hand over the eyes to protect them against the sun (light); -janda (IV) oc (chase the sun) try to finish s.th. or reach a certain place before sunset; -sëe: -nâsë (V) oc, cf. -sëe (V); -sêlu: -nsëlu (IV) oc warm o.s. in the sun.

oc pt. 1. indicates future tense before verbs with Im., e.g. bu gec ñasamac kapôñ, oc talom (naetôm) atom the river is very much in flood (rushes swiftly), we won't be able to go across; kom oc ènac it will be raining, it is going to rain; lau oc sêmèn
the people will come; (cf. embe ... oc). 2. pt. signifies probability before verbs with Im. or R; probably, presumably, likely, to be expected, may happen; kom oc ènac rain may be expected, it may rain; intèna sec, oc tasélèn nàjamb atom the road is bad, it may not be easy for us to walk; kokoc kétàn, tènà oc gèjà gamèn ten the baby cries, its mother may have gone somewhere else; (cf. moae, oc moae, moae oc); oc ... -gac, oc (before verbs with R), -gac (suf. signifying an event definitely accomplished), pt. and suf. thus used together may stand for the second future; lau oc sèmèngac the people will have come (or: have most likely arrived); nàpalè oc sèsap ka tau sugac the boys will have chopped down the tree (already); waŋ oc kèsogac the boat will have entered the harbour (arrived at the shore), or: the boat may very likely have arrived; (cf. -gac).

-o oc leg. suf. of words ending with a for body parts and relatives: matoc my eye, tamoc my father.

-o oc (II) = -jòc ... lasè v.a. betray, reveal, expose, disclose. daoc taŋ lasè (1) we betray each other, or ourselves; (2) we appear; en geoc tau lasè he revealed himself; he appeared; (cf. -sòm (I) ... lasè, -sa: -nsa (II) aùc).

oclai = nàoclá la. the ribs of sago leaves (cf. ñàgòb). labi nàoclá the sago leaf rib; -jàm: -nam (III) nàoclá remove the ribs from sago leaves preparing them for roofing material.

octè la. leg. of atè my heart, 'soul'. àòmnèm bijnalò képuc octè tòŋ your consolations cheer my soul; (see atè, ñatè).

oë interj. (exclamation of fright, longing) alas, oh.
oë, gàgàm keso (popoc) oh, I did it wrong! (I broke it!);

o-e, gèjàna su oh, now it is gone; o-e, jànmèm nìpmàñ oh, if I only had a coconut!; (see jòe).

-o-ho see oo.

-o-hoe-hoe exclamation by women when bursting into laughter; an invitation to laugh about s.th. (cf. -don: -ndon (II) selèn, -jàm: -nam (III) selèn).

oi interj. cry, shout of joy, wonderful. tètàn sec gebe oi ... they shouted full of joy oi ...; o-l gwađèc ... how wonderful, friend!

ojaè interj. (exclamation of sorrow) alas, oh what a shame, oh how sad!, oh dear, oh dear! ojaè asòm éndèn aèmàn alas, had you only told me!; ojaè, ñoc gèn nàjamb kétè seccog oh, what a shame, my nice hook is broken!; ojaèbogc what a pity!

ojì, o-jo, o-jo-oò acclamation of encouragement during hard work.

ojom la. laziness (cf. (òli) nàboja). ojom nàtau (laziness of it owner) lazy person.

ojom 1. adj. lazy; ojomtènà a lazy person; ojomtènàba a lazybones, sluggard. 2. adv. when following after a v.n.: gèngòn ojom (he sits lazy) he is sitting there doing nothing; nàpalè sèngòn ojom the boys are lazy; -tu (II) ojom be/become lazy.

ola = ñàolà la. (see ñàola) adhesive, sticky, desirous of; (cf. mataola).

ólà-ólà adv. = ñajàla elastic (like chewing-gum), extensible without breaking.

ólà = ñàlà la. 1. spawn; ñàla = i ñàola spawn; ñàla also: vesicles of the lungs; ñàola kétè dec ñaseleñ ñamala the vesicles are the place of many tiny blood vessels. 2. blossom, flower; gègânà ñàola gras flowers; ñàola lètenà the flowers unfold; ñàola kèlèndûñ the flower buds; gèw ñàola the crest (white) of a
wave; tołà with flowers = white caps; mu kèsélèn tołà (wind goes with flowers) the wind blows white crested waves, the sea has white crests.

-òlà (IV) = -jâm: -nam (III) auc teeming with, swarm, cover; keola auc it teems with; bòc-latù keola úlàbu auc (pig son covers space under house fully) the underneath of the house is teeming with young pigs (the underneath = the space between the posts on which the house stands); lèsèc, sop seola gamën auc ants, termites are all over the place.

olàbèŋ s. poisonous vine (see o), dynamite. olàbèŋ képoa en dynamite exploded in his hands, wounded/killed him; lau tàsàm sèmac èndu kétòm sènòm olàbèŋ (many people died like they drank fish poison) the people died like poisoned fish; i sènòm olàbèŋ natèkwì e sèmac (fish drink olàbèŋ sap until they die) the fish die poisoned by olàbèŋ sap; tòm ñàolàbèŋ remedy to get rid of lice, free s.o. from lice.

olàŋ = ñàolàŋ s. 1. garbage, residue, husks; biŋ olàŋ old stories, well known talk; sègèluc biŋ olàŋ to sèboaco they retell old talks and fables; (cf. ñàolàŋ, biŋ ñàolàŋ); labí ñàolàŋ the grains of sago, the pith after the meal was washed out; nip ñàolàŋ the residue of the coconut flesh after the oil has been pressed out; tè ñàolàŋ chewed-out sugarcane; -daguc: -ndànguc (IV) ñàolàŋ always narrate the same old story again and again. 2. olàŋ = wàlaŋ s. trellis, row (beside each other); kuòlaŋ = kuwaŋ a row of pots; -peŋ (I) kuòlaŋ put pots in a row (cf. dènaŋ); tèolaŋ = tè wàlaŋ a row or rows of sugarcane; òlaŋ-òlaŋ = llàngga adv. very long time, continuously; (cf. ñèngèŋ).

ole, ole-ole adj. confused, delirious. biŋ ole confused talk, thoughts; kèsòm biŋ ole-ole he speaks in a delirium, babbles, stammers, talks incoherently; tàŋ gèjàm biŋ ole tàsàm they had many strange thoughts about it, they were uneasy, suspicious, worried; gèmac gèbacnè atom, tec lau sèwi andu gèmaca sìŋ ma tàŋ gèjàm biŋ ole tàsàm the sickness did not abate, so that the people left the hospital (sick house) thinking of many possible reasons (e.g. death magic (beŋ)).

òleb, òlebèŋ adv. vibrating (cf. beleb), agitated, restless. ìmbèlà gèn sec öleb-oleb boa the tongue is a restless evil (James 3:8); öleb-oleb not a moment still, always in motion, each moment different (fish in the sea, game in the bush), crawling of many insects, frequently; -kóc (I) ñàtaŋ öleb-ölebèŋ catch ñàtaŋ fish frequently; -kóc öleb-öleb atom = -tàp (I) sa ëlèmè atom, ñàbèŋ atom don't get it often, quickly; sèsèp nom öleb-ölebèŋ atom they do not frequently leave the house (go down to the ground); -òc (II) öleb = -sa (I) ñàc ñèŋ làŋò-ànoŋa = matañànò èpi ñàc ñèŋ (I) disturb, trouble, disquiet s.o., get into s.o.'s range of sight, become visible to s.o., appear, catch sight of s.th., discover, emerge, perceive, see; ñèŋ (biŋsu) tàŋ gèjàm ñàcc ñàpañ, tec ñàccàm ñèŋ ñèm ñàbèŋ oòlè ñèŋ, oc awà ènàc ñèŋ ñàbèŋ gebe ñàm ñìgàlòm èndèŋ ñè ñì (the missionary) thought of us continuously, so that when one of us came into his range of sight, he would quickly address him in order to converse with him; gèn ñèm ñàbèŋ öleb èsèàcènè bòc, ñàà ñèncè ngà ñàwa qàà ñàbèŋ should there get anything (wild animal) within their herd's range of sight, they would chase it away with their slings; sec wàkùc ñèm ñàbèŋ öleb ... when a new sin appears (emerges, springs up), ...; -òc (II) öleb atom not to get close to ..., never to be seen, avoid, keep away, stay out of reach; gamèn tònè lau ñèŋ jàsèòc öleb atom no one gets close to that place, all people keep away from that.
place, avoid that place; (... awé-) né léng náoéc oaleb né akwenné gamèng atom ... the wife should never get close (stay away from) her husband's place; sec to geq ten méngéc oaleb aac atom may sin and wrong-doing not get close to us, never get within our reach; (2) approach from the side, attack in the flank; kéam ten gebe náoéc oaleb en gédôtékwa na nma kédagóng kéam tau su when one of the dogs tried to attack it (pig) from the side, it sighted him, snapped and swallowed him (or; when the dog got within reach of the pig's mouth, it swallowed him).

olec a. grey lizard.

olec-olec = welec-welec adj. playing with the tongue, flowering the tongue. ìmbèlá olec-olec the tongue forks/ hangs/ sticks out; moac ìmbèla olec-olec the snake's tongue forks out.

olem a. wedge for splitting wood.

ōliŋ a. groan, sigh, foam, froth. -èŋ: -nìŋ (III) ọliŋ (eat groan) (1) boil over with rage, foam at the mouth with rage, hiss, make a hushing 'sh' sound (anger), groan, sigh over or at s.th., feel sorry; Apómtau gen óliŋ gebe kékèn nàlácq the Lord was sorry that he had made man ... (Gen. 6:6) (cf. de); (2) approach s.o.; (cf. -bu: -mbu (II)).

olo a. club (of stone).olo kajamoalaŋ (stone club like leaf of kajama tree) star-shaped stone club; olo kwandiŋ pineapple club; olopoac, olopoac (ọlopoac) wooden club, cudgel; olo sopec another kind of club.

ọlọ́booa a. shell (highly valued and much in demand, especially by highlanders at Jalibu, Western Highlands. Its upper part is cut off and polished, carried on a string around the neck).

olec (ŋaolec) a. 1. hand bones of flying fox. 2. needles made from hand bones of flying foxes, used for sewing sago leaves as roofing material.

ọlong, ọlongen = ọgala ad\-. close to s.th. ọlongen gaja, go kasóm gédëen en I went close to him and told him; ọlongen ómòen come close to me!

ọlong-ọlong -tu (I) ọlong-ọlong approach s.o. or s.th.; éseac tẹtẹ ọlong-ọlong gédëen éseac atom-anọ they did not go near to them, visit them at all; (cf. tolon-tolon, -tu (I) gasuč).

ọlọń = ọlong = lelon ad\-. on the earth, ground, low, close to. -jà: -na (III) ọlong go down to the ground, e.g. from the house; ọlong bèbègen below, on the ground; moac gélób ọlong-ọlong the bird flies just above the ground; moac gélób kétu eloŋ-elon (ọlong-ọlong) gédën ka the bird flies (flew) low towards the tree; moac gélób lelongen géja the bird flies low; ọlongen tana ve walk (bent = twéc) low under s.th.; -ẹ (II) ọlong-ọlong hanging down (almost to the ground); ka ọnalaka gę ọlong-ọlong the branches hang down; -gauc: -ọgauc (IV) ka gánọ k/èse p elon-ọn ọlongen tear fruit from a tree and let them fall to the ground.

olopec a. mussel, shell (like olopoac ?) (cf. ọbọ́-).

olopec a. shell (smaller type) (cf. ọlọ́booa). olopecagyđọ general name for this type of shell.

Olọgédọ (Bukawac: hocłó = pocłó stone tooth = gravel, 'gravel promontory') name of the village to the west of the mouth of the Bulesom River (Hanish Harbour, Tamis call it Locdọ).
they divided the funeral rites into four parts, i.e. 1) mockolenq (death feast), 2) sèka tèlînq (mourning dance), 3) sèkènq ñacmòkè (distribution of valuables), 4) sèkàc abec (taking off of mourning decorations); -kènq (I) on (give rest) declare a day of rest, abandon work for the rest of the day (as for the following reasons: after eating iguana, snake, etc., after birth of a child, when s.o. had died, after a talk to a magician, etc.) (Work in the gardens after such events was believed to have bad consequences for the crop); (cf. ñàom). 2. death watch, wake, guard, sit up with s.o., nurse an invalid, watch over s.o.; -mòa: -moa (III) om (make, stay watch) = -óc (II) om (carry, lift watch) keep a wake, death watch; àe gaòc om gèmac e gélenqa I sat up with the patient (nursed him) till morning; ànèla séòc om àèàc = ànèla sejop àèàc the angels watch over us; om kéòo mateq-anò (dew went into our eyes) = mateq-anò ñamakic we are sleepy.

oma, ñàoma = (see) ñàomà adj. worthless. oma-ona without value, worthless, for nothing, just so.

omata = ñàomatà s. knot, seal.

ombico s. snake (not poisonous, lazy, yellow like lè leaves).

omboc see ñàomboc adv. = saka-sakageq.

omù = om ñàm (watch rootstock, rhizome, origin) midnight.

omù kèsa = lau sèc bèc su ñàmòb (wake came out = people lie sleep completely all) it is the time when all people sleep, it is midnight.

omocò s. name used by two female cousins who ate a twin taro together.

onàq (see tonàq, taq, naq) dem. correlated to the 2nd pers., there, that, those, on your side (but not visible or showable). lau sèmoa onàq the people are there (with you, but not visible, they are known to you); Taminuc képoac onàq Tami Islands lie out there (in your direction); (cf. onec, ñàaq, ñòne).

ónda (ànda obs.) = ñàonda (ñàanda) s. noise, alarm, uproar, roar of laughter, shouts of joy; tônda doing s.th. with much noise, shouting; sèjam kôm tônda (= toàwên-toàwên) they work with much shouting.

ondinq (= taësam, samob) adj. many, all. ajòn ondîq many months; jala ondîq-ondîq ñè papia teñ gèdèq aòm atomàño in all those years I have not written a single letter to you; jala ondîq-ondîq gèjaña many years have passed.

ónde = (taësam, samob) adj. (when used with verbs of rest); andu kèkö ondèc the house stands/is where?; jatoc ènèc ondèc where shall I put it down? (b) whither, what way, to or toward what place? (when used with verbs of motion); èg gèja ondèc whither did be go?; ñàpàlë kësép ondèc where/whither did the boy go down? (disappear); wañ kësa ondèc gèja where/whither did the canoe go/sail? (c) whence, from where, from which place? (when used with angà); èg gèmèq angà ondàc whence did he come?

ondoq1 interr. adv. (a) where? (when used with verbs of rest); andu kèkö ondòc the house stands/is where?; jatoc ènèc ondòc where shall I put it down? (b) whither, what way, to or toward what place? (when used with verbs of motion); èg gèja ondòc whither did be go?; ñàpàlë kësép ondèc where/whither did the boy go down? (disappear); wañ kësa ondèc gèja where/whither did the canoe go/sail? (c) whence, from where, from which place? (when used with angà); èg gèmèq angà ondòc whence did he come?

ondoq2 interr. adj. what, which, which one? àwè ondèq geno gèq which woman cooks the food?; gòlin ondòq tulu - gòlin tonec which rudder is broken? - this one; ñàq ondèq gèmac which one is sick?; ñàq gèmac gèc andu ondèc in which house lies the patient?; gejowbàwa ñàq ondèc - ñàpàlë tònë which man is the shepherd? - that boy.

ondoq3 (used with pt. amboac) amboac ondòq adv. how?, what kind/sort of?; andu tonàq amboac ondòq - andu tonec wakuc what kind of house is that? (how is that house, in what condition?)
- this house is new; galoc gamëŋ amboac ondoc - gamëŋ sec
what kind of weather is now?
- bad weather; ŋac amboac
ondoc gëmëŋ - ŋac langwa what
kind of man came? - an old
man; ŋac tōnë amboac ondoc -
ŋac tau ŋajam how is that man?
- that man spoken about = that
man is good; -gôm: -ngôm (II)
amboc ondoc how to do s.th.
(what to do?); dàŋgôm amboac
ondoc what are we going to
do?/how shall we go about?;
latómo gëgôm amboac ondoc -
latucô këtaŋ what does your
daughter do? - my daughter
cries; ŋëndëŋ/ŋëdëŋ ondoc when! (Im./R);
ŋëndëŋ ondoc ŋëmëŋ when will he arrive/
come?; ŋëdëŋ ondoc gëmëŋ =
ŋëmëŋ gëdëŋ ondoc when did he
arrive/come?; ŋëndëŋ ondoc
ōngôm when will you do it?;
ŋëdëŋ ondoc gōngôm when did you
do it?; ŋëndëŋ ondoc en ąc giggom
when will it finally happen/
come to pass?
ondon adv. = solopgeŋ straight
ahead. ondon-ondon ḏôna =
ōsēləŋ solopgeŋ go/march/walk
straight ahead.

onec (see tonec, tec, nec)
dem. correlated to 1st pers.,
here, this, these, on my side
(but may not be shown). gëc
onec it lies here (but not
close to me, in which case
tonec would be used to indi-
cate the nearness); gëmoa bu
ŋamakeŋ onec he is here on
this side of the river (but
momentarily out of sight); moc
onec this bird that I can hear
but not show; (cf. onaŋ, ōné);
aè nec gabe jasō amboac onec
jana I want to go in this
direction, this way, go my
own way.

ōŋ s. hand drum (sand glass
shape). ōŋ këtaŋ the drum
sounds; sëjac ōŋ këtaŋ they
beat the drum; ŋaláguc the
bottom hole/part of the drum;
ŋalakôp the body of the
drum; ŋalëma the drum
handle; ŋam (drum origin);

-këŋ (I) on ŋam = -sōŋ: -n'sōŋ (II)
galucgesuŋ (plug up the crab
hole) observe the taboos prior
to a festival like sam, sē balôm,
e.g. abstain from hostile ac-
tions during that time of prep-
paration until after the event,
expl.: Ŝëkën on ŋam: noc tatëc
taŋna gëbëcëne ma galoc gën
tëntac ŋajamna wë ēsa ma on ŋëtān
observing the taboos concerning
festivals means: the time of fear
is over because a period of joy-
ous dancing and singing is about
to begin, hence the drum shall
sound; ŋamoaçëcëlë snake-
like ornaments starting from the
handle covering the whole length
of the drum body; ŋam onmësë the
construction of the drum; ŋam
(ŋa)papölité (drum of it iguana
skin) the skin of the drum;
(ŋa)papölité këta the skin is
loose; ŋam, ąngëgëlôm sanj-like
decorations (carved) on the
drum; ŋawë the mouth of the
drum; -bêlëc: -mbêlëc (IV) on
beat the drum with stiff fingers;
gelec: -ngëlec (IV) on beat a
hand drum with relaxed fingers;
-gun: -ngun (II) gelôm (spear a
big drum, e.g. knock with poles,
see gelôm) beat the big signal-
ling drum; -ngun ąŋ = -këlô (IV)
on hollow out a hand drum; -jâc:
-nac (III) goŋ on bind the skin
over the drum mouth; -këka goŋ
ôŋ force the skin binding over the
mouth; -jâc: -nac (III) on
beat the drum; sëjac on aëac
they beat the drum because of
us, e.g. to start a fight with
us (during sam); -kim (I) on
hollow out a drum; -sap (I) on
make a drum.

ōŋ interj. well, right, yes,
o.k., that's right!, all right!
ōŋ go ŏna well then, go!; ōŋ,
ōsôm nêm bĩŋ yes, tell your
matter!

-ōŋ auf. meaning good-bye!
anaōŋ good-bye to departing
people (call from a distance),
farewell!; angōnōŋ good-bye to
remaining people, stay well!
(from a distance, cf. -ōŋ for
calls from close to); ŋōngōŋ =
ōngōŋ aë jana (stay I go)
good-bye!, farewell! (see -boŋ:
-mboŋ (II)).
-όη  suf. expressing affection.  οπόμ ηαπάλεον treat the boy well, take good care of the boy!

-όη  suf. = invitation.  ολαυακ  αμέν  σέβενον  folks (people) come here quickly!

όγα  name of former mission station at Morobe Harbour.

όγεν = σάμοβ  adj./adv. all, in heaps, in large numbers, densely, close together. lau ογεν all the people; ογεν σέια all went away; dandi ογεν τανα let's all start/go together!; gogom bu nan kekèc ογε (you made water that it poured all it went) you have poured out all the water; ηαδεμβομ καποέν τεν γεγόμ waba ογεν κέσεπ gwéc gêja(ηα) the whole cargo was thrown into the sea by a big wave.

όγομ = αγγομ  adj. 1. first, but ογομ indicates more uncertainty, doubt; ηε ηαζων ογομ I shall = I may come along; a, gwendacac, ana ογομ well, my friends, if you wanted to get away, you ought to be farther by now. 2. indicates emotion, pity, doing s.th. rather carefully, whereas ογομ may mean doing s.th. rather superficially, carelessly (palin-palingen); a ταεμ ηαζομ ηασα ογομ oh, please have pity on us! expl.: ηαλο ογομ τοναν  δαγγομ me ταςομ ταμανσαγεν ογομ means doing or speaking s.th. carefully, considerably (tamoasingen not dasalaγεν).

όδη = ωαδον-ωαδον  s. (weed-weed) purslane. οδοκ κεντοκ (weed pushes) white spots on the skin; ονογεν  adv. in fits and starts; landom ονογεν the bilge water spurt into the canoe in fits and starts.

οδ = o(η)ο = οδο  oh!, look out!, watch!, hey! oo, ac amengac oh, you have come! οδο, gobe ονα ονοδοc hey, where are you going?: oo, οδο ec ομοεη oh no, come in a bit closer!

οδο  interj. look there!

οδη  interj. of assent, of conviction, yes, that's right! (cf. aec, οδον, οδομ).

οπ  interj. astonishment, fright, listen! op, gēναγογ oh, it's gone; op, ηαπάλε αγέε σέγομ αηαγεε sec look, listen, the two boys treated both of us badly (have sinned against us).

οπακ = ηαοπακ (οπακ)  s. 1. wood chips; kaopak = καξ δαοπακ chips of wood (when chopping a tree). 2. the crosspiece on the trellis, prop for a tree; -bec: -mbec (II) opac tie the cane (plant) to the trellis, tie a fence across a river when making a weir; (see οπακ); (cf. (ηα)-σενεν, pucusene).

οπαν1  s. staghorn, stag beetle.

οπαν2  s. (for., Wampar, Adsera) 'death magic' (as used by the Wampar, Adsera and numerous other tribes), in reality a brutal secret, ritual murder, causing slow but certain death by sticking thin bones of bats or flying foxes into vital organs like the kidneys of unconscious victims; in Neo-Melanesian (Pidgin) called Sanguma. Laewambane lau ταεηη nèη metè σειαη ηαμαλαηαη καηη τεν τονεc σεσαm ηαε σεβε οπαν. Οπαν ταε τετοηη ιαυμενη, ταηη σεπαξ ηαμαλαξ ηα δεκ ηατηm, σεγουη ηα κεκεηm. The ancestors of the Wampar had an extraordinary way of killing (murdering) people, they called it οπαν. Those practising οπαν were (acted, behaved) like magicians, yet they did not actually use magic, they used to kill with spears (... and various other means!). (Described in Nom Ναμ, A. Gamηη Mελανειa, pp.61-62, cf. Appendix 8).

οπεν  s. partiality, preference (?). -puc (I) open (push partiality) be partial (= -puc ... nam); Anotò kepuc opeν ηαμαλαξ atom = Anotò kepuc lau τεη ταηm atom God shows no
partiality, God is impartial, is no respecter of persons (Romans 2:11); gégóm képuc open = kétéc-kétéc he does s.th. hesitatingly, paying respect to persons, preferring some people.

opo = kaopo s. the beach linden (Hibiscus tiliaceus).

opoac s. frog (= òpòòc) (see 0p0ac ògèc lwasec, a fairy tale).

opoc s. the binding of the fish spear (sao); (cf. sao ògajoc = opoc fish spear of it armband = binding).

opolaun s. ray fish. opolaun mombóñ (ray sea eagle) a ray with black markings; opolaun ngàkèm the poisonous barb of the (sting)ray; opolaun nàlgènc the tail of the ray; opolaun sañsañ the thorn-back ray.

opopo interj. astonishment, anger, sympathy, dear me! good gracious! opopob, òpoc bòjañ wakuc tulu too bad, my new knife is broken.

osen, waq osen small canoe (for fishing near the coast).

oso s. (for.) east. osọna to the east, eastward; gëmu osọna géja it moves eastward; nom këtè tau agga wesëna gëmu osọna géja the earth rotates (round its axis) from west to east (eastward).

oso (see -so (I) massage, knead, wipe s.th. away, rub). -èng: -nìng (III) oso rub with oil, anoint; tanìng oso òliñbob we rub the dust (ashes) off ourselves.

osó s. (from o vine and -sò (II) bind, tie) a vine used for bringing misfortune on s.o. by tying it together oso àwëga (osó magic regarding women) magic used by s.o. who was jealous of another's success in love, magic to find out who has been interfering with one's wife; osó kàemàna (osó magic regarding dogs) magic used by s.o. who wished to bewitch another's dog so that it lost its hunting skill; (cf. o).

otic s. a tree, light wood, used for rafters (lësà).

ò, ò this narrow vowel is formed by raising the back of the tongue (see o). It is pronounced like the English 'o' in 'bone', 'old', or the 'o' in German Bogen, bohren, Ohr, e.g. like a sound in about the middle between 'o' and 'u', mostly closer to 'u'.

ò onom. buzzing noise, sound. mu kèsélèn nákicsèa ò-ò-ò the wind blows with a dull, buzzing noise.

ò, -ò, òna, ònò adv., prep. above, on top of; ògaòna above, upper part; gëc ògàagnaò it lies above, on top of s.th. (cf. lólòc above, in distinction to below); òsò it lies above the pit, on top of the grave, s. the grave (the mound, tomb, vault); -lòò (give on top of s.th.); òn këkèn gëluò-gòloò he gave always more and more; talòò we give more and more; -èc: -nèc (III) ò go over a hill, mountain; tanèc ò we climb/walk over a mountain, choose the path leading over a hill; -sàc: -nùsàc (III) ò give/put on top of s.th.; launèn kìsa làngwa gëc, mago òn këkèc bìñ tonàñ è jàkèkèn gësàc ò géwìngèn (people their enmity old lies, but he took talk that until he went gave it lies on top together with only) he put the new quarrel on top of the people's already existing enmity; (cf. -sàc: -nùsàc).

ò- pref. 2sg. Im., when the vowel in the verb is a, ò, i, ò or u, e.g. òlìc look!, òsòm bìñ speak!, gànggàn you sit, kòsèlèn you walked.

-ò: -ò (III) v.a. (cf. -jò3) exchange, give s.th. in return, take turns, do s.th. in turn, one after the other. -ò ... àwà
= -ô biq (exchange, return talk) answer; taô = taqô biq we answer; -ô làmbôm = -sê (I) -ô làmbôm plant the same piece of land two or three times (-ôc (II) làmbôm, see làmbôm); -ô lasê (come forth, appear, become visible) reach a goal, arrive; -ô lasê buâwâ (come forth river-mouth) arrive at the river-mouth; -ô lasê gwêc arrive at the sea; -ô lasê malac arrive at the village; mêngô lasê malac he arrived at the village; -ô lib (exchange bamboo tube) use the same 'straw' for drinking one after the other, take turns in drinking with the same bamboo; -ô moc (exchange bird) exchange the heavy feather head-dress during dances, fail to realize a plan, a resolution; -ô pac sit/stand crooked; dangôtaqâcgen we sit crooked; -ô pangêng squat on heels; taô pangêng we squat on our heels; -ô sîng whet s.th.; taösiông bîjan (ki) whet a knife (axe); taösiông ôli ng nakalac we rub ourselves because it itches; taösiông tauq we rub ourselves on s.th.; -ô = -jô tôp (exchange fence stakes) pay a debt; (cf. -jác: -nac (III) tôp, -ka (I) tôp (açc), -ôc (II) tôp); -ô = -jô1 fail or pretend to do s.th., act so as if doing s.th., cheat, swindle, return without having performed one's errand (without having excuses or reasons) (see -jô1); sêsiông ibano e jaseô ma sêmô sêô bau sêja they pretended to go tuna fishing, but returned to the beach instead.

ôa = (i)wà a. crocodile. ôa kêmakîng tau (crocodile shatters itself) the crocodile thrashes around with its tail; (see iwà).

ôb, ôb tagen onom. with a sudden jump, bound, with one heave. jaôb (R), naôb (Im.) tagen suddenly vanished without a trace, no trace whatsoever; gwân ôb tagen the rat bounded suddenly away; -llc: -llc (III) jaôb (naôb) tagen see no sign of it any more, s.th. has disappeared, vanished; talic jaôb tagen we arrive and can see no sign of it any more; ôbgen-ôbgen adv. up and down (see dôbgen); tales naqabê géjâc (d)ôbeg (d)ôbeg the hen's tail feathers bob up and down.

ôbê a. deepening, a flat hollow in the sand in which pigs like to lie, rest, dry hollow in sandy ground, often under the house (near posts). -jác: -nac (III) ôbê make such a hollow; bôc géjâc ôbê sa the pig makes a hollow in the ground to lie in; ñapalê kêtan géjâc ôbê sa gêc (child cries roots hollow up lies) the angry child throws himself to the ground crying and tosses about.

ôbêc interj. that's correct, right, o.k. (cf. ôóc).

ôbi a. ñaôbi = môbi the large red banana flower (at the end of the peduncle); ñaôbi képi géja the banana flowers.

ôbô a. bôc ñaôbô the belly of a pig; -sôb: -nsôbôa ôbôgen carry s.th. pressing it against the belly (stomach).

ôbuc, mojân ôbuc white and yellow cuscus.

ôc a. paddle. ôcèbôb = ôc ñadèbôb the eddy, whirl caused by paddle when paddling a canoe; -diô: -ndiô (II) ôc paddle touching the water with paddle tip only; -jác: -nac (III) ôc = -siô (I) wân malô-malô paddle slowly; anôc anac ôc ac amboac tônêgena tanna paddle slowly like that; -jam: -nam (III) ôc paddle pushing the paddle deep into the water; (cf. -siô (I) wân).

ôc1 (II) v.a. & v.n. carry s.th. on the shoulder, lift s.th., bear s.th. (cf. geôc). daôc let us bear!; daôc sao we carry a fish spear (in hand, on shoulder); -ôc géôc gawapac sa ôb tagen lift s.th. heavy with one heave; geôc he carries, it bears, blossoms; ka geôc (tree lifts) the tree blossoms; ka geôc kêkôc the tree split; nom
geóc kém the earth is

geóc nêng the box (bag) is completely full; (cf. geóc);
-óc auc (insep.) s.th. is plugged up; tañasuq geóc auc he has bad ears, hears poorly; -óc aucgeŋ (lift across only) outdo, extremely, fiercely, do s.th. to the exclusion of everyone else; geóc aucgeŋ you just do not want to obey, you are obstinate, insist on s.th., act stubbornly; -sêlen (IV) -óc aucgeŋ rudely, stubbornly going ahead, keep going on; osêlen óc aucgeŋ ôna atom, ôka gamên étu matac naókogên
don't go along in the middle of the road (path), but rather step aside, get out of the way (for women to pass); -sôm (I) lau -óc aucgeŋ scold s.o. fiercely; késo mên geóc aucgeŋ he scolded him fiercely; -taŋ (I) -óc aucgeŋ cry down s.o., cry loudly; tatan dac aucgeŋ we cry so loud that no one else can be heard, we cry/shout down all the others; (cf. aucgeŋ, geóc aucgeŋ);
-óc ... auc (lift ... across) fail, neglect, refuse to do what we have been told to do, do s.th. against other people's will or property, act contrary to rules, be disobedient; en geóc aucgeŋ he did not care/did it anyway/acted against what was said; -óc ... âwâ auc (lift s.o.'s voice across) refuse others a chance to speak; dacoc naq teŋ êwâ auc we don't let s.o. else speak, we speak continually without giving others a chance to get a word in; -óc biŋ auc refuse to fulfill a commission, act against orders, contradict, be disobedient, won't listen; (cf. -kac (I) biŋ su taq); -óc ... Ên auc (lift things across) eat/take/use other people's things; dacoc launên gén auc eat the fruits of other people's trees; dacoc launên mone auc we embezzle other people's money; dacoc taŋ auc(geŋ) (lift ourselves across only) press/push forward, thrust o.s. forward, be egotistic; dacoc taŋ aucgeŋ
we are forward/egotistic, think of our advantage (= dacoc taŋ kési-kési); -óc âwâ (lift, open mouth = voice); (1) lift one's voice; dacoc âwêng lift our voices, we open our mouth to start speaking; (2) retch, vomit (of animals); dacoc âwêng we retch; kéam geóc âwâ the dog vomits; -óc ... âwâkasi (bear s.o.'s mouthspray) sit under s.o.'s 'spray', sprinkling = sit at the feet of s.o., be taught by s.o.; dacoc naq ten awakasi we are/were taught by s.o., s.o. is/was our teacher; -óc bam (lift croton) make peace between people, e.g. strike the quarreling slightly with a bunch of croton leaves (that was done mostly during sam); -óc bèlèc lau (lift jubilation people) notify the people at the beach of a successful first fishing trip on a new canoe by drumming on the sideboards; welcome guests; (cf. -jam lasê); (cf. bèlèc, -bèlèc: -mbèlèc); -óc biŋ (carry talk) have to take s.th. upon o.s., have to answer for consequences; -óc -óc biŋ talk about s.th. long and unprofitably, aimlessly, unsystematically, uselessly;
-óc bu (carry water, e.g. in bamboo pipes or large leaves for watering young plants); dacoc bukôm (carry water field, garden) we help s.o. at work (e.g. roll his smoke/light it for him), we stay with s.o. to shorten his time by conversing with him, observe him during his work; dacoc bukôm tama ma en Êgêmô nê kôm wàŋa gêmô because we assist him he can do his work of building a canoe continually; sèóc bukôm en naôma they helped him without expecting anything in return; dacoc bukôm naçmatê we keep a wake, we help, share a deathwatch (day or night, the wailing takes place during bukôm) (cf. om); -óc daŋ naqêsû (lift tobacco of it neck) pick/pinch tobacco flowers (to make the leaves grow larger); dacoc daŋ naqêsû (nakatôm) gebe galaun ngaña ésa we pinch tobacco tops to let the leaves grow stronger; -óc dañwên -pen (lift bamboo torch sloping) hold at a slant; dacoc dañwên tapêng we hold a torch at a slant (so that it burns
better); -òc dimài (lift victory cry) cry out in jubilation after victory, after successful hunt, sound a song swinging the bullroarer; -òc ... (k)eso (lift wrong) slip and fall, e.g. from a verandah, tree, etc., wander from or off the course (canoe); daòc keso we fell off s.th., e.g. a tree, etc.; en gèòc kalaka keso (ma géjac tau éndu) he missed the branch (and fell from the tree); aèac alac aòc keso ma asò ònèga we sailed steering in a wrong direction and arrived there; gèòc kèkòc cracked; poc gèòc kèkòc the stone is cracked; -òc ... gèsaç/ènsac (lift s.th. it lie on top); daòc lemen gèsaç/ènsac gèn tenj we lay our hands on s.th.; (cf. -kèn (I) = -ù (II) lemen ènsac); -òc gab = -jám = -nám gab (carry dry twigs) clear away the dry branches from a field (after burning); -òc gèòdò (lift promontory) pout, be angry, complain; -òc gèòdò ñawaòbòsec roar frightfully, be in a frightful rage; -òc gèònapac suffer, suffer hardship; -òc katam (k)èsu (lift door loose) lift the door (e.g. a plaited palm frond) off the entrance to the house, open the door; (cf. -lèc: -lèc (III) katam su); en gèòc katam kèsu (ôba.) en gélec katam su he opens the door; -òc gèwàng (carry grass) bring grass (e.g. for the cow shed); -òc gèn gèmòb (lift thing rotten) smell s.th. rotten (see -òc²); -òc jaèq (carry message); daòc jaèn lau we deliver a message; ana aòc jaèn lau sèmèn dàngùj bòc take the message to the people to come for a pig hunt; -òc ka (carry, lift wood); daòc ka we carry a log; -òc ka taùg (carry wood each other) dispute, quarrel, strife, wrangle; gejobwàga ñwènsùn gèòc ka taùg there was strife between the herdsmen (Gen 13:7); lau sòç ka taùg the people wrangled with each other/had a heated dispute/are impudent; -òc kakatuc (lift tree stump) experience, suffer famine; (cf. -òc tòbòm; -òc kamoc (hold sore) have a sore/sore; -òc kèkòc (see kèkòc); -òc kém sec (hold spear bad, vicious) have a 'blessed'/bewitched spear (for use when the fight is getting hot); -òc kènì (hold sloping) look/peek through a crack, look out through an opening; (cf. -tu (I) kènì); -òc kèsì (hold close by) push aside; daòc kèsìgèn tana we sail a canoe across a large bay, far distant from the shore, sail/take a short cut; waŋ gèòc kèsìgèn the canoe takes a short cut; -òc kèsì-kèsì (push forward); daòc taùŋ kèsì-kèsì (lift ourselves close by) we press ourselves onward, push ourselves forward, repressing others (in order to get some job, etc.), we are egotistic (= daòc taùŋ aucgèn); -òc ki carry an axe over one's shoulder; daòc ki tana we go to work with the axe on our shoulders, go to work in the fields; sèec ki sèja sebe sèëap ka they went with axes on their shoulders to fell trees; -òc ... lásè (lift forth); daòc kamoc lásè we open up a sore; kamoc gèòc lásè the sore is open; (cf. -òc kamoc); -òc lau (lift people) (1) spy on people; (2) reject, send away, dismiss; awé taŋ daòc-daòc en naŋ = awé taŋ tâtiŋ-tâtiŋ en naŋ the woman whom we rejected; -òc lemen (lift our hands); daòc lemen ènsac/gèsaç gèn tenj we lay our hands on s.th.; -òc lemen (lift our hands); daòc lemen ènsac/gèsaç gèn tenj we lay our hands on s.th.; -òc leno (press puree); daòc leno mo we make a taro puree (by squeezing and crushing the small pieces of taro against the pot) (cf. làngaŋ); -òc lèmòp (carry, lift tree house) carry/gather the material for a tree house, build a tree house; -òc mateŋ = -òc mateŋàno sa (lift our eyes) look up, look at s.th. with surprise; (cf. -òc ... sa); ac sèòc mateŋ sèlic asaŋeŋ tenj what are they looking at in surprise?; -òc ... mo -ngòŋ (II) ...; aòc ném mo anyŋòŋ e òndèn ondònc acgòm how long do you want to hold back (look into) your taroess; -òc moc (lift bird) catch birds with traps between trees/in a glen; -òc mu backbite, caluminate, slander,
abuse, insult; -ōc ... ṉa ... take, grasp with ..., hold with ...; daoc i (iбано) ṉa lemen catch/grasp a fish with our hands (e.g. grasp a hooked tuna to put it into the canoe); -ōc ṉa teŋ ask/invite s.o.; -ōc ṉa ṣandaŋ (carry pain) suffer pain; -ōc ... ṑapep (lift carefully); daoc ṇeŋ ṇeŋ ṑapep we are careful, orderly, we look after our things well, take good care; -ōc om = -moa om (hold deathwatch) keep a wake; daoc = tama om keep a deathwatch (day or night), during which the wailing takes place (cf. -ōc bukôm); -ōc - -ōc (lift-lift) shuffle a task, work off to s.o. else, to other people; -ōc - -ōc bĩŋ (lift-lift talk) talk endlessly about s.th. without doing anything; daoc-daoc bĩŋ we speak aimlessly, long but unsystematically; -ōc ... ākwí (lift about) turn s.th. over into a different position (-kac (I) ... ākwí); daoc lau ākwí (lift people about) push people away, cause people to leave, make people become sick of a place, disperse people, drive away, make them disgusted, crowd them out; daoc ṉa teŋ ākwí = tasóm en éc ēna gamęŋ teŋ we cause s.o. to turn, take another direction, to alter his course, take a different position, force him to leave = tell him to go to another place; sēoć taun ākwí = ēsēac tētiŋ taun they forced one another to leave their village, because of enmity; sēoć teņeŋ ākwí they leave their mother; jadăug ēgōc lau ākwí the smoke caused people to disperse; sec ēgōc aē ākwí (sin lifted me about) sin seduced me/ruined me; sēoć aēač ākwí e api lóc jaŋgōŋ they forced us to live on the hills; -ōc ... ākwí-ākwí change subjects; talking about many things; daoc āwēŋ ākwí-ākwí (we lift our mouth = voice about-about) we do not stick to our subject/theme, talk on many different things, change subject every few moments, turn about and speak to s.o. else; -ōc ... ōlinŋ (lift our/their bodies) amount, rub; daoc sēŋm ōlinŋ (rub sēŋm) salve body = rub body with red dye mixed with coconut oil) we anoint our bodies = ourselves; -ōc ... sa (lift high, up); daoc āwēŋ sa we lift our/their mouths) we open our mouths to speak, we start talking, let/make people talk; daoc ṉa teŋ we lift our/their mouths) we open our mouths to speak, we start talking, let/make people talk; daoc ṉa teŋ né awa sa we speak through s.o. else, e.g. spirits; Anōtō gēōc profete āwēŋ sa God spoke by or through the prophets, inspired them; -ōc ... sa excite s.o., provoke, stir up strife; sēoć lau sa they excite the people; -ōc ... sa (lift up); daoc matan¬andō sa we look up, look at s.th. with surprise; ēgōc mataman¬o sa lift up your eyes! (Gen. 13:14); -ōc mōkēŋa¬apac sa lift your heads; en gēōc mōkē¬apac sa menkâsēlō i kēseŋ wâŋgēsun he lifted his head and shook the fish into the canoe trough; -ōc mu sa (lift wind up, mu1) v.a. abuse, backbite, defame, revile, slander, bear a grudge, be resentful; daoc mu sa ṃatamēnē kōmē¬ó we bear a grudge because of the fields of a dead person; sēoć mu sa ēngwâ-ēngwâ sēmoa they felt hurt for a long time, e.g. tama teŋ embe ēna latu ma ēgōc gē¬ó ma ēndēŋ sa ēna, go lau teŋ embe natētu kē¬nac ēndēŋ ŋapâ¬é ātâ qâ¬tâma, go en ēsōm gebe ḣe, ṃanâqē cēkō e gajac en, ma te¬gē¬gē¬dē¬ng sa jagē¬ōc mu sa ē ngwâ-ēngwâ gē¬o¬ma a father punishes his son who consequently pouts and goes to his uncles. After a while s.o. asks the boy's father about the cause of the matter, who then answers, "Oh, I punished him because he was disobedient, he therefore went to his uncles and after such a long time he still bears a grudge against me"; -ōc sēŋm (see sēŋm); -ōc ... su (lift away, down) (1) lift away; mu gē¬ć andu su the wind blows the house apart, blew it down; (2) let fall, throw off, take off (one's shoulder); ņapâ¬é gē¬ć al¬e (ka) su (ãngâ magîm) = gu ... sîŋ the boy threw the post (log) off (his shoulders) (cf. -û (II) ... sîŋ); -ōc ... -su (I) (lift away, down) take away, make fall
down; en gëoc katam kësu he took the door away, he made it fall down; -ôc sùlc (hold surfboard) lie on a surfboard; daôc sulec we lie/swim on a surfboard; -ôc taun (lift ourselves) encourage one another; daôc taun we encourage, excite, spur on one another; sëôc taun gebe Ajôc, agëc dandi they encouraged one another, "Alright, let's go!" (cf. dango, -pîkaka, -kili, -saic, selej); nê akwen geôc tauge... her husband did against order (cf. -ôc bin auctor); -ôc tien (hold bird of paradise) ask the oracle to reveal the magician believed responsible for sickness or death of a person (see Appendix 7); -ôc... tôn (lift, hold fast) be idle doing nothing, rest; daôc awën tôn we keep quiet, let the others finish speaking first; ôc awam tôn, aë jasôm bin acg om stop talking, let me say s.th.; daôc awënsùn tôn (ëndëng/gëndëng) we abstain (from eating s.th.); enôc gëoc awasun tôn ëndëng gëng gwamga tau me. Masiôgoc will he abstain from eating food offered to idols? No (1 Cor. 8:10); daôc lemej tôn = tanam gën atom we abstain from doing s.th., let our hands rest, do nothing, we are idle; -ôc taun tôn assist/help each other (cf. -den (II) ... tôn, -jâm: -nam (III) ... sa); daôc taun tôn, dandën tôn = tanam taun sa/assist/help each other; mo nasec to ñajam sëôc taun tôn-tôn sëkô the taro es of lesser and better quality 'help each other', i.e. eating the bad and the good ones helps to bridge over the time before a new harvest (from another field) is at hand; daôc tôn = takôc tométë try to catch/grasp a butterfly or s.th. alive approaching it cautiously; in distinction to takôc tôn gëjac gëng matë ñawae 'we hold fast' is used for s.th. without life; gëôc tôngen a cylindrical body tapering evenly, without interruption; -ôc tôp (carry fence stakes on shoulders) (1) repair an old fence, improve a fence by putting in new stakes to support it; (2) pay a debt (cf. -jác: -nac (III) tôp, -jô: -jô tôp); -ôc tôböm (carry famine, want) be in want of s.th., suffer famine, be in want of food; -ôc tuc (hold tuc vines) break the shoots off the strong tuc vine in order to make strings; (cf. -kôñ (I) tuc); daôc tuc we break the vine at the nodes (to make string for fish-nets, etc.); -ôc... tulu (lift broken) break s.th. with hands, by sitting on s.th.; daôc ka galaka tulu hold fast to a branch which then breaks; lau taësam sëngôg katapa e sëôc tulu so many people sat on the bench that it broke; (cf. -jác: -nac (I I) tulu, -ka (I) tulu, -madôm: -mandôm (IV) tulu, -pô (I), -pôn (I) tulu, -sap (I) tulu).

-ôc² (II) v.a. smell, sniff, notice, observe, perceive. -ôc gën gëmëb (lift thing rotten) smell s.th. rotten; -ôc gëmëlëu smell a pleasant odour; -ôc (gëng) ñasu (lift =) smell stench; -ôc... ñatôm (lift/smell of it body odour, perspiration, scent) scent (game); kèam gëôc bôc ñatôm the dog smells/sniffs for a pig, scents a pig; (cf. -li b (V)); gëôc balî-balî = ñasawa balî (the dog) followed the trail for a long distance.

ôdì, gaôdì s. the thick shoots/suckers of bananas, taro, etc. mo gaôdì the sprout of a taro plant.

ôjô s. earthquake. ôjô gëjam (earthquake makes) there is an earthquake; ôjô kèsâic (earthquake pulls) there is a strong earthquake; ôjô kèsâic gic tagen a strong sudden earthquake.

ôkwi pt. used with some comp. verbs, separate, turning s.th. into another position, change about, around. -ba: -mba (II) ôkwi change/turn s.th., assert the opposite, call s.th. untrue, disagree; -ba: -mba (II) bîôkwi translate into another language; -bu: -mbu (V) ôkwi turn s.o./s.th. around; tambu mo ôkwi ve turn roasting taro over; tambu ñapolô ôkwi we make
a child obey, teach it to be obedient; -guŋ: -ŋguŋ (II) ... őkwi = -janda (IV) spear = chase away, force to leave for some other place; daguŋ ńamalac katu őkwigac we have chased the deceased man's soul (ghost) away, have forced the spirit to leave our place (so that it won't trouble us any more); -ja: -nac (III) őkwi-őkwi be inconstant, unstable, unsteady, fickle, changeable; eŋ gēja tau őkwí-őkwíbooa he is most inconstant, changeable as the weather; oc kēja (V) tau őkwi the sun turns at the solstices; -jác: -nac (III) őkwi = -kalem (IV) ... őkwi turn s.th. long around; tanac ka (waŋ) őkwi turn a log (a canoe) around; -jam: -nam (III) őkwi alter/change s.th., falsify, forge, translate, rearrange, replace, e.g. place s.th. somewhere else; tanam bın őkwi we translate s.th. from or into another language; tanam bın őkwi (ěnděn) nac teŋ we give an evasive answer, misinterpret a matter, misrepresent s.o.'s speech, alter/falsify the meaning of what we have said, lie; tanam bóc őkwi we take/transport a pig to some other place; tanam bu őkwi we turn a river, alter the course of a river; gēn tonąq naï gējam tau őkwi kētiam all those things have changed again; tanam intēna őkwi change the road, we alter its course; tanam ka őkwi we influence the direction in which a tree is to fall (by chopping accordingly); tanam tauŋ őkwi we change/convert ourselves, transform o.s. (become other creatures), go somewhere else, hide away; -nam lau őkwi confuse people; (cf. -lęsōŋ (IV) lau); -nam ńac teŋ őkwi = -kóc eŋ őkwi restrain s.o.; -janıŋ ... őkwi (cf. -janıŋ (IV)); -kacı (I) ... őkwi turn by force, turn s.th. over/around; takac tauŋ őkwi we turn around; oc kēkac tauŋ őkwi (= kēja (V) tau őkwi) the sun turns at the solstices; tētac kēkac őkwi he doesn't keep promises; -kóc ... őkwi put somewhere else; takóc ńac teŋ őkwi we take s.o. from one place and station him somewhere else, restation s.o.; -ōc (II) ... őkwi lift around; daóc lau őkwi we turn people away, make them disgusted, crowd them out, drive them from their homes, villages; daóc ńac teŋ őkwi we cause s.o. to turn, to take a different position; -peŋ (I) őkwi-őkwi (see -peŋ); -pó (I) ... őkwi (= ēnduć/gēduc) turn s.th. over (put into a wrong position), change; tapō katapa (ku) őkwi turn a box (a pot) over; tapō talu őkwi we turn a bag inside out; ēpō aēac őlīŋ ńaōma langwa őkwi tatōm en tau ně ōlī gwawasi "who will change our lowly body to be like his glorious body" (Phil. 3:21); -sa (I) ... őkwi turn around; tasa tauŋ őkwi = takac tauŋ őkwi, tambu tauŋ we turn around; -sĩŋ (I) ... őkwi hide s.th.; tasiŋ bōjaŋ (daŋ) őkwi we hide a knife (tobacco); tasiŋ tauŋ őkwi we hide ourselves; -söm: -nsöm (II) mâleŋ őkwi be at a loss where to go; eŋ gesom mâla őkwi he did not know where to turn; -suc (I) ... őkwi (cf. -suc (I)); měŋkâsuc őkwi gēja he returned using secret paths/detours; -tap (I) ... őkwi turn s.th. over, e.g. by slapping on it; -tap bın őkwi ignore a warning, forget about an experienced wrong; -wec (III) őkwi change one's mind, do not do what one is sent for; gacgēn gewec őkwi gēja he simply went another way home (he changed his mind and went home, forgetting about his task) (see -wec).

őla, ńaōla (ńaola) adj. pasty, sticky.

-ōla (IV) impers. v. s.th. gushes up, out, spread. ńatētc ńeľa the intestines gush out; ńatētc ńeľa gamēŋ auc the intestines gush out and lie scattered on the ground; (cf. -lęwa (IV), -ōlīŋ (IV), -pulu (IV), olelec); v.n. lau taēsam mēnśeňola malac (lun) auc many people crowd the village (square); waŋ taēsam ńeľa gwęć auc plenty of canoes are out at sea, the sea is crowded with boats.
olēn = ṇaolēn-olēn adj. big = big-bellied. i tētacolēn = tētac naō a big-bellied fish.

ōli s. his body. ōlic, ōlim, ōli, ōliŋ, ōlim, ōling; aē ōlic my body; kēsa (I) aē ōlic (it came out my body) it belongs to me, I am the owner, I disposed of it; aē tauc ńoc gēn ēsa tauc ōlic, go jakēn (I myself my thing come out my own body, then I would give) if it were my own I would give it away; tauc ńoc gēn ēsa aē ōlic atom, oc jakēn atom since it is not my property I shall not give it away; ōli amboac saŋala (his body like palm frond split in half and woven) his ribs stick out, he is very thin; ōli amboac tansiŋ ńatēna = ōli ńasaŋ (his body like we hit strongly) an expression of anger because of a naughty child: that naughty boy!; ōli ńandaŋ acquainted; aē ōlic ńandaŋ en I am acquainted with him, I know him well, I have no fear of him, I trust him; (cf. ōli gējac, ńandaŋ); ōli bīlēŋ-bīlēŋen (his body weals-only) his body is covered with weals/is blood-shot; ōli bobob (bobob) (his body ash-grey) his skin is grey from ringworms; ōli e weqoma (his body until slipping away) his body 'vanishes', is emaciated, very thin, under-fed; ōligēdō (his body promontory) = utianō (ōtianō) his penis, her vagina, genitals, also: anus; ōli gēguc he has blisters; gēmac gēgōm aē e ōlic gēguc-gēguc I have blisters from fever, heat; ōliŋ gēguc(na) have a haematoma; ōli gējac (his body hits) he can endure/bear/stand s.th., is used to s.th., do s.th.; ōli gējac gamēn (kētu tōn) he is used to a place, to live somewhere (see ... kētu tōn); ōli gējac kēm (1) he is accustomed to spear-throwing/is a good shot; (2) the spear wound heals well; ōli gējac kōm he is used to rain/to getting soaked, wet (without getting sick); ōli gējac mo he is used to eating taro; ōli gējac ākabasi he is used to handling the axe (without cutting, hurting himself), is able to work with an axe; ōli gējac aē kētiam = kēkēn tau siŋ = en ōli kēmasaŋ tau, en kētōp tau auс he has recovered/recovered, regained his health/strength; ōli gējac ... kētu tōn (his body hit s.th. it became fast) he is accustomed/used to s.th.; ōlic gējac gamēn (e) kētu tōn (my body hit place until ...) I got completely accustomed to a place, am acclimatized; ōlim gējac mo kētu tōn (your body hits taro firm) you are accustomed to eating taro, taro agrees with you; ōli gējac ńac ten (kētu) tōn = ōli ńandaŋ ńac ten (his body hits man one firm) he is not afraid of s.o., he is used to living with him, he trusts in him (= en tae ēka en su); ōli gējac tau sec (her body hits herself badly) she has a difficult pregnancy, hardship, troubles during her pregnancy; ōlin gējac tauŋ (our bodies hit each other) we are neighbours, are used to getting along well with each other, live in peace together; ōli gējac ... tōn = kētu tōn, ōlin gējac ēn/ńac ten tōngac we/they have confidence in s.th./s.o.; ōlin gējac tauŋ tōngac they trust each other, are used to living peacefully together; ōli genōm en (his body drinks him) he is drenched with rain/soaked to the skin/completely wet, he shivers from cold, he is cold; (cf. -lēnim taung); ōli ēgwē kō (his body is phosphorescent) his skin looks whitish (because of ringworm); ōli ēgwē lēnō (his body is smeary) he is smeary (with perspiration, rain, soap); ōli jaē (his body repulsive odour) bad body odour, crypt. for mojan ka lōlōnča tree kangaroo; ōlijom s. a parrot (small mottled); ōlikasu = ōli ńasu (ōlītōm); ōli kepop he has blisters (from burns); ja geŋ aē ōlic kepop I have blisters from burns; ōli kēkēn tau siŋ (his body gives itself away) (cf. -kēn tauŋ), he is recovering, he is recovering, there is a change for the better; ōli kēmasaŋ tau (his body brought into order itself) he has become well (after sickness), he is healthy again; ōli kēpi(-kēpi)
(his body goes up) he is happy/joyous;

ôli këpi kaiŋteŋ he is overjoyed; gen ôli këpi he eats with an appetite;

ôli këpoa lasë (his body sprouts forth) he has regained his strength/has recuperated/become strong again; ôli këpolau tu su (= këpoalac, hence kë- ) he has recuperated;

ôli këseli en he is feverish, he feels cold/is about to get a shivering fit; ôli këtain (his body subsides, vanishes) he is getting thin/growing lean, emaciated; gémac ôli këtain (sickness body reduces) tuberculosis; ôli këetakë (his body startled, terrified) he is getting lean/thin; (see ôli këtain); ôli këatakë wëntageŋ he is getting emaciated, he is a mere bag of bones;

ôli këtop (his body increases) he grows well/is getting strong; ôli këtop e ñätékumaslanô (his body increases until of it addition none at all) he grows big and fat;

ôli këtop tu auc he has regained his health/strength, has recovered; ôli këtu gegoŋ (his body became dried out) he is dried out (said of people who worked all day long in the hot sun, e.g. fishing out at sea, or of people who just sit in the village doing nothing); ôli këtuŋ (his body burns) his body aches/is worn out, exhausted (= ôli popoc); ôli kô sâmuc (kô = bob) (his body grey altogether) he is completely covered with dust/suffering from ringworm; ôli lasë (his body hole) he is burnt/wounded; gëgôm âëôlic lasë atom he has not wounded me; ôllëlëlôm (his body inside) the interior of his body; ôllëlëlôm këtuŋ âë everything hurts/pains me (after exertion), I am exhausted/worn out; ôllëlu comp. (his body hair) (1) body hair (but êm beard, môkëlaun his hair (head)); ôllëlu gëbcuc = ôllëlu gëli (sa) his hair stands on end, he has goose-flesh; ôllëlu gëngic (body hair, fur, in two) scabious; kêam ôllëlu gëngic a scabious dog; ôllëlu këpuc the hair on his body grows; (cf. ti- resp. wi'lëlù pubic hair); (2) ôllëlu = s.th. hairy, e.g. hairy game like pig, tree kangaroo, marsupial; lau malacpa tôôllëlu sémen the village-people arrived with s.th. 'hairy' (game for a feast); ôllëlu mata (his body sharp) he works briskly, energetically, he is a hearty, quick worker, works vigorously; ôli naboja = ôli nàkam he is tired of s.th., disgusted, overburdened, satiated; ôli nàbob (his body of it ashly) he is dusty, dirty (because of work); ôli nàdagà = ôli nàbob; ôli nàgelëŋ he has heat-blisters; ôli nàjaë (his body of it bad odour) sharp, repulsive odour of people with ringworm/of some animals; ôli nàjùm (his body good) he is feeling well, he is healthy; ôli nàkam (his body of it lazy) he is tired of s.th./satiated with s.th./disgusted; ôli nàkô = ôli kô sâmuc he is covered with dust; ôli nàlûc = ôli nàluluc (his body of it cold) he is cold (= ôli këseli, malo gëjam êŋ); ôli nàoma (his body just so) he is without cloth/dress, he is naked; ôli nàsàŋ (his body of it thin) he is emaciated/lean/underfed, his bones are sticking out; ôli ñatëmu (body of it dirty) he is dirty/unwashed/unbathed (but: ôllitëmu); ôli nàwàjaë (body of it heat) he has high fever; ôli nàwàpoc (body of it heavy) he is quite done up/feels as if beaten/exhausted (after a restless, sleepless night, during sickness); ôllënbëm (their bodies wild) twins (one of the two children has as a rule been killed, because birth of twins was believed to be caused by spirits); ôllë palë (his body soft weak) he is alert/awake/gay/lively/merry/active/diligent/eager; ôli popoc (his body shattered) he is exhausted/worn out (after hard work) (cf. ôli këtuŋ); ôli sàmuc he is healthy/well (again)/unhurt/undamaged, he escaped injury (cf. sâmuc); ôli sec (his body bad) poorly grown/underdeveloped/
emaciated/thin; òlì sec ńaténa he is a rascal/naughty boy; òolì sècègèn (1) with a sick body; (2) without decoration; (sagù) oc sészà òolì sècègèn atom (the 'sagù') won't return without decorations/without being properly decorated; (3) he is annoyed/in a bad mood; òlì selec (his body smooth) he has a clean skin, his skin is clean (no ringworm); òlì tèkwasaki kēsa (his body of it energy came out) he has made a good recovery/has had full recreation/has grown strong again; òolìtèmui (body dirt) (1) he is dirty (unbathed); òolìtèmui embe i gën teg ... if some of his body's dirt clings to s.th., i.e. a leaf or so ... (it may be used for making magic on him); (2) his very own belongings; èsèac tauç òolìŋtèmui (their own bodies' dirt) their very own possessions, things; òolìtôm (his body odour) odour of perspiration/B.O.; òolìwasò (body sinew) he is alert/awake/energetic/untiring/vigorous/strong; (see ńanínìjì); òolìwalò crypt. for lèpoa rope; òlì wasi (his body smooth) (1) he is lively/excited (said of children); òapalè òlì wasi a lively child; òapalò to òać òolìŋ wasi = sèjam ówè jàwàò (girls and males bodies excited = they make nonsense exceedingly) the children are restless/don't sit quiet/roam about/are unruly; (2) s.o. cannot sleep, rolls sleeplessly from one side to the other (during hot nights); ñàc gèmac òlì wasi secanòtènà ma gèc bèc ñàjâm atom the patient was very restless, he did not sleep much.

òlì, òábòlì s. price, worth of s.th., cost, payment. òábòlì kapòèn sec a very high price, it costs a lot, it is costly; -jàm: -nam (III) òlì (make payment) buy s.th.; tanam òlì abèlòjì (ku) we buy netbags (pot); (cf. -bòn: -mbon (II)); -kèÌ gèn te'n ò(539,671),(615,707) (sènam òlì) -kèΝ gèn lau sènam òlì sell s.th. to s.o.; (cf. mone,

-kíc (I) jàbo, tòp, -kà (I) jaê, -gnà (II) da, ngàjèjò, gawàbu).
we always eat only taro without anything else (without meat); tasa'u na'oma we said it just so.

ômac s. laughter. Ómâc ténaboa one who laughs all the time; gêdô ômâc his face is covered with laughter; tôômâc tôômâc with much laughter.

ômâc (IV) v.a. & v.n. laugh, deride. -ômâc bɨŋ ñamâkic laugh at a joke; -ômâc elêmê = ñaŋaŋ laugh all the time; taômâc ê tâmac ēnû we split our sides with laughter; taômâc ê tekwen gêbâc we laugh until we are exhausted; taômâc ëndêŋ ñac teŋ we laugh at s.o.; taômâc lau we laugh at the people; taômâc ñac teŋ su/w we laugh at s.o. derisively; taômâc ëngaŋ we laugh into our hands, laugh up our sleeves, laugh secretly (cf. -ëngim); taômâc taung we laugh at each other; -ômâc tôimbelengê = -ômâc lanemña laugh with one's tongue = a naughty laugh, laugh showing the tongue, ridicule.

ômbalâ a. flotilla. Ômbala kapôeŋ = taësam a whole flotilla of canoes; Ômbala kapôeŋ tec sêmêŋ there comes a flotilla of canoes; Ômbala ñasap gê matêm-matêm ma sépoac the outriggers of the canoe flotilla look like the rafters of a roof overhang; waŋ Ômbala tec gêmêŋ there comes a whole flotilla of canoes; -dënaŋ: -ndënaŋ (IV) Ômbala sail with a flotilla of canoes; -lac: -lac (III) Ômbala many sail together; lau sålac Ômbala many people sailing together; (cf. làgaja).

ômbiŋ s. mist, fog, haze, envelopment, wrapping. Ômbiŋ gê aacû aûc we are wrapped in fog; ômbiŋ kêtawa the mist has vanished, the weather has cleared up; -kíc (I) Ômbiŋ ñac teŋ throw one's arm around s.o.

ômbiŋkap s. (cloth wound around the hips) belt.

ômbiŋkap gîm âe the belt is too tight; ômbiŋkap kësa pep the belt is too short; -jândîŋ ômbiŋkap put on a belt; taim taun (tie o.s.) we tighten our belts; ômbiŋmakic (makic = inadequate) a. vine formerly worn as a belt; ômbiŋmakic sêb = ômbiŋ sêb a belt formerly worn by widowers; ômbîntëtac s. (fog intestines) beard-moss.

ômbëeŋ, ômbëeŋ-ômbëeŋ = tokam-tokam adj. lazy, inactive, slow, dull, sluggish, be slow to bear a hand, do things reluctantly. lau ômbëeŋ-ômbëeŋ amboac amac tonaŋ sëmoa atom there are no sluggards like you; ñac ômbëeŋ rogue; ñac ômbëeŋ-ômbëeŋ an arrant sluggard, lazybones; en èlic ñac teŋ eme éngôm gêŋ ômbëeŋ-ômbëeŋ ëmoa, oc ënaç ën matagasi auc when he saw s.o. doing things sluggishly he beat him pitilessly; ñac tonec gëgûm gêŋ ômbëeŋ-ômbëeŋ sec (man this does things slow-slow badly) this man works very slowly/slovenly, he is an arrant sluggard, is reluctant to lend a hand to help s.o.; (cf. -bônëŋ).

ônaŋ (see onaŋ, tonaŋ) dem. correlated to s.th. already mentioned, that (somewhere not now visible or showable). gwada embe ësëp sê ônaŋ tokasewëŋ naŋ, oc ka tau ëngûn ëndû, ma embe ësëp sê ônaŋ nalëlôm sawà naŋ, oc mata jali ñaŋaŋ ëkô if the game falls into a pit with sharpened stakes in it, it will be impaled and killed, but if it falls into an empty pit, it will stay alive.

ôndëŋ imp. 2sg. of -dëŋ; -ndëŋ (II), used to indicate the opposite meaning in prohibitions, i.e. on the contrary, but rather. aôm òsôm bɨŋ atom, ôndëŋ ñɒŋëŋ you are not supposed to speak, don't say anything, just listen (and forget about it)!! (see -dëŋ (V)).

ôndôc, ñaôndôc s. a bundle of long objects. kém ôndôc teŋ a bundle of spears; (cf. -dôc: -ndôc (V) make a bundle of long objects, tandôc òba we make a
bundle of kunai); gédotèkwa ngàndòc (his snout of it bundle) his mouth is tied up = he doesn't talk to me anymore.

ônè dem. there (when the object referred to is near neither to the speaker nor the one spoken to, when it is distant). waŋ képoac ônè the canoe is there, e.g. somewhere in the distance, out of sight; (cf. ona′, onec).

ônèe there (somewhere far away, the second e may be drawn out and vary in pitch to indicate the distance). bombôm sélac sémoa wàqonèe the Europeans will sail very far away; onènà (there far away) somewhere on the other side, in the far distance; lau ngàgedô onènà sèmèn, ma lau onećnà sènà è tetoc èsèp nàsawa nàlùngà ... some of the other (their) side approach and those on this (our) side go so that they encounter each other somewhere in the middle.

onsuŋ s. species of pandanus, leaves like those of prickly pandanus (sonkàŋ), but not as high (onsuŋ nàlaŋ amboac sonkàŋ, tagèn képi kétu balìn kétòm sonkàŋ atom).

ôŋ, naǒŋ s. track, trail, trace. asagèn naǒŋ tonec what is the reason of that?, why has that been done?; (cf. bêm, nâte oppressive = nàtôŋ).

ôŋ s. buoyancy in water. ôŋ tagèn with one leap, with one jump; gim è kétèc jakwa ma ôŋ tagèn képi wàŋ gèjà he dived until he got afraid of sharks and with one jump returned to the boat; kàtu ôŋ tagèn (his soul jump one only) he is frightened to death; pusip géboàŋ ôŋ tagèn the cat jumped with one leap; làma ôŋ tagèn mèngkèkam aè ( tônç) with one grip (pinch) he held me fast.

ôŋ interj. 0.K., so. ôŋ gaŋógaç 0.K., I heard it.

ôŋ adv. spreading everywhere, growing fast (of trees). ôŋgèn-ôŋgèn now here, now there, unexpectedly; ôŋgèn wandering, unsteady, roving; ôsélèn ôŋgèn ônàc làac gàmènèn "you shall be a fugitive and a wanderer on the earth" (Gen. 4:12).

ôŋ suf. signifying invitation. ômòŋôŋ O.K., you may come!

ôŋ suf. used as farewell, goodbye call at a close distance (opp. -ôŋ = long distance call). ôngôông (sit well said by departing friend, people) goodbye!

ôŋ1 (II) v.n. wait. dàŋgàlèmè we wait in vain, wait a long time; dàŋgà kamàk (gàbe emo) (wait sore, e.g. to heal) we wait for the sore to heal (said after circumcision); dàŋgà nàca tenn we wait for s.o. = dàwà nàca tenn; dàŋgà nàngènèn we wait patiently; dàŋgà tàngèn = tàkèn tàngèn (wait our ears) we listen intently, carefully (= dàk tàngèn[sùŋ]); (cf. -dib: -ndib, -kèn matec, -saë: -nsaë (V)).

ôŋ2 = -ôŋ (II) ... sa v.a. take s.th. out of s.th., revive, rise to the surface. dàŋgà bìn sa we revive an old quarrel, reproach, charge s.o.; dàŋgà bòc sa (ànga ku) we take cooked meat out of a pot with a stick and tweezers (cf. -su (I) mo); dàŋgà tònù sa we rise to the surface (after diving), we emerge from the water; -ôŋ sa -pi (I) fly upwards, ascend; wanmèc gëôń sa képi the plane ascended; èn gîm kèsèp bu gëjà ma saùngèn gëôń sa kêtìam he dived into the water and reappeared after a short while; -ôń gamèn sa lift the ground; oc nàndaŋ ma ôń gàmèn sa wet leaves cleave to the ground but vault when dried by the sun, the top layer of a dried-out swamp is cracked and lifted off the ground; -ôń tàngèn = -é tàngènsùŋ, dàŋgà tàngèn we listen intently; -ôń-ôń (cf. ôń spreading everywhere); dàŋgà-daŋgà we go here and there, are constantly on the move; lau tonec sèôń-sèôńgèn these people went
went here and there (not knowing where to go).

öngən  adv. (cf. töngə) along with, together, too, in addition to. aëc tööngən natakō Anōtō laŋōnēm we too shall have to stand before God; gabe āmboac onan jawac, nan en tööngən I wanted to take that route, but he came along too; gējam gengə mo to ku tööngən he stole the taro and the pot too; jakwa kēsēbūn īnālēngu ma lemoc tööngən the shark snapped off the tail of the fish along with my hand; kēsēlēng ma gējam wē tööngən-tööngən he walked and he sang too; (cf. tāpāöngən); ŏn tagēn (jump one only) all of a sudden; lēmā ŏn tagēn mēŋkēkam aē with one sudden grasp he grasped my hand.

ōngōn anom. the noise of flapping wings. ņakicēsā ŋōngōn noise made by flying hornbills; tuāmbīn gēlōb ŋōngōn gējā the hornbill flies with rustling noise; (cf. ņōngōngōngōngōn).

ōdō interj. wait a minute!, listen! tapō awēn (we arrange our voice) we shout ōdō.

ōdōc interj. well! that's right, O.K.

ōdōc interj. (lulling to sleep). -jāc: -nac (III) ōdōc lull to sleep, calm down, soothe; tanac ōdōc gāpālē we lull a child to sleep; gējāc ōdōc ēn she lulled him to sleep, calmed him; (cf. jōjōc īgāpālēnē lullaby).

ōpāc s. (see opāc, ɲoaŋpaŋc) crosspiece on the trellis (walaŋ). -bec: -mbeč (II) kakuc tōŋ kētō (I) ōpāc tie a crosspiece (fence) across a river in order to strengthen a weir.

ōpāc adj. old, infirm, invalided, frail, sickly. -tu (I) ōp(ō)c su get old, frail.

-ōpāc (IV) v.n. stand, sit slanting, sloping. āndu kéopāc the house is sloped/crooked; dāŋōn tāopācēn we sit crooked; ku kéopāc the pot stands on a slope/crooked.

-ōpaŋ (IV) = -ō (III) pāŋgən v.n. sit on one's heels, squat. dāŋōn tāo pāŋgən we squat on our heels, we are on the point of leaving; (cf. pāŋgən, jac-jacgən, salapgən).

ōpīc, ɲāpīc s. 1. foam, froth, spray; ģwēc ɲāpīc sea foam. 2. a type of reed (with its nodes rather close together).

ōpōac s. frog, toad (see also kwen-kwen, sōngolēn).

ōpōac-ōpāc s. club-moss.

ōsīc s. lightning, flash of lightning. ōsīc kēkāc (lightning tears up) it is lightning; ōsīc kēkāc máoǐc-máoǐc zig-zag lightning; ōsīc kēpō gamēn eb tagēn the flash of lightning illuminates the whole place; (cf. ɲaősīc-ōsīc flashing).

ōsīŋ, ōsīŋ-ōsīŋ adj. rubbing (= lēsā-lēsā). tāec bèc ōsīŋ-ōsīŋ we sleep restlessly, slept tossing about, sleep lightly.

-ōsīŋ (IV) = -ō (III) sīŋ = -kōsīŋ u.a. whet, sharpen; ōsīŋ bōjaŋ sharpen a knife; tāosīŋ őlīŋ ēpī ka (we rub bodies on tree) we rub ourselves on a tree; tāosīŋ őlīŋ ɲakālāc we rub our bodies = ourselves (because of itching); tāosīŋ tān ɲe we rub ourselves on s.th.; (cf. -kōsīŋ, -uc: -uc (III)).

ōti = uti, utianō s. his penis (see uti).

ōwē s. from ɲawē seed, shoot, sucker (for planting). m ɨwē = mwē (m ɲawē) banana suckers; nip ɨwē a coconut with shoot (cf. nipkatōm).

ōwē = wēwē s. nonsense, play, mischief. -jām: -nan (III) = -kōc (I) ɨwē make nonsense, play around, flirt with a girl (ɨwē and ɨwē may stem from same root); (cf. lenęẹ).
P, p. This bilabial voiceless mute occurs at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of Jabem words. Final p is unreleased. Syllables with p always require the high tone, and heightened syllables begin or end with p, e.g. pap (iguana), ṭapaq (always), ṭop (betelnut flask or chalk).

pa, ṭapa s. shell of mussels, snails. usu ṭapa shell; (cf. nip ṭapa the fibrous inner part of a coconut husk).

-pa1 (I) v.a. & v.n. chop s.th. horizontally, sharpen to a point, contradict, oppose s.o., assert the opposite, be of different opinion (see -pa lau); -pa biŋ (chop talk) deny (see -pa taŋ), conceal s.th., lie; -pa ... élín-élín scatter s.th., spread abroad; ṭapa bóć képéc élín-élín we spread manure (in a garden); ṭapa ja élín-élín we scatter a fire; -pa gameŋ = -pa gégwaŋ chop off the weed, clean the grass away, hoe with a knife; -pa gégwaŋ cut grass; -pa inténá clean the road; -pa jawaŋ chop the bark of the Nipa palm, smooth the boards made of it; -pa ka sharpen a pole to a point, put a point on a piece of wood; -pa katapa hew, chop a board; -pa lau (chop people) contradict s.o., have another opinion; sépa éšéac gebe Amac asaŋ they opposed them saying "You lie"; (cf. -kóc (I) biŋ auc, -óc (II) biŋ auc, -seŋ: -nseŋ (II) biŋ, -jó (III) ... áwásùŋ, awapáŋ); -pa lésiŋ chop (roughly) the boards for the superstructure of a canoe (cf. -buj: -mbuj lésiŋ smooth them); -pa majeŋ auc (su) (chop shame away) reconcile, give a gift of reconciliation to s.o. with whom we have quarrelled, appease s.o. offended; -pa malacíg (chop village centre) clean the grass from the village square; -pa nip ímoké (chop coconut palm of it head) hoe the ground around a palm; -pa ṭaténagen chop/carve s.th. roughly; -pa ságǐněkwa chop the beams for the framework of a house, chop timber; -pa taŋ (chop ourselves); ṭapa taŋ we defend ourselves verbally, deny an accusation, deny/conceal s.th., keep secret; ṭapa taŋ bǐŋga we are at enmity, quarrel about s.th.; ṭapa taŋ ólinmakic (we chop ourselves body skin) we chop off the top layer of our skin (somewhere), we cut off a bit of skin; ṭapa taŋ su we have cleared ourselves of an accusation/suspicion; -pa waiŋ ɰasāo (chop off vine of it fibres) clean the roots/knots from a waiŋ vine.

-pa2 (I) v.n. impers. empty, finished of liquids. bu képa there is no water; buja képa there is no kerosene left, the bottle is empty; đała képa her period is over; déc képa the blood has ceased to flow; kasòp képa (saliva finished) my mouth is dry; nop képa the dew has dried up; nop képa the chalk flask is empty; wæn képa (sweat finished) the perspiration has dried up.

pac s. skilful, proper arrangement of the fire-wood around a pot (e.g. a pot with pointed bottom from Kela). -jác: -nac (III) pac arrange the fire-wood around a pot; -nac pac bóć lay a fire to singe a pig; -nac pac éc lay a fire for roasting bamboo shoots; -nac pac ja lay a fire; -nac pac ku arrange the fire-wood properly around a pot; -nac pac mo lay a fire to bake/roast taro in it; -nac pac poc lay a fire to heat stones for baking bread (polom); topac-topac the fire-wood is properly arranged, the fire is nicely laid (for roasting bananas, bamboo shoots, breadfruit, etc.).

-pac (I) v.a. bake, brand, roast s.th. -pac béŋ (roast magic) bewitch s.o., use death magic on s.o. (to kill him); -pac bóć roast meat; -pac daŋ ṭa ja (bake cigar stump) relight a cigar stump with a coal; -pac déc étu sęp (roast blood it become white) disinfect a sore by burning with a glowing coal; -pac gěŋ teŋ roast s.th.; -pac
gēn teŋ ēsa ja roast s.th. on the fire, -pac i (jangom) roast a fish (corn); -pac ja warm o.s.; sépac = sēsēlu ja they sit down dead tired at the fireplace, warm themselves; -pac ka kill a tree by light- ing a fire at its base; -pac kamakambo exist only on roasted food; -pac ki ŋaka lay an axe on the fire to re- move the broken handle; -pac ku burn a pot; -pac lēndaŋmatu burn a cicitrice; -pac m (mo, mojaŋ) roast bananas (taro, tree kangaroo); -pac ŋadec épa singe a freshly killed game while still in the bush so that the meat will keep longer; -pac ŋa ja burn out, hollow with fire; tapac ōlinŋ ŋa ja (we burn our body with fire) we tattoo our body, burn cicatrice scars, we brand a tattoo onto our skin; -pac onŋ burn out a drum; -pac pāpōlic make the iguana skin of a drum tight again by heating; -pac poc (1) heat stones for baking; (2) bake/roast s.th. between red hot stones; -pac polom bake bread; -pac sēckaŋ burn coal (when pulverised used to paint ornamental designs onto the sideboards of canoes (waŋ)); -pac sēm, -pacscen (IV) tauŋ v.m. pray earnestly; Mose jakēpascen tau gēdēŋ Anōtō Moses prayed earnestly (?) to God, put the matter before him, besieged (?) him (MN I p.122); -pac tauŋ lemen burn one's fingers.

-pac (I) impers. bam kêpac the croton leaves change their colour; kamac kêpac the kamac shrub grows new shoots; ku kêpac the pot tilts (after the fire-wood is burnt); motam koloŋ (këpaŋ gajam-ŋajængæ the leaves of the motam koloŋ vegetable plant smell very nicely (see sâlæ); oc kêpac (the sun roasts) it is hot, a hot day; oc kêpac an the sun parches me, I have no shade against the sun; (bēc) oc ēnam en ēpac ēnēc (sleep) will overcome/overpower him.

padi s. (for.) rice. -nb: -no (III) padi cook rice.

pałę, pałę, pełę s. long beach of fine, white sand.

pakep s. (for.) bucket. bu pakep teŋ a bucket full of water.

pala (pêla) -jâc: -nac (III) pala v.a. (beat pala) untie (obs., see pêla); -pala = -pêla (IV) untie, unravel.

palalac onom. the sound of a fish flapping around in the trough of a canoe. i gējac tau palalac the fish flaps around on the shore.

palac-palac(geŋ) = palalac ?

palalap onom. right through (of spear) (see palap tagen).

palaŋ s. (for.) plank, thick board, smooth/polished plank (cf. katapa).

-palaŋ (IV) v.n. impers. see -pelaŋ.

palap onom. through and through. palap tagen adv. with one blow, right through with one blow/thrust; gâguŋ ʃoc i tonec e palap tagen I speared my fish with one thrust; nip kêtuc sâlôm palap tagen (the coconut hit the roof palap tagen) the coconut fell, went right through the roof; palalap through and through (speared, pricked, chopped, cut, etc.); gēguŋ bőcgbâŋ tau palalap e jagēo lasē ʒanaŋeŋ onēŋa he speared the wild pig right through in a great hurry, impetuously; gēguŋ ēné lautuc palalap gacgeŋ gēja he speared his shield right through; sēlći palalap e jagēo lasē they ran right through the bush until they arrived at the other end.

palep, si palep s. field mouse (a somewhat larger type).

palē adj. soft, bad, rotten. āwa palē = āwa lënsam (his mouth soft) he is talkative, he has a gibl tongue; awem palē amboac secgeŋ don't be/shout so loud; gaŋac palē pure sea sand (with- out stones); ōlí palē = ōlipalē (his body soft) he is alert/
lively/quick/busy/diligent; sêŋam palê (harvest field soft) secondary bush on an old field; tao palê cirrus, fleecy clouds, soft, light clouds; -tu (I) palê (1) get soft/weak/rotten = gêmôb; m kêtul palê the banana is bad; mo kêtul palê the taro is rotten; (2) give in to a request, yield; ñapalê (o of it soft) the child/boy; (to)palêgen adv. energetic; en gêgôm topalêgen he works energetically; ñapalê sêjam kôm topalêgen the boys work diligently; palê-palê adj. soft, mushy, weak, mortal; gamên palê-palê soft earth; gêng palê-palê s.th. very soft; ñamalac palê-palê mortal man (cf. matê-matê); palê-palêgen adv. alert, gay, merry, working away.

cirrus, fleecy clouds, soft, light clouds; -êt (I) palê. (�)
gêt soft/weak/rotten = gemôb; mketu palê the banana is bad; mketu palê the taro is rotten; (2) give in to a request, yield; ñapalê (o of it soft) the child/boy; (to)palêgen adv. energetic; en gêgôm topalêgen he works energetically; ñapalê sêjam kôm topalêgen the boys work diligently; palê-palê adj. soft, mushy, weak, mortal; gamên palê-palê soft earth; gêng palê-palê s.th. very soft; ñamalac palê-palê mortal man (cf. matê-matê); palê-palêgen adv. alert, gay, merry, working away.

palêlê = palêlê (palêlê) ambêô ballô, gañac to lemoŋ kêgaluŋ tau broad sandy beach, a mixture of sand and mud; sêmoa palêlê they are/stay at the beach.

paliq adv. careless, without consideration, carelessly, inconsiderate, thoughtlessly, ruinously, in disorder, scattered (cf. salâŋ-salâŋ, wauc-wauc). -gôm: -ôgôm (II) paliq ruin s.th., treat badly; -ôgôm biŋ teŋ paliq break a given word; sêgôm biŋ paliq they broke their word; en gêgôm launêng gêng paliq he treated the things of the people carelessly, ruined/spoiled them; oc gôgôm gên teŋ palingac you have certainly ruined s.th.; -gôm lau paliq treat s.o. badly, be ungrateful/unkind; -jâc: -nac (III) paliq desecrate, profane; -jâc: -nac dec paliq bleed to death, die in childbirth; -jâm: -nâm (III) gên teŋ paliq discover a secret, find out about s.th.; paliq-paliq(gen) adv. ruthlessly, indiscriminately, without questioning, hurriedly, without deliberation, unmetho-odically; òkôc paliq-paliqgen take it just as it turns out! (cf. nomnomgen).

paliq s. switch, small twig.

palip-palip(gen) = sâlîŋ-sâlîn gen dispersed, spread out, scattered, separated, wide apart. sêngông palip-palipgen they dwell/live separated/wide apart from each other (i.e. guests in various houses).

-palip (IV) v.a. throw a handful of s.th. spreading it, plant, scatter (seeds). -palip bôc énsac mo ñao (spread pig it lie taro on top) serve meat with the taro; -palip dec shake off blood from a cut on the hand; -palip èn throw out a fish hook; -palip enkaŋ shake our legs in pain; -palip gañac throw a handful of sand; -palip jangôm èndêŋ talec scatter corn for the fowls; -palip lemeŋ = -makiŋ lemeŋ shake our fingers/hands in pain (= tandaŋ lemeŋ); -palip moaclôp grasp a sea-snake and kill it by throwing it against s.th.; -palip = -jâc: -nac (III) motam plant/sow motam seeds; -palip nom throw a handful of earth; -palip ñawê = -nac ñawê plant/scatter seeds, sow/throw a handful of seeds; bomb képalip nom to poc ménképi andu e geseng popocgen the bomb threw earth and stones onto the houses so that they were completely destroyed; -palip pocôlô throw a handful of coarse gravel; -palip sêboâc kill an eel by throwing it against s.th.; -palip tauŋ (scatter ourselves) be in death throes/death struggles; -palip wâmbuc = -ndaîŋ wâmâmuc su shake raindrops from our hair; -palip wâŋ ñalêlôm (scatter canoe of it inside) hollow out a log for a canoe working so vigorously that the splinters fly around (see bêlêm wâŋ ñalêlômâ); (cf. -daiŋ: -ndaîŋ, -diŋ: -ndiŋ, -gêliŋ: -õgliiŋ, -jamông, -jôjôc, -kôloŋ, -kôjôc, -lêndiŋ, -palip, -wiwic for shake).

canoe, boat, canoe, canoe; topalu-topalu adj. gnarled, knotted. ka topalu-topalu a gnarled tree, an old sapless tree (see poalu).

pamâgac1 s. magic stone to protect pigs (during pig markets the magic stones lay in a bowl. The pigs were touched with them to prevent them from dying before being sold).
pamagac 2 s. a paddle-shaped piece of wood, bullroarer (balom pamagac) used to slap circumcision candidates (sagu) onto their chin, forehead or cheek in order to remind them always to observe the rules governing the lives of grown-ups. pamagac gen (pamagac ate); pamagac ketap amac sa su (pamagac has found you already) you have been circumcised, have become adults, behave like men (beware of sins of your tongue and eyes!); napalac, galoc Balom kedanggon amac ma pamagac ketap amac sa su boys, the Balom spirit now has swallowed you and the pamagac bullroarer has touched you already = you are grownups now, therefore behave like adults; (balom) pamagac oc ketap en atomagac (the pamagac bullroarer may have found him not at all) he acts as if he had not been touched by the bullroarer (said of s.o. who talks and behaves carelessly); napalce ten eme esom bin nakoso me engom gen ten palin, oc sesom en gebe (balom) pamagac oc ketap en atomagac if a boy says s.th. wrong or does s.th. carelessly, people may scold him, "The pamagac bullroarer apparently did not touch him yet", he did not hear the admonitions before and after circumcision, he gave offence by transgressing the clan rules (such a boy was usually put aside as soon as a convenient opportunity arose).

pan 1 s. (for.) bench (Bank), desk.

pan 2 onom. a crack, noise. pan tagen the tree broke with one loud crack; kemadom kalatu pan tagen he broke the treelet with one crack; talam kepoc pan tagen the gun exploded with a loud crack (noise).

pan 3 = matapan (matenpan) cheek bones. keken pan gewegen = lau taesam segewegen many people walking together (in one large group or groups); genjamlatuac keken pan gewegen many people prepare a feast working closely together in one place; (cf. -we: -wee (III) pangen).

pan 4, japang tagen (a) prep. indicating likeness of two things or persons; japang tagen = gen luagec tehom taugen two things correspond with (suit to) each other; en gelic nac ten ketom tama langwa e pan tagen he saw someone who resembled his old father very closely; (b) prep. indicating closeness, i.e. things getting so close together that they would cause a noise, fitting together, near together, without interval, no space in between; japang tau (napang tau = nadingen, kewka tau, kesaap ton) fitting together, katapa japang taugen the boards fit close together; kesa pan (= sapa (IV)) v.n. (it goes out near to) close beside, right beside s.th.; kesa pan bu it lies/is near the river; kesa pan gwec close to the sea; malac kesa pan gwec the village lies right beside the sea; kesa pan intena = tamin intena near to
the road; kēsa paŋ kôm atégē (malacgalâ, masaŋ, salic) it is near the edge of the field (the village, the mainland, the cliff); (see tamīq); (cf. baŋ(gen), i.e. jabaŋ, mēŋbaŋ, wacbaŋ/gen close/near to person, i.e. him/me/you); -lîŋ: -lîŋ (III) naŋ-napaŋ push s.th. very close together; -nôŋ (II) naŋ-naŋ sit right beside each other; -wē: -wē (III) paŋ hew/chop a log on two or more sides (to get a beam); (see paŋen, -kwa (I) tāuŋ); paŋen = paŋpaŋ pt., adv. always, continuously, without interruption, without rest; daŋgôm paŋen tamao we work continuously, stick to a job uninterruptedly; -jô: -jô = -ô: -ô (III) paŋ(gen) = -ôpaŋ (IV) squat on one's heels (be on the point of leaving); aôm gôjô (gôô) paŋen gobe ôna ondore where do you want to go that you don't sit down properly?; -wē: -wē (III) paŋen (= tôüge) go march in an unbroken line; paŋpaŋ = paŋen; têsêlêŋ paŋ-paŋ tana ve walk all the time, we walk straight on without rest/go on/keep going.

paŋa, matapaŋa the outer corners of his eyes. matapaŋagen gêjac (the corners of his eyes only hit) he holds s.o. in contempt/disdain; -lîc: -lîc (III) na matapaŋagen disdain s.o., have only disdainful glances for him.

paŋen adv. see paŋ.

Pangô n.prop. (for.) the dread spirit thought to be the originator of smallpox (introduced by foreigners), a legendary figure which may have come within the Jabèmes' horizon after they had seen the first steam boats pass by their shores. "He lies on his back, the ship's mast on his body, smokes a cigar, supports the sky with his head." (Pangô = Ponku, the Chinese god of fertility?); (cf. na-bômbôm, Kapimolo).

paŋpaŋ s. see pampaŋ; adj. see paŋ", paŋen.

paolâ s. (for.) powder.

paŋ s. iguana. pap imbêla olec-olec the iguana sticks out its tongue; pap kégalab the iguana crawls; pap kéjandêb ka the iguana crawls along a tree trunk; papôlic iguana skin (used for drums); papôlic kêtu the skin of the drum is loose; (see -pac (I) papôlic); pap dago s. waran (2-3 m. long, in NG forests, cf. dago-dago).

papac (cf. pac). -jâc: -nac (III) papac (I) hang about s.o., stay near to s.o. or s.th., hang around until we get what we want, bargain with s.o.; en gêjac papac bômôm ânám ôli en he stayed close to the white man to be signed on by him, he bargained with him about his wages; sec gêjac papac en the sin is always near to him/lies in wait for him/▎ lures him; tanac papac we (shall) hang around until finally we get what we want; (2) -jâc: -nac papac gebe ... try stubbornly to accomplish s.th., try hard/untiringly to do or get s.th.; en gêjac papac waŋ gebe èpí he stays patiently close to a boat, lest he miss it, to be by all means taken aboard; nac tâu gêjac papac en gêmoa gebe ëwëf en me masi he stayed near him trying if he could go with him.

papaja s. (for.) pawpaw (introduced by Mikluho Maclay). papaja ñamo kēsa the pawpaw is overripe; -jâlîŋ papaja stir cooked pawpaw into sago.

papalê = palê-palê adj. soft.

papia s. (for.) paper, book. papia kelolo the paper flutters; papia sâllîŋ-sâllîngēn the paper is scattered all over the place; -puc (I) papia type with a typewriter.

Pasa = Moasîg Dabuŋ Holy Communion, the Lord's Supper. -ên: -nîŋ Pasa partake of Holy Communion; Pasa = Omsëga Pasa Easter.

pawa s. fruit tree (edible fruit).
pebe\textsuperscript{t} adj. num. (inexact quantity) all (\textit{distr.}). lau pebe\textsuperscript{t} all the people; (see sàmòb).

pec, matapec (his eye pec) = mata kétu pec (his eye became pec) he is blind, has become blind; nàc matapec the blind man; Pecò \textit{m.} prop. 'the blind one' (female b).

peda s. (for.) pen, nib.
peda \textit{ŋaka} = kèlepè \textit{ŋabusaŋa} pen holder.

peélè = paélè = palélè s. long beach with fine white sand.

pelape (\textit{obs.}) = pèlape s. a small sack for keeping fish hooks in.

pele s. (for.) plate.

pelec = palè adj. feeble, weak, impotent, soft. léma kétu pelec his hands got weak; papaja kétu pelec the pawpaw became soft.

pelelep onom. rustle, rustling, noise caused by falling fruit, brushing leaves (forest), noise of rustling leaves. pelelep japù it fell rustling and bounced on the ground (coconut); (see pilip-plelep, belelep, kalalac, kelelec, pelep).

pelèndec adj. limping. -\textit{ka (I)} pelèndec = -\textit{ka gweç-gweçę́n} = -sèlèn (IV) pelèndec (gweç-gweçę́n) limp; en kéka (kèsélèn) pelèndec-pelèndec he limps; (see -sèlèn -è (II) maginçę́n).

pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} s. 1. a pole placed against a large tree to help in climbing; -jàc: -nàc (III) pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} (sa) = -puc (I) pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} put up such a pole. 2. bridge (originally consisting of a log or a tree lying across a river); -jàc: -nàc (III) pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} make a bridge; -jandèb (IV) pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} go across a log bridge. 3. cane used for climbing a giant tree. (A loop is made at one end of a long cane (rope), this is taken up a smaller, easy to climb tree and thrown over a branch of the higher one. The other end of the cane is put through the loop and so fastened to that branch, the pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} thus connects the two trees and serves for climbing onto the giant one. If the cane is cut there is no coming down any more.); ma gèdìm pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} gèngic àè tec gàngòn he cut the cane bridge, so that I can't go down any more.

pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} tagen adv. completely, without overlooking s.o., enough. (à) pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} tagen most carefully; en gèbòc auc è pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} tagen he blocked it up completely; en gèjac vàè sàm èsèac è pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} tagen he distributed the food without overlooking s.o., gave sufficient to all of them; sèjac và è pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} tagen all have received enough; kàsíng tauc è pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} tagen I hid myself most carefully; kèsíng èn àkwi è pele\textsuperscript{ŋ} tagen he hid him most carefully.

pele\textsuperscript{p}, pele\textsuperscript{p}-pele\textsuperscript{p} onom. quickly, hastily, patterning of heavy rain. kom gèjac pele\textsuperscript{p} = pele\textsuperscript{p}-pele\textsuperscript{p} = pele\textsuperscript{p} the rain patters down.

pele\textsuperscript{p} = pelape = pèlape.

pelisi s. (for. English: bridge) bridge, landing stage, pier.

pem s. a pole for carrying cargo over the shoulder. pemipem s. crossbars for carrying a heavy load; -òc (III) pemipem carry a heavy load with one or two crossbars (two or more men).

pempeno s. snails without shells, found on driftwood (some edible).

Pentekoso (for.) Pentecost.

pe\textsuperscript{ŋ} s. (for.) paint, originally the oil paint of Europeans. -sè: -nsè (II) pe\textsuperscript{ŋ}, -si (I) pe\textsuperscript{ŋ}, -to (I) paint; -to waŋ ñatalò paint a canoe (decorations, ornaments); -to waŋ ñakatu paint a picture of a canoe.

-pe\textsuperscript{ŋ} (I) v.a. puncture s.th., prick, pierce, stab, carve, chop
(in two), decorate with carvings, ornaments, go, steer in a certain direction, aim, plant by sticking into the ground (cf. -puq), push s.o., give a push. -peŋ am su prepare s.o. for a sudden attack; kepen... aic impers. obstruct view of... be out of sight behind a hill or s.th.; gedōmata ten kepen ęsęgęc aic a tongue of land hid them (both); -peŋ asasąb make a netbag by knitting it (opp. -wá (II) abęlön weave a netbag, also -pô (I) a); -peŋ balém-balém (kick = shut room-room) blink, twinkle; matagasi kepen balém-balém (his eye-lashes shut up his inner rooms) he twinkles; -peŋ biŋ (puncture talk) accuse s.o. falsely, swindle; (cf. -è (II) biŋ épi nac ten, -gabec: -ŋąmębec (IV) biŋ épi nac teŋ, -์ goto: -ŋgoł in (IV) biŋ épi nac teŋ, -kac (II) biŋ sa nac teŋ); nac kepen bigboa s.o. full of intrigues, interrogate, plotter; -peŋ bó (puncture cicatrice) make dots with the sap of certain trees on the body and strew powdered coal on them, a type of tattooing (disappears when bathing); (cf. -beŋ: -mben bó, -jác: -nac (III) bó, -pac (I) lendaŋmatu tattoo); -peŋ duc- (gen) do s.th. continuously; tapiŋkap tapęŋ dućęŋ we beg continuously, urge s.o. to give or lend us s.th.; taten gen tapęŋ dućęŋ he is always begging; (cf. dąŋ, -piŋkap (IV)); -peŋ... (g)ęngic chıp s.th. in two; (see -ım: -ım (III) ęngic, -möníg (IV) ęngic, -wa: -wa (III) ęngic); -peŋ... (k)ęsep stick s.th. into... -peŋ mocwądę ęsep sębę stick feathers into the pith of plants; -peŋ gamęŋ ten go/steer in the direction of some place; -peŋ gedōmata steer in the direction of a cape, a spit, aim our canoe towards a cape; -peŋ gęgwąŋ na siac remove grass with siac shovels (from ląbi nąsını), i.e. cut out the grass with the shovels; -peŋ gwac fish with the small gwac net, e.g. hold it vertically with the left hand and push fish and crayfish into it with the right; -peŋ gwam ńatalô carve decorations onto an ancestor figure; -peŋ ka chop off a piece of log lying on the ground; -peŋ ka lau (knock wall people) knock at the house (wall) of neighbours, assure them of your readiness to assist them, stand by them = tatōc taję ęndęng lau gebe dawin ęsęć (we show ourselves to people that we are with them) we assure s.o. of our help (example: s.o. had robbed a woman from a neighbouring village and brought her into his house. His friends knock at trees and walls shouting, "Don't be afraid, should the woman's people come to get her, we are here and shall intercede in favour of you"); -peŋ ka ęnc ten (knock at the walls of s.o.) assure s.o. of one's assistance, assure s.o. of one's loyalty (showing it by sham fights and exhibition of wild martial fervour), expl.: sepeŋ ka tonec ęngi lau ęnc embe ępę lęna gęŋ me biŋ ęŋčęŋa, ma ęnc teņ esōm biŋ ńalō teņ ęnc lau ępę lęna ęnten tōń, tec sęsōm sebe sepeŋ ka biŋ the meaning of sepeŋ ka is to find and to say the right word at the right time to people in trouble; (cf. á... á); -peŋ kalem make a loop/noose, fasten an object to s.th.; -peŋ kalem ka bend a tree/branch down; -peŋ kalem lau compel/force/urge people; -peŋ kalem tōń insertion of vines through two holes (pęltōwā) and then twine around them (done when binding canoes); -peŋ kamac plant croton shrubs by sticking them into the ground (see kamac); -peŋ kanoc walk on one's toes; (cf. -puc gec stand on one's toes); -peŋ kaopo plant a branch of the kaopo tree (by sticking it into the ground); -peŋ kic hold fast with hands clutched around s.th. (see kic); lénmepen kic atom, őkçę ńa lęmam-tępōęgęn don't hold it back/fast, hold it with the tips of your fingers only; -peŋ kic push our stretched out fingers vertically into the water when bathing (thus making a peculiar noise); -peŋ koc smack with the tongue; (cf. koc, i.e. the sound caused
by koc); -pën ku = -mőe ja aćc
arrange a fire (the firewood)
around a pot; -pën lasè prick
s.th. open; -pën kamoc lasè =
-séwac kamoc prick open a
sore; -pën lělôm démôe en-
circle, make a circle around
a group of people; aćc dângòŋ
tapen lělôm démôe ve sit in a
circle around them; -pën
lǔsusùn lasè nà lâbì ụnasò
pierce the nose septum with a
splinter of the sago palm
(bark) (see piŋ); -pën mo
(k)ēsēp suc mash taro in a
bowl, crush taro (for pigs);
-pën niplač cut decorations
onto a coconut shell; -pën ...
ŋam be the originator of
s.th., give an impulse,
have new ideas, propose/make
suggestions, arrange a feast;
ŋe kepeŋ malac ŋam he founded
the village, he was the first
who thought of building the
village; ŋe kepeŋ moaşiŋ ŋam
he arranged the feast; ŋe kepeŋ
sec ŋam he introduced sin;
-pën ... ŋanô struggle/scramble
for s.th., push o.s. forward
to get the most of s.th. (e.g.
food), make a push for s.th.;
bōcgbuŋ kepeŋ kamuŋ ŋanô the
wild pigs push each other to
feed on the acorns, scramble
for acorns; ēsēac (balôm)
sepeŋ kagaŋ ŋanô they (the
spirits) scramble for the
fruit of the banyan tree; -pën
ŋatâlô carve jagged decorations
(with knife, formerly with
sharp shells or rats' teeth);
ŋe kepeŋ lačlû ŋatâlô he
carves ornaments onto a co-
nut shell; -pën (moc) ụnwà
.decorate with feathers, stick
feathers into s.th., e.g.
sègun moc ụnwà kēpì labì
ŋakwac they stick feathers
into sago fronds (for decor-
a tions, headdress for dancing);
-pën ụpâwà knock the spatula
against the mouth of the
betelnut lime flask (to re-
move superfluous lime); -pën
òkwì wind; bu kepeŋ òkwì the
river winds; -pën ...
òkwì turn ... around; -pën bìŋ
òkwì give another meaning to
what has been said, misrepre-
sent a matter, lie; moac kepeŋ
bìŋ òkwì the snake misrepresented (what God had said,
Gen. 3); (cf. -jâm: -nam (III)
... òkwì, -sâu: -nsâu (V)); -pën
... òkwì-òkwì (turn around-
around); -pën bìŋ ókwì-òkwì give
new commands, change orders in
quick succession, continually,
make new arrangements; -pën pac
arrange the firewood, to lay a
fire; -pën pac ku arrange the
firewood around a pot to prevent
slanting; (cf. -jâc: -nac (III)
pac); -pën poc chew/eat corals,
stones; i bâni teŋ sepeŋ poc sèc
mèc sàuŋ sâwa a shoal of fish
eat stones at the small reef (cf.
kûaku); -pën polom mash cooked
or roasted taro to make puree,
predicture; -pën popoc chop/
stab to pieces, smash, shatter
to pieces, destroy; jasepeŋ sòp
popoc they chopped the termite-
hill to pieces; -pën ... sa lift
(with hands); -pën labì sa lift
the sago out of the trough in
which the starch settled after
washing; -pën sâlò plant orna-
mental shrubs (by sticking twigs
into the ground); -pën sec grown
badly; ma alic ŋâgęŋ kepeŋ sec-
sec naŋ, andec ŋkô ètu àéna
and see the pigs of inferior quality
(growth), spare them for me; -pën
sàlàŋ steer a canoe towards the
coral-free approach of the land-
ing place; -pën si stick bean
poles into the ground; -pën sìb
calk a canoe; -pën tâpôŋ-tâpôŋ
carve decorations clumsily; -pën
tâuŋ box with each other, jostle
each other; (see -gölîŋ: -ŋgölîŋ
(IV) tâuŋ); -pën tec pick/crush
a flea; -sêlèŋ -pën têcêŋ bêl kànt
walk with pains; tásâlèŋ tâpôŋ têcêŋ
we walk under pains, go very
slowly; -pën têkê lay s.th. on
its edge; gêjâm tâp kepeŋ têkê
s.th. gets bent, bends; tanâc
tâpôŋ têkêŋ we lie on our
side; tasô tásâlèŋ tâpôŋ têkêŋ
we enter s.th. (narrow) walking
sidewards; -pën têniŋ hold s.th.
at a slant, e.g. a bamboo torch
so that it will burn better (=
daâc dawâŋ tâpôŋ); òc bâmbo têpôŋ
têniŋ we hold the torch at a
slant; tâpôŋ têniŋ ku we hold
the pot at a slant; lâŋâaŋâ
kepeŋ têniŋ he bows his face to
the ground; -pën tâkauc dis-
guisef, feign, pretend, i.e.
pretend we are sick to get out
of work; ŋe kepeŋ tâkauc he
disguises himself/pretends to be
sick; -peŋ tôŋ jerk at a rope or s.th., be disobedient/stubborn, don't move from our place, stand still to listen (when hunting), wait reluctantly, think while walking; tapeŋ tôŋgeŋ takô we stick to one spot; amac aŋeŋ tôŋ akô kéto aqença. Àæç açô biŋ tec akô why do you stand there (instead of walking along)? Because we heard s.th.; kâsâlêŋ kepêŋ tôŋ kepeŋ tôŋ he meditates on s.th., ponder/thinks while walking along; -peŋ tuc pull, jerk, pull jerking at the strong tuc vine, pull s.th. by snatches (e.g. a log for a canoe), urge s.o.; -peŋ uc stick small sticks into the breadfruit without stems to tie them to the meditations on s.th., ponder/thinks while walking along; -peŋ tuc pull, jerk, pull jerking at the strong tuc vine, pull s.th. by snatches (e.g. a log for a canoe), urge s.o.; -peŋ uc stick small sticks into the breadfruit without stems to tie them together (for carrying); -peŋ уг high up into the sky; tanam wë e epen уг let us sing so that it be heard in the sky, sing loud/strong; -peŋ ... walaŋ put in rows, align; (see -dënaŋ (IV)); -peŋ ku walaŋ put pots in a row; -peŋ wambôm plant the ornamental wambôm shrub into the ground/ gardens (by sticking twigs into the ground); gën kepêŋ aë (thing pricks me) = ñabí kepêŋ aë (of it rib pricks me) I have inflammation of the lung (pneumonia).

pengoc a. kind of bird.

Pengocâwàândan, Pengoc-âwâ-ândan (pengoc bird voice hot) name of a Jabëm month, approx. February (the cry of the pengoc may be heard during the dry season (oc kësa)); âwà ândan hot voice = there is no rain, the hot time of the pengoc-cry (the leaves of the lanip tree are getting dry; it is the time for cutting the forest for new gardens); (see Lagenâwâ-ândan, another name for this month).

pep noun., adv. ec pep rather small, close by, passing close by; launêng waŋ ec pep ñagêdô kësô lëloëm gëja some relatively small canoes of the people arrived at = entered the harbour; nuc ec pep teŋ ñamalac sëngôg atom no people live on the rather small island; -jâc: -nac (III) pep (hit blow) do s.th. to the last blow, completely, finish s.th., to the last man; ënac/gêjac pep completely, in full numbers; ënac pep acgom after it will be completed; âwàjàö gêjac pep (his mouth breath hit last blow) he drew his last breath; âwàjàö oc ënac pep he will soon draw his last breath; lau sëmëŋ sëjac pep they came to the last man, they all arrived; lau sëmëŋ gëjac pep su me masi have all the people arrived already?; samob sëmëŋ ä gëbacnè gëjac pep kësëp aë all had arrived already when I came as the last one; -göm: -ngöm (II) e ënac pep (do s.th. until last blow) do s.th. until it is completely finished; -sa pep impers. be too short, not enough, too small, unable to reach, open s.th.; katapa kësa pep the board is too small/short; lëma kësa pep his arm is too short, his hand too small, i.e. he cannot span s.th. with his arms or hands, cannot reach s.th.; (cf. saka, -saka); obo kësa pep the cloth is too short; pep tagen with one blow; -jâc: -nac pep tagen = -nac ëngic pep tagen chop through s.th. with one blow, make an end of s.th.; janac gën mateŋ jali sëmôb nën lëŋ pep tagen I shall make an end of all flesh = mankind (Gen. 6:13).

pesec see pësì, i.e. pësi-pesec.

-pë (I) v.a. 1. shoot; -pë talam shoot with a bow or gun; -pë golon (shoot loosely) shoot not strong = far enough, miss the mark; êŋ képë sôb golon the arrow didn't reach the mark; -pë moc shoot a bird; -pë mojaŋ shoot a marushpial rat. 2. impers. sting (of insects); képë an insect stings (me); banic képë aë a wasp stung me.

péç a. excrements, faeces (see tac). péçãwa (faeces mouth, opening) anus (cf. bolec; têtacê, têtacèm); péclêlôm the place used for excreting; nën melocô kësa ma nën péç gesom
gamèn (their perplexity came out and their excrements sought place) they were so perplexed that they did not know where to turn in their excitement.

pèc² (né-pèc, nàpèc) s. nick, notch in s.th.; katèkwa nè-pèc = katèkwa nàpèc (angle rib of it anus) the notch at the corner of the canoe angle rib, which fits onto the rim of the canoe trough; épàpn nè-pèc the groove at the lowest part of the shaft of a tuna fishing hook to securely hold the string and the hook (see Appendix 7); sèpa (jabo me sèmasèm) ètu saic ma sèuc nè-pèc è nàpèp they prepare (pig's tusk or turtle shell for) the hook part and file the groove carefully; (cf. èn, épàpn, ènpon, Jabèm Reader I, p.59/top).

-pèc auf. tànapèc (his ear excrements) he is disobedient; tànapèpèboa you are a most disobedient person.

-pèc (I) v.n. excrete (animals). -pèc gèdò (excrete one's mouth = make a 'ph' sound) treat with disregard, make a noise of disrespect, treat s.o. contemnuously, make a Bronx cheer; -pèc tacz excrete faeces) excrete; bòc kèpèc the pig has excreted; (see bòcèpèc s. manure); aôm kòpèc me masì have you had a bowel movement?; mànsìmob kòpèc nòc mò sìjì the mansimbob spiders have covered my taro with their excrements; nàpàlè kòpèc tòu sìjì the child was so excited he excreted; (cf. tac).

pèla, pèla-pèla adv. untied, unravelled. pèla-pèla(èn) clear the way!, make way!; sàcgèdò nàn pèla-pèlafèn, éc tapì (to) tásèp tama dòn dip't sit across the whole verandah, make room for going up and down!

-pèla (IV) v.a. untie, unravel s.th., unfold, unroll. -pèla bélém unravel a wire rope; -pèla bìn (unravel talk) make clear a matter; -pèla dàun unravel a pigtail, untie a bundle of tobacco (= tanàc dàun lètèn); -pèla gèn (lékòn, lèpoa) unravel a thread (string, rope); -pèla gèn tòsàbàn untie a parcel; -pèla mòc loosen a snake from the forked stake around which it wound itself; -pèla o loosen/take off a vine wound around a tree; -pèla = ògòm: -ògòm (II) pèla-pèla unravel s.th.; -jàc: -nàc (III) pèla = -pèla (IV) v.a. untie, unravel s.th.; -jàc: -nàc pèla auc take s.o. or s.th. from inside a net; jàsèjac pèla auc su after they had freed her (from the surrounding pig net) ... (Sèbaco, p.245); (cf. -gàbaoc: -ògàmboac (IV), -jàc: -nàc (III) lètèn).

pèlàn, nàpèlàn onom. 1. crackle, crackling, flickering; ja nàpèlàn the crackle of a fire, a flickering fire; -pèlàn v.n., ímpèrs. ja kèpèlàn the fire crackles. 2. the noise caused by an object hung up on a wall dropping/falling/sliding down; pèlàn tagen with a slide, a sudden slip (s.th. dropping from where it hung); gèn kèsù pèlàn tagen it dropped with one slip; sèkèn abèlònô gènkalèn è kèsù pèlàn tagen he suspended the netbag and it dropped with one slip.

pèlapè s. small sack for keeping fish-hooks in.

pèlé, nàpèlé s. jeering, mockery, insult, provocation (see gèn nàpèlèna). -kèn pèlé jeer at s.o., thumb our nose at s.o.; -kèn pèlé tàng jeer at each other, laugh scornfully; -tàn (I) pèlé nàc tèn protest/revolt against s.o., remonstrate in an angry manner = -tampèlé; kètù pèlé became challenge, provocation.

-pèlé (IV) v.a. jeer at s.o., twist to and fro in our fingers, tease s.o. maliciously. -pèlé gèn teŋ (jeer thing one) show off (done by children; look what I have!); -pèlé kàlàuŋ twist a leaf in our fingers, toy with a leaf; -pèlé kàluśèn bai/hut lure hermit crabs out of their shells;
pélélén s. alarm whistle.

pélélén kétan the whistle sounded.

pélélèp onom. chirp, chirping (of insects, etc.).

pélèn = pèle (pronunciation of the Jabém around Finschhafen).

pélèpèn ṇamata pélèpèn an unworthy survivor, e.g. of a line of predecessors; lau ṇanó ṇamàta pélèpèn ñe I am an unworthy survivor = successor of the old respected leaders; jaènwaga ta kédáñwaga taŋ ṇamata ñagédó embe sémac endu samob e ñac taŋeŋeŋ émoa, ñaŋ èsam tau gebe ëséącñèŋ ṇamata pélèpèn ñe I the good ones have all passed away, I alone have been spared, though I am not worthy to be compared with those excellent men, "I am the least of them." ñac pélèpèn, ñapélèpèn the lowest, most inferior, unworthy.

pèli palap onom. gone, escaped (said when a large game has been caught but managed to slip away).

péló s. small pointed stone axe, used for chopping the holes for the binding in canoes (hollow chisel, ripping chisel), gouge. pélòawa (pólòawa) the holes in the canoe trough into which the vines for the binding are inserted.

pènic, ñapènic s. fat, lard; adj. fatty, greasy. bóc ñapènic = ñalèsi lard, pig fat; goèn asagen ñapènic gèc lèmam what did you eat that your hands are so greasy?; lèma ñapènic his hand is fatty, greasy; (cf. ñalèsi).

pènip, pènip-pènip adj. pinching. lèma pènip-pènip (his hands pinching) one who loves to touch women to attract their attention, a dangler after women.

pènip (IV) v.a. pinch, pinch off s.th., break by pinching. pènip ... èngic pinch s.th. in two (with fingernails); pènip lè break off a leaf; pènip o break off a small vine; pènip òlin pinch ourselves, or each other; pènip sàbaŋ pinch off the edge of a wrapping; (cf. -ìŋ (II)).

pèsi-pesèc -pòg (I) ... ñatèkwa pèsi-pesèc crush s.o.'s bones to mash; -ka (I) ... ñatètac pèsi-pesèc trample/tread s.o.'s intestines to mash.

-pi (I) v.a. go up, go westward (see gémù), ascend, clamber, climb up, board (a boat). -pi àndu go/climb up into the house (on poles); -pi don (cf. donj); -pi jà: -na (III) go up; épi èna he/it shall go up; képi gèja he ascends/goes up; -pi ka ñadambè clamber onto a tree trunk; -pi ka qadonjòn climb a tree nimbly, nimble up a tree; -pi ka -léna (IV) don't venture to climb a tree; -pi kàka (ka ka) said by playing children climbing trees for fun; -pi lòc go up a mountain; -pi lòlòc go up to the upper rooms of the men's house; -pi -mèng: -mèng (III) come up; épì èmèn he/it shall come up; -pi nip climb a coconut palm; -pi = -kèŋ nip lau sènòm get/give coconuts to the people to drink; -pi nip ñac teŋ get coconuts for s.o.; -pi poc ñàò climbing/step onto a stone; -pi sa (go up high) grow big; gèn èc képi sa s.th. so far rather small has grown big (animal, plant); -pi salòm climb onto the roof; -pi taŋeŋ come together; tati tamèn ve come up; 'tapi tana we go up; -pi waŋ board a ship; (cf. képi).

Pic see -ka pic = -kapic (IV) block an opening. picdengam a. a high tree with red-brown bark (the red fruit of the size of lentils have a black spot, and are used for decorating the necks of the betelnut lime flasks).

pijip, pijip-pijip (pilipelepa) onom. rustling (noise caused by a stone thrown on dry leaves) (cf. boliŋ).
Pimpaŋ = pimpon = pimpaŋ adv.
head over heels, headlong.
-suc (I) = -tæŋ (I) nēc ten
pimpaŋ (pimpon) push s.o. head over heels; en kētiŋ aē pimpaŋ
he pushed me head over heels.

pimpon adv. with a thump.

piŋ s.
1. a shell.
2. nose plug made from piŋ shell, worn in a hole through the nasal septum (by such a hole man can be distinguished from animals; the plug was said to prevent spirits from entering the body through the nose); -kēŋ (I)
piŋ insert a nose plug; kēkēŋ piŋ kēsō lusuwaŋ he put the nose plug through his nose; jakēkēŋ piŋ = jagēō lasē
ńamaŋē kēsēŋ piŋ kēsō lusuwaŋ (cf. -peŋ (I) lusuwaŋ).
3. (forn.) rowlock, carlock (of European boats to keep the oars in their place).

-piŋ (I) v.a.
between our arms or legs, press (close to our body),
crimp, pinch. -piŋ ... auc
(1) board up, nail up; -piŋ
andu auc nail the boards to the framework of a house,
partition off a room; (2)
keep/preserve s.th., protect,
save; (cf. -jōb: -jōp (III));
-piŋ bōckēpēc take up dung/mud with shovels, take dung away (see siac); -piŋ ... ékoc
crush s.th. in our hands; -piŋ
niplac ékoc crush a coconut
shell in our hands; -piŋ sēm
ékoc slash cane already split in
halves into small stripes;
-piŋ gamēŋ board up, partition
off a room; -piŋ kap =
-piŋkap (IV) force/compel/urge s.o., drive/push s.o.
disobedient repeatedly to obey order; (cf. -peŋ (I), -peŋ
duqēŋ, -kac (I), -piŋkap
(IV), -sō (I) jaqēqēŋ); -piŋ
katapa ēja saqēntēkwa fasten
the boards to the framework of
the wall; -piŋ malacūŋ
clean the village yard from
grass and weeds; -piŋ nip
crush a coconut shell between
our hands; -piŋ nom shovel
earth away; -piŋ ... sa
(pinch s.th. high) carry under
the arm, clamped under
the arm (cf. -kapiŋ), fill in
s.th., put into a container;
-piŋ gēngambu sa put sweepings
into dust-bin; -piŋ kēam sa take
up a dog, carry it under our
arm; -piŋ sāgiŋ board up a wall;
-piŋ ... tōŋ squeeze s.th. between
our arms or legs, pressed
against the body; -piŋ bōc tōŋ
carry a pig under our arm; -piŋ
kēam tōŋ carry a dog under our
arm; (cf. -kapiŋ (IV)).

-piŋkap (IV) = -piŋ (I) kap
v.a. force s.o., compel, drive,
push, urge s.o.; (see -piŋ (I)
kap); tapiŋkap lau we drive/
push/urge people to do s.th.,
urge to hasten; (-kac (I)).

pinpaŋ = pinpon (see pinpon).
ēŋ kētāp aē pinpaŋ he boxed my ear that I fell head over heels;
tu (I) pinpaŋ push s.th. head
over heels.

pinpon = pinpaŋ (pinpaŋ).

piŋpon onom. crackling. ēc
ńaṅksēāa piŋpon-piŋpon the bamboo bursts in the fire with
crackling noise.

-piŋ (I) v.a.
press, squeeze s.th., pluck off down, pick
(fruit), crush (with fingers).
-piŋ aŋ (su) pick rose-apples;
-piŋ buック su ēsēp atali pick off
betelnuts and put them into a
pouch; -piŋ kalaŋ pluck off
leaves; -piŋ kawaŋ crush a mos-
quito; -piŋ kawasųŋ squeeze a
lemon; -piŋ mōcgambu crush a
sandfly; -piŋ su (squeeze udder)
milk a cow; -piŋ wa ńalēwē
squeeze a mango to see if it is
ripe.

pimpep, pimpep-pimpep onom.
the sound caused by tearing s.th.,
chopping through s.th. tough
(vine). -dim: -ndim (II) o
pimpep-pimpep chop a vine into
many small pieces; kamoc kētuŋ
aē pimpep-pimpep (sore burns me)
the sore hurts me from time to
time; tētāc wālō gēnac aē pimpep-
pimpep (my stomach bites me) I
feel a sharp pain in my stomach
every now and then.

pип, kamoc pipi sores like those
caused by yaws. pipi gējac tēc
ôli aùc small sores cover his body completely.

pioapoap, pioapoap-pioapoap onom. clattering noise, clatter, e.g. of water calabashes in a netbag when it is set down, sound of clapping hands (to frighten s.o.), sound of bamboo bursting in fire.

po wagoc ì po a type of small crayfish with big claws.

poa a s. 1 a tree, kind of chestnut (edible). 2 a vine, so-called because of similarity of its leaves to those of the poa tree; poa lauŋ (poa leaf) leaf of the poa vine (or tree), used for fishing, i.e. catching isoc (garfish) (a leaf is used as a kind of small kite. Instead of a tail an appliance (labu-labu) is attached to it which is dragged on/through the water luring the fish to bite into spider web (kamoalèc or kawalèc) and thus be caught; ... kèmasaŋ poa-laun to moaŋeŋ ma gësa këpi som. Gëbacné ma gëu kawalè mu gëwë poa-laun ñajam atom, ma këgapoac labu-labu su jagëc ma gëjaŋ ilægeŋ ... he prepared s.th. like a kite from poa vine leaves (poa-laun) and some sticks and tied it to a fishing rod (bamboo). When finished he threw the cobweb attached to it like the tail to a kite into the water (sea), but when the wind didn't carry it properly he untied the appliance labu-labu and left it and caught a fish instead (with hook); (cf. labu-labu).

-poa (I) v.n. & v.a. burst, break s.th. with a crack, sprout, explode. -poa éc break a bamboo in two; éc képoa bamboo bursts in fire; ñawë képoa the seeds sprout; mo képoa the taro sprouts; (cf. -lëc: -lèc); mata képoa (his eyes sprout) he opens his eyes; talam képoa the crack of a gun; tác képoa (his bowels explode) his wrath is excited, his blood is up; -poa lasë (sprout forth) s.th. sprouts forth, sprouts out of the ground, flash up, shine forth; ja képoa lasë (gelom lasë) the light shines forth.

poac a s. hair, hairdressing, 'pigtail' (see mòkëlaun). -poac-bëlą the 'pigtails' of a girl who has reached a marriageable age (sagua); (ñå)poac-bëlą gëligeŋ her pigtails are in disorder; poac-bëlą kësëlò the pigtail becomes loose, e.g. the lumps of reddle get dry and crumble; -màc: -mac (III) poac-bëlą ñanò kësa (cf. -mac: -mac (III)); Poac Dâlòc-dâlòc figure in fairy tale; poaçaq small tufts of hair when hair is cut; poaçaq (mòkëlaun) (1) a lone/single hair left on a bald head; (2) hair treated with a mixture of clay and coconut oil (reddle) of girls taking part in defloration (see suguo); (3) crypt for mòkëlaun his/her hair; ad. (1) ñau ñajac kamaalèc Apômotaunè bussaŋu ñañ ñacaqlaun aë I am the sole survivor of those who paved the way to the Lord's Baptism = I am the only one left of the people baptized first; poacàlc shell with thorns; poactalò red and black decorations in the hair (reddle and black soil); mòkenląu poactalò hair hardened by ochre (reddle); expl.: embe sèmac móëc épi mòkenląu, go élësop tau tôn ësap mòkenląu tôn ñ ñanja ësa when ochre is rubbed into the hair it will form into clods (globules, lumps) sticking onto tufts of hair and harden; -jàc: -mac (III) poactalò make stripes over the hair; -lc: -lc poac sa (pull 'pigtail' up); aic poac sa su you wear your hair high = you have grown up; ñapalè gic poac sa the boy has grown up; -moate (IV) poac knot hair strands together (see poac2).

poac2 a s. agreement, covenant, pact. -moate (IV) poac ëndëñ/ gëdëñ ... make an agreement with ...; make a pact; Anòtò këmoate poac gëdëñ Abram God made a covenant with Abraham (Gen. 15: 18); poac dabuŋa the rites/taboo that had to be observed by mourners, etc.; (cf. noc).
-poac (I) v.n. float, lie surrounded by water, swim (passively), drift (cf. -dam (II), -tékóc (IV)). -poac awé be (sail) far out on the sea; -poac bu be in fresh water; -poac démô be on the sea-side of an island; -poac gwèc (sawa) = -poac àwé; -poac lèlôm be in a harbour; -poac méc(ô) be over a reef; wàŋ képoac mécô the canoe is over the reef; -poac nuc be near to an island; -poac sëclug be at the canoe landing place; nuc képoac an island is; nuc képoac tôné an island lies there; nuc jasej-jasej képoac scattered islands; nuc képoac-képoac the islands lie in a row in the sea, there is a row of islands; v.a. swim (of fish); i sëpoac fish float/swim; i taësám sëpoac sëwiln taŋ lots of fish swim (float?) together; (cf. -salac (IV), Sëboaco p.213); ibano tobani-tobani sëpoac tunaes swim together in large shoals (swarms) (Sëboaco p.266).

-poa2 (I) v.n. there is ... (indicating the presence of water, liquids). bu képoac there is water (in a bottle, etc.); niptékwi képoac there is some coconut oil left.

-poalac see -polac.

poalaun see -poa. 

poalic adj. crooked. intêna poalic the road is crooked, a crooked road/path; ka poalic the tree is crooked; lëng gêjac poalic-poalic his life/career/conduct is rather crooked/bad.

poalu s. knot (in trees).

topoalu-topoalu gnarled, knotted; ka topoalu-topoalu a gnarled, old sapless tree; also: akaĩŋ topoalu-topoalu his leg is knotted (i.e. deformed by elephantiasis).

poandiŋ ? -ŋac: -ŋac (III)

poandiŋ = gédoŋlic bite our lower lip.

-poanec (IV) v.a. insert s.th. into a space. -poanec épi/ képi ŋalasé insert s.th. upwards into a hole; -poanec ... ësép/kësép insert s.th. downward into s.th.; -poanec mo ësép âwëngступ insert food into our mouth; -poanec ... ësép gësëŋ insert s.th. into a hole; -poanec ... ësép màsàcgësëŋ insert s.th. into a crack in the floor; -poanec ... ësép ŋalasé insert s.th. into a hole, lead; -poanec ... ësép nâtëku insert a plank/batten between two planks that do not fit closely together; tapoanec taŋ we retreat/disappear without any traces, i.e. singly/single file; tapoanec taŋ tasëp saleŋ palin-palïngën we retreated/went singly through the undergrowth/thickets without leaving any traces (without thinking of possible dangers?); (cf. -dïŋ: -ndïŋ (II) ... ësó).

poaŋ s. = su milk, in children's speech. nenc, janom poaŋ mammy, I want to drink milk (e.g. from mother's breast).

poap, naporap a. the catkins of some plants, e.g. breadfruit trees. saŋ ŋaporap = sanpoap comp. the stump on which the pandanus fruit sits; uc ŋaporap the husks of the breadfruit flower.

poap onom. a crack, noise.

poap tagen with one loud crack (explosion); ja gen éc e poap tagen the bamboo (mostly containing water) lay in the fire until it exploded; selo nip poap tagen they broke the coconut with one crack; (cf. paŋ, pòp, pup, boab); poap-poap adj. s.th. splitting easily; ka poap-poap the wood splits easily.

poc s. stone, rock. pòcbènêm chalky stone in riverbeds; pòcboac the grey coral rocks in the sea or on dry land, stony bank, rocky coast; pòc boçlësi = poc bôc ŋabu (stone pig fat) light coloured stones, thought to resemble pig's fat, hence used for magic purposes, e.g. to cause pigs to grow fat; (cf. pamaga, poc kokoc); pòcbôm = tuñbôm stone wall; pocdambë cliff, rock, boulder; pocgèsëŋ
cave; poc golon = mojan poc-golon a very large type of kangaroo; poc keselen the stone skips on the water; poc ja kesa glowing hot stones; Pocke'am a legendary rock in the mouth of the Bubè/Mape River; Pocko name of hill within Timbulim plantation (place of former house); pocko = poc kwalam chalk stone; poc kokoc magic stones (put into a magic bowl (sucboan), indicating the inner organs of the pig); pocku (stone pot) pot-shaped coral; poc kwalam stone, chalk (see pocko); poc kwadalan dark coloured stones; poclabu (1) cave; poclabu kalon-kalon a frightful/terrifying cave; (2) = lôm me becten a men's house or a hut for circumcision candidates (sagu); sagu senggon poclabu = sêkên sagu senggon lôm me becten tauqna the circumcision candidates live in the 'cavern', e.g. they lived in a man's house separated from their people during the time of preparation for their circumcision and also after the event until the sores had healed; (cf. lôm Balômqa); pocélôm(boa) a place consisting of rocks and stones (e.g. some river beds); tanac kollicénkale pocélôm atom we should not make a cane swing over a stony place; poclö gravel; Pocm (stone origin) coast to the north of Finschhafen; pocsâgin (stone wall) steep cliff beside the coast; pocsâng rough coral formation, whetstone; pocsâwa (stone interval) (1) a cleft in the rock; (2) good soil on top of rocks, spot surrounded by rocks; (3) name of Lutheran Mission station on Tami island; pocntalo (stone decoration) (1) stone hammer for pounding bark cloth (obo anô); (2) bird in kunai plains (its cry reminds of pounding cloth); pocntapa (stone even, flat); pocntëmi (1) granite; (2) black magic stones signifying black pigs; pocntëka oblong/pointed stones; pocntëna (stone mother) head stone, the chief instructors; lau (ña) pocntëna (people of it stone mother) the experienced old men who counsel/criticize/admonish/instruct and teach the youth of their clan, the chief instructors (see Appendix 7); pocntëna lanipna the stone on the ground serving as anvil to crush south sea almonds (lanip) with another stone (cf. lanip); poc késap aë = poc këtuc aë I hurt myself by striking against a stone; -gûn: -gûn (II) poc break stones with a crowbar; (cf. popoc, ñapopoc); -kên k/ësep poc jakësa bake/roast between heated stones; sêkên kësep poc jakësa they baked s.th. between preheated stones; -peñ (I) poc (eat stones) bite off morsels of corals and chew them (cf. kuaku).

poep i.e. japoep onom., said of noise caused by spears hitting their targets/mark. kéballiq (kêm) gëgûn japoep tageñ he thrust his spear deeply into him; ñaclagec lasi sësôm tauq sëmoa ma gwadé gebe naënam ñac sauñ kësi, tê jañacsëga ketoc ënë japoep (= kësôm ënë bìn teñ lasë këtôm sëngun ën ña kêm esëneñ tôn) whilst two brothers scolded each other, their cousin assisted the younger brother, the older one therefore betrayed one of the cousins affair, which is like thrusting a spear into his body.

Polac a place at Finschhafen, name of Lutheran Mission station (founded 1903).

-polac (IV) v.n. originally -poalac, prefix therefore képolac (not kepolac). képolac tau su (his body =) he has recuperated, regained health after sickness; mo sépolac tau su the taro plants have recovered (after a spell of dry weather); tapolac tau su we have recuperated, feel well again.

pololop onom. boom, resound, a deep hollow sound, hammering noise. taqasûng pololop his ear buzzes/rings.

polom a. bread, originally the native bread, usually made from taro and coconut. polom gëngim tiny balls of bread; polom làlàbu
grated taro with the cream pressed out of scraped coconut mixed in a bowl, wrapped in leaves (lé) and baked over night between hot stones; polom leno peeled taro cut into small pieces and cooked, mashed into a puree, mixed with coconut cream and served on leaves (plates); polom lèšòb teŋ a lump of bread dough (mixture); polom mòc peeled taro cut into small pieces and cooked, crushed with a coconut shell against time being mixed with coconut cream, when sufficiently saturated, served; exz.: Sènac mò (matàc) na siŋ (sèm naṭekwá) ma sènsambaŋ èsèp lé ma seno èsèp ku e èsòc. Su, go selec sabaŋ su sèkèŋ mo tau èsèp suc ma sèkèŋ golen ma sepeŋ na sakú. Polom tonaŋ sésam gebe sapalaũŋ. They grate raw taro on a scraper (made of prickly vine, rootstock of cane), wrap it in leaves and cook them in a pot until it is done, then they unwrap it and put it into a bowl, add coconut cream to it and mash it with a big spoon (saku). That 'bread' is called sapa­lauŋ; polom tonqaŋ roasted taro with or without the crusts pounded and crushed in a mortar (tonqaŋ), at the same time being mixed with coconut cream, when sufficiently saturated, served (still warm); -baŋ: -mbaŋ (II) polom wrap the cakes of bread 'dough' in large leaves (for baking between preheated stones); -gamúc: -ŋgamúc (IV) polom crush = knead bread dough; -gélìŋ: -ŋgélìŋ (IV) polom shake the dough out of the container (mortar); -lèndùŋ (IV) polom wrap the polom in leaves; -pac (I) polom bake/make/prepare polom bread; -peŋ (I) polom make/mix tarrow bread; lau sepeŋ polom the people mix = prepare bread. for carrying the net over the shoulder. 2. bundle, ball, flock, group, pack, heap, swarm; bamoc (i) polom teŋ a swarm of fry, heap of fish; bamoc (sam) topom-topom swarms of fry; i polom teŋ = baŋi teŋ a school of fish, heap of fish; lâbì polom teŋ a large ball of sago; lâbì topom sago in large balls; lau polom teŋ a group of people; moc polom teŋ a flock of birds; (cf. toŋ). 3. (ŋa)polom without bark, skin, down, hair, bald; ŋgwaḷépolom a still hairless young marsupial, young of birds or animals; gèsupom (ŋaduc) the nape (of the neck); mòkèpolom his hair is shaved off; (cf. mòkè-, ńkaŋ).
endangered; -jàm: -nam (III) popoc be in the midst of/among
s.t.h., cut to pieces; Anòtonè bìn gèjam lau popoc God's word
is in the midst of the people; 

bu gèjam gamèn popoc su =
qasèli tæsam the river
spreads = in numerous side-
arms; -makèn (IV) ... popoc
shatter; -òc (II) ... popoc
put to flight without a fight,
manage to get away; ma èóc
aèac popoc mènèc èna she will
manage to get away without
giving us a chance to catch
her; tamakèn sùc popoc we
shatter a bowl; -sìn: -nsìn
(II) ... popoc sa (I) ñalun-
geñ (p through the midst of
people, throng, mob),
survive s.t.h.; èn gèsin èsèac
popoc kèsa ñalungeñ gèc gèja
passing through the midst of
them he went away (Luke 4:30)
(cf. -sìn); -sòm ñac téñ popoc
scold s.o. strongly; -tuc (I)
ku popoc smash/shatter a pot
to pieces; (cf. poc, ñapopoc).

pò (I) v.a. lay s.t.h. in an
orderly way, arrange, place s.t.h.
in the right position, pile up,
put into layers, heap s.t.h. up
orderly, assort, break in two,
divide, rub, smear, prepare s.t.h.
(cf. oc képò); -pò auc, -jàm:
-nam kòm -pò auc work most ener-
getically, finish s.t.h. com-
pletely, do it carefully; tanam
kòm tapò auc we work with all
our strength and energy, we
finish our work completely; (cf.
-gòm: -ŋòm (II) ègu); -pò ...
auc heap s.t.h. right up until there is no space left, do
s.t.h. carefully; -pò àwèn call
out aò = hey!, stop!, wait!
tapò awèn ñac téñ we call out aò
to s.o. to attract his attention,
call to s.o.; képò ñá kèsò
gèdèn èn he talked to him (from
a canoe off the shore); -pò (I)
beñ (see beñ²); -pò bu prepare
a calabash (e.g. hollow out a
coconut for use as a water con-
tainer) (bukàpàñ, bułàkòp); tapò
bu (nip) ñà gài we hollow out a
cocnut (remove the flesh)
with a pointed stake (cf. gài); 
-pò -dec: -ndèc (II) decline,
hate, be weary/tired of s.t.h.,
turn sideways; jakwa képò gedèc
ma gèn (gèjàc) gèn the shark
turns sideways before snapping
s.t.h.; ñàlèlòm képò gedèc = òli
ña mak he declines/hates to do
s.t.h., is fed up/sick and tired
of s.t.h., is tired of life; (cf. tètac
gedèc); -pò duc lè
fold a funnel-shaped cup from a
leaf for drinking, make a tri-
angular bag; -pò -duc: -nduc
(II) sit/stand/walk with the
head bowed down; tapò danduc =
dàngòg duc we sit with our heads
bowed; tapò ducèg dàngòg me
takò we sit or stand around
sorrowfully; èn kèsèlèn képò
ducèg he walks with his head
down, not seeing anybody, over-
looking people purposely; kwàmbòń
kèkèc sa képò gèdèc the raft
(float) tilts, floats slantingly;
-pô ... eselec break into two unequal parts; -pô ... ékôc/ kékôc break/divide s.th. into two pieces; -pô ânâ ëkôc break a roseapple in two; -pô i ëkôc break off a piece of (cooked) fish; -pô mo (papaja) ëkôc break off a piece of taro (pawpaw); en képô uc kékôc he broke off a piece of breadfruit; -pô ... ënduc turn s.th. over, upside down; -pô katapa ënduc turn a box over; -pô ku ënduc turn a pot over; -pô laclu ënduc turn a vessel (bowl) over; -pô wân ënduc turn a canoe (through without outrigger) upside down; -pô sap ënduc turn a food basket upside down; -pô gêduc-gêduc-gen s.th. bends; ën képô gêduc-gêduc a banana plant bends (under the weight of its fruit); en képô gêduc kékô he stands (stood) with his head bowed down, stands bowed; -pô ja (cf. -ë (II) ja) make a fire by friction, light a match (ja masis); -pô joc plaît an armband; tapô joc nac té plaît an armband around s.o.’s arm; -pô ka lay a piece of wood in such a position that it may conveniently be hevn, put a log in the best possible position; -pô ka gunângun dive into the water (headlong), do a duck-dive, do a header; -pô kakô (cf. kakô b.); -pô katapa make a heap of boards, rub a board = cleanse it; -pô katôm (impera.) shoot out fresh (plants); wa képô katôm the mango tree shoots out fresh; -pô (k)eselec break/divide s.th. unequally, two parts of different sizes, unequal 'halves'; tapô mo keselec we divide a taro into unequal parts; -pô képi ... put onto ...; sejôñ ênâ waba jasépô képi wân they brought his cargo and put it onto the canoe; -pô kêsô put s.th. into or under s.th.; sejôñ jakâso andu tonân they brought and put it into the house; -pô ko draw/paint with chalk, rub ourselves with chalk; tapô ko takôc we paint the board in front (and back) of the canoe with chalk, e.g.

the stern; -pô ko tauŋ smear ourselves with chalk; -pô lâbi form balls of washed sago (cf. -lênsoâ lâbi form sago into balls, lumps); -pô lâô = -pôlôô (IV) v.m. tie a string around s.th., tie up; -pô lâô daun tie a string around a bundle of tobacco leaves; -pô lâô katam tie a string over a door to show that no-one may enter during our absence; -pô lâô lâbi tie a string around a ball of sago; -pô lâô tâlu tie a string around the mouth of a bag; -pô lâô tauŋ tôn decorate ourselves, put on various decorations (around arms, neck, legs, etc.); -pô lêna = -lêna (IV) (cf. lêna-lêna) be uncertain, hesitate, doubt, be at a loss for s.th., be short of s.th., be unable/helpless to do s.th., be in difficulties/in a dilemma/in need; -pô lêna awa be short of valuables/money, be unable to pay, have pecuniary difficulties, be unpecunious/insolvent; -pô lêna bîn search for the right words, cannot find the proper expression; -pô lêna bu be unable to cross a river, stand helpless beside a deep water; -pô lêna gâm ên be in difficulty because of a mountainous area, be unable to get through a ravine/over rocks; -pô lêna ka be unable to climb a tree; -pô lêna poçâsaŋ be unable to climb a cliff, up or down; -pô lêna salic be unable to go up or down a steep slope; -pô lêna tauŋ be in need, in difficulties; tapô lêna tauŋ ëndu-ëndu we despair of s.th., lose courage; -pô lêna tëc have difficulties to go up or down a stair; -pô léteŋ disperse, clear a place, remove, unfold, dissolve, decompose, get loose; gamên képô léteŋ the place (house, village) has been cleared; képô tau léteŋ s.th.crumbles to pieces, is getting loose; -pô lim (-pôlim, -pôlêm, -pulim (IV)) lift up s.th. covering us; bóc képôlim is the pig stirs in its lair, throwing up grass; moa képôlim the snake lifts leaves (grass) from the ground by crawling under them; -pô lim lépoa wind the end of a rope several times around the sling of the knot we are making;
-pô lim ... sa push s.th. that is covering up upwards; dêmôtêkwa kêpô lim sa (his back bones lift up) he pulls his head down between his shoulders; bokokok kêpô lim nom sa the sweet potatoes lift the earth (ground); sêgôm ɲasalôm kêpô lim sa gêc gâluq they made the roof vaulted in the middle, a dome-shaped roof (cupola); -pô màgoc belch, eructate; -pô màsàc = -uc: -uc (III) màsàc sweep the floor; -pô màta bôla (blind s.o.'s eye) make s.th. clear/obvious to s.o., give/teach s.o. a lesson (e.g. a boy breaks s.th. I scold him more severely than necessary. The boy's father hears that and feels shamed, offended. He thereupon gives his boy a sound thrashing right before my eyes or within reach of my hearing. He does it with the intention to 'blind' my eyes (kêpô matoc bôla) to give me a lesson); example: Nac teŋ nàékôc lau malac teŋ nèŋ wàq wàuc-wàucgen, go wàŋ ɲatau éŋga tauné wàŋ ñàkôc gebe éŋgôm nac tonâŋ maja âsà f.s.o. takes another villager's canoe without asking first, the owner may split his own canoe in anger to teach the man a lesson (in proper behaviour); nac teŋ embe ênkôc lau nèŋ buq pâliq-pâlingeg, oc sèsunu taun sa, go sësap lêtop tulu if s.o. takes other people's betelnuts without asking, they may scold him and then fell the whole group of betelnut palms; nac teŋ embe énac nè avè anga avè tau nè malac, lau oc sènac avè tau amboac tonâŋ if s.o. punishes his wife at her own village, her people may punish her too (to open his eyes for the wrong he has done); -pô mè make/plait a mat; -pô mo take care of (feed) a child, adopt a child (orphan); -pô mêtê lau make the Gospel (some skill) clear to s.o. explain; -pô nîp remove the husk from a coconut; -pô -gôn (II) gather together in an orderly fashion; iŋông sësô pocqêsuŋ jasêpô sëngôñ the fish swam into the cavern and piled up in a heap (did so neatly like people pile up s.th. in a house in an orderly fashion); -pô oc (look sun) swim on one's back (cf. -nu (III) wâgoc); -pô ... òkwi turn s.th. over, inside out, upside down, etc., wrench; -pô abêlôŋ òkwi turn a netbag inside out; -pô èŋkaiŋ òkwi sprain one's ankle, stumble; kâpô ñâkaiŋ òkwi I sprained my foot, I stumbled, my foot is wrenched; -pô katapa òkwi turn a board over/inside down; -pô lemen òkwi turn one's hand over, lie awkwardly on one's arm so that it goes to sleep, wrench one's hand/arm; oc kêpô matocanô òkwi = oc kêpô aē the sun blinds me; tapô lau matênânô òkwi we delude (beguile) s.o.; -pô (impera.) ñac teŋ òkwi s.o. ate so much until he was gorged, eat one's fill; sën gêng êkêpô èsêac òkwi they ate too much of s.th.; -pô ñâkwe òkwi turn a dress inside out, outside in; -pô ñalêmâ òkwi turn a sleeve inside out; -pô talu òkwi turn a bag inside out; -pô ôliŋ rob one's body in washing; -pô ... sa uncover; bu kêpô ñâwë sa a jet of water uncovers the seed, washes the seed to the surface; -pô saiŋ gcüga make the binding that holds the claw of the stone axe on the handle; -pô sàlôm prepare roofing material, e.g. bend sago leaves in the middle (-pô (I) sàlôm), put them around thin palm laths (êŋ) one beside the other and sew them together; -pô sapu make a sapu fishing net (see sapu); -pô selec eat together from one piece of food (sago, taro); -pô sësê remove the folded palm leaf used when weaving netbags; -pô sim taŋ be anxious, worried; (cf. -e (II) go taŋ, -jäm: -nam (III) go taŋ, ñalêlôm ñagogo, têtac ñatutuc, etc.); kêpô sim tau awaŋa he is worried because of pecuniary difficulties; -pô ... siŋ = -wi (II) ... siŋ (2) leave ... off, let escape, elude; gôlo amboac ondoc tec kêpô siŋ gêja how did you hold it that you let it escape?; -pô bôc siŋ let a pig elude us (because it was too strong for us to hold it pressed to the ground); -pô kôm siŋ leave a
work undone; ésèac sèpò kòm sèkwè malac såŋa siŋ they left off building the city (Gen. 11:8); -pò waŋ siŋ lose the mastery over a log being pulled from the forest to be used as a trough for a canoe (waŋ), let it slip down a slope; (2) reject, condemn, dismiss; nºàtau képò eŋ siŋ his master dismissed him; -pò sìŋgòc be in death struggles/throes (cf. -palip taŋ, -sèŋ: -nsèŋ sene-sene, -tènìp denden), throw oneself to and fro in the water (swimming); képò siŋ tà gémoa bau he lay in death throes at the beach; -pò sokoc turn the fruit at which the children are aiming their toy spears to and fro in order to make it move - difficult for them to hit the aim; (cf. sokoc, -guŋ: -ŋuŋ (II) sokoc); -pò ... su free oneself from a covering/clinch; tapa taŋ su we free ourselves from a clinch; eŋ képò tau su he freed himself from a clinch/covering; gèn katòm képò tau su certain trees that sprout after rainy season (see gèn katòm); ka képò tau su the tree gets/sprouts new shoots/ foliage; moac képò tau su the snake loses its skin; mòcélèp képò tau su the grub of the butterfly breaks out of the cocoon (gàgélingwam chrysalis); wàgòc (galúc) képò tau su the grab (grab fish) throws off its shell (nàkaom) or pincers (galò); -pò sùsù (turn the bamboo used for carrying water) turn the sùsù to fill it with seawater; (cf. -tè (I) sùsù fill a bamboo with water); -pò tekòŋ get sea-/salt-water at the mouth of the river (two or three bamboos tied together and fastened to a stone sunk to the bottom of the river near its mouth, the susù fill with the heavier sea-water. This was done during times of fighting when people did not dare to go to the beach); -pò tènìŋ = -pen (I) tènìŋ incline s.th. downward; -pò tènìŋ bu = -jàc: nàc tènìŋ bu pour more water into a pot as it boils, add water; -pò titic (cf. tètèc, titic); -pò úc make/weave a large pig net; -pò wào (prepare ashes) prepare a fireplace in the house (cf. wào, jamata); -pò wasàŋ weave a large fish net; -pò wasàŋ nàgèngic repair a wasàŋ fish net; (cf. oc képò).

-póc (I) v.n. imper. póc aúc (insep.) grow over, grow closed, grow together; èc nàgèςùŋ képò aúc the holes in the bamboo grow closed; gèdò képò aúc (aúc) his mouth grow closed = has become small because of sores, also: shell with narrow opening; (cf. -bóc aúc).

pòeŋ, ŋàpòeŋ-pòeŋ adj./adv. completely full (basket, box, stomach, etc.), stuffed. allanò ŋàpòeŋ-pòeŋ (his cheeks blown up) he chews with his cheeks puffed up, blown out, with a full mouth; ŋàpòeŋ-pòeŋ késà he is completely full/stuffed/puffed up; tètac ŋàpòeŋ-pòeŋ his stomach is full; (cf. tètac-wàlò ŋàgègèb); -tèp (I) pòemgen do s.th. carelessly; sèkwè ñàdu tètac pòemgen they built the house carelessly/hastily; -tòpòeŋ (IV) do s.th. carelessly/hastily; (see ŋàpòeŋ).

-pòlèc (IV) v.n. imper. worm-eaten (fruit), wormy, spoiled by insects; (cf. ŋaképòlèc).

pòlèc¹ abélòn pòlèc teŋ a net-bag filled with s.th. (e.g. a heavy load covering a woman's back and both sides); wàba pòlèc teŋ load of cargo/freight carried thus; awé gèwì gèŋ topòlèc-geŋ the woman carries a heavy load in her netbag, pressing in her back and sides.

pòlèc², pòlèc-geŋ = kèlùŋ sa = akaiŋ to lèma samob képí tageŋ (his legs and arms all go up one only) he pulls his arms and legs together; kèlùŋ tau pòlèc-geŋ he covers, crouches, squats; pòlèc-pòlèc adj. crippled, curled, rolled up; nàlaŋ pòlèc-pòlèc the leaf is crippled, rolled up leaves.

-pòlèm, -pòlim see -pûlim.

pòlò = pélò, pòlò̀àwà (see pélò).
-pōŋ (I) v.a. bend (straight or crooked), bow down. -pōŋ ándu = êngduc, aeduc (â'1 his foot) bend our knees, kneel; aē kapōŋ ócduc, aōm kōpōŋ āmduc, eŋ képōŋ âduc, âēac (t)apōŋ êngduc, âmāc aōpōŋ ēmduc, êsēác sépōŋ ēnduc I, you, he, we (íncl. or ezol.), you, they bend ... , kneel; -pōŋ gāndon bend a bamboo tweezers; -pōŋ kagunànguŋ (driftwood floating vertically in the sea) stand on one's head, do a header (plunging into the water); (cf. -pōŋ kagunànguŋ); -pōŋ magac = magoc belch; (cf. mēsoc génōŋ aē); -pōŋ mógin burden s.o., be a burden (2 Cor. 12:13-15); -pōŋ popoc bend s.th. until it breaks, conquer/overcome/beat/strike s.o. inconsiderately; tapōŋ ka gālaka popoc (tulu) we bend a twig until it breaks; tapōŋ lau popoc = -ku lau tulu we conquer/overcome/overwhelm people; -pōŋ sālōm bend saga leaves in the middle (preparing roofing material) (cf. -pōŋ sālōm); -pōŋ taŋg bend ourselves, double up in pain, writhe, defend ourselves, wrestle with each other, extricate ourselves from s.o.; tapōŋ taŋg sīc dāngon dawīg lau teŋ we sit down with s.o.; tapōŋ taŋg ēgīl-gulū we writhe to and fro with pain; sēpōŋ taŋg sēmōa they struggle with s.th., they toss about, exert themselves; -pōŋ ... tulu break s.th. in two; -pōŋ gēsun tulu break one's neck; -pōŋ talam tulu 'break' a gun, tilt the barrel of a gun, pull the trigger of the gun; -pōŋ intēna tulu make a bend in the road; -pōŋ tāuŋ tulu lover o.s. to eat or play (with children); sēpōŋ tāuŋ tulu sēng gāpalēnē gēn they (the grown-ups) lowered themselves and ate the children's food away; (cf. -kēŋ (I) tāuŋ, -lēwaŋ (IV) tāuŋ).

Pōdō s. large black heron (cf. boālōc, manam).

Pōp = pup onom. pop tagen (cf. pup).

-pōp (I) v.n. fall (of fruit), swoop down (of birds). nip képōp the coconut falls; wa képōp the mango fruit falls; képōp gējā he bounced/jumped down with the highest possible speed; moc képōp kēsēp gējā the bird swoops down on its prey; ṭac tāu gēnōŋ e képōp gējā ma gāloc gēnōŋ ondoc he sat there until he left hurriedly and where is he now?

Pōpō s. see pō.

Pōpōēc s. bush louse.

-pōsīŋ (IV) see -pō sīŋ.

Puc1 s. a tree (often near the sea). pucanō the fruit of that tree (round); ṭanō kūku kētōm pucanō ma ṭatēkē-tēkē the fruit is round like pucanō and with edges (angular).

Puc2, ṭapuc s. prop. pucēnōg = naseŋeŋ prop to hold s.th.; (cf. naseŋeŋ).

Puc3 s. hint, warning. -kēŋ puc nāc tēŋ betray s.th. to s.o., give s.o. a hint/warning; (cf. -ōc lašē); gēn samōb tonec gai tec kakēŋ puc aōm nec I wanted to warn you of all these various things.

-Puc (I) v.a. poke, push.

-puc âiŋ poke down roseapples; -puc ... āuc (poke s.th. closing it up) forfeit/lose a claim to s.th. through wrongdoing, be guilty of a fault; kōpuc augeŋ you have forfeited your claim; -puc boa = -pucboa (IV) ōbe. (put stems); (1) -puc boa āll
put tāroes with their stems (boa, moboa, mo nqaboa) into a netbag (ali) (this should not happen before the taro fruit are fully developed. To harvest them during an earlier stage, e.g. when stem and fruit are alike, would mean an interruption of growth, and therefore a wastage, hence the meaning of -puč boa: cause s.th. to cease (growing), spoil, ruin s.th. (canoe, dog, pig), curse, wish ill, want, wish s.th. would happen); (2) -puč boa curse, wish s.o. ill; japuc boa am I curse you; aē japauc boa nom ētu aōmg" cursed is the ground because of you" (Gen. 3:17); aē japauc boa am ē nga nom "you are cursed from the ground" (Gen. 4:11); ēsēac taŋ sēpuč boa aōm naŋ, aē gape japauc boa (those) "him who curses you I will curse" (Gen. 12:3); -puč boa gēmac curse a patient to die; -puč boa lau curse the people, wish them failure (when fishing, hunting), bad harvests, etc.; (cf. -jac: -nac (III) jatu); (3) wish s.th. would happen; -puč boa gebe eloqâ wish it was morning; -puč boa gebe kom ēkac wish it would cease raining; -puč boa gebe kom ēnac wish it would rain; -puč boa gebe oc ēpi wish the sun would rise; sēpuč boagen gebe ... ēmēŋ they wish impatiently that ... might arrive; -puč bōc trail a pig; -puč gec stand on our toes; -puč gēdō fulfill (commandment, see -mansaŋ (IV) biōsui); -puč kapaoc divine, 'cast lots' (two white kapaoc shells are put on top of each other to find out magicians, thieves, etc., see Appendix 7); -puč kēkōm = -tli (IV) kēkōm thread beads/pearls; kēpuč kēpi gēmēŋ (it pushes up it comes) s.th. breaks forth from below, a thought occurs to s.o.; kōm kēpuč kēpi gēmēŋ rain (clouds) come up; eŋ taŋ gējam biŋ teŋ kēpuč kēpi gēmēŋ he had a thought occur to him; -puč lōc (-pi lōc) climb a mountain; tapuc lōc ē talēna we don't venture to climb a very steep mountain, we are unable to climb a mountain; bumōkē jakēpuč lōc ... the river (source or upper course) originates high up in the mountain or range ...; -puč mā sābic (stuff banana dry leaves) wear banana leaves as an absorptive (women during menstruation (busēŋom)); -puč nām go to the root of a matter, ponder, investigate, explore thoroughly, get to the bottom of s.th.; -puč nām atom don't care about s.o. or s.th., be inconsiderate/rude/ruthless; aē japauc nām atom what is that to me?, what do I care?, I don't care!; -puč nām sa explain s.th. (-kīp (I), -wa (II), -wākac (IV) nām sa); -puč ... nāōŋ follow a trail in the grass (cf. waŋa); -puč openj (pōke partial- ity) be partial, favour s.o. because of fame; -puč openj lāu be a respector of persons; -puč openj atom be impartial, don't shun s.o. or s.th., be ruthless, be not afraid of ...; don't hesitate; -puč openj lāu atom treat people regardless of birth or fame, be not a respector of persons; ānōtō kēpuč openj lāu atom = kepuč lāu openj atom = kēpuč lāu teŋ nām atom God is impartial/judges people on their actual merits, God is not a respector of persons; ēŋ kēpuč openj biŋ teŋ atom = ēŋ kētēc lāu teŋ atom he is not afraid of anybody, he is straightforward; -gōm: -ngōm (II) -puč openj do s.th. hesitatingly, treat partially, favour; gēgōm kēpuč openj = kētēc-kētēc he does s.th. hesitatingly, pays respect to persons, prefers some people; -puč ... ōkwī alter/change the course of s.th.; -puč waŋ ōkwī change the course of a canoe, force the canoe in another direction by using poles (for punting (guŋ)); -puč pāpia typewriter; -puč pēlen = -jac: -nac (III) peleŋ put up a pole against a fork of a large tree to help in climbing it, cross a river on a tree (log, trunk) lying across it; -puč ... sa (prop ... high) lift/prop/shore up s.th., hold high (= -sun (I) sa); -puč āwēnsuŋ sa (cf. nālēlēŋ); -puč buawā sa lift the ridge of the roof (half
hollowed out trunk of a sago palm, to stop rain coming through; -puc ja sa = -suŋ (I) ja (dawâm) sa hold a light (bamboo torch) high to see better; -puc wê sa start a song/singing; -puc salic climb a cliff; -puc sâliŋ (stick fragrant herbs) the women put peppermint-like herbs of pleasant odour in their skirts (the perfume of New Guinean); -puc seŋ = -jâc = -nəc seŋ prop s.th. up; tapuc seŋ ându prop up a house; -puc su push s.th. aside/away, push off; -puc bîŋ su təŋ defend o.s. (against accusations, etc., cf. talâŋ); -puc gèŋ teŋ su poke/push s.th. away (e.g. push s.th. with a pole from the roof); -puc əncjo sugen push an enemy aside; -puc ənc teŋ su chase s.o.; -puc təŋ su (push ourselves away) prop ourselves against s.th. which isn't there, miss a chair/bench and sit down on the ground, separate ourselves from the rest of the people, keep apart, withdraw, slink away, avoid company; (cf. -jâm = -nəm (III) təŋ su, -moa (II) təŋna, -təŋ (I) təŋ su, təmïj); ənapèle képuc təŋ su the boy deserted/ran away/abscended; -puc təŋ push each other; -puc tôc lean against a walking-stick, use a stick; en kêpuc tôc he props himself on a stick; -puc ... tôŋ lean against s.th., push, withdraw, withstand s.th., assist, help s.o., bear, endure; -puc anu tôŋ = -puc seŋ eat and prop up a house; -puc bêc tôŋ (prop sleep fast) resist sleep, don't sleep, stay awake; -puc bîŋ tôŋ don't resist a talk, don't bother to defend o.s., don't vindicate o.s., ignore a charge; -puc bu tôŋ endure/suffer thirst; -puc gèŋ tôŋ suffer hunger, go hungry; -puc katapa tôŋ hold a board (which is being sawn); -puc kôm tôŋ go in the rain, in spite of the rain; -puc m tôŋ prop up a banana stem (stock) against the weight of its fruit (cf. ənəseŋen); -puc majeŋ tôŋ refuse/fail to honour the taboos concerning in-laws; (cf. mêtə, -tu mêtə tawn); -puc mala tôŋ watch through the cold; -puc manîŋ tôŋ watch through the night, stay awake (cf. jali); -puc maeŋ tôŋ watch s.o. or s.th. sharply, fix our eyes on s.th.; tapuc maeŋ tôŋ ənc teŋ we watch s.o. sharply, look fixed at s.o., we keep our eyes on s.o.; -puc mo tôŋ bear/endure hunger; -puc ənc teŋ tôŋ assist/help s.o., 'back s.o. up'; -puc əndaŋ tôŋ endure heat/pain; -puc oc əndaŋ tôŋ bear/endure the heat of the sun, go in spite of the heat; -puc tajibo tawn don't wail with the rest, endure beating without crying; -puc tawn tôŋ collect o.s., summon all one's strength, make an effort, control one's feelings, pluck up courage, give head, take great care, pull o.s. together, stand firm, withstand temptations, endure pain without crying, be patient; tapuc tawn təŋ we control our temper/impulses; -puc tən geŋ be patient, do s.th. patiently, have patience; dôc gèŋwâpac tapuc (tawn) tən geŋ we bear hardship with patience; (cf. -e tən); -puc tōc təŋ prop o.s. firmly on a stick; -puc ... tōntōn, -puc tawn tōntōn stand firm, don't give in; tapuc lau tōntōn we go to meet people, meet half-way on the road; -puc majeŋ tōntōn suppress one's sense of shame, ask repeatedly, ask/beg for s.th. in spite of refusal; en kêpuc maja tōntōn he asks repeatedly, he has no sense of shame; (cf. maja gëbəc, maja məsi); -puc ənc teŋ tōntōn face s.o., don't give way, face an antagonist; -puc ... tōntōn break s.th. by holding it fast; tapuc ê tajam kém tulu we hold the spear fast whilst the pig throws itself around (on the ground) until the spear breaks; -puc wâŋ push a canoe; -puc wâŋ ənc gum push a canoe with a pole (for punting); -puc wâŋa follow s.o.'s footprints (cf. Japucwâŋa m.prop. I follow His (e.g. Jesus') footprints).

-puc (I) v.n. împers. sprout, grow again (after having been burnt or cut). gègwâŋ kêpuc the grass sprouts, becomes green again; lemeŋ əjâ kêpuc our/their
fingernails grow; képuc the heart-leaf of a banana that has been cut down and sprouts again; òba képuc the kunai sprouts; ólilu képuc the hair on his body grows; képuc képí gémen s.th. sprouts/breaks the ground; képuc tông assistant, helper; képuctongó helpermate; Képuctong n.prop. 'Helper'; képuctongwaga schoolboy, student; képuc wakuc s.th. sprouts again; òba kepuc the kunai sprouts; 01i1u kepuc the hair on his body grows; kepuc kepí gémên s.th. sprouts/breaks the ground; kepuc tongs assistant, helper; kepuc toqo helper; kepuc toqo beqo helper; kepuc toqo n.prop. 'helper'; kepuc wakuc the kunai sprouts again; òba kepuc the kunai sprouts; kepuc toqo the new shoot comes out.

djilep onom. sound of gliding, skidding, sliding, slipping off. pùip tagen with one slip (s.th. eluding us); -lò: -lò (III) pùip tagen catch s.th. but it slips off; gabe jakam en è pùip tagen I wanted to seize him but he eluded (escaped); sèlò bòc è pùip tagen gèjè they caught/held the pig but it eluded them.

pula màsò pula tree, trunk often used for canoe trough.

pulang àc pulang type of bamboo (Langemak Bay); sòpullang (sòmpulang) type of lofty bamboo.

pulim s. a cause of any kind lifting a cover/covering.
-ñulim (IV) = -pòliim lift s.th. covering us; moac képulim (kèpò lim) the snake crawl under the grass (lifting it); moac képulim tau the snake wriggles when caught; mojan képulim gègwàjè the marsupial rat lifts the grass; ñalàpè képulim belange the boy lifts the blanket under which he lies; -pulim ... sa utijànò képulim obo sa his penis lifts the loin cloth; pulimine name applied by s.o. to a man whose erected penis he happened to observe lifting his cloth (bark band) when sitting together discussing sexual affairs. Laugingly he then said pulimine and called him so for some time.

pulìq s. cripple; adj. crippled, lame. ñac pulìq a cripple; pulìq langwa an old crippled man; -tu (I) pulìq become crippled, lame, grow poorly; mo kétu pulìq the taro grows poorly; (cf. kélèc, sec, -tu kélèc, sec).

pulu s. a small sea-creature (chiton).

-pulu (IV) v.n. spring, bubble up. bu képul the water springs/bubbles up; dec képul the blood flows forth.

-puluc (IV) v.n. impers. eaten, spoiled by insects, worms, worm-eaten, riddled with grubs. té képuluc the sugarcane is riddled with grubs; (cf. -pòluc).

pulup onom. pulup-pulup the call for fowls (high pitched).

pùng onom. bump, thump. pùng tagen with one thump, noise caused by heavy fruit falling down (see mènpùng); jànpuŋ-jànpuŋ knocking, thumping noise (diminishing in the distance); mèmpùng-mèmpùng knocking, thumping noise (getting closer); atèbu mèmpùng-mèmpùng the throbbling of the heart, pulse; dec ñawalò mèmpùng-mèmpùng artery; nipkalop mèmpùng-mèmpùng his heart throb (tart. comp. the rising and sinking of the water in calabashes (bauñò)); mènpùng with a thump; nip ñanò tonec mènpùng tagen the coconut fell with a thump, bounced/bumped to the ground; (cf. nip képòp jadìb tagen, sololop jatiñ nom).

-pùng (I) v.a. plant into (big) holes. -pùng nip (ìmwe, mówë, bòckokóc) plant a coconut (banana shoots, taro shoots, sweet potato creepers); -pùng nomawà plant into holes; (cf. -sèn: -nsèn (II), -sè (I), -pìn (I), -bu: -mbu (II), -kèñ (I), -palìp (IV)).

pup onom. clap, detonation, burst into flame. pup tagen with one sharp report, with one crack; ñakèpò né talam è pup tagen his gun gave a sharp report; ñalàpè kékà lemol pup tagen the boy trod into the mud; ñalàpè késèwa buja këpi ka, go képò ja kèsèp ma gelom pup tagen the boy poured kerosene onto the
firewood and when he put a match to it it burst into flame at once; japup-japup adj. sporadic, at some spots only; ibano keleto lasé atom, ma japup-japup ageŋa the tuna don't appear in great numbers, they appear sporadically at separated spots only.

pupuc (see puc) s. borer. pupuc geweŋ ka the borers bore into the wood.

tajapup-adj. sporadic, at some spots only; ibano kelotoc la to, the tuna don't appear in great numbers, they appear sporadically at separated spots only.

pupuc geŋ weka the borers bore into the wood.

onor. a deep hollow sound (when knocking at a board/beam eaten by termites) (cf. pololop). têtac pupup he is generous.

onor. a deep hollow sound (when knocking at a board/beam eaten by termites) (cf. pololop). têtac pupup he is generous.

onor. the sound of conch shells (dauc).

S

S, s fricative consonant used at the beginning and in the middle of Jabêm words, never at their ends: sap (outrigger), masé (dry), masi (no). As a rule s is voiceless like in the English 'see', especially when it occurs in high-toned words. s becomes somewhat voiced, however, when followed by low-toned vowels, especially in verb stems where s is preceded by the homorganic nasal n: sábô (envelope, parcel), -nsâbaŋ (wrap), sângu (baptism), -nsângu (baptize), -sôm: -nsôm (search), jânsôm (I will seek).

onor. is sa-lgwa his uncle, e.g. his mother's brother, or father's sister's husband (the men mostly responsible for their sisters' children). so (wawa), sam làŋgwâ = samângwa, sa làŋwa, senî, semi, senî my uncle (called wawa), etc. (see sab).

onor. is sa-lgwa his uncle, e.g. his mother's brother, or father's sister's husband (the men mostly responsible for their sisters' children). so (wawa), sam làŋgwâ = samângwa, sa làŋwa, senî, semi, senî my uncle (called wawa), etc. (see sab).

onor. is sa-lgwa his uncle, e.g. his mother's brother, or father's sister's husband (the men mostly responsible for their sisters' children). so (wawa), sam làŋgwâ = samângwa, sa làŋwa, senî, semi, senî my uncle (called wawa), etc. (see sab).

onor. is sa-lgwa his uncle, e.g. his mother's brother, or father's sister's husband (the men mostly responsible for their sisters' children). so (wawa), sam làŋgwâ = samângwa, sa làŋwa, senî, semi, senî my uncle (called wawa), etc. (see sab).

onor. is sa-lgwa his uncle, e.g. his mother's brother, or father's sister's husband (the men mostly responsible for their sisters' children). so (wawa), sam làŋgwâ = samângwa, sa làŋwa, senî, semi, senî my uncle (called wawa), etc. (see sab).
waq sa ... fix the course to be steered, adjust the direction of a boat; tanam waq sa epen gêdômata we steer the canoe towards a cape; (cf. -jam waq ókwì change the course, -sa (I) waq sa steer a new course); (2) work hard, toil; -jam gameq sa (lift place up) toil to get the field (ground) to yield a good crop; (cf. koleq, kôm; -jâm: -nam sagen do s.th. perseveringly, work energetically, untiringly; tanam sagen e dau siq we stick to our work until we have finished it; -kac (I) ... sa (pull up, push up) open a lid/cover (of a box), get s.o. going, lift s.th. up; -kac lau sa get people together, gather for a meeting; takac taun sa we come together, have a meeting (cf. -kac); -kip (I) ... sa lift up, out; -kip ñam sa (lift out origin) explain s.th.; -òc (II) ... sa lift s.th.; dôc mateqanó sa we look at s.th. with surprise; -sa (I) ... sa stand s.th. up; tasâ ñiê sa we stand a post up straight; en kësa lanjônó sa he lifts his face/looks up; ôsa bu nec sa, këkëc aë stand the calabash up straight, it makes me wet; (cf. -sa).

-sa¹ v.a. cut with a knife (formerly with bamboo splinter (bôjàñ môdôb), sabre (in distinction to -buc: -mbuc (II) ... èngic cut with one stroke), circumcise. -sa bôc cut meat, cut up a pig; (cf. -ga (II) -moata (IV)); -sa ñapalê circumcise a boy (sågu); -sa ña kekek cut (circumcise) with a splinter of obsidian; tasâ ñiê na kekek we make cuts on our body with an obsidian splinter, bleed; -sa taun cut o.s.; -sa taun (g)èngic cut o.s. off, separate o.s., become independent, self-supporting, become/make o.s. autonomous; en gêjam nê kôm kësa taun gêngic he did his work according to his own inclinations without first consulting others to hear their opinions; -sa uti ñanô (cut his penis true) circumcise s.o.; kësa aë s.th. cuts/burns me; gaen gêmèc ñanô e kësa aë I ate so many figs that they burn my mouth; aëac (bôc, moq) è kësa aëac ènu we ate so much fish (meat, taro) that we are tired of them (for some time).

-sa² (I) v.n. go out, go outside. -sa awê go out into the open; asa, òsà awê go cough outside! (e.g. from under the trees, forest at the entrance to the village) (invitation to arriving guests); -sa ñiê-ñiê disperse. -sa -ë (II) taun (go out pull each other) have the same origin; tasâ dae taun we are of the same origin/parentage (see -sa (I) tagen); -sa ña tut mac (it will be fresh, green) walk on an unbeaten/untrodden track, go cross-country, on a parallel path; -sa ñamgbôm go to a distant place/country; -sa gameq ten go, arrive at another place; -sa g/èngic lie separate; -sa intêna go out to, arrive at a road (from a field or forest); -sa kôm go in or through the field/garden; -sa pañ (însep.) = -sapañ (IV) be/go/walk near, right beside s.th.; malac gëc kësa pañ gwëc the village is near the sea/stands on the coast; tasâ pañ lëndañ "we are with one foot in the grave", aëc takô tasà pañ salic we stand at the edge of = near to the cliff (cf. tamiñ); -sa sañ go into the bush/forest; tasà ñeñc salen- ñagen we choose the path through the bush; -sa tagen be of one origin, have the same parentage, be of one clan; tasà tamên we come out; tasà tana we go out; tasà taselecgen we go at the edge of a thicket/forest.

-sa³ (I) v.a. sweep (with a broom), brush, cleanse by sweeping. -sa gameq sweep a place; -sa ñamgambu sweep rubbish together; -sa malacluñ sweep the village (square); -sa ... su sweep s.th. away; tasà ña lemeñ su we sweep s.th. away with our hands (from a table, etc.).

-sa⁴ (I) v.a. bring, place, turn s.th. in the right position, arrange. -sa = -kac (I), -pô (I) ... ókwì turn s.th. over;
tasa tauŋ ᵐkwí we turn around, we transform ourselves; balôm kéşa tauŋ kétu nqamalac the ghost transformed itself into a man; -sa ... sa stand s.th. up, heap together, straighten s.th., count, enumerate, gather up; -sa állè sa stand a post up straight, straighten a post; -sa awen sa see -sa laweq sa; -sa biŋ sa (straighten a talk, matter) make s.th. clear, explain; tasa biŋ sa éndèng nqac teŋ we make s.th. clear to s.o., we explain s.th. to s.o., we refuse s.th. to s.o.; kéśa biŋ sa eŋ = kéśom biŋ gédèng eŋ he talked to him, made a matter quite clear to him; eŋ kéśa biŋ sa gédèng nqac tau gebe Göqöm tonan, tec jawiŋ aôm atom he made it clear to him saying, "Since you did that I won't go with you"; tasa biŋ sa épi nqac teŋ we scoff/jeer at s.o., laugh at him, mock; -sa bu sa stand a calabash up straight (so that the water won't spill); -sa gamên sa assign places, count up the names of places in a row; -sa kaopac sa gather chips; -sa ku sa straighten a pot; -sa laŋô(n)anô sa lift one's face; asa laŋômanô sa lift your faces! (a call of greeting to oncoming guests to make them feel welcome); -sa nqac teŋ laŋômanô sa remember s.o., think of s.o.; tasa nqac teŋ laŋô sa képi lêma (we lift s.o.'s face high on his hand = work of art) his works of art (e.g. ornaments carved or painted) remind us of him; lau sësa aôm laŋôm sa képi nêm gëntalô ᵐnqap the people still remember you because of your decorations (carvings, drawings); -sa lau sa count/enumerate the people; -sa laweq (awen) sa (lift our mouth = voice) speak loudly = -sôm (I) biŋ ñqanda; aë kasa laoc sa, aôm kôsa lawam sa. eŋ kéśa lawa sa I, you, he speak(s) loudly; asa lewem sa amboac secget don't be that loud/noisy!; -sa lôn sa shout; asa lôn sa amboac secget don't shout so loud!; asa lôn sa atom don't shout!; -sa mòkëŋapac

sa lift our heads/look up; -sa nîp sa count the coconuts; -sa nom sa pile up/heap up earth; mocseñ kësa éng (sa) the bush hen builds a nest; -sa taŋ sa count ourselves; aëc tasa taŋ sa gebe lau tendoc we count ourselves to find out how many we are; -sa wàŋ sa steer a new course; -sa saliŋ-saliŋ ruin/spoil s.th.; tasa nqc teŋ nè gëng saliŋ-salingênq we spoil s.o.'s property; -sa ... sic throw to the ground; tasa bôc sic we throw a pig by grasping its legs; asa nqc gêmâc sic ènéc lay a sick person to rest; òsa nqapalê sic ènéc bëc lay the child down to sleep; sësa nqaclên sic they showed their guests a place for sleeping; asa taôm sic be seated, please!

-sà: -nsà (II) v.a. lay s.th. upon s.th., fasten to; (cf. -sànq: -nsàn (III), -sîŋ: -nsîŋ (III)). -sa auc (ïñsep.); -sa auc nqaclaina challenge s.o. to a boxing match/wrestling contest; -sa ... auc deny, conceal, retract, hide, keep secret, withhold information, cover up, don't betray; (cf. -pa (I), -sîŋ: -nsîŋ (III)); -sa biŋ auc = -pa (I) biŋ hide s.th., keep secret, cover up s.th.; -sa gëng teŋ auc deny that we have s.th.; en gësa obo auc gédèng aë he kept the cloth secret from me; -sa nqac teŋ auc don't betray s.o.; -sa galëlôm auc hide one's feelings; gësa galëlôm auc (s.th. conceals his inside) his heart/mind is completely filled with a matter; -sa taŋ auc deny ourselves, conceal that we are able to do s.th., that we know or possess s.th., vie with each other, outdo, outbid, excel, surpass each other; dansa taŋ nqcclain auc we deny our power/conceal our strength/challenge ourselves; (cf. -ka laŋ); nqac luägëc sebe sëngôm moâsîŋ ma sësa taŋ auc gebe Aôm oc ñgôm ñkàlëlëc me àè oc jangöm êka- lëlëc two men intend to prepare a feast and challenge each other, "Are you going to excel or am I?; -sa ... (k)ëpi deŋ (sàc) lay s.th. on the shelf (platform); dansa bôc (i, ka) (k)ëpi deŋ we lay meat (fish,
wood) on the shelf (above the fireplace for drying); -ságam (k)épi sôm fasten a line onto the fishing rod; -ságam (k)épi sôm fasten a line onto the fishing rod; 

sàbá, sàbàb adj. slender, slim, tall, lank, thin; -dambé sàbá (trunk of his body slender) he has a slim figure; nàc sàbàb a tall, thin man, he is slim.

sàbsàb onom. sound of splashing water, s.th. being moved splashing in or over the water. dàen èn sàbsàb we draw the fishhook splashing over the water, slowly to and fro through the water.

sàbañ, ñàsàbañ s. package, parcel, bandage (cf. -bañ: -mbañ (II)). tòsàbañ (with wrapping) bundled, wrapped; dañ tòsàbañ leaf tobacco wrapped up, a bundle/parcel of tobacco; sàbañkàsi (cf. ñàkàsi).

-sàbàn; -nsàmbañ (IV) v.a. wrap s.th., make a parcel of s.th. -sàbàn ... auc bind up, tie up, bandage, hoodwink, conceal/hide/veil one's true intentions; -sàbàñ bòc wrap a piece of meat; -sàbañ gèŋ ñèŋ wrap s.th. in a leaf (leaves); -sàbañ i wrap fish in a a leaf; -sàbañ kamoc bandage a sore; -sàbañ mojà wrap a caught marsupial in leaves; -sàbañ obò wrap a cloth in paper, etc.; -sàbañ usu wrap snails in leaves (to take them home); -sàbañ wàgòc wrap a crab in a leaf (cf. -bañ: -mbañ (II), -gàban: -ñgambang (IV), -ì (II), -jàndì (IV), -kàmùñ (IV), -kwà (I), -lèndàñ (IV)).

-sà(m)beñ; -nsàmbeñ (IV) v.a. draw in. tansàmbeñ têntac we draw in our stomachs (and thus evade a spear thrust).

sàbèm s. the manner in which the floor laths are tied down. -jàm: -nàm (III) sàbèm tie the floor down, bind the laths with vines to the beams; sàbèm gèŋgic the binding is broken.

-sàbi: -nsàmbì (IV) v.a. roll s.th. -sàmì kà roll a log (away); -sàmì kàgàdè roll a piece of driftwood (up or down the beach); sàsì bi kàgàdè gènu kèsèp gwèc gèja they rolled the driftwood (log) back into the sea; -sàmì nìpthrow a coconut onto the ground; -sàmì pòc roll a stone away; -sàmì sà roll/turn in sleep, be bathed in blood; tòsàmì sà tèc ve rolled/turned in our sleep; èn kèsàmì sà gèc here he lies and sleeps, lies struck down bathed in his blood; -sàbì ... sa unbind, untie, unwrap, unpack; tànsmì gèn ñèŋ sà we unpack s.th.; tànsmì tâu = tànsmì sà tèc ve turn/roll in our sleep, are bathed in blood.

sàbic s. a type of dance for circumcision festivals. m sàbic type of banana (see m ñàsic dry banana leaves); wë sàbic the sàbic dances.

sàboàc, ñàsàboàc s. 1. fragments of pots, etc., sherid. busàboàc a pool of water, puddle; -wèn: -wèn (III) busàboàc wade through a puddle; kusàboàc a potsherid, broken piece of pot, sherid (see moása). 2. (ñàtè) sàboàc spleen (because of its similarity to potsherids); aènòc ñàtè sàboàc my spleen (pm.poss. instead of declension otherwise used for parts of the human body). 3. sàboàc, làbìsàboàc sago cake baked on a potsherid, sherid; labì sàboàcìm sago cake baked between two layers of hot stones; -pac (I) labì sàboàcìm bake such cakes (leaves laid on a preheated layer of flat stones, the dough spread onto them, wrapped into the leaves and hot stones put on top).

sàbsàb see sab.

sac, sàcgeñ adv. quickly but noiselessly, warily. sàcgeñ-sàcgeñ = kelec-kelec, malò-malò, gently, softly, by degrees, cautiously, slowly, secretly; kèsèlèn sàcgeñ-sàcgeñ è kétàp bòc sà he slunk noiselessly up to the pig's lair (and speared it through the kunai); sèsòm bìn
sac gêdêng tau they conversed secretly with each other.

sâc s. 1. nest of large birds, eyrie (cf. lc. mocic, qâic). moc nasac, mocsac a big bird's nest, eyrie; mombaen géjam sac the sea-eagle builds its nest. 2. a platform of any kind, a kind of verandah, elevation in a (school)room (pôpô), structure for sitting on, drying stand, shelf, scaffold, emergency bridge over a ditch; -jâc: -nâc (III) sac, -jâm: -nam sac, -sô: -nsô (II) sac make a platform; dansô sac ènèc qâlaka we make a platform in the branches of a tree. 3. a litter for carrying things on, stretcher; -sô: -nsô (II) sac make/tie a scaffold/platform; tanam sac ènèc qâlaka make a platform in the branches of a tree; -sà: -nsà (II) épî sac put s.th. on a stand for drying; -sô: -nsô (II) sac make an emergency bridge (for pulling a log across), make a litter (cf. -sô (II)); -sô: -nsô (II) sacas make small platform (playing children); -sùc (I) sac tëng kêkô build/erect a platform.

-sâc (I) v.a. 1. hammer lightly, chop s.th. cautiously, soak laundry, scold, abuse s.o., slander s.o., bite (off), chew. 2. burden, oppress, suppress; -sac ... aúc chop away; sêc sac ki tûq qâlêng-gêlêng to qatêké-têkê aúc è napêp they chop the uneven spots and edges of a stone away carefully (to make an axe-blade); -sac bîg = -sac obîng grizzle/grumble (because one feels slighted, not treated with proper respect, e.g. A visits B, but B does not seem to care), complain to a person of s.o.; -sac buc napa bite off the husk of a betelnut; -sac ka qâlic hammer the bark of a pole/log/trunk; -sac lâu slander s.o., talk violently about s.o., touch s.o.; -sac lawegi atom don't touch one's in-laws, do not meddle with one's in-laws, respect the taboos concerning each other; -sac mo tâp târo with a piece of wood to make it soft, take a bite off a taro; -sac qâpalê (touch the child) give valuables to a namesake (wase/dô) in return to his/her father's pig; (see wase, -nam dabun wase); -sac obîng see -sac bîg; -sac olabên (pound the labeân vine) pound the labeân vine to extract its poisonous sap for fishing in rivers; -sac poc chop a stone cautiously (blade of stone axe (ki)); (cf. -tuc); -sac popoc pound to pieces (betelnut in a mortar); -sac ... tông dip/press under water, immerse, soak s.th. in water; -sac ènêkant tôn dip our feet into the water, soak our feet; (cf. -si¹ (IV)); -sac kâmoc tông soak a sore; -sac bô tông soak/wash laundry; -sac taun tông go into the water up to our hips; kêsac tau tông gaigaun-gaigaun qâôma-qâôma he splashed around in the water for nothing; -sac waiq tông soak waiq vines in water; (cf. -kôni); -sac wase = -sac qâpalê; -sac wê qâsalê (pound dance of it odorous herbs, ornamental shrubs) get o.s. into the mood for dancing, e.g. by jumping around, running to and fro, frolicking). 3. kêsac s.th. is too heavy to carry; kêsac âe s.th. is too heavy for me; ka kêsac âe èndu the log is far too heavy for me; ka kêsac èndu he was killed by a falling tree; lêma èsac èn atom (his hand shall not oppress him) he shall do him no harm.

-sâc: -nsâc (II) v.n. be, lay, stand on top of s.th., upon, lean against s.th. (s.o.); -sac dën (on the shelf); gêsac dën it lies on the shelf (above the
fireplace) for drying, smoking; -sac kagadé lie on a piece of driftwood; -sac kanó put up the top logs of a fence; -sac ... lólòc (in the air, high up); kéam géasac àwásùn lólòc-gen the dog catches s.t. thrown to it 'in the air' (before it hits the ground), snaps s.t. when thrown to it; -sac naó (on top) lie/stand on top of s.th.; dansac géen ten naó we lie on top of s.th.; géasac naó on top of s.th.; géasac táu naó it lies one upon the other, on top of each other; -góng (II) -sac lean to; gangóng jagasac en I leaned against him (sitting); -tóc (I) énsac/géasac put s.th. down/on s.th., lay s.th. on top of s.th.; tatoc géasac ku náwà ve lay s.th. on top of a full pot; gélac e géasac (= késa) he sailed out to the sea.

Sadañ s. (d because the Jabèm heard the second syllable low-toned) (for.) Satan, devil.

saéc s. wild yam (similar to gigi, fruit up to the length of an arm, eaten during times of famine (tóbóm) only). nê katu jaketu saec his soul became a wild yam.

saë, ñasaë s. the knowledge of s.th., responsibility for s.th., examination, test, power of observation. saë Nacsègalatu (a proverbial saying of the inhabitants of the village of Nacsègalatu) faculty to perceive, to read from s.o.'s face, conclude/judge from s.o.'s behaviour/conduct; saë Nacsègalatu kajala amagèçac as a man of Nacsègalatu I know what's the matter with both of you, I know what you did/try to conceal; (cf. -saë: -nsaë (IV)).

saë, saësae adv. hanging down, atèbu saësae his cardium, pit of his stomach is sunken (said of infants), its stomach is empty, it needs milk, has to be fed; sia bíg saë (coconut fruit-stem hanging down) the coconut bunch is hanging down, because there is no leaf under it to support it.

-saë: -nsaë (IV) v.a. attempt, examine, test s.o. or s.th., judge s.th., feel, taste (food), experiment, try, wait, run the risk, purify, rectify, refine. -saë acgóm wait first; -saë bíg acgóm wait for the news, let's hear first; -saë bíg (k)èkwálése find s.th. beyond our power of comprehension; àènoc kauc kètóm atom, ma kasaë bíg tonec nàló kèkwálése my intelligence is not enough for that, I find this expression beyond my comprehension; -saë gòlèn taste food prepared with coconut cream (to see if salted enough); -saë gwèc ètú máló acgóm wait for the sea to calm; -saë jaën wait for an invitation; -saë kom wait to see if it will rain; -saë láp wait for the low tide; -saë lau wait for the people to arrive; -saë lòp wait for the flood tide; -saë mu wait for the wind; -saë gàndañ feel the pain; -saë oc wait for the sun/shine; -saë oc ènà acgóm wait until afternoon; -saë wàj oc èmèñ me masi wait to see if the boat will come or not; tansàë taliç acgóm let's wait and see first!

Sàgà name of place and Lutheran Mission station near Adolf Harbour (Morobe, Zaka).

sageñ (high up only) see ... sa, takac, tapuc sageñ loud, with a loud voice, loudly; sèmeç sépuc sageñ they call with a loud voice; tasóò bíg takac sageñ we speak loudly; tanam sageñ (e dau sìn) we work tenaciously (until the work is finished), we stick to the task.

ságìñ s. wall of a house. ságìñ magè beside/outside the wall; ságìñ mébò a bamboo wall; ságìñtèkwa the framework of the walls; -jáè: -jáè (II) ságìñ lean to a wall; -jáè (III) ságìñtèkwa sa stand the wall timbers up; -jáè: -nàc ... àùc, -píñ (I) àndù àuc, -súc (I) àuc build/make/put up a wall; bòc ñásagìñ
the side of a pig; bòc ᵇsagio- palé the flank of a pig; (cf. ᵇsagioj; saiobalio (wall long) comp. the length of s.th.; (cf. ᶵalésiŋ, ᵇsagio-balio).

sàgòb a. a craving, strong longing for, great desire. tétac ᵇsagob he has a craving for s.th.; tétac ᵇsagob mo = mo géjó eŋ ᵇsæc he has a ravenous hunger/a wolfish appetite; tétacwálə ᵇsàgòb-gosú néc, akóóc géŋ teŋ méŋ-janiŋ I have a wolfish appetite, please, give me s.th. to eat!; wàŋ tonaŋ gémoa ə ᵇatau (kapiten) tétac ᵇsagob gaméŋ tonecŋa ən əməŋ that ship has not been here for a long time until the captain felt a longing for this place. Or: at last that ship is here once more!

sàgòŋ a. umbrella, originally a mat (mè) of dried pandanus leaves sewn together and worn as a rain cape. -kapíŋ (IV) ñagó carry a rain cape mat; an umbrella clamped under the arm; -puc (I) ᵇsagó wear a rain cape; -kuc (I) ɪməuŋ hold a banana leaf over the head as an umbrella.

sàgu a. circumcision candidate (cf. -sa (I) ᵇnapalé). -e (II) ñagú sësa malac let the sagu return (from their pocolabu) to the village; sàguo a. girl of marriageable age, having her first menstruation (see Appendix 7); ᵇnapalé ɪkëtu ñaguo = nè ɪn ɪmësa the girl has her first period, the girl is marriageable; ɪc géjac eŋ (saguo) (see tèc), -bae: -mbae (IV) ñaguo bring/to take a marriageable girl to the public (e.g. following the time of seclusion after her first period); -e (II) ñaguo = e ñaguo ɪsəwé; -e ñaguo əsèp bring a marriageable girl to the open; (cf. -e (II)); -jàc: -næ (III) lenəʊŋ ñaguo seclude the marriageable girl in a house (cf. gegeb); -kuc ñaguo carry the girl out of the house to present her to the public again (following a time of sec-lusion after the first menstru-ration); -lìːŋ: -lìŋ (III) bu ñaguo bathe a girl after her first menstruation in preparation for the defloration (marriage); -sémʊŋ: -nsëmʊŋ (IV) dabuç ədəm əsə (wi) énə insert a piece of reed into the vagina to perform the defloration; -tu (I) ñaguo have first menstruation, first monthly period, become marriage-able; (cf. sonoŋkópó).

-sàgu: -nsàgu (IV) v.a. wash s.o., pour water on s.th., bap-tize. -sagü bòclatu wash a young pig; -sagü lau (ⁿapalé) baptize grown-ups (children); ñacsakìŋ késagü eŋ the pastor baptized him; -sagü ᵇnapalé wash/bathe a child; tansangu ᵇnapalé ɔlì sec su we wash the dirt off a child; tansangu ɔlì sec èsèp bu ənə we bathe after the work is finished (to get rid of dirt and itching bamboo hairs); tansangu ɔlìŋ ənətëmuì su we wash off our body filth.

Sàguilàb name of a place near Geŋgala.

sاغو a. see sagu.

Saic a. field magic, bad harvest, failure of crop caused by magic. -këŋ saic cause things to grow badly; -këŋ saic mo bring about a bad taro harvest by means of magic; -góm: -ngóm (II) saic ɪaluc ésa (see lau, -sé (I) bu gamën use counter magic).

Saic, ñasaiıc a. the hook part of the fishhook (ēŋ) = ŋn ŋasaiıc. ŋn ŋasaiıc jabo hook made from wild pig tusks, or bone for tuna fishing; ŋn ŋasaiıc jàolic hook made from tortoise shell; ŋn ŋasaiıc sōŋtékwa the serrated markings on the bottom of the hook; (cf. saic ɲapèc, népèc); -jàc: -nàc (III) saic ŋn prepare a tuna hook; takóc ñamaicpàle mëntanac saic ŋn nek ma tatóc əkô ɲapècman we take the breast-feathers and when we finish this hook fasten them onto the lower end; sêpa (jabo me sêma-sêm) ŋtu saic ma sëuc nè-pèc e ɲapèp they chop/prepare (boar's tusk or tortoise shell) for the
hook and whet its lower part carefully (to fit onto the
shaft of the tuna hook) (cf. péc, nè-péc, nà-péc); saic
jabogoc (nadangöm) (hook tusk
actually! Tuna caught with a
hook from bone won't escape
any more) encouragement/invita-
tion to spur on people to
continue their work energeti-
cally: let's work on!; a, saic
jabogoc, oc (sun) ênga naënam-
aënam hay, at it!
saic adj. torn, rent, cracked,
most impatient, unwilling,
obstinate. -jâm: -näm (III)
saicgenj = -nàgöm (II)
-sô (I) jaengej do s.th. very
hastily/passionately/energetic-
ally; tanam bìn saic nàc
tèn abuse s.o. fiercely; tanam
saic bìn èndèn àc tèn abuse/
revile s.o.; (cf. bìn saic, -saic bìn); saic-saic adj.
(with the power of fish hooks)
vehement; bìn saic-saic angry,
roaring, shouting, shout/speak
grievously; -sòm (I) bìn saic-
saic shout at each other;
-sàgöm: -ngòm (II) saic-saic do
s.th. abusively/insulting.
-saic: -nsaic (IV) v.a. do
s.th. energetically, vehe-
mently, be eager to work,
pull/tear out, snap. bòc
kèsaic aè the pig snapped at
me; gwèc kèsaic aèc the sea
causes us difficulties/distress;
òc kèsaic aè tông I am
captured in the vines (with
thorns); ôjò kèsàic (earth-
quake pulls vehemently) there
is a strong earthquake; ôjò
kèsaic gic tagej a strong
sudden earthquake; -saic bìn
shout at s.o., speak angrily
to s.o., scold vehemently,
incite/spur s.o. on, abuse,
revile; -saic kòlëñja = -jatu
tauñ kòlëñja urge each other
to go to work, start working
quickly; -saic kòm work ahead
of others, work energetically/
quickly, prepare work, show/
pave the way to work, act as
foreman; kòm nàtau ènsaic
èmuñ naënc lòcàwà to èkèñ
tòc ma ... the field owner
will prepare ... beforehand;
-saic mòkèñlaûng tear = comb
our hair (with bamboo comb);
-saic ... sa pull/tear s.th.
out; -saic ka sa pull out a
young tree; -saic tauñ encour-
age/urge each other to make
haste, to go quickly, incite/
spur each other; tansaic tauñ
we incite ourselves to do s.th.;
èñ kèsâlèn kèsàic tau he marches/
wants to go hurriedly; -saic ...
tòn hold s.th. fast/firm with
all our strength; -saic bòc tôn
hold fast with all our strength
the pig that wants to elude us;
-saic lèkòn tòn hold a rope
fast; -saic wànj paddle a canoe
with all our strength.
saim s. mourning hut, built
over a grave. -kac (I) saim
tear a mourning hut down; -kèwé
(I) saim build/erec a mourning
hut; ajòn kèkèwè saim (moon
builds a mourning hut) the moon
has a ring around it; awètuc
gègònò saim the widow sits in
the mourning hut; -suc (I) saim
make such a hut from woven
fronds.
saïñ s. 1. the binding on a
stone axe (ki toalac). gùc
òga saïñ the binding that keeps
the claw (ma guçà) of the stone
axe for cutting sago (gùc) on
the handle (kialac); (cf. gùc,
ki); -pè (I) saïñ (weave bind-
ing); tapò saïñ guçà we make
the binding that keeps the claw
on the handle of the axe for
cutting sago (labì). 2. bands
woven from cane around the arms
(wrists) and legs (just above
the ankle) of marriageable girls
(sagùbò) and widowers (alùg);
àsaiñ (footband) such a band
vorn around the leg by a sagùo;
-geñ: -geñò asaiñ (lift her
legband) take food to a girl in
her seclusion during her first
menstruation; èñ geñò asaiñ
she (!) provides food for the
sagùo in her seclusion; (cf.
sagùbò, son̄kòpòbò).
sajo s. vegetable(s) (like
dabuc, kànic, motam, salac, ...
cf. gàga, gèñ gàga).
saka s. a span (e.g. the dis-
tance between the tips of the
middle fingers when the arms are
outstretched). saka samuc tèñ
a whole span; saka samuc tèn ma
ŋasèku a span and a bit more, one and a half span; saka téléac three spans.

saka adj. distant from each other, separated, drawn out apart (opp. wàbu). kétu saka s.th. is drawn out; éc ńamatu saka the bamboo nodes are far apart; saka-saka adj./adv. drawn out far apart, without connection, (talk) incoherently, disjointedly, -sôm (I) bíŋ (-jác: -nác miń) saka-sakageŋ speak without giving any details, give only the main points.

-saka (IV) v.a. 1. measure s.th. by stretching out the arms, span; -saka álè (dembon, lèlôm) measure posts (beams, bearers, 'cross-beams); -saka gam measure a string/line by spanning it; -saka gamèŋtèkwa span timber; -saka katapà (kiong, lèsiö, wàŋ) span a board (outrigger poles, boards for the canoe superstructure, a canoe); (cf. dòn, -è (II) dòn). 2. grow very fast (impers.); padi gélèc e késaka the rice sprouts and grows extremely fast.

Sakaiŋ name. Sakaiŋ Savŋ, Sakaiŋsèga the small resp. large Sakaiŋ islands, the two northern-most of the Gàngała islands (next to Mutwàla).

sakam, -sakam (IV) v.n. impers. desire, long for, lust after, covet. ńalèlôm késakam èn (his inside longs for) he desires/craves for s.th.; -sakam sa cause s.o. to become inert/lazy/slow; éńig gèn kapôèn e èsakam èn sa he should gorge himself until he becomes lazy.

Saki n.prop.

saki ? tèkwasaki (his bones saki) active, energetic, enduring, untiring, strong, recuperated; òli tèkwasaki kësa he has recuperated after strenuous exertion; tekwen̲saki we feel/are strong; (declension see tèkwa).

sakin a. service. (ńac) sakin servant; sakin éjam a good, an obedient servant; sakin om̲ŋa divine service, public worship, Sunday service; ńacasakin the servant, the pastor of a Christian congregation; sakin-wàga the (male) servant; sakin-wàgà the female servant, the maid (servant); -jám: -nym (II) sakin (make service) serve, worship; (cf. om, -lic: -lic om).

-sakin (IV) v.a. send s.o., commission, delegate s.o., empower s.o., charge, instruct s.o. to do s.th., entrust s.th. to s.o., give in charge to s.o. èn késakin àè he commissioned me; -sakin kèm send a dog to do s.th.; -sakin ńac ten delegate s.o.

sako a. the tip, prow, carved point of a canoe. sakolàbu underneath of the carved tip of the canoe.

-sako (IV) v.a. chop s.th. into a general shape. -sako gamèŋtèkwa chop timber/wood for building material; -sako katapà ngàdéò chop the corners off a plank/board; -sako wàŋ chop a log into the general shape of a canoe; tasako tanèc lòcìlàbugèŋ (we chop lie mountain underneath only) we go on unbeaten track around a mountain; (cf. làbu, lòcìlàbu, -:èc: -nèc (III) (lòc)-làbu, -buc (II) mugèŋ).

sakoc, ńasakoc a. crest of birds (cockatoo). kwàlam ńasakoc gélèc (sa) the crest of the white cockatoo bristles; uc ńasakoc the bright yellow flesh of roasted breadfruit; uc ńamatawàà àmboàc sakoc the flesh of the breadfruit is bright yellow like a cockatoo's crest.

sakop, ńasakop = ńakeso adj. wrong, wrongheaded. ńac sakop one who behaves like a pig; ńac sakop-sakop = ńac taŋ kéjàngo launèŋ bíŋ (gèn) ñawaò (= one who robs people their talk (property) vehemently) a disturber, intruder, kill-joy, scandalmonger, meddler, troublesome person, unsociable/intolerant
man, frantic person, cruel tyrant, bloodthirsty villain, without deliberation, unpremeditated; en oc étap né jaen sakop-sakop sa (he will get his fate wrong-wrong up) he will meet his master = subduer (e.g. a policeman who plays the grand lord when dealing with the people at their village); -góm: -ngóm (II) gén sakop-sakop = -ngóm gén wauca-wauce gén do s.th. inconsiderately, thoughtlessly, headlong, hurriedly, be enraged/infuriated; (cf. jaen, -ngóm jaen).

-sakop (IV) v.n. 1. fail/decline to get at the roots of a matter (wrong), deal superficially with a delinquent; -sakop gén palin-palingen = en kékip biq tau yam sa atom he (purposely) did not clear up the matter. 2. snap greedily at s.th., snatch away; bóc, jakwa, kám sésakop pigs, sharks, dogs snap eagerly at food or s.th.; aóm gobe ótu kám, taq késakop nalænæn gén sawa-sawa gëmoa (you want become dog, that you snap at children their thing empty-empty you stay) do you want to be like a dog that you snatch children's food away? (said of one who envies others' tidbits).

saku a. big ornamental spoon for stirring sago or taro puree (cf. kasom, lackawi).

sakwën a. digging, planting stick (or pole), pointed for digging the holes for planting suckers, etc. sakwën nalëbën (planting pole of it entangled) 4 to 6 poles used together for digging the holes for planting yam; -sëmëñ: -nsëmëñ (IV) sakwën stick the planting stick (pole) into the ground, jump headlong into the water, make a header, dive in the water, do a duck-dive; (cf. -pô (I) kagunangun); sakwën mata (= ñamata, mata5) (planting stick first) s.th. planted first; -së (I) sakwën mata plant s.th. first; expl.: labi ñawë, taq ñatau këse kéte ñamata ma képoa képi e têm sënamga the original sago palm planted by its owner first, which grows until ripe for cutting (shoots from that palm are not called sakwën ñamata anymore); lau wakuc sësë sakwën ñamata nagédé géwîq the young men also plant some of their first sago palms.

sala, matasala he takes notice of, pays attention to, regards, looks cautiously around him.

-sala (IV) v.a. behold, examine, look at s.th., view, regard.
-sala gamën (look place, weather) look all around (if no one is listening), look for the best place to put s.th., look at the weather, look if the tunas are jumping (boiling); -sala lau estimate, scan the number of the people; -sala nalasë look for a crack to see through; -sala taun look at ourselves, examine ourselves, e.g. to see if we are dirty; en kësala katu he regards his soul = picture (cf. tasala-katu mirror); kësalawan a sea bird.

sâlà, à sâlà (netbag = à², sala) a netbag with designs similar to those of màgùlâ àwë; i sâlà a small fish.

salac a. 1. fork made from bamboo (used for taking vegetables out of a pot, -ko (I), the fork of a tree; (ña)salacë the bottom branches of a tree; ka géjac salac, ka ketoc salac the tree gets branches, forks out (= ka gëwë saña); (cf. ña/saña, kasaña); salac, taq bómëm dédiŋ gën tôŋ ma seŋ naŋ, lau sëlic amboac supoac some people thought the forks the whites eat their meals with were combs. 2. name of a vegetable plant.

-salac (IV) v.a. float in clusters (e.g. splinters of wood, shavings). ñalô kësalac naŋ képi i tâsëm sëpoac sëwîŋ tauŋ e sëmboan this expression is used for many fish swimming (floating?) together and then jumping together; i kësalac (sësalac) a school of fish jump together (Sëboaco, p.213).
salac (IV) v.n. say, speak magic words (formulas) onto s.th. en kēsalac wasu képi ɲakoapac he spoke words of love magic onto the wood chips/shavings; kēsalac = kēsōm mec, cf. mec.

Salagōgō name of a sea eagle in a legend.

salane s. name used by two persons (cousins) that happen to see how s.o. views himself (e.g. if his cloth has become dirty after sitting somewhere). -jām: -nam (III) salane call each other salane (used by cousins only) (cf. sala, -sala).

salaŋ, salaŋ-salaŋ adj./adv. full of cracks, with spaces in between. katapa salaŋ-salaŋ a board is full of cracks, cracks in a wall; lulan salaŋ-salaŋ his teeth stand apart from each other; tuŋ salaŋ-salaŋ the fence is made loosely, the pieces of wood lying loosely on each other; -wā (II) salaŋ-salaŋ plait/weave s.th. loosely; sēwa gadob salaŋ-salaŋ they wove the basket (from palm fronds) very loosely.

sālāŋ adj./adv. quick, in haste. taseleŋ salaŋgeŋ = sebeŋ we walk quickly/in haste; ɲac āsālāṅbo a man who sits with his legs wide apart, or who takes big paces; sālāŋ-sālāŋ adj./adv. fleetingly, carelessly, superficially; ɲac salaŋ-salaŋ = ɲac salaŋbo a = ɲac teŋ gēgōm gēn belebelebeŋ to ɲakeso-keso s.o. acting thoughtlessly, without consideration, a daredevil, go-ahead fellow; -gōm: -ŋgōm (II) salaŋ-salaŋ do s.th. carelessly/hastily/superficially (see -sālāŋ).

-sālāŋ: -nsālāŋ (IV) v.n. do s.th. badly, carelessly, fleetingly, hastily, untidily. dangōm gēn tansalaŋgeŋ we work disorderly, superficially; en gēgōm kēsalanggeŋ he did it badly.

salap s. space between s.th. à salap the space between his outstretched legs; (cf. gasan, â').

salap adj. spread apart (of legs). -sō: -nsō (II) salap sit with legs apart; -sō: -nsō (II) salap ... auc sit astride s.th., sit straddling a branch; (dangō) dansō salap ka auc we sit astride a log (see -salap ; -sō: -nsō (II) salapgeŋ sit/squat on our heels with our knees up; en gēgōn gēsō salapgeŋ he sits with his knees up; en kēkō â salapsēgeŋ he stands with his legs wide apart.

-salap (IV) = -sō: -nsō salap v.a. bestride, spread out our legs, sit astride, sit/stand with our legs apart, sit straddling; -salap ja auc (spread one's legs so that the fireplace lies in the middle) sit with our legs apart to the fire; (cf. -ka (I), -lām, -nā, -toc gasan).

salasa s. earrings made of tortoise shell, worn on the pierced and enlarged ear-lobe (cf. baninga). taŋa tosalasa he has salasa rings in his ear(s).

sale s. a type of marsupial rat (mojaŋ nomŋa).

saleŋ s. forest, bush, primeval/virgin forest. saleŋ áll (forest load) bundle/pouch containing a hunter's tools and provisions, stock of necessaries for a hunter, e.g. cooked taro for himself and his dogs, cinnamon bark (mōsē), onion (laki) to bewitch the dogs to make them hunt well (-lēnsu keːm), small pieces of poles used for carrying pigs (animism); Saleŋ, lau saleŋ = saleŋwāga forest people; saleŋ gējam ēsēac su sēngōŋ tonec the forest detained them; saleŋ gējam lau tōŋen the people stayed long in the forest; saleŋ gēlēc = kāniŋ gēlēc the forest sprouts = grows again; saleŋ kētaŋ creaking/rustling of the forest; bōc saleŋ kētaŋ gēja the wild pig went away under the creaking and rustling of the bush; saleŋ matac (green forest)
forest to be used for cutting new fields; saleŋ ŋalélōm = saleŋlōm in the forest; saleŋ-tēna = walōtēna (forest mother) virgin forest, thick/dense forest; saleŋ-wa feeds forest people; -jā: -na (III) saleŋ (= -na wēc) go to the laboratory; eŋ gēja saleŋ he went 'bush' (to excrete); -jām: -nam (III) saleŋ tōŋ remain/stay in the bush for a long time; (cf. mēpē, āmē, -mēb: -mēp (III), -pēc (I)); -moa saleŋ-saleŋ -moa roam about in the woods, tramp; agec amoa saleŋ-saleŋ amoa both of us roamed about in the woods; -pa katapa anga saleŋ chop boards in our (own) forest (belonging to the village, clan); -pa katapa -moa: -moa (III) saleŋ chop boards at the (any) forest (beyond our own); (cf. anga); -sēp saleŋ = -sō (I) saleŋ go into the forest, run away; tasēp saleŋ tōna we fetch taro (since most fields are in the forest); -tu (I) saleŋ (become woods) ḫimpə. get confused, mixed up (because of old age); ńoc kauk kētu saleŋ su (my intellect became forest already) I cannot remember/think clearly any more, I am getting confused/mixed up, my intellectual powers decrease.

salep s. broom, originally the fruit stem of the Nipa palm. salep ki (broom iron) rake; salep-makikin (broom make-shift) (salep ŋanō atom) the men who sweep and lead the way for the circumcision candidates, the 'sweepers' (cf. makikin); ŋasalep (of it broom) broom-like.

sālē s. light slope. ɡāmēŋ sālē (place slope) lightly sloping place.

-sālē: -sālē (IV) (and -nsālē) v.a. add, give in addition (when distributing food or s.th.), -sālē ... auc fill s.th. to the top; bu kēsālē the water overflows; bu kēsālē auc gāmēŋ the river overflows its banks; -salē ... āmō ... ŋō = -salē ... ēnsac ... ŋō add s.th. more when distributing food, put more on top of ..., give s.th. in addition to that already distributed; tasaŋlē bōc (I) āmō mo ŋō we add meat (fish) to the heap of taro; tasaŋlē gwada gēsac mo ŋō we gave meat (venison) in addition to taro; tasaŋlē gānālē āmō pocō ŋō we pour/put sand on top of the gravel (on a path/road); kēsālē nēp gēma ńọbi ŋō he stirred scraped coconut onto sago puree; (cf. -moā: -moa (III) otherwise used for living things only); -salē gāwā (pour on top of it opening) pour s.th. into/onto an already full vessel, fill s.th. to overflowing, fill up a pot or s.th.; (cf. ḫeku).

sālēc, salēc-salēc s. type of creeper at the beach. -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) salēc rake up/sweep s.th. together (like floods sweep salēc creepers away); -buŋ salēc lau depopulate a place, i.e. by gathering them together (e.g. for a meeting elsewhere (funeral)); jaŋ gēbun salēc lau (the message swept away people) all have followed an invitation, the village is empty (cf. gasaŋ, ɡagēlēŋ, tuc); jaŋ saŋgū salēc = sejōn ŋac τān wāba samōb they carried/took all his belongings with them; lema gēbun salēc-salēc kēpī τān he grasped them all together.

sālēlōm = saleŋ ŋalélōm in the forest.

salic s. abyss, cliff. salic bob a cliff so high that its top is indistinct; gamēŋ salic an abyss, steep slope, cliff; salic gēgūn sa = salic kēkac sa(gēn) a steep cliff goes up; salic kēta bōb sa a terribly deep abyss, cliff; -jāc: -nac (III) ḫambe salic -jāc: -na (III) go along the side of a cliff; gējāc ḫambe salic gēja he went along the cliff.

sālīmbōa (= sālīn boa) (odorous extremely) a show-off, vain person, silly fellow, fool = kētōn sālīn mawābo a he puts herbs of pleasant odour into his armbands (joc).
saliŋ1 s. herbs with pleasant odour (pepperment-like), perfumed leaves (worn in armbands as perfumes), fragrant herbs.
saliŋ dembeŋ ornamental shrub of reddish colour (similar to wambon); saliŋ ɡon gwa shrub with pleasant odour; saliŋ salac shrub with lancet-shaped yellow leaves; saliŋ tanite shrub (Siasi); saliŋ wa elea = walec plant in harvested/deserted field (sēnam), used as material for making grass-skirts; (cf. katekwi, lakisia, male, mósé, ɡamalu, sambea); -buc: -mbuc (II) saliŋ take fragrant herbs out of the arm band (joc); -ɡul: -I)ɡul (II) saliŋ honour a brave courageous man by presenting him a perfumed herb, put odorous leaves into his armband; -madː -madː (IV) saliŋ break off twigs of odorous herbs (to stick them into one's armbands); -puc saliŋ (the women) put saliŋ into their skirts; -sac (I) saliŋ lead/open the dances during a 'singsing' (cf. ɡasaliŋ); -tuŋ (I) saliŋ put perfumed herbs/leaves in one's armbands.

saliŋ2 s. aenoc saliŋ (my herbs = my liking) as I like; expl.: ɡen tonan embe ɡangom ma jangom ɡon ɡanò atom, jangom ɡon ɡanò ɡamadː saliŋ mēnektuŋ if I like to do it, I do it; it is not real work, I do it like breaking odorous herbs and stick them into my armband; aenoc saliŋ I do what I like, it is my business.
salŋ-salan  adj. moving in zig-zag, also: lie stooped, lie in wait (cat, dog). kaka ɡanamuc tonec ɛ moac kapō ɡen ton ɡaliŋ-salan kēsa gebe mēneŋac aē when I stepped on this rotten wood (log) a big snake appeared suddenly and wanted to bite me; kēam tonan ɡegon lēsucus ɡegon ɛ aē mēnkapi ma saliŋ-salan kēsa gebe mēneŋac aē that dog sat in the corner and all of a sudden jumped at me and wanted to bite me when I came up the stairs.
saliŋ-saliŋ adj. dispersed, scattered, wide apart (opp. ɡatip, ɡatitippen); -jac: -nac (III) saliŋ-saliŋ = -sa (I) saliŋ-saliŋ disperse, scatter, spoil s.th.; ɡasa ɡen teŋ nē ɡen saliŋ-saliŋ we ruin/spoil s.o.'s property, scatter/spread out s.th.; (cf. ɡasaliŋ-saliŋ, ɛliŋ-ɛliŋ, lētēŋ).
salô s. -baliŋ: -mbaliŋ salô throw valuables at the sagu returning to the village; expl.: ɡamétē ɡebaliŋ awaŋa tonan sēsam ɡa gebe ɡebaliŋ salô. Gēn tonan sēgōm sēmoa intēnāmata ma sēwi ɡi the custom of throwing valuables was called 'They throw salô'. They did it only at the beginning of the path.
salô ? musalô s. comp. strong S.E. wind during rainy season (in Jābekım, June-September). ocsołô /adv. forenoon, in the forenoon; (see ocsołô).
salôm s. roof. salôməno roof on villagers' houses; salôm buŋ ɡen a bundle of sago leaves for roofing; salômədô the overhang; -si (I) salômədô ɡo two palm laths onto the overhang (ɡa/ matêm) to keep it straight; salôm labilaun sago leaf roof; salôm wapap iron roof; salôm gębuc (the roof cut, pulls) the sago roof is rugged/crumpled (dishevelled by the wind); ɡilihan salôm gębuc obs. (our body, skin like roof rugged) we shiver, shudder, tremble for fear; aē katēc aôm e ɡöl ɡil salôm gębuc "my flesh (skin, body) trembles for fear of thee" (Psalm 119:120); (cf. ɡolîlu gębuc); salôm ɡalami the edge of the roof; -gen: -ːnēŋ (II) salôm carry roofing material (e.g. sago leaves bent and sewn onto laths); -gic: -ːɡilc (II) salôm put the roof on a house; -jō: -ːjō (III) salôm improve/alter/repair/renew roof; -kóc (I) salôm gather roofing material; -lî: -li (III) salôm sa, mu ɡēli salôm sa the wind ruffles the roof (of sago leaves); -pô salôm sew the (sago) leaves together; -pōn salôm bend the leaves in two.
saluna a. (for.) stone axe with very narrow blade used for hollowing out canoe troughs (hollow adzes were used later).

sám a. 1. pig market, the day of distribution or selling of the pigs. Sám bócmáken a pig market at which only slaughtered pigs were traded; sammalac (sam village) place of a pig market; sammké comp. the people who conduct the market; (nà) sam ñam gebe béc tanac sam (bóc) ñëñja Sam explanation (of name): day of distribution of (pigs) food, etc.; sam ñameté the idea of the pig market, the customary procedures of the feast; lau langwa sèkoc mété samñà un anga moc solon-solon the ancestors got the idea and the procedures of the sam from the bower bird (Appendix 7); sam sëwèc (tawec) bìŋa a meeting for deliberations, of planning, making preparations for some major events; -jatu (IV) sam arrange for a pig market; -nò: -nò (III) sam celebrate, prepare a pig market. 2. fry, small fish (followed, eaten by tuna); ibano gen sam the tuna eat fry; iwamu sèkòñ sam anga buawa the iwamu fish feed on fry at the river mouth; sam kèdaguca ka the fry follow the driftwood; sam topom-topom swarms of fry; sam gàgwèn = sam kapòèn-kapòèn kéttom èn tau, tec èn un ñanà- ñen fry as big as the tuna hooks so that the fish will bite continuously; sam palè = í ñamata masi fry so that the tuna won’t bite (cf. ñamata).

sàm pt., sauf. -jàc: -nàc (III) sam distribute s.th., divide out; tanac sam bóc (daùg) we (shall) distribute meat (tobacco); gèjac sam-samgeñ he is eager dividing out things; (cf. -tèc"; -su (I) sam su ñac òn = daè kanòñ nàc òñ = tamoà jaè ñac òñ = tanac tauñ èñgic keep one’s distance from s.o., deny help to s.o., ignore s.o., leave s.o. in the lurch, do not stand by s.o., neglect s.o., injure/

prejudice s.o.; tasu sam su èn ëmoàñà ve overlook s.o. while dividing out food; (= tanì ñèn samuc ñac òñ withhold his share); asu sam su èn ñèn mèñëmo àwìñ àsàc keep him away from you (neglect him) to make him stay with us (said by a mother of a boy who likes running around with other children); -sam sauf. see taësàm.

-sam (I) v.a. say the name of s.th., count, count by mentioning names, enumerate (-sa (I) ... sa), read. -sam i count fish; -sam lau count the people (by mentioning their names); -sam moc count birds; -sam jaè say the name of s.th.; tasam tauñ we count ourselves, say our names; tasam (papìa) ve read.

samasama a. 1. canoe(s) made from solid trunks/logs (used at Sialum and Sio) (often made from driftwood, not hollowed out). 2. a fish, similar to isoc.

sàmàc, ñàsàmàc a. strong current. bu gèc ñàsàmàc kàpòèñ a strong current; bu ñàsàmàc kësa the river has a strong current; (cf. dëdë, gwëc këdë, gwëcwàlo, bu gësuñ, ñawëñweñ).

sàmbà a. an edible mussel, snail. sàmbàgùsù tuna fish hook made from turtle shell.

Sambàgëdò n.prop. name of cape, point at Taëmi village, Cape Gernards.

sambalab a. a tree (pigs like to eat its fruit, its leaves were bewitched and fed to pigs to make them grow well).

sàmbë, sàmbë-sàmbë a. small type of yam. sambe-sanbe ñalài the small fruit of these and other yam vines.

-sàmbëbë: -nsàmbëbë (IV) draw in one’s stomach (belly) (to avoid a spear thrust). tansàmbëbë tèntac we draw in our stomachs.

sàmboà (= ñàsàmboà) a. 1. fruit with ‘edges’; ñ gèjac samboà ìç the bananas get passed their edgy stage, are getting round,
are growing big. 2. sâmboa ka tên qanô qâmulu to qâtêkwi kêtôm nip, sagô sêmacakêtunèng gén malu sâmboa is a tree the fruit of which have a pleasant odour and a juice like that of coconuts (the sagô girls used it as an ointment for their hair, the oil pressed from the fruit was mixed with reddele (môèc)).

sâmboàng s. 1. a pool of water in coral (on the beach); lap qasamboàng pool of water left by the tide; sâmboangâwá entrance to such a pool. 2. pads made from soft sago leaves to close the clefts in the underlying bark when washing sago; -lùn (V) sâmboàng make those pads.

sâmboóm adj. large, widespread, expanded. daun qasambôm lang-wagen a large tobacco plantation, a big supply of tobacco; dawê sâmboóm see dawê.

sâmbulè s. cryp. for jawen Nipa palm.

samoac, qasamoac s. 1. the shorter tail feathers of fowls, the head/neck feathers of birds; talec qasamoac tail feathers of a rooster (but: nip qasêmâc the husk of coconut). 2. sâmão, gwêc qasamoac the bow water, waves in front of a canoe, ship; wañ kêtôc gwêc qasamoac (canoe shows sea of it neck feathers) the bow of sailing canoes creates waves, 'ploughs' through the water.

sâmòb adj. inexact quantity, all (collect.), all together. lau samôb (peben distr.) all the people together; lau sêja kôm samôb all the people went to the gardens (Sêboocô, pp. 205, 237); qapalè (wan) samôb all the boys (canoes, boats); (see ongoen, pongoen, peben, samuc(geñ)).

samuc s. sneeze, sneezing. samuc gêjac aê I must sneeze. -samuc (IV) sneeze.

sâmuc s./adj. 1. the whole, all of it, all, whole, inexact quantity; gén samuc the whole thing; -èng: -niñ (III) gén samuc qac tên overlook s.o. while dividing out food, eat food meant for all alone; aê gànèn gén samuc en I overlooked him, I myself ate all the food; gén gên gadôb luagêc samuc en he ate the two baskets full of food all by himself (he did not leave anything for the others); aniñ samuc taôm atom do not eat all the food alone!; señ nèng gén samuc aë they eat their food (meal) all alone, they did not share it with me, overlooked me; sêkôc mo samuc sêmèn they brought all the taro; samucên altogether, completely, wholly; gén tâu gêjànà samucên it disappeared altogether; qasamuc-samuc, qanô qasamuc-samuc cylindrical body/form, round shaped; (jakwa) i tau qanô qasamuc-samuc anga qâmôkê e kêtù saun kêsèp gâlêncu the (shark) fish has a cylindrical body which is getting smaller towards the tail. 2. sâmuc adj. healthy, fresh; ôlîn samuc (our bodies whole) we are healthy/well/unharmed/unhurt; eñ ôlî samuc késa he got/is healthy again; mo samuc fresh taro; samucên samuc, qasamuc-samuc, qanô qasamuc-samuc cylindrical body/form, round shaped; (jakwa) i tau qanô qasamuc-samuc anga qâmôkê e kêtù saun kêsèp gâlêncu the (shark) fish has a cylindrical body which is getting smaller towards the tail.

sâmuc gej ac aë I must sneeze.

-samuc (IV) sneeze.

samuc gej ac aë I must sneeze.

môè: -môa (III) môkê
samuc not baptized yet, be still a heathen; en gémoa moké samuc he is not baptized yet; nac samuc foreigner, stranger, heathen, unbaptized person; nac samucsegag ten a man fond of privacy, a retiring man; tanasung samucgeg (his earhole untouched only) he is not informed/does not know, he is disobedient; (cf. lanóanó samuc, lanjó samuc, lanjómatac, matasamuc, tanasamuc); gém: -ngóm (II) ... samucgeg nac ten do s.th. without telling s.o.; amac agóm gén tonag samucgeg aë you did that without informing/telling me, you did it without my knowledge; -jám: -nam (III) samuc remain unknown/unrecognized, also: unhurt (see (2)); -jám: -nam (III) kaq samuc know absolutely nothing, be entirely uninformed.

SANEM, SANEM-sanem = sebè-sebè adv. quickly, in a hurry. en késeléng (= gémgú) sanem he walks quickly; en késeléng sanem-sanemgeg géga he goes/walks in a hurry, he hastens along; ja géj oba sanem géga the fire burns quickly across the kunai plain; ibano kelelo samem-sanemgeg géga the tuna swarms wander along while chasing fry; lau késeléng sanemgeg séjaa the people hurried away; nac tau sanemgeg jaképi gédéng téwai the man hurried up to his older brothers.

sàném a. cowrie shells, cowries (shell money), small polished shells used on armbands.

-sàném: -nsàném (IV) v.a. water s.th. (a garden, plants), wet with a squirt, bespatter, sprinkle, wipe off (with hands); -sanem bu wipe water off with our hands (after bath); -sanem bu (k)épa remove the water off a pool with our hands or feet; -sanem daog water tobacco plants; -sanem kóm saog water a garden; (cf. -óc (II) bu kóm); -sanem sapwáló wet the wain binding of the canoe outrigger (sap) to keep it elastic; -sanem sib wet the caulking of a canoe; -sanem taog sprinkle each other with water; -sanem wâng pour water on a canoe to prevent drying out.

sàném-sàném adj. = nàmondec-mondec red hot (of stones heated in a fire), glowing. ja dàng nàsanem-sàném kéaa heated until glowing hot; (cf. -pac (I) poc heat a stone until it is red-hot).

-sanep (IV) = -sàném: -nsàném (IV).

sànsàng a. 1. sharp biting plants which were eaten to get courage and energy; nac sanàng s.o. works furiously; nàpalé géjam sansàng the boy works furiously. 2. ànsàng = dansang untruth, lie; bìn sansàng = bìn dansàng s. lie; nàc sansàng liar; (nàc) sansàng-tëna (lie mother) archliar, hypocrite; (see dansàng).

sàng a. 1. pandanus, fruit red or yellow, up to one meter long; species of pandanus: sàng bóc a species with thick red fruit; sàng jonda, sàng kola species with large long fruit; sàng kom, sàng sànggo species with thin red fruit; sàng tac a white species; sàng nàboàm the tough stem inside the pandanus fruit/cone; sànpooap comp. = sàng nàpooap cob/stump on which the pandanus fruit sit, pandanus fruit cob; ex: sàng nànàj këkkë nàpooap nàqà. Embe takòc nàpooap su, go nàtekwi i nàpooap ma taliic étom dec the pandanus fruit are on top of the cob. When picked sap will make the cob look red like blood; èngöm ènkJaàj éuc su (= nàmèsóm ètu palé) è amboac sànpooap it will cause their legs to get sore (the flesh becomes soft) so that they look like pandanus fruit cobs (e.g. the sore is compared with a cob of which the fruit have been picked). 2. sàng, nàsàng s. gill; i nàsàng the gills of a fish; (cf. nàsamba). 3. the thorns of a species of the sago palms, e.g. làbi sàng.

sàng = (nà)sàgà s. fork of a branch. ka tosàng-tosàng géc géméng trees with all their branches.
drift down the river; àlè sâga a forked post.

sâng, sângâ, ąsângâ adj. thin as a rake, forked, notched, serrated. ôli ąsâng (his body thin) he is very thin/emaciated.

-sâng: -nsâng (II) ... auc v.a. conceal s.th., cover up, close (door). -sâng katam auc close a door; -sâng malec auc conceal o.s., do not let anyone know where one is; dansâng malec auc we go into hiding; gęsâng mala auc he doesn't let anyone know where he is; -söm (I) bिञ -sâng speak indistinctly; en kęsöm gęsâng-gęsâng he speaks indistinctly, murmurs; (cf. -sâ: -nsâ (II) auc, -sĩ̤ (I) ... auc).

sâga s. division. ęmsăb̆a double-pointed beard; kamun-sâga double-pointed tobacco pouch; nàtętacsâga the division between the buttocks (nàtętacsâga) (but: kasâng forked post).

sângâ, ąsângâ s. fork of a branch/tree. kasâng (ka ąsâna) forked tree (cf. kasâna); ąsângâ adj. shaped like a fork; -toc sâng, ka ketoc sâng the tree grows/has many branches; -wà (II) sâng, ka gęwà sâng the tree forks; (cf. sâlâc).

sângâ, sâng-sângâ adj. forked, pointed. bocokcok ągędő ąlalųŋ sâga-sâga some kinds of sweet potatoes have forked/pointed leaves.

sângala s. a palm frond split in halves and woven (for guests, people to sit on). ôli amboac sângala (his body like a woven frond) his ribs stick out, he is very thin/thin as a 'woven palm frond'; -wà (II) sângala weave palm fronds to layers (sago making).

sângalaua s. species of millet (dabuc).

sângam ? mocsângam flying-fox.

sângac s. 1. ka sângac tree with large leaves, soft wood; (cf. sâmbo). 2. i sângac = sângac-sângac sawfish; i sângac kętọp nàjâm kętọm ka sângac ńdâmɓâ the sawfish grows just as quickly as the sângac tree-trunk; i sângac ńgędő-dawęn the saw of the sawfish.

sângu s. 1. sângu = busângu baptism; -lùŋ: -lîŋ sângu be baptized; aę gâliŋ sângu (su) I am baptized; (cf. -sâgu: -nsângu (IV)). 2. abb. for musângu N.W. monsoon (abb. used mostly in songs).

sânguma s. (loanword) ritual and secret murder by means of magic/telepathic sorcery. ąc teŋ kępâc bęŋ me gęjac na sânguma s.o. used death magic (bewitched him) or killed him secretly.

sângiŋ s. 1. sângiŋ = ńmâlu ńmâlu ńmâlu pleasant odour, very agreeable perfume. 2. pet name; sângiŋé darling, deary (used by wives for their husbands (akwen)). 3. sângiŋ s.th. hostile, influence detrimental to a person's well-being, s.th. that one should take care to avoid, s.th. or s.o. harmful; expl.: gęŋ teŋ gęgôm gęŋ tętác ńąndąngą gęđęng ńmâląc teŋ s.th. does s.th. hostile against a person; -jâm: -nâm (III) sângiŋ (a) disperse to avoid s.o., expl.: if there is enmity within a village and the originator approaches a group of people they will disperse in order not to have to talk to him; sęjàm sângiŋ en they avoid him, they shun him/do not want to talk to him/try to have no contact with him. Some informants think there may be a connection between sângiŋ and -j’aiŋ, en kęj’aiŋ aęngoc bîŋ ọkwî (see j’aiŋ); (b) -jâm: -nâm sângiŋ interrogate, pump, sound, inquire, gather information; -nâm sângiŋ gebe pretend not to know s.o., ask hypocritically; tanam sângiŋ nąc teŋ gebe Ańm asa we ask s.o. "Who are you?" (as if we did not know him); nąc luagęc sęsęlęŋ sęmọ bau ē aęgęc sęjàm wę jąńęŋ moc-kaiŋę gęňő gęc wą, ē gęjam sângiŋ
proved to be harmful to him (said when s.o. gets sick after visiting a foreign place); gwa sanjiŋ, noc kauc kétu gwa sanjiŋ (my reason became uncertain about s.th.) I am momentarily uncertain whether I heard or knew about s.th., I am doubtful whether I did or said s.th.; (cf. gwa sanjiŋ, kaucsanjiŋ, Damsanjiŋ).

saŋkalac a. an ornamental shrub. daŋ qaŋkalac a second growth of small tobacco leaves, fine cut cigarette tobacco.

saŋom, qaŋsanom a. 1. pelvis (of the human skeleton), os sacrum; ènë qaŋsanom his os sacram. 2. fruit picker (plucker) made from bamboo (the top end of a bamboo is slit and formed into a container for picking rose-apples and other fruit).

qaŋsan (IV) ... àuc v.a. encircle, surround s.th. (game), encompass, grasp s.th. with one's teeth. iwa géjã bòc lunuŋ késanom âc the crocodile grasps a pig with its teeth; kêm lunuŋ késanom gwâda ãc the dog grasps the game with its teeth; ka tapa késanom âc two boards have been mortised/joined by mortise and tenon.

saŋpoap = qaŋ qaŋpoap the husk of the pandanus fruit.

qaŋsan a. prickly vine (sém) or pandanus used for scraping/grating târo (the 'grater' used by the Jabêm). ka qaŋsan tree with thorny fruit (contain adhesive, sticky substance).

sao a. fish spear (see bèlêm). saopic the shaft of the spear, made from bamboo (èc, sòm); sao ƣajoc, opoc the binding on a spear; saowalô vine attached to a spear; -sòn: -nsòn (II) so èsò èc make a fish spear; sao-sao a. barbs of the fish spear, i.e. bèlêm sao-sao.

sao a. his aunt (father's sister, mother's brother's wife). socò my aunt; (cf. sa).

sao 8. bu saoc-sao an area with...
continuously flowing small watercourses/tiny rills (may not be applied to stagnant water).

saom s. large sea bird with mighty wings (but smaller than the sea eagle (mомоаъ)).

saом s. large fresh water fish, caught in muddy water, very fat.

saом-саомген adv. = ңапеп atom = палип-палипген = тэла-тэлаген hastily, quickly, carelessly, partly, slovenly; аса аъэ теч геjo ваоъ тонec saом-саомген nec what woman did weed so slovenly here?; saом-саомбоа = saом-саомтэна slattern, slut, sloppy person.

-saом: -nsаом (IV) v.a. do s.th. hastily, quickly, carelessly, in a hurry. кэсаомген гёжа he hurried away; тансаомген тана we walk quickly; ланбэобо кэсаом one can read his excitement on his face.

sаци, ңасаци a. fibres, tiny roots, fibrils. гэли саци s.th. has been done slovenly/doesn't look nice; амд асаp сов вы you have chopped down the trees for a new field in a sloppy fashion; лусусаци a. whiskers (of animals), feelers of insects, etc. (see лэусусаци).

sap s. 1. tree used for outriggers. 2. outrigger of a canoe (ван); sap голoн-gолoн the outrigger is loose; sap кёкаc са the outrigger turns over, the canoe capsizes; даэ sap таса malac we pull the outrigger from the forest to the village; -голец: -нголец (IV) sap chop/prepare an outrigger (in the forest); -сако (IV) sap point the ends of an outrigger; sapнa towards the side of the outrigger; sap эгён towards the sap side; sap эмунген towards the atanга side of the canoe (for steering to avoid obstacles (tree) in the river bed); sapваlo = sap навало the binding that holds the outrigger to the poles (see киоъ, матоъ).

3. woven food basket used as a plate; sapлэту (basket son) small basket; sapлётсёк (basket garbage) basket for peelings and other refuse; sapтэна (basket mother) large flat basket for peeled taro (to be put into a pot for cooking).

-sап (I) v.a. chop, hack, hev, hoe (all work formerly done with a stone axe), throw a stone at s.o. -sap алаc make the handle for a stone axe (кi тоалъак); -sap боc = -кён боc санус-санус give away/distribute whole pigs; аc сёngун ma сэса sa ma сёsap-сёsap боc тау étom kasёga malac-malac they stick the ribs of palm frond leaves (into the pith of a sago palm frond rib) and count them. Then distribute the number of pigs to be delivered by the leaders of the various villages; (cf. сiлi); -sap ka chop down a tree, fell a tree; сёsap ka jagulъun-jagulъun they chop down a tree and it makes a hollow sound; -sap кён hev/make/prepare a spear; -sap кён cut a field/garden (from secondary bush); (cf. -дим (II) кён); -sap кён матаc cut a new (green) field (from virgin forest); -sap лабi chop down a sago palm; (cf. -кaс: -нак (III) labi, -кам: -нam (III) labi chop out the pith and wash out the starch from the pith); -sap ласё hatch out; tales галатu сёsap ласё the eggs hatch out; (cf. -сu (I) галатu); -sap лауту make a shield; -sap лёнгecc chop down a tree for a pole to make a hook for pulling down fruit (see лёнгecc); -sap матаc cut a new field, cut a plot of virgin forest for a new field, fell the trees to make room for a new garden; -sap мёмёнд chop a ring around a tree; -sap (= -туc) moc нё poc throw a stone at a bird; -sap ном hev, dig earth with a hoe; тасап ном таселеген ve dig/hoe shallowly; (cf. -па гамэн, гёгванъ hoe weeds with a knife); -sap ... нё лунлунъ bite into s.th., at s.th.; -sap oл make a drum; -sap оc make a paddle; -sap пелён cut down a pole for climbing a tree; -sap пок = -тук пок throw a stone
at s.th.; tasap poc épi salôm we throw a stone on the roof; -sap súc chop/hollow out a wooden bowl; -sap -kô (I) è êmbêcâcû (gêbêcâcû) chop/cut down trees, etc., until dark; -sap tãng ngi ki chop ourselves with an axe; -sap tôc su make a walking stick; -sap ... tông fasten s.th. with paste; tasap papôlic tông épi ng fasten the iguana skin to the drum opening; -sap ... tông lie close beside each other; lêsìkàsap wàng tông the side boards of a canoe fit close onto the trough; (cf. baq, pan, -sapan); -sap ... tulu chop s.th. in two, break s.th. off by hacking at it; -sap bíng tulu (= -gôm (II) popoc) break one's word, be faithless, disloyal; -sap lau tulu send word to people not to come, retract; -sap tãng tulu (1) break off an arrangement, cancel an appointment; (2) reject a gift/present, refuse to accept s.th.; -sap wàng fell a tree for use as a canoe trough, hollow out a log for a canoe.

-sap2 (I) v.a. close beside, near to; adhere/grow together, bite/pick at s.th., wound s.o. àìq kësap tau the rose-apples are grown together; gên kësap tau s.th. is grown/glued together, two things adhere together; naclagéc sësap tau both men stand/sit close beside each other; bôc kësap ñac ñè the pig bites/ores s.o.; ñoc kësap i palè the bird picks at small fish.

sapa s. enclosure, fence around fruit trees, sty, shed. bôcnën sapa pig sty; bulima kennë sapa cow shed; sapa-lêlôm inside an enclosure, a sty; -gôm: -ôgôm (II) sapa = -1 (III) sapa = -jâc: -nac (III) sapa make an enclosure around s.th. by sticking stakes around it; dăngôm = tanac sapa nip (sêô) we make an enclosure around a young coconut palm (a grave).

sapac s. shovel (two pieces of a rib of sago frond used together to remove dirt/manure from the village square) the Jabêm dustpan; (see siac).

sapac bôcôa hunting spear.

sapac-sapac adj. broad, flat (like a shovel). bôc ñakajabo sapac-sapac a boar's tusk with a flat broad tip; sapackatuc blunt spear for hunting wild pigs.

sapalaŋ see polom sapalaŋ.

-sap (IV) = -sa (I) pan (see pan, -sa (I)).

sapu, sapu ña s. a fish net (rectangular, with four loops by which it is held to the ground until fish swim above it) (cf. këka, ñakëka); sapulabu lower part of the net; saputëna large net; sapuwaga the watchers of the net (when fishing); -jâc: -nac (III) sapu (pansep.) fish with the sapu net.

sapu adv. fail, miss with gun/spear, do wrongly, fail to grasp, hold s.th. fast. -jâc: -nac ... sapu miss one's aim, let elude; (cf. - tô sapu); -jâm: -nam (III) ... sapu lose s.th., let s.th. elude us, let fall accidentally, overlook s.o. when dividing out food; gajâm ñoc bôjâng sapu I lose my knife, let it fall; gëjam lépoa sapu he failed to hold the rope; sèjâm lau ñagëddô sapu they overlooked some people, withheld their share; -kâm (I) ... sapu fail to catch/grasp/hold s.th., grasp s.th. wrongly, let escape; takam sapu ñamala the spot on the back that one cannot reach oneself; -kâm bôc sapu hold a pig wrongly, let it elude, be not able to hold it fast; -lic: -lîc (III) ... sapu fail to see s.th., be too late to see s.th., be beyond range of sight, do not like s.th. (any more); ñë gëlic malac ñenê ñaniplauñ sapu, tec gamên I do not like that place (village) any more; -lô: -lô (III) ... sapu grasp/hold wrongly, let s.th. (game) elude; -ôô: -ôô (III) bông sapu hear s.th. incorrectly.

sapu-sapu adj./adv. (diminutive
of sapu) fragmentary, incomplete, incorrect, partial.

-wôm: -woom (II) sapu-sapu do s.th. unequally, slovenly, wrong, ignore advice, do things as one pleases; -ôô: -ôô (III) sapu-sapu hear fragmentarily, partially.

-sapu (IV) v.a. chop off s.th. (with one blow), cut in two (with axe or knife), miss the mark, fail to catch s.th.; -sapu bebe chop/cut down s.th. with one blow; -sapu biŋ interrupt s.o., stop a person short, have a ready tongue, have a sharp tongue; eŋ késapu nac tau nê biŋ he stopped him short; -sapu ... éngic chop/cut s.th. in two/off; késapu gêsútêkwa gêngic he cut off his (neck) head; -sapu ka ŋalaka chop off twigs; -sapu ka ŋalaŋg chop off leaves; -sapu ṣlanyh chop off banana leaves; -sapu ṣlanyh chop off coconut fronds; -sapu mojaŋ miss a marsupial rat with the spear; -sapu sawa chop crooked, miss the mark; -sapu ... ṣu break off (twigs); -ŋôô: -ŋôô (II) -sapu (IV) sit on the corner/edge of s.th.; dăngôô ṣasapugeŋ we sit on the edge of a board (chair).

sapwalô (sap ŋawalô) comp. the wain̄ binding that holds the outrigger (see kiong, matôc). -kônîŋ (IV) sapwalô fasten the sapwalô; (cf. kionḡwalô).

sasa s. water channel made from pipes of bamboo (sonkân, êcgasuc). sêkēŋ sasa ma bu keseleŋ kêdaguc késep kôm they prepared a water channel and the water flowed down into the field.

sasa = sa-sa (iteration) (cf. sa pt.) ... up, e.g. daôc gên teŋ sa we lift s.th. up; tapûc ... sasa we push s.th. up repeatedly.

sàsàc, sâ(c)sâc (change of meaning by iteration of sac, platform, structure of any kind) small platform as made by playing children, or temporary structure of grown-ups, s.th. platform-like. eŋ gêjac sasac teŋ su ma gêdib gêmoa he made a (small) platform and lay in wait; eŋ këpi jakêkô sasacô ma gê moaîc nacîn he stood on the platform and greeted/welcomed the guests/visitors; napolé âsec-âsec sôôô-ôôô nêŋ sasac këtu doa-ðoanà the small children are used to tying their platforms to play upon; wala sasac a poisonous mushroom (on trees); (see sac).

sasap = ńasasap adj./adv. energetic, untiring, quickly, nimbly. gêgôm gên e ńasasap lângwàgen he does things nimbly; ñac tonec këlëti e ńasasap lângwàgen that man still walks quickly/vigorously.

Satan s. (for.) Satan, devil (cf. Sadaŋ).

sau1 s. the shorter sail rope at the inner end of the yard (lac ńasic) (cf. kaim, kajo).

sau2, ńasau-sau s. bluff, swindle, trick, feigned attack, mock or sham attack, fight. basic ńasau-sau teŋ it is one of the wasp's tricks/sham attacks (e.g. to confuse, frighten people without actually stinging them); (cf. -sau (2)).

-sau: -nsau (V) v.a. 1. adjust, tie the sail rope, set the sail to the wind. 2. v.a. & n. lie, deceive, tell lies, do s.th. wrongly, awkwardly; -sau biŋ tell a lie, set one's sail to every wind; késau alicnc look at him, the archlîar; késau bîŋboa he is an archlîar; eŋ késau biŋ e ñawôô dêôô (he lies until feathers fly) he lies like a book; go késau ñësac sëja andu he sent them into the house (doing so to their disadvantage), he tricked them to go into the house; -sau lau lie to the people; -sau ñac ten lie to s.o.; tansau taŋ we lie to each other; -sau ñakaïn (kjëpi ... use s.th. as an excuse/pretext; (cf. bulec, dansâq, kaop, sansan, -sôm sec); -sau -ôc (II) ñac teŋ deceive/cheat s.o. in business,
lie, snare/trap s.o., defraud, outwit (by clever questioning); (cf. -banâc: -mbanâc (IV), -bull: -mbull (IV), -wê: -wê (III) ... auc, dansan, kaop); -sau-tim (I) cheat, deceive; en késaú kêtim lasi he deceived his brother.

sauŋ adj. small, little. ñetu sauŋ it becomes small; ñac sauŋ a small man/boy, the youngest son (opp. ñasâta); sauŋ-sauŋ very small; sauŋ-sauŋ atom extremely large; ñi sauŋ-sauŋ atom an exceedingly large species of a fish; gamêng sauŋ-sauŋ langwagen the place is far too small; lêsucm ñetu sauŋ-sauŋ langwagen the corner of the room was far too small (so numerous were the bundles of sago), the corner appeared far too small compared with the many sago-bundles/ was inadequate to hold the bundles/ was cramped full; sauŋ adv. short (distance, time); sauŋen a little bit only, short distance only; lauo têtaŋ sauŋen the women cry with a subdued voice; ñôm ñiñ sauŋen do speak in a low voice/gently; sauŋ-sauŋen only a very small bit, a very little, very small distance only, short (of time); (cf. têla/gen); sauŋ to kapôga (small and big) children and grown-ups, rich and poor, all of you; (cf. secña).

sawa, ñasawa a. space, empty space. aôm èmbé ñôna nêm sawa têng, ñaŋ ñôna if you want to go somewhere else, just go (e.g. I do not need you); ñiñ sawa see ñiñ; gamênsawa, gamêng sawa see gamêng; gasâñ sawa the space between outstretched legs (cf. asalap, salap); -jâm: -nam (III) sawa (make empty/space) make a distance become small/short, leave no space between, close an interval; (cf. gasâñwa), tosawa adv. (with intervals) sometimes, now and then (= kêsêp gasâña), here and there; (ñâ) sawa kapîngân rather small; ñôgmâ sawa kapîngân make it small! (e.g. make a small room, a fence around a small garden); sawa suqen = wëng tâgen in this moment, just now, he went quickly away; ñôlgom sawa suqen ñôna go at once!, walk straight ahead!, go without delay!; sawa suqen gêmên he came, was here right now.

sawa adj. /adv. empty. andu sawa an empty house; mu sawa (wind empty) arrogant, proud, presumptuous; lau mu sawa ñaôma presumptuous/arrogant people; talu sawa an empty bag; -tu (I) sawa become empty; -tu sawa gên teq want/wish s.th.; ñeê katu sawa amac tôm = ñô gabe jatap amac tôm sa (I wish you yourselves) I want to see you, to be with you (2 Cor. 12:14); kêtan sawa (= sec) gebe Al ... he shouted in surprise/terror; (cf. -tan (I) sec).

sawa pt. (a. suf.) used for intensification. ñaep sawa (ñaep-sawa) most/very carefully; sawa amboac lap ñatêna (empty like ebb extremely low) s.th. is extremely empty; ñênê atalî sawa amboac lap ñatêna his purse is at a low ebb, he is hard put.

sawic a. loops under the house on which spears, etc. are hung. -gôm: -ngôm (II) sawic fasten both ends of s.th. so that the middle part hangs down (like a hammock used for storing food); -jâc: -nac (III) sawic bend s.th. inwards, make loops, hang up in loops; -wâ (II) lakô make a noose/lasso/snare for birds (lakô, lip).

sawic adj. bent inwards. àkain gêjac sawic his leg/knee is bent inwards; bôc jabo gêjac sawic the tusk (horn) is bent inwards.

sè ? see sec.

se- pref. 3pl. before verb stems with broad vowel (sekolo), sesom, cf. sê-).

sèb a. ? ñômbiñ seb mourning belt worn by a widower = ñômbiñ makic seb.

sèb onom. sound of a spear hitting the ground (missing its aim).
SEBE

is getting old/decrepit; âe katu sec su I am old and decrepit;
sec, secanô, secanotêna horrible, terrible (used as part of com-
parsion and fortification: exceedingly, most, very, numerous,
etc.); kêtu sec su in large num-
bers, very many; mo kêtu sec su
there are unspeakably many taroes;
gac wapôm sec an exceedingly
generous man; nagaô sec very
quick, very light; ñamakic sec
terribly bitter; ñamalu secanô
an indescribably pleasant odour/
perfume; ñapalâ secanotêna a
very bad boy; ñapalâ sêsôm biñ
meloc sec the boys said awful
silly things; secenô see amboac
secenô, ja sec = ñasec.

sèc (sè?) adj. hoarse. âàwè
csec hoarse voice; biñ sec sore
throat; ñe kolâbên sec he has a
hoarse throat.

secô = sec ô used as fortifica-
tion: very much. ñagaôc taêñ
walo amâgêc kêtu secô su nañ
both of us pity you very much/
deeply.

sege a. (for.) saw. sege
daleta (saw wheel) circular saw;
sege kaleta gêgôm kalacôl the
circular saw makes a screeching
noise.

segen a. forest area cut down
for a new field. kôm segen a
field that is cleared and drying
out ready for burning; kôm segen
9 me 10 9 or 10 cut down and
cleared places for new fields;
expl.: lau embe sêsap gamêñ
ñasawa teñ etu kôm, go tasam
ñasawa tau gebe segen (ñasawa
kapông me saun) when people cut
down a place (fell trees) for a

sebe 3pl. of -be (II) want,
will. ësêac sebe sêna malac
ye want to go to the vil-
lage; (cf. gebe).

sében adj. rapid, swift,
quick, hasty. òmôñ seben
come quick! (sêben 3pl. of
-be: -mbe: (II)).

sec a. badness, evil, sin.
sec gelom original sin; sec
gêli nalêlôm sa sin arouses/
excites/incites/tempst the
heart; sec gêôc aê ñkwi (sin
lifted me about) I have
sinned/gave in to sin/have
taken into sin; sec gêôc lau
sa evil stirs up the people,
misfortune follows the people;
sec gêôc nalêlôm sa evil
arouses the heart/makes the
heart restless/incites to sin;
sec kêtap aê sa (= katap biñ
sa) have fallen into sin, sin
has overpowered me; sec ñatau
(evil of it owner) s.o. gov-
erned/possessed by evil; sec
samob all evil, bad influences;
secwaga sinner; ñac secwaga
wicked person, blasphemer,
criminal, outrager, trans-
gressor; -dac: -ndac (II) sec
meet with evil/misfortune,
have s.th. happen to us; ñe
kadac sec s.th. has happened
to me, some evil occurred to
me, I had an accident; -dec:
-ndec (II) sec hate evil,
fight sin.

sec adj. bañ, evil, charmed,
sick. ñe sec sec I am a sin-
ful man/person; gamên sec
(place bad, evil) a haunted
place; kém sec a charmed
spear, spear over which a
magic charm has been spoken;
-ôc kém sec have/hold a be-
witched spear; ñac sec an
abnormal/crippled person; òlì
sec (his body sick) he is old/
sick/weak; toôli sec sick
(sec -tu sec); sec adv. -gôm:
-ñgôm (II) ñac teñ sec injure/
insult s.o., treat badly;
-ìlc: -ìlc (III) ... sec be
on bad terms with s.o.; gêlic
sec he is on bad terms with
him; -teñ (I) sec shout in
surprise/terror, e.g. ec, oc,
oî, ô-eî oh; -tu (I) sec s.th.
gets bad/ruined/spoiled, one
new field, we call that place segeŋ (be it large or small); kóm tau tosegęŋ enęc the cut down field is left as it is, it will not be burned.

-seguŋ; -nseguŋ (IV) v.n. & v.r. stand firm, unmoving, lean, stand firm against s.th. to support ourselves, stop from falling. tansęgęŋ tąŋ we take our stand (against an aggressor); tansęgęŋ tąŋ ąąja we walk carefully on s.th. slipperly; tansęgęŋ tąŋ tón we catch ourselves, we stop ourselves from falling; tansęgęŋ wąŋ stand with our legs wide apart whilst punting a canoe with a pole; ąąg kešęgęŋ tón ąąja the tap root is firmly rooted in the ground; lau sę wąŋ sesęgęŋ tąŋ (tón) ąąja pulling a trunk for a canoe (from the forest) the people planted their feet firmly in the ground.

ségweŋ s. 1. crypt. for kamač (ornamental shrubs). 2. name of a village near Busega.

sele s. small shells (of thin shell, eaten by children). seleő (ő = qaó on top) elevation where sele may be found, sandbank in the mouth of a river (visible during low tide).

sélę, sélę-sélę s. pouch decorated with dogs' teeth for a small supply of tobacco, etc. (worn by men on the breast during festivals, visits, etc.).

sélęb adj. free from undergrowth. andu sélęb a house still under construction (without walls and flooring), bare timber; gamęŋ seleb a place with no undergrowth, no thicket, a cleared spot; gamęŋ kętu seleb a place has been cleared, the undergrowth removed (cut down); (cf. selep).

selec1, selec-selec selec adj. clean, neat. gamęŋ selec a clean place; gamęŋ tonec selec-selec ąąja this place is nice and clean; ąąlę ąąg selec kęsa his heart became clean (free from old heathen ideas); őli selec(-selec) he has a clean skin (no ringworm, no sores); selecömą perfectly clean, free from thicket/twigs.

selec2 = seleç(浣) adv. together. -ę: -ń (III) bęc selec eat a pig/one piece of meat together; -pö (I) selec eat together from one piece of food (cf. seleñh); -söm bıŋ selec lau teņ = -lambiŋ (IV) raise s.o.; ságou sęsöm bıŋ selec eŋ the girls praised him; -söm ąąbiŋ selec say s.th. together, be jointly responsible for s.th.; lau sęsöm ąąbiŋ selec Dawidi ąə weņęŋ the women sang King David's praise together; selec-seleceŋę ma awen jatu-jatu gebe ... they shout together calling upon each other that ... (cf. seleçh).

selec3 onom. a sudden slip.
selec/tagęŋ with a sudden slip (= bèlip tagęŋ); bıŋ selec (talk slipped) foolish/silly talk; kósöm bıŋ selec you said s.th. very foolish.

selec-selec(浣) restless(ly).
-ęc: -ńęc (III) selec-selecęŋ lie restlessly; -ńgęŋ: -ńgęŋ (II) selec-selecęŋ sit impatiently, fidget; ąąłę ąąęc selec-selecęŋ aną maę may he lie restlessly/fidgety on his mat (bed).

-selec (IV) v.a. graze, scratch s.th. with a weapon, a tool.
-ęg: -ęŋ (II) selec(浣) only scratch s.o. with a spear;
-ą: -nam (III) selec(浣) scratch the surface only, don't get into the middle of the work, work only around the edges (of a field), do s.th. superficially; tanaŋ taselečęŋ we are lazy; kępę ke seleceŋę gę the arrow (bullet) scratched the skin only; tasąŋ nom taselečęŋ we hoe shallowly; -pö (I) selec (IV) break into two unequal parts; kępę mo ke selec he broke the yaro into two unequal parts; kęseleč s.th. is flat (not deep), shallow; sę kęseleč the hole is
shallow, a shallow pit; ke-selelec sa it flows/is flowing; kölëti è témblam keselelec sa (you run until your forehead turns up) you run with flowing hair.

selelec the noise of slipping. -ka (I) selelec slip, fall because of slipping, on slippery ground; selelec géjac/ gésac en akain it slipped over his foot (snake, spear); i selelec géjac en akain a fish touched his foot slightly, brushed against his foot; (cf. sololop).

selelep adv. quickly, in a hurry, great haste. -kic (I) uc selelep tie a pig net to a tree in great haste.

selen s. vine used for weaving netbags (abélön). abélön tau sëwa selen balingen kësep géja ma sëkatön képi tagen kétu abélön first they knit a long piece which they then fold and stitch together (at the edges) thus forming a netbag; lauc selen selen ga joc the women peel selen vine with a shell (joc = mother of pearl).

selen adv. in a horizontal direction. selen sawa (horizontal space, e.g. between legs) the way Jabém women sit on the ground: legs out-stretched or crossed, the space between the legs when sitting on the ground with outstretched legs; -ŋgón (II) ŋkain selen sawa sit with legs outstretched; en gëngón akain selen sawa she sits with outstretched (or crossed) legs.

selen¹ (IV) v.a. throw s.th. horizontally, skip (on the water). -seleŋ kawasun roll (throw) a lemon along the ground (playing children); -selen poc selen throw a stone so that it hops on the water; poc keselen the stone skips on the water; -gün: -ŋgün (II) -selen (dangun taselen) (we) throw a spear horizontally; -selen sa impere. s.th. beyond human efforts, too much for a person, not enough; dokta sëjam kóm képi gémac teŋ, mago ségom è keseleŋ sa the physicians (surgeons) performed an operation on a patient, but it was beyond their power to save him.

-selen² = -kelen (IV) v.a. look for, inspect s.th., survey, search, select. -selen gamen inspect, look for a suitable garden area in the forest; -selen gamëntëkwa look for building material in the bush; -selen ka njam look/search for good timber; -selen kóm look to see if everything is in order in our garden, if wild pigs have done any damage, etc.; -selen làbi select a sago palm (look for a fully developed palm to get the largest possible amount of sago meal when felled); -selen m inspect the garden looking for ripe bananas; -selen soc inspect a newly burnt field (how much of the trees, etc. has actually been burnt); -selen wa look for mangoes in the bush; -selen wàŋ search for/select a tree suitable for a canoe trough; (cf. -kelen).

-selen³ (IV) v.n. shine through s.th. ajôn képi mënselen kalaun the rising moon shines through the leaves of the trees.

sélên¹, busélên, nasélên s. rapids, shallow stretch in creeks/rivers, ford. iola kétu dec saseleŋ sëmal the vesicles (of the lungs) are the place where the blood spreads into tiny vessels; -pö selen-selen the river divides into (many) arms/courses (within a given riverbed).

sélên² s. knit part of a fillet netting. o sélên a vine, liana.

sélên³ s. shouts of joy after escape from a danger. -don: -ndoŋ (II) selen invite people to laugh about s.th.; -jam: -nam (III) selen-jaŋ (tanam selen tæŋ) (we) make a shout of joy after eluding a danger, a spear thrust (e.g. shout encouragement to s.o., jeer at s.o.); sëjam selen tæŋ gebe éhèhé they jeered at each other: look here! (ours is the better!"
cf. belec); -taŋ (I) selen̄
taŋ (taŋ selen̄ taŋ) (we)
make a joyous interjection of
assent; ehec, gēn̄ tau .notifications
oc daŋom Hurraw, that's
right, we shall do it!

selen̄', selengeŋ adv. to-
gether. aŋgōm selengeŋ do it
together!; asōm selengeŋ say
it together!; tasōm selengeŋ
= tasōm ˌnābîŋ selec we say
s.th. together.

-selōn: -n.selōn (IV) v.m.
impers. flow (of water), purl.
bu keselen̄ water flows; bu
keselen̄ selep popoc the whole
forest is under water, is
flooded; talec keselen̄ the
hen cackles; (cf. ke/leleŋ).

seleō see sele.

selep adj./adv. clean, tidy,
proper. tangambe nip ˌnānō
ŋaōlīc mkic jeje su ̀e
ŋaselp (= selep) remove
the dark brown skin from the
coconut flesh (kernel) pro-
perly; tangambe ŋatēmu ̀u e
selepgen we scrape the dirt
away carefully, clean s.th.
properly; gamēŋ ˌkētu selep
the undergrowth came up again,
secondary forest growth (cf.
katiŋ, sénam, selēb).

sēlōc (sōlōc) onom. 1. slip-
ing, sliding. selec tagen̄
with one slip, a sudden slip;
-gün: -ŋaŋun (II) bōc selec
tagen̄ slip the spear into a
pig. 2. sound of water flow-
ing by jerks, noise of drip-
ping, splashing water; (cf.
sōlōc); -mēŋ (III), -mēb: -mēp
seloc urinate; landōm gējac
mēngseloc-mēn̄seloc the bilge
water spirits into the canoe
in fits and starts (cf.
bēlēlip, solol̄op, sēl̄op,
bēlīb tagen̄).

-selop (IV) v.a. pull s.th.
back (foreskin). utiānō
keselop his foreskin is pulled
back; (cf. tiōlić, uti); kes-
elop nə ˇnagēdō ŋatēkwa gēja
he removed the thorns from
one end (of the stem) only;
-selop sa v.a. impers. short
of s.th., not enough to go
around (when distributing food),
s.th. is going wrong, is wanting,
insufficient, missing (target);
ğaŋ̄ gēn̄ keselop sa I did not
have enough to eat; gagaŋ̄ keselop
sa I missed the target with the
spear; gōm̄ keselop sa I am
still thirsty; ġēwā bīŋ sa
keselop sa he explained
the matter insufficiently, gave an
insufficient explanation; gēn̄
keselop sa the food is not enough
to go round; mo keselop sa there
are not enough taro to go round;
sekiō mo keselop sa they did not
bring enough taro (to cook for
the guests, people).

sem s. ornamental shrub (cordy-
line).

sembe 3pl. Im. of verb stem -be
(II), otherwise used with R
only, they may think, mean.

-semoc (IV) v.m. impers. grunt,
grunt angrily. bōc kesemoc the
pig grunts angrily (when it is
caught, disturbed in eating,
etc.); (cf. bōc gēbu, gē dauc,
gējac gaga, gēlōc, kētān).

sēmsēm s. a small species of
gasshopper.

sene, sene-sene adv. -sēn: -n.sēn
(II) sene-sene lie in death
thores/death struggle, writhe
in death pains, kick and strike
about one, move convulsively,
sprawl; bōc (kēm) gesēn sene-
sene the pig (dog) lies on its
back and sprawls/writhes in death
pains, rolls rubbing itself
against the ground.

sēnsēn s. tool made from labisiŋ
for weeding, shaving grass off
the ground.

sēn s. sēn tagen̄ with a swing;
sēn tagen̄ gēja it flew away in
a wide circle.

sēn(ɡen̄) adv. a considerable
distance away, far away. -baliŋ:
-mbaliŋ (IV) sēn(ɡen̄) throw s.th.
some distance away; -boang
-mboang (II) sēn(ɡen̄) jump a long
way; -kēc (I) ... sēn(ɡen̄) pour
away a long way; takēc bu sēn(ɡen̄)
ēnā we empty water in full swing;
lēmā sēn(ɡen̄) he stretches his arm/
hand for s.th. far away, he reaches out for s.th. that seems to be better than that nearby (long reach at table); jaseng (= geja sen) dispersed, scattered; nuc kempoac jaseng = nuc jaseng-jaseng kempoac (islands dispersed lie) the islands are scattered; (cf. mocseng (bird throwing) bush fowl, it scratches leaves and soil together building a mound for its eggs); waŋ sen (= oseŋ) small canoe without mast.

səŋ, əsəŋ s. pad, an animal path.

-seŋ (I) ... sa v.a. grub up, upset, root up. keseŋ lau gane nęŋ biŋ sa he upsets the rules of the ancestors, acts against the old traditions; keseŋ lauñeŋ biŋ sa he grubs up old disputes.

-sẹŋ: nsẹŋ (II) v.a. destroy, demolish, tear down; clean s.th. by wiping away, contradict, oppose; (cf. -sẹŋ biŋ, -sẹŋ su); -sẹŋ āndu demolish a house, take/tear down a house; -sẹŋ ... auc encircle s.o. or s.th. (game), cut off the road of s.o., cut in front of s.o.; (cf. -ba: -mba (II)); -sẹŋ biŋ contradict, object, oppose, bring to naught (defeat s.th.), recant, revoke, retract; -sen bóc slaughter a pig, cut up a pig, take out the entrails right after the mouth in the bush; -sẹŋ ... èlèŋ-èlèŋ tear up, tear to pieces, disperse; danseng gẹn teŋ èlèŋ-èlèŋ we scatter s.th.; -sẹŋ gala i scrape off the scales of a fish; -sẹŋ (m)anioka plant manioc by pushing cuttings slanting into the soil, plant; danseng tẹ a game played by children; -seŋ tuŋ destroy, tear down a fence; gesẹŋ taŋ = nesesen longwa, gesẹŋ taŋ longwa, (ŋa)gesẹŋ toŋ = kẹtu toŋ, lau nagesẹŋ toŋ people who know how to do s.th., experts; waŋ tonọ́ kwapuc teŋ gẹ́sọ́ géwọ́ atom, lau nagesẹŋ tọ́ŋẹŋ tạ́n sẹ́sẹ́ no greenhorn helped with that boat, it was made/tied by experienced experts only.

seŋẹ́, naseŋẹ́, puseŋẹ́ s. prop, stay, support. m naseŋẹ́ a prop to hold up a bunch of bananas so that its weight will not break the stock; -jẹ́c: -nac seŋẹ́ prop s.th. up, make s.th. strong, brace, fortify, strengthen, arm s.th. or o.s.; anac seŋẹ́ ném nàlèlòm strengthen your hearts! (James 5:8); sẹ́jẹ́c seŋẹ́ tẹ́ŋ they armed themselves, took up arms; tanac seŋẹ́ tẹ́ŋ na gẹ́n tẹ́ŋ we prop ourselves up with s.th.; tanac seŋẹ́ tẹ́ŋ na ìbájọ́ slidding we prop ourselves on our legs spread apart; tanac seŋẹ́ tẹ́ŋ na lemẹ́ we prop ourselves up with a stick; ònàc seŋẹ́ tẹ́ŋ na lemẹ́ we prop ourselves up with a stick; ònàc seŋẹ́ tẹ́ŋ tọ́ŋ(ọ́ tọ́c) we prop ourselves with a stick; -puc (I) seŋẹ́ andu prop up a house.

-seŋẹ́ (IV) v.a. hold s.th. in the mouth/between the teeth. kẹ́m keseŋẹ́ bóc the dog holds a piece of meat in his mouth; -seŋẹ́ kalaun hold a leaf in one's mouth; -seŋẹ́ kopoac hold the kopoac shell decoration with one's mouth (in martial fervour); -seŋẹ́ nip hold a coconut in one's teeth (thieves descending from a palm; or: when the nuts were unripe, for drinking); -seŋẹ́ ... tọ́ŋ hold fast in one's teeth, stick fast; kẹ́m keseŋẹ́ nọ̀tẹ́kọ́ tọ́ŋ the dog holds a bone in its teeth; sọ́b keseŋẹ́ à tọ́ŋ I have an arrow sticking in my body; ta-seŋẹ́ tạ́ŋ pẹ́ngẹ́ we always have a cigar between our teeth.

sẹ́ngẹ́c moac sẹ́ngẹ́c reddish brown snake.
sengen adv. jump, throw a good/long distance. aë kabalini sengen I threw it a good distance; gēng ēsau ōmbaliŋ sengen ēna it stinks, throw it far away!; gabōŋ sengen I jumped a good distance; sengen sēja = sēc balingen sēja they went a long distance away; lēma sengen 'long reach' (cf. sengen).

-sengun: -nsengun (IV) v.m. stand firm, unmovingly, stand rooted to the spot; v.r. take one's stand, plant one's feet in the (slippery) ground, brace o.s. against s.th. (e.g. prior to racing); tansengun tawŋ najaxa we walk carefully over/over slippery ground, leaving deep tracks; tansengun tawŋ tōŋ we catch ourselves/stop ourselves from falling; tansengun wāŋ we punt a canoe with a pole (guŋ) standing firm with our legs wide apart in its trough. 

sēngōm s. reddie, ruddle (red ochre mixed with coconut oil and used as a salve). sēngōmbōm (Bukavac for lēp, lēplēp small sweat bees; their honey too may be used to prepare the salve of red ochre); òc sēngōm (carry, hold oil) rub with coconut oil/salve; daōc sēngōm ōliŋ we rub ourselves with that oil; sēōc sēngōm kēm, sūc ṇa niptēki rub a spear/bowl with coconut oil; òc (II) sēngōm tawŋ anoint o.s. with coconut oil; kom gēōc sēngōm (rain anoints) it rains a little, just enough to make the ground slippery; -tōc sēngōm (how reddie); sago tōtōc sēngōm (circumcision candidates show reddie) = sago tētōc ēgélōŋ sago show their decorations (i.e. the sago make the rounds through all the villages where meals are prepared for them and valuables given them by relatives, show how much they have grown); gacṣēngōm comp. youth, unmarried young man, bachelor (a youth anointed with sēngōm salve, cf. sagu).

sēngōm = ṇaōma adj. bu sēngōm = dala ṇaōma = dec kēsa topalēgen atom (menstruation blood does not flow properly) poor menstruation.

sengen s. tool used for work in the fields, planting (see sēnsēng).

sep, nasep s. 1. splinter from inside the palm bark. 2. the unwashed sago pith, roasted and eaten in times of famine (labi nasep).

sep, sepsep, sesep adv. quick, once, as lightning. əŋgōm sepsepgeŋ do it quickly/at once!; sese ōmōŋ come quick!

sese(ngen) = sesengen crave, languish, long for, pant for s.th., wait for a chance, try hard. sēsegōn = taēŋ ētjam jakēsa-jakēsa; sēsegōn gwâdaŋa he craves game/meat, he is eager to get game; eŋ əc sēsegōn ēmoa e əjaŋ ibano teŋ ēpi wāŋ he will paddle continuously until he pulls tuna into the canoe; -sōm: -nsōm (II) sēsegōn search unceasingly; eŋ gesom né bōjaŋlātu sēsegōn gēmoa he is looking feverishly for his knife; ēsēac sēsegōn gwâdaŋa sēmoa they languish for game/meat; eŋ gesom lau sēsegōn he was mad after taking vengeance; sēsegōn sebe sēsegōn lau teŋ they seek eagerly after s.o.'s life; (cf. -eŋ: -niŋ (III) anō-anō lau teŋ gebe ...; -gōm (II) ēgaŋlēm gebe ...).

sese (sece) (īt.). kasōm biŋ sese teŋ atom I did not say anything wrong at all; (see sec).

sēsec see sēc.

sesene = sene-sene.

sewec s. a sharp piece of wood used as an awl when making canoes, punch (nasēli).

-sewec (IV) v.m. & v.a. grow sideways, become corpulent, grow fatter, get thicker, be filled up/stuffed, squeeze through s.th. narrow. əkain kesewec his leg
is swollen; aiŋ kesewec the
rose-apples grow/are almost
ripe; m kesewec the banana
grows; ŋapalê kesewec (kêtôp)
the child grows big; (cf.
-mesoc, -sêlip, -tôp); -sewec
âden fill/stuff a pillow with
s.th. (cf. adeq); ka ŋataê
(kapop) kesewec âden a pillow
is stuffed with shavings
(kapok); -sewec ka enlarge,
widens a slit (in an axe handle
with a wedge (ŋa/sông)); -sewec
katam squeeze through a door;
-sewec lau force one's way
between a crowd, push/shove
ourselves between the people;
-sewec masac squeeze through
the floor; kesewec masac kêtô
kapôñ he squeezed through the
floor (laths) leaving a big
hole; -sewec tüg squeeze
to through a fence; böc kesewec
küg the pig squeezes through
a fence; (cf. -sêli).

sêwêng s. kasêwêng comp. man-
trap (sharpened stakes or
bamboo splinters hidden on
the track against enemies).
-so (I) kasewen miss the man-
traps, do not step on a bam-
boo tip.

sê, ŋasê s. lover jaw. ase-
têkwa lover jawbone; -giŋ:
-ŋgiŋ (II) ŋasê (string jaws,
e.g. of pigs); ŋac-gêgiŋ-
gêŋ-gasêwaŋa = ŋatau owner,
the man responsible for s.th.;
ŋac-âgegiŋ-gêŋ-gasêwaŋa éndi
acgom, ma âeac awac the owner
(of the field, etc.) shall go
ahead first and we shall fol-
low (start work again).

sê adj. m sê inedible, wild
banana (in the bush).

sê interj. pst! sê jamaŋen
be quiet!

sê, ŋasê s. grave, hole, pit,
pitfall. sê keselec a shallow
pit; sêô grave; sêô gêdib the
g rave caves in; (cf. ŋagêsûñ);
kêm to böc nêŋ sê tec âeac
(dogs and pigs their pits
here we) we eat dogs and pigs;
-gawë: -ŋgawë (IV) sê dig a
grave, make a pitfall.

sê- subj.pref. 3pl. before

verb stems with narrow vowels
a, ê, i, ô, u. sêlic they saw;
(cf. se-).

-sê¹ (I) v.a. make holes for
planting s.th., plant. -sê anê
plant yams; -sê bôcôkôc plant
sweet potatoes; -sê kôm plant a
field; -sê labi (mo, wa) plant
sago (taro, a mango); -sê lâu
gamêm plant s.th. into our
fields to protect them against
being bewitched (lâu = counter
magic); tasê gen talênsông seagej
we plant things too closely to-
gether; -sê awêng (-sî obs.)
(plant mouth, breath ?) breathe;
(cf. -lîb (V) awenjaô inhale);
-sê awêng jagêlôc kêtô ... be
unable to look on anymore/to
stand s.th. anymore, cannot bear
s.th. anymore.

-sê² (I) v.a. tear off a piece
of leaf. -sê biç tear the tarô
leaf from its ribs to cook; -sê buc
tomagagej tear off the whole
bunch of betelnuts; -sê lâbe
tear the outer skin from a fruit;
bêmê kêsê obo gêngic the nail
tears the cloth.

-sê:³ -nsê (II) v.a. -nsê ...
auc cheat, deceive (in business).
sêsê aë aucâcog they cheated me;
sêsê matacoñ auc they have
utterly deceived me; -nsê beŋ
teach s.o. the art of making
magic; -nsê da we rub our teeth
with graphite (paint them black);
-nsê kêam rub a dog's nose with
all kinds of things so that it
will hunt well, train a dog (by
magic).

-sê:⁴ -nsê (V) v.a. 1. slash,
slit, rip, strip, tear the rib
from a leaf; tânse moc ŋawaô
we strip a bird's feather (leave
only the rib); tânse nîp ŋalaug
tear out the ribs of a coconut
frond (ŋa/kwa) (frond leaf =
galêlêsîş). 2. paint with
brush, rub; -nsê da (peŋ) paint
with graphite; tânse da we paint
our teeth black; -nsê pokco
paint with chalk (-pô (I) ko);
-nsê sêckaiŋ paint (write) with
charcoal.

-sêbam: -nsêmabam (IV) v.a. cut
in pieces, take to pieces, cut
up, carve, dissect. -sêbam
mökêŋlaun cut the hair; (cf. -kapĩŋ, -sẽbuŋ).

sêbe, ŋasêbe s. the pith of sago fronds. sêbe ŋapopoŋ light pith or wood (used as floats (ŋagaba) on fishing nets (waşan)); (cf. ŋamêsõ).

sêboac s. the eel. sêboacanô short eel; sêboacgêsʉŋ the eel hole.

sêboacô s. fairy-tale, story, tale, legend (the customary time to tell fairy tales was when the yam suckers lay in the field huts, when the gardens were newly planted; see sululuæŋ ... the traditional conclusion). sêboacô tonan lau Kêlana sêsöm kêtu nêŋ mec ibanoŋa that fairy tale (Buku Sêsmâŋ = Reader I, p.84f.) was used by the people of Kêla as their charm when catching tuna (in fact all fairy tales were charms, i.e. magic sayings to achieve certain goals, cf. sululuæŋ ...).

sêboam ka sêboam tree with white sap (similar to breadfruit tree).

sêbu, ŋasêbu s. a piece of s.th.; sêbu = bôjâŋgêdo (knife remnant) a slice of s.th.; bôc (i) sêbu teŋ a piece of pork, a slice of meat (fish); ęsëac sêkên bôc sêbu teŋ aë, të gâden ma taun ñen nêŋ ñen they offered me a slice of meat, but I rejected it and they ate it themselves; őkôc nêm bôc sêbu teŋ take a slice of the pork; (cf. ŋamakeŋ, ŋapopoŋ, ŋasêku, ŋatêku, sêku, têku).

sêbuŋ; -nsëmbuŋ (IV) v.a. (cf. -sêbam) cut up s.th., cut in, take to pieces; (cf. -moata); -sêbuŋ bôc cut up meat, a pig; -nsëmbuŋ ... ěŋgic cut off s.th. long; -nsëmbuŋ i ěŋgic cut off the tail of a fish; jakwa kêsêbuŋ i pep tagen the shark snapped off part of the fish with one bite; -nsëmbuŋ m cut a banana stem down with one stroke; -sêbuŋ mökêŋlaun cut hair.

séc¹ s. nets for catching game like marsupials, birds, wallabies (the nets are all called by the same name, but are not of the same kind).

séc² s. ashes from driftwood (used as salt by mountain people). sêpac dabucléđom kêtə sèc they burn the reeds to get salt from the ashes.

séc³ (cf. sèc dambe) -êt (II) sèc lau teŋ free s.o. from death magic by paying valuables, deliver, redeem, set s.o. free; Killisi gê sèc aâec na nê dec Christ has redeemed us with his blood; (cf. kêsĩ, -si (I) ... su); lau ñanô sèc taun nga awa sèc dambeña gedëŋ ñac beŋ the old ones (ancestors) delivered (freed) themselves from a magic spell by valuables given to a magician for enacting counter-magic; sèc dambe (ad sèc¹), e.g. awa sèc dambeña valuables offered to a magician as payment for his efforts to free s.o. from a spell, death magic; en kêkôc awa sèc dambeña jâgę sèc en gedëŋ ñac teŋ he offered valuables to free him from s.o.'s spell; Kalabu gêmac e kêtu sec su gebe ñëtep së, go tama Buna langwa kêkôc awa sèc dambeña jâgę sèc en gedëŋ ñac beŋ Gêsacjauŋ langwa Kalabu was critically sick and close to death (grave), when his father Buna langwa took valuables to the magician Gêsacjauŋ langwa as payment to set him free by counter-magic.

séc⁴ interj. pst!, be quiet!, sh!, whisper! -gœm: -ngûm (II) sèc signal to whisper.

sècãnsâc comp. (siânsâc) small sea-shells, mussels.

sêckain comp. 1. charcoal; -pac ŋa sêckain roast with charcoal; -sê: -nse (III) sêckain paint/write in charcoal. 2. slip-knot; -jac: -nac (III) mata sêckain (cf. mata³) bind/make a slip-knot (a knot that can be quickly undone).

sêckapic comp. 1. kind of peppermint-like herb (sâliŋ) used as perfume (strong
penetrating odour). 2. the black cockroach; séckapić nakasu the stink of the black cockroach.

séclun comp. the beach where canoes are pulled up and stand (close to the village), landing place, canoe harbour; (see sélāŋ).

sèga pt. indicating large numbers, increase (mostly used in connection with -jām: -nam (III)); (cf. -sèga); -jām: -nam (III) sèga large numbers of s.th., very many, very rich crop, extension, increase, become plentiful, get worse, multiply enormously; bīg gējam sèga very many discussions, deliberations, debates; eŋ gēgo bīg gējam sèga he heard many various talks; qamalac gējam sèga = tētu gwālēkiŋ (taēsam) the people became plentiful, multiplied enormously; sec gējam sèga sin increases, the evil goes on increasing/spreads everywhere; sec sèga very bad, worst; waba gējam sèga cargo/freight/luggage is most plentiful.

-sèga suff. 1. indicating superlative, e.g. largest, oldest, most distant, curious, extraordinary; awē sèga the oldest girl, daughter (opp. āwē saŋ); gamēnsèga a distant land; jaēc sèga a very far/long distance; gamēn jaēc sèga teŋ a very distant place; latu­sèga, latusēga the firstborn son, daughter; nac sèca the oldest boy, son; nac ssec sèga a very bad man; nac taŋasèga eccentric, quaint fellow, odd person, one who likes solitude, isolates himself, avoids company, keeps apart (cf. kwānīŋiŋ, taŋa). 2. indicating an elevated position of s.o.; kasēga (chief tree) chieftain, head elder, leading person; (cf. laumata).

sēgō, ṇasēgō s. nip ṇasēgō the remaining thin skinned ball of the coconut after it is roasted in its shell until that is completely burnt off and the roasted flesh is scraped off with a pandanus grater (saŋsaŋ); (cf. nip ṇasēgō).

-sēgō: -nsēgō (IV) v.n. īmperia. scorch, singe. ja kēsēgō (= kēlagō) kalaula the fire scorches the leaves; oc kēsēgō the sun scorches/dries/withers s.th.; oc kēsēgō gamēn the land is dried out, parched by the heat of the sun; oc kēsēgō gēgan (mo) the sun withers the grass (taro); (cf. sēgō scorched, -lagō, -lakō, -pac).

sēkap s. the lump-fish, sucker-pipe, fish sucking at other fish, ship-holder.

sēkiŋ, kasēkiŋ s., comp. 1. an anchor-shaped wooden hook for suspending a netbag with valuables, etc. 2. a forked piece of wood on which netbags with children inside can be hung; -ṅūn: -ṅūn (II) kasēkiŋ stick such a forked piece of wood into the ground.

-sēkiŋ (IV) v.a. suspend s.th. by a handle. -sēkiŋ abēlōn sā suspend a netbag; -sēkiŋ āpōlēc suspend an āpōlēc pouch in a netbag (cf. āpōlēc, kasēkiŋ āpōlēc); -sēkiŋ bōc sā ēnkālen suspend both ends of a pole to which a pig has been tied (for carrying) on two (forked) stakes or somewhere else; (cf. -kia bōc sā); -sēkiŋ gēn teŋ sā ēnkālen suspend s.th.; -sēkiŋ ṅakwē sā ēnkālen hang up a dress; -sēkiŋ ṅapalē sā ēnkālen suspend a child in a netbag; (cf. ēnkālen, -kia (IV), -toc (I) ēnkālen).

-sēkom (IV) v.a. (-sē kōm make holes for planting) throw a spear with all our might (e.g. into a pig's kunai lair).

sēku, ṇasēku = sēbu teŋ a. part of a span (see saka), a part, piece of a whole. bōjāŋ (ṇa)-sēku (= sēbu) teŋ a slice of meat (pork) cut with a knife; anīn ma aken bōjaŋṣēku ēndēŋ əēeə eat yours and give us a slice of the pork! (cf. ṇa/sēbu, ṇa/tēku, ṇa/makeŋ).
sélakatu comp. salakatu mirror, glass, window.

sélam 3pl. of -lām: -lam (III) spread, stretch out.

sélām adj. bent, crooked. démōē sélām his back is bent, hunchback.

Sélām langwa m.prop. the old Hunchback = moac sélām the sélām snake, an evil spirit that was said to assume the form of humans and ensnare and kill them. Sélām langwa gējām namalac laŋōŋ Sélām assumes the figure of humans (i.e. to a man he was said to appear in the form of his absent wife, to a woman in the shape of her absent husband, thus tempting and ensnaring them. If they yielded they died. One who encountered moac sélām could recognize him by the noise caused by the gēgob fruit in his tail (nalēnguc gēgob kétaŋ). Had he, however, already assumed a human's form recognition was possible by the numerous small flies (mōmōē) flying before his eyes, and by his toes clutched into the ground (ēŋ gēŋgim).

sēlaŋ, ḋaŋsēlaŋ s. landing place, the place where canoes enter the water, a passage cleared in the reef. sēlaŋ-āwà the coral-free approach to the landing place; sēlaŋ ṣamata the beginning of the approach.

Sēlāŋkawac name of the beach to the west of the entrance to Finschhafen Harbour up to the Madang Island, later name of the coconut plantation and station buildings, usually written 'Salankaua'.

sēlē, ḋaŋsēlē s. strip of s.th., strip of board, cloth, fish, meat. -jāc: -nac (III) sēlē ... = -sēlē (IV) cut s.th. long into strips, make s.th. into a fringe (lēsō), tear into strips; sējac sēlē kamaclauŋ they tear kamaclauŋ leaves into strips (for dying);

tanac sēlē gada we make/tear/ prepare the strips to plait a food basket (from coconut palm fronds); tanac sēlē kātapa we cut a board into battens (cf. ēŋ); tanac sēlē lēsō we make a sago frond into fringe; gējāc sēlē tāu it divides into ....

sēlē s. 1. a board on which food is cut and/or served. 2. gāsēlē the eye tooth of pigs (opposite the tusk which was knocked out so that the tusk would grow long and curved (cf. jabō)).

-sēlē (IV) = -sēlē ... ēkōc cut/tear s.th. into strips, saw lengthwise, cut/divide s.th. into several parts. -sēlē gēŋ teŋ ēkōc ēnā ṣagēdō tēléac (acēlē) ētōm tāugeŋ divide s.th. into three/thirds (fourths); -sēlē kātapa ēkōc saw a board lengthwise; -sēlē młaŋg tear both sides of a banana leaf off its stem (for packing s.th.); -sēlē obo ēkōc tear cloth into strips; kēsēlē obo kēkōc she tore cloth into strips; -sēlē ... ēngic cut s.th. long into two; -sēlē papia īngic cut a long piece of paper in two.

-sēlē (IV) v.n. impers. laŋōānō kēsēlē āē (his face cuts me) he avoids me/does not want to see me; (see -kanō (IV)).

-sēlēkic comp. lēma sēlēkic the little finger; ñsēlēkic his fourth and fifth toes; kēcsēwā (talec) ġaːsēlēkic the spur of the cassowary (of fowls). 2.

sēlēb s. guest or trade friend (member of another clan, village to which peaceful connections prevailed). (cf. tawāŋ friend, relative of the same clan).

sēlēc s. ? sīnsēlēc comp. war hero.

sēlēm see sēlīm.

-sēlēŋ (IV) v.n. go, march, walk (without indication of a fixed aim) (cf. -jāː -nā (III) to go). -sēlēŋ baliŋ-baliŋ go far, a long way; -sēlēŋ būŋa go to get betelnuts; -sēlēŋ -doŋ-doŋ (II) walk leisurely; tasēlēŋ
dandon-dandoŋ we walk leisurely; en késélén gedoŋ-gedoŋ-geh (gen) he walks leisurely; -sélén e ngen go far, a rather long way; -sélén ēndēn tagen we walk together, at the same time; -sélén jangoŋ-jangoŋ we walk turning our neck to and fro, left and right; -sélén -kēŋ-kēŋ taun go/approach s.th. slowly/varily; -sélên lēŋ baliŋ go a long way; -sélên malō-malō walk slowly; -sélên mo anga kôm inspect the taroed in the field; -sélên ngadomōmu walk backwards; -sélên ngadōŋōŋ still walk well (of older people), walk well (of children after crawling stage); -sélên ngatékēŋ (ngatékēŋa) walk sideways (within a crowd); -sélên -ō (II) sic walk in a wrong direction off the right path/road; -sélên -oc (II) sagen = -sélên -soc (II) sagen walk quickly; tasélên panγen tana we walk all the time/without rest; en késélên panγen ēja he walked the whole distance without rest; -sélên sāgēn-sāgēn walk cautiously/quietly; -sélên sāgēn walk vigorously/actively; -sélên sālāŋgeh (-sālāŋgeh) walk quickly/in haste; -sélên sālin-sālingeh walk without order, everyone as he pleases; -sélên sēbeŋ; walk quickly/hastily; -sélên sūbbōγen walk without having made arrangements, without preparations, empty handed; tasélên takēsīngeh we walk bent sideways, go sideways, avoid doing s.th., we shrink work, shun s.th.; tasélên taku-taku we walk staggering/reeling; tasélên talētīnēg we walk hurriedly/half running; tasélên tamenśoc we walk dancing along (on the balls of our feet); tasélên tamoq we are on our way, are still walking along; tasélên tamoq saleŋ we walk through the bush, are in the forest; tasélên tanam ḇandaŋgeŋ we walk well/vigorously; tasélên tandēnggeh we walk cautiously/quietly, avoid leaving traces, are careful not to step on young plants in the garden; tasélên tansalāngeŋ we walk in haste; tasélên tangoŋ tec we walk slowly, painfully; tasélên tasamūŋgeŋ we go fast (in a canoe); tasélên tasi taoŋ we walk behind each other.

sélī, ŋasélī s. 1. awl (a sharp piece of wood used as an awl when making canoes), needle used for weaving; i ŋasélī fish bone; sélī jocņa a type of needle used when weaving arm-bands; ȃsélī (root awl) the fifth toe, claw (of animals). 2. (ŋa)sélī splinters (mainly from palms, cf. sili); ȃwásélī, ȃwà ŋasélī (mouth, voice splinters) distortions of what has actually been said, gossiping; aē kasōm bīŋ solop gēwac ma amāc agōm e kētu ŋasélī gwālēkīŋ, dāŋgōm amboac ondoc ma qajam ēsa I said it straight forwardly, but you kept talking until you distorted it badly, how shall we straighten it now?; en kēsōm bīŋ awāsélī gwālēkīŋ he talked about many things; busēlī, bu ŋasélī side-bed or course of a river, sidestream.

-sélī1 (IV) v.n. trickle in/through, ooze, make one feel cold, freeze. bu kēsēlī the water oozes through/trickles in, I am freezing cold from getting wet; landōm kēsēlī kēsē sīb the bilge water trickles in through the caulking; dec kēsēlī the blood trickles; ēŋoc dec kēsēlī gamēŋ tonec (my blood trickled place this) I have been born here; kom kēsēlī aē (rain freezes me) I am freezing cold from rain; ȃlī kēsēlī aē (my body freezes me) I am freezing cold; ȃlī kēsēlī eŋ he feels chilly.

-sélī2 (IV) v.a. prick s.th. to see if it is cooked. -sélī mo ŋa suc prick the taro with the suc stick (used to impale food in pots and lift it out).

-sélī3 (IV) v.n. go/squeeze through a narrow opening, slip into s.th. narrow, push through s.th., interweave (cf. ēkā, -kēka (IV), -sewēc (IV)); -sélī āsélī force/squeeze an āsélī
netbag (e.g. laub sêsêli ašêli the women squeeze/stuff a net-bag without handle into their loincloth or grass skirt); -sêli gamêndani push one's way through a thicket; -sêli joc weave a band, strip into an armband; -sêli joc kôm ŋamâgêng go through the bush/undergrowth at the edge of the field; -sêli lau push through a crowd, bore a way through a crowd; moadec kêsêli ŋagêsûŋ the mouse slips into its hole; ŋaluc kêsêli aë a feeling of coolness penetrates me/I feel cold; ŋawakac kêsêli nom the roots penetrate the soil; ka kêkêŋ ŋawakac kêsêli nom popoc géja samob the roots of the tree penetrate the soil spreading everywhere; pusîp kêsêli tung the cat squeezes through the fence; (cf. -sewec).

sêli, ŋasêli s. shoot, daun ŋasêli shoot of a tobacco stem that has been cut down; ka ŋasêli (kasêli) shoot of a tree, young shoots on a tree stump; sêli-sêli a big fish with large scales.

Sêliâwensa s. comp. (sêli-âwen-sa they lift their voices up, they protest, scold) name for one of the Jabêm months, approx. June. During the time of want everybody tried to get food one way or another. The people searched for overlooked bananas, sugar cane, etc., not only in their own harvested fields (sêngâm), but also in the deserted gardens of other villagers. Those thefts caused frequent quarrels, hence the name of that particular time of the year: they scold, quarrel with each other (the jâlêo constellation appears during that time).

sêlic, ŋasêlic s. the flower of the coconut palm (female element) (see ŋaola male element of the flower). nip ŋasêlic the female flowers of the coconut palm.

-sêlic (IV) v.n. imperative. it is withered/drooped (the branches after cutting). ŋalaun kêsêlic the leaves are withered/drooped; sêsap ka ŋa ki tec ŋalaun kêsêlic they (partly) chopped the tree so that the leaves withered.

sêlim adj. dried out, withered (of branches, twigs) (e.g. the trees cut down for a new garden after a number of weeks scorched by the sun).

-sêlim (IV) v.n. shudder, shiver, feel shivery. aë gamoa toôlic kêsêlim âegê I am shivering/feverish/have a shivering fit, I feel shivery; (óli) kêsêlim tau â gêmâc éndu he shuddered under the last throes of the approaching death; óli kêsêlim tau he has goose-flesh (goose-skin), he has a shivering fit, he is feverish/getting a fever; tásêlim tauŋ = talênim tauŋ we shiver from cold; (cf. -lênim).

Sêlimdêwic comp. (see sêlim, dêwic = gêjam dani it has become thick/dense, e.g. the dried out branches and leaves of the trees cut down to make way for a new field, meaning the fire will complete the work begun by the sun, it will burn the place clean, it will do an even better job than the knives) name of a Jabêm month, approx. March, 'field-burning'.

sêlin s. protection, peace, quiet, rest, intercession. sêlin ñatau = ñac sêlin = sêlin-wâga peace maker, appaiser, calmer, intercessor, mediator, agent, protector; (cf. wama); -kêŋ (I) sêlin v.a. becalm quarrelling parties about to fight, prevent fighting, negotiate peace, protect; ñâ kêkêŋ sêlin he springs between two fighters and holds them apart; (cf. -ê (II) wama, -kêŋ wama).

sêlip, sêlip-sêlip adj./adv. elastic, flexible (like a rod, switch). tawec sêlipëgen tana we slip flexibly through/under s.th.

-sêlip (IV) v.n. grow upwards,
grow higher/bigger (késélip = kéléléc). -kó (I) -sélip taugen grov/stand side by side; késélip gamên su (s.th. grows beyond place); en kékó e késélip gamên su he is bigger than everybody else, he towers head and shoulders above the people; tanjalaun késélip en su = tanjalaun késélip gamên su he has very long earlobes; en kékó e tanjalaun késélip en su he stands there until his ears got long = he stood ashamed; ésqágéq sèkó sèsélip taugen they both stand together, side by side; ka luágéq sèkó sèsélip taugen two trees grow up side by side.

sèlò, sèlò-sèlò adj. crumbled, e.g. a lump of clay.

-sèlò: -nsèlò (IV) v.m. disperse, run apart/away from each other, scatter. lau sèsélò the people disperse (after a meeting); lau sèsélò su golen tagen the people disperse quickly; tasélò tasép we disperse jumping from our house (when enemies approached); -sèlò ... su v.a. pull/strip off, shell, take off; -sèlò gambam su take off the loincloth (while crossing a river); -sèlò jàngom shell corn; -sèlò nip nànasa pull off a ripe coconut from its stem.

-sélòŋ (IV) v.a. arrange (fire) wood so that it may burn well. -sélòŋ ja (= ka) put chips, etc. between the larger pieces of wood so that the fire will burn well; -sélòŋ kóm arrange dry twigs, etc. in order to burn a field well, ready everything to burn a new field completely; (cf. sólòŋ, -jac: -nàc (III) sólòŋ).

sélòp (cf. sèlòc, sólòc) slipping, sliding. sélòp tagen with a sudden slip; (see sololòp, sólølòp, sóløp).

sèlu, nàsèlu s. 1. a swarm of s.th.; ijà násélù a swarm of small ijà fish, an enormous quantity of small fish.

2. násélù = malògen adj./adv. carefully, cautiously; -kóc (I) ... násélugen take s.th. carefully; okòc nàkècṣulu násèlugen take the egg cautiously!; (cf. -moasì (IV)).

sèlù = sulu s. soup, broth.

-sèlù: -nsèlù (IV) v.r. warm o.s. tansélù ja we warm ourselves by the fire; tansèlù oc we warm ourselves in the sun.

sèm s. leaves laid down for sitting on (for guests, etc.).

sèm s. cane (palm). sèm nàmàla (cane of it spot) the spot where a cane should be applied (i.e. the buttocks); -dac: -ndac (II) sèm be chastised/punished with a cane; -jac: -nàc (III) nà sèm chasten s.o. with a cane; gèjac en gèdèn sèm nàmàla atom he did not aim at his buttocks, he hit him blindly.

-sèmac (IV) su v.a. to forget o.s. Kècsëwa gèc bèc kèsèmac (= kèliŋ tau sìŋ) su gèc the Cassovary (figure in fairy tale) slept forgetting himself; Dìnìŋmè kèsèp è kèsèmac su gèc Dìnìŋmè went and forgot himself in the river-bed.

sèmasèm s. turtle shell, armband made from turtle shell.

Sèmboà name of the smallest Gègalà island.

Sèmbucbau (they cut across the hill) name of the former LM station Immanuel (above the former Butaweng sawmill).

sèmdambë comp. a short piece of cane (see sèm), stick.

sèmmèm s. type of net for catching fish and crayfish, crabs.

sèmòac s. husk. nip nàsèmòac the husk of the coconut; -pò (I) nip (nàsèmòac) remove the husk of a coconut.

sèmèc s. orchid, yellow tree orchid. sèmòcèbru white tree orchid; sèmècwalò a vine, liana; -moatì (IV) sèmècwalò bind/tie
together with a piece of sêmôc vine, e.g. it was an old custom to bind the bride and groom together at their arm bands with a piece of sêmôc vine as part of the wedding ceremony (still being practised at weddings); -jâc: -nâc (III) sêmôcwalô gêngic break/divorce a marriage, commit adultery (= -gôm: -ngûm (II) bîq (poac) sêjâm (sêkâm) tânqâ popoc, cf. mockaiq); -gauc: -ngau (IV) sêmôc plait/weave with a sêmôc vine round a string bent horse-shoe-like.

sêmôc, nàsemôc s. the flower of the betelnut palm.

sêmôc, 3pl. of -môc: -môc (III).

-sêmûn: -nàsêmûn (IV) ... ësô ëna (kêsô géja) v.a. put s.th. into s.th., put on. tânsemûn ènkaiq ësô âtapa we put on our shoes; -sêmûn bîq put in a word at the right moment, speak in the nick of time, wait for one's chance to speak at the most opportune time; tânsemûn ènqem ënqen (k)ësêp mökêlañg we put a comb into his hair; tânsemûn ènqen (k)ësêp masâc ñasawa we put our hand into a crack in the floor; -sêmûn kà (k)ësêp ñgesûñ poke with a stick in a hole; (cf. -kalom); kêsêmûn ënqem ënqen (k)ësêp poc ñqëgësun he put his hand into a hole/cleft (looking for crayfish); -sêmûn kêm (k)ësêp the spear under the house floor; -sêmûn kì ñakà ësô ëna put an axe (European) onto its handle; -sêmûn ñamata ësêp put the end of the vine (used for tying s.th.) into the binding; -sêmûn òc ësô juanlâbû put the paddle under the canoe platform; -sêmûn sakwën stick the planting stick into the ground (digging holes); fig. jump headlong into the water, make a header; kêsêmûn sakwën kêsô gab (ka) ñalabû he stuck the planting stick under the branches (lying on the ground); -sêmûn sôm ènsâc sawic put/lay the bamboo fishing rod into the loops (under the house for holding long objects); -sêmûn uti-ñanô (k)ësêp wiàwà put the penis into the vagina.

sênaq, i sênaq s. a fish, tench.

sênaq Lôcsênaq name of a mountain S.W. of Lae (Herzog Range); môéc sênaq yellow ochre.

sênîc, nàsênîc s. gwêc nàsênîc the phosphorescence of the sea; gwêc gêwê sênîc the sea glows/is phosphorescent; niptêkiëngôm làñqanô sênîc-sênîc oil makes his face shine (Psalm 104:15); (cf. sinîc).

-sênîc (IV) v.m. twinkle, wink with the eyes, blink. tânseñîc mëteñô we blink/twinkle/wink.

sênôm, nàseñôm s. impressions caused by the wind on the water, ripples created by the wind on the sea (cf. ali, mualî or ñaali ñasênîm).

sênc s. 1. material used for making magic (e.g. objects believed to contain soul matter: hairs, fingernail clippings, partly smoked cigars, etc.); sênc parcel containing items necessary for making magic (cf. osô); -sô: -nsô (II) sênc make/tie a bundle of such objects (see beñ Appendix 7); sênc mata (magic eye) newly tied parcel of magic materials, therefore believed to be most effective. 2. scraper used for grating coconuts (formerly naturally or artificially toothed shells, now iron scrapers in use).

Sêncusêncûcô n.prop. name of figure in a fairy tale.

sêjêm s. a harvested, abandoned field (but still looked for crops), secondary bush, forest growth. kôm sêjêm deserted field.

sêngêliq s. = siggîliq a mussel, olive mussel (?), volute (?); spider webs in/under houses.
sêngô adj. scorched. éc
sêngô kékô kôm  Jazeera scorched
bamboos stand on the edge of
the field; (cf. -sêgô, kêsêgô
it scorches, scorched by sun
or fire).

sêd s. = sê ngô (pit of it on
top) grave; sêd gêdib the
grave caves in; -gôm: -gôm
sêô make an enclosure of a
grave, put gravel on it; -kwê
(I) sêô dig a grave.

sêp, sêpsêp = kwalam-kwalam
adj. white, light-coloured,
pale, bright. en ké kô sêp
he became/turned pale; gamê
kêta sêp (sêlêb, selec) the
place is cleared, the weather is
bright, the place is empty;
lângânô kéttu sêp he is pale;
-gôm: -gôm (II) k/étu sêp do
s.th. thoroughly/completely/
openly/without fear, pity or
shame; gégôm kéttu sêp = gégôm
gèc avëwe he did it openly,
publicly; -tu (I) sêpgac be
in danger to perish, be
doomed, lost; (cf. -tu (I));
sêpôma, sêp sâmûc snow white
(cf. ko).

-sêp (I) v.n. come, go down,
estward (see gêmû), also:
die (-mac: -mac (III) ëndû).
-sêp aûga ëndû come/go down
from the house; -sêp aûga lôc
come down from the hill; -sêp
aûga nip come/climb down from
a coconut palm; -sêp aûga
sâlbm come down from a house
roof; -sêp bu -jà: -na (III)
go down to the creek/river;
kêsêp bu gêja he went down to
the river (to swim, bathe);
-sêp gêsû go down a hole/
cavern; -sêp gwêc -jà: -na
(III) go down to the sea, fall
into the sea (from a boat);
-sêp lôcêmôgo go down go
over a mountain; -sêp nom -jà:
-na (III), -sêp sê, sêô (go
down into the earth, grave)
be buried; tasêp nomléîmôm tana
tamoa làmboam we go down into
hell/Hades, we are going to
die; sêp = gêmû ëndû =
kêtôm sësap ka téng késsêp ma
nasawa késa he went down = he
died = they cut down a tree
(it fell) and a gap is left;
-sêp saleŋ = -sô (I) saleŋ go
into the forest, run away; tasêp
saleŋ tana we fetch taro (since
most fields are in the forest);
kêsêp saleŋ gêja he ran away;
-sêp sawa sail out into the open
sea; -sêp së go down into the
pit (sêô = grave); tasêp tamê
angâ ... we come down from ...;
asêp tana we go down to ...;
gêmû ... kêsêpna down the roast,
ë.g. from Lae to Jabêm (Pinsch-
hafen) (see gêmû) (cf. eloŋ,
ołoŋ, sulaŋ, nalâbu).

sêpam, nêsêpam adj. food that
is dry. mosîgob nêsêpam dry
roasted taro; polom nêsêpam dry
bread; wala bu sêpam mushroom
on tree stumps (edible).

sêpûng s. (for.) spoon, spade.

sêsê s. folded leaf of a palm
frond used for weaving (knitting)
etbags. -nü: -nu (III) sêsê su
pull out/remove the folded frond
leaf after a row has been woven;
-pô (I) sêsê break/remove the
folded frond leaf, be disobedi-
ent; kasôm bîn ê kêpô sêsê I
told him, but he would not hear,
did not obey.

-sêwà: -nsêwà (IV) v.a. pour
s.th. out, break forth, assault,
storm (soldiers). -sêwà gaŋac
pour out sand; -sêwà ... èsêp
pour s.th. into s.th., fill (a
bag); -sêwà bôcënë mo èsêp
aŋalêc pour pigs' food into a
clam shell; -sêwà kêsôm èsêp
laclû pour beads into a bowl;
-sêwà làbi èsêp súc pour sago
into a wooden bowl; -sêwà gêmû
ma laclûg pour s.th. (accident-
ally) onto the village square;
-sêwà gêmû sa pour s.th. out
of s.th., empty a bag; -sêwà aîŋ
sa pour rose-apples out of a
netbag; -sêwà mo sa pour taro
from a container; -sêwà ... siŋ
pour s.th. away/out, empty s.th.;
-sêwà bu siŋ pour water out/
away; (cf. -këc (I), -dagû;
-ndaŋac, -jâc: -nak (III) tulu,
-pô (I) têniŋ ...); -sêwà -sa
(I) ... jà: -na (three verbs in
one expression) break forth,
come/plunge forth (enemies);
ngaco sêsêwà sêsà sëjá the
enemies broke forth/made an
assault.
séwac s. instrument (e.g. pointed piece of wood) for pricking out a splinter, etc.

-séwac (IV) v.a. prick open, pull out. -séwac ka nqáisi pull out a splinter; -séwac misic pull out a splinter of the misic shell; -séwac ... lasé prick open s.th.; -séwac kamoc (kamocmatu) lasé prick open a sore/boil; -séwac ... sa prick out; -séwac usu sa prick a mussel out of its shell.

séwam s. large gourd (cf. waló). Séwam name of a place at Finschhafen plantation.

séwánóm s. an iguana-like lizard with crest.

séwap s. flat cake (of sago). Lábi séwap sago wrapped in leaves and cooked/roasted in the fire; (cf. sáboabcóm).

si1 s. graphite, black soil for colouring, ochre; adj. black. Itéci dambé sì (itéci fish belly black) the fresh water perch has a dark belly; níp ńalac kepeq sì (coconut of it shell pricks black) the shell of a coconut in a stage between soft and hard (ripe); -máci: -mac (III) sì rub s.th. with black dye; tamaq taoq nà sì ve rub ourselves with black graphite.

si2 (kalatu) s. stick, stake, pole (for plants to cling on). -peq (I) sì stick bean poles into the ground; kékòc sì naepéq gebe képi embe époa náq i épi éna he brings (bean) poles and sticks them into the ground so that the yam (képi) vines may climb up.

sl s. lèsèc sì large yellow ants.

sl (sè-i) 3pl. of -l (II).

-si1 (I) v.a. & v.n. (fasten s.th. close together) sew/ stitch together, do needlework, bring/join/put together, combine. -si awè (join wife and husband) arrange/state/give/pay the bride-price; bólèn késì awètuc sàmùsù the bride-price has been paid for all widows already; awètuc embe ënàm nàcmásín ten, oc sésì atom, gebe açnèn bólèn késì sì if the widow marries a relative (of her deceased husband) they won't pay for her, since their bride-price had been paid already; embe awètuc ënàm nàcm épi mòtòc, oc sésì òa bólèn sèjò nàcmásín nèn bólèn if a widow marries a foreign man (of another clan), his people will pay the bride-price in return for that that the former husband's relatives had paid (it is theirs) (cf. Mockolen Nàm); -si jaqù put the boards together for a canoe platform; -si núc sew the network of a coconut palm (leaf) to make a head-dress; -si ńákwe sew a dress; -si obo hem a cloth, dress; -si salòmgédó sew two palm laths onto the roof-overhang to keep it straight.

-si3 (I) v.a. remove with a pointed instrument (bark from a tree, husk from a coconut). -si ka ńabolic remove the bark from a tree; -si níp (and cut/dig out the coconut (flych) from the shell, make copra; -si slì remove the bark from the sìb tree to gain the material for caulking canoes; (cf. sìb).
-si (I) v.a. dip, immerse, soak, submerge s.th. completely. -si ēsēp bu dip; -si bōcīgabaŋ ēsēp bu immerse a wild pig (when caught swimming across a river); -si ŋapālē ēsēp bu dip a child into the water; -si ... lēnsōŋ = -ē (II) lēnsōŋ dip s.th. into the water; -si ŋac ingleton lēnsōŋ dip a man under the water; (cf. -sac (I) ... tōn).

-si (I) v.a. scrape off/out with a stick or s.th.
-si шибка scrape mud off our feet with a stick; kēsi шибка képi ka, tēc he scrapes/wipes mud off his feet onto a tree/stairs.

-si (I) v.a. extinguish (with water). -si ja ēmac (ŋa bu) extinguish a fire by pouring water on it; -si ŋalē-lōm ēndu v.a. ē v.r. quieten s.o./o.s., appease, soothe, refrain from thoughts of vengeance, give up the spirit of revenge.

sia s. grove. nip sia grove of coconut palms, ripe coconuts; malac teŋ ōnē ŋanip sia gēŋō a village lies there, its palm grove appears/is visible; sia-biŋ-saē (palm fruit stem hanging down) the fruit stem has no supporting frond (rib) under it; nip taŋ ŋanō ŋengkēn ŋakwac ŋasawa naŋ, sēsam sebe sia-biŋ-saē the coconut fruit stem hanging free from frond ribs is called sia-biŋ-saē; sia-gēlō-latu (fruit stem embraces son) the fruit stem is supported by a frond (rib) (ŋakwac); nip taŋ ŋanō gēŋōŋ ŋakwac ŋaŋ naŋ, sēsam sebe sia-gēlō-latu the coconut fruit stem sitting on a frond rib is called sia-gēlō-latu; sialaug leaves of a palm (niplaŋ, niplēma).

siac s. 1. shovel from sago frond rib (lābi ŋasīŋ), used also for weeding, cutting weeds off the ground (cf. -pa (I) gēgwaŋ) (nowadays knives are used instead) (see sapac). 2. Siac, wē Siac a dance introduced from Siasi (Kaimana, Umboi).

Sialōm s. name of area and tribes between east coast and foot of Mt Cromwell (opposite Rooke I., Siasi).

siānsic s. sea snail.

Siawa s. the area to the north and northwest of Jabêm. ŋapālēō Siawaŋa a Siawa girl.

slob1 s. 1. tree, from which caulking material is obtained; -ē (II) sib ŋa kēkē scrape a sib tree with a (toothed) shell to prepare caulking; sibśili (ŋasīli) splinter in the bark of the sib tree. 2. caulking material, the caulking of the canoe; sib kēkac the caulking has become loose, has cracks and lets in water; -ka (I) sib test the caulking by immersing the canoe under the water; -peŋ (I) sib caulk a canoe.

slob2, nēsib s. nephew (man speaking: sister's or wife's brother's son; woman speaking: brother's son or husband's sister's son (cf. Appendix 6, see sibo)). ŋoc sib my nephew; nēsibēnēc, ōmōŋ my (!) dear nephew, come here, please! (cf. latu).

sibō, nēsibo s. niece (man speaking: sister's or wife's brother's daughter; woman speaking: brother's or husband's sister's daughter). ŋoc sibo my niece; (cf. sib, latu, Appendix 6).

Siboma name of village in Wurttemberg Bay (NW of Morobe).

sic s. the poles onto which the sails of a canoe are attached, the gaff (on top), the beam (below). sictēpō the upper tip of the gaff; lac ŋasic the upper sail arm (gaff); (cf. kasāŋa, lac ŋakasaŋa).

sic = sisic adj. elastic (see siscic); adv. back, down, downward (opp. sa). -ē (II) sic turn to look back at s.th., dawdle, loiter, be slow; -ēc:
-nèc (III) sic lie down, go to sleep, sleep with empty stomach; tanèc sic we sleep with our head on our arm or elbow; we sleep with an empty stomach; nògèn àèác to Ngọc gòlòàc amoa kòm amoa è mènàèc sic yesterday my wife and I stayed in the gardens so late that we didn't eat anything before going to bed = that we slept with empty stomachs;

-sòg (II) sic sit down; -ò (II) sic deflect; -sa (I) sic throw down; tásà bòc sic we throw a pig by grasping its legs; -wè: -wè (III) sic take from the fire (see -wè); jàgèwè sic = kèkòc su àngà ja he took it away from the fire.

sic pt. off the right course, the proper direction, astray. -è (II) sic go/move along in zig-zag, be slow, dawdle, loiter, waste time; àòm göè sic - göè sic è ñèngèn su you dawdle/loiter very much, you waste too much time; kòm ñàgèò ñè sic jakèkò part of the field (work) has been done, finished; -ò (II) sic go astray, stray from the right course, go crooked, move in a zig-zag line; geò sic s.th. goes/is crooked, deviates, digresses, loses the way, alters its course; wàŋ geò sic the canoe is off its course, goes crooked; -òc (II) sic tìmpèra. it is crooked/dented/sunken; ñàcàtnè nùsùtèpò geòc sic the nose of the dead is crooked/sunken in; -wè:

-sè (III) ... sic take s.th. out of the fire/ashes (cf. -wè²); màgi sic (his hip crooked?) he goes lame, limps; (cf. gwèc, pelendèc).

-sic (I) v.n. expel body gases, 'stink'. èn kèsic ñàwàòòba he emits much gas, stinks.

sìcnèn s. plant with odorous leaves, a species of the sàlìq herb, leaves bigger than those of sàñkalàc (cf. sàlìq).

sic sic = sic sic s.

sidi s. (for.) south. sìdìnà adv. southern, to the south, southward.

sìga = gènsìga ñàm gebe gèn taùnà ten, ñàlànò kètòm tau atom s.th. different, of another kind, of an entirely different nature; (cf. gènsìga main yam field).

-sìga auf. 1. signifying a friendly disposition towards the person addressed; òa gwàdèsiq, òa awègèn dear friend, step forward, please! (e.g. from the forest to the village square), a call of welcome on arrival of s.o. 2. -sìga = -sèga, gèn langwàsiàgà ten s.th. very old, that old thing there! ñàmalàc-sìga man with magic power.

sìgeck s. sìgeck tònèc = ñàc tònèc (man this) (said disdainfully of s.o. who doesn't understand to do s.th. properly) layman, one who knows nothing of an art, an unlearned worker; sìgeck tònèc gèjàm kauc tau gèmoà è go àè gàwa métè ñàña sa gèdèn èn this man didn't know how to do it until I explained to him how canoes are to be built; ñàsìgeck s. s.th. awkward, awkwardly done, carelessly built; nèc kèkèwè ñàsìgeck tàgen tònèc he built his house very carelessly/slovenly.

-sìgo auf. indicating ridicule, scorn. gwàdècisìgo my stupid cousin (rarely used).

sìgòb adj. roasted in the ashes. ìmè (mo) sìgòb roasted yam (taro); làbì sìgòb roasted sago (sago meal roasted in a bamboo pipe put into the hot ashes).

sìl = sìlì s. small round water melons = kàtim ñàtèn tòlò-tòlò kètòm melon ma ec ñàuq a species of cucumbers striped like water-melons, but rather small, other species: sìlì-kwàlam, sìlìpùc, mojawa-kèpèc = sìlìwàòòq.

sìicapic = sèckapic.

sìlì, ñàsilì s. splinter, rib of frond leaf (coconut palm or sago). -sèwàc (IV) ka ñàsilì pull out a splinter; -gùn: -ñgùn
(II) sili = -ŋuŋ lislip ēpi sèbè ten ́ etôm bóć katu, ṭaŋ ́ gatau sebe ́ sèkèng ētò samà (stick ribs of palm frond leaves) stick ribs of frond leaves into the pith of palm fronds according to the number of pigs offered by the owners for a pig market; sèŋuŋ sili bóćŋa.

sili-sili a. headdress of coloured feathers used for the wè anô dances. sepeŋ i ten gèmoa gèwc ñakatu they so stick the feathers into the pithy structure of the headdress that they shape the picture of a sea fish.

silip, silip-silip adj. flexible, plain, thin, elastic, quivering, wavering, supple. ka silip-silip a thin flexible stick; lèma silip his hand is quivering, he has an unsteady hand (opp. lèma kata); ẹŋ gèguŋ gèŋ lèma silip he throws the spear with an unsteady hand, misses the target.

silog a. gabab silog type of bean (gabab).

sim adv. = ñanô very. -mac: -mac (III) sim (= ñanô) be very sick, be sick because of magic; tamac sim = tamac ñanô we are very sick; (opp. see teme); expl.: sim taung - sèsom képi lau gémac sènèc e nèngèng, go sèmac ëndu, gémac amboac ondoc gémèn eŋ, tè gémac ëndu nè, ma sèsom gebe eŋ gémac sim when s.o. lies sick a very long time people say: what kind of a sickness did he suffer from, so that he finally had to die? They call it: he was very sick; (cf. -im: -im (III)); -wè: -wè (III) sim ́gàjàm bear pain well; -wè sim sec do not bear pain well, be unable to stand/bear/endure s.th.; gèwè sim sec he is fainting easily, stunned easily (has not much power of resistance against a sickness); lau embe sèwè sim (gèmac) ́gàjàm atom, naŋ embe dàndim lemenjatutu ten èngic, oc èjó ènsèęc a mateŋ élò if people do not bear pain (sickness) well, they will easily faint, if one of their fingers is chopped off.

Simban (sìŋ baŋ reed near by)
1. name of village at the mouth of the Bubé River (Langemak Bay). 2. name of the first LM station (1886) near that village. 3. name for some of the LM ships.

simongec a. da simongec stone with blue-black graphite in it.

sinawa a. comp. the time when the NW monsoon is blowing again.

sinawa ñamata (NW monsoon time of it tip) the beginning of that time (at the beginning of the dry season (ockësà)).

sinic a. the infusoria which cause the phosphorescence of the sea; ñasinic adj. glistening, glowing; (cf. sènic, gèwc ñasënic).

siŋ1 a. bulrush, sedge. siŋ kékò bu ñatalí the bulrushes stand on the river bank; (cf. gágoç).

siŋ2 a. grater, scraper made of prickly vine, e.g. the root-stock of cane (cf. sûgaŋ). -jác: -nác mo ña siŋ grate/scrape tao on such a grater.

siŋ1 a. (wooden) sword, war, noise, shouts of war. siŋ gebo kësa the noise of war sounds out; siŋ kësa (sword came out) war broke out, there is a war; siŋ këkàtìŋ àeác sa = siŋ këkì àeác auc we were surrounded by war; (cf. -katìŋ ... sa); lemem èndèŋ siŋ (your hands to the sword) draw/take up the sword; lemem èndèŋ siŋ atom don't draw your sword; -bec: -mbec (II) siŋ v.a. (hold sword across/over ones forehead) parry/ward off a sword blow; (cf. -bèŋ (II) kwàlam, siŋ); -jác: -nác (III) siŋ fight, wage war, war against ...; tanac siŋ (lau) malac teŋ we var against another village; tanac siŋ gègen we kill treacherously (guerilla war); -tap siŋ teŋ sa be killed/slain with a sword; oc këtap siŋ teŋ
sagac he may have been killed already; -wâ (II) sin (auc) (encircle sword, war) surround the hostile warriors; (cf. -wa (II) ... auc ; sinwaga ton teq sâwi melâc sin ma sësa ântë na qasawa teq, go sësiq séc saléq ma dédib najo e sëbôc êséac auc a group of warriors leave their village and after reaching a certain part of the path they hide in the forest (bush) lying in wait for their enemies finally encircling them (cut their way back); comp.: sin-mala = sin qamala a scar/wound from a sword blow; sin qanô (sword, war fruit) war feast (cannibalistic); sin qâqâ (war of it trace) the ravages of war, destroyed villages, etc.; sinçawa (sword interval); qac késép sinçawa (man goes between sword intervals) he eludes/escapes from the dangers of war; sinsëlëc war hero; qasinsëlëc heroic deed, bold exploit; -geq: -ngeoq (II) lau sinçélëc = -jálq (IV) lau sinçélëc sa choose war heroes (e.g. for the wë and dances) (see sëgém qasinsélëc); -gôm: -ngôm gën qim sëlëc know all sorts of evil; en ngâm gën sëlëc he is familiar with all sorts of evil; -gôm: -ngôm qasinsélëc act/behave like a hero, play the parts of heroes; sêgém qasincélëc they act/behave like heroes = act the parts of heroes during the wë and dances (e.g. because of the weight of their decorations some dancers were surrounded by men wearing the lighter feather headresses who had to show utmost flexibility and nimbleness); qac sëncélëc làngwa an old experienced warrior/fighter/soldier; qac gëgém gën sëncélëc one who knows everything evil, has tried them all; sin tubac (a) paddle-shaped wooden sword; (cf. sin tugamboq); (b) blunt, stump wooden sword, i.e. without a point (used by the Jeheq and the Bukawa) (see tubac); sin tugamboq the pointed paddle-shaped sword of the Jaloc people; sinwâga (lausin) warriors, soldiers; (see lau kasap).

sin², nasîq s. 1. tail of some animals; wâ nasîq tail of the crocodile. 2. halves of sago palms; labî nasîq (a) the two halves of the sago palm trunk (split for the removal of pith); (b) the empty bark after the pith has been removed from the halves (cf. labî); -guna: -guna (II) labî nasîq split the sago palm trunk; -jâ (II) sin place the two halves, spread the bark onto the ground in order to cut the marrow/pith, for washing.

sin³ s. sting of insects (= nákêm spear). banic nasiq tooa-malik gèc (anga) gatêqalêtî the wasp's poisonous sting is in its constricted body (hind part).

sin, sinqen adu. dusky, at nightfall, between 6p.m. and 7p.m. gebëcuq sinqen the time after sunset.

sin pt. (in combined verbs) away (opp. tôn). -bâliq: -mbaliq (IV) ... sin n.a., sep. throw s.th. away; òmbaliq ka sin throw the stick away!; -kãc (I) ... sin pour away; òkãc bu sin pour the water away (out)!; -wi (II) ... sin let go, let s.th. elude; let loose of our hands; sinqen-sinqen (away-away only) adj. glittering, twinkling, flashing up intermittently; -gôm: -ngôm (II) matênqo sinqen-sinqen let one's eyes not rest on an object, work fast, do things in haste; òbêla sinqen-sinqen (his forehead away-away only) he sees fire/sparks before his eyes (the feeling when confronted with a sudden danger); sînsîngen (away-away only) the feeling experienced when biting on s.th. hard (sand) or sour (lemon); luqulîq sînsîngen (our teeth away-away only) the feeling when we bite on a grain of sand or on a shot; kawuq gêqom luqulîq sînsîngen the lemon juice makes our teeth stand up, sets our teeth on edge; (cf. galâq-galâq); sin tagen go away all of a sudden, disappear suddenly/ instantly/momentarily; matênqo sin tagen the feeling of being suddenly in the dark, the lights switched off, all at once we (they) couldn't see anything
any more; also: see s.th. instantly; éc ƞsiƞsiƞ single, small bamboo.

-siŋ1 (I) v.a. paddle (a canoe). -siŋ bèlamlć paddle a canoe without side boards; -siŋ i go fishing on a canoe; -siŋ ibano go tuna fishing; -siŋ lau transport people; -siŋ -dẹŋ: -nđẹŋ (II) paddle in a certain direction, towards s.th.; lauọc, asịŋ amboac tōnē dāndẹn moc tecēnē kēkō nēgēn tana men, paddle right towards those birds circling over there!; -siŋ meloc-meloc paddle awkwardly; -siŋ ọgọŋa paddle hard; -siŋ ọc row with paddle, paddle a canoe; -siŋ -sęŋ: -nşęŋ (II) aucgen paddle across the course of a boat, ahead of a school of tuna; -siŋ wάignmac (tasịŋ = taniŋ wáignmac) two parties sit opposite each other in the same canoe and try who are stronger paddlers; -siŋ wan paddle a canoe; tasịŋ waŋ ėtụ malọ we paddle a canoe slowly; tasịŋ waŋ sagen we paddle a canoe fast; (tasịŋ waŋ) tandaŋ-gac gwec we paddle against the waves, into the sea; tasịŋ tọn tami tana we stop and paddle back in the opposite direction; -siŋ -we: -we (III) tọngeŋ paddle with long strokes.

-siŋ2 (I) v.a. conceal, cover with s.th., hide. -siŋgẹdọ comp. verb (not gẹdọ cover, hide face) hide the face from one's father-in-law while he is eating, cover one's face with a cloth when eating or drinking in the presence of in-laws; (cf. métẹ, -tu (I) métẹ taŋ, lawa, lawęgi); sẹsiŋgẹdọ èsẹac they cover their faces when drinking or eating in the presence of them (their in-laws); -siŋ gawẹ see gasóc; -siŋ guguc play hide and seek; -siŋ kwị = ọkwị; -siŋ lau hide from the people; -siŋ nac tẹŋ hide from s.o.; -siŋ ... ọkwị hide, conceal "about"; -siŋ bọŋ ọkwị hide a knife; -siŋ daŋ ọkwị hide tobacco; -siŋ gẹŋ gẹŋ ẹnọ ọkwị hide s.th. stolen; tasịŋ taŋ ọkwị ọnarẹ we hide ourselves carefully; (cf. -jąc: -nac (III) lẹnọŋ, -jäm: -nam (III) ... auc, lẹnọŋ -sa: -nṣa (II) ... auc, -mẹgmẹ; -mẹgmẹ (IV) conceal/hide s.th.).

-siŋ3 -nsiŋ (II) v.m. 1. move to and fro, move one's head in a certain direction; bọc gẹsiŋ najābo kẹpī såiŋ è kēkac sa the cow pushed its horn against the wall until a board was torn loose. 2. -siŋ: -nsiŋ = -bob: -mbob (II) cut down s.th. but not thoroughly; -siŋ ... auc conceal s.th., hush up; -siŋ biŋ auc conceal a matter, hush it up, evade an investigation; dansiŋ maleŋ auc nàn (hide our where-abouts thoroughly) we are completely absentminded, are engrossed in s.th., we forget everything else; gọsiŋ malam auc nàn you are very absentminded (delirious?), forget everything; expL: nac ten gēgōm keso gēdēn lau ten, mago jāgēmōa gēwīn ēsēac to gējam kōm gēwīn ēsēac ma tā gējam keso, tān gēgōm nān, atom s.o. made himself guilty of an offence against some people, but still stays and works with them without even thinking of his wrong-doing; dangōm gēn dansiŋ maleŋ auc = tawā tauŋ auc we are completely absorbed in s.th./forget everything else/become guilty (but behave as if nothing had happened); -siŋ balōng (tsẹpep.) throw a club/stick at s.th. (cf. -so (I)), throw s.th. long; -siŋ balōŋ moc throw a stick at a bird; -siŋ balōŋ uc (wa) throw a stick at breadfruit (mango) to knock it down; -siŋ ... ēliŋ-ëliŋ dispel; dansiŋ nacjọ ēliŋ-ëliŋ we dispel the enemy, put them to flight; -siŋ gẹdō (cut remnant, here = remaining stretch) cut down a stretch of bush/grass, e.g. an additional stretch; (cf. gẹdọ, nọgẹdọ, e.g. tanam èndẹn nọgẹdọ-geŋ tana or talēnsucgẹdọ work in a given direction); -siŋ gēgwaŋ cut down grass (hastily, with knife); -siŋ kalatu cut down shrubs/bush; -siŋ kapọac take the shell breast ornament between one's teeth and describe an elegant circle with one's head (to please the women); -siŋ ṣọba cut down kunai; -siŋ ...
pass through the midst (of a mob) ... survive (see popoc); Mètè mata jali gèsì sin popoc gèc nipa the living Gospel survived the war (World War II) and is still alive; -sìŋ suger-ılgıng (II) - suger = dangım tanac nawaeng do s.th. perserveringly, persistently; sègım (kóm) sèsìŋ suger they work perserveringly, they were resolved on attaining their object (sègım sèjac nawaeng); Gésìnsu m.prop. endurance, persistence.

-sìŋ: nsiŋ (V) v.n. beat/hit s.th. with a stick, etc. (hit with a sword sìŋ). -sìŋ gègwaŋ (ásu) beat with a stick on grass (kunai) when expecting a mouse or maruptial rat hidden under it; -sìŋ kalowığ beat the dew off the leaves.

duŋ s. see sìŋ.

duŋ gèbècauc sìŋen dusı̆k.

duŋiŋiŋ s. (= sëngélı̆n). 1. a small pointed shell. 2. = gëngambo dust, sweeping, refuse, waste between the floor laths; expl.: gapopoc tokaín-tokaín, taŋ kësëp masacanò nasa nàng scraps of all kinds between the floor boards or laths.

duŋgòc, duŋgòc-duŋgòc death struggle, throes. -pò duŋgòc-duŋgòc be in death struggle; bòc këpò duŋgòc-duŋgòc the pig is in its death throes.

duŋgòc s. cricket, grasshopper, duŋgòc këtan gëwë-gëwë gëmoa the crickets chirp continuously; (duŋgòc boàngòc see sululuaëń).

duŋmånsìŋ s. see sëmasëm s. turtle shell, armband made from turtle shell; -ka (I) duŋmånsìŋ kójac-kójac game played by children, sitting in a row behind each other, clapping their arms round the one in front. A child comes from behind and tears one after the other away. When finished they all sing 'ålamsaŋ kójac-kójac'. Grasping their hands they start a round dance singing.

siŋmåta comp. (ad. siŋ³)
1. siŋmåta = siŋ hàmåta edge/tip of sword (cf. -måta²).
2. siŋmåta = laumåta leader(s) in battle. 3. siŋ gàmåta front line in a fight, battle.

siŋson/son see siŋgeŋ².

siŋson ? jasiŋson-siŋson képoac = këkëkëc nágàjì atom he swims badly, is a poor swimmer.

slòb s. a species of ant (si). (1) a thick winged ant, edible; (2) the chrysalis of the si ant found in nests of leaves.

siŋ s. rent, pull. siŋ tagen (rent one only) with one pull (said of s.th. heavy pulling down our hands when put onto them unexpectedly); katapa tonec gëjac a siŋ tagen this box (heavier than I had expected) pulled down my hands (-siŋ (I)); (see lèlèsiŋ ribs of palm frond leaves).

-siŋ (I) v.a. 1. carry in the arms, lift with our arms/hands; -siŋ gëŋ tèŋ ñà lemeŋ lift s.th. with our arms; -siŋ ka carry an armful of wood; -siŋ katapa carry a board on our arms; -siŋ gëpalë carry a child in our arms; tasìŋ gëpalë tèŋ ñà ènсаc mágím we lift a child on our shoulders, put it on our shoulders; -siŋ ... sa lift up with our arms, with outstretched hands (= -toć (I) sa honour s.o.). 2. irri-tate/provoke s.o., tease; -siŋ ... tèntac annoy, hurt, offend, provoke s.o. to anger; asìŋ lau nàgëddò tèntac ambaoc seçëgë, oc sëlësaŋ aëac be careful not to annoy other people too much, they might destroy us (rub us to death between their hands).

siši s. stripes, rays; adj. striped. oc képò siši the last rays of the sunset; siši gëga kwalam nàsawa white with dark stripes; bòc siši black and brown striped pig (amboac gwasa-gwasa).
sisic s. small children's language for gwada = meat.
sitaoa s. (for.) store, supply house, shop.
sluŋ s. casuarina tree.
so s. 1. the hand bones of the flying fox (mocsanam nātēkwā), used as needles (see ġaloc so, ġaloc, oloc); -ųc: -ųc (III) so sharpen a bone for use as a needle. 2. needle made from bone, bamboo, fish bone or steel, injection (with syringe); dandĩ (na so) = takēŋ so we give an injection; takōc so we receive an injection; so ġalasā (needle of it hole) = so namokē (needle of it head) the eye of the needle; so waxaw waxa safety pin; (cf. ġenso fish hook needle, pin, bent and used for fishing).
so, sososo adj. pointed. ġaloc so ma kalon-kalon sec its mountains are pointed and very rugged.
sō, kaso s. a vine in newly burnt fields (fresh shoots edible). ka sososo s. a tree.
-sono (I) v.a. & v.m. wipe away with our hands, massage. -so kamoc rub around a sore to minimise the pain; -so lemeŋ massage our arms, rub/wipe our hands; -so őliŋ ɡandaŋ (massage our body hot) rub a sore spot; -so ... su wipe away/off; -so ġengambu su wipe dust/spider webs, etc. away; -so ɑuŋ (massage, wipe o.s.) massage a wound/bruise/a hurting spot; taso ɑuŋ we rub ourselves.
-so² (I) v.a. cut s.th. long into two, cut through s.th. with knife. -so ... ęŋδic cut in two; -so bōc ɡatetac ęŋδic cut the entrails of a pig in two; -so gmēδic cut a thread; -so ġlauŋ cut the leaf of a banana with one stroke; -so mōkenlaun cut off a bunch of hair (cf. -kapiŋ, -sēbuŋ: -nsēmbuŋ mōken-laun).
-so³ (I) v.a. throw a stick/stone to knock fruit down from a tree. -so ǎin (geme) throw a stick (stone) at rose-apples (figs) to knock them down; -so ka ɡanō (wa) throw a stick at fruit (mangoes) to bring them down.
-so: -nsō (II) v.n. impers. mata geso ɡac teŋ he overlooks s.o., does not take notice of s.o., looks away.
soa (?) soaenec interj. too bad!
soac, soac-soac s. a sea creature (Acrocladia mammillata).
sōb, sōbsōb adj. ǎwā sob (mouth sob) talkative, eloquent; (cf. ǎwā lēnsâm, ɳaɡā, palē).
soc s. my uncle (my mother's brother or my father's sister's husband) (see sa).
soc = kōm s. field newly cut, after burning (but unplanted). soc wakuc a field that has just been burnt but not yet cleaned off, e.g. the branches, etc. (gab) not yet removed.
the activities connected with battue, the noise made by beaters during hunts; -jac: -nac (III) soc (beater) make a noise to drive game while hunting, chase/ drive animals (e.g. cattle) (cf. -jumu mên, -ka (I) laun); tanac soc bôc we chase wild pigs (towards the net); tanac soc i (ga sapu, wasan) we chase fish (with nets) towards a larger net; (see -sóc (II)); -puc (I) soc laun i busy o.s., go about exactly where the people are fishing; asa tê jakêpuc soc gamên gêmo a nê who loiters about where we want to catch fish?; sôcwaôa comp. the beaters'/ 'drivers' at a hunt (cf. jandawâga).

2. Bukawac word for gem: -c fig; sockatom fig shoots; soc laun leaves of the fig tree; -nêm : -nóm (II) soc laun ñasu lu drink the soup made from fig leaves.

-sóc: -nsoc (II) v.a. chase, hunt, frighten, scare away, shoo, drive game towards the hunters (cf. -janda (IV)). -soc bôc chase a wild pig when hunting, drive cattle; -soc gêng ñakicsêa answer a noise with shooting; -soc i chase fish with a net; dansoc i ësêp sapu we chase fish into the sapu net; -soc kawàn chase mosquitoes away; -soc këâm chase a dog away; -soc lau = -janda lau chase people away; -soc leloï chase flies away; -soc mocgambu chase sand flies away; -soc ñapalê sënam gêng chase the boys to work.

sockwec a. plant with black, pencil-thin roots which taste very bitter, the sap gained by cooking the roots is an excellent means to destroy lice (dangerous to eyes!).

socô a. my aunt (my father's sister or my mother's brother's wife) (see saô).

sôe interj. what a mess!, horrible!, frightful!

sojae interj. look at that!

sôkok a. game of spear throwing (sô a vine, koc red). sôkok the object at which the toy spears of bamboo (éc) were aimed; -guû: -nguû (II) sokoc play at spear throwing, throw toy spears at certain objects like puc ñanô, moboa, ñakai while they were moved, passed (the party which was first to spear the objects of the other one won); eñ gêguû sokoc lêma kata he throws the spears accurately, with a sure hand; eñ gêguû sokoc lêma sîlip he throws the spears with an unsteady hand, throws crooked, misses the object; -pô (I) sokoc ñeng impers. jump/move along like sokoc, try to avoid; wàñ këselên këpô sokocgeû the canoe jumps over the waves/races along swiftly as an arrow.

sôlaka = mo qalaka small shoots/tubers of some tao varieties (modêbu).

solañ a. 1. worms in entrails/excrements. 2. fit of anger, rage (e.g. which women get when they see their garden destroyed by wild pigs).

sole a. a groove cut into a big log as a preliminary to splitting it, in order to insert sharp, strong stakes to split it (each half was then reduced by chopping to one plank!).

-jâm: -nám (III) sole cut such a groove.

solo a. kêpi solo long, purple yam.

-solo (IV) sa = -lî: -ll (III) awen sa make an uproar/protest against s.th.

sôlob adv. = lemen sokoc gêng ten ñom (without anything in their hands) empty handed, without a load/luggage/preparations/provisions; -sêlên (IV) solobgeôn journey without preparation, without luggage, go on a trip without provisions/cargo; sêsiq solobgeôn sêmên (they paddled empty only they came) they paddled an empty boat.

sôloc = sêloc (sêlôp) onom. the sound of liquids flowing by
solocgom  s. (for.) sorghum.

solokogom  s. the bover-bird.

sołon  adj. loose, porous. nom sołon porous earth.

solon: solon  s. the bover-bird.

sołon: kon  adj. straight, erect. ka sołon a straight tree, piece of wood; sołon: amboac gwastic straight as a gwastic vine) straight as a candle; (see solon); sołon: tagen = bęlib tagen with one sudden slip!;

-solop adj. straight, erect. ka sołop a straight tree, piece of wood; sołop: amboac gwastic straight as a gwastic vine) straight as a candle; (see solon); sołon: tagen = bęlib tagen with one sudden slip!;

-solop (IV) v.a. strip off/out, remove, scrape off, clean s.th. by squeezing it (between two fingers), squeeze out, pull back. -solop alę gęgenę esa chop/hew a post smooth; -solop: gęgwą ęabla strip flowers off grass; tęę sesolop gwasticola the birds of paradise break many gwastic flowers; -solop: iagala scrape off the scales of a fish; -solop ka ąalau strip leaves off a tree; -solop ... ęą bęja strip off s.th. with a knife; -solop ka ąamatu strip/remove knots from a pole; -solop nęę gęę sec strip off our evil/bad
manners; -solop qatékwa strip off thorns; -solop sonkag qatékwa strip off the serrated edge of a pandanus leaf; -solop qatetac strip out the intestines; -solop bóc (moc, mojan) qatetac strip out/clean the intestines of a pig (bird, marsupial), squeeze them out; -solop sa (inaep); kesolop sa s.th. is insufficient/not enough, it missed the target; (cf. -selop); en kékoc mo kesolop sa he did not take enough taro; -solop -sêp (I) ... slip down s.th.; tasolop tasêp salic we slip down a slope/cliff; -solop ... -sêp (I) ... -mêg (III) slip down s.th. (a tree); tasolop ka (nip) qâdambë tasêp tamêg we slip down the trunk of a tree (palm); -solop ... su clean/strip ... away; -solop galaka su = -îq (II) su strip off the branches/twigs; -solop utińanô (utińñûc) pull back the foreskin.

sôm, isôm s. a fish.

-sôm: -nsôm (II) v.a. & v.n. search, seek. -som bóc search for a pig; -som gamên look/search for a suitable place; -som gên teq search for s.th.; -som gên teq -saomgên (IV) search for s.th. unmethodically, running to and fro; gên teq go jansom see gên teq ...; -som jaq-jaq = Im, -nsôm naań-naań search all over the place; -som movê search for taro suckers in a deserted field (sêgam) to plant them in a new one; -som ñapalê search for a child; -som seseqen search for s.th. feverishly/untricingly; (cf. -ba: -mba (II), -bêlêm; -mbêlêm (IV), -keleq (IV), -seleq (IV)).

sômansôb s. (cf. mànssôb) a small hairy caterpillar (hairs cause burning when touched).

somantâe s. crayfish-like animal in swamps.

sômêlem s. the circumcision candidate (sâgu) is referred to by his 'sponsor' (sonkopo) as sômêlem. lau palipô na sî palip képi sonkopo ma somêlem őliâuc the beaters hit the sponsor only and the somêlem, his protectége remained untouched; (cf. sonkopo); somêlemô the sponsor (sonkopoob) calls the girls to be prepared for defloration (sâguô) by this name; (cf. sâguô, sonkopo).

somu s. 1. an orchid in which ants live. 2. brown vine used for weaving armbands.

sôn¹ s. species of pandanus. sônkanâ prickly pandanus; sôn ñamboam the stem of the pandanus fruit; sôn ñânô the son fruit; -ñônô (II) sôn hunt marsupial rats (mojan); (other species, cf. galen, im, saq).

sôn² nan son one who is marked for death, a condemned/doomed person; naa son (1) the outlaw, a doomed person; (2) criminal, evil-doer, offender; (3) also: lord, master, owner; naa son tau gêmên here the owner himself is coming.

sôn³, söngaluc s. porcupine fish. söngaluc qatê to ñâblâ ñamalic liver and spawn of the söngaluc are poisonous; söngaluc qata (porcupine fish of it pole for carrying) the Southern Cross (constellation).

son, songen, sonoma adj. stiff. akaini songen his leg is stiff, he has a stiff leg, he leans his leg firmly against the wall; gêc è akaini songen képi jakêkô he lies leaning his foot against a board or against the wall; kamoc gêgôm en akaini songen a sore made his leg stiff; lêma songen his arm/hand has become/ is stiff, his arms are outstretched (forwards but more upwards); ñakaaiñ songen stiff legged (of animals); sêbâan bóc ñakaaiñ songen they carry the pig with its legs tied to a long pole resting on their shoulders; ñalaun songen képi géja the leaves (of some trees) stand stiffly, perpendicularly, vertically.

songen adv. arched, bowed, concave (see son adj.).
songolén s. 1. green frog, tree and water frogs; songolên, qasongolen s. 2. buds, inflorescence in its first stage of development within a leaf sheath, ŋakwac of palms (buc, jawen, nip, etc.), undeveloped flowers still hidden in ŋakwac nałełom, e.g. inside the sheath; buc qasongolen the hidden inner covering of the betelnut flower.

songoko s. the assistant in circumcision, 'sponsor', i.e. the man who had to prepare the circumcision candidate (sagu, his somélêm), whom he had to teach the tribal traditions and ways of life and to hold him during the act of circumcision itself; (see géjamsawàga).

songokóó s. the assistant during defloration ceremonies, the 'sponsor', i.e. the woman who prepared, taught and held the girl during defloration performed after her first menstruation, who took food to her during her seclusion; (cf. sàguò).

songo, songo-songo s. enemy, e.g. the personal enemy (cf. qacjo), enmity. ésecènéq songo-songo gédèg tuaŋ (both their personal enmity with each other) they live at enmity with each other.

songoi s. a type of oyster (found frequently in the southern part of the harbour of Pispenshafen).

songoma see son¹ adj. stiff as a board. kêmètoc su sonq qàoma (songoma) gèc the corpse has become/is completely stiff (rigor mortis) (cf. katò, toŋq, sonq).

Sôngsaug (ad. só²) (pandanus small) the preliminary marsupial hunting season, name of a Jabêm month, approx. June; expl.: the first few fruits (hence saug) of the sön species of pandanus are beginning to ripen and to drop. The people sitting on platforms lie in wait for the marsupials (mojan) which like to feed on the sön fruit and catch them tilting special nets (sèc) over them from above; (cf. Sôngsèga).

Sôngsèga s. (pandanus large) the main marsupial hunting season, name of a Jabêm month, approx. July (see Sôngsaug); expl.: the sön fruit drop plentifully, the hunt for marsupial rats reaches its peak, the rainy season has strongly set in.

sop, sopsop s. termites, white ants. sop gewèn kà termites are in the wood (house, beam, board, etc.); mocsop (bird termites) the termite bird, a bird that lays its eggs on termite mounds; sopsop the flying termites; sopsop gelèc-gelèc it teems with flying termites ('ants'); -tu sop gac-gèn-kò (I) (become termites just stand) try in vain to catch s.th.; jatètu sop gac-gèn sèkò they chased it but could not catch it; expl.: lau ten embe sèjanda gèn ten e sèkoc tòg atom, naŋ sèsöm nàlò tonek képi ésec if people chase s.th. but do not catch it, this expression is applied to them.

sopec, olo sopec s. a type of stone club (see olo).

sò s. copy book.

sò s. 1. stalk/stem of plants, anything thin and handy to tie s.th. together quickly, e.g. a tuft of kunai, a thin stick, etc. suitable to be used as a rope. 2. small bundle, pack of s.th.; bić sò ten a bundle of taro heart leaves.

sò, sòna pt. = gému késôna inland, inlandwards (cf. -sò (I) bu nàlèlôm -jà: -na (III)); (opp. gému gécèna, késàna).

-sò¹ (I) v.n. 1. enter, go in; tasò tamèn we came in; tasò tana we go in; tasò àndu (tana) we go into the house; en kèsò àndu géja he goes into the house; -sò bu nàlèlôm -jà: -na go upstream, inland; en kèsò bu nàlèlôm géja he goes inland (cf. nàlèlôm).
2. put on (dress); tašo nakwè we put on a dress, get dressed.

-šò² = -šò ... tòn (I) v.a. stretch s.th. out tautly. -šò jaòŋ stretch a strong fishing line for drying; -šò lekòŋ (tòn) stretch out a string, pull tautly; -šò obo tòn stretch out a piece of cloth; -šò tauŋ tòn contract one's muscles to strike s.o.; -šò úc tòn stretch out a large pig net; -šò wàŋ tòn pull a log for a canoe through continuously/without ever stopping, keep it moving along; (but: -šò: -nšò (II) ... tòn) (cf. katò, -lèŋ: -lèŋ (III) tòn, -mèsoč: -mènsòč, -mètòč).

-šò³ (I) v.a. chop/hew the edges off a board. -šò lèśiŋ chop the edge of a canoe side board, fit it to the canoe trough; -šò (I) -dec: -ndec (II) (stretch, hate, decline) relax, lie comfortably, lie on one's back; -šò en endec = atoce en ènéck èsò endec lay him on his back! èn kèsò gedeck = en géck kèsò gedeck he lies on his back; tašò dađec (dandec) we (shall) lie on our backs; -jàc: -nac (III) èsò = -diŋ: -n diŋ (II) èsò insert s.th. into s.th., sheathe; (cf. -sémùŋ, -jàc jaba, -jàc tèku).

-šò: -nšò (II) v.a. bind with a band/ribbon/rope/string, etc., fetter, build in the sense of binding. -šò bóc bind/fetter a pig; -šò da (1) (bind compensation, e.g. bind a pig as compensation, i.e. for work done, assistance rendered) entertain people for their help; (cf. -kèŋ goŋ lauŋ, -jàc: -nac da bùc to daŋ give food, give betelnuts and tobacco to guests/workers); (2) (bind black graphite) blacken one's teeth; -šò den make a shelf hung above the fire place by binding sticks together; -šò ... èpi tau bind together/on top of each other; -šò gase bind two sticks together to make a prop (for bananas, a house, etc.); -šò ... goloŋ-goloŋ bind/tie s.th. loosely; -šò: -nsò kègòlìn/èngòlìn tau tiŋ s.th. to a trellis; ac sèsò ka kègòlìn tau gèc kàtám saʊŋ they made a lattice window; -šò kòlòn make a shelf for bowls, mats, etc.; -šò lèboan bind fruit (things) together in a bunch, e.g. tie some leaves to carry the fruit hanging from a stick over the shoulder (cf. lèboan); -šò lèboan uc tie the stems of breadfruit together to carry them in a bunch; -šò lèŋgèc make a large hook for pulling down fruit; -šò lèsa bind rafters together, tie rafters onto the supporting beams; -šò mòcic (bind bird nest) bind/erect the gable of a house; -šò mòleboan make a bundle of taro binding some of its leaves together (see lèboan); -šò ɲa o bind/tie with a vine; -šò osò make a bundle of magic materials tying it with osò vine, thus bringing misfortune on s.o.; -šò osò àwè magic used by a jealous husband to punish a woman for preferring another man (cf. osò àwèŋa); -šò osò kànuŋ solon fall to hold s.th. fast; -šò osò kèmà make magic to spoil another's dog's hunting skill; -šò osò wéŋa make magic to cause s.o. to dance badly; (cf. osò); -šò sa make (tie) a pig trap; -šò: (-nšò (II) ... sa bind ... onto a string; èŋ gèsò moçlošom sa he tied the bats onto a string (strung them?) (Sèboaco pp.298,436); -šò sàc (1) make (tie) a scaffold for chopping down a tree (about two-three metres above the ground); (2) make a make-shift bridge across a ditch (busawa) to pull s.th. across it; (3) tie sticks together to make a container for transporting taro (on canoe to Tami, etc.); -šò salap spread out our legs wide apart, sit/stand with our legs wide apart, straddle (cf. âsalap, -salap (IV)); -šò salap ka âuc sit straddling a branch/log; -šò sapà bind/make an enclosure around s.th. (e.g. young fruit trees, palms; cf. -i (III), -jàc: -nac (III) sapà); -šò sènùc make/tie a magic parcel, make a bundle of objects (fingernail clippings, etc.)
believed to contain a person's soul matter for making death magic on him; (cf. beŋ, sōlōŋ); -sō sēnúc joc bind a serrated pearshell scraper onto a handle (for serving as scraper of coconuts); (cf. -ë (II) nip, -úc: -uc (III) nip); -sō ... tōŋ bind fast, fetter; -sō gac teŋ léma tōŋ fetter s.o. by the hand; dansō en tōŋ gajáŋa ma tanac eŋ na sém let's fetter him well and then chastise him with a cane!; -sō tōŋ make/bind a fence; -sō uc (bind pig net) use magic with a parcel of pork, etc. to cause failure to a hunter; (but: -kic (I) uc bind a pig net to a tree); -sō wāge-wāge make a very large basket-like container for taroess, etc.; -sō waiŋmac tie/make the canoe-bindings which fasten the superstructure (side boards with platform) to the trough; -sō wāŋ bind/build/make a canoe.

sōb s. 1. reed used for making arrows (shafts); sōb bolec, sōbolec another type of reed for arrow shafts. 2. sōb = talam ŋasōb (bow of it reed) arrow; sōb bōjaŋ-bōjaŋ (arrow knife-knife = knife-like) arrow with broad bamboo tip; (cf. labi ŋasōb); sōb kanduc arrow with hardwood tip; sōb mojaŋ-tēkwā (arrow rat bone) arrow with bone tip; sōb sāsō (arrow sā-like) arrow with cluster of tips for shooting birds (similar to fish spear (sāo)); sōb ŋalaguc the back of the arrow where the bow-string fits; sōb kesẹŋəŋ əe tōŋ (arrow holds in its mouth me fast) I have an arrow sticking in my body, I was impaled by an arrow; sōb kēpẽ əe an arrow has hit me; (cf. -pẽ (I) talam shoot with a bow, gun); labi ŋasōb arrow made from ŋakwac (tip does not become blunt when hitting s.th. hard (stone), it may split, but may be sharpened again for further use); -ë (II) sōb sharpen the tip of an arrow; ənnémm kekemtana naŋ gōe sōbŋoŋ naŋ, kōkōc gēwiŋ kōpi gōmōŋ me did you bring along your obsidian splinter with which you sharpen the tips of your arrows? 3. sōb, sōbolā (reed flower) humming bird (has its nest on reed-like kunaí (obasōb)).

-sōb: -nsōb (II) ... sa v.a. gather s.th. in our hands, arms. dansōb gēgwāŋ sa we gather an armful of grass; gēsōb amè sa gēdēŋ eŋ gēja he delivered the yams to him; sēsōb padi na lemen makẹŋeŋ tōŋ they gather/hold the rice (straw) with one hand; -sōb na əbō (gather with belly) gather s.th. in our arms and press it against the stomach, carry s.th. pressed against the belly.

-sōb: -sop (III) v.a. gather s.th. into a heap and light it to make much smoke. tasōb jadaŋ we gather grass, etc. into a heap and burn it developing much smoke, we burn grass (still damp).

sōboŋ ŭ -ë (II) sōboŋ sharpen s.th.

sōc pt. put s.th. inside of s.th. (basket, netbag). -wà (II) ... sōc k/ësēp abēlōŋ put s.th. inside a netbag; àwè géwa ŋapalé sōc kēsēp abēlōŋ the woman put the child inside a netbag; lauò əsëwa mo sōc kēsēp abēlōŋ the women put taros inside the netbags; sēwa mo sōc kēsēp gada they put taros into a food-basket.

-sōc (I) v.a. impera. kēsōc it has finished cooking, s.th. is done/dry; bōc kēsōc the meat/pork is done; gēn k/ësōc cooked food; oc énŋ gēn ësōc he will eat cooked food; eŋ gēn gēn kēsōc he eats/ate cooked food; ka kēsōc a dry piece of wood = ka ənamā dry wood.

sōlé (sule) s. (for.) chair (cf. lēpōŋ).

sōlōc (= salaŋ) adj./adv. cleared, free from undergrowth, separated, isolated, single, solitary, carelessly = loosely staked (see gab), standing thinly, scattered (trees). -tu
sólón become isolated, scattered, a few only left; gamén kétu sólón the place is cleared; ka kéko sólón the tree stands alone, isolated; only one tree is left; ka kéto sólón the trees are thin/scattered; gémá gégmam láuv malac tonec e tétu sólón the inhabitants of this village have been almost exterminated by sickness, a few only have been spared/have survived.

sólón¹, násólón a. dry wood, chips, splinters, twigs (cf. (na)masé, gab). pac sólón dry chips/twigs arranged to light a fire for cooking/roasting, etc. sélésim ka kétu pac sólón (they pulverized wood it became pac sólón) they made tiny chips to lay a fire; sólón-sólón a. small dry chips/twigs; adj. ragged, tattered, torn (of feathers); mocwá sólón-sólón the bird’s feathers are ragged (after shooting); sólón, násólón adj. dry, dead (of trees), withered; ka násólón a dry/dead tree; -jac: -nac (III) sólón gab = -sólón (IV) gather small dry twigs (gab) for kindling wood, arrange dry twigs, etc. in order to kindle a fire; -sólón (IV) = -jac: -nac sólón gab gather/prepare kindling wood, split wood to small chips and splinters; -sólón ja use brushwood/chips to kindle a fire; tasólón ja elom lay/kindle a fire; -sólón ka = -jac: -nac (III) sólón ka put chips, etc. between the larger pieces of wood so that the fire will burn well; -jac sólón ku encircle a pot with chips so that it heats quickly; tanac sólón taun we become like dry twigs, we reach a very old age; (but cf. sólón²).

sólón², násólón a. materials, means (e.g. objects thought to contain a person’s soul matter) for making magic, i.e. ben, saic, wasu, etc. sólón áwéna = wasu, wasu násólón materials used for making love magic (cf. wasu); sékoc kamác-lauq kéto sénac sólón áwéna they used kamác leaves to make love magic; sólón bóqna = mec, kolaq material used for making pig magic; sólón komña = kom material used for making rain magic; -jam: -nam (III) = -kén (I) kom make rain magic; sólón komña = otékwi material used for making field magic; sólón saicña = saic násólón material used to cause bad harvests/failure of crops; -kén (I) saic cause crop failure by magic; sólón tamac énduq = ben material used for making death magic; sólón tamac nácjona = tom material used for making war magic; -jac: -nac (III) sólón lau/naq ten (a) use magic against s.o.; (b) provide the necessary means for making magic, e.g. give them to s.o. who wants to try love magic; (cf. aloq, katóq, lau, osó, pamaga, tien) (see -jac: -nac sólón gab); nácbon géjac sólón launen sénuc the magician tries his magic on objects (parcels) containing soul matter of the people; -jac: -nac (III) sólón taun abstain from s.th. in order to gain s.th., expect to gain s.th. by making use of s.th., by a certain behaviour (e.g. asceticism); nácbon géjac sólón tau the magician abstains from various things (food, water), eats bewitched food only; -jac: -nac (III) sólón taun na Mété obtain s.th. by (magical, hypocritical) use of the Gospel, expect s.th. by means of the Gospel, serve the congregation (e.g. to attain one’s personal aims), act as if serving the Gospel but in reality think of one’s own advantage, have advantages by being a church worker; expl.: nác ten embe éngöm sólón, oc ékóc sólón gebe étap gáno ten sa. Géq ten géc, taq aéac taun tatám gebe tatap sa atom if a man uses sólón he will do so in order to gain some good. There is s.th. which we cannot gain by our own efforts, sólón helps to get s.th. big; nác Météna ten né awé gémac éndu. Én géjam ten kétiam ma gémac éndu amboac tonange. Géjam ten kétiam, tec lau sèsóm gebe Én géjac sólón tau na Mété. Nám gebe en embe éngóm Mété atom, oc lau sendec en. A church worker’s wife died. He
married again and she, too, died. After his third marriage the people will say, "He has advantages by being a church worker. The reason is, if he didn't serve the Gospel, no woman would want him." If a young unmarried man preaches, a girl may fall in love with him. The people then say the same. A man serves the Gospel to attain s.th. big (fame), the congregation consequently takes notice of him and elects him Circuit President; Ej gêjac sólôn tau ña Mêtê, tec kêtap bîn sa he appeared as if serving the Gospel (God), that's why he fell (morally, into sin); ñac buña gêjac sólôn tau ña Mêtê (dabuñ) the Christian has advantages by the Gospel, NB! Sólôn springs from the old magical way of thinking. Christians are therefore hesitant to use it connected with the Gospel. They do not seem to be able to do so in a positive way; -tu (I) sólôn ñac ten supply s.o. with the necessary means for making love magic.

 sólôn 3 s. medical drugs, medicine, remedy. Òlin ñajâm êsa ñasólôn bu gêmacña (our bodies well become of it means water sickness concerning) medicine is the means of getting well, the remedy for sickness.

 sólôp = sêlôp sólôp tagêñ with a sudden slip; sólôlôp gêja it slips in; bôjâñ ñamata sólôlôp gêja the sharp (pointed) knife just slips in.

 sóm 8. 1. the large bamboo (used as fishing rods); sóm gêwa lip the large bamboos are bent down; sóm ñagasuc a length of bamboo 'pipe'; sóm ñagelôm dry bamboo leaves; sóm ñalênôñ-lênôñ a thicket of bamboos (species of large bamboos, see médôb, sépûlanj, sómpûlanj). 2. fishing rod, i.e. large bamboos used as fishing rods; ibano kêgasug sóm tulu the weight of the tuna breaks the rod; -ôc sóm carry a fishing rod; sóm gêwa lip the rod bends.

 sóm (I) v.n. say, speak, talk, scold, abuse s.o. -sóm atom, tonan tasóm atom if that's all, we will fix it! -sóm ... awa (awen) au interrupt; sésum en awa auc they interrupted him/ did not let him talk; -sóm bîñ speak, speak a language; -sóm bîñ ágwá-ágwá speak about a lot of unimportant, foolish things; tasóm bîñ amboac ñatau sésôm (speak, talk/language like owners speak it) speak a language fluently/masterfully; -sóm bîñ ânêñ-ânêñ speak absurdities, utter rot; -sóm bîñ acaucgeñ speak long and carefully; -sóm bîñ âwèñ kalam (speak our voices high) speak in high voice; -sóm bîñ boâlec-boâlec = -boâlec: -mboâlec (IV) speak clumsily, murder a language, speak brokenly; -sóm bîñ -bom: -mbomgeñ (II) (speak slovenly); tasóm bîñ dam-bomgeñ we speak without giving any details, give only the main points (see saka-sakagen); -sóm bîñ ëndêñ ... speak to ...; -sóm bîñ ëndêñ lau speak/talk to the people; -sóm bîñ ëndêñ taun keleçeg speak in whisper to each other; -sóm bîñ ënèc/gèc lêlômèñ speak obscurely, vaguely, hidden; -sóm bîñ k/épi ñac teñ = -sóm ñac teñ né bîñ speak about s.o., judge his case; -sóm bîñ k/ésep lau têntacgeñ è sëngôm speak forcefully, urgently, so people finally do as we say; -sóm bîñ ësep lau têntac persuade s.o. to do s.th.; -sóm bîñ ësep tañasug speak into s.o.'s ear; -sóm bîñ étu/kêtu kwalam (speak s.th. it becomes white) speak vainly/with results, ask for s.th. but meet with refusal; -sóm bîñ gelôm (elom) tau kwanâneñ talk over a matter (beforehand), agree (secretly) upon s.th. with s.o.; -sôm bîñ -jô (III) taun awen communicate by word of mouth/orally/verbally; sësôm bîñ sêjô taun awen they talk together; (cf. bîñ-galôm); -sóm bîñ -jac: -nac (III) asë su speak tearfully/with a tearful face; kësôm bîñ gêjac
asë su he speaks tearfully; -sôm biñ -jâm = nam (III) 
ñagédô tön conceal (part of) a matter, do not speak openly; 
-sôm biñ -kac (I) sagen speak loudly/angrily; -sôm biñ kelec (-kelecegn) éndëng taung speak in a whisper to each other; 
-sôm biñ kesc -kesc speak softly; -sôm biñ kësi-kësi abuse/insult s.o.; -sôm biñ kóc announce the death sentence to s.o.; -sôm biñ ... lasë = -sôm ... lasë announce, betray, reveal by telling s.th.; -sôm biñ kóc lasë tell s.o. that his fate has been decided upon/that he is doomed (cf. nacsiån); -sôm biñ lasë épi ñatau têbêlagen (tell talk forth it go upon of it own er case su 

a matter, do not speak openly; abuse/insult s.o.; decided upon /that he is doomed (cf. I)at au tebe la gel )

I)ag edo T0I ) -som bil ) -kal ) -jam: -nam (III) 
dag edo T0I ) 

s o m bil ) -jam 

koe 

s.o. that his fate has been wa 

î, say s.th. disk orly/ anxiously/ with anxiety, say s.th. anxiously/ with reservation/doubtfully (because one is not certain if the pig, e.g. is still in the field when the people arrive to hunt it); késon gêjgam gôgen he said it doubtfully; -sôm -kô (I) au gêgen protect against s.o.; (cf. -môc (III) -sa (I) au gêgen protect excitedly); -sôm -kuc (I) sagen = -sôm ngajåna speak firmly; en késon këkuc sagen he said it firmly; -sôm kwâlec say s.th. wrongly; -sôm ... lasë announce, betray, reveal (by telling s.th.), denounce; -sôm lau = nag ten scold s.o.; -sôm lau ten épi teñbelên scold s.o. straight forwardly, say s.th. straight out, reprimand/reproach s.o., speak out without fear or favour; -sôm mec (say magic spell) bewitch; -sôm mec épi gê ten bevitcch s.th., make magic; -sôm meloc talk foolishness/ foolishly; -sôm meloc gatêna (talk foolishness of it mother) speak absolute foolishness; -sôm métê (talk peace, order) declare suspension of hostilities, declare peace (before festivals, markets); -sôm nabiñ (say of it talk = prohibition) forbid, prohibit s.th.; -sôm ngac ten nabiñ (say man one of it prohibition) protect s.o., speak on his behalf; -sôm nabiñ selec (= selen) (1) command, praise s.o.; ac sêmô sôm selec képi aëc they speak favourably about us/praise us; (cf. =lambïn, -lanem (IV)); sêson nabiñ selec képi en gebe Aôm gogom gen ólim-walö kaing teñ they praised him saying, "You are working most diligently"; (2) (speak about s.th. together) bear consequences, responsibilities jointly; embe biñ tau ñapuc ësa, oggo tasôm nabiñ selec should the matter be detected, all of us bear the consequences; -sôm ngac
-sōm adj. (bamboo-like)

sōmsōm getting small, tapering, elongated like the tip of a large bamboo. ka ŋatēpē sōmsōm the tree has an elongated tip, a tapering crown; (see sōm bamboo).

sōn a.
1. magic parcel causing misfortune (sores, stomach pain, etc.); (cf. -moatiŋ (IV) sōŋ).
2. sōn, qasōŋ wedge (e.g. for an axe handle); ki qasōŋ the wedge that holds the axe-head; ki qasōŋ gēoŋ ki tōŋ the wedge holds the axe-head tight; -jāc (III) qasōŋ ēna (gēja) drive in a wedge.

sōn b. small species of pandanus with serrated leaves (from which the corks for calabashes are made). 2. sōn, qasōŋ cork made from sōn leaves; -wā (II) sōn make a cork out of leaves; (see Appendix 7, sōn).

-sōn: -nsōn (II) -sōn ... ãuc v.a. 1. put s.th. into s.th., cork s.th. up; -sōn bu ãuc cork up a water calabash; -sōn ñop qawā ãuc cork up (the opening of) a betel nut lime flask (important when having mishap with a canoe at sea because lime mixed with water is said to attract sharks; ŏnsōn åŋoŋ ñop ãuc, kom gēja cork up my chalk bottle, it is raining!; (cf. -bóc: -mbóc (II) ãuc); bu sōn lagwa (water calabash cork old) a much used old calabash, metonymy for 'wife'; ŏnōm launē bu sōn lagwa atom, ŏnōm taōmām bulakōpōŋ (do not drink from other people's calabashes, drink from your own only) do not have anything to do with other people's wives, stick to your own!; -sōn bèlēm èsō èc (put wires into bamboo shafts) make a fish spear (sao, with many

-şōm scold/abuse s.o.; -sōm gac teŋ matagasl ãuc (scold s.o. his eyebrows closed) scold s.o. publicly, shame s.o.; -sōm gac teŋ nē bin speak about s.o., judge his case; -sōm ḡajaŋa ēndēŋ teŋ speak strongly to each other, speak our minds; -sōm ḡajaŋa gebe ... affirm, maintain s.th., assert; -sōm gālō (say sentence) inform, instruct, report; bin jān kasōm ma ḡōsōm gālō that's what I had to say, now it is your turn to speak; -sōm ḡaʊndə (ta)moa (III) ē kēt ētu malō (we) shout until we become peaceful again; -sōm sa = -jatu (IV) command s.th. (to be done), talk clearly; ḡōsōm sa, go angōm command and we shall do it; -sōm sec = -sāu: -nsāu (V) lie/swindle; ḡōm kōsōm sec nāŋ you swindle; -sōm sīŋ gebe tanac lau (talk sword that we want beat people) speak about starting a fight/making war, discuss plans for a fight/an attack/a raid; -sōm su (ōmen.) gēn ḡetnā desist from, forgo s.th., give up a claim, renounce, vow; -sōm su āwōŋa desist from marrying a woman, remain a bachelor, choose celibacy; -sōm su lau ḡetnā promise/vow faithfulness/loyalty to s.o.; en kēsmōm su engeta gebe ēnīŋ ibano ētiām atom he promised/vowed not to eat tuna again; kasōm su engeta gebe jāmoa e jamac ēwaŋ eŋ I promised to him that I remain unmarried until I die and be with him (vow made by a widow to her husband. In former times widows were often strangled to be with their husbands in lamboam); -sōm ... su (sep.); -sōm gac teŋ ēwa su answer s.o.; -sōm = -sāu: -nsāu (V) su tell lies; sēsōm = sēsāu su they told lies (see -sāu (V)); -sōm = -tu (II) wakac (say become root-like) speak energetically; -sōm taŋ scold each other; -sōm taŋ nēŋ bin speak/talk about our own matters/things concerning ourselves; -sōm taŋ ābaŋ (say ourselves prohibition) deny our service, refuse to help s.o.; -sōm taŋ ābaŋ (say ourselves report) report about ourselves; -sōm taŋ ŋam (say ourselves origin) give the reason for being late; -sōm waŋepēŋ speak slowly, well weighed, taking everything into account; -sōm waŋepēŋ (speak thin only) speak to a small circle, to trusted friends, not to be publicly known; (cf. biŋ).
sōna adv. inland (upstream) (cf. -sō (I), gēmu kēsōna).

sōp (kasōp) s. 1. saliva, spit, spittle (cf. āwasulu). 2. onom. the hissing of water on hot metal/stone, noise made by escaping steam from an engine or a teapot or by a tool impaled in s.th. soft (fat); sōp tagēn with one hiss, the water vapourised with one hiss; (cf. -lēsōp (IV)).

-sōp (I) v.a. lick, spit. -sōp noq lick beteinut lime (from the spatula (dom)) (cf. -damōe: -ndamōe (IV)).

-sōp, -sōb: -sōp (III) burn s.th. to develop smoke (see -sōb: -sōp).

sōsō s. stone, a whetstone for sharpening pearlshells (joc) used for peeling taro. sōsō is similar to pōchēnēm, but much harder; sōsō = poc nāq lauq sēuc nēj joc kētōm mēn tāq bōjanqā the stone with which the women sharpen their pearlshells is like the whetstone with which we sharpen knives.

sōsōc, nāsōsōc s. the place where two muscles touch each other.

sōsōlō s. women's decoration for dancing made of rooster feathers put into the middle of the grass-skirt (ladōm) at the backside (moving up and down during dances); -puc sōsōlō stick the feather decoration into the grass-skirt.

sōwac-sōwac s. a species of snail.

su s. breast, mamma of women, milk. (nā) su milk of animals, udder; bulimakao gaso cow's udder, milk; poaq = su milk (in children's speech); nēnc, jānom su (poaq) mammy, I want to drink milk; su gējac anō the milk is sour; su jaē (cf. gējac jaē) (breast large, voluminous) the breast swells/grows bigger/ causes pain (also: is inflamed, infected); su kesewec the breast swells/fills; su ketoc the breast hangs rather low; su kēkēc (breast overflows) (1) the milk boils over; (2) the milk drips from the breast; su kēkō (breast stands) the breast swells/fills out = su kēlēduŋ (cf. lēduŋ); su kētap (breast slaps) the breast hangs very low; su kētu jec the breasts get dark (sign of pregnancy); su kwā nkwan a nicely-shaped breast (cf. ka su kwānkwan tree with fruit like rose-apples); su nmata = sumata (breast of it point) nipple; su nātēkwi (breast of it juice) milk; Suponpoq (= poaqpoaq) bugbear, scarecrow to frighten children; su-wāgā real father; su-wāgāg right/real mother; aēnoc suwagag to nāc = aēnoc lau, nāq nōc nām gēc ēsēacnēn to gēn gēn gamoq gawīj ēsēac my real father and mother = my people from whom I stem and who provide food and shelter for me, who brought me up, my parents.

su pt. 1. used in connection with various verbs meaning: away, off, in two, out; -ē (II) ... su, susu = -jām: -nam (III) taun susu = -gamiŋ (IV) tauŋ, daē taun susu (tamoq) we hide away, stay away hiding somewhere, conceal, keep back, retard, wait, linger; sē taun susu sēmoa e gēbēcauq they lingered until after nightfall; -ēc: -ēc (III) ... su go away, leave; gēc aēac su he/it left us; -jā: -na (III) su follow
behind; gêja su gêja he followed behind; (cf. -daguc (IV), sumu); -jác: -nac (III) su slow down; sêsêna wân sêjac su - sêjac su they paddle slowing down (during fishing); taseôî tanac su - tanac su let's walk slower!; -jác: -nac (III) ... su, -jác: -nac napalê su = ... -jaîq napalê = -kôc (I) napalê su procure abortion; -jâm: -nam (III) ... su, -nam napalê su have an abortion, miscarriage; -nam ñalatu su miscarry (said of animals); tanam tauŋ su (susu) we disperse/isolate ourselves, leave the village and stay by ourselves; sêjam tauŋ susu sêmoa nêng bec ña they retired to their fishing huts; saleñ gêjâm ësëac su (forest makes them away) they disappeared hiding in the forest; -kac (I) ... su pull/tear s.th. away/down; -kôc (I) ... su take s.th. away, have an abortion, e.g. -kôc ñapalê su; -sap (I) ... su chop s.th. off; -suq: -nsuq (III) ... su push/shove s.th. away/down; dansuŋ wân su we push a canoe into the water, push off from land; -taîq (I) ... su pull s.th. out, withdraw s.th.; këtainj tau su gêja he withdrew and went elsewhere; -tîq (I) ... su push aside/away. 2. pt. indicating an event as finished: past; sugac already finished (see -gac); ëgågóm su (sugac) I have (already) finished it; gâlc sugac I have already seen it, known it; kasôm su I have spoken; kasôm sugac I have finished saying that; ganôm nip su ma gaën mo after I had drunk a coconut I ate taro; kiap gêmêng su, go kësôm bîng after the official had arrived he spoke/ addressed the people; su acgôm = e su finished first, adv. after, then; oc këşêp su acgôm ma kom gêjac (sun had settled finished first and rain beat) it rained after sunset; sen gêŋ su acgôm, go ... they finished eating first, then ...; këkaliôn maalaîôn e su, go geno mo after/when she had cleaned the village square she cooked the taro (food, meal).
withdraw and sneak away, sneak back (e.g. after stealing s.th.); -su waj su pull a canoe into the water; gēn teq kēsu aē su (s.th. shoves me aside, back, makes me lose my footing, my determination) I am so overwhelmed by compas-sion/pity or sympathy, by fatigue or sorrow that I am unable to finish what I wanted to do (expl. by a Jabēm with this gesture: the body bent back, arms hanging down, im-potent, out of countenance), s.th. caused me to alter my view, to change my standpoint, to cease working for some time; aē gāqom e kēsu aē su (qam geba tekoc gēbac qanō kētu kōm me bīq kapōqen tenqa) I worked until I had to give up (since I was too tired because of hard work or of s.th. extraordinary); aē taec waltō e qanō e kēsu aē su I had such great pity with him that I lost my foothold, put me out of countenance; jala teq kēsu su one year has elapsed/is gone/has past/is over; -su ... susu v.a. jeer at, mock, laugh at, ridicule, scoff; -su gac teq susu mock/jeer at s.o.

-su² (I) v.n. impera. kēsu, gēn kēsu s.th. falls from a hanging position/has fallen/is loose/is out of position; ki kēsu the axe blade gets loose/falls out of the handle.

-su³ (I) v.a. impera. bore, drill into ... gēn kēsu = gewen insects are in the wood, bore/drill into the wood; ninin (qenqen) kēsu ka the ichneumon flies bore into the wood; pupuc kēsu waq the bor-ers bore into the canoe trough.

-su⁴ (I) v.a. bring forth young (of animals), calve, farrow, kid, litter, hatch. bōc kēsu qalatu the pig (sow) farrowed a litter, the cow calved; talec kēsu qakēcsulu the hen lays an egg; mongōm sēsu qalatu sēgōn Mēcgim the white pigeons hatch on the Mēcgim island; (cf. -jaqen (IV) qakēcsulu, -lō: -lō (III) qalatu, -su (I) qalatu).

suc a. 1. pool, puddle (of stagnant water at river mouth), bay, inlet in a river course (cf. ṇasuc). 2. stick used to impale cooked food (taro, etc.) in pot to lift it out. 3. a tree with edible shoots (sukatōm) (string used for making fish- and pig-nets is made from its inner bark) (see sucwalō); suc pom teq the skinned trunk of a suc tree (i.e. ṇapom bare, naked, without any bark or skin).

suc b. wooden bowl. sūcboan comp. (1) round bowl (in distinc tion to oval bowls); suci bowl in the shape of a fish (1); suc moc bowl in the shape of a bird (moc); (2) wāgō sūcboan large species of grasshopper; suclatu comp. (bowl son) a small bowl; suc moasa old damaged bowl; suc qatēmu a dirty bowl; -ga: ṇa (II) suc split a log of ironwood to make bowls; (cf. gomboa, gonggom).

-suc (I) v.a. push, give a push, shove. -suc ... sac make a temporary wall of coconut fronds (for a hut (bec) or mourning hut (saim); the plaited fronds are pressed (held) between two bars); tasuc andu ṇa katapa auc we board up a house, board off a room, plug up s.th. (a dam, weir); -suc labi qawāmbem push the already washed sago; -suc nom, bōc kēsu nom the pig roots in the ground; -(dad (II) sa, -wēn (II) nom); -suc ... ōkwi push aside, turn aside/over, forgive; -suc bīq ōkwi (1) forgive s.th. (offence); tasuc launēng sec ōkwi we forget/forgive s.o.'s sin/harm/hurt/injury/office; (2) we do not let a matter rest on ourselves; -sac ka ōkwi push a log aside/out of the way; -sac taqo ōkwi turn ourselves around; -sac taqo ōkwi they turned themselves around; they converted themselves; (cf. -jām: -nam (III) taqo ōkwi); -suc piqān throw s.o./s.th. on the floor/ground; -sac saim make a mourning hut of plaited palm fronds; -sac taqo push each other away; Awēlāgēc-sēsuctaun (women both push each other away) name of a waterfall near Logaweng.

sucjā a. sea crabs, shrimps.
suckatôm = suc ŋatôm shoots of the suc tree (edible).

sucsa s. fern tree, tree-fern.

sucwalô the inner bark of the suc tree, used to make string for fish- and pignets and for tying.

sùláb adv. down from an elevation (into water). -boan: -mboan (II) sulab jump from a height into the water; damboan sulab tana we jump down from s.th. into the water; (cf. (ŋa)labu).

sùlèc s. surfboard. -ōc (II) sulec (hold) lie on a surf-board; Madoŋ òwëñé ñuðu kawa-lèc gë auc, sulec kulelele (song that children sing when surfing).

sulu s. 1. broth, soup; sulu ñändaŋ hot broth; sulu këmasan ñàwàsùŋ the soup tastes good, he likes soup; sulu këmasan tètacwàlō the broth agrees with him/does him good/re-freshes him. 2. (ŋa)sulu many together; i ŋasulu (fish of it soup) a multitude of small fish in one place.

sùlù = sêlu, mëcslu (see there) ŋakècslu egg; -sulù (IV) = -sêlu (IV).

sùlùb onom. sulub tagën with one splash!; ñamalac gacgeŋ nasulub tagën ësēp bu me gwèc èna the man may fall down splashing into the river or the sea.

sululu interj. quick!, on!, ha! (used when swinging with the rattan rope hanging from a tree) (see kolilic).

sululuæng singóc boangóc ... traditional conclusion of fairy tales (sèboacô), as a kind of magic blessing of the fruit growing in the newly planted gardens. Sululuæng singóc boangóc, gën wë jauc-jauceŋ, mokoñajamata kapèeŋeŋ, të ñagû balingeŋ ma m ônakwalim balingeŋ Ha! another fairy tale, crickets, tongue shells: May the crops grow plentifully (with many suck-ers), may the mokoñ taroe grow big at the fireplace (jamata), may the sugarcane grow long tap roots (grow as long as poles (gün), for punting canoes), may the bananas develop mighty bunches! (The longer the fairy tales the longer the vines, roots, etc. were believed to grow, the larger the crop would be! That was the logic of magic thinking and the conviction based on animistic tradition. The seed-plot of cargo cults - irrational and utterly unrealistic.)

sùlulùc onom. noise caused when pulling in the line with a fish. gêjâc sululuc kësô gëmëŋ he pulled the flapping fish through the water.

Sùmboe name of an ancient village of the people of Kwalansam, their home village which lay near Ñac¿galatu. aôm Sumboe me tec kôkôgeŋ (you Sumboe or because you stand only?) you seem to be a Sumboe that you like doing things standing (the Sumboe villagers were said to converse with each other mostly standing instead of sitting).

sumu, sumu-sumu adv. behind, lagging, following behind. gëja sumu-sumu he goes/lags behind, he follows, he is a straggler (= gëja su - gëja su = këdaguc, ñamu); lau sumu-sumu (people following behind) the bereaved ones, those who remained behind (mourners), the survivors.

sunsun s. see sunsun.

sun s. 1. the power that causes s.th. to rise in water, buoyancy. 2. cushion, pillow, pad (for carrying loads on the head, back or shoulder), saddle-cloth (blanket) (cf. adeŋ, oboin); -jàc: -nac (III) sun prepare a pad for carrying s.th. (lé, sàgôŋ); -wa (II) sun make/use a pad (over shoulders).

sun s. hole. -sûŋ (sunf. in comp.); ñàwàsûŋ the hole = cavity of the mouth, his mouth; gësun,
-sun (I) v.a. scoop, have a mouthful of s.th., take up s.th. (see -sun ... sa lift up). -sun bu scoop water, take a mouthful of water; -sun bu k'ésép súc scoop water into the bowl (= -gai: -gai: k'ésép laclu); -sun daun (qadaun) have a mouthful of tobacco smoke; -sun mo have a mouthful of taro; -sun òbo hold/take up cloth (when crossing a river); -sun v.m. impers. swell/rise/be distended; bu késuŋ the water/river is swollen/rises; bu késuŋ gaméng auc the river floods the land (but: bu gésuŋ see -sun (II), -sun (V)); tétac késuŋ his stomach (belly) is distended, well filled; -sun ... sa v.a. lift s.th. high up, heave, hold high, draw up, elevate, raise, empty, scoop s.th. into s.th., take a mouthful of s.th.; -sun òndu sa lift the house, prop it up (to replace a rotten beam); -sun dawén sa hold a bamboo torch high (when crossing a river); -sun gémác sa lift a sick person by the hand; -sun ja sa hold a light high (in order to see better); -sun kém sa lift a spear; -sun ki sa lift up the axe when chopping; -sun lac sa lift up a sail; -sun lemeŋ sa lift up our hands.

-sun: -nsun (II) v.a. push, shove, plane, get swollen, i.e. a river (see bu gésuŋ = bu ɡasamac kësa the current is getting strong, i.e. within the riverbed, (overflow see bu késuŋ, bu géc); -sun bu (shove water) provide dancers with water (e.g. sap from certain vines and roots in coconut water that they may dance gracefully); -sun ... épi éna (képi géja) push s.th. up; -sun ja sa push/shove burning pieces of wood closer together to make the fire burn well, rearrange a fire; -sun ka push a log (into the water), plane a piece of wood; -sun = -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) qatip ésa; v.a. plane s.th.; -sun katapá plane a board; -sun mé (1) (provide mat) give a mat to s.o.; dansuŋ mé éndeng nac ten we give a mat to s.o. (guest to sit or sleep on); (2) make s.o. dream, appear in a dream, reveal in a dream, speak to s.o. in a dream; Anótó gésuŋ mé gédeng en God revealed it to him in a dream; tama gésuŋ mé en (his father shoved dream him) his deceased father appeared, spoke to him in a dream; -sun mo (shove taro) care for s.o., provide for him, look after him; -sun mo aluŋ provide food for a widower; -sun mo awētuć care for an old widow; -sun mo gémác care for an old sick person; -sun mo nac ten give food to a man who did not eat because of mourning a close relative; (cf. -löm: -lóm (III), -moasiŋ (IV), opp. -ém ... su); -sun qaló k'ésép ùc put the qaló ropes into a pig net; -sun ... sa prepare, have ready, keep in readiness; gésuŋ nagéŋ samob sa kwanangen he has all accessories ready; -sun taŋ (1) (shove each other) two men make a trial of strength, e.g. they hold a stick and lean firmly against each other each trying to shove the other one back; (2) shove ourselves, e.g. take part in s.th. without being invited; dansuŋ taŋ tana (we shove ourselves we go) we go somewhere without being invited, we go along voluntarily; énē jaen masi ma tau gésuŋ tau géméŋ he had no invitation, but still he came; -sun waŋ su (shove canoe away) push a canoe into the water, push off from the land; bu gésuŋ (water shoves, pushes, flows) the river flows swiftly, has a current, river current; (see bu késuŋ, ɡasamac, ɡawenwen).

-sun: -nsun (V) v.a. bury. -sun alë bury a post (-kwé (I) alë dig the hole for a post); -sun bóć gémác bury a dead pig; -sun gémác = ɡasmaté bury a dead person; en késuŋ lëma to akain késép nom géja su (he buried his hands and legs went down earth
went finished) he is a landed resident, an old established settler.

-suŋ (V) ōmpers. kęsung it is swollen; àkaiŋ kęsung his leg is swollen; láŋqáŋo (làma) kęsung his face (hand, finger) is swollen; (see -tīŋ (I)).

-suŋsuŋ a. originally a kind of plaited brim of a hat, crown, wreath, garland. suŋ-suŋ okém (brim of okém) crown of thorns (okém a prickly vine); -kuc suŋsuŋ wear a crown; sémoe okém kétu suŋsuŋ jasekèn èŋ kékuc (they bent okém vine became crown gave him wore) "plaiting a crown of thorns they put it on his head" (Mat. 27:29).

-suŋsuŋ a. (hole-like) 1. the widow’s corner in the mourning hut (saim). 2. hunter’s hut, a hut of leaves built when out hunting; -ŋung: -ŋung (II) suŋsuŋ (stick hunter’s hut) stick branches into the ground, make a hut to lie in wait for games, make a fence around the mount of bush hens (mocseq).

-supoač a. bamboo comb (mostly skillfully carved and decorated with poker-work). supoač kana long type of comb worn at initiation ceremonies (balöm) = supoač tonašélì télèac a three-pronged comb; supoač tonašélì prongs of a comb; -buc: -mbuc (II) supoač sa pull out a comb, crypt. formerly used for avenge the death of a person (relative); tāc tōné kékuc âačnèŋ supoač lâŋwâ, malôgeŋ oc dambuc sa (man there wears our comb old, slowly shall we pull it up) that man wears our old bamboo comb in his hair, we shall soon pull it out, e.g. we plan to avenge a case of homicide as soon as possible, avenge the death of a relative (cf. kamogóc); -jâm: -nâm (III). supoač (kana) make a comb of bamboo; -kuc (I) supoač carry/year a comb in the hair; -salc: -nsalc (V) mōkèŋlaung comb our hair; -sēmùŋ: -nsēmuŋ (IV) supoač ēsēp mōkèŋlaung put a comb into our hair.

-susu1, bōc susu (for. suck-suck = pig) pig introduced from Australia.

-susu2 a. mockery, ridicule, scorn. susutēna, susuwàga mocker, scro­fer; -su (I) ... susu.

-susu3 adv. again and again, repeatedly, continuously. sēsap gēŋ susu they chopped off again and again (e.g. shoots); gēŋ gēŋ susu he ate continuously (cf. su1).

-susu4 pt. i.e. iteration of susu = away, off. -jāc: -nac (III) susu (beat away-away) pull of a prop so that the supported object falls down; -jāc: -nac ... susu (1) chop/cut s.th. off, remove repeatedly; -jāc ka susu = -sap (I) ... susu keep chopping the new shoots off a tree; (2) dawdle, lag behind, retreat; tanac ūaŋ susu we lag behind (walking in a group), we retreat, remain by ourselves, stay back; ajac (ajam) ūm susu asageŋa, asa malac amēmnaŋ why do you lag behind, stay away? Come forward into the village, please! (Join us in the village, please!).

-susu5 a. large bamboo with the nodes knocked out (used for carrying water), bamboo water container. sôm ñadambé nāŋ tète bu kēsēp a length of sôm bamboo used to get (store) water; -tē (I) susû fill such a bamboo with water.

-susûb onom. (cf. busub, pusup).

T, t, voiceless alveolar (dental) mute used at the beginning and in the middle only of Jabêm words, not at their end. All syllables with t require the high tone; there are very few exceptions from this rule (cf. taŋ). The Jabêm t is pronounced without aspiration: ta (pole), toŋ (heap), tētac (his bowels,
'heart'), tatiŋ (we push), tɛtuc (they give a sharp push).

ta s. 1. a pole for carrying cargo/loads; bóc tota ęŋ ęc a pig tied to a pole lies on the ground; -biliŋ: -mbiliŋ (IV) k/épi ta tie to a pole; -kɛŋ (I) k/ésɛp ta hang/suspend s.t.h. on a pole for carrying; -uc ta ɛsɔ bóc put a pole into the pig. 2. ta = ęŋ from tagen one only, in numbers, see lemen ęŋ ęnɔ ta (hand one of it one) six; lemen lu ęnɔ ta (hands two of it one) eleven.

ta- pref. Ipl. of 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th conjugations (see Appendix 5, Paradigmas).

-ta (I) v.a. 1. spread out, suspend s.t.h. to dry; -ta gwą ęgąbị́ spread gwą shoots to dry; -ta ji spread fish out to dry; -ta ɛa (su) extinguish a fire by spreading the embers; -ta őbo spread cloth out, hang it out to dry; -ta őbo ėnɛc (ęgɛ) gęwą spread a cloth out on the grass to dry; -ta ąpụ hang up a fish net to dry; -ta wásaŋ hang a large fish net out to dry. 2. jerk, grasp s.t.h. and tear it out/ up with a jerk, pull out; -ta ěc ęgąbị́ tear out bamboo shoots; -ta gwą pull out a costus plant with a jerk; -ta ęgala tear branches off; -ta kwąŋ tear the shoot out of a still small kwą palm (shoot edible); -ta lemen (spread out hands) shake hands vigorously; en kẹta ńac taw ẹmà he shook his hand vigorously; (cf. -kam, -kẹn (I) lemen); -ta ọmọ rip/slash the leaves off the ọmọ plant; -ta nip spread cut up coconuts out to dry, make copra; -ta nip ńakwa tear palm fronds down, clean the trunk of a palm; -ta ... su jerk loose; -ta lépoą su tear a rope loose, jerk the sail rope away.

taboan  a. a door made from coconut palm frond with its both sides plaited (cf. katam, tacboan).

tabu-tabu see dabu a. ancestor = spirit masks.

tac s. excrement, faeces (of humans and animals). -mėb: -mep (III) (tac) excrete (humans); -pɛc (I) tac excrete (animals); tac (mep) gęjac en (faeces beats him) he has the urge to excrete; tacliːom = pɛcliːom the place used for excreting; tacliːombo sec the place is covered with excrement; tac三菱a (excrement stinking) = sale a marsupial rat (see sale); tac solan excrement with belly worms; tac wanic grubs in excreta (in stomach of pigs, dolphins (kulusō)).

tacboan  a. palm frond woven on both sides. -wà (II) tacboan plait/weave a whole palm frond; (cf. kiac, sàŋala).

tae¹ s. physiologically: his belly, 'stomach'. taɛc, taɛm, taɛ, taɛŋ, taɛm, taɛŋ, psychologically: his intellect, understanding, mind, mood; taɛŋ àndanəŋ we are certain, convinced of s.t.h., we think about s.t.h. for a long time, we are absorbed in thought, reflect on a subject, have the eager desire to do or say s.t.h., feel an urge, urged; taɛ andanəŋ aŋŋa kóm késa ɛ... he has hardly arrived from the field when he...; taɛ andanəŋ è késom láṣe he felt urged to reveal the matter; taɛ andanəŋ gęmɛŋ e męŋkésom he had hardly arrived when he burst out with s.t.h., he burst into the house (room) with the news; taɛ andanəŋ męŋkẹpí e ɛɛn gęn he had hardly arrived when he started (sat down) to eat; taɛ dani tau (his belly thickest itself) he worries about s.t.h., he troubles himself, is afraid of s.t.h., apprehensive; ěsɛac taɛŋ dani taw they are worried, they are apprehensive of a danger; taɛ dani tau gebe sęsom (sɛɛnɛ) eŋ he is afraid that they might scold/punish him; àɛ taɛ dani amac... I am afraid (apprehensive) of you, that you... (2 Cor. 11:3); taɛŋ gęjac/ɛnac tauŋ have pity, sympathy, sorrow; taɛc gęjac tau, taɛm gęjac taʊm, taɛ gęjac tau, taɛŋ gęjac tauŋ, taɛm gęjac taʊm,


taेन gējac ta우 I, you have, 
he has pity, we, you, they 
have pity; taेन gējac/ён ac 
ta우 kēsi-kēsi; (their belly 
beats itself close-clo sely) be anxious/down- 
hearted, worry, feel homesick, 
be sorrowful, wretched, we are 
very sad; taेन gējac tau8, 
taेन gējac taom, taेन gējac 
tau kēsi-kēsi; I am, you are, 
he is anxious, downheart ed, 
full of grief and sorrow (= 
비년 gējac ... endu); 
taेन 
gējam/ён am (our belly, intel- 
lect makes) think, ponder, 
reflect, deliberate, bear in 
mind, remember; aेन taecc, aًm 
taem, en taेन taेन, amac 
taेन, esac taेन gējam (ён am) 
I, you think, he thinks, we, 
you, they think, remember, 
etc.; taेन gējam g eşc tau 
thinks within himself, does 
not let his thoughts be known; 
taेन gējam kētu wakuc - kētu 
wakuc he thinks s.th. out, 
plans, thinks of new work to 
do; taेन gējam tau he thinks 
of himself, regrets, repents, 
is sorry for s.th.; taem ānam 
taom remember yourself!, re- 
pent!; aṣac taेन gējam tau 
we think of ourselves, regret, 
repent (= tanam tauŋ .quick); 
taेन (k)ēka v.n. count upon, 
rely upon s.o. or s.th.; en 
taē kēka ṇac τeŋ he relies 
upon s.o., upon him; en taē 
kēka ṇac tau ṇom geba ēnam 
ulli! bóc τeŋ he counts/reckons 
on him to be at home in order 
to buy a pig from him; taē 
kēpa su he is confident, holds 
up his head, is happy about 
s.th.; taem ępa su be confi- 
dent!, hopeful!, be of good 
cheer!; taēn labu (our belly 
below) be attached, devoted 
to, have mercy on, personal 
attachment to s.o., fondness, 
be fond of s.o., merciful, 
love s.o.; en taē labu lau he 
is fond of the people, treats 
them mercifully, helps them, 
loves them; en taē labu nė 
bóc he feels sorry for his 
pig (that is to be slaught- 
tered ther some feast) (see taē 
walō, tētac labu); taē lāngwa, 
gesgēn taē lāngwa = kwalam 
lāngwa he is a master/an ex- 
pert of his trade; taēm = taē-ē 
sasi (his belly origin none) he 
has no thick belly, a flat, lean 
belly, is slender/slim/thin; 
(taēm ... su, cf. -ём: -ём 
(III)); taेन ānam/gējam tauŋ we 
regret, repent, think of our- 
selves; taेन gēsi s. comp. abdo- 
men, belly, side of an animal, 
of humans below the ribs; (cf. 
qaṣagīn, qaṣagīpalė, taē sagī 
the flanks of animals); taेन 
walō (our belly connection) we 
(they) have pity/compassion/ 
sympathy, deplore, regret, be 
merciful, feel sorry for; en taē 
walō ḋanō (轫ān-_genre) he has 
(very) great pity; en taē walō nē bōc he has compassion with 
his pig, thinks mournfully of 
his animal (after it has been 
killed/slaughtered); (cf. taēŋ 
labı, tētacwalō); en taē walō 
tau he has compassion on him- 
self, deplores himself; taē walō 
tau ēndu he is in utmost des- 
pair; taē wapacgēn (his belly 
heavy only) he is considerate, 
prudent, thoughtful, deliberate, 
well weighed, taking everything 
into account, cautious, discreet, 
reserved; -ė (II) taēŋ v.n. be 
astonished, wonder (cf. -ė (II) 
admire s.th., be tempted to buy 
it); -jām: -nam ānam = taēŋ walō 
kūpōngēn feel/have great pity, 
regret the loss of s.th., be 
sad; tanam taēŋ gēmac mourn a 
dead one, regret the death of a 
person, we are sad over s.o.'s 
death; tanam taēŋ jabo regret 
the loss of a pig's tusk; tanam 
taēŋ kēam feel sorry for the loss 
of a (hunting) dog; tanam taēŋ 
ņop ( cunt) we are sad over the 
loss of a betel lime flask (be- 
cause of a broken bowl); tanam 
taēŋ τauŋ we are/sit there 
as ashamed, mourn.

taē2 (her belly) s. pregnancy; 
adj. pregnant. taēc, taēm, taē, 
taē, taēm, taē; aē taēc I am 
pregnant; en taē she is pregnant, 
with child; taē ḋētū anō she 
is well on the way, far advanced 
in pregnancy; taē ḋanō (preg- 
nancy true) far advanced in 
pregnancy, crypt. for bilge 
water (landom); en taē ęg 
wapača he is pregnant with 
mischief (Ps. 7:16); signs of 
pregnancy: bu gedec en (water 
does not like her, left her in
the lurch) she ceased to have her menses/period, su kētu jec (breast become black) her breasts darken, gēsūtekwā kéšaka tau (her neckbones span themselves) her neck gets longer.

tāe¹, natae s. certain ashes, savdust. jatae (fire ashes, i.e. after burning driftwood) ashes which were used as a substitute for salt (see sēc); sékati jatae tau taq tasam dabe sēc naï they laddled out the ashes which we call sēc; (cf. natae, sēc); andu ketoc tāe gēc (= ketoc kēsēp jagēc ma natae) the house fell to dust.

tāe² 1pl. of -ē: -ē (III) v.a. grate, scrape s.th.; v.n. give s.o. a name.

taec 1pl. of -ēc: -ēc (III) v.n. go away (taec tana we go away, taec tawac let's go, proceed!).

taēm (taēŋ) see tāe¹.

Taēm = taim 1pl. of -ēm: -ēm = -îm: -îm v.a. waste s.th.

Taëm = Taminuqgedō = Tamiogedo name of village at cape Gerhardt (Hanish Harbour).

taēn see tāe¹ s. -jām: -nam (III) taēn feel pity, be sad, regret s.th.

taēpuq s. a tree: corkwood (drifts to the north from Bōan).

taēsam adj. an inexact quantity, many, plenty. gēn taēsam many things; lau taēsam many people; taēsam ngāc (many a little) very many; waŋ gēn (lau) taēsam ngāc, tēc mēn-sēkō the boat/ship transported very many passengers; taēsam ngānc lasē = taēsam ngāsec very many, an enormous number; (cf. gwalekiŋ).

taēng num. only one, a single one, at once. nāpalē tāeŋ one boy only, a single one; tagēn tāeŋ only one only; tagēn tāeŋ distr. one-one, one each, a few only, isolated, separate, one here one there; kēkēng obo tāeŋ tāeŋ gēdēg ēsēac he gave them one loincloth each; lau tāeŋ tāeŋ sēc̄ kamôc some single people had sores; atom tāeŋ (not one only) not yet; waŋ gēmēn atom tāeŋ the boat has not yet come; k/ēpi tāeŋ add/put together; kēng (I) ēpi tāeŋ add, arithmetic; lānōjanō = nālēlōm kēpi tāeŋ we are of one mind, in agreement with each other; tāpi tāeŋ we come together, gather; ma tāeŋ but, however; aē kato papia gajam kauc, ma tāeŋ kasm kētu tōn I cannot write, but I am able to read everything (cf. mago).

tai see -l: -i (III).

taic see -l̄c: -l̄c (III).

taim see -l̄m: -im.

-taïŋ (IV) (... sa, ... su) v.a. pull out s.th. long, retire, remove. tataïŋ katapa (kēm, sōm, obo) we pull out a board (spear, fishing rod, cloth from bundle); tataïŋ kato tolagi we pull out a piece of wood from a bundle; tētaïŋ mē āngā kōlon su they pulled a mat out from its place (shelf); tētaïŋ lau su they remove people from one place to another; tētaïŋ kēdōnwa lângwa su géja they removed the old teacher to some other place; -taïŋ taŋ withdraw; tataïŋ su tana we withdraw and go elsewhere; lap kētaïŋ (su) the tide goes out.

taja 1pl. of -jā: -na (III) we go.

tajā 1pl. of -jā (V) we sit, stand crooked.

tajac 1. 1pl. of -jāc: -jac (III) we catch fish, tuna, with line. 2. 1pl. of -jāc: -nac (III) hit, beat, chaste s.o. (with s.th.).

tajam 1pl. of -jām: -nam (III) we do, make.

-takē (IV) v.a. ē v.n. get a fright, give a fright, startle, take fright. -takē lau give people a fright, frighten s.o.;
tataké è katuŋ gêjana/ênâ姜 we get (got) a terrible fright; tataké qano get a big fright; tataké tauf we give each other a fright; tataké tauf endu the gun recoiled; tataké këpë the gun explodes/sounds; -këkam talam qatikoc bend, draw a bow; -peñ (I) talam tulu 'break' the gun, load the gun, pull the trigger of a gun; -söño: -nsöño (II) talam load a gun.

talik* 'awë talik, lauo talik newly married woman; qapaléo talik a girl who is developing into a woman, girl or woman who has not yet borne children, also: maid, virgin.

takoc, qatakoc s. board in the front or back of a canoe with superstructure (washboards), the stern. -söño: -nsöño (II) takoc tie the stern; mökëtakoc (his head like 'stern') = takoc-takoc he is thick-headed, stubborn; takocmökë ster, at the base of the stern.

takwac s. fish basket, weir-basket. takwac qalatu (fish basket of it son) small basket fitting into the larger one; qatakwaq the fleshy rib on the underside of a leaf; dauŋ (m, mo) qatakwaq the fleshy rib on the underside of a tobacco (banana, taro) leaf.

takwalec (cf. -kwolec (IV)) òba takwalec grass, kunai standing in bunches (near Poçh and Sialum).

tala, talagen = talagen.

talam s. bow, gun. talam qajabo the hammer; talam qakapaŋ cartridge case (empty cartridge); talam qalaguc butt; talam qalatu (gun son) cartridge; talam galësu cleaning rod; talam qamagô tightly pulled bow; talam naqô arrow for a bow; talam qatêna (gun of it mother) bow, gun (opp. arrow, cartridge); talam qatikoc bow string; éc (sém) qatikoc bow string made of bamboo (cane); talam qauti (gun of it penis) trigger; talam qawâ (gun of it mouth, opening) barrel, bore; talam to sôb bow and arrow; talam kêmëdu aë su the gun recoiled; talam këpoa the gun explodes/sounds; -këkam talam qatikoc bend, draw a bow; -peñ (I) talam tulu 'break' the gun, load the gun, pull the trigger of a gun; -söño: -nsöño (II) talam load a gun.

talak* pt. dodge, evade (a spear thrust, etc.), move, turn aside quickly, move aside quickly. -jâm: -nam (III) talak turn aside a spear thrust; -nam talak prepare o.s. for defence beforehand, dodge, duck (cf. balak); -tëc talak dodge, deflect, evade, turn aside a spear thrust; -tëc këm evade a spear thrust; têtëc talak qajam they dodge attacks well; tatëc talak tauf we evade a spear thrust, we defend ourselves; (cf. -beñ: -mbeñ (II) kwalam evade a blow, -tëc (I) kêm); talak qatau master dodger; i talak a red fish.

talak* 'awë talak, lâo talak newly married woman; qapaléo talak a girl who is developing into a woman, girl or woman who has not yet borne children, also: maid, virgin.

talao s. 1. white powder in bamboos. 2. sulphur, sulphurous earth.

talao 'awë talao, lâo talao newly married woman; qapaléo talao a girl who is developing into a woman, girl or woman who has not yet borne children, also: maid, virgin.

talec s. fowl, hen. talec dadal fowl with red feathers; talec gélo qalatu = talec këjandaŋ qalatu a broody fowl, the hen sits on eggs for hatching; talec kapoac rooster; talec këbaob the fowl stoops (hides) in the grass; talec kësu qakëcësulu the hen lays eggs; talec kësu qalatu a broody hen; talec këtaŋ the rooster crows; gédëŋ talec këtaŋ (ëndëŋ talec étan) at the time of the first crow (R rep. Im.); talec këtaŋ géwë-gëwë gémoa the roosters' crow early in the morning first in greater then in smaller intervals; talec këtaŋ
gèwè-gèwè gémoa, go gèdì sa he rose when the roosters started to crow; talèc kêtâq makic the first rooster's crow in the morning; talèc kêtèlìg the fowl's swallow s.th.; talèc kêtèlìg busâboac the fowl drinks from a puddle; talèc kêtèlìg jangom the fowl swallows corn; talèc nè bé (I) fowl's comb; (2) a snail; talèc nqagada (fowl of it food basket) fowl's crop; talèc nàbabac rooster's lower tail feathers; talèc nàjalé rooster's upper (long) tail feathers; talèc (nà)samoac rooster's middle long tail feathers; talèc nālatu (fowl of it young) chicks; talèc nālatu sèsap lasè the chicks, eggs hatch out; talèc nāmâu egg (of bush fowl), (see nàkéculu egg); talèc nēna (fowl mother) hen; (see pulup-pulup the call for fowls).

talèc 1pl. of -lèc (V) v.a. peel the bark/skin off s.th.

talèc-talèc s. (hen-hen) sea-horse.

talem s. landwind (in Jabèm blowing from the west). talem kèsà the landwind blows; talem géboà kèsà = kèsèlèn gébuc sàgeñ the landwind blows strongly; talem gé gwèc nàtip kèsà the landwind calms the sea; talem gémac = képoc the landwind dies; talem mèŋképoc the landwind ceases to blow; talem nàjam a good landwind; -làc: -lac (III) talem sail with the landwind (at night).

tali¹ s. nut-tree at the beach, 'beach-almond'. tali-laà (tali leaf) a fish (yellow); tali-làbu = tali nàlabu under the tali tree.

tali², nàtali s. edge, hem of s.th., bank (river). bu nàtali = butali bank of a river; obo nàtali hem of a cloth.

tali 1pl. of -lì: -li (III).

tall 1pl. of -lì (V).

talò s. decoration, ornament. -jàc: -nac (III) talò (a) scrape the superfluous paint off the decoration of a bowl (or s.th.) with a pig's tusk; (b) make a rough sketch of s.th.; (cf. nqatalò, nqatù).

talò-talò adj. striped, all kinds of colours.

talu s. 1. bag, sack, woven from bulrush (talù, sin, talù gwale, talù kwalam); talù sawa an empty bag = poor; talù toléélom (bag with inside) full bag = rich; talù géóc géngèn the bag is completely filled, the sack is full. 2. bulrush (from which talù is made, woven); -kác talù pull bulrush; -béièm: -mbeièm (IV) talù search for s.th. in a bag; -gac: -nac (II) talù hold a bag open; -lc (II) sa take s.th. out of a bag; -nà: -nà (III) talù open, hold a bag open; -sèwà: -nsèwà (IV) èsép (talù) fill a bag; -sèwà sa empty a bag.

Tami s. Tami Island, Tami man. Tami teŋ gèmèŋ a Tami (islander)
comes; Tamilàwè (Tami awè) a
Tami woman; (cf. Taminucgédò
taëmi); Taminuc the Tami
Islands - Cretin Islands:
Kaul (Laùgéc) western island,
Wanam (Laùgwéc) middle island,
Idjan (Buigwéc) eastern island;
Taminucgédò = Taëmi, originally Tamiugédò,
the u a mutilation of her
vagina. The Europeans changed
it to nuc (Taminucgédò) be-
cause they did not find any
sense in the original name.
The shape of the hill behind
Taëmi was said to be the tert.
comp. for it.
tamin prep. near, close to
s.th., right beside s.th.
tamin intènà near to the road;
tamin ja right beside the
fire; tamin ka close to the
tree; tamin kèklèsù near to the
corner; tamin sàgòdò
near to the door; tamin sàgin
near to the wall; (cf. ãän,
jabañ, pan, kèsàpan, -dàbin,
sap (I), -si (II); -jàc: -nàc
(tamiñ bring/flow/join
together = -jàm: -nàm (III)
lèmùñ be jealous; eñ gèjàc ñè
tamin nè awè = èñ gèjàm lèmùñ
ñè gèdèñ nè awè he is jealous
of me because of his wife; bu
tèlèac jagèjàc tamiñ tòù këtù
bu tageñ the three rivers join
together becoming one stream;
-jàm: -nàm (III) tamiñ gèñ tèŋ
squeezè, go close to s.th.,
slink along beside s.th.,
slink away, lay/put s.th.
close beside s.th.; tanam
tamiñ alè we squeeze close to
a post; tanam tamiñ kàtâm we
squeeze close to the door;
tanam tamiñ sàgin we squeeze
against the wall, slink along
beside the wall; tanam tamiñ
tamoa e talò tòñ we slink up
close to an animal before we
grab it; -ka (I) tamiñ nòm
(tread close ground) have an
abundance, more than enough,
plenty of s.th., have so much
that we can afford to squan-
der; (cf. ãèñ kèlàsùc, màšè);
sèkà opolàwù tamiñ gàñàc è
kètù tapà the pressed the
stingray to the ground until
it was flat; -kèñ gèñ tèŋ ènàm
tamiñ put s.th. close to s.th.;
-jàm: -nàm (III) ... tamiñ,
Tanac-tangandê-bu (let's beat cover up water) beat = cut the forest for a new field, the felled trees covering the ground instead of the water (bu) of the now dry season, another name of the Jabêm month Igêjan ñawalô, approx. November, the transition period to the dry season.

tanam pl. Im. of -jâm: -nam (III) we shall will make; tanam géñ (kôm) let's work.

tanéc pl. Im. of -èc: -nèc (III) we shall lie; tanéc sic let's lie down.

taniñ pl. Im. of -èj: -nîñ (III) we shall/will eat; tanéñ géñ let's eat (foof, s.th.).

tananc ñatêna (= òli ñasan) òli sec amboac tansin ñatêna he is very thin, impeded in growth, does not grow any more.

tan ñ (see nán) ab. of tonan 1. pn. dem. that (opp of this), there, those (correlated to the 2nd person = to the one spoken to); tan (nán) géç there it lies, there it is (i.e. with you). 2. pn. rel. who, which; aóm tan géç you who lie (there); aóm tan kósau you are the one who lied; géñ tan aè gajac jao s.th. which I have forbidden. 3. (a) pn. rel. who, which (with relative clauses); tan ... nan (referring to the person speaking and s.th. known to him); lau tan sèjam kóm nan, têtan gãoli sa (people who do work get wages) the men who worked were paid; (b) rel. adv. (there) where; kañoc kêkô tan amac akô nan I put it (there) where you stand. 4. tan ... nan may be omitted and an appositional phrase be used instead (a) both omitted: aè kakuc yoc supóac yam ten, tanoc kêkô I wear my nice comb (on my head), which my father gave to me; aëcma lau sèkôc ñ kwâlim teñ sêmêñ, ñamôkeô këtu lëwë our people brought a bunch of bananas, the upper part of which is ripe; ka képigac, oc énac oba émac the trees which have grown high will impede the growth of the grass (kunai), will cause it to die (choke out the grass); kanô lemenjlu sègôñ kàgadê teñ, képoc wécsa wà ten gulls sit on a piece of driftwood which floats (is floating) out at (the high) sea; napele sèsôm gângwàg teñ, gébôm gémoa écâlô the boys are looking for a duck which has gone wild in the bamboo thicket; (b) ... nan omitted: ñac tan gêmên (nan) énac min acogom let the man who just arrived narrate the story first! 5. tan = therefore (see tec); gâboc lau teñ, tan gamôèc I thought it was s.o. else, therefore called.

-tan (I) v.n. cry, call, shout, long for, mourn, weep, sing (bird). -tan âwé gebe -nam (III) (cry for a wife) long to be married; -tan bâlîng-bâlîng (cry long-long) sing the lamentation for a dead person, wait on our way to the dead one's place/village; -tan e -tu (I) malô (cry until we calm down) cry until we become calm, cry to one's heart's content; -tan gêmac cry/weep/wail/mourn over a dead person; -tan gêóc aucgeç cry rather loud, obstinately; -tan gêmô-sêgê môsa s.th. sounds continually; -tan -l (V) taun, (tatan tali taun) cry/weep over s.o. stroking him (his corpse); têtan sêli-sêli mông they cry for food; -tan nac teñ ñanô have a strong longing for s.o., long for s.o.; -tan ñanô cry, mourn, weep hard; -tan sec (cry badly) utter a short cry of welcome (of horror), e.g. ec, o, oi, ôô ah, hey!, welcome s.o.; tatan sec lau we welcome people, guests; (cf. moâlec e-e-e); -tan (I) taun bewail one's fate; kétan-kétan tau gémoa she mourned her fate; agéc têtan taun sêmoa (both wept themselves stayed) both bewailed their fate (?).

tanà1 s. his ear, lobe of his ear. -tanoc, tanam, tanà, tanèñ, tanem, tanen (same in all comp.; tanoclauñ the shell of my ear); -kên (I) tanèñ (give our ears) obey, be obedient (see tanà wamu);
ke akon, tana he obey, tete cung.

him to get up, what does he

think to say, longer see

back, you know.

ike ti'ga bec'e (his ear-

together). tona kwa (ear-

is open for sit, he is willin-

ging to listen; his ear rings (e.g. in deep water, when
diving); his ear hole name = furiously,

I listened too much talking; I gen-
much). tona konop (tongue-

to listen, he hears his ear hole ticket.

does not want to be heard for sit, he is unwilling
to listen); his ear rings (e.g. in deep water, when
diving); his ear hole name = furiously,

I listened too much talking; I gen-
much). tona konop (tongue-

to listen, he hears his ear hole ticket.

does not want to be heard for sit, he is unwilling
to listen); his ear rings (e.g. in deep water, when
diving); his ear hole name = furiously,
pierced and widened lobe of
his ear (rings made from
turtle shell); taŋa wamu he is
obedient; taŋeq wamu ēndēŋ/
gēdēŋ we are obedient to ...;
taŋoc suoŋ interj. oh, my ears!,
pst!, be quiet!; (cf. -nɔ: -nɔ (III)).

taŋa² = ŋataŋa s. (of it ear)
adj. ragged, torn, worn.
mētaŋa (mat ear) a torn mat;
(cf. moasa, taŋa kesto).

taŋac see -nac: -nac (III).

taŋala s. hurrah shouting
while fighting or hunting
(cf. -gala (IV)).

taŋelép s. crier, crying child.
-jaŋ: -nam (III) taŋelép
crying, roaring, screaming;
howling of children; ŋapalé
tonaŋ gējam taŋelép secanō
that child screams terribly,
is a terrible crier; aōm
taŋelép latu (you are a crier
son) you are a crier.

taŋa s. (for.) set of pul-
leys (on ship), block-and-
pulley, pulley.

taŋi = taŋiboq s. wail, mourn-
ing cry, lamentation for the
dead. taŋi kētaŋ the sound of
mourning, wailing; -jaŋ:
-nam (III) taŋi sa mourn,
wail; -taŋ (I) taŋiboq cry in
sorrow over a dead person; -u
(II) taŋiboq lašē start lам-
entation for a dead person;
ŋac taŋiboq palē (man moun-
ing cry soft) a man of many
tears, one who is known to
wail over a dead person con-
tinuously/for a long time,
one who wails pertinently;
Nēm andu lēlōm démō a-ē,
sējaŋ ŋoc Mansam gējō a-ē, ŋaē
Mosam your house inside
outside a-e, they slew my
partner instead of me, oh my
Mosam (an example of a moun-
ning song, cf. mãṃsām = mãṃsōm
= mosam; taŋiboq lēpola (lам-
entation honey sticking) said
of a continuously crying
child; (saliŋ) taŋi lēlē
(for.) name of an ornamental
shrub.

taŋoc (-kwa, -laŋ, -suŋ) my ear,
etc.; see taŋa.

tao s. cloud. tao géjac lēnśōŋ
the clouds gather, thicken; tao
ekēlendēŋ the beautiful morning
clouds over the rising sun (=
gamēŋ kēlendēŋ gēlōm, cf. gamēŋ);
tao kēkōn tao rain falling out
at sea (we can see it raining in
the distance); tao kēpō gwēc
the reflection of the clouds on
the sea so that one cannot see the
fish; tao kēpuc kēpī gēmēŋ the
clouds come up; tao kētuŋ tao
(cloud inflames, kindles itself)
fiery red sunrise and sunset
clouds; tao ŋamajōq (clouds
dark) dark rain clouds; (cf.
gamēŋ ŋamajōq the sky is dark,
clouds covering the sky, gamēŋ
tolōŋ-tolōŋ heaps of clouds);
tao palē soft, light clouds,
cirrus; (cf. mu ŋatētac black
clouds, approaching, falling
rain).

taola 1pl. of -ola.

taom, ŋataom, taom-taom adj.
dirty, muddy (of water) unclear.
Bu képu tu taom-ŋenj the water
gushes mixed with mud; bu (ŋa)-
taom-taom the water is muddy,
dirty water, unclear (bumōp).

taon s. 1. door sill, threshold
(originally the framing pole of
the open, bottom section (for
sitting) of a men's house (lōm));
-don: -ndon (II) taon (hit the
framing pole of the sitting
section of a men's house) hit
the sill = invitation to communal
work in the gardens, etc.; also:
confirming peaceful intentions
among first visitors from a
hostile village after peace has
been made, e.g. gifts exchanged;
-pen (I) taon (ŋac ten) (knock,
pierce, kick, push the threshold
of s.o.) insult, offend, wound
s.o.'s honour/reputation, pro-
voke s.o. by trying to outdo
him, dispute about s.th., strive
for mastery, tutor s.o.; sepen
taon kētu moaśŋa = apōmtau
(agēc) sēsōm biŋ ŋajāna gēdēŋ
taon kētu moaśŋa they quar-
reled over a feast = (two)
chiefs had sharp disputes be-
cause of a feast (situation:
two rivals prepare a feast. The
contributions of A are not like those of B. A feels offended and lets it be known to B. B gets irritated and answers: A, en géngac mo kétu palè tè képóanec késó aèac àwènsèn me we are like small children for whom he has to prechew the food and stuff it into their mouths? 2. 'table', i.e. a layer to put food down, serve food for people on leaves or baskets (sap); -im: -im (III) taøg prepare such a layer ('table'), serve food before s.o. on boards or leaves (Ps. 23:5). 3. a strand, trestile, frame (in the spirit house for the circumcision candidates to sit on), partitions, sections; -sap taøg make/bind those trestles; lau sèsap taønga the men who made the trestles for the sagu.

taø = tajò see -jò = ò (III), taø lib = tajò lib we take turns drinking from a straw; (cf. lib).

taølim s. lau = waŋ taølim four men on a canoe; waŋ tonec waŋ taølim this canoe is a canoe for four men.

taøm pn. refi. aøm taøm (you yourself) as you please, suit yourself!; (see tau).

tap s. onom. slap, pop, clap, smack, smash (e.g. when a boat drops into the water). katapa géu tau jatap-jatap the board fell with a loud smack.

-tap (I) v.a. & v.m. cuff, hit with the flat hand, slap, box s.o.'s ears, clamber onto s.th., carry s.th. in the flat of the hand, carry s.th. pressed against our bodies, find. -tap ... auc, tatap nac teŋ awasuŋ auc we hit s.o. on the mouth; -tap nac teŋ mataanò auc slap s.o.'s face; -tap awen smack one's lips; -tap bócclásóc (hit pig testicles) play with a blown up pig's bladder = -tap bóc gamép; -tap ka gədambé clamber onto a log; -tap labóc lie on our stomachs; tanéc tatap labócgn we lie on our stomachs; -tap nac ten box s.o.'s ears; -tap òbo wash a cloth holding it in one hand and slapping it with the other; -tap ... òkwi slap s.th. so that it turns about; -tap bìn òkwi (= -kèng òwing atom) speak against s.th., disregard, pay no attention to a warning, ignore an admonition, forget about experienced wrong/injustice/maltreatment, do not seek revenge; kótap launén bìn òkwi ñapaŋ you always refused to listen to people's warnings; -tap ... sa find; -tap bìn sa (slap talk high/up) cause a stir; ñë katap bìn sa atom there is nothing wrong with me, I lead a blameless life, my conduct is blameless; sec kétap ñë sa I have fallen into sin; en kétap né kèam sa kétiam he found his dog again; katap nac teŋ waŋa sa I found s.o.'s footprints; tatap tapi tana we run towards/at each other, bump against each other; -tap waŋa (sa) find s.o.'s footprints; -tap wasaŋ carry a big fish net pressed against our bodies.

tapa s. plain. gamèn ketoc tapa (place puts plain) plain, level country, valley, flat area; nom tau kuku e ketoc tapa ñagec gèc gèdèn polo maken-maken the earth is round but is getting flattened a little at both poles.

tapa, tapi-tapa adj. even, level, flat. àtapa (his foot flat) sole of his foot; (òc-, âm-, à-tapa, aèn-, em-, en-tapa, cf. à); katapa (wood level) board; kétu tapa s.th. spreads everywhere; ñatapa s. the flat of s.th.

tapaòngen adv. (tapa flat, ñàg on all sides, gen only) everywhere, all over s.th., generally. -gòm: -ngòm (II) tapaòngen = -jâm: -nam tapaòngen do s.th. fleetingly; -sòm (I) tapaòngen say s.th. in general, without details; aòm gògòm (kòkwè) andu tapaòngen èendèn ondoc èmbacè you built the bare structure of the house, when will you finish it?; lau sèc tapaòngen the people lie all over the place, hardly leaving any space in between.
tateŋ, natañeŋ s. petition.
aóm-ném bin' étu tông ... Thy will be done ...; tateŋ kétu tèle𝕒ⁿAnimating the third petition of the Lord's prayer; (cf. -teŋ beg, ask for s.th.).

tau1 nom. with poss.auf. 'his person'. (aé) tauć, (aóm) taóm, (en) tau, (aēac) tauŋ, (amâc) taóm, (ēsēac) tauŋ. 1. refl. he himself, she herself; aē kasap tauć ŋa ki I cut myself with an axe; aē tauć kasôm I myself said so; aóm taóm ōmōŋ you yourself shall come; aóm taóm 'you yourself', as you please!, it is up to you, it is your matter!, you decide, suit yourself!; aē tauć ŋoc (I myself mine) my own; aēac tauŋ ma (we ourselves ours excl.) our (excl.) own; aēac tauŋ nēŋ gēŋ our (incl.) own matter; tauć gamo(a) (I myself am stay) I am here for no special reason, I am just here; gamo(a) e tau ngämagen I was all by myself, all alone; tauć tama we are without a job, unemployed, out of work, unmarried, single; aē jalanem tauć atom I won't praise myself; angämän tām atom do not withhold yourselves!; tangämän tauć ēnéŋ sec we will withhold ourselves from sin; -jāc: -nac (III) tauć (hit ourselves) struggle desperately to free ourselves from s.th. (e.g. iron trap), try to get free, writhe; gējac-gējac tauć e ēmāc ēndu (he beat himself until he died completely) he fought to free himself until he died of exhaustion; (cf. -jâmű (IV) tauć, -mākĩ (IV) tauŋ, -pōŋ (I) tauŋ); kasam tauć (I name my person) I name myself, I place myself at s.o.'s disposal; kējānĩ tauć he exerts himself, he wasted his efforts/energy, he killed himself, committed suicide; en kētaŋ tauć he cries over himself. 2. pm.recip. one another, each other; aēac tajō tauć we relieve one another; tataŋ tauć we weep, mourn (our persons) each other, long for one another; tētaŋkē tauć they grieve one another, give each other a fright; gaing-owāŋ sēŋac tauć the ducks bite one another; nāpalē sēŋac tauć the boys fight/box with one another. Other expressions with

tau² (refl. unalterable) do not have = not possess anything, do not have to do anything, be out of work. āwē lu tau sēja the two women simply went on, left for no apparent reason; tau gamoa I am here without any intentions, I just happen to be here; tau gangūn (I just sit) I sit doing nothing, I do not have to do anything; āom τau gōmoa me don’t you have to do anything?; gagōm amboac τau gamoae I did it effortlessly; τau sēsēlēn solobae they went empty-handed.

tau³ dem. (without poə.s.auf.) the person, the matter in question, referred to, spoken about, concerned (often used instead of article 'the'; used also for 'it'). biŋ tau the matter concerned; ēn τau s.th. referred to, already mentioned, s.th. known; ēn τau ēng ondoc where is it?; ēngliŋ ēn τau me mīsī do/can you see it?; lau τau the people in question; ēn τau the man spoken of, referred to; ēa galic ēn τau atom I do not see the man; ēgā τau (it goes itself) close to, near to; ēgā taugae near to each other, right beside each other (e.g. two houses or two villages); andu sēkō ēgā taugae the houses stand beside each other; malac ēgā ēgā τau - ēgā τau the villages lie very close to each other; taugae (used with persons only); ēnapalē taugae the two boys, both boys concerned.

tau. 1pl. of -ũ: -u (III) = -jū: -ju (III) blow (with the mouth).

tau 1pl. of -uc: -uc (III) whet, sharpen s.th.

taugeŋ (himself only) alone, single, isolated, remain, stay alone. ēa taugaeŋ (I myself only) I alone; ēa taugaeŋ gamēŋ I came alone; ēa gamaam τau gōmame (I stayed until myself just so only) I was all by myself, all alone (cf. tau¹) (Sēboaco, p.238); ēaak τau gaeŋ (we ourselves only) we alone; ēaak τau gaeŋ (tec) ama we are = live (here) alone; ēa τau gōmeŋ (you yourself only) you alone, are you alone?; ēn τau gaeŋ he is alone; ēng τau gaeŋ exactly the one in question, the same; ēngtaugaeŋ jatētu kēnac dēbunki kētiām the same brothers again asked their grandmother ..., they wanted to know; ēgā τau gaeŋ right beside each other (e.g. two houses) (cf. tau); ējēc ak ēa taugaeŋ sa (hit I myself only) I alone am left (Rom. 11:3); (cf. tauŋa).

taujala adj. peculiar to s.o. or s.th., characteristic, distinguishing mark, personal appearance, sign, symptom, token, criterion. laŋōnāu τaujala they let their faces betray what they are doing (Mat. 6:16); ŋa τau ne lēn τaujala (kēdaiŋ lēma, kēsēlēn gewegeŋ) he has a peculiar walk (swings his arms, goes bent, crouched); ŋa tonec kēsēlēn τaujala kēmeŋ this man comes walking in his peculiar way, we recognise that man by his peculiar kind of walk; waŋ τaujala a boat with a peculiarity by which it is recognised (when still far out at sea).

tauimala (itself place) the original, same place (e.g. same field used for planting an additional crop); expl.: Embe kom kapōnā atom, go katin masi, tec sēsē amē ēsēp qamala, taŋ sēkwe sa naŋ ētīam. If the yam field is not very large there won’t be an unplanted area for a later planting, they therefore plant additional yams in the spot that has been harvested (cf. katin).
taumé = nataumé without a possessor, owner, ownerless.

taua beside, alone, by/for itself, separate. en gêmoa taua (he is for himself) he is alone, lives isolated; gêc taua it lies separate; kêkô taua he stands isolated/alone; (cf. sólôc, -moa: -moa (III) taua live/stay alone/isolated); tamo a nen taua we remained by ourselves; taua-sega (he is isolated most) he is an old person.

-tawa (IV) v.a. wash s.th. clean, rinse. tata wa mate- anô esêp bu we wash our eyes; -tawa v.n. improve. become clear (muddy water); bu kêtawa the water becomes clear (= bu ñawa kèsâ); bu ñamôp ma kêtawa the muddy water has become clear; kom kêtawa = kom kékac sa the rain stops, the weather clears up; ômbîn kêtawa fog/mist clears up/disappears; (cf. awa, ñawa).

tawan s. the family friend, member of the same clan or working team, guest, host; in a wider sense: related person.

tawan adv. = bèc teŋ once, sometimes. âê bèc nagedô gan gan gen ma tawan nañ oc jamsa è janèc sic I usually eat my dinner, but sometimes when I am not hungry I lie down = go to sleep dinnerless (uneaten, with an empty stomach); tawan teŋ ... tawan teŋ adv. the one time ... the other time.

tawec s. (Ipl. of -wèc: -wec (III) bend s.th.) tawec bîn we meet to talk things over in preparation of a major festival, gathering (sam); bitgalôm tawec bînja (sam tawec bînja) conversations planning a festival, small conference of leading men prior to some forthcoming events; bitgalôm tawec tau to-on atom no drums were beaten during this meeting.

te- pref. 3pl. for verb stems beginning with t followed by broad vowels (e or o) or two-
syllable stems beginning with d followed by broad vowels. èsèc teêt daŋ they asked for tobacco; èsèc tetołoŋ wâba they transported cargo (by boat or on some vehicles); èsèc sèsîlèŋ pedëng they go/walk slowly (over sharp stones).

tec s. flea. tec kêmadi the flea hops; tectëna (flea mother or flea female) flea mother (învec.); -kim (I) tec pick fleas off s.th. or s.o.; takim kêmâ tec we pick fleas off the dog; -peŋ (I) tec (-pip (I) tec) crush a flea.

tec (tonec) 1. pn. dem. this, here (when the reference is to the speaker, e.g. near to me, what concerns me, what I know, what I am about to say, what follows), correlated to the 1st person âê tec I here; âê tec jamsa as far as I am concerned = I am here; âê tec takôc we are the ones who took it, we here took it; amboâc tec (= tec) like this, in this manner, as follows; (amboâc tøq (= tonq) like that, in that manner as has been mentioned/said/explained before); bîn tec kâsom I have said that, what I have said; bôjaŋ tec gêc the knife is/lies here; bu tec képoâc the water is here, the lake lies here; tecêcnâŋ (cf. èc) the small one there; ñapalè tecoecnâŋ exactly that boy, that small one there; latôm tecoecnâŋ exactly your son there; tecêcnèc = tecènèc (= tec suf. of intensification) exactly here, just at this spot; lâtuc tecêcnèc just my son here; ñapalè tecenèc exactly this boy; tec gêc here it is!, it lies here; tec gêmèŋ here he comes. 2. conj. but, however, yet (antithesis, comparison); en gen gêng, âê tec jamsa he eats (food). I however have been overlooked (when food was distributed); tînoc gêmèc, endu, tamoâ tec gêmãoa my mother has died (is dead), but my father is still alive, living. 3. sec. conj. accordingly, consequently, because, for that reason, since, therefore (causal); en taqapêc, tec gajac en he was disobedient, I therefore beat/punished him; kom gêjac, tec aggôn it rained,
we therefore (sat) stayed home; lau sēmac ēndu e gēbacnē, tec malac kētu saun since so many people died away, the village became small; nac tau kēsāp kwālim nājam ten, tec lau malača sēlanem enj because the man carved a beautiful head-rest the villagers praised him. 4. tec for no special reason, 'just', as you like; go tec ondōn-ondōn ōna (then 'just' straight-straight go) well, then go as you like; tauc tec janaman (I myself just go then) I 'just' want to go (for no special purpose or reason); expl. nac ten embe ētu kēnāc ēndēn ē ger Aōm gobe ōna kōm naākōc asa.gen, go jasōm ēndēn ēn gobe Tauc tec janaman if s.o. asks me, "what do you want to fetch from the garden?", I answer him, "I just want to go for no particular reason"; (cf. tau, tauc); tec ... nec pn. reī. who (nom.) ēg tec gamao amac ēsawa nec, jamaç ēn du galo I who lived with you shall die now; kēm nātau tec gāwē nē gēn sa kēsō saleği nec, gēgōn bōc tēlēac the owner of the dog who went hunting in the woods speared (killed) three pigs; who (gen.) nac saun, tec nē obo gēngic nec, nē nāe Gēλiŋwō the boy whose loincloth was torn has the name Gelingwō; nāpālēo tec tāmānē kēmā gēnac bōc ūawa nec, kēkēn bōc nāgēdō te nē mēngēdōn ēēac the girl, whose father's dog hunts so well, gave a piece of meat to us; who (acc.) dokta tec sēsakīn ēn gēnē gēn nec, gēbē ēna malac nāgēdō sēbēn the physician whom they sent wants to proceed quickly to the other villages; (cf. tonec, taŋ, tē, nāŋ, nec, nē); amac alic bīsu tēcēncēn sēmō necēn, ma ajam kauk ūnakā sējām mētē amacnēm lau ūnaŋō nāŋ you know only those missionaries who are at present living here, but you do not know those who preached the Gospel to your ancestors.

tēc ka gēgūn ēn tēc dec kēsa (wood punctured him therefore blood comes out) he is bleeding because he was punctured by some wood (splinters); (embe tamoēc lau, oc takac 'tec' sa saun'gēn, ma embe tāsōm bīŋ, tāŋ oc ētōm tāu me nādīnīŋ saun'gēn when we call s.o. tec is pitched somewhat higher, when we converse however, it is at the same pitch or a bit lower).

tēc therefore, because. kētēc ēg tēc kētaŋ he cries because he is afraid of me; ja nec sec nec, tēc kākōc gāmēn ē gēmac the fire which I took along was so miserable that it died.

tekam, mojaŋ tekam a species of tree kangaroo (cf. mojaŋ kwālam, òbuc, sop).

teko = kekop s. sea sand (dust). teko andāŋ (= ŋandaŋ), (kekop ŋandaŋ) the sea sand is hot (because of the sun); teko andāŋ kētaŋ ēōtēapa (the hot sea sand burns my foot flat) the hot sea sand burns the soles of my feet.

tekoc s. my bone (see tēkwa his bone). ē ētēkoc gēbac (my bones at an end, finished) I am exhausted/tired/worn out; (cf. ōli kētaŋ, popoc); tekoc kēsa (my bones come out) = tekoc saki I am refreshed, strengthened; ōli tēkwa saki kēsa he has recuperated after strenuous exertion.

tekonō = teko (ŋ) andāŋ = kekop ŋandaŋ, tekonō andāŋ layer of water (the layer of warm water at the bottom of a river or the layer of salt water at the bottom of a river mouth). -pō (I) tekonō = -tēwiŋ (IV) tekonō get that layer of salt water by submerging two or three lengths of bamboo (susu) to the bottom in river mouths (see Appendix 7).

tekwen see tēkwa.

teme adv. lightly sick, not very well. gēmac kapōŋē (= ŋanō) atom, gēmac temenēŋ he is not very sick, he just does not feel very well; tamac teme we don't feel well; (opp. cf. sim).
tendoc *interr.* how many? a mac
tendoc - leneq tenq how many
are you? - five; aôm goneq wa
tendoc - taśam how many man-
goese did you eat? - plenty;
lau tendoc how many people?;
lau tendoc sêmèn - luagècèn
g how many people did come? - a
few only; nîp (waq) tendoc how
many coconuts (canoëes)?; étu/
kêtu tendoc = (k)êtu dim
tendoc how many times?

teneqí (cf. téna his mother)
our, their mother(s). teneqí-
agèc (a) dl. our, their two
mothers; (b) conanje = teneqí
agèc tamenqi (our mother and
father) our, their parents.

ten1 num. one. àndu tenq a
house, one house (cf. ta =
tenq, tagènq, nanè ta); natenq
(of it one) one of a number;
obbo tonec natenq one of these
clothes.

ten2 indef.pn. somebody,
someone, anybody, anyone,
somebody else. lau tenq atom
nobody; lau tenq any people,
any-, someone.

ten3 adj. other, another,
different. ać ağa malac tenq
I am from another village;
awè tenq another woman, wife;
eq kèsòm tenq, èsèac sèsòm tenq
they said something different
to what he said; nac tenq an-
other man; nac tornado gèjam awè
tenq that man married another
woman; ôkènq tenq étiam give me
another one (one more)!: -moa:
-moa (III) teq (stay otherwise)
orypt. for being pregnant;
gémoa teq she is preg-
nant/expecting/with child;
teq ... teq the one ... the
other; eq kèsòm tenq ma èsèac
sèsòm tenq he said one thing,
they said another (they contra-
dict each other).

-teq (I) v.a. ask, beg for
s.th. or the use of s.th.,
request, entreat. -teq åbëlôn
beg for a netbag; -teq ... 
anga nac tenq nè beg s.th. from
s.o.; -teq bu (buc) beg for
water (betelnut); -teq dans
beg for tobacco; -teq èlèmè
beg frequently but in vain,
beg continuously without success;
-teq gebe ... beg that ...; -teq
gèn teq beg for s.th.; keten gèn
gèoc auqèn he is begging con-
tinuously; -teq gèn -peq (I)
duceqèn beg for s.th. continu-
ously; en keten gèn kepeq ducuqèn
he is always begging; -teq gwèc
beg for salt; -teq kèsèi-kèsigèn
beg without shame; -teq gèn kèsèi-
ikèsigèn beg shamelessly; tatenq
taun kèsèi = tasöm bìg ètu kwalam
we beg in vain, are refused;
teq ku (labi) beg for a pot
(sago); -teq mec (beg charm,
spell, say magic words, beg
petitions, prayer) pray; lau
buna tetenq mec the Christians
pray; tetenq mec nanè they pray
urgently; (cf. -sòm (I) mec say
magic words, charm, spell, -teq
mec pray); -teq ña auen anóqèn,
mènkotenq ña awamanòqèn gòomoànèc,
-tenq nanè beg urgently; -teq mec
nanè pray urgently; -teq wàq
ask/beg for the use of a canoe;
(cf. -jàc: -nac (III) papac,
-jàm: -nam (III) dañ, -piñkap
(IV), matalasòm, mataola, awa
keteq challenge).

tena-teña, mata tena-teña (his
eyes oneowards-oneowards)
he looks
anxiously around him (thief).
menara teña-teña we/they look
around cautiously, look from
side to side.

tenbelegen s. (1pl. or 3pl.
of tébèla his forehead).
tenbelegen
gènè we/they are conceited,
proud; -sòm (I) lau épi tenbelegen
(speak people onto their fore-
heads) speak out without fear
or favour; (see tébèla).

tenèn (one only) always, con-
tinuously, unchanging, unchanged,
quietly. anqèn tenèn sit
quietly (cf. ñanèn); jamaq nòc
tenènmañ oh, had I stayed at
home!; tenèn ma tenèn always,
everlasting, for ever; (cf.
èndeñ/gèndèn tôñèn); tenèn -
tenèn nanè (one of it fruit, other
of it fruit) of all sorts and
kinds, of all possible different
kinds of s.th., various things.

teneqlatu (teneqlatu) (one one
his son) any other people's son
(e.g. not villagers, peoples
from other tribes, villages;
original meaning: common people, not the leaders of the initiation ceremony (balóm-môkê). lauanga gamên tauna, balóm-môkê atom people of the same place, but not ceremonial leaders; tenêntjatu = lau gamên teñ - gamên teñ, lau nom teñ - nom teñ, lau ñaê-ñaê people from other places/from everywhere/from various parts of the globe (hence now generally used for nations, people of all kinds, of foreign countries); (cf. gölôc-môkê, laun, lau toôm-toôm);
tenêntjatu oc tañê wamu ëndêñ en the nations, peoples shall be obedient to him (Gen. 49:10).

teoc s. my older brother. teocò my older sister; teocìo to ñac (my older sisters and men = males) my brothers and sisters; (see lasi/bö, têwa/bö).

tep, nàtetep s. drop. bu nàtetep a drop of water; jåtep-jåtep or mëntjep-mëntjep dripping; (cf. -lêni (IV), -sëlì (IV), -tëwiñ (IV)); tepëgn-tepëgn bob up and down, wagging, wriggling up and down; mocëlép nàtëtaclëti géjác tepëgn-tepëgn the butter-fly wriggles its body up and down; tacle nàjalë géjác tepëgn-tepëgn the rooster's upper tail feathers bob up and down; (cf. dôbgen, ijac-geñ).

tetec adj. quaking, shaking, trembling, shivery. lêma tetec his hand trembles, is quaking; wë tetec the 'shivering' dance of the mountain people (the Adzera).

tê 1 s. sugarcane. têapa the skin of the cane; tê bèlèkam a type of cane with short sections, e.g. knots at short intervals; têgabì the second growth of a cane that has been cut down; têgëlôm dry cane leaves; tê këpulıc = gaoc gewëñ the cane is riddled with grubs, is worm-eaten; tê ñabolà the green top, crown/shoot of the cane; tê gaboñ the knots on the cane; tê ñagësu (cane of it neck) the part where the hard stem joins the soft crown (ñabolà); tê ñagûñ the tap root of the cane; tê ñagûñ teñ the shaft in the middle of the cane from which the shoots spring; tê ñaolañ chewed-up cane; tê ñwê cane cuttings; têwalañ a row of cane; -dênañ: -dênañ (IV) têwalañ make a trellis for sugarcane; -bec: -mbec (IV) walañ tê tie sugarcane to a trellis; -sêñ: -nsëñ (IV) tê plant sugarcane (by sticking short lengths of cane slantingly into the ground); -tê (I) têwalañ dance with very high head-dresses; some species of sugarcane: bèlèkam, bèlëmo, bôcgatim, gauçobob, gêdambu, gêmèc-gêmèc, mòcjeñ, ñopolañ, têgaleñ, têka, têkaø, têlésê, têsakoc, têsap, têwasu.

tê 2 (ñatê) s. organs, members of the body (used in comp. only) (1) ñatê (of it chest organs) liver, lung, i.e. ñatê kwalam (organs white) lung, ñatê majañ (organ dark) liver; (2) the fleshly part, muscle, underside of ...; atê = à ñatê (his foot, leg muscle, his calf) the calf of his leg; lêmatê = lêma ñatê (his hand muscle) the fleshy part, the muscles, the underside of his forearm; (cf. ñatê).

tê 3 1. pn. dem., abb. of tônè those, when the reference is neither to the speaker nor to the one spoken to, correlated to a third person, the one spoken about; (cf. tônè, ñônè, nê); awê tê kêkô the woman stands over there; ñac tê gebe èsôm bìg teñ the man over there wants to say s.th.; képi géja té he went up there; tê ... nê pn. rel. who, which, (with rel. clauses) that, naopi nip, tê kêkô nê, ñona climb the coconut palms which stand over there (that belong neither to me nor to you, but to s.o. unknown to us); amôc ñapalèô, tê nañ kasam èn kwanangën në, èmèñ âgcom call the girl, whom I mentioned beforehand, that she shall come here; tao ñamajañ ñôñè, tê ñamu mëngképi ñôñè, kêkêñ tau the rain of the cloud out there (over the sea), the wind of which has reached us, fell over the sea; asa tê kepen
Qoq Qopa wa geQgoQ tone ne (unknown) sitting over there is knocking the spatula against the mouth of my betelnut lime flask?; té ... négoc because, that's why, therefore; op, igon tenga oc kéjanda i tóne té séboan négoc look there, an igon may chase those fish, that's why they jump like that! 2. then, at that time; (cf. -dèn).

té- pref. 3pl. before all verb stems beginning with t, e.g. tétan they cry, weep; têtênèp they quake/shiver; and before the stems beginning with d followed by two syllables (4th conjugation); tédaguç they followed (cf. te-).

-té¹ (I) v.a. spin, make s.th. spin, fill (water) into s.th. -tè boa-boalèki spin a top; -tè bu fill water into s.th.; ñapalè tètè gémèc kétu dòa-dòa the boys spin figs for a game; -tè kamem spin acorns; -tè susu fill water into a bamboo; -tè wè (spin song = dance) dance; -tè wési (dance war = victory) triumph; -tè tèwalaŋ (see tèwalaŋ); tétè = séjac sam.

-té² (I) v.n. & v.r. rotate, revolve. Kaleta (talata) kétè the wheel rotates; nom kétè tau = kèbu tau the earth revolves; (cf. -gi: -ogi (V)).

-té³ (I) v.n. walk around. Kétè gémoa saléŋ he walked around in the forest; katékatè gamoa (amboac géng kétè aë = katu meloc su) I was insane/mad/out of my senses.

tèbélà s. his forehead. Tecbelóc, tèmbèlâm, tèbélà, tegbélèn, tembelém, tenbelèn; tèbèla ângën (his forehead raised) he is arrogant/conceited/haughty/proud; (cf. gèsutèkwa gatôŋ); tèbèla gélc e sa (his forehead rolled up) he wrinkles his forehead, frowns; tèbèla keselec sa with flowing hair; en kéléti e tèbèla keselec sa he ran with flowing hair; tèbèla kwa a white spot on the forehead of animals; tèbèlakwa name of pigs; tèbèla moasa (his forehead potsherd) he has a scar/cicatrice on his forehead; tèbèla ñawapac (késa) he feels/is disgraced; (cf. dambèn gwakelec) (cf. ali ôbô ornament for the forehead made of pearl shell and dogs' teeth, nàjëng string of dogs' teeth worn on the forehead); -bec: -mbec (II) wall have a mark (paint, cut, scar) across the forehead; -sôm (I) lau épî tènbelee (talk to people onto their forehead) speak out against s.o. without fear or favour.

tèc, qatèc a. 1. handle, strap, brace (for carrying); atèc = qalètèc, qatèc the handle of a netbag; -kèn (I) lètèc make a handle for s.th.; (cf. qaléma, logic, gabin). 2. tèc = tècwale stairs, ladder, formerly often of logs with grooves, stile (to climb over fences, cf. tècwà); -ka (I) ... tèc (tread ladder, stair of s.o.); (1) live in friendship with s.o./with a neighbour, visit him often (openly); (2) knock/tread against his stairs to find out whether he is at home (cf. jalaq); (3) have secret relations with s.o.'s wife (visit her in her hut secretly); en këka aënoc tèc pàngèn he enters my house often (accusation by husband of visited wife); tèc géjac en = sàguô (stairs hit her = marriageable girl) crypt. for the fact that a sàguô has become pregnant during the time of her seclusion after her first menstruation; tamaâ sàguô sèben, oc éngôq tèc ènàc enqu let's bring the girl to the public quickly, when she stays on the "stair might hit = hurt her"; tècwà comp. the opening in the fence (tuŋ) around a field, where it could be entered over a stile (which kept animals out); tècbon steps of a ladder; -sap (I) tècbon chop steps into a log to make a ladder; bu kèsap tècbon the river leaps over stones; gwéc këgas ɪm géjac tècbon (the sea breaks, beats steps) the sea tosses step-like waves/breakers (at river mouths); waŋ èsa én atom, gwéc géjac tècbon kèsô gémèn the canoe (boat) shall not
leaves, because the sea sends breakers coming in; técdambé (ladder trunk, middle part) about the middle of the ladder; -kô técdambé stand half way up the ladder; séléti jasékô técdambé ma séboan jatun nom they are quick to come down the stairs and jump to the ground; téckwalim (stair head—rest) the wood (beam) on which the top of the ladder or stair rests, téclabu under the ladder/stair, at the bottom end of the ladder; técmoké (ladder head) bottom and upper end of a ladder; técwale ladder built over a garden fence (to keep pigs out), stile, also European stairs; -jandéb (IV) técwale —mèn: —mèn (III) (balance stairs come) coming over the stairs (e.g. do s.th. by order of an important person, not of our own accord, not masked, not without a specific commission); ajandéb técwale tec amèn (we balanced ladder thus arrived) we arrive coming the legitimate way (e.g. we executed a killing by order of the (your) chief, his mouth was the ladder! (see Appendix 7)); têcwando ladder made from a trough of an old canoe; (cf. -jâc: -nac (III) tèc auc 3. -jâc: -nac (III) tèc ... auc be covered with s.th., numerous, cover s.th. by our large numbers, teeming with, force, press o.s. together onto s.th.; tanac tec ambëo auc we are so many that we cover the shore; gëjac tèc auc covered with s.th.; kamoc gëjac tèc òli auc his body = he is covered with sores; lësëc gëjac tèc tè auc the piece of sugarcane is teeming with ants; moc sëjac tèc ka nàdambé auc the birds cover the log (sitting on it); napâlë sëjac tèc tuc auc many boys crowded a tuc vine to pull a log.

-tèc2 v.n. avoid, deflect, dodge, evade s.th. —tèc kêm evade a spear, deflect a spear thrust; —tèc sinj dodge the blow with a sword; —tèc su glide off s.th.; lôn kêtèc wà su the tree for a canoe glides off the rollers (lôn); —tèc tâlan = -jâm: -nam (III) tâlan tâuj dodge/deflect a spear thrust; —beñ kwalam dodge a blow.

tèc3 v.a. lay s.th. in a row on the ground (e.g. to count it or to divide it out, count by laying in a row). —tèc â gå lay valuables (tusks, dog teeth, mats, netbags, pots) in a row on the floor; count goods by laying them in a row; —tèc boc-kokoc nàlauñ lay sweet potato vines on the holes dug in a row for planting; —tèc i lay fish in a row on the beach; —tèc mâ nàwë lay banana plants in a row to plant them; —tèc mone count money by laying it in a row; —tèc mowë divide, lay taro suckers onto the planting holes.

-tèc* = -jâc: -nac (III) sam distribute, divide out s.th. (expl.: when planting and also when distributing food people turn about continuously as if they were afraid of overlooking a hole or a guest).

tèkë, națëkë s. corner, edge (of a plank, etc.), mountain with many peaks. tèkë àndaŋ (edge hot) dangerous dorsal fin, crypt. for jàkwa shark; adj. tèkë, tèkë-tèkë, națëkë angular, with corners, edged, sideways (see —sèlèn); bôc gasuc tèkë-tèkë square tin of meat; kêtëpë tèkë-tèkë bevilled pencil; —beñ tèkë lay s.th. on its edge; katapa epeñ tèkë put the board on its edge; kepeñ tèkë it bends; —sèlèn națëkë gen. walk sidewards.

-tëkîñ (IV) v.n. 1. do s.th.
rather slowly, walk slowly (e.g. so that a child can keep up with you). -tēkō nāc ten walk slowly with a sick man; balōm kētēkō kēnac the spirit walks slowly with the pregnant woman (cf. kēnac). 2. look for shells in clear water from a canoe; -tēkō agalēc look for clams thus; -tēkō bēnō look for shells when there is very calm sea (bēnō).

tēku, nētēku a. addition to s.th. tēku nām gebe dandiē gen luagec ēsō tau gebe ētu balīn (tēku of it explanation, we join two things it goes into itself that it will become long) tēku may be explained thus: we join two pieces together to get a long one; āndu nētēku an addition to the house; bīī tēku rumour; katapā nētēku an addition to a board, a piece of a board; sālōm nētēku an addition to the roof; (cf. nētēku); en ēli tau ma nētēku ē masianō = kētōp augec he looks very well; nētēku kēsū = ēnē jala gēbancē he is a finish-timer (indentured labour); (cf. nētēku); -jāc: -nac (III) tēku add onto s.th., join together, learn s.th. by looking at s.th. -tēku āndu add to a building, enlarge a house, make an addition; -tēku bīī repeat/retell s.th., spread/ circulate a story; -tēku bōmbōm ape/mimic the white man; -tēku ka nāgēdō join two pieces of wood together; (cf. -jāc: -nac (III) tēku, -jāc: -nac (III) jāba = -jām: -nam (III) jāba); -tēku tagēn (ta-gen) (add poles for carrying cargo) carry heavy loads tied to poles (ta) walking in a long row, a row of carriers with their cargo tied to poles walking behind each other; -tēku tāu married couples are at variance/at war with each other; (cf. tēku).

tēkwā, nētēkwā a. (his) bone.
tēkwoc, tēkwam, tēkwā, tekweŋ, tekweŋ, tekweŋ; -gōm: -ngōm (II) tekwengē relax, vest, look after o.s. after sickness; ātēkwā (his foot bone) his shin bone; dēmōtēkwā (his back bone) back bone; gēsūtēkwā (his neck bone) neck, nape of the neck, vertebrae of the neck (gēsumatū); nētēkwā the bones of s.th., bones, barbs, thorns; bēlēm nētēkwā barbed wire; tēkwā gēbac (his bones finished) he is tired/ exhausted; aē tēkoc gēbac I am exhausted/tired; tēkwā kēsā he is energetic/refreshed/strengthened/vigorous/recuperated/eager; tēkwā saki he is energetic/ active/bold/frisky/enterprising/lively/untiring/enduring; tēkwā saki kēsā he has regained energy/ is frisky again/works untiringly; tēkwā-tēkwā (bones-bones) bony, thorny; o (nā)tēkwā-tēkwā a vine with thorns, thorny vine.

tēkwī, nētēkwī a. juice, sap, resin, matter, pus, purulent discharge. kātēkwī sap, resin of trees; uctēkwī sap, resin of the breadfruit tree; (nā)tēkwī malu sweet smelling resin; -lō: -lō (III) tēkwī sprout.

tēla pt. little, short (of time). aēc aja m kōm tēla ma gēc (we did work a little and lies) we had hardly started working when we left it again; gānē gēn tēla I ate a little; tēlagen adv. a little time only; ēsēc sēsom
tauŋ tèle struggles they scolded each other for a short time and then started fighting; tél-a-tél-a very short time; (cf. kwalinga atom).

télam s. call from a great distance, call to an animal. ném télam kalili (your call buttress-roots) the buttress-roots of large trees were hit to ask the villagers on the other bank of a river to take s.o. across by canoe (from an old song: I heard the resounding noise when you hit the buttress roots to be ferried across the river); papia tau kéto Anótôné télam gédën en the paper became God's call to him; (cf. kalem).

-télam (IV) v.a. & v.n. call at a larger distance, cry out, shout, coax (animals). -télam bóc call/coax a pig (calling: éc ... éc ... éc); -télam kéam call/coax a dog to come (calling: æen ... æen ... æen); -télam napalé call the children to come; -télam pusip (talec) call a cat (the chicken).

télé adj., adv. hard, dried out, decided, fixed, permanent, retarded, settled. kéto télé it has become hard, dried out, it is decided, s.o. or s.th. is retarded/crippled; biŋ kéto télé (kéto anô) the matter is decided; labi kéto télé the sago got hard; lau Manggegc galoc sengông malac teŋ kéto télé the Manggegc people now have a village for their permanent place of dwelling, as their settled abode; -gôm: -ngôm (II) -tu télé (= tông) do/execute/fulfil s.th. (cf. tông); -kic (I) -tu télé bind s.th. fast; takic gên teŋ tatu télé (tatu wakac) we are able to bind s.th. fast; -lô (III) étu télé grasp fast; jasélô sémoa e kéto télé they grasp him until they hold him firmly; nom kéto télé the ground has become hard/dried out; sépac labi e kéto télé = nátélê késa they roasted sago until it became hard; ŋac télé one whose growth is retarded, a cripple, a constellation; ŋatélê késa = kéto télé (= ŋajângâ késa, kwandalan) it has become hard; -tu (I) télé become hard.

télêac num. adj. three. lau ńanô télé = waŋ télé three men on a canoe (cf. taolîm); télêagéng only three; télêac-télêac always three, in threes; embe tasélê gên samuc teŋ ekôc êna ńagôdô télêac étôm taugen, go ńagôdô toae étôm 1/3 if we cut up a whole object into three equal parts, one part will be one third (1/3); (cf. da offering).

téli s. -teli see tili, -tili.

télîng s. mourning dance (stamping the ground, lifting and lowering of arms, bending and bowing the rump). -ka (I) télîng stamp our feet in rage, dance the mourning dance stamping the ground; télîng-télîng stamping feet and crying with rage; ńapalé këtaŋ e kêka télîng-télîng the child cries and stamps its feet in rage; télîng to ńadôndông (ńadông) mourning dance coupled with imitation of the deceased person; télîng to ńadôndông ségôm képi ńamaténé lêngen peculiar characteristics of a dead person shown by imitative dances; ńac lêma kata oc sëngôm dôn épî en kêkôc gwada ńalèng the man (hunter) with a steady hand (archer, spear thrower) was imitated showing him how he got game so successfully; sèka télîng to ńadôndông they dance the mourning dance with imitations; télîng ńam (mourning dance origin); ńam teŋ képi têtêc katuŋ one reason for dancing the mourning dance was the fear of a dead one's soul; ńam teŋ képi moasiŋ ńajâm, teŋ têtap sa ânga ńac tawa mëngëjac pep another reason for dancing the mourning dance was the fact that no more benefits could be expected from the dead person.

-télîng (IV) v.a. 1. rock in the arms, cradle, move gently/slowly/lovingly; -télîng napalé cradle, rock a child in our arms; (see -joc: -jôc (III), -kôjôc
TELUC

\[ \text{(IV)}; \text{gweč kétêliŋ éșéagéc} \]

the waves carried them both along rocking gently. 2. drink down, swallow water or food (of animals); kêam kétêliŋ bu the dog drinks/laps water; kćesewa kétêliŋ poc the cassowary swallows a stone; talec kétêliŋ busaboac the hen drinks from a puddle; talec kétêliŋ jangom the hen eats/swallows corn; kétêliŋ gęŋ nąwàõboa it gulps down greedily.

teluc = tuluc adv. -jác: -nac (III) teluc nod one's head in sleep, and then wake up with a start.

tém¹, ńatém a. quill of feathers. ńatémtém the quill of the cassowary wings, stumps (cf. ńa-μuic cassowary feathers).

tém², ńatém a. season, period, time (but not congruent), time for planting, harvesting. tém gēbacné a certain time is over, has expired (contract); tém jalinga (time selectionwards, concerning selection) the judgement day; tém kaketücontra time of famine, want (before crops are ripe); bēc ńamuŋa = tém ńamuŋa the last day = time, the eschatological time; tém komōna = komō the rainy, wet season; tém oc kēsāna = ockēsa the dry season; tém ten = tém ten at one time ... at another time; totém-tötém at all times (not to be confused with todim-todim very often, many times).

-tém (I) v.n. impers. kétêm the season of a fruit is over; buc (wa) kétêm the betelnut (mango) season is over.

témoa a. grubs, maggots, small worms (on sores, etc.). témoa gelec-gelec = gelec-gelec maggots, worms wriggle; témoa ĝelīngelec alive with worms (sore); motam géjac témoa su = motam ńəola kēsa the motam vegetable plant beats worms finished = the motam plant is in flower.

témuí a. primitive rock. poc-Ńe muí granite, used for making stone axe blades; oc kēpaco poc-Ńe muí kētu kwalam the sun baked the granite became white; (cf. kianō, kiasim).

témuí, ńatémuí adj. 1. unwashed, dirty; gamēng ńatémuí a dirty place, room; lanqō témui his face is dirty; lēma témui his hands are dirty; mōkē témui his head is dirty; obo ńatēmuí the cloth is dirty (ńajec); ōlim témui (your body dirty) you are un­bathed, unwashed; taun ōlin témui our/their very own belongings; suc ńatēmuí the wooden bowl is unclean/not washed. 2. = taēsam i.e. in bands, schools, schools, troops; i témui a shoal of fish; tao témui a bank of clouds; témui kēsep gweč gēja (jākēkō), oc ētu mu the bank of cloud disappeared under the horizon, we shall have wind (storm); témui-témui = taēsam ēnsec very many, many things in heaps; goen gēng tēmuí-tēmuí nec è kēsa ondoc-ondoc gēja, tec gōmu mēŋkōtan mo kētiam-kētiam nec you ate enormous portions of food, where has it gone that you return crying for more again? 3. témui = keso adv. wrong; gōgōm témui = gōgōm keso you did it wrong, shouldn't have done so.

téna¹ a. 1. his mother; tinōc, tēnam, tēna, tênjeni, tenemi, tênjeni; aēac tênjeni our mother; ēsēac tênjeni their mother. 2. his/her aunt, e.g. his/her mother's sisters and the wives of his/her father's brothers; tēna saq (his mother small) his aunt = mother's younger sister, the wife of father's younger brother; tēnasēga (his mother large = main) his aunt = mother's older sister, the wife of father's older brother; (cf. sao aunt = father's sister, mother's brother's wife); tēna tenja another mother; tēna tenja belonging to another mother, to a step-mother, children of a step-mother; lasi (tēwa) tēna tenja younger (older) step-brother; lasio (tēwao) tēna tenja younger (older) step-sister; tēna agēc both his mothers = mother +
mother's sister; tinocagèc my two mothers (mother + her sister) or tinocagèc (lasic) my mother + younger brother (lasic may be omitted if confusion can be excluded) (cf. agèc) (Sèboaco p.221); nätène s. mother of animals.

tènà² adj. female of animals, female plants. bôc tènà female pig, sow; këam tènà female dog, bitch; papàja tènà female pawpaw tree; talec tènà (fowl female) hen.

tènà³, nätène pt. suf. of intensification, s.th. exceedingly big, bad, high, etc. gèn nätène sec (thing of it exceedingly bad) s.th. very powerful, overwhelming; gwèc-tènà (seamother) very bad high/rough sea; katènà = salentènà (tree-, forest-mother) virgin forest; kapôñ-anòtènà (big essential very) exceedingly large, very big; moactènà (snake mother) python; mutènà (wind mother) storm.

tènàge adv., pt. of intensification, see nätènàge.

tènà-tènà very, very large.

tènèp -jàc: -nac (III) tènèp crave for s.th. or s.o., have an overwhelming craving for s.th., be possessed by a strong longing for s.th., covet, be full of joy; eñ géjac tènèp gwàdà he has a craving for meat, is full of joy after a successful hunt; tanac tènèp ñàc teñà we crave to see s.o.; tanac tènèp sus we crave/covet a bowl; (cf. -jäm: -nam (III) àwèn sus crave/long for s.th., s.o.).

-tènèp v.n. quake, tremble, get frightened. -tènèp ñàm (ã gasèc) quake much; -tènèp tañà èndu-èndu quake very much, get a terrible fright (e.g. seeing a snake); -tènèp gebe be eager to do s.th.; eñ kêtènèp gebe ènac ësèagèc èndu he craved to kill them quickly.

tènìn adj. slanting, bending downwards, sideways, upwards; làñòàñò kepèñ tènìn he bows his head; mökéapac tènìn his head is bent sideways (upwards);

-tjàc: -nac (III) tènìn (best slanting) stir in boiling water; -nac tènìn làbì stir sago in boiling water; -peñ tènìn dip hold s.th. at a slant, downwards; tapeñ tènìn ve dip s.th. down- or sideways; -peñ tènìn dawñ hold a bamboo torch at a slant (to make it burn well); -wè (V) tènìn sây, make s.th. sây; bôc këwè tènìn gëmoa gëgwàñ me ñalèlòm the wild pig goes through the grass (kunai) making it sây/shake; mojàñ këwè tènìn the marsupial rat moves under the grass and makes it sây.

tèntac see tètac his belly, bowels. tèntac këpi tagèn (their bellies, bowels go up to one only) we/they are of one mind, agreed, unanimous; -è (II) tèntacègèn pigs and dogs were fed so that their bellies dragged on the ground; nàc tay akò àñàcègèn ma æe ñac ètèntacèn he ate only a little, but I ate until my stomach was tight, ate my fill; (cf. tètac ñàlip, -pò (I) ... òkwi).

tènà-tènà, mata, mätènic (añò) tènà-tènà he looks, we/they look around anxiously/cautiously, look around from side to side (e.g. a thief), he is in distress, anguish (Prov. 1:27); (cf. tènà).

tènò, nätèñò s. trail (clearly visible), much grass trodden down (e.g. where a wild pig has been caught). ñàsà sèsa tonec, tèc nèñ tènò (bêm) gèc nèç which people went along here that their trails can still be seen?; -wè: -wè (V) tènò (bêm) leave a trail; lau sèwè tènò (bêm) wàkùc the people have left a fresh trail; (cf. bêm, ñàòñ, nätòñ, wàñà).

tèpòè, nátèpòè s. peak, point, tip of s.th. imblètèpòè the tip of (his) the tongue; jàmoa-tèpòè the tip of the mast; ñàtèpòè, kàtèpòè the tip of a tree; lòctèpòè (lòc ñàtèpòè) the peak/tip of a mountain; sòm
TETAC

The tip of a bamboo fishing rod; têpôégên adv. _refl. tê lemeq têpôégên with finger-tips only; embe ôkôc gwada ómôa, lêmam epeq kic atom, ôkôc tê lemeq têpôégên when you catch wild game, don't convulsively keep it back, carry it with the tips of your fingers only (e.g. divide it readily with others!).

têtac, tätétac s. his belly, bowels, stomach used in various comp. têtac, têmtac, têtac, têntac, têntac (cf. té and tac); têtacâwâ (his bowels mouth) backside, his buttocks, hind quarters, hind part (of the body), posterior, seat, anus (a better expression than bolec); têtacawa keso lâbu (his buttock goes wrong below) he has a lean/slender buttock/seat; têtacawa kégamiq (his hind part keeps back) he has a flat, slender buttock; têtacawa konkoq his buttock is uncovered, his seat is bare; (cf. bolec, lépôq, nagengôq, têntacêbu, têtach); têtácênic (anus with excrement) he has excrement on his anus; ńapalê têtácênic the child has excrement on his anus (têtacâm); (nâbicônic handle of rope for carrying the large pig net âc); têtacbuclatu (buttock betelnut son) he expels body gases, he stinks (buc here connected with expulsion of gases); (cf. -sic (I) ńac ten kêsic ñawôôbaa he emits much gas); têtacbuclatu tec kêsic ñawôôbaa he emits much body gases; têtac dambê (his belly short) he is irascible, quick to anger, passionate, vehement; (cf. taen énam taun dambêgen); têtacdani (his belly thicket) he is avaricious, covetous, is a miser, withholding things for his own use; (cf. gamiq, gewêc); eq têtac dani tue he carefully avoids helping others, escapes being given jobs for others; têtacêbu (his belly grandfather) anus (= têtach); têtacêbu ṅamokê (his anus of it rootstock, bottom) pro-lapsus of the rectum, the rectum that becomes visible during excreting (haemorrhoids?); têtacgamiq comp. e. and adj. (his belly brace, see gamiq) he is a miser, he is avaricious, miserly; têtacgamiqboq he is a terrible miser; têtac gedec (his belly objects) he objects to s.th., doesn't want to do s.th., dislikes/hates, declines, resists, gives away; têtac gedec eq su he cannot stand him, cannot get on well with him, he could not control himself any more; têtac gedec eqgac, tec gêgûn en ându because he could not stand him he speared = killed him; (eq) têtac gedec tau (his belly objects to himself) he is desperate, tired of himself, cannot control himself any more, he commits suicide; têtac gegen eq sa (his belly lifts him up) (1) his heart is aroused to desire/joy, etc., he is in high spirits, is happy, in a joyful frame of mind; (2) his heart is aroused to anger, he is carried away with rage; (galêlôm kêuâc eq, têtac gêoc auc); têtac gê su (his belly pulls away) he excretes; têtac gêoqâq (his belly jumps) he craves/longs for s.th.; têtac gêbu (his belly loathes) he abhors, detests, disdains, rejects, refuses, scorcs to do s.th., is discontent, is displeased, nothing pleases him, does not long for s.th.; têtac gêdêq bîq atom I did not feel like talking; têtac gêja lu he is undecided, in doubt (see têtac lulu); têtac gêjac olâ (his belly beats spawn = he is full of spawn) he is corpulent; têtac gêli eq (his belly ruffles up him) he is nauseated, s.th. makes him sick/vomit, his stomach churns; têtac gêmac su (his belly has died finished) he does not believe in rumours, he is brave, daring, unafraid, unabashed, courageous, not easily intimidated, he has regained his composure (ńate masi); têtac gêmac eq (his belly bites him) he has a foreboding, presentiments, misgivings, is sorry for s.th.; têtac gêmac eq atom he has no misgivings, he remains cool/unmoved; (cf. até kepen, galêlôm kepen, têtac kêkac);
tētac géòc auc (his belly grown over, e.g. with weed) he is full of rage, enraged, cannot think clearly because of rage, is unable to explain a situation; tētac géwīn (his belly is with ...) he agrees, appreciates, is attached, devoted to, loves; aē tētac géwīn aōm (my belly is with you) aōm tētac géwīn aē me mashi (your belly is with me or not?) do you love me?; en tētac géwīn aē he loves me; aēac tētac ēwīn taun we shall love each other; tētac ēwīn taōm love one another!; ēsēac tētac ēwīn taun ēqanô they love each other truly/very much; tētac jābōbōb (his body, bowels = heart as seat of emotions settles down, e.g. like a bird alights on a branch, cf. bōbōb) his mind is at rest, he calms down, controls himself (e.g. when reaching the shore after distress at sea); tētac jāmōp (his belly stinking) he expelled body gases; tētac kepeŋ en = gēnac en (his belly kicks, stabs = bites him) he has forebodings, misgivings; tētac kēbuli auc (his belly has become twisted) his heart is anxious, feels oppressed, suffers bitter woes/pains, is enraged, full of rage, boiling, irritated, takes offence at s.th., feels scandalized by s.th.; tētac kēgōlīn ōkwī (his belly steers about) he does not adhere to an agreement or settlement, does not keep promises, he changes his mind/plans; tētac kēkac en (his belly pulls him high) his heart urges him, his conscience pricks him (= mālēlōm kepeŋ en); tētac kēkac (en) ōkwī (his belly tears him about, around) he does not stick to a promise, does not keep promises; (cf. awa kwalam); tētac kēkalom en (his belly pokes/stirs him) his stomach rumbles (cf. kolo kolo); he is nauseated; tētac kēkēn taṇa en (his belly gives him) he is eager to hear, to obey; tētac kēkōc (his belly bursts) he is satisfied with food or drink; gēŋ è tētac kēkōc he has satisfied his hunger; tētac kēmasuc (his belly pushes) his stomach pushes against s.th.; tētac kēmoatīn (auc) (his belly knotted across) he grieves deeply, is extremely sad, mourns; tētac kēmoatīn tau (his belly knots itself) = tētac kēmoatīn tōn (his belly knots itself) he is boiling/burning with rage, is angry/irritated; tētac kēpā su (his belly chopped finished) he has regained courage/ his composition, he is composed, is of good cheer, is cheerful again after despondency, happy again after anxiety, free from anguish/sorrow, unafraid, unabashed, undismayed, undaunted; tētac kēpā su, tēk gēgōm gēn ēqunqāqen he is unafraid, therefore acts/goes ahead bravely, recklessly; tētac kēpōa (his belly explodes) his blood is up, his wrath is excited, swells with rage; tētac kēpō su (his belly put itself into the right position finished) he has become calm, relieved (after fear and sorrow); tētac kēpō tōn = tētac kēmoatīn tōn he is burning with rage; tētac kēsa (his belly came out) s.th. is beautiful, glorious, superb, excellent; sēgom kētapā tōneq ṅawasi e tētac kēsa they polished this box most beautifully, the box is beautifully polished; sēkwē āndu e tētac kēsa they built a beautiful house; sēsō waŋ e tētac kēsa they built an excellent canoe; tētac kēsap ṃatēkwa (his belly adheres, cleaves to his bones) he is very niggardly, avaricious; aē kākēn gēn gēdēŋ en, ma en kēkēn ṃagējō atom, tētac kēsap ṃatēkwa I gave him s.th., but he did not give anything in return, he is very greedy; (see tētac gamīn); tētac kēsun (his belly shoves, lifts) = tētac gējāc ǭlā he has a big abdomen, his stomach is well filled, his belly is distended, swelled up; tētac kētu lēsī (his belly became fatty) he has become calm, he is content, he abstains from punishment, is generous towards s.o. who does not deserve it; tētac kētu ńalō (his belly became peaceful) he is contented about s.th., is happy; tētackwa (his
belly kwa shell) the part right above the coccyx, his sacrum, the line of greatest girth around the hips; (cf. kwa, ib gësac tëtackwa his loincloth has slipped down to his hips); tëtac labu (his belly below) he is fond of, affectionate, is disposed kindly towards s.o., he has pity, sympathy, instigated by personal attachment, fondness; (cf. taë labu); tëtaclabu comp. abdomen (from navel downwards); tëtac labu lau he pities the people, he loves them, is attached to them; tëtac labu nàq ten he pities s.o., he is attached to s.o., favours s.o., treats s.o. with consideration; gebe ékën, go tëtac labu nàq he wanted to give it away, but then pitied it (withheld it); (see taë, taë labu, taë wàlò, tëtac wàlò); tetaclami comp. tail of birds; tetaclélòm (her belly inside) her womb; tetaclélòm këtu sec (his belly inside became bad) he is in rage; tetaclètì comp. (a) the whorls on snail shells; (b) the constriction on many insects, constricted body; sin' toçamalic gèc banic nàtëtac- lètiìa the poisonous sting of the wasp is in its constricted body (hind part); tëtac lulu (his belly two-fold) he is in doubt, (nàlòmè gëjà lu), uncertain; tëtac lüluc = nàluc (his belly is cool) he has become calm again (after anger); tëtacôm (his belly origin) his rectum, anus (tëtac démë, pèc); tëtac maken- geì (his belly one side only) devoted, with all his heart, entirely, totally, most sincerely; (cf. solop); tëtac màlò (his belly peaceful) he is calm, peaceful; en tëtac màlò aë he is peaceable towards me; tëtac màniì (his belly stinking) he stinks of expelled body gases; asa tëtac màniì gàsu (whose belly stinking of it odour) who stinks?; tëtacmatù comp. (his belly knoll) = në bolec his buttock, anus (said of animals rather birds only); talec gëbuc nè jâlè to pàppà (pampa) sa mëngègùn këkò tëtacmatù (në bolec) tec gâcèn këkò nàpà (në bolec) tec gâcèn këkò nàpà. The rooster pulled his tail and neck feathers out and stuck them onto his buttock (behind) and there they still stand (Sëbaco p.322); tëtac meloc-meloc (his belly foolish, crazy, mad, not normal, out of order) he is dispirited, nauseated, fed up with s.th., tired of s.th., unwilling to work; tëtac nàdàni (tëtac dàni) (his belly if it thicket) he is disinclined, troubles himself about s.th., is uneasy, anxious, has misgivings, is unwilling to do s.th., uncooperative, ungrateful; tëtac nàgà (his belly of it light) he is relieved, happy, generous, communicative; (see tëtac pùpùpù, wàpòm); tëtac nàgògo (cf. go s.) he is afraid, anxious, nervous, shy, full of misgivings; tëtac nàjâm (his belly good) he is contented/happy; tëtac nàjànà (his belly hard) he is disobedient, disinclined, unwilling to work; (see tëtac nàdàni); tëtac nàlíp (his belly of it snare, trap) his stomach is well filled/taut; tëtac nàmakìc (his belly of it bitter) he is angry/bitter/irritated; (see tëtac nàndà); tëtac nàmakìcgòsù he is exceedingly angry/wild with rage (see tëtac këmòatiì, këbulì àuc); tëtac nàndà (his belly hot) he is full of rage/anger, he is furious; tëtac nàbù (his belly of it above) he has a full stomach, he is corpulent; tëtac nàbùlì = nàbùlè he has a big stomach/belly, is corpulent; i tëtacôlè a big belled fish; tëtac nàpòm-pòm (his belly is swelled from eating too much) his stomach is well filled; tëtac nàtip kësà (his belly of it smoothness came out) he is contented; tëtac nàtutuc (his belly of it pounding) his heart pounds, he is anxious, is fearful, is in doubt; tëtac nàwàjò (his belly thin thread) he is very thin, poorly fed, emaciated, gaunt as a skeleton; tëtac nàwàpàc (his belly heavy) he is anxious, depressed, he grieves, mourns; tëtac nàwàsì (his belly even, glossy) he is happy, pleased, contented; tëtac palà (his belly soft) (1) his stool (excrement) is soft, not hard (said also of
(2) he consents readily, is ready to help, willing to do s.th., co-operatively, tétac poppang (his belly easy floating) he is generous, does not cleave to his possessions, gives away freely, gives generously, friendly, kind-hearted; tétac pupup he is generous, is not a niggard, is communicative; (see tétac ṅagā, tétac wapōm); tétacsāna comp. his lower part of the backbone/spine, the division between the buttocks; tac geu tau kēsēp tétacsāna excrement falls/rolls down over its backside (cf. bōc kubaba); tétac sawa (his belly empty) his stomach is empty; tétac sec (his belly bad) he is discontented, dissatisfied, displeased, angry, covetous, dissatisfied, sad, mourns, grieves; tétac tēg (his belly another) he has other intentions, has changed his mind/opinion; tétac tēg kēsā he has changed his intentions/mind/heart, has calmed down again; tétac-tēkwa his coccyx (cf. ib); tétac totāŋ-totāŋ (his belly with pregnancy) he grieves, mourns, sorrows, is sorrow-laden; tétac ucuc (his belly waving) he troubles himself, he is full of fear, is afraid (= kētēc tau); awē tétac ucuc-geŋ gebe moae né akwen ēnac ēn the woman is fearful that her husband might beat her.

tétacwalō (his excrement (tac) organ (tē) coupling piece (na/walō)) his abdomen, belly, bowels, stomach, paunch (anat. physiologically seen) whereas tétac alone is often used abstractly; tétacwalō amboac bēlamuc (his belly like canoe without sideboards) he is gaunt, has a belly like a canoe trough, an empty stomach, hollow-bellied; mo gējō ēŋ tétacwalō amboac bēlamuc he is so hungry that his belly is flat, sunken; tétacwalō gē su (his belly pulls away) his belly/abdomen/stomach is getting small; tétacwalō gē su atom his belly does not decrease, remains large; tétacwalō gēgōm ēŋ, tétacwalō gēgōm ēac ēŋ he has/we have stomach ache (stomach trouble); tétacwalō gējam kauc (his belly makes intellect but in vain, has no knowledge, does not know, cf. kauc) his stomach does not know = he did not get anything to eat, he had no part in robbing food from a garden; tétacwalō gēnōm tōnēŋ (his belly drinks fast only = continuously) his belly is extended, large (because of an enlarged spleen, caused by malaria); tétacwalō gējac ēŋ pīpep-pīpep (his stomach bites him whipping-whipping) he has stomach cramps that come and go, he has gripes, colic; (tétacwalō kēēngim ēŋ); tétacwalō gululuc (= kololoc) the rumbling of the stomach, in the bowels; tétacwalō keletoc (his belly boils) his stomach rumbles from hunger; tétacwalō kēbuli = tétac gēli ēŋ his stomach churns, he feels nauseated/sick, like vomiting; tétacwalō kēēngim ēŋ (his belly cuts him) he has colic/stomach ache (caused by constipation)/spasms/gripes (see tétacwalō gējac ēŋ ... ), he feels nauseated/sick; tétacwalō kējali ēŋ (his belly moves him to and fro, up and down) he is nauseated, about to vomit, retches, his stomach churns; tétacwalō kēkalom ēŋ (his belly pokes him) his stomach rumbles/churns; tétacwalō kēlakoc ēŋ (his belly singes, burns him) he has heart-burn (cf. gwalēnōŋ), he is boiling with rage; tétacwalō kēsi masac (his belly is close floor) he lies on his stomach on the floor; (cf. -tap (I) labu, -kōnī (IV) tēntacwalō); tétacwalō kēsuŋ (his belly is raised, swelled) his belly is extended upwards; tétacwalō kōtēŋ-kōtēŋ (her belly to and fro) her (e.g. a pregnant woman’s) belly wabbles, moves to and fro; tétacwalō ṅagēgb (his belly of it taut) his stomach is taut, he ate much; tétacwalō ṅandog (his belly hot) he has stomach ache; -kōnī (IV) tēntacwalō lie on our stomach; -uc: -uc (III) ē nga tēntacwalō slide down on one’s stomach.
tétacwamton adj. hollowed out, excavated, undermined.

tétac wapi (his belly thin) he rejoices, is happy. témte wapi rejoice!

tétac wapóm (his belly heap (of earth, etc.) he is generous (cf. wapômtau the chief).

tétécclabu comp. (they fear lower part) a wreath-like plaited ring of cane used as a stand for hot pots to stand on when taken from the fire (pots made in Kela have tapering bottoms).

tétél a s. the upper sideboard of large canoes (kasalì) (the lower ones: malachó).

tèwa s. 1. his older brother; teoc, tèwam, tèwa, teweni, tewemi, teweni (-i cf. Appendix 5) ... our, your, their older brother or older brothers; tèwa réc gala the older of two cousins, i.e. the sons of two brothers or of two sisters; tèwa nàc (older brother man) her brother-in-law, i.e. the older brother of her husband (cf. lasì nàc). 2. radius (anat.); tèwa agèc lasì radius and ulna. 3. nàtèwa (of it older brother) the placenta (galê nàsec); tèwânàc (older brother man) = tèwaoné akwen her/his older sister's husband, her/his brother-in-law (cf. ñàcméndu, lasìnàc); tèwàb s. his/her older sister, his older brother's wife = his sister-in-law, older sister of younger brother's wife; teocò, tèwamò, tèwàb, tewenìò, teweniò, tewenìò, avèlagèc tèwàb a younger and an older woman; tèwa tèna tenà (his older brother his mother another-wards) brother belonging to another mother, his older step-brother, older half brother; tèwàb tèna tenà his/her older step-sister, older half sister.

tèwìq s. bamboo pipe or pandanus leaf, etc. used as a channel for the spring water.

-tèwìq (IV) v.a. & v.m. drip s.th., collect s.th. dripping down, let a liquid drip into s.th.; tetac wapi dip water. -tèwìq bu (k)ésep laclu drip water in a bowl; -tèwìq kalelo­n gàtêkwi collect the sap of a kalelo­n tree into a container, e.g. to make paint for drums, mortars, etc.; -tèwìq kom catch (drops of) rain water off the roof; -tèwìq medisiñ ësep kasom drip medicine into a spoon; -tèwìq o gàtêkwi ësep gasuc catch drops of sap from a vine in a bamboo; -tèwìq tekô­n get salt water at the bottom of a river mouth (cf. tekô­n, Appendix 7); lèp kàtèwìq honey drips (cf. -lènì (IV)).

ti1 s. sharp shells on tree trunks in the water. gamèn tonec nàtìboà (place this of it ti shells very much) there are many ti shells around here, e.g. be cautious when swimming here!

ti2 short for utí s. his penis (ti used in compounds only); tiásu inúèc. (his penis stinks); tiáwà (his penis mouth) the mouth of the ureter, urinary passage, urethra; tìbò = utìboò (penis node) the edge of the gland; tidalbè shaft of the penis; ti gàngwàñ his penis is uncovered; tìkalò (his penis sinew) the vessels causing the penis to swell; tìkalac he has discharge under the foreskin (tiòlic); tiélù pubic hair; timata the tip of the penis; timòkè the back part of the penis; tiòlic his foreskin; ti só balùn inúèc. (his penis like bundle long) he has a long penis; tìsulu (his penis juice) semen, sperm; tìsulu kèkèc sperm comes out; tìsulu kèkèc nàòma nàómà he is a sensualist; (see mèpànò, nàlèsi, nàwè, utìko, cf. utí).

-tì (I) v.a. 1. cut, split a big chunk off s.th.; tì ka split a big chunk off a log, trunk; (cf. -gà: -gà (II), -sèlè (IV)); tì làbì cut a big chunk off a ball of sago. 2. peel rather thickly; tati mo we peel taroes very thickly; (cf. -gànic (IV), -golec (IV), -lèc: -lec (III)).
-tiam (IV) impers. used only in (see) (k)ètiam adv. R/Im. again, once more, repeatedly.

tianaq (tonaq?) -góm: -ŋgóm
(II) tianaq-tianaq = taniq êóc àèac tôŋ qanó-qanó atom, taniq ñaoma-ñama do not eat enough, eat without getting satisfied.

tianè = tönè sèsôm bin ambaoctianè nè, sebe èsèac oc dedec me they spoke about in such a manner thus indicating that they did not want to do (work) much; (cf. tönè).

tianec = tonec asôm bin ambaoctianec nec, oc aniq géq tau saug me when you talk about it (a feast being prepared) that way, you certainly won't eat much of it.

tic s. a coil, ring, roll of s.th. tic teŋ = totic (ring, roll one = with roll) a roll of ...; bèlèm tic teŋ, bèlèm totic a coil of wire; ñakulu tic luqèc the brain consists of two coils (e.g. cerebrum and cerebellum); ñotic a coil of vines; wain (walu) totic coils of wain (walu) vines.

tic = tèc, têtèc see têtèclabu stand for hot pots (with tapering bottom) to stand on.

-tic (I) v.n. 1. get drenched, soaked by rain; àèac (t)atic su, taèc tana tasèlù ja we have been soaked by rain, let's go home and warm ourselves by a fire. 2. impers. s.th. shrinks, sticks together from the wet; kom gèjac è ketic s.th. is so soaked by rain that it sticks together (e.g. paper, pages of books); lèma ketic the skin of his hand is shrivelled from being wet; talu ketic the bag shrinks/shrunk from the wet.

ticètèla adj. (ring a little) uneven, not smooth, with depressions on the surface, done, planed unevenly. ticètèla-ticètèla (uneven-uneven) (1) rough, frayed (e.g. the marks where a mouse has nibbled on taro (cf. kàllàwà); (2) spotted (of animal furs, skins); (see komokom).

tiec, ñatiec adj. expectant, full of expectations. mataanó ñatiec-tiec (his eyes are expectant) his eyes are full of expectation, he is looking expectantly at/for s.o. (arriving guests, visitors).

tieq s. (mocıtieg) the yellow bird of paradise. tieq bobob brown bird of paradise; tieq jegiec black bird of paradise; tieq kwalam white bird of paradise; tieq ñakakai = ñakaï (fruit) trees on which birds of paradise often sit (kateǹ, lainip, etc.); (cf. mocjabo, mockatòm); -jàc: -nac tieq (beat bird of paradise) ask, pay a magician to stop his endeavours to harm s.o.; -nac tieq bèng give gifts to a death sorcerer; -nac tieq kom give gifts to a rain maker, try to persuade him to stop the rain; -òc tieq (lift bird of paradise feather) (1) ask the oracle to reveal the magician; (see tieq, Appendix 7); (2) try to induce a magician who is thought to have caused s.o.'s sickness to avert the calamity by offering him valuables like 'boars' tusks, dogs' teeth, etc. (cf. sèc³, awa sèc dambènà).

Tigèdò (ti - promontory) name of village at the Hanish Harbour (east of the mouth of Buleson River).

Tikeleen (-keleen (IV) v.n. spy) name of village east of Lae.

tikoc s. bow string. see ñatikoc; e.g. éc, sèm, sôm, talam ñatikoc; -kèkam (IV) talam ñatikoc bend/draw a bow.

Tikolosùmbe n.prop. name of a Big spirit of the Kwalansam people (he was said to have a high voice).

tili s. 1. a string or vine for stringing things on; i tili teŋ a string of fish; i totilí (a) fish strung on a vine through
the gills; -geŋ: -ŋgeŋ (II)
tili carry a string of fish;
(b) the brace between the two
outrigger poles (kion) oppo-
site the outrigger (sap);
(c) the belt in the constell-
ation of Orion.

2. close re-
lationship, consanguinity,
kin; tamai tili ten his
father's (father and his
brothers') next of kin, rela-
tionship on his father's side;
tēnai, sai, gwadēŋi close re-
relationship on his mothers',
uncles' cousins' side; tili
lābu gēnū (relationship under-
neath goes backwards) said of
one whose next of kin have
all died away.

3. = delec s.
a vine; tiliola = delecōla
the red flowers of this vine.

-tili (IV) (= tēlī) v.a.
string s.th., put on a string.
tili awa string dogs' teeth;
tili bōc galēsi string pieces
of boiled fat/bacon for smok-
ing; -tili daug string tobacco
leaves (for drying); -tili i
string fish by putting a vine
through their gills; -tili
jābo ēsēp őbo test the qual-
ity of a pig's tusk by putting
a cloth through it held at
both ends and swinging the
tusk in the middle (to find
out whether it is sufficiently
closed); -tili kēkōm = -puc
(I) kēkōm string beads; -tili
usu ŋapa string shells; -tili
wasāŋ put the top and bottom
ropes (ŋalō) onto the net.

tilīŋ = tēlīŋ a.

tilo (Bukawac) light of weight
= ŋagaō (cf. oc ŋaboatilo the
rays = reflection of the sun
on the sea).

tiloc, tiloc-tiloc adj. corp-
ulent. ōlī tiloc-tiloc(tēnā)
he is very corpulent; (cf.
swām, tétac ŋaō, ŋadōlē(ŋ)).

tilōp, éc tilōp a type of
bamboo.

-tim (I) v.a. I. deceive s.o.
by false show, dazzle, tempt,
leave in the lurch, decoy,
entice; -tim lau set a date
with s.o. and then let him
alone, start working with s.o.
and leave him in the lurch; -tim
qac ten deceive, decoy, lure,
tempt s.o. to corruption, de-
struction; tētim en gējāŋa they
left him to his fate, in the
lurch; (cf. lētōm).

Tima n.prop. ti (Bukawac) =
uti (Jabēm), ma = masi, Tima =
Utimasi (penis none) the man
without a penis.

tin = tīn in tinīŋ.

tinac see tēna.

tinīŋ see tēnīŋ.

tintuŋ-tintuŋ, ŋatintuŋ-tintuŋ
walk staggeringly, stumbling
against things. ġēdī ma
ŋatintuŋ-tintuŋ langwagen he
walked stumbling along.

tiŋ a. (for.) tin.

tiŋ onom. noise of s.th. boun-
cing against s.th. sololop
jatīŋ tagēŋ it slipped and
bounced on the ground; mēntīŋ
tagēŋ all at once, suddenly, in
a moment, s.th. ceases or starts
abruptly; kom ġējāc e mēntīŋ
tagēŋ it suddenly began to rain;
kom kēkāc sa mēntīŋ tagēŋ it
ceased raining abruptly.

tiŋ = tintīŋ or tiŋtiŋ brittle,
inflexible, easily breakable,
be completely occupied by s.th.,
tintiŋeŋ full of unrest, an-
xious, restless, alarmed, behave
like a fidgety person; ŋac tonāŋ
mēŋgēŋōŋ sic dendeŋ ńapep atom,
gēngōŋ tintiŋeŋ e taŋ gēc ġewac
that man did not sit quiet pro-
erly until he finally left (ran,
went away).
-titic s. (tëtëc, têtëclabu) -pô (I) titic lie curled up (because of pain and shame after punishment); sejjac këam (napalê) e kêpô titic gëc the dog (boy) lay curled up on the ground after a cruel beating.

titoc, titoc-titoc onom. cracking noise caused when smaller trees fall to the ground; (cf. dindon).

tituc, tituc-tituc onom. noise caused by tearing a string in two, beating wildly (e.g. dashing into a group of boys); (cf. -tuc).

to conj. and. 1. connecting words standing for similar objects or things of the same kind, for persons belonging together; àwe to nac husband and wife, husbands and wives, also: men and women; bóc to keâm pigs and dogs; bu to gwëc fresh water and salt (sea) water; kêm to lautuc spear and shield (weapons); kî to bôjan axes and knives (tools); mo to këpi taro and yam (food); moaj to binnanô grace and truth; obo to nakoÔ clothes and dresses; tê to papaja sugarcane and pawpaw; têna to tama (his mother!) father and mother, parents; (see agëc); to gën (and things) and so on, etc.; mo ma bôc to gën taro and meat, etc. 2. connecting nouns for persons in pl.; àwe to nac, laûô to nac men and women; napolê to nac boys and girls, children; tenej to tamenî their fathers and mothers (note: females always before males!); Jesus to né nacsejomi Jesus and his disciples; kasëga to laumata ma biûsutau sêkac taun sa rulers and elders and scribes gathered (Acts 4:5) (cf. ma); aëac to tamocac (we and my parents) I and my fathers; amac to nêm gôlôc you (ag.) and your family; esêac to nêng lau (they and their people) he and his people; latucac esêac to ñactékwa ma Gaga my sons are he and ñactékva and Gaga (however there is a trend today to use the sg. of the pers.pron. instead of the pl., i.e. aë to ..., aôm to ..., eñ to né lau). 3. connecting verbs (phrases) with same subject;

-tiñ³ (I) v.a. break off, push away, pour out, splash out, throw away, blame s.o., send s.o. off, tell s.o. to go away; -tiñ biñ blame s.o. else; -tiñ k'ësêp gwëc (push, throw into the sea) bring to an end, conclude, stop s.th., terminate; -tiñ ländom splash out bilge water (from canoe trough); -tiñ m (papaja) ñalëwê break off a ripe banana (pawpaw); -tiñ ñakaiñ (push of it shaft) blame s.o. else for what we are accused = -tiñ ñakaiñ k'êpi ñac teñ; -tiñ ñac teñ give s.o. a push (cf. su); -tiñ öliñ impere. s.th. to protect our bodies = ourselves; ñëac dajà gën ñajàna teñ kêtìñ ñölin atom we did not have/hold anything strong to protect our bodies = us; -tiñ ... pippon push s.o./s.th. head over heels; tatìñ en pippon = tasuc (tatuç) en pippon ñëna we pushed him head over heels; -tiñ ... sin throw s.th. away; tatìñ lëséc sin we throw taro peelings away; -tiñ ... su push s.th. away, exclude; -tiñ ñac teñ su exclude/expel s.o., cast him off, disown, turn out, separate from a community, excommunicate, condemn, discipline; -tiñ su = -tiñ ñakaiñ accuse/blame s.o. else; kësöm ñaôma kêtìñ sugeñ gëdëñ en ñëna we laid the blame on him; -tiñ taul push each other (away), curse each other, wish ill = -sôm taul scold each other.

-tiñ² (I) v.n. impers. kêtìñ taul (it = the sap causes the fruit to push itself) a fruit is just about ripe; m (papaja) kêtìñ taul the banana (pawpaw) will soon be ripe; lêmà kêtìñ (his hand pushes itself) his hand is swollen, getting thick.

tip, tip tagen adv. all at once, suddenly, altogether, completely. tip tagen tana let's go all at once!; (cf. ñatip).

titi s. small type of parrot in the mountains south of the Huon Gulf (it nests inside large bamboos).
aē gajam kolen to gano gēn
I worked hard and (at the same
time) cooked the food (meal);
gwadēc kēkōc ka to kētē bu aē
my cousin fetched firewood and
water for me (during my sick-
ness). 4. connecting adj.
used as pred.; moc tonāŋ sēp-
sēp to kokoc the birds are
white and red.

to (pt.) = to- (pref. before
nouns forming sec. adj.) in
presence of, with .... toālāc
with handle, e.g. ki toalāc
stone axe with handle = com-
plete stone axe; (see to- with
iterations, e.g. toāli-toāli);
toāwē with wife, married; ńac
toāwē married man; tobu mī-
gled with water, watery; todec
with blood, bloody; togadē
with cover, covered; togēbēc-
egēn during the night; togēdō
(with rest); gēmac togēdō
sickness caused by magic;
togēlōq with many ornaments;
togēmac with sickness; ńac
togēmac a sick man; togōlāc,
ńac togōlāc man with family;
tojam, nip tojoam coconut
palms in a group; toka, nuc
toka island with trees; tokaua
clever; tokesc dark; toku in
pots; mo toku taro in pots, a
pot, pots of taro; tokwē-
tokwē with husks, shells;
tolāc, waŋ tolāc sailing
Canoe; tolemōŋ swampy, muddy;
toleboāŋ with bundle; mo
toleboāŋ bundle of taro (with
the leaves tied together);
toluc (with cold); mo toluc
cold taro (for breakfast); mo
kēkō toluc the taro are cold;
tanēc toluc we sleep in the
cold, without a fire; tomaja
with shame, ashamed; gēmoa
tomaja he has much reason to
feel ashamed, embarrassed;
keten.tomaja he asked/begged
modestly; tomalā with his/its
place = altogether, completely,
in detail, detailed, wholly;
en kēsom bin tomalā(geq) he
told the story in great de-
tail, gave a detailed report;
gējāc mōŋ tomalāqen he told
the story in great detail; mo
kēkō tomalāqen me bōc gen
nagēdō su are the taro alto-
gether in the field or have
some been destroyed by the

pigs?; ńokōc nip tomalāqen fetch
all the coconuts!; tomoani in
groups (trees); tonāngiŋ with
notches/grooves, notched; toŋač
with man, husband; āwe toŋač
woman with man = married woman;
toŋač with name, distinguished;
estee med; toŋajéc with dirt;
taniŋ mo toŋajēcen let's eat
the taro together with the dirt!
toŋačic with the bark/skin;
toŋas with bad odour, stinking;
toon with drum, accompanied by
drums; toon(geq) = toon; toōlī
njakam inclined, listless;
tōōli sec with a sick body =
sick; toōlī sec(geq) with his
body bad only) annoyed, in a bad
mood, peeved, listless; toōlī
with the bark; topoc stony;
tōsāban with a wrap/envelope,
wrapped; totēkwa with barbs;
totonec (with this) herewith,
now; aēac oc àndec aōm totonec
we shall leave you now; towē
with song (dance); sēwē tōwēgēn
they marched singing/dancing;
towē with fame/honour, famous.

 iterations with to-: toāli-
toāli netbag loadwise, loads
carried in many netbags; toānda-
toānda (= ònda) noiisily; dangöm
gēn ten toandagen we do s.th.
with much noise; toāwā-toāwā
with shouting; gējam kōm toāwā-
toāwā he is used to calling,
singing, shouting continuously
when working; toāwēn-toāwēn
(with their voices) with much
shouting; sējam kōm toāwēn-toāwēn
they work with much shouting;
sēmōēc toāwēn-toāwēn they all
shout in confusion; tobēc-tobēc
day by day, daily, every day;
todambē-todambē with short
intervals, resting often at
short distances; (cf. toloŋ,
tosawa); tode-tode with much
moaning (during sickness);
todec-todec bloody, covered with
blood; tōdeŋ-tōdeŋ in layers,
shelves over the fireplace,
storied, houses with one or two
storeys; todedē-tođeĎē (nip) in
fours (four coconuts tied to-
tgether); tođim-todim many times,
often; toē-toē all things with
names = everything nameable;
tōm-tōm with beards; lau tōm-
tōm only bearded men; togambu-
togambu (with sweepings); tano
mo togambu-togambu we cook the
taro dirty as they are, with dirt and filth; толк-толк
grumbling, muttering, angrily; токаем-токаем (buc) in groups
(betelnut palms); токай-токай all kinds of s.th.,
various things together; ауенг токай-токай various lan-
guages; -сом (I) ауенг токай-токай speak in tongues (ауенг
talо); tokam-tokam (with disgust) overburdened, satiated,
tired with s.th., sulky;
tokatap-tokatap in layers;
боc <TResult> tokatap-tokatap lay-
ers of fat on a pig's stomach; боc <TResult> tokatap-tokatap
layers of meat and fat in a piece of pork; tokayesec-tokesec
in darkness; tokom-tokom in
the rain; таселенг tokom-tokom
march/walk all the way in the
rain; tokom-tokom through/over
all the fields; tokwe-tokwe
with wrappings, still wrapped;
tоленденг-толенденг in rows,
e.g. calabashes in a net bag;
tolebo-win-teleboan in bundles;
tолелом-толелом (with many
rooms) all kinds of articles,
many departments, the various
things in a store, many dif-
ferent kinds of valuables;
tолем-толем (waba) various
types of cargo, with bag and
baggage; толендоc-толендоc
with/in many long bundles;
tolepoa-tolepoa with many
ropes; боc tolepoa-tolеpoа
many pigs tied with ropes to
poles for carrying; толон-
tолон (= толон) approaching,
getting close/closer to;
tолон-толон tana we go near,
approach s.o. or s.th.;
tолон-толон = тосава-tosawa
at intervals, after short
distances, with interruptions;
аёc ади angа Bukawac ma
аселенг толон-толон е ja-aо
ласе Buham we started at
(left) Bukawac and walked
with interruptions until we
arrived at the Buham River;
tолокава-толокава all along
the field paths; мо толока-
tолокава enormous numbers of
taro, large field; том-том
of various origins (cf. lau
tом); tomalac-tomalac through
all the villages, in every
village, everywhere; томата-
tomata in heaps, heaps of
(taro, etc.); томк-томк
(rootstockwise) a series of
s.th., in series (dances, songs,
etc.), in groups, rows; лау
сёmg томк-томк the people
sit together in groups (at
meetings); тонаэ-тонаэ = тоэ-
tоэ many different kinds of
articles, people, all sorts of
things; тоано-тоано (with
fruit) fruitful; тоомак-тоомак
with much laughter; тоонда-тоонда (= тоонда) noisily; тоон-тоон
too, doing two things simul-
taneously/at the same time; ген
тоон-тоон гёja walking along
his/she ate; кёсёлэнг ма гёjam во
тоон-тоонгё he walked and he
sang too, walking along he sang
continuously; topalu-topalu
with many knots; кабоен topalu-
topalu an ironwood tree with
numerous knots; ои topalu-
topalu (his body knotty) he is
covered with scars, sores;
topom-topom in bundles, heaps,
groups, swarms; лау topom-topom
groups of people; мо topom-topom
heaps of taro; сам topom-topom
swarms of tiny fish; тосан-тосан
(with the branches); ka тосан-
tосан (кэпоа) a tree with all
its branches drifting in the
water; тосава-tosawa at/with
longer intervals, intermittently;
tota-tota (with poles for carry-
ing (loads)), a row of loads
(pigs) tied to poles for carry-
ing; laу сёбалан боc tota-tota
the people carry pigs tied to
poles/on poles; totaэ-тотаэ
(with belly) attached to s.o.,
s.th., fond of, with one's whole
heart; тотаэн-тотаэн sorrowing;
totau-totau, ген totau-totau
many different things; мо totau-
totau all possible kinds of taro;
tотэм-тотэм at all seasons/times,
uninterruptedly, continuously;
tотон-тотон in heaps; тотон-
tотон sёc they lay about in
heaps, stiff; сен мо е кёпè
ёсёлэнг окви ма тотон-тотон sёc
they ate so much food that they
became immovable and lay around
like logs; товалан-товалан in
rows, rows of plants, tied to a
trellis; (cf. walaн).

-to (I) v.a. & v.n. write,
draw (picture), paint. -то боc
гатетак (paint pig of it faeces
organs, i.e. bowels, intestines)
cut open the intestines of a pig; aë jakoc boc qatetac
najato I shall cut open the pigs' intestines; -toc a‘lak
qatalo paint decorations on the handle of a stone axe (ki
to‘lak); -toc gwam paint a carved wooden ancestor figure;
-toc ko paint s.th. with chalk, smear chalk onto s.o. or
s.th.; -toc mo‘e paint with red ochre/redde; (cf. -moc;
-mac (III) tawu ga moe‘c rub o.s. with ochre); -toc qatalo
tapon-tapon clumsily carved or drawn decorations, write
clumsily, in large letters, awkwardly; -toc oc qatalo make
drawings, decorations on a paddle; -toc papia write (a
letter); -toc waq qatalo draw paintings onto a canoe; -toc
waq tapon-tapon draw clumsy decorations onto (the side-
boards of) a canoe.

toalaug s. wind blowing from the east.

toc s. push, thrust. toc
tagen onom. (a) with one
rack; ka tulu toc tagen the
tree broke with one loud
rack; (cf. paq tagen); (b)
with one deadly thrust.

-toc (I) va. put (down),
chop into s.th., hurl, throw,
toss, spread apart. -toc ...
au s.th. covers, is spread
out over s.th.; (qaola) ketoc
bu auc (blossoms) cover the
whole surface of the water
(lake); kalauq ketoc gamen
auc leaves cover the ground;
-toc biq napor = -som (I) ...
big ten las‘et betray s.th.,
make known (unexpectedly); en
ketoc ene biq japor = kesom
ene biq ten las‘et kemem sengu en
na kem e esenqenqo he
betrayed one of his affairs =
which is like they thrust a
spear into him leaving it
stuck in his body; -toc bojaa
taloo (put knife decoration)
mark with a knife, show how a
pig is to be cut up (dissec-
ted by lightly drawing the
lines onto the animal); -toc
ekoo, enec, egooq put s.th.
down; katoc gec ondoc where
did I put it?; tetoc abelqo
koko they put down a netbag;
tatoc eliq-eliq spread all over;
bu keqam ketoc eliq-eliq
the water came forth and spread
everywhere; -toc enesac lay/put
s.th. on top of s.th.; -toc
esasac kolon lay s.th. onto the
shelf for mats, etc.; -toc enesac
tu ga‘wata lay s.th. on top of full
pot (a pot filled with taro,
etc. for cooking); -toc ...
engale, -toc gen ten enqale
hang s.th. up on a nail; -toc
napale enqale hang a child up
in a netbag; -toc lemen enec
lay/put our hands down; -toc
lemen enesac katapa lay our hands
on the desk; -toc esep (nale‘lom)
(1) hurl/throw/toss s.th. into
s.th., among s.th.; -toc bellem
esep i nale‘lom hurl the fish
spear right among the fish; -toc
kem esep boc nale‘lom hurl a
spear among the pigs; -toc ki
esep ka drive an axe into the
tree; boq ketoc kesep uc the
wild pig plunges into the net
(see boq kubuli uc); boq ketoc
kesep tonec the pig plunged into
the net right here; ketoc kesep
qacsaga the oldest son had the
first turn/was first; (2) con-
centrate on doing s.th., devote
o.s. to s.th., give o.s. up to
s.th., indulge in s.th.; lau
ketoc kesep mo = taen gejam seno
mona the women devoted them-
selves wholly to the cooking of
taro, concentrated on preparing
the meal/feast; ketoc kesep
entena ma sejam they devoted
themselves wholly to road making;
ketoc kesep kon nipna ma sejam
they gave themselves up to the
clearing (weeding) of the coco-
nut palms; tetoc kesep we ma
tete they indulge in dancing;
okoc mo nac ketoc enec angu
(eli‘p.) take those taroes into
the house!; -toc gasaan (put
apart, space between one's
legs) spread out one's legs
wide apart (when sitting or
lying); otoc amka‘in gasaan damb-
genn (spread legs apart short
only) don't spread your legs so
wide!; -toc ...
-ngom (II) in-
vite to sit down; tetoc lau
sengon we invite s.o. to sit
down, make guests feel at home;
-toc ... sa lay, put high, up,
esteeem, honour, respect, treat
with respect; -toc nac ten sa
honor s.o.; (cf. -kian ... sa), also used sarcastically: malògen aè jatoc aôm sa wait, I shall 'honor' you = treat you accordingly; tatoj taul sa we are haughty, arrogant, boast, are proud, presum-tous; (cf. -kian (I) taul sa, -gèn: -gèn (II) taul sa, -òc (II) lân); tatoj taul tanèc let's lie down; -toci teñ nàëwìg give the death blow, thrust, the finishing stroke; otoj teñ nàëwìg (bòc me i kapôen) finish him/it off! (pig or large fish); -toci waba put a load down; agèc tetoci (waba) they put the cargo (their load) down (onto the ground).

toc (I) v.m. ìmpeâr. drop, fall (of fruit). ka ketoc the tree drops its fruit; lanip (wa) ketoc the almond tree (mango tree) drops its fruit; ketoc e gèjëc kalatu èndu when many ripe fruits drop to the ground people say: "it bears so well that the small trees under it dië"; (cf. -pòp (I), -sèlò (IV)); -toc sàlàc (put branches) grow branches; ka ketoc salac the tree grows branches, forks out; -toc sajà (put fork) to fork (tree); ka ketoc sajà the tree has many branches.

toci (I) golòf împers. lie in a heap, pell-mell. cf. golòf; òatèkwa ketoc golòf kèkò the bones lay around (spread) everywhere, in disorder, pell-mell; (cf. gèn òagolòf gèc) (Sëboaco, p.332).

tole s. the single fishing nets (wasàñ) (e.g. the woven parts which are sewn together to make one very large (long) wañsè net used for special purposes only) (see wasàñ).

tolòn see nàtòlòn s. swell, surge (of the sea), waves.

tolòn (IV) v.a. transport. -tolòn awà transport valuables; -tolòn launèg awà fail to return valuables borrowed from s.o.; -tolòn ka get firewood; -tolòn ka ângà kòm carry wood from the fields, gardens; -tolòn ka tamèng (malàc) fetch firewood; -tolòn ka tana bring/take wood to s.o.; -tolòn mo bring/carry/fetch taro (to the village); -tolòn nip màmàsà (=-jòn (V)) gather dry ripe coconuts; -tolòn taul (transport ourselves) carry/take only a small, easy load; amàc atolòn taöm = akòc ènì këtòm amàc atom you carry only small loads = you take less than you could carry; -tolòn wàba carry/transport cargo/a load/luggage; (cf. -bòñ; -mbòñ (II), -jòn (V), -nì: -nì (III)).

tolòn-tolòn, toloj-tolòn tana = tatu toloj-tolòn (= tatu gasuc) we approach s.o. or s.th.; oc samuc teñ toonàj tètu toloj-tolòn gumàlìc to waba sësò bò e gèbèc-auc that whole day they landed (unloaded) men and cargo onto the beach until nightfall; (see to-, toloj, gasuc, lòn = èlòj).

tolòn-tolòn = tosawa-tosawa (toddambë-toddambë) see to-.

tom s. war magic. mec tom charm, spell, magic sayings, words (supposed to make the enemy weak), also used by lustful persons to make themselves invisible; tom ñàmata a strong effective war magic; -madòm: -mandòm (IV) tom (break ...) make war magic.

tom = atom abbrev. negation of verbs, not (e.g. if used as fortified negation it may mean the opposite!). tom = fortified negation; galìgac ma òndì mènâgèc tòc tòm = ândì òndì seben (I understand, so get up we both of us shall go not at all) I got it, so let's flee at once (quickly); nañ agèc tàëm ènàmènàm tom (therefore you both think only not) do it by all means!; tàëm ènàm ènoc ògèn ònàmènì tom = òlin ènì ènoc ògèn ñàñ sìñ atomanò don't forget about it!

tonàñ (onañ, ònañ, nañ, tañ) pn. dem., adv. that (opp. this), there (opp. here), those (opp. these), correlated to the person addressed or spoken to, i.e. "which lies with you" = is near
you, "which concerns you", "what you have heard, what you know already"; awe tonan that woman (there, with you, whom you know, who has been mentioned); bin tonan that matter, what I was talking about; bɔmbɔm tonan ɛŋ kiap the white man is an officer; gɛc tonan it lies there; gedɛn tonan at that time; ka tonan dambe that = the tree is short (the trees are short); lau tonan those people; amboac tonan like that, as has been said; (cf. onan, ɔnaŋ, naŋ, taŋ, tonec, tɔnɛ, etc.); bɔc kɛlɛti gɛja tonan the pig ran there (where you are); tonan su, go ... (that finished, then ...) after that, then, afterwards.

tonec (onec, nec, tec) adv., pn.dem. this (opp. that), here (opp. there), these (opp. those), correlated to the person speaking, i.e. "what lies with me", "what concerns me", "what I know", "what I am going to say"; aɛ tonec galic here I have seen it; amboac tonec like this, as follows, this way; bin tonec (speech, talk this) what I am saying, what I am going to say, the following; dàŋqon tonan we sit here, let us sit here!; ɛmɛc tonec tonight; galoc tonec right now (see galoc); gëbɛc tonec last night; gedɛn (ɛndɛŋ Im.) tonec at this time; sɛjama labi gedɛn tonec ɛga ɲow is the time to prepare sago (labi); intɛna tonec sec this = the road is bad; ka tonec nip this = the tree is a coconut palm; ɔac tonec (man this, here) this man (being by me, sitting with me, whom I know); tonecɛna in this direction; -sa (I) tonecɛna (-jà: -na (III)) go this way; tasa tonecɛna tana let us go in this direction; tonecɛnɛgɛŋ in this direction only, exactly.

ton, ɡaton e. heap. mo ton teŋ a heap of taro; toŋoma in heaps, enormous numbers; i ɡewɛ e toŋoma fish went into the net in large numbers; toŋo- toŋo ɛ ɡaɔ in many heaps; mo toŋo kɛko here is a heap of taro; -jàc: -nac (III) toŋ = -katɔŋ bring/gather together in heaps; tanac toŋ ɛŋ we bring food together into heaps (a heap) (this was done thus: two poles laid parallel on the ground about one yard apart, the space between them subdivided by sticks, the food was put within the squares, for distribution to the guests); bu-ɡɛjac-ʋong comp. (water gathered into a heap) a lake, fish-pond; jakwa gɛjac toŋ ibano sharks gather around a shoal of 'boiling' tuna fish; -ka (I) toŋ bring/gather together, make a heap of s.th.; taka toŋ launɛŋ nàpalɛ mɛnɛpɛ lɔm pɛpia we gather the children together for school; -ka toŋ mo to nип to ɛŋ bring taro and coconuts, etc. together into heaps (see -katɔŋ (IV), -jàc: -nac ... sa); -peŋ toŋ enclose with stones (e.g. a grave); sepeŋ toŋ = sepeŋ poc aŋa sɛo they enclose a grave with stones, make an enclosure of stones.

ton adj. 1. stiff, rigid; en ɡeć ɗɛmɛ tɔŋeŋ (he heaves his back stiff only) he has a stiff back, his back is stiff, he cannot stoop; gɛsutɛkwa ɡaton his neck is stiff, headstrong, obstinate, stiff-necked; lau gɛsutɛkwa ɡaton headstrong people; lemom kɛtu toŋ = ɡaton kɛsa my hand became/is stiff, I cannot move my hand; matatɔŋ kɛsa (his eye became stiff) he is inhospitable (i.e. does not see visitors); ɡaçmate kɛtu toŋ (= katɔ) the dead (corpse) has become stiff (rigor mortis); ɡakalɔc mɛntɔŋ-mɛntɔŋ (his sins are stiff-stiff) he does things lazily/leisurely, he works slowly, shuns working hard; en ɡac ojom, tec gɛjam-ɡɛjam ɛŋ ɡakalɔc mɛntɔŋ-mɛntɔŋ he is a lazy fellow therefore shuns hard work, always works very slowly. 2. hard from being dried or smoked; bɔc (I) kɛtu toŋ the meat (fish) is smoked hard; ɡatɔŋosu extremely hard, stiff; (cf. tɛlɛ).
tonton  s. mortar for crushing food (small ones for betel-nuts). tontonkaïn = ŋakaïn the pestle; -gūŋ: -ŋgūŋ (II)
tonton crush/pound s.th. in a mortar.

tōŋ = tō�(geŋ).

totonec = galoc adv. now. aēac oc anđec aëm totonec we will leave you now.

tōbeb  s. a small type of snail.

tōbōm  s. famine. tōbōmtēna a person suffering from famine, needy wretch, miser, starve-
ing; -ōc (II) tōbōm suffer famine; (see -ōc kakatuc have only sago, live on sago during the time of scarcity of taro and other food); (cf. saic).

tōc  s. 1. walking stick, cane. -jām: -nam (III) tōc -sēlēŋ (IV) walk with stick; -puc (I) tōc lean against, use a walking stick; kēpuc tōc he props himself on a stick; -sēlēŋ (IV) totōc walk with a stick.
2. logs, wood on the ground marking the subdivisions in a field (kōm); -kēŋ tōc gamēŋ mark the subdivisions, boundaries of a field, put down the markings of the individual subdivisions; tōckaïn = tōc, -kēŋ tōckaïn leave a section of a field to s.o. (for planting); ōkēŋ tōckaïn ēsēac ēwīŋ let them too have a part of the field (to grow things); tōctēna (log mother) a large log used as boundary; (see bōŋ).

-tōc1  (I) v.a. show, explain s.th., instruct, demonstrate, mark, point at, prove s.th. (-waka (IV) ... sa). -tōc bīŋ nac teŋ (show talk s.o.) teach, rebuke, reprimand s.o. (cf. -jac: -nac (III) biŋsu ...); lau langwa tētōc bīŋ nēŋ lau wakuc the old men teach their young people; lau ŋanō tētōc bīŋ nēŋ ŋapalēo the old women teach their daughters/girls; -tōc bōjaŋ talō (show knife mark) make a mark with a knife, hurt s.o. with a knife; kētōc bōjaŋ talō bōc he indicates how to cut up a pig tracing the lines with a knife, he hurt his wife with a knife (in rage); -tōc gamēŋ show/explain a place (region) to s.o.; -tōc gebe ... explain; -tōc gēŋ ēndēŋ/gēdēŋ ... show/explain/ teach s.th. to ...; -tōc gwam ŋa kitapa sketch roughly the contours (outlines) of an ancestor figure carving; -tōc intēnā ēndēŋ ŋac teŋ show the road to s.o.; -tōc ... -kō (I) fix, settle, time s.th.; en kētōc bēc kēkō kwanangēŋ he has fixed a day beforehand (Acts 17:31); -tōc lemen k/ēpi (show our hands up) show s.th. with our hand, raise our hand = swear, take an oath, vow; -tōc lemen dansaŋ swear a false oath, per-
jure o.s.; (cf. āwā gējac tau he swears = gējac kapoac tau he assures); -tōc ... malac, tatōc nēŋ malagac we can see our village already, are close to our village, can point the finger at it; -tōc mētē ēndēŋ ŋac teŋ show/teach s.o. a handcraft (skill), train/instruct (an apprentice); -tōc ēndu (show, point at s.th. completely) point at s.th. with fear, fearfully; -tōc ŋac teŋ (ēndu) reprimand s.o. sharply; mataanō kētōc waŋ he perceived, discovered, caught sight of the boat/ship; tētōc waŋ ēndu they pointed at the boat with terror, or: they actually recognized the boat (canoe); -tōc papia (show paper) teach s.o. reading and writing, in-
struct; -tōc wē ēndēŋ ŋac teŋ teach a song to s.o.

-tōc2  v.a. catch sight of, discover, notice, perceive, see, sight (and flee, e.g. game). bōc kētōc ēmalaŋ ma ēboan the wild pig sighted the man and jumped (fled); i kētōc waŋ = i mataanō kētap waŋ sa the fish perceived the boat (and turned away); kēam naŋ mataanō mēŋkētōc en ... the dog ('s eye) per-
ceived him ...
tóm s. louse, tick (see dêngê). tóm ñalësèn the eggs, nests of lice; tóm ñaolabañ (louse of it fish poison) medicine to destroy lice.

tóm, ñatom s. smell peculiar to some animals, odour, perspiration. Ólítóm (his body odour) perspiration, not bathed; (cf. ñaïæ, ñakasu, ñasu).

-tóm (I) v.n. be like, corresponding to, be adequate to, match, suit, same as. Ketom it is like ..., corresponds to, enough; galoc ketom now it is enough; ketom bèçen daily, every day; ketom bèc to go ñalën day and night; ketom ñè (ènè) ñàwà (it is like he/ his voice) like he said, exactly; ketomgac enough; ketom galëngëng (corresponding place only) everywhere; ketom malacèn in every village; ketom taugen alike; tátóm we are the same as, we are able to do s.th.; ëáæ tátóm atom we are not able; ëáæ tátóm ësèáç we are like them, we can manage them; ën oc èngòm kòm tåu ñætóm atom he won’t be able to do that work; ën ëngòm ñætóm he will be adequate; tátóm dòg we correspond to the measurement; tátóm taug we are just like each other.

tómtóm s. cycas palm.

tôné pn. dem. that, there, those (when the reference is neither to the speaker not to the person spoken to, but to a third person somewhere in the distance: "the matter does not concern you or me, it is unknown to us"). Àëagèc ânà tônè we both of us are going there (to him); èñ kétuc lâñip gëngòñ tônè there he crushes/ opens almonds (shatters by hitting); gëngòñ tônè he sits there (neither with me nor with you); mòcélèp tônè that = the butterfly (not connected with me or you); wàg kêpoac tônè the boat lies there (invisible somewhere in the distance); ñac tônè ñacsâkiñ that = the man is a pastor (servant); (cf. tonec, onec, nec, tec, ñôñê, ñê).

tóñ, ñatóñ (= ñatóñ) s. trace, trail of s.th., track, mark, sign. agèc jasësè tôn (tèón) tôñ they arrived at a track; ñasêng ñac ñatóñ kësèp gëjà what kind of trail goes down here?; wàñ ñatóñ trail left by dragging a canoe over the sand; (cf. bêm, ñaòñ, ñatóñ, ñàtañ, ñakolec).
of wood burdens him/her down; -jâc: -nac (III) têntac tông be content, satisfied, content o.s. with s.th.; tânac ṇac ṭen têntac tông comfort s.o. (= -jâm: -nam (III) malô ṇac ṭen); -jâm: -nam (III) tông (a) hold s.th. fast so that it cannot escape or fall; (b) keep what has been said; jasêjâm tông they kept their promise, did what had been agreed upon; (c) de­lay, linger, tarry; tanam tông tamaa we linger, tarry, do not eat quickly, right away; -jâm: -nam (III) ... tông detain/stop s.o.; eŋ gêjam aŋ tông he stopped me; sêjâm aŋ tông I was stopped, they detained me; -jâm: -nam (III) âwêng tông be quiet, wait for s.o. else to finish talking first; -nam bóc tông hold a pig fast by kneeling on it, do not let it escape, press it to the ground; -nam bu tông stay a long time under water when diving; -nam gamêŋ tông stop/stay somewhere for a long time, linger, loiter, stay sitting; -nam gêc tông remain in the sea for a long time; -nam ja tông do not let the fire go out; -nam ṇac tông remain in the bush for a long time; -nam taŋ tông be quiet, refrain from speaking, refuse to answer; -nam wân tông keep the canoe at the same spot (when fishing); -jandiŋ (IV) ... tông equip (with weapons); -jôb: -jôp (III) ... tông continue to guard s.o., remain/stay close to s.o.; (cf. -jôb: -jôp); -ka gêg ten tông step on s.th. to hold it; -kâm (I) tông hold s.th. fast in our hands; -kic (I) ... tông tie/bind s.th. firmly, tie firmly onto s.th.; takic lemeŋ tông we apply a tourniquet to our arm (after snake bite); takic su tông we bind a swollen breast up with a cloth around the neck; -kô (I) ... tông tie s.th. up, (e.g. an animal, ship); takô bóc tông we tie up a cow; -kôc (I) tông hold fast firmly; -kônîŋ (IV) ... tông suppress s.th., press down, under, soak s.th. in water by putting a weight on it; takônîŋ salôm tông we press a sago roof down with stones, etc.; -kônîŋ wain tông soak vines in water by putting a weight (stone) on it; -lic (III) kêtu tông know from own experience, know s.th. well; -lō: -lô (III) ... tông hold a game; talô bóc tông we hold a wild pig; talô bóc tông tatu têlê we hold a pig with all our strength; -moatîŋ (IV) ... tông make a knot, knot s.th. to­gether; -moatîŋ aŋ tông make a knot in a piece of vine for each month (calendar); -moatîŋ bóc make a knot for each day; -môc: -môc (III) ṇac teŋ tông stop s.o. by calling him; -ôc (II) ... tông mo gêc aŋ tông tardo nourishes/satisfies me; sôn gêc ki tông the wedge holds the axe head tight; embe daôc moclêlêp tông, oc ḍilê asa sêbêj if we (try to) catch a butterfly, it sees us quickly; -piŋ (I) bóc tông carry a pig under our arm; -puc (I) tông (¬puc ... tông) back up, help s.o., assist, bear, endure; (cf. képucô/b); -puc ándu tông prop/sustain a house; -puc bóc tông force o.s. to stay awake, don't sleep; -puc kom tông go in the rain, in spite of the rain; -puc majen tông put the feeling of shame aside, disrespect the taboos concerning our in-laws; (see lawa, métê); eŋ képuc maja tôngtông he has/shows no feeling of shame, asks repeatedly in spite of refusal; -puc malo tông endure the cold; -puc manîŋ tông stay awake all night; -puc mateŋ tông kêpi ... fix our eyes on s.th., look fixedly at s.th.; -puc mo tông bear/ endure hunger; -puc ọnadân tông bear/ endure pain (see sim); -puc oc ọnadân tông endure the heat of the sun; tapuc taŋ tông we assist each other, collect ourselves, control our feelings, impulses, temper; -sac (I) ... tông press down, soak; -sac enkaïŋ (kamoc) tông esêp bu soak our feet (sole) in water; -sác: -sác (IV) tông hold fast with all our strength; kësaic bóc tông he holds a cap­tured pig with all his might; -sác lekôn tông hold a rope fast; -sap (I) ... tông fit/stick firmly together; kësap tông the boards fit close to­gether; lêsîŋ kësap waŋ tông the sideboards fit well onto the
trough of the canoe; "-tu (I) tōn become firm; k'ētu tōn it becomes firm (nanō kēsa); "gōm: "ngōm (II) ētu tōn do/ execute/fulfil s.th., be able to do s.th. adequately; kétu tōn it is done; (cf. tēlē).

tōngen pt. geden/enden tōngen = gegen tōngen = pangen always, forever, continuously; gēgōm geden tōngen he does it always; sēlēn (IV) tōngen go/walk all the time, without rest; tase-lēn tōngen (= pangen) tana we walk without stopping (in a village); kom gējāc tōntōngen it is raining continuously.

tōntōngen adv. do s.th. for a long time, continuously, without interruption. "dēn: "ndēn (II) tōntōngen hold s.th. fast for a long time.

tōōn = tōōn adv. in addition, too. en gējam gengen mo ma kēkōc ku tōōngen (he makes theft taro and takes pot too only) he stole the taro and the pot too; jakwa gējāc ibanō ma gē sām tōōngen kēsēp gwēc-lēlōm gēja (shark bites tuna and pulls fishing rod in addition only goes down sea inside it goes) the shark pulled the fish into the sea and the fishing rod too; kēsēlēn ma gējam wē tōōngen (he walks and makes song too only) he walked along singing (dancing) continuously; "kēn tōōngen ēna/gēja mislay, do s.th. unknowingly, by mistake; kakebōjanlātō tōōng-tōōn gēja I put the (s.o.'s else's) knife by mistake into my pouch; kake gālēsi tōōn-tōōn gēja I cooked the fat (that the husband had laid aside) together with the meat; (cf. tōōn).

tōp1 s. stakes for the fence around a field, garden to keep the pigs out (cf. sapa). -dōc: -ndōc tōp make a bundle of stakes; -jāc: -nac (III) tōp put the stakes in close to the bottom log of the fence (nombaQ); (cf. tōp2); "ōc (II) tōp (carry stakes on shoulder) improve an old fence by putting in new stakes to support it; -ū (II) tōp cut stakes in the forest (not sap).

tōp2 s. claim (of a debt), demand of payment, debt, guilt, trespass. -jāc: -nac tōp = -jō: -jō (III) tōp pay off, pay, repay a debt; (cf. tōp1, see Appendix 7); "kā (II) tōp sūc do not pay off a debt, forget about repayment; -ō: "ō (III) = -jō: -jō tōp, -ōc (II) tōp (carry stakes on shoulders) repair a fence (tōp1), pay off a debt; (cf. da); "suc tōp ēkwī forgive s.o.'s trespasses; ēsuc aēacma tōp ēkwī forgive us our trespasses!; -wī (II) tōp sīn forego or remit a debt, forgive a guilt/trespass; -nac tōp nac tēn be s.o.'s fault, be blamed for s.th.; ōngōm teŋ ēnac tōp aē nec if you again commit another fault I shall be blamed for it.

-tōp (I) v.n. grow. -tōp āuc (a) grow again, grow big, fat, grow over (e.g. bark that was damaged); bōc kētōp āuc the pig grows, looks very well, has grown big and fat; -tōp taun āuc recuperate after sickness; en kētōp taun āuc he recuperated after being sick; (cf. tēkwa sākī kēsa); (b) grow deformed; (awō) kētōp āuc she (her inner organs) grew deformed (said of a childless woman); bōc kētōp the pig grows; bōc kētōp ē gējāc tōmata the pig grows very big and fat = bōc kētōp e ōlī ńatēku masi; bōc nālātū kētōp the young pigs grow; nāpalē kētōp gējāc tōmata the boy/child grows well; nāpalē kētōp kētu kāpōēn the children grow big, have grown up; -tōp ē nāden ē grow well, thrive, become well shaped; (cf.
-mënsbëc (IV), -poa (I), -puc (I), -sewec (IV), -sëlip (IV).

tu s. tree with milky sap which stupefies fish (cf. olabëng), frequently planted in taro gardens to kill worms and parasites, after the taro have developed well the tu sap was used for fish poisoning.

-tu (I) v.n. become. aê jatu këdônwagë I want to become a teacher; en këtu meloc he got mad, became mad; -tu is used in various compound verbs, e.g. together with nouns or adjectives, also to substitute for adverbs (see këtu); -tu alëŋ (become ghost, i.e. the spirit of a departed person that returns and works mischief on earth); (1) haunt our enemies, cause their pigs to disappear, defeat their purposes; en këtu alëŋ bôc he = the father's spirit, caused his son's pig to go wild because he failed to revenge his death (thought to be caused by magic); (cf. alëŋ, alëŋ këpuc bôc su the spirit leads a pig into the bush); (2) make fruitless/vain s.o. 's preparations for fishing or hunting by (intentionally or not) approaching and addressing him and thus frustrate his success, decry; en këtu alëŋ aëac he interfered with our preparations, he defeated our plans, caused them to be ineffective, unsuccessful; -tu ana-ana = kana-kana (become tickling) keep hinting that we would like s.th. until finally we get it; en këtu ana-ana aëac ñapaŋ he begs us continuously for s.th.; tatu ana-ana launëŋ gëŋ we keep hinting all the time until finally we get it; -tu anô (become real, true) become clear, discernible, perceptible, become a reality (= ñanô kësa); biŋ këtu anô s.th. became a reality, has been confirmed, has become true; waŋ këtu anô the boat is near that everything is clearly discernible, that we can recognize the people; -tu baliŋ get long; -tu balôm become spirit = be dead, be in danger of life; aëac atu balôm su ma galoc atu ñamalac (we were spirits/dead already, but now we are humans) we were in peril of our lives but escaped alive; en këtu balôm su = oc sëjac en ëndu su he has become a spirit = they may have killed him already; -tu dambë getting short, be too short; aê katu dambë I am too short to reach s.th.; talam këtu dambë (bow, gun becomes short) beyond the range of an arrow, of a gun; -tu dëwic disappear into the bush, s.th. gets lost; kësa ñacëtë dëtë dëwic gëc gëja he left after he had cheated us; tatu dëwit dëgën tajëa we left for good, left never to return; -tu dôa-dôa play; -tu dôb = -gôm: -ƞôm (II) -tu dôb(ŋen) do s.th. diligently, work continuously (cf. ƞôdôb); -tu gagwën getting ripe, grown up; m këtu gagwën the bananas are getting ripe; ñapalë këtu gagwën the boy is/has grown up; -tu gaô get light, weightless; -gôm: -ƞôm (II) k/ëtu gaô do s.th. easily, masterfully, gain manual skill, master a craft; -tu gasan become depopulated; gamën (malac) këtu gasan the place (village) has become depopulated; (tu gasuc approach/go near to s.o. or s.th.; tatu gasuc tân we approach/go near each other; têtë gasuc tân = nën biŋ kësëp tagen they get near each other, get together = they consent, agree, come to terms; (embre sëkën kisa ëndëŋ tân ma têtë gasuc tân atom, ma talic amboac ñasawa gëc if people live at enmity with each other, they won't get together, thus we can see that an alienation exists); -tu ... gëbac get lost/repulsed/shipwrecked; (see -tu lau, ñac gëbac, -bac: -mbac (III)); -tu gëbôm getting wet, damp; obo këtu gëbôm the cloth has become wet/damp; -tu guguc = -siŋ (I) guguc play hide and seek; -tu gwada be lost (to enemies); tatu gwadagac we are lost/perished, we fall into the hands of our enemies; -tu gwasaë wait for, hope; tatu gwasaë ñaçëŋ we wait for guests to arrive; -tu kam become (sick and) tired of s.th., fed up with
s.th.; -tu kanuc getting dark; kétu kanuc it gets/is dark; -tu kapōn come/grow big; -tu kasec treat badly, mistreat, neglect, provoke to anger; -tu katō get stiff; -tu kelen get dry; -tu kēlēc become decrepit, lame, crippled, feeble; aē katu kēlēc su I am a decrepit old man (woman), I am old and crippled because of sickness (sores); -tu kēnac ask; tutu kēnac nāpalē ēndēn tama we ask the father about his child; -tu kēnac lau ask the people (cf. lēsu); tutu kēnac tāu we ask each other, ourselves; -tu kēnīn (= -tuc (I) kēnīn) look at, look down at, into s.th., peek through a crack, into a pit (cf. kēnīn); tutu (tutuc) kēnīn (k/ēsēp) salic (sē) we look down into the steep slope (pit); -tu kwalam become white become worn out, smooth (see manē), fruitless, in vain; lemen gējāc e kētu kwalam (manē) we wear s.th. out by constant handling; dangōm gēn teŋ ētu kwalam we do s.th. without results/unavailingly; -tu labu (become underneath) be/lie underneath s.th. or s.o. (e.g. when wrestling); -tu lamu protect; tutu lamu nāc teŋ we take s.o. into our protection; -tu langwa getting old; -tu lautuc nāc teŋ protect s.o. with a shield; -tu lēsēc (become ants) be "as poor as an ant"; nōc lau masi, sēmāc ēndu samob (nāc teŋ ētu sec ma ēngōngēn, go ēsōm bīŋ amboac tanōj) all my people have died away, I alone have been left, I feel lonely (s.o. who is old and lonely will talk that way); nōc gēn masi tēc gamao (nāc teŋ oc ēsōm ēndēn nē nāclēn) I haven't got anything (to entertain you) (may be said to his guest by s.o. who is very poor); -tu lēsu interrogate, question; -tu lēsu bīŋ inquire, investigate s.th. (a matter) thoroughly, go to the root of the matter; -tu luc getting cold; bu kētu luc the water is cold; nandaŋ kētu luc the pain leaves; -tu malō become calm/quiet; gēmac kētu malō the sick person is getting well; gwēc kētu malō the sea becomes quiet again; nandaŋ kētu malō the pain leaves; tētac kētu malō he is happy/contented about s.th.; wan kēsēlēn kētu malō the boat goes slowly (into the harbour); -tu manē become worn out; -tu mātē become dry/dead (leaves); -tu mētē ētu = -sīn (I) gēdō (hide face) observe/respect the taboos concerning each other, behave correctly towards our in-laws (lawa, lawēŋ, mētē), keep apart from/show respect to our in-laws (see Appendix 7); -tu mōsi (become sparkling fire) become angry/impatient, grumble, mutter angrily; -tu mōsi nāc teŋ become impatient with s.o.; -tu nom (become earth) decay, decompose, rot; -tu ... -nā, k/ētu with motivating suf., -nā because of; aē gāmēn kētu aōmja I came because of you; lau o seno gēn kētu nāclēnja the women cook food because of the guests; tamō gējac wambaŋ aē kētu gaja kōm atomja my father shouted angrily at me because I did not go to the field; (cf. kētu ... -nā); -tu nāc gēbac become shipwrecked/lost, perish through an accident/misfortune, have to expect punishment; -tu nāclēn (become guest, visitor) visit s.o.; -tu nāmalac (become human, e.g. not a spirit = balōm); tutu nāmalac-gac we have escaped a great danger (e.g. shipwreck), cheated death, have been saved; (cf. -tu balōm); -tu nāmata (become of it point) become the first ones; aē katu nāmata I am the first to arrive; -tu nāmu be the last one; -tu ojom be lazy; -tu palē become soft, decay, decompose; ka nānō kētu palē the fruit is rotten; -tu pulōn grow badly/poorly, become crippled/deformed; -tu sāgu (become marriageable girl) have one's first menstruation, become marriageable; -tu sāmuc be glad/happy/joyous/jubilant, caress/hug/pet s.o.; -tu saŋō become empty) crave for s.th.; want to get s.th.; katu sawa nēm bōc I would like to buy your pig;
en ketu sawa mone he would like to get more money; -tu sec (become bad) become old and crippled; aë katu sec su I have become old and crippled; -tu selec (become clean); gojo gamën ketu selec you cleared the place from weed; -tu sép (become white) become pale; lanjanë ketu sép he is pale/is about to perish; tatu sépgac = këdabiq gebe tanaña we are doomed/lost; i ketu sépgac, tec aë sa when the fish floats/swims with its belly up, we lift it out of the water; -tu têle (become firm) decided; bi₃ ketu têle (= and) the matter is decided; (cf. -tu tôn, wakac); -tu tuc (become blunt) become blunt/dull/populated; bójaq nêmata ketu tuc the edge of the knife is dull; gamën ketu tuc the place has become populated; -tu ú (become interested) look at s.th. with interest, admire, examine; têtu u bôc gebe nêng uc masi, selô nômagen they admired the pig, because they had caught it without a net; tatu u jakwa we look with interest at a shark; -tu wakac (become root-strong) do s.th. energetically/untiringly; dangôm tatu wakac we do s.th. urgently; tasôm tatu wakac we speak energetically; -tu wakuc (become new) become new; -tu wañku (become canoe stern) sit at the steer (gôlin), helm; aöm ônsaic waŋ ma aë jatu wañku you paddle (sit in front) and I shall steer sitting in the rear; -tu wapi (become thin) become thin; lau têtu wapi (people have become thin) only a few people are left (most have dispersed, left a meeting); kêtu ñsg. of -tu (used with numbers for ordinals); kêtu têleac the third; April ñabëc kêtu lemenjlu (April of it day became our hands two = 10) the 10th of April; kêtu, kêtu- kêtu adv. loose, not tense, wrinkled.

tuàmbiq = mocàmbiq a. the hornbill. tuambiq géjam tuc the hornbill looks around watchfully (after alighting on a branch); tuambiq gelôb (gammag) nákicsè ônôn the noise made by the hornbill's wings; -jác: -nac (III) tuambiq (beat hornbill) a game played by children, "London bridge is falling down".

tubac a. (sinj tubac) wooden sword. (a) paddle-shaped; (b) blunt, stump, one edge only without a point (in legends also used for penis); janac aôm ña tubac I shall hit you with the sword = penis; (cf. sinj, tugambaŋ).

tuc¹ a. a very strong type of vine, liana (used as rope when pulling logs for canoe troughs from the forest, its inner bark-bast was used for making strings for fish nets). tuc nôtekiwê késep kamoc the sap of the tuc vine was dripped on sores; -dim: -ndim (III) tuc (o) chop a vine in two; -óc (II) tuc break the shoots off the tuc vine to use them for making string; -pen (I) tuc = -ê (II) -pen tucgen (1) pull s.th. jerking, by snatches (e.g. a heavy log); (2) urge s.o.

tuc² a. bamboo tips, thorns of the thornback used as man-trap buried in the ground (path) (see kasewen). -jâm: -nam (III) tuc look/peek, be inquisitive, lie in wait, lurk, spy (cf. kelen); tanam tuc esêp wângësung we peek into a canoe (for fish); wâ géjam tuc the crocodile lies in wait, lurks.

tuc³, qatuc s.th. overlapping, longer than. qatuc ec balîŋ it is much longer; qatuc ec dambê it is only a little longer; qatuc ec gêc it overlaps a little, is (still) longer than ....

tuc⁴ a. forcible impact, collision, crack against s.th. tuc tagën with one jerk/rend/rip/tear, with only one thrust (spear) (cf. gêc); dangûn tuc tagën we spear s.th. through with one thrust; lêkô, gênic tuc tagën one jerk and the string broke; sêsêlôn séja e jatuc tagën they were marching/walking
along when they came to a sudden stop, stopped suddenly.

-tuc adj. blunt, dull, depopulated. bójaŋ kétu tuc the knife is blunt; gémec sec gégmé gamén e kétu tuc the place is depopulated because of an epidemic; (cf. tutuc).

-tuc suf. indicating s.th. lacking, without s.th., blunt, dull (without edge, tip), empty, left, vacant. ãndutuc (house without people) an empty house; andutuc kéko there is an empty house, the house is empty/vacant; ãwétuc (woman deserted, forsaken, without husband) widow; gaméntuc (place without people) a depopulated place; kactus tree stump; éckatuc the stump left in the ground when a bamboo is cut; nakatuc stump; ñamatatuc adj. blunt, dull; bójaŋ ñamatatuc a dull knife; (cf. tutuc, -më); ãtuc (= gëja tuq) go, push (against obstacle); bóc géboŋ jatucjatuc (pig jumps/goes push/goes push) the pig jumps/pushes against fence (wall) trying to get out of a cage (pit).

-tuc (I) v.a. beat, give a sharp push, push, hammer, shatter (by hitting), crush open (nuts) (cf. -diq: -ndiŋ (II), -lësuc (IV), -lëŋ (III), -masuc (IV), -sewec (IV), -sëli (IV), -suc (I), -sûŋ: -nsûŋ (II), -tiŋ (II), -uc: -uc (III)). -tuc bèlèm ètutu kató = solop hammer a nail straight; -tuc... ëkkoc shatter s.th. by hitting it (with stone); -tuc bu ëkkoc (shatter water to pieces) shatter a calabash by letting it fall to the ground; -tuc ku ëkkoc shatter a pot (intentionally or not) to bake sago cakes in a potsherd or after the death of s.o.; -tuc lënnip ëkkoc crack/crush an almond; -tuc nop ëkkoc break a betel-nut lime flask; -tuc ëlniŋ-ëlniŋ s.th. spreads; góogo kétuq ëlniŋ-ëlniŋ it has spread; -tuc ëng throw out a fish hook; -tuc kalili hit on a tree buttress root with an axe or club (causing the forest to resound with the noise); -tuc kaŋa crack/crush open kaŋa nuts; -tuc katûgen throw s.th. straight (stone); ën kétuq katûgen gëdëŋ aë gëmëŋ he threw it straight at me; ãtuc (ômbaliŋ) katûgen throw it straight; -tuc (I) këniŋ (k/ôsôp, k/ôsô) look down, peek into s.th.; (cf. tuc); ën kétuq këniŋ kësô jaŋlabu... he peeked under the canoe platform...; -tuc... lënsoŋ (hit s.th. disappear) hit s.th. right into the ground; -tuc ka lënsoŋ hit a peg into the ground; -tuc... masè (throw, hit completely, deadly) kill by hitting (stick) or throwing (stone); -tuc moaç masè hit a snake until it is dead; -tuc moc masè throw a stone at a bird and kill it; -tuc taleç masè throw s.th. at a hen and kill it; -tuc mo = -pëŋ (I) polom; -tuc niplauŋ chop a frond from a coconut palm; -tuc naç teŋ give s.o. a sharp push (cf. -tiŋ), slap s.o., cuff s.o.; -tuc... pippañ push s.o. or s.th. head over heels; -tuc géteŋ pippañ throw s.th. down with a stone; (cf. -suc); -tuc naç teŋ pippañ push s.o. head over heels; -tuc poc chop a stone for a rough blade for an axe, make/prepare a stone axe blade (cf. -sac); -tuc... popoc shatter to pieces; -tuc katapa popoc shatter a box; -tuc ku popoc (ôkôc) shatter a pot; -tuc... sing throw... away; -tuc poc sing throw the stone away; -tuc... su slacken; tatic kajo su we slacken the sail rope; -tuc... tulu shatter s.th. by dropping; -tuc jábo tulu shatter a pig's tusk thus; -tuc ka galatu tulu break a twig from a tree by throwing a stone at it, embe moc teŋ èlôp èmèŋ, atuc màgë tulu, oc eëlelo èsëp gwëc ènà when a bird comes flying break its wings with a stone throw, so it will flutter down into the sea (and perish) (paraphrase meaning: when that one arrives at our place kill him).

-tuc (I) imper. këtuc it pushes; gamèn këtuc = wapap këtuc kiŋ tagëŋ the thunder rolls in the distance; (see oñong).
tucmala (tuc') comp. (tuc grape vine place, spot) the spot for the notch at the end of a log to be pulled/tied to a tu vine; -ngajt (IV) tucmala make a notch in the front of a canoe log so that the rope for pulling it will not slip.

tugamboac (bo-(a)ig) s. (sin tugamboac) pointed, paddle-shaped sword of the Jaloc people (like tubac but smaller) (cf. tubac).

Tukalamatu n.prop. name of the Diñ spirit of the Géngala people with a low voice, unlike Diñkoc.

Tukuluc n[prop. for a figure in Jabém legend.

tulu pt., adj. broken apart/ asunder/in two. ka tulu the tree is broken/has fallen; tulu diñíng breaking in two with a crack; ġalaka tulu diñíng branches/twigs break with a crack into small pieces; -diñíng (II) ... tulu break (bone, etc.); ġe ġeau tau ġe diñíng ġešu tulu he fell so that he broke his neck; -dojn -ndoj (II) ... tulu break s.th. by hitting against s.th. ; ġegeo n ġe ġešsec tulu he broke his penis in two by ... (Séboaco, p. 328); -gasuŋ: -ngasuuŋ (IV) ... tulu = -kalem (IV) = -pön (I) ... tulu bend s.th. until it breaks; mu ṭegasuuŋ ka tulu the wind breaks a tree (branch); -göm: -ngōm (II) ... tulu break in two; ġe ġe gōm nōc kēlēpē poc tulu he broke my slate pencil; -jāc: -nac (III) ... tulu (1) break s.th. (by hitting, falling), chop in two; tajac bōjan tulu we broke the knife in two; tanac ka tulu we break a piece of wood; ġe ġeac ġešutēkwa to lēma tulu he broke his neck and his arm; (2) agree to, grant, permit, concede; (cf. tulu); (3) convey, deliver a message to s.o.; ġe ġeac biŋ tulu ġeđēŋ ġe e tomalagen he told him everything completely; -jāc: -nac (III) ... tulu ġesēp ġeŋ teŋ pour s.th. into s.th.; séjac bu tulu kēsēp laclu they pour water into a bowl; (cf. -sēwā: -nsēwā); -ka (I) ... tulu break s.th. with our feet, break by stepping on it; -kaja (IV) ... tulu break s.th. off; takaja tulu dambēgen we break s.th. off very short; -kalem (IV) tulu bend s.th. until it breaks, break by bending; -kēc (I) tulu īmpers. bent up; ka ġalaka kēkēc tulu bent up, straight, not broken (of branches); -ku (I) ... tulu break off s.th. (e.g. tubers) by pulling them from the ground; -ku amē tulu break off yam (tubers); -ku ņacjo tulu defeat the enemy, conquer; -ku m ġalatu tulu break down young banana plants; -mādōm: -māndōm (IV) tulu break in two with a crack, break off; kēmādōm kém tulu he broke a spear in two; -gōn: -ngōn (II) ... tulu break s.th. in two by sitting on it; daŋgōn ka ġalaka tulu we sit on a branch and it breaks; -ōc (II) ... tulu (1) break s.th. asunder, in two; lau taēsam sēngōn katapē sēōc tulu so many people sat on the bench that it broke; (2) break through s.th. (fence, wall); bōc gōc sāgīng tulu the pig broke through the wall; bōcga buŋ gōc taŋ tulu the wild pig broke through the fence; -pōŋ (I) ... tulu break s.th. by bending, bend until it breaks; taŋpōŋ ka ġalaka tulu we break twigs (e.g. for a fire); taŋpōŋ talam tulu we "break" a gun (for loading), we pull the trigger of a gun; (cf. -pō (I)); -puc (I) ... tulu spear s.th. keeping the spear in our hands and thus breaking it; tapuc ġe tanam kém tulu we break a spear holding it in a punctured pig which throws itself around; -sap (I) ... tulu break s.th. off by chopping/hacking at it, chop s.th. down, chop to pieces; -sap biŋ tulu (break word in two) break our word/our promises (= -gōm: -ngōm (II) popoc); -sap ka tulu fell a tree; -sap taŋ tulu (1) break off s.th., put an end to, cancel an appointment, change a plan, do not fulfil a decision/plan; (2) refuse to accept a gift; -tuc (I) ... tulu break/shatter by dropping; kētuc
ku tulu he shattered a pot by dropping it.

-tulu (IV) v.a. barter, exchange, buy s.th. -tulu awa barter valuable(s); -tulu bōlēn barter, exchange articles (mostly household utensils like bowls, mats, pots, net-bags, etc.); -tulu gēn barter things, buy, exchange; nāc-kētulu-gēn waga the businessman, storekeeper; -tulu waba (buy cargo) barter household articles/objects for decoration/ornaments; (cf. -jām: -nam ōlī buy).

tuluc pt. -jāc: -nac (III) tuluc (imp.) one's head drops in sleep, drop/fall asleep, nod, slumber, incline; (cf. tēluc); ēsēac șējac tuluc sēngōn e sēc bēc samob (they hit tuluc = dropped their heads sat until lay sleep all) they all slumbered and slept (Mat. 25:5); mōkēpāc ējāc tuluc his head hangs low; tanac mōkēpāc tuluc we bow our heads, incline our heads; tanac bēc tanac tuluc our heads drop in sleep.

tultul s. (for. New Britain) tul = send, messenger, interpreter of a chief (luluai).

tuŋ1 s. fence around a field, garden. tuŋbōm (fence wild) pallisade, stone fence, wall, also: a hurriedly built fence of branches; -guŋ: -ŋuŋ (II) tuŋbōm ram in large posts for a fence/palisade; sēguŋ tuŋ-bōm melac tuŋ auc e kēsō tuŋ they built a wall around the city; tuŋ gēbōm an old broken down fence; tuŋgēsēh a hole in a fence; tuŋ kējālo the fence is crooked/curved; tuŋ kēpāc the fence stands crooked/slanting; tuŋ kēsēlo the fence falls down in places; o gēngic, tec tuŋ kēsēlo the fence is in disrepair because of broken vines; (cf. bālān, kanō, kēlic, lēnsa, nōmbaŋ, sapa, tōp); bōc gēdāc tuŋ sa the pig has rooted its way under the fence; bōc gējam tuŋ the pig walks along the fence looking for a place to get in; -jālō (IV) tuŋ make a curve in a fence; -ĵō: -ĵō (III) tuŋ repair a fence, make a new stone fence; -mōē: -mōē (III) tuŋ auc ē ēsō tuŋ fence/edge in; -pēŋ (I) tuŋ auc fence in, surround s.th., enclose; lāu sepeŋ tuŋ ēn auc the people surrounded him (Heb. 12:1); -sō: -nsō (II) tuŋ bind = make a fence; (cf. -lō (III) nōmbaŋ).

-tuŋ2, natuŋ s. (cf. -tuŋ light a fire). dawēn (ka)tuŋ, natuŋ a bamboo torch that has already been used once, stump of a used torch; natuŋ dawēn tuŋ ētīam we light a used torch again, re-light a torch.

-tuŋ3 nom. with a thump. sēboaŋ jatun nom they jump to the ground with a thump.

-tuŋ1 v.a. light a fire, set on fire, kindle. -tuŋ daun light a cigar; -tuŋ dawēn light a (bamboo) torch; -tuŋ ja = -tuŋ (-gōm: -ŋgōm (II)) ja elom light a fire; tatun (daŋgōm) ja elom lamp we light a lamp; tētuŋ ja sa they kindled a fire; tētuŋ ēsēac lemeŋ (-tuŋ lau kōmwaŋ lemeŋ) (burn their arms/hands) they entertain people as repayment for services rendered.

-tuŋ2 (I) v.a. put s.th. in our armband (joc), iron s.th. -tuŋ kamac put bright kamac leaves in our armbands; -tuŋ obo iron clothes; -tuŋ sāliŋ put peppermint-like sāliŋ herbs in our armbands (perfume); tatun sāliŋ ēseŋ joc we put herbs into our armbands.

-tuŋ3, kētuŋ it aches, s.th. burns, causes pain. mōkēpāc kētuŋ en (his head burns him) he has a headache, his head aches (mōkēpāc nānāŋ, mōkēpāc nāwijāŋ); nānāŋ kētuŋ (ēndu) it aches (very much); nātēkwa kētuŋ aē (the bones burn me) my bones ache, I have rheumatism; ōlīc kētuŋ aē (my body burns, hurts me) my whole body aches; kētuŋ gwēc koc samuc s.th. turned the sea glaring red; kētuŋ ... laśē (it burns, shines forth); kētuŋ gamēn laśē a place suddenly lightened up; balōm
kétuŋ gaměŋ lasè (balôm spirit lightens a place forth) the balôm appears, an apparition of a spirit; kétuŋ tau (it burns itself) it is fiery red; asageŋ kétuŋ tau (what burns itself?) what is that fiery red? (a red leaf or flower among the green leaves); gaměŋ(oc) kétuŋ tau (place/sun burns itself) the red of sunrise and sunset; tao kétuŋ tau (cloud burns itself) the morning and evening clouds are fiery red, aglow.

tunga s. a piece of wood which the women hold in their hands during the kokoba dance (they later held slit sago frond leaves).

tutuc (tuctuc ft. of tuc).
1. omom. thudding sound, thumping; nom ŋatutuc (qadiŋ-din) the earth rings/thumps (from people or animals walking); ƞakicsèa tutuc a thudding noise; ƞalèlòm ŋatutuc our hearts thump (e.g. in fear). 2. blunt, clumsy, broad, ungainly (cf. tuc); ƞèdòtèkwa tutuc (his promontory bone blunt) he has a broad face; tutuctèna adj. blunt, broad, flat, fat, full; laŋènò tutuctèna he has a fat, full, broad face, plump cheeks (ívuc.); waŋ tutuctèna a broad, inelegant canoe, plump boat; -u (II) tutuc (pull blunt) rope-pulling, tug of war (without a rope), play rope-pulling, the children form a long line, grasp their hands and pull (substituting the rope by their hands) singing: Tuc tuctuc tuc selelelele.

ú s. e.g. ììwàú (ììwa-ú) bad breath, halitosis; embe taniŋ ɬop atom, oc awenu ejogoŋ if we do not chew betelnut, our bad breath will annoy people (see -j0̀ (II) = -ò annoy, irritate).

ú s. howl (hu-hu-hu). -jàc: -nac (III) u howl: hu-hu-hu; lauo séjac u the women howl; tänŋ o kétan we hear the women wailing; (cf. -taŋ (I) tāŋ).

u interj. expressing willingness, well, shall be done! (spoken rather high pitched).

ú s. interest (?). -tu (I) ú (become interest) show interest = look upon s.th. with astonishment, gaze at, inspect closely; ƞàpalè tétu u kèdòŋwagà wakuc the boys weeded at the new teacher with astonishment; tutu u jakwa we look with interest upon a caught shark; tétu u wàŋ wakuc they gazed at the new canoe, inspected it.

ú (II) u.a. 1. drop s.th., let s.th. fall, throw a load off our shoulders, spit, spray out; -u biŋ (throw speech) outlaw s.o., declare s.o. outlawed; (cf. ƞacson, sóŋ); -u biŋ gebe ... arrange, dispose, ordain, order, enact (secretly); lau tau sèu ènè biŋ gebe sènac èn èndu the people resolved secretly to kill him; -u biŋ (gèdèŋ/èndèŋ) lau secretly incite, instigate, arouse, spur on, stir up the people to s.th.; èsèaŋ sèu biŋ gèdèŋ lau they secretly instigate men (Act 6:11); -u butèa drop the anchor; -u ... èkòc split s.th. by using wedge and mallet, shatter s.th. by hitting it with a stone, etc.; dau ka èkòc we split a log using a wedge and mallet; dau katapa èkòc we split a log into planks; dau lanip èkòc we shatter a lanip nut with a coconut; (see -lò: -lo (III)) (we crack a stone); -u ... ènèc/gèc throw s.th. off our shoulders to the ground; -u ... èsèp ... put/throw into s.th.; dau labi kèsèp gadob we put sago into a basket; -u ... gènic-gènic re-echo; kèdòŋ tau gù moatèc gènic-gènic, go jagedoŋ.

U, u pronounced like 'oo' in English 'boot' or in German Bug, Ruck. It occurs in high and low tone syllables, with or without the guttural stop: usu (snail), su (breast, milk), suc (wooden bowl), sùŋ (hole).
tau tulu-tulu kēsep busawa it
re-echoes over hills and vales;
-u ka throw a load of wood
(firewood, timber) off our
shoulders; -u kalatu drop a
bundle of sticks; -u kalop
(a) hit a shield standing on
the ground with a cane/stick
(see kalop, sām); (b) eat/
take/use undeveloped/unripe
fruit (betelnuts, coconuts
with very soft flesh); -u
labi ēsep gadob put/throw
the sago into a food basket; -u
lābu mē (= mēlabu) lie/sleep
with half the mat folded over
us; tāec dau labu mē we sleep
thus (= dau mēlabu, tagēduc
tau āauc); -u laen = laiŋ
(su tana) go/live far away,
travel a very long distance
(cf. laiŋ); kasēlēn gau laen
su tec gamēn I return from
far away places; -u ... lasé
tear a hole; -u bu lasē make
a hole in a dam (weir); (cf.
lēnsāŋ); - u mēc (drop reef)
paddle/sail over a reef; wāŋ
gebe ēu mēc, oc ētōm me masi
(wāŋ oc ēnsac me masi) the
canoe is to get to the other
side of the reef, will it be
possible? (won't the canoe be
caught on the reef?); -u
mēlabu (see labu mē); - u
blāben (throw fish poison)
throw dynamite, catch fish
with dynamite; -u ... sīŋ =
-wi ... sīŋ drop, throw away,
leave, let go; dau ka sīŋ
angā māgīm we drop a load
(log, post) from the shoul-
ders; dau nāc teŋ sīŋ leave
s.o., let alone; i tinoc, gēu
aēac sīŋ nec oh mother, he
left us (in an old song); dau
sīŋ jāēcēn we throw far away,
sail far from the coast, sail
across a large bay, gulf; dau
tauŋ sīŋ we throw ourselves
away = we are in a foreign
country/place, far away from
home, are in danger at sea,
surrounded by enemies, sor-
cerers, we are abandoned,
lost, at the mercy of wind and
waves, resolved to risk the
utmost; sēu tauŋ sīŋ = sēnac
ka tauŋ gebe sēnac they throw
themselves away = they are
prepared to risk their lives;
-waŋ sīŋ (let the boat go
loose) let a log for a canoe
trough being pulled from the
forest slip down a slope and be
shattered; sēu waŋ sīŋ kēsep
salic they let the log slip down
the slope; -u tauŋ (throw our-
selves) fall to the ground,
plunge head over heels, bend
down; abēlōŋ gēngic ī ṇapāle gēu
tau (the netbag in two until
child dropped itself) the netbag
broke and the child fell to the
ground; en gēu tau nga waŋ kēsep
gwēc he plunged from the canoe
into the sea; m gēu tau the
banana flower bends down; dau
tauŋ tanēc nāc teŋ akāŋga we
throw ourselves at s.o.'s feet;
dau tauŋ tāsep bu tana we fall
into the water, jump into the
water; dau tauŋ tāsep gwēc we
fall or jump into the sea, throw
ourselves into the sea; dau
tauŋ tāsep ma tanēc we throw
ourselves down = lie down to
sleep, go to bed; -u tōp drop a
bundle of fence stakes, also:
cut stakes with a bush knife in
the forest (not -sap (I) tōp,
cf. tōp); - u wasāŋ selelelet let
the fish-net quickly slip down
from the canoe into the water.
2. finish s.th.; tanam kōm e
dau, go tāsiŋ ibano let's finish
our work first and then go tuna
fishing.

-ū (II) v.n. boil over. laki
keletoc anga ku ṇamaken egaln̄ḡa
ma mēgū kēsep gwēnḡ the
ginger boiled on the land-side
of the pot, but boiled over on its
sea-side (means of divina-
tion).

-ū: -u (III) (-ju) v.a. blow,
(see -ju); -u kasōp blow forth
= spray out saliva, spittle;
-u nōp blow out the red juice
from chewing betelnuts (buc)
with lime (nōp); -u lai = naclai
(blow forth rage) foam with
rage, be outraged, mad; -u ...
sa = -ju (III) ... sa; gēu gamēn
sa (blows places up) goes every-
where; bōmbōmēn nga kēlēgān
gēu gamēn sāmōb sa gēja the
ships of the Europeans go to all
places, call at all ports every-
where; mu gēu gamēn samōb sa the
wind blows everywhere.

uc s. breadfruit (fruit or tree).
uc gēmēc the breadfruit has
ripe; uc kébalin poap (the breadfruit throws husks) the flower husks drop; uc kétdambé (breadfruit became short) the fruit has lain until it is ripe/soft/ready for cooking or roasting; (seq) nadambé they eat the meat around kernels of stone fruit, cf. nadambé³, i.e. the meat of this species is edible); uc kéwé jalaka tulu (the breadfruit branches apart) the branches bend under the weight of the fruit; uc lauc a prickly species of breadfruit of which only the kernels are eaten (seq) nadambé atom they do not eat the meat around the kernel of this species); uc naboam the stalk of the breadfruit; uc nakepólac a crippled undeveloped breadfruit; uc nakukuclatu two breadfruits on one stem; uc galasi (breadfruit of it younger brother) a fruit that ripens later than the others; uc namatawas moaboac sakoc (breadfruit of it yellow like crest of white cockatoo) the flesh of the breadfruit is bright yellow; uc napaap the husks of the flower; uc nasa-koc the bright yellow flesh of the cooked breadfruit; uc nategwi resin from the breadfruit tree (= ucetkwí); uc natewa the first ripened fruit; uc togadob breadfruit by the basketful; uc tojaam a group of breadfruit trees; -jác: -nac (III) uc (birds) peck at breadfruit, tear the kernels from the breadfruit; mocosam mëngëjac uc the flying fox eats/gets breadfruit.

uc s. pig-net, hammock. ucanó (1) genuine/original pig-net; balà ucanó a species of edible betel pepper that grows tangled in the trees like a net; (2) blackhead; uc awàpan a very strong and durable net; uc gengom net made of gengom bast; ucçó (uc ṇaló) the top and bottom ropes of the net; ucmoatín = uc ñabénic handle for carrying the net; uc ṇaló = ucçó; uc suçwaló nê akwen ësëac (pig-net of suçwaló bast its husbands they) people who are clever at netting pigs; uc̣waga the men joined hunting pigs with nets; -ba: -mba (II) uc̣lëlóm démë put one net behind another one so that if the pig gets through the first one it will be caught by the second; -bic: -mbic (V) uc carry a pig-net on a vine slung over the shoulder; bóc kesewuc uc the pig squizzes through the net; bóc këbuli uc the pig is caught in the net, eludes the net, plunges through the net; -kic uc tie a pig-net to a tree, hunt pigs with a net; -pô (I) uc weave a pig-net; (cf. aja-aja-aja).

uc, uc-uc, uuc (cf. hy-hy) adv. move, rock, roll, shake to and fro, quake. ate uc-ucgen (his inner organs dizzy, giddy, fearful) he is full of anxiety = en këtéc (-téc); òndén ucucgen = òngõñ ñangëngëng (ma òngõ bíg) sit quiet/still (and listen)! (said also of a dog crouched before his master); tëntac ucucgen = têtéc tãñ they are afraid of s.th., are anxious, nervous, worry; (cf. nälélóm ñagogo, têtac ñatutuc, -ë (II) go, -jâm: -nam (III) go tãñ, òae dani tãñ); âwê têtac ucucgen gebe moae nê akwen uc ënca ën the woman was fearful that her husband might beat her.

uc, uuc, ucuc call back in agreement. bëq nañ aóm onseñ aë atom, òndén ucucgen don't contradict me, just sit still and listen; (cf. -kun (I), -dëg ucucgen).

-uc: -uc (III) v.a. file, brush, rub, sharpen, whet s.th., hone, scrape. -uc bójañ what a knife; -uc bukapan scrape a coconut shell for use as a water container (calabash); -uc gadi (what a piece of giant clam) prepare an axe blade from clam shell; -uc gën ten épi mën (épi poc) sharpen s.th. on a whet-stone (mën), polish s.th. (on a stone); -uc ja ësö (push fire it goes into s.th.) set s.th. on fire by pushing a burning torch or wood into it (e.g. pushing, shoving and whetting have the
same movement in common, see ta); -uc ki sharpen an axe;
uc labu submit, yield, resign to s.o.; -uc mšac cleanse,
wash the floor with a brush, brush the floor; -uc mšec gag
ten rub s.o. with red ochre; -uc nip = -ē (III) nip
scrape coconut with a toothed shell (joc) or with a toothed
iron (nqalịn, sēnuc); -uc óbo rub clothes in washing; -uc
tauŋ rub o.s.; sēuc tauŋ qa wao to gānac they rub each
other with ashes and sand; -uc -sēp (I) ... slide down (on
buttocks); en gěuc kēsep ec -kēsep ec gémoa e bēlib tagen
ma kēsabi kēdaguc aē he kept sliding down until he suddenly
came head over heels rolling after me; g/ěuc tau = k/ētu
pālē s.th. getting soft (said of sores); kamoc gěuc tau the
sore gets soft.

-uc2 (III) v.a. 1. push with shoulders, push s.th.
upwards, move aside quickly; (cf. -kuc (I) push with neck
and shoulders, -ben; -mbeŋ kwalam, -jām: -nam talaŋ).
2. break forth (shouts), grow (higher); gěuc kēpi it breaks
forth, grows higher (banana plant); -uc ... k/ēsō (I) push s.th.
into s.th. (cf. -uc ja), put on (dress, etc.); tauc
ŋakwē ēsō ēŋkaĩŋ (shove trousers, stockings it goes
into our legs) we put on trousers, stockings; (cf. -sō
(I) ŋakwē, -sēmuŋ (IV)); tauc
ta ēsō ēna we push a pole into a
cargo to carry it; tauc ta ēsō bōc ma tambaŋat let us
push a pole onto the pig and carry it!; -uc labu = ńalabu
creep underneath, resign, submit, yield, stand in awe (be-
fore s.o.); ńamalac samob sēuc labu ęngən let all mankind
stand in awe before him (Ps. 33:8) (cf. labu = ńalabu);
-uc -sō (I) ĭneep. (2) creep, hide under s.th. shun; sēuc
sēsō ńulabu they creep/hide under the house; sēuc bōc
luagēc kēsō ńalabu gěja they put the two pigs underneath;
ńatau gějō nē kēmā nē kēmā gęc kēsō eŋ ńalabugen when
the owner threatened his dog

it crept under its master; tauc
tauŋ push each other; -uc wąŋ pull a canoe (drag it with our
hands by the outrigger poles (kioŋ)), slide s.th. along on
the ground; -uc wąŋ sa pull a canoe onto the beach; sēuc wąŋ
sa they pulled the boat onto the beach; -uc wąŋ su pull a canoe
into the water; (cf. also: -dığ: (II), -gwē (IV), -ka (I), -lēsuc
(IV), -lńg: -lńg (III), -masuc (IV), -pōlim (IV), -puc (I),
-sēwel (IV), -sēli (IV), -sņg (II), -tuc (I), push, shove).

-uc3 bob, duck to avoid a blow.
-uc4 impers. stand upright.
dabuc g/ěuc the millet stands
upright; m nqēdọ gęc kēpi e
kēkō ńatọŋ (the flowers of) some
bananas grow upright and stand
straight (stiff); m gęc sębeŋ e
ńanō kēsā the banana plant
grows high quickly so that it
bears fruit; m nqēdọ gęc kēpi
e kēkō ńatọŋ the inflorescence
of the banana plant just grows
forth from the top of the stem
and stands firmly erect, the
banana flower stands upright;
expl.: ńakwēp kēsabəŋ gęŋ samob
auc ma kēpi ākakwēpəŋ, tec sęsam gęc kēpi e kēkō
the layers of the sheaths cover the
whole stem of the banana plant
which grows forth together with
the enveloping sheaths standing
upright, hence they call it the
banana grows and stands erect
(firm).

ńuńage see ńuńage adu. in
spite of, nevertheless, hope-
fully, certain of s.th., reck-
lessly; dąngəŋ mαtəŋ jali ńuńage
we are full of hope of the
eternal life.

Uctigadob name of a Bukawac vil-
lage between Buhem and Busō
rivers; (cf. uc togadob).
ńulabu s. (cf. -ń (II) ląbə me)
under the house, the room under
the house; (cf. lọmlabu the
open bottom section of the men's
house).

ulec s. s.th. done by the com-
community working together. (kóm)
ulec communal work; -ę (II) ulec
do s.th. together (see -é ulec); -jáam: -nam (III) kóm ulec make a communal field, all working for all; tanam ulec we do communal work; tanam ulegeŋ let's work together!, let us do communal work!, we work communally; anam ulec taómgŋ work together!, assist each other!; (cf. gulʊŋ, gululuc).

ulu = lulu = luagèc mum. adj. two. ulu-ulu few, some; ulu-ulugeŋ always two, in twos, only two; ulu-ulugeŋ sêna = ululugeŋ sêna always (only) two should go, they shall go in twos only; ulungeŋ = lugengeŋ; sèc e géja ulugeŋ = lugengeŋ they slept until midnight (cf. gèbècauc); uluteŋ-oluteŋ (of some one - same one) various things at once = -góm: -ŋgóm (II) géŋ táñsam épi tagene many things at the same time; -kóc (I) géŋ uluteŋ-uluteŋ take/serve various foods mixed together.

umbøŋ a. (ʊŋ firmament, boŋ step of a staircase, ladder) sky. umbøŋ galàvu under the sky; umbøŋ ñamadiŋ horizon.

undambè a. (ʊŋ firmament, dambè shaft) firmament, heaven, the heavens.

ùnsuŋ a. pandanus-like plant with finely serrated leaves. unsundani a thicket of those plants.

ʊŋ a. firmament, sky. ʊŋboŋ = umbøŋ, ʊŋkè mâjàñ the blue of the sky; ʊŋ kwalam (sky white) a bank of white clouds; ʊŋ kwalam këpi gèmèng, kom oc èncac (sky white goes up it comes, rain will hit) a bank of white clouds comes up (at the horizon), it will be raining; gèjâm wë e kepeŋ ʊŋ (he made song until punctured sky) his song rose to the sky.

ʊŋ tagéŋ adv. with one start, shudder, unconscious. katu ʊŋ tagéŋ (his soul with one shudder) he is quite beside himself, unconscious, senseless; ñapalé nec gèjac tau éndu e katu ʊŋ tagéŋ, gebe oc moae èmàc éndu (boy this hit himself finished until his soul start one only, I meant may be he dies finish) this boy fell and was unconscious so that I thought he might die.

ʊŋ = sebenə pt. quick/ly. mu to kom ʊŋkìcsèa ʊŋ mèngèja the noise of wind and rain passes quickly; -ʊŋ in jaung-naung, i.e. -èng: -nìŋ (III) géŋ jaung-jaung (naung-naung) eat s.th. quickly, hastily, greedily; ñamalac teg embe ñènìŋ géŋ naung-naung, oc ñèsam èpi jakwa tonàŋ gebe Aôm gobè òjó Mòsè langwà, tec geŋ géŋ jaung-jaung nec when someone eats a meal greedily, the people will refer him to that shark saying: "You eat so greedily because you want to be the old Mòsè" (the totem shark of ...); (cf. -jaung (IV), -kwanam (IV)).

ʊŋ, u-u-ʊŋ onom. roaring of the storm. mu ñèboc ñàìcsèa u-u-ʊŋ e mèngèja (the storm of it noise u-u-ʊŋ until came went) the gale passed (blowing) with a terrific roar.

usec a. the dry fruit husk of the Nipa palm, formerly used also for European boats (because of the similar shape); (cf. wàcblàŋ).

usèc a. (see u, sèc = hoarse) low-pitched hu-hu howling (wailing) of women. usèco name used by girls who happened to have their first menstruation at the same time, who spent their time of seclusion together and who are brought to the open again together.

ùsèe interj. (shout to scare away) get out, go away! (when more distant). ûsèe come on! (driving cattle); ûsèe, ûsèe (when closer) "sh!"; ûsèe ìnàmàŋ get out, go away (scaring an animal away) (= ïlècc tàóm sa).

usèe see use.

ûsè see ûse.

usu a. sea snails (the creatures that inhabit sea shells). usu
aŋalëc giant clam; usu baŋambaŋ morion (Cassia rufa), like the conch shells (dauc) used for blowing signals; usu atetëc type of sea snail; usu bë= usubibi trochus (see bi); usu boàngoc the tongue snail (standing in the sand); usu ilai small snail (edible) (its shell attached to the tip of a stick serves for drilling holes through turtle shell (jao ąasuc, ąaolıc)); usu kapoa tiger porcelain shell (shell with tiger spots, see kapoac); usu kekec=kekec a type smaller than tiger snail, dark coloured; usu keloc tree snail (emits bad odour when crushed); usu kë= the snail crawls; usu kwë type of snail, its shell used as war ornament (see kwë); usu lamoac=lamoac snails with small white shells on driftwood; usu ąapà the shell of the sea snail, snail-shell; usu olopoac (bùbùbòac?) like Conus virgo or C. suratensis Hwäss. 6-8cm.; usu piŋ like Conus leoparðus or C. litteratus; usu sōong a kind of oyster; usu sōb (sōb = arrow, reed used for making arrows) 10-15cm. long, very poisonous (Conus geographus); usu suŋ type of snail (in rivers?); sim usu suŋ anga bulélöm they dive for sun snails; usu têkwa (snail bone) a prickly snail; usutom comp. green snails (like kwanangin) with a lid (operculum (nàmatagasi)) at its opening; usu tuc (snail blunt) blunt snails, the sheath; -dë: -ndë (II) usu gather snails by torch light; -im (III) usu dive for snails; -jöŋ: -joŋ (III) usu look, for snails.

uti a. 1. his penis (also: őti, ti); utic, utim (őtim), uti, utiŋ, utim (őtim), utiŋ; utianö (penis true) his penis (= őli̕gëdö); utianö, uti gëjac bič his penis hangs down; utianö këlëtëc (as ęnaka) his penis is erect; uti(ánö) gaboŋ kelec his penis of it shaft-knot is peeled; uti(ánö) ńamadi kaŋ teŋ his penis is extremely stiff; utiāwà (his penis mouth = opening) the mouth of the urethra; utiboŋ the edge of the plane; uti(ánö) kelec (the gland is peeled) the foreskin is pulled back; uti kalac = őli ńakalac he is sexually excited; utiko (tikolac) (his penis chalk) discharge under the foreskin (also for sperm, semen) (mëpanô, ńalësi, ńawë); utiko (ńawë) këkëc = ńawë kësa sperm comes out; utiko ńamanga the odour of penis discharge/semen; uti sâmuc (his penis untouched) he is not circumcised, uncircumcised; utisulu këkëc = kësa (his penis liquid comes out) semen comes out; uti tuc his penis is blunt (more comp. see tî-, tidambë, etc., cf. gauti); -sa (I) uti(änö) circumcise s.o.; -selop (IV) uti̕ŋanö = -selop utiŋolic pull back the foreskin; utianö ke selop his foreskin is pulled back; (cf. -selop).

2. gauti (of it penis) clapper; keleŋ-keleŋ gauti the clapper of a bell.

uti = utitalata s. star, starfish, wheel (see talata). uti kégpö a star falls, a shooting star; utitalata ńawë-wo (star of it flames-flames) the star gleams, the stars shine; utitalata lëŋna = uti lëŋna (stars wandering) planets; uti lëŋna samob sëkóc ńawë anga utisëga oc tau the plants get their light from the main star, the sun himself; utitalata lëŋna sëgi oc tau the planets circle round the sun; oc gégm uti lëŋna samob tëtë tauŋ e menšeo sësa ńamala këti̕am ma tasam jala samuc teŋ the sun causes the planets to circle him revolving round their axis and thus return to their points of departure exactly after one whole year, as we call it; utitalata ńaŋë̕nna = uti ńaŋë̕nna (star unchanging) fixed stars; utiñëna (star mother) Venus; uti towaö (star with flame) comets; uti towaö sëgi oc ńaŋë̕nna amboac utitalata lëŋna atom, seo sëjac laoc gamëngë̕n the comets do not circle the sun unchangingly like the planets do, they follow orbits of their own (see laoc), wander off their course; utitalata këtu ńakatu star constellation(s); (see dam
W, w this voiced fricative stands at the beginning and in the middle of Jabêm words: wäŋ (canoe, boat), awä (valuables), ãwà (his mouth), wè (song), awè (woman, wife). It is pronounced like 'w' in 'was' (German war). W occurs as a voiced digraph in connection with g and ng: gwèc (salt, sea), ãngà (old), and voiceless following k: kwalec (wrong), ãnakwè (dress, husk), ãnakwép (husk).

wa s. mango, fruit or tree. wa ketoc the mango tree drops its fruit; wa kèpi kemesoc (mango tree goes up stretches) the mango tree grows quickly, well; wa kèpö mango fruit drops; wa kèsêlô guluwëng mango goes drop (when the tree is being shaken), rattle down; wa kétem the mango season is over; wa kêtù gagwëng the mango is ripe; walañ mango leaf, also name of a giant clam (añalèc gâde); wa momoc fibreless mango fruit; wa ñakêsègandam a fully ripe mango (when two children eat such a mango together they henceforth call one another mitingû/o, cf. mitiñ ñakêsègandam); wa ñoola flowers of the mango tree; wa tojaom a group of mango trees; -gànic: -gànic (IV) wa peel a mango; -sè (I) wa plant a mango; -sín: -sín (II) balin wa throw a stick at mangos to knock them down.

wa, ñawa adj. clear (of liquid). bu ñawa = ñakêñkêñ clear water; bu ñawa kësa = këtawa the water has become clear; (cf. -tawa, ñawawa, wawa).

wa ònty. now what's wrong? (cf. waâ, waë, waë).

wà = ìwà a. crocodile. wa gëjâm ñamalâc lënsëñ (crocodile makes man disappear) the crocodile pulled a man into the water; wa gëjam tuc the crocodile lies in wait/lurks; wa gëjac (crocodile grasps with teeth) the crocodile bites/holds in its mouth; ìwà gëjac bôc lûng kësàñôm òñgan (crocodile bites pig its teeth hold fast) the crocodile grasps a pig with its teeth; wa gèôc (crocodile carries, grasps with paws) the crocodile holds fast with its clutches, clasps/presses against its belly; wa gèôc këam su gëjànta the crocodile carried the dog away; wa kêgalab the crocodile crawls; wa kêmâkîn tau the crocodile thrashes around with its tail; wa lëma feet, clutches of the crocodile.

wà = mojâwà s. kangaroo, wallaby (see mojawa, mojan).

-wà (II) v.a. weave, plait (see -pô (I)). -wa abêlon weaver a netbag; -wa ... auc encircle, surround s.th. from all sides, besiege; ñacjo mënsëwa malac auc è kèsô tau the enemies laid siege to the village all around, completely; (cf. -gî: -gî (II) ... auc, -jâm: -nam (III) auc, -jandî ... auc, -i (II) ... auc, -kên (I) ... auc, -kôm (I) ... auc); dàwa mojànc auc we encircle a marsupial rat; -wa gàda weave a basket; -wa lac weave a sail; -wa laic = étu kapôñ, -nam dani become larger, worse; kamoc geñ eñ gàwa laic his sore is getting bigger/worse, hurts more, causes terrible pain; -wa lakec weave, play cat's cradle; -wa lakô make a trap, snare for birds (see lip); -wa lip make a snare (birds); -wa niplauñ weave the leaves of a coconut palm frond (used as substitute for a mat, wall) (cf. kiac, sanjala, tacboan); -wa nàc tèn òñgan in wait, wait for s.o.; dàwa nàc tau gebe tanac èñgan we lie in wait in order to kill him; dàwa = daön nàc tau ñânggôn intêna ve sit on the road/path and wait for s.o.; (cf. -òñg (II));
agèc séja sèwa en sèngòng gwèc they went and waited for him at the sea; -wa òbo weave cloth; bôbôm sèwa obo the whites weave material; -wa sa, -wa ... sa (weave high, up-wards) explain, explore s.th., investigate, testify, make = tie fast, tie s.th. onto a rope/string in order to pull it up or suspend it, hang s.th. round s.th., put on, sling s.th. round s.th.; -wa ... kauc sa (weave understanding up) explain, make clear; -wa ñac téng né kauc sa (weave s.o.'s reason up) explain s.th. to s.o., admonish s.o.; (cf. biñsu, la); -wa ñam sa (weave of it origin high, up) explain/enlighten/inform/in-struct s.o.; dawa ñam sa k'/ètu katô (weave its origin up it become straight) we straighten a matter by explaining it well, clear up s.th.; -wa gamen ñam sa explore/investigate/describe a place/country/land/region; -wa gên téng ñam sa describe/explain s.th.; dawa taun ñam sa we introduce ourselves to s.o., explain our case/whereabouts; -wa ... sa k'/èpi bind/tie s.th. to s.th.; -wa lépoa sa k'/èpi ka tie a rope to a tree; -wa lépoa sa épi wàq tie a rope to a canoe; dawa lépoa sa wàq épi ka ve tie a canoe to a tree; sèwa lépoa sa kalaka ma sèc lépoa tau e jàsàsèp nom they tied/fastened a rope to a branch and climbed down to the ground; asa ëwa keleq-keleq sa ëpi pusip gusûtèkwa who will hang the bell round the cat's neck?; taköc keleq-keleq téng ma dawa sa pusip gusûtèkwa let's take a bell and hang it round the cat's neck; sèwa pocaqmu sëg gusûtèkwa they hanged/tied a stone round his neck; én kéköc pwc téng mêngèwà sa ëga o képi sóm he took a stone and tied it with a vine to a fishing rod; -wa salag-salag weave s.th. loosely, with intervals; -wa ... sòc k'/ésèp ... put s.th. inside of s.th.; dawa mo sóc èqèp abélông we put taro inside a netbag; en gèwa ñapalé sòc késèp abélông (gèja) she put the child into the net-

bag; -wa sôn (weave 'cork') make a cork/plug out of leaves; -wa sùq make/use a pad (when carry-
ing s.th. on the head or shoulders); -wa tákóobàq weave both sides of the leaves of whole unsliced palm frond (used to sit on during gatherings, substitute for mats (mè)).

-wà: -wa (III) v.a. separate, sever, divide. -wa k'/éköc (g/èngic) separate by dividing, divide/halve, draw/make a dis-
tinction, select by separating; -wa lau éköc divide people into groups, cause/stir up quarrel/trouble; -wa mo éköc divide/ halve a heap of taro; -wa nip éköc divide coconuts, e.g. those with sprouts and those without; tawa taun éköc we divide ourselves into two or three groups; -wa ... èlíq-èlíq lay s.th. apart, spread s.th., make (sub)-divisions; tawa taun èlíq-èlíq we divide ourselves into (many) groups; -wa ... èngic (= éköc) divide one heap into two heaps; -wa labi èngic divide the sago balls into two heaps; -wa lau èngic divide the people to do various tasks, assign people their various jobs; -wa gàgwàq divide the grass with both hands in order to look for s.th.; -wa lala (divide mosquito net) open/ draw back a mosquito net; -wa mòkèlùq divide one's hair (e.g. when looking for lice); sesom tôm sèwa këam óilílu këtu tecñà they divided the dog's fur (hair) looking for lice.

waà interj. expressing success in hunting (cf. wa interj., -bo: -mbo (II)).

wàba s. baggage, cargo, freight, luggage, things taken on a journey. waba lënsêm inherited household goods, precious art-
icles that were handed down; waba képò lètèn the cargo/baggage is broken, scattered all over the place; én kékèn né waba képò lètèn he gave all his goods away, lost everything; waba tolèm-tolèm all kinds of cargo, goods, luggage (possessions, see awa); -baob: -mbaob wàba cover cargo in box, nail the lid onto the box with cargo;
-bilin: -mbilin (IV) waba k/épi t'a tie freight onto a pole for carrying; -di: -ndi (II) waba go on a journey with all our belongings, journey well equipped, move to another place, make preparations for a journey, get ready for a trip; dédi nén waba they journey with their equipment, start a trip well equipped; (cf. solobgen); -gadé: -ngandé (IV) waba cover the freight/luggage; -gambam: -ngambam (IV) waba auc cover cargo (e.g. against the weather or inquisitive eyes); tagambam waba tôné we tie down the cargo (on canoe, ship, truck) so that it would not be washed away; -jàc: -nac (III) waba dabinj finish getting the cargo (luggage) ready, get ready for a trip, ready to start; -jàc: -nac (III) waba tulu give wedding gifts (relatives); -jâm: -nam (III) waba anga wàñ (kapóén) k/ésep bau lighten a ship, unload; -jôn: -jon (III) waba carry cargo, transport freight by canoe; taijon waba tamèn (tana) ve bring (carry away) cargo; -màsàn: -mànsàn (IV) waba prepare for journey/trip; -nji: -nì (III) waba transport by canoe; -tòlon (IV) waba transport cargo; (nawaba accessories).

wàba adj. foreign, strange. nàc waba the foreigner, stranger, visitor, pilgrim, exile, a non-resident man; àwè wabao, wabaò the strange woman (from another tribe, land); amoa amboac lau waba to lau jaba ve (you) are as aliens and exiles (1 Peter 2:11); èsèac lau jaba to waba anga nom tonec they were strangers and exiles on the earth (Hebrews 11:13); aten gén èndèn eñmà atom, gebe galoc go tajmà lèma waba-waba gêmò (en kèsè nè gén, mago nànò kèsà atom tagen) do not molest him with your requests (said of a new arrival to a village), the poor fellow's hands are just about trying things still strange to him (he has planted his fields, but did not get any crop yet).

wàbu s. see nàwàbu.

wàbu adv. close, near together, often. wàbu-wàbu right beside each other, close together, continually; gejem jalañ wabù-wabugèn he clears his throat (coughs) continually, uninter ruptedly; sèngòñ waba-waba they sit close together; -lènsònj (IV) ... sa wabugèn plant things too closely together.

-wàbu: -wàmbu (IV) v.a. entertain people as repayment for assistance rendered. -wàmbu àndu entertain as repayment for assistance in building a house; -wàmbu katapa (for chopping boards), kóm (for making a new field), sakwèn (for planting a field), tçon (for making a fence), wan (for making a canoe); (cf. nàwàbu, wàñ nàwàbu, jaom).

wac s. (Bukawac = moc) bird. wàbcàlàñ (bird enclosure) headdress worn on the forehead, made from a piece of flower (fruit) husk leaf (usec) of the Nipa palm (jawèn) fit to the wearer's head, pieces of bamboo as long as pencils with feathers wound around them were stuck into the husk and tied together with a vine-like enclosure (balañ) are tied together, hence the name of the decoration.

wac, nàwac adj. fibrous, tough, firm (of wood). kawac tree (good timber).

wac interj. wac ågen expression of doubt: incredible!, certainly not!, no indeed!, that's unbelievable!

-wàc: -wàc (III) v.n. go, correlated to the 2nd person, in the direction of the addressed person, going to 'you'; (cf. -mèn: -mènj (III) correlated to the 1st person, -jà: -na correlated to the 3rd person); àè jandèn aöm jawac I will go to you; àè jawac tonàñ I will go there (where you are); àèc api awac we (ezì.) go up to you go up to your house; àèc wàcapi we go up to you; generally -wac: -wac may be used: (1) for a direction ahead of us, àjòc,
tawac all right let's go (you and me); gululuc tawac let's go together! (2) for the common goal which we all want to reach (together), (a) if that goal lies ahead of us and if the person speaking and the one(s) spoken to know of that common goal; gulugene tawac we go together (to the same place known to all concerned); nati tipene tawac we march in rank and file (in the same direction, to the same place); ōmic uc sa ma tawacmaŋ take (up, carry) the pig net and let's go together! (b) if the addressed person comes from the common goal whilst I am going there; aë hacjalic aônem gēmac I shall (go and) see your sick one, visit your patient; (c) if the person addressed is already at our common goal; aë wacjângōn jāwīŋ aôm I shall/will (go and) sit with you (here the high tone of wac in the Imaginative changes to low tone because it is assimilated with the following low pitched prefix jâ-of -ŋōn: -ŋōn (II). The same applies to an addressed 3rd person with whom I and a second one have the same goal, however the exclusive (awac) has then to be used instead of the inclusive (tawac): aëac wacapi amâncem lâc we (excit.) shall climb up your hill; wac ō sabaŋ = ǒkōc ēvac őjō sabaŋ take it and change the wrapping, wrap it anew!

wacsêmbu s. (Bukawac) = ononuc (Jabêm) a vine.

wae s. his fame, report, rumour (thought as part of his person hence:) wae, waem, wae, wæŋ, waën, waën; wâwe rumour, report, news, tale; en kêsâm ngoc gēmac ngâwâ he told the news of my sickness (see ngâwâe); wae ējam good fame/news/report; wae gēc gēn (fame lies thing Food) his name has been called during distribution of food (or s.th.); wae gēmēn the news came; wae kēsa the news/his fame has spread, he/it has become known; gedēn tonâŋ aëacma waen kēsa gebe ajâna su at that time the rumour was being spread that we had already perished; -gōm: -ŋōm (II) wae ēsa make known/famous; sēgōm tawān wâen kēsa (they make themselves fame comes out) they spread their own fame (i.e. by being hospitable); wae sec bad fame, notorious; towâe (with fame) famous; nac towâe a famous man.

wae-wae -jac: -nac (III) wae-wae (a) dispute, strive, wrangle, pick a quarrel; (b) do s.th. diligently, eagerly; gasom gajac wae-waengen I was looking for you eagerly; (cf. -jac: -nac (III) ngâwâe be eager, like to do s.th.).

waè (waë) interj. what!, what gives?, what's up?, I did not understand. waè-waè auge now what is wrong?

waelauŋ = wâleclaunŋ plant in secondary forest growth (see sênam), fibres used for making grass-skirts.

wæŋ s. 1pl. or 3pl. of wae our, their fame.

wæŋ s. perspiration, sweat.

wæŋ kēsa (sweat comes out) we perspire, sweat; laŋāanō waŋ-waengen his face is covered with sweat; -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) waeŋ wipe off the perspiration; -liŋ: -liŋ (III) wæŋ perspire; (cf. gasulâbu kēgwanda tau, nałeŋô, ǒlītôm).

waë interj. what? (s.th. not understood), what did you say?

waējum s. plant similar to taro, with heart-shaped leaves.

-wâga, -wâgâ suf. attached to subst. signifying things (appellative names), changes them into words indicating persons who have to do s.th. with the matter, thus disclosing their profession, hence -wâga = 'profession-forming' suffix; (1) in connection with subst.: awêwâga = lauo women (here used for pl.); ben magic, benwâga magician; gōlīŋn steer, gōlīnwâga helmsman, governor, 'kîap'; jânda chase, jandawâga hunter;
köm field, work, kômwaga worker, labourer; métê art, ñac métêwaga artist, lau métêwaga artists; sakiŋ service, sakiŋwagao female servant; Jabêmwaga the Jabem man, people; (2) in connection with verbs: gejobwaga shepherd, congregational elder(s), leader; gejobwaga bôcça = lausejop-bôcwa (pl.), ñac-gejobbôcwa (sg.) shepherd(s) of cattle, sheep; geno-ðênwaga (sg.) cook, seno-ðênwaga (pl.) cooks; këdônwaga teacher(s); lau-sëga-kawaga wood-choppers.

Wagañ name of a village of the Lae people, close to Ampô, the site of the mission station up to World War II.

wâge, wage-wage an extremely large plaited basket filled with an enormous quantity of taro and meat, a very rare festival arranged by chiefs who want to display their wealth. -sô: -nsô (II) wage-wage bind/plait/weave such a basket, prepare such a feast.

wagen ñinterj. now what!, why (for heaven's sake!). mà wage ñinterj. ma may be suffixed to the preceding subst.: and what do you think?; tamocma wageñ and what do you think, my father?; tamocma wageñ, ocesalò tonec ñapatê sëjac aë ñasec and what do you think, father, the children (boys) punished me very hard today; nec wageñ why, what again?; ac sëgôm amboac tonec nec wageñ why are they doing so that way?; àôm gögôm è kùtë sec su nec wageñ why are you always doing things wrong?; gögôm nqç gén amboac tan wageñ why did you handle my matter that way?; né wageñ why? what for?; akô nê wageñ what are you standing around for?; ei, nêgo ñagêlon amboac tôné wageñ hey, what's that decoration good for?

Wagengen (mango theft, stolen mangoes) name of village north of the mouth of the Bugômbi River (opp. of Ñacségalatu).

wâgic adj./adv. scarred. gêdô-wagic invec. he has sores/scars on his lips, a sore mouth (snout); kamoc ñaqôc wagic-wagic deep scar of a sore, the scar stands out/protrudes.

wâgoc s. crab, crayfish, prawn, shrimp. wagoc bûna (crab water = riverwards) river crabs, crayfish (iwâgoc); wagoc ñakañ small shrimp; wagoc lôpo small species of crab with long pincers or nippers (lô); wagoc dam métêc large, long crab; wagoc gê lôgeñ (crab drags pincers only) the crab crawls backwards slowly; wagoc gênu (the) crab goes backwards; wagoc gêcôna sea crab; wagoc kêmadi the crab jumps up; wagoc këpô tâ su the crab throws off its shell (ńakaom); wagoc ñalususaò crab's feelers; -gêduc: -ngênduc (IV) wagoc catch crabs (i.e. cover them with a net); -ka (I) gwac catch crabs with the crab net; -nù: -nu (III) wagoc swim on one's back; (cf. démadi, galuc, kàlumben, sucja).

wâgô s. grasshopper. wagô ñaduc (grasshopper his/its knee) cricket; wagô bilô a species of grasshoppers; wagô bôclêsi (grasshopper pig fat) mole-cricket (?); wagô niplan (grasshopper coconut palm frond/leaf) saber-grasshopper; wagô súcboàn (grasshopper round bowl) large grasshopper with bowl-like cavities on its back; (see kiálab-álàlc praying mantis, 'walking stick').

wai adj. pointed. waiwaitêna extremely pointed, sharp; bôjañ waiwaitêna the knife is very sharp; kêm waiwaitêna the spear has a very sharp point (tip); ñamata è waiwaitêna extremely sharp tips; kìkìc âkêku sosó ma ñamata e waiwaitêna the talons of the hawk are extremely sharp and pointed.

wai-wai interj. cry of terror in utmost distress, wall of fright: wai-wai-wai; (cf. wali).

waiñ s. vine, extremely strong, used for canoe binding. waìñ sisic (o sisic) elastic waìñ
(vine); waiŋ totic a ring or rings of waiŋ, coil of vines; -kac (I) waiŋ tear vines from trees; -pa (I) waiŋ nasəŋ clean the knots, roots from a waiŋ vine.

waiŋ-waiŋ 8. a type of vine, similar to waiŋ. ɡədamə̀ to ɡalaug kɛtɔm waiŋ sɛsə wəŋə, mago embe təməndəm oc tulu­tulu its stem and leaves are like those of the waiŋ used for tying canoes, but if we break (bend) it, it may crack easily.

waiŋmac comp. the waiŋ bindings of a canoe, e.g. the bindings which fasten the boards to the trough and the narrow board (lɛnson) to the superstructure (on which the poles = kionwalwə rest); -ɛŋ: -niŋ (III) = -siŋ (I) waiŋmac a canoe 'race', a game similar to our tug-of-war (rope-pulling): two parties sit opposite each other in the same canoe and try who are the strongest paddlers (rowers); -siŋ (I) waiŋmac have a canoe race, test of strength; -sɔ: -nsɔ (II) waiŋmac bind the sideboards to the trough of a canoe, tie the various parts of the superstructure together; (cf. mac).

waiɔma (cf. wai) adj. extremely. ɡəmatə waiɔma (of it edge extremely) an extremely sharp edge (axe, knife).

wajədə, wawajədə 8. vapour (cf. jədə light breeze).

wajo, wawajo adj. very thin, getting thin, diminishing to a point, narrowing. kɛtu wajo = wawajo kɛsa s.th. becomes thin, has a reduction; səsəp ka kɛtu wajo su, saungəŋ oc tulu they almost finished chopping down (felling) the tree, it may fall any time; (cf. ɡawajo, ɔli ɡawajo).

-waka (IV) v.a. weed, pull out weeds, clean the weeds away. -waka ɡəŋkaŋ pull out weeds from around a fruit tree; -waka intəna clean/weed the road; -waka ... sa clean away, make visible, demonstrate, explain, prove; -waka nip sa clean the weeds away from a coconut palm, clear the bushes away around a palm; (cf. -buc (III), -jə: -jə (III) waŋəŋ, -kəjo); gaməŋ ɡəjam kɛwaka lọc sa the clear weather lets the mountains become visible.

wakac (nawakac root) 8. kawakac tree root; wakac adj. -tu wakac (become root-like, strong) do s.th. energetically, untiringly; -gəm: -ŋəm (III) -tu (I) wakac do things energetically, urgently; dangəm tatu wakac we do s.th. urgently; -jəm: -nəm (III) -tu wakac work untiringly; səjam kəm tɛtu wakac they work untiringly; tanam (kəm) tatu wakac we work strenuously; -səm (I) -tu wakac speak energetically/strongly; en kəsəm kɛtu wakac he spoke energetically; wakac-wakac, ɛnaŋə wakac-wakac = ɛnaŋa səmuc-geh s.th. perishes entirely, gets lost; ockatu gəjaŋa wakac-wakac the watch is definitely lost, cannot be found any more; wəŋ gəjaŋa wakac-wakac the boat is/vas a dead loss (lost by being drifted away).

wakic, awakic 8. scream, cry, shriek, shout of anxiety, pain. wakic kɛtəŋ a shriek rings out, shout of pain sounds.

-wakic (IV) v.m. scream, shriek, shout in anxiety, pain. kéwakic gebo kəp kəsap en he screams after a pig had attacked him; (cf. kikic).

Wakalac n.prop.

Wakao n.prop.

wakuc, awakuc 8. descendants; new generation, posterity. aə gəbe jakəŋ aənəm wakuc tɛtu taɛsəm ʃəsec (I will make your descendants will become many exceedingly) I will give you many descendants (Gen. 17:6); aə gəbe jatə aməc təm wakuc nəm Anətə I will be God to you and to your descendants after you (Gen. 17:7); (cf. awakuc).

wakuc adj. new, young. əndu wakuc a new house; ʃəc wakuc a
new/young man; waŋ wakuc a new canoe/boat/ship; -tu (I) wakuc become new; dandi gebe tatu wakuc tana we change our abode; en kéto wakuc géja he went on.

wala s. fungus, mushroom (mostly on decayed wood, logs), sponge (mèckelep); wala balôm-balôm (mushroom ghost-ghost) an edible mushroom; wala bóc-bóc (mushroom pig fat) edible mushroom (on refuse left when washing sago); wala busèpam edible mushroom on logs/trunks; wala bucaca (mushroom betelnut shell) edible mushroom in the sea; wala gêèkô (mushroom is phosphorescent) luminous mushroom, a species of phosphorescent mushroom, luminous fungus; wala kêsêwa òbó edible mushroom on rotten logs; wala kôndi edible mushroom with large hat; wala lâbiolan edible mushroom on the grain of sago; wala sàsàc (mushroom platform) a white poisonous mushroom on trees (killing them); wala sôm (mushroom sôm bamboo) edible mushroom; walatêna (mushroom mother) large edible phosphorescent mushroom; ámboc walatêna (like walatêna mushroom) his decorations are so glorious like luminous mushrooms.

-wala (IV) = -ola (IV) and -ôla (IV).

wålà = álà, wålà-wålà adj./adv. small, tiny, indistinct because of distance, so distant that it is almost invisible, inaudible. Mátuwalà see Mátuálà; moc géèb è kéto wålà-wålà the bird flies (flew) so far that it seems small, that it is almost invisible; waŋ kêsêlêng géja e kéto wala-wala the canoe sailed so far out at sea that it is almost invisible; -líc (III) walà-walàgeŋ see s.th. indistinctly, very small only (in the far distance); talic waŋ wala-walàgeŋ we see the canoe (ship) very small far out at sea; talic wala-wala acôm, ma galoc kéto anò what we saw in the far distance has now come near, recognizable (see anò); -nô: -nô (III) wala-walàgeŋ we hear s.th. far away; aëc taŋô wé képi géôŋ sa-géôŋ sa = wala-walàgeŋ we hear distant singing.

Walakalaka name of a place at the Finschhafen harbour.

walaŋ = olaŋ s. rows (beside each other), trellis. towalaŋ-towalaŋ in rows; -bec: -mbec (II) walaŋ bind s.th. to a trellis; sebec walaŋ tè they tie sugar-cane to a trellis, to a row of sticks; -peŋ (I) walaŋ align, put in rows; (cf. olaŋ, ña/ dénaŋ, -dënaŋ (IV), lendën, lèsiŋ).

wale, wale-wale s. = gâmëŋ seleb (place with no undergrowth) glade, forest without undergrowth, cleared forest, cleaned area, place cleared from weed; gâmëŋ wale-wale = gâmëŋ ñadani ñanô atom spot free from dense thicket; (cf. kolec, seleb, selec, sólòc, sëp, tècwale).

waléc s. type of onion with delicately odoruous leaves (see gwâ), grows in deserted fields (sênam), women use them for making grass-skirts.

waléc-waléc adj. extremely thin (thread), fine as a spider web. gam wáléc-waléc very fine thread.

wali s. cry of terror, shout of fear, despair, wail of fright. -bec: -mbec (II) wali have a mark (e.g. a cut, paint, scar) across the forehead; -jac: -nac (III) wali cry out in terror, shout in fear, wail (e.g. wai-wai).

wali enec = waligëŋ, wali ñenec adj. day before yesterday, earlier, formerly, a few days ago; (cf. gëmûŋ, ñanèc, nógeŋ).

wålô¹ s. clump of trees (moani). walôtêna (clump mother) dense, thick forest (sàlëntêna).

wålô², ñawålô s. coupling, tie, connecting part, piece. gamëŋ ñawålô piece, stretch of land; gësuwalô baliŋ (his neck
connecting piece long) he has a long neck; kionwalō (outrigger pole coupling) the vine that has the poles (see kion); ŋawalō gê tō (of it coupling piece pulls firm) it still hangs together; (cf. ŋawalō, tæ walō, têtac walō).

walō s. pumpkin.

Walō-walō name of a village in the Gēngala area.

walu s. vine used for tying fences. walu kēkēc the walu vine creeps along the ground; walu totij a ring (rings) of walu; -ē (II) walu fetch walu from the forest; -kac (I) walu pull/tear walu off the ground to use it for fence binding.

waluŋ (see ŋawaluŋ) = waŋluŋ, ŋawāŋlūŋ child (boy or girl) after the firstborn, between the oldest and the youngest; (cf. méç, -sēga).

wam, iwam s. a fat fish.

wama s. peace, reconciliation, gift of reconciliation (cf. biŋmalō, malō, da, sēlīŋ); wama ēsa let there be peace!; wama kēsa it is peace; wama-mōkē source of peace; wama-wāga, nac-wamawāga (sēlīŋ-wa ga) the peacemaker; Jesu kētu aācènŋ nac-wamawāga Jesus became our peacemaker; Om Wama the day of atonement, of reconciliation of the Jewish people; sakiŋ wamaŋa the ministry of reconciliation; -ē (II) wama lau sa -kèŋ (I) wama make peace between people, reconcile; Anōto kēkēŋ èŋ (Jesu) gé wama gēŋ samob gēdēŋ tau God has sent him to reconcile to himself all things (Col. 1:20); Jesu gē wama aācèŋ gēdēŋ Anōtō Jesus has reconciled us to God (Rom. 5:10, 2 Cor. 5:18.19, Eph. 2:16); (cf. da, -kèŋ (I)); lau mīlc luagēc, taŋ sēkēŋ kīsa taŋ sēmoa na, tec galoc sē wama taŋ sa kētiam the people of the two villages, that up till now lived in enmity with each other, have made peace (again); (cf. bam, -ōc bam).

wambac Wasu wambac-wambacò dwarfish figure in legend, elf (see Appendix).

wambāŋ s. shouting, roaring in anger, abuse. wambāŋwāga the shouter, noise-maker, herald, proclaimer, harbinger; -jām: -nam (III) wambāŋ make a fuss, noise, abuse, scold s.o. loudly, shout at each other; tanam wambāŋ lau ētu gēnggēŋa we abuse the people (publicly) for stealing; tanam wambāŋ taŋ ētu nīpā we scold each other, shout at each other over coconuts; -kac (I) wambāŋ command, arrange s.th. with a loud voice; (cf. -sōm (I) biŋ -kac sāgen, -sōm biŋ kēsī-kēsī, -gōm: -ngōm (II) saic-saic, -jām: -nam (III) biŋ saic nāc teŋ); wambāŋ kīnkan-kīnkan gēmoa scold loudly.

wambem s. 'after-crop', in labi ŋawambem (sago of it after-crop) sago meal washed and pressed out of the pith (grains of sago = labiolan) after it had been used to dam up the water in the trough (kaōlīc) with the meal dissolved in it (cf. kaōlīc, nāmocīatū sago pith used for damming the trough and then washed a second time); -jām: -nam (III) wambem wash out the sago held back in the pith used for damming up, wash/press out the pith a second time.

wāmbōŋ s. an ornamental shrub (formerly used to make magic over a field). -peŋ (I) wāmbōŋ plant this shrub by sticking it into the ground (in order to make the spirits of the ancestors inclined to grant good crops).

wambu, ġawambu s. (see ġa/wabu) (-wabu: -wmbu (IV)).

wambuc s. dampness, moisture. -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) wambuc dry/wipe s.th. that is wet; -daŋ: -ndaŋ (IV) wambuc su shake raindrops (water) from our hair (= -palīp (IV) wambuc); -damō (IV) wambuc (lick the moisture) expression for a most affectionate welcome (not to be taken literally); jakēdamō īsēacènŋ wambuc amboac kéamgen g ġapep
(he licked their moisture as dogs do until thoroughly) he went and greeted/welcomed them affectionately; -kèg (I) wambuc (give moisture) be soaking wet; -kóc (I) wambuc (take moisture) get soaking wet, have wet feet; kêm kékòc wambuc the dog is wet; òbo wambucna towel; (cf. çawambuc damp, moist, wet).

wamu (?) taŋa wamu (his ear wamu) he is obedient, he obeys (decl. see taŋa); òèqòc taŋa wamu èndèŋ/gèdèŋ ... we are obedient to ...; latucèńèc, taŋa wamu tamamné qàgólni obey, my son, your father's instruction (Prov. 1:8); taŋem wamu èndèŋ nèm laumata obey your leaders (Hebr. 13:17); (taŋemwamu obs.).

Wanam Tami Island = Laugwèc between Kalal = Laułóc west and Ídjan = Bugwèc east (cf. Taminuc).

wán- = wàŋ canoe, in compounds. wandèwaŋ s. large canoes with two sideboards on top of each other; (cf. kasali).

wàndob s. dirty puddle, slough, muddy pig's hole, wallow.
-wàŋ: -lîŋ (III) wandob wallow in the slough; bòc gèliŋ wandob the pig wallows in the mud.

wàndoŋ s. 1. mocwàndoŋ black bird of paradise with long pheasant-like tail feathers (bird of paradise widow?); tèc wandòŋ ladder/stairs made of the trough of an old canoe. 2. ñawändoŋ = qatépë ô s. tip (of trees); ka ñawändoŋ the tip of a tree.

wànduŋ s. (canoe resounding) large canoe for visiting; (cf. -jàc: -nac (III) dun hit s.th. so that it sounds, -bèlèc: -mbèlèc (IV) wàŋ drum on a canoe).

wanèc adv. wanèçgeŋ, wanèç-wanèṣ a very long time ago (cf. làngwa).

wanic, ñawanic = ñamata adj. sharp, pointed. bèlèm wanic a pointed piece of wire; bòjaŋ wanic a sharp knife; kêm (ŋa)-wanic a sharp spear; ki wàntic the axe is sharp; ka tonec ñamata wanic, oc èngùŋ aòm (tree this of it splinter sharp will puncture you) the splinter of the tree stump is very sharp, it may hurt you; ñawanic ñàmàma = tètac wàlò ìsì (sharp, pointed only so = his belly non existent) he is very lean/thin (see dambèmü).

waŋ s. canoe, boat, ship; now also: vehicle on land. waŋapa = waŋ kàpa = waŋ opà big canoes without sideboards (superstructure) as used by the Labòc and Kèla people; waŋbàu (canoe land) railroad, railway, train; waŋ èlòn-èlònëŋ the boat sails near to/beside the shore (= kèsèlèŋ baugen); waŋ gebëŋ (canoe falls) = waŋ génè (canoe sinks) the canoe is overloaded, is deep in the water, sinks (an expression used in connection with a successful fishing tour, it would be wrong to use génè under these circumstances); waŋgeŋ (canoe only) by canoe; waŋgeŋ gamèŋ I came by canoe/boat; waŋ geø sic (canoe errs from direction) the canoe deviates from its course, swerves; waŋ gebëc (canoe perished) the canoe had an accident, shipwrecked; waŋ gebëm (canoe drifts) the canoe drifts with the current; waŋgèðò (canoe rest) the front (prow) or back end (stern) of a canoe, tip of the canoe, front or back, also the space inside the trough; (cf. ñàlaŋò); kèpi aòmèm waŋgèðò, taŋ kòkòc (they, e.g. tuna, came up your end, so you took them) you caught them, because they appeared at your tip; waŋ (-lèlòm, ñalèlòm) gèjac jáe the inside of a canoe is wide, large; -jàm: -nam (III) waŋgèðò carve/paint decorations onto the tips; waŋ gèjac jaé mèc (canoe hits/keeps roomy/clear reef) the canoe keeps clear of = avoids the reef, goes around the reef; waŋ gèjac làsè (canoe hits hole, comes forth) the canoe comes into sight (sailing around a promontory); (cf. -jàc: -nac (III) mu làsè come, get in
reach of the wind); waŋ gélác the canoe sails; waŋ gélóc méc (canoe knocks against reef) the canoe hits a reef, is caught on a reef; waŋ gélóc tau two canoes get their out-riggers tangled; waŋ gënë the canoe goes deep in the water (overladen), sinks; -ŋi: -ŋi (III) gën géjac waŋ gënë have/transport a full load on our canoe; waŋ gëóc kësìgen (canoe goes close to only) the canoe goes/sails straight across a bay; waŋgésëŋ = waŋ ngagësûŋ = waŋ naëlëm the inside of the canoe trough; waŋ goombo European rowing boat; (waŋ) kasa large canoe with two masts; waŋ këdabë the canoe gets/is near; waŋ këjaŋ (canoe turns left and right) the canoe turns to the wind; waŋ këkëtën tau the canoe shakes/vibrates; waŋ képoac the canoe floats/lies still in the water; waŋ képô gëduc (canoe bends/turns over) the canoe turns upside down, drifts bottom up; waŋ kësa the boat departs/goes out/leaves the harbour.puts to sea/sets sail; waŋ kësëlën the boat goes/travels/sails; waŋ kësëlën baugen the canoe sails near to, beside the shore; waŋ kësëlën gëbôc-gëbôc (canoe goes athwart) the canoe goes crooked; waŋ kësëlën gëbôc këso (canoe goes is wrong) the canoe goes off course; waŋ kësëlën jaŋ-jaŋ (the canoe goes left-right, left-right) the canoe goes crooked as if without a rudder; waŋ kësëlën kalalac (canoe goes making noise kalalac) the canoe races through the water with a splashing noise; waŋ kësëlën képô sokocëg (canoe turns sokoc only, see sokoc) the wind chases a canoe through the waves turning and to-wring it about; waŋ kësëlën kësàom-geg (canoe goes with saom swiftness only) the canoe goes swiftly; waŋ kësëlën këtû malô the boat goes slowly/slowly down going into the harbour (approaching the coast-shore); waŋ këtû anô (canoe becomes essential, true) the canoe is so near that we can recognize the people, details; waŋ këtulu wëba (canoe barter = transports goods) the canoe carries cargo; waŋku comp. (canoe back end) helm/stern of the canoe; (cf. waŋ nàlanô, waŋnëm); en këkën waŋku këkô ë këtakë lësë when he threw the hook standing at the stern he caught many fish; -tu (II) waŋku sit at the helm; waŋ lënsêm (canoe inherited) the canoe of a dead person; waŋ lëlëcô = waŋ moc aeroplane; waŋluŋ = nawagonun (see nawagon); waŋmakic (boat makic) pinnace; waŋmoc comp. (canoe bird) aero-plane; waŋ munô = waŋmoc, waŋ manowa (for. man of war) European warship; waŋ mëngë lasë (canoe comes arrives forth) the canoe arrives/comes into sight; waŋ-moasa (canoe potsherd) an un-seaworthy canoe; waŋnëm (canoe front) the front/prow of a canoe, bow (cf. waŋku); waŋ naboalëm the wood left thicker at the ends of the trough so that the canoe is not easily damaged when pulled over stones; waŋ nagog,ë (canoe of it brace) braces of waŋ at the upper ends of the ribs (katëkwa, holding the sideboards; waŋ nagëdô see wangëdô; taši waŋ nagëdô ënsac tau ñapep we paddle the canoes so that the ends touch each other (keep the canoes in a line); waŋ nagon (canoe of it pole) pole for punting a canoe (see gun), pushing a raft (kwambôn); tapuc waŋ nà gun we push a canoe with a pole; waŋ nagölë the rudder of a canoe/boat/ship; waŋ nalakôp (canoe of it hollowed out coconut) = waŋ nàlapac (canoe water calabash) the hollowed out trough; sësap nàtëna su roughly done; waŋ nàlangdôm the bilge water (see landôm); waŋ nàlanô (canoe of it face) the front end of a canoe, bow, prov (= wannëm); waŋ nàlanô gédac sa the prov is high out of the water; waŋ nàlanô kësàmông kësëp gwëcëlëm gëjà the canoe's prov is deep in the water; -jâm: -nom (III) waŋ nàlanô decorate the prov of a canoe; waŋ nàlapac see nàlapac; waŋ nàlëm (canoe of it inside) the inside of the canoe trough (waŋgësëŋ), hold (of a
danger of life, your roof is already afire, afame; gwèc géjóc waŋ the sea sweeps a canoe to and fro; gwèc gëw waŋ popoc the sea smashes a boat to pieces on a rock; gwèc kêjaman = keko-log waŋ the sea shakes the canoe; gwèc képélé = késaic waŋ the sea tosses the canoe to and fro; gwèc kêpôŋ waŋ the sea throws the canoe around; gwèc késalé képi jauŋ the sea washes over the canoe platform; -bec: -mbec (II) waŋ (tie canoe) make a raft-like float on both sides of a log to take (sail) it across the sea to Tami Island where it is hollowed out for making a canoe; (cf. kwambôn); -buli: -mbuli (IV) waŋ chop/hew a log for a canoe through smooth; (see -buŋ: -mbuŋ (II), -mâc: -mac (III), smooth a canoe); -deŋ: -ndeŋ (II) waŋ sa stand a canoe on a platform (poles, stakes); -dib: -ndib: (II) waŋ look out for a canoe (at sea), wait impatiently for a canoe; -don: -ndon (IV) waŋ try a canoe, make a trial run with a new boat; -ga: -nga (II) waŋ hew notches into a log before chopping the wood in between away as a first step to hollowing it out for a canoe through; -gadé: -ngandé (IV) waŋ cover a boat (with palm fronds); -golec: -ngolec (IV) waŋ smooth off a log in the forest (roughly); -golem: -ngolem (IV) waŋ row a boat European fashion by using oars; -gôlin: -ngôlin (IV) waŋ (1) roll/turn a log with a lever; (2) steer a canoe/boat; -jâc: -nac (III) waŋ okwi turn a canoe around; -jâc: -nac (III) waŋ sa be successfully fishing, have a good haul, impërs. e.g. i géjac waŋ sagac, taéc tana malac we had a good haul, let us return home! (one big fish or many smaller ones hooked and lifted into the canoe trough); -jali (IV) waŋ row a boat/canoe by using the rudder fixed to the stern; -jâm: -nam (III) waŋ push/shove a canoe through shallow water over a sandbank; -kalem (IV) waŋ turn a canoe around; -kôinë (IV) waŋ fasten the outrigger (kiong) to the canoe; -lác: -lac (III) waŋ sail a canoe; -lô (III) waŋ
measure the circumference of a tree by spanning it; -pi (I) wañ board a ship; -pô (I) wañ ēndu turn a canoe upside down; -sin (I) wañ paddle a canoe; -sô: -nsô (II) wañ bind = make a canoe; -su (I) wañ su pull a canoe from the beach into the water; -sin: -nsin (II) wañ su push a canoe to a start; -uc (III) wañ sa, -uc (III) wañ su (cf. -uc) pull a canoe onto the beach, pull a canoe into the water.

wañã s. his footprints. wañoc, wañam, wañã, wañen, wañem, wañen; wañã keéngim gañen sa ma géja (his footprints turn place high and goes) his foot throws back the earth (sand) when he goes/walks; wañâ làngwha old/effaced footprints; wañã tuc (his footprints blunt) unrecognisable footprints; wañã wakuc fresh footprints; -jô: -jô (III) nac tenwañã, -puc (I) waña follow s.o.'s footprints, take s.o. as a model; òpuc àe wañoc follow me!, take me for an example! (cf. bém, gâôn, nátéô, nâtôn, -daguc: -ndan-guc (IV)).

wanganic a. a prickly liana, vine (like climbing rose), brier. o, wangganic késaic âè tôñ I am caught in the thorny vines.

wânge, óba wânge type of kunai, not matted at the roots, alang-alang grass (cf. óba).

wañluñ = ñawanluñ see ñawalun.

wànmoc aero-plane. wànmoc sigña samob sêôna taun sa sêpi jasêkô the war planes rose and stood (remained) in the air; wànmoc géu tau (a) the plane lands; (b) falls/fell to the ground accidentally.

wànnanã s. s.th. like a canoe, model of a canoe, toy boat or canoe.

wànsé s. a large fishing net put together with several nets (tole), a net consisting of a number of nets (wasanã) which

will be sewn together for the occasion.

wàô a. ashes, fireplace. wàôbôm emergency fireplace made of sand placed on banana leaves; angôm wàôbôm teñ anga andu wakuc prepare an emergency fireplace in the new house (for guests to sleep there); wàomôkê the side of the fireplace nearest to the wall, where the enclosing tuc vine is tied together; -è (II) wao (draw ashes)... so many fry that the sea foams; gê wao képoac there are multitudes of fry in the sea (or in the river); gê wao langwagen it teems with fry; -jâc: -nac (III) wao lie in ashes; en géjac wao ë oll ągabô he lay in ashes so that his body = he is covered with it, is grey; -lên: -lên (III) wao (bathe in ashes) be covered with ashes; -pô (I) wao make a fireplace in the house by bending a strong tuc vine horseshoe-like and tying it together, the space inside is filled with clay and stamped to prevent the fire burning through the floor; (see jamata fireplace outside the house).

wâô, ñawao ô feather, flame. ja ñawao (fire) flame; mocwâô (ñawao) feather(s) of a bird, plumage, plumes; (cf. ñawao, mataanô kétu wàô).

wàô, ñawao adj./adv. enraged, furiously, enormously, excessively, terribly. ëen géj ñawo he eats enormous portions of food; matawàô (his eye yellow like inside of roasted bread-fruit); matawàô késa he is enraged.

wàôñ s. weed. (wàôñ) géôc aùc overgrown with weeds; wàôñ to jangom sëôgaluñ taun the corn and the weeds stand (grow) together, stand pell-mell; -buc: -mbuc (II) wàôñ = jô: -jo (III) wàôñ (kôm), -wâka (IV) weed; dambuc wàôñ ve pull out weeds; tajo wàôñ ve weed; tajo kôm ve weed a garden; tawaka géñkain (intëna, nip) ve weed around fruit trees (a road, around a palm); (cf. motetac).
wañ-wañ  a. purslane. wañ-wañ kétc white spots on the skin (= oñon kéto).

wapac  a. gënpwapac affliction, difficulty, hardship, misfortune, visitation; -ö Cic (II) gënpwapac bear hardships.

wapac adj. careful, cautious, slow, wary, well weighed. ñac wapac he is deliberate, cool, wary, circumspect, considerate, fully considered, prudent.

wapacgen  adv. carefully, cautiously, slowly. -góm: -ŋgóm (II) wapacgen do things carefully, considerately, taking everything into account; (cf. sacgen).

wapap 1. thunder, thunderstorm (= ösic to wapap); wapap gëjác (thunder beats) it thunders; wapap gëjác è këlëndin gamëg a crash of thunder, thunder-clap; wapap gëjác ведущ the thunder rolls; wapap kétc kid tagen the thunder rolls in the distance; (see gamëg këtaŋ, gamëg kétc); ösic to wapap gëgóm aëac kain teñ (lightning and thunder make us kind one) we had a heavy thunderstorm. 2. flat or corrugated iron, sheet iron, large iron drum, tin; salóm wapap (roof flat iron) sheet iron, iron roof; wapap genbë the tin is bent downwards, has a dent; wapap sísic thin, elastic tin, sheer iron.

wapi adj. thin (opp.  userRepository

wapoc  a. clippings, chips, shavings. gédó wapoc he has food crumbs hanging to his lips/mouth; géñ (ña)wapoç tæsam tæn géc nañ òmanson gather/sweep the chips together, tidy the place'; kawapoc chips of wood, splinters left when chopping firewood, chips for lighting a fire; (cf. kaopac, gëngambu, ñawapoc, sôlõñ).

wapôm, ñawapôm  a. heap (of sand, etc.), heap of earth. moacné wapôm (snake's heap) name of reef north of Jabêm; -boa: -mboa (IV) wapôm make a heap of earth, make an earthen barrier/ dam (see gânc, -mboa gânc); -ë (II) wapôm-wapôm (pull from heap of sand) play in the sand (beach) "I am the king of the castle"; aëac aë wapôm-wapôm amo àambëo gëdëng gëbéc we played "I am the king of the castle" at the beach last night.

wapôm adj. communicative, generous. lau wapôm generous people; ñac wapôm a generous person; tê tac wapôm he is generous; wapômtau = apômtau chief.

wasañ  a. large fish net (made of bark of fern tree (sucwâlô)). wasañ gomba fishing net used to drag fish onto the beach; wasañ jañâ net for catching turtles; wasañ kâlâgô the sinkers on the net; -jàc: -nac (III) kâlâgô string shells to the bottom of the net as sinkers; wasañ накâlâgô kalan-kalan the sinkers at the net clatter (when carried); wasañmata = wasañ  namata the knots of the large net; wasañ qâgaba the floats on the net; wasañ qamac = mac wasañâña the strip of wood over which the net is woven; -guñ: -ŋguñ (II) i ña wasañ aúc surround fish with the net, bar their way back into the sea; -jàm: -nam (III) wasañ catch fish with the large net; -kën (I) wasañ fish with the large net; -pò wasañ make a large fish net; -tap (II) wasañ carry a big fish net pressed against our body; -tëli (IV) = -tëli wasanggomba (= wasañ qâlô) put the top and bottom ropes onto the net (cf. qâlô); -ù (II) wasañ selelep let the net quickly slip down into the water.
wase a. namesake, person with the same name. wasei pl. namesakes; waseo fem. -ë: -ë (III) wase give a child the name of s.o.; ṣapalê tau aē asanê wase after whom did you call the child?; -jâm: -nam (III) dabuŋ wase observe/respect the taboos concerning namesakes; -sac (I) wase (touch namesake) = -sac ṣapalê give valuables (jabo, ni, etc.) in return for the pig slaughtered for the person who consented to let the child be named after him (after this exchange the namesakes were allowed to touch each other).

wasia, ṇawasi a. gloss, glossiness, gleam, brightness, glory. Apōmtane ṇawasi the Lord's glory; wasi, wasi-wasi, ṇawasi adj. bright, glorious, clean, smooth, polished, planed, blunt, worn; katapa wasi-wasi a planed, polished, smooth board (box), plank; kianô ṇamata kētu wasi the edge of the stone axe (blade) has become blunt (tuc) (see moasa); ṭōli wasi (body shining) he is lively; ṣapalê ṭōli wasi the child is frisky, vivacious (see ṭōli, cf. ṇawasi, ṇatīp).

wasila, banie wasila wasp with reddish body.

wāsō, wāsō-wāsō adj. thin. wāso balĩŋ thin and long; bōc wāso-wāso balĩŋ a thin pig; gēsūtēkwa wāso-wāso balĩŋ he has a long, thin neck; nip wāso-wāso balĩŋ a tall thin coconut palm; ṇac wāso-wāso balĩŋ a tall man, a giant; (cf. ṭēsanj. sab-sab).

wasu a. love spirit (said to live in high trees or near creeks, may change into the figure of husband or wife in order to delude s.o.), love magic (see also jaiŋ, sōlōŋ, sōlōŋ āwēŋa = materials used for making love magic); wasu ṇawandaŋ (ghost of it tip of tree) love spirit who was said to live in the tops of high trees; wasubō female love spirit; Wasutiŋ (love magic bird of paradise) name of former mission station (area school) on Logaveng (south of Finschhafen), now part of the Senior Flierl Seminary (since 1957), 'the students' village'; Wasutienšēga love spirit; wasu wambac-wambac(ō) dwarf spirits; ḫmpēr. small legendary figures (see Appendix 7); -gōm: -ṅgōm (II) wasu make love magic; -jāc: -nac (III) sōlōŋ ṇac teŋ supply s.o. with the necessary things for love magic.

watōm, ṇamata watōm s.th. most beautiful.

watōp a. sand bar at river mouth. watōpō (ō = qaō on top) the top of a sand bar; adj. higher than the rest, longer, in the middle, between shorter ones; aē watōp the long middle posts on which the ridge of the house rests; lēma watōp the (three) middle finger(s); lō watōp the "middle" teeth, incisors.

wauč adj. done carelessly, hurriedly, slovenly, thoughtlessly, wrong. wauč-wauctēna = ṣac wauč-wauč a careless man; wauč-waučge8 adv. passionately, vehemently; -gōm: -ṅgōm (II) wauč-waučge8 do s.th. carelessly; ḫgōng wauč-waučge8 you did it carelessly, thoughtlessly, wrong.

wawa a. uncle (name used when addressing an uncle, e.g. mother's brother or father's sister's husband) (cf. sa łąŋga). wawa őmōŋ uncle come!

wawa a. (it of wa = clear of liquids) see ṇawawa fresh, green.

wawā a. chameleon.

wawā, ṣawawā a. i ṇawawa swim bladder.

wawai a. sea shell (small, similar to fingernails). wawaiā a. another type of these shells (reddish, very thin shells).

we interj. of disappointment, disgust: oh! we, gējaŋagoc oh! now it is gone.

wec pt. jawec tagęŋ (said of s.th. happening all of a sudden,
unexpectedly) with one crack, one snap; kēlēti ējawec tageŋ he was running along until suddenly s. t. happened to him ... (he was speared, trod onto a man-trap, kaseweq, the bomb exploded).

-wec: -duc: -nduc (II) bow/stand down, be very much humiliated, shamed. ağacmen awec aduc we poor fellows are utterly humiliated, put to shame; (cf. -duc: -nduc (II), maja).

-wèc: -wèc (III) v.a. & v.n. bow down, bow our heads to go under s. t. s., crawl under s. t. s., creep noiselessly, stoop down. -wèc bèläh bow and crawl under a wire; -wéc bín counsel together in preparation for a festival (balóm, sam); ēsèac sewec bín gémuŋ they talk it over first, secretly amongst themselves; sewec bín samgá they converse about the same preparations; -wec elongen crawl under s. t.; tawec elongen tana we crawl under s. t. on the ground; -wèc ka crawl under a log, stoop under a branch; -wèc òkwì change one's mind; gewèc òkwì = géja ē gageŋ géc géja = gèwi sìŋ he changed his mind, he did not do what he was sent for, he gave up, returned without having fulfilled the task imposed on him; -wèc sàcgèdò stoop to go through a low door; -wèc ulabu stoop to go under a house (on posts); sewec sèsò ulabu they stooped and went under the house; (cf. -dib: -ndib (II), -pòŋ (I) téluc = tuluc).

wecènèc = tecènèc right here (Sèboaco, p.378).

welec = olec (= welec-welelec) s. grey lizard (in houses). welec, wele-cwelec adj. īmbèla welec-welecgèn his tongue hangs out; welelec = olelec forking, sticking out, protrude; kēam īmbèla welelec the dog's tongue hangs out panting; moac īmbèla welelec the snake's tongue forks out; pap īmbèla welelec the iguana's tongue forks out (ēsà-ēsò seben-seben); tétac welec gèc his bowels (intestines) protrude; (cf. gélæg-gélæg).

wèn s. 1. onion-like plant (with only few leaves at the top, 90cm. high). 2. ĕawaŋ s. down on young birds; ēaweq képuc the down sprouts/grows.

weŋeq adj. gushing. sèsa ṇapalè ēnàde wàweŋ-nawèngèn they cut the boys (circumcise them) so that the blood gushes out; wèn tageŋ in a moment, suddenly, quick as lightning; wèn tageŋ gèjaŋa in a moment he has gone, it was gone, disappeared (cf. -wèn: -wen).

weŋweŋ adj. = waso-waso thin and long. ilapeŋ ṇalèŋc weŋweŋ the ilapeŋ fish's tail is thin and long; (cf. ēaweqweŋ = ĕaweq strong current, but ēaweqweŋ kēsa the river has a strong current).

-wèn: -wen (III) v.a. 1. go/splash/wade through water; -wen busàboac wade through a puddle; -wen koteŋ go through water and cause circular motion; -wen lèsap wade through mud, walk in mud; -wen lòp wade through flood-tide water; -wen mòp wade through dirty water. 2. ìmpérs. burrow, drill; kàŋ ēwèŋ nip the beetle burrows into the coconut palm; moadek ēwèŋ nom the mouse burrows in the ground; pupuc ēwèŋ ka the deathwatch beetle drills into the wood; sop ēwèŋ katapa the termites burrow into the boards (box); (cf. wèn tageŋ).

wese s. (for.) west. weseŋa to the west, westward; ānga weseŋa gèmu osona géja it moves from west to east, eastward.

wè́ s. 1. song; wè gabuŋ hunting song; wè képi the song is sung; wè képi gēón sa - gēón sa hear a song sung in the distance (cf. wala-walagen) (cf. jōjōc ṇapalèna lullaby); -ga: -nga (II) wè compose a song; -jac: -nac (III) wè blow a song on the conch shells (dauc); -jam: -nam (III) wè sing; -puc (I) wè sa begin/start a song, give the note.
2. dance; wè dahu-dahu mask dance; wè gebom a dance from Siasi; -jàc: -nac (III) gebom dance the gebom dance; wè gila mourning dance, (tajibo) bukumuc; wè gwajaja dance before a pig feast/market (sam); wè ka a group of certain dances; kokoba, wèlaé, wélélom (Bukawac: wè gélélom) among the dances, dancers; wém-magé the edge of the dancing group; jakêkô wém-magé she stood at the edge of the group of dancers; wè maguc, wè nàkain dance (dance of it foot, leg) dance step; nà té embe ëté wè nânëg ma éjala ñàpep, go lau sélic en ñàkain amboac nàjaman if s.o. dances continually well and knows the steps thoroughly, people would be pleased with his legs; wè nàsalin herbs (= perfume) for dancing; -já: -nam (III) = -sac (I) wè nàsalin get o.s. into the mood for dancing (cf. salin): sàbic dance used during circumcission (see sagu) and spirit (balôm) feast; wè siac a group of night dances; wè tabu-tabu, takilôg, wè teted the shivering dance of the mountain people; wè télîn. mourning dance; -ka (I) télîn stamp = dance the mourning dance; wè tomôké-tomôké (dance with head-with head) a great variety of dances; -të (I) wè (spin dance) dance.

wè² a. a row of palms, plants, etc. (see walan); katapa wè ten a row of boards.

wè³ = nàwè s. light. lampe nàwè the light of a lamp; wè, nàwè adj. light, not dark; gamèn nàwè it is light.

wè⁴, nàwè s. cutting, layer, sucker, shoot for planting, young plant or tree. amèwè (kèpiwè) yam shoots, suckers for planting; ñàwè = ñàwè banana sucker, young plant; mòwè taro sucker, taro shoots in general (spared for planting new fields); (cf. mo nàbooa, nàbolà, ñàwè képòa the seed/sucker sprouts, tèwè suckers of sugarcane, cf. also nèwè); (cf. -pen (I), -puñ (I), -sè (I), -sèn: -nsèn (II) plant, e.g. by sticking into the ground, into holes).

wè⁵, ñwè, wèwè s. nonsense, play. -jâm: -nam (III) ñwè = -kòc (I) ñwè = lesen make nonsense, play; (cf. doa-doa, gwai, lesen, ñamakic).

wè¹ -wè (III) v.a. go together in a group or row, go ahead of s.o., leave s.o. behind us (trail = bèm), accompany, escort, guide, lead. -wè balôm -sa (I) malac lead the spirits of the ancestors into the village (see Appendix 7); -wè balôm nàkain usher in, start the balôm festival (by certain dances (wènò)); -wè baninga see -wè²; -wè bèm leave a trail (in the grass); gèwè bèm amboac tonàn gèjâ it left that trail going there; -wè bu wade through water; -wè è-jàc: -nac (III) èngic/gèngic (go together until in two) be the last in a group/row; lau sèwè e sèjac èngic (= pep) the people are the last in a/the group; tawè e tanac èngic (= pep) we are the last in the line (group/row); -wè ja (lead fire) make a torch-light procession, fish at night in a long row of bamboo torches; lau têtè wè sèwè ja the people go dancing in a torch-light procession; -wè kéam (lead dog) hunt with dogs; -wè lau (lead people) accompany, escort, guide, lead people; -wè -lésa(çon) go here and there, sway to and fro, i.e. within a crowd/throng of people, fluctuate pell-mell; lau sèwè sèlèsagen the crowd sways to and fro; -wè nàcèn escort guests, guide visitors (into the village or somewhere else); -wè ... ñkwi lead astray; -wè pañ chop a timber smooth (on one or more sides, cf. -sako (IV)); -wè págen go/march in an unbroken line; -wè -sac (I) taugêna walk in single file; gaingwà n sèwè sè sac taugêna the ducks walk in single file; -wè ñam go together to the sam (pig market), join the festive procession of the pig-market, the District Conference; -wè sènic = -wen sènic (sinic) make the phosphorescent infusoria glow by wading through the water;
lau sêwê the people march in a group, go together in a row; lau sêwê but to lenden the women go together with rows of calabashes full of water in their netbags; lau sêwê sêlê-sagen a crowd/throng of people sways to and fro (see -wê -lêsà(geñ)); talic ñanô atom, tajala gédêñ oba to gêgwangen we cannot see it, but can recognize it by the stirring of the kunai and the grass; -wê tênîñ crawl under s.th., sway; mojan géwê tênîñ the marsupial rat crawls under the grass, stirs the grass moving under it, makes the grass sway (cf. -põîlîm); -wê tôgoñ go/march in an endless long line; mu géwê ... the wind blows/carries/lifts/drag s.s.th. (kite); (cf. poalâuñ).

-wê? -wê (III) be caught, entangled in s.th. (business), commit s.o., be engrossed in ... involved. bôc géwê ûç a pig is caught/entangled in a pig net; -wê ... auc conceal/hide, do not want to repay or return, withhold s.th.; -wê awa auc pretend not to know of lent valuables, want to withhold them, forget about them; -wê launên gén auc be greedy of gain, be avaricious; (cf. -jâm: -nam ... auc); tawê tauç auc we are completely absorbed in s.th., forget everything else, we are disobedient, refuse to listen to s.o., are incautious, are engrossed in s.th., commit o.s., forget o.s.; (cf. -sîñ (II) maleç auc); en géwê tau auc he forgets himself, is absent-minded; sêwê tauç auc kêtiam they became friends again (Luke 23:12), forgot about their differences, they dispersed (children after playing); -wê baniña have a spring made of leaf in one's pierced earlobe to expand (enlarge) the hole; -wê bin get involved in s.th., get into trouble, sin; ac sêwê bin élêmê they always get into trouble; -wê kaiñ have a claim/right/title to s.th., be entitled to s.th., inherit, be responsible; -wê kaiñ bôc have a right on a pig, inherit a pig; -wê kaiñ kôm have a claim to a field; -wê ñakaiñ be falsely accused/blamed for s.th.; (cf. palêndan, kaiñ -îñ (I) ñakaiñ); tawê ñakaiñ ñâmâ we are falsely blamed for s.th.; -wê sa escape a danger, manage to get through s.th., to succeed; bôc géwê sa géja the pig was speared but managed to escape; bôc géwê âë sa the pig threw me off and escaped me; -wê ... ñasùñ sa refuse to listen; -wê ñac têñ nê ñasùñ sa (choke s.o.'s mouth high) not listen to s.o., refuse to hear what s.o. says, ignore an admonition; -wê bin sa refuse to listen, to obey; géwê âenoc bin sa you always refused to listen to what I said, you acted against my orders; -wê kém sa be speared but not fatally, be hurt but not killed; (cf. talâñ); -wê lakô sa escape from a trap; moc géwê lakô sa the bird escapes from a trap; -wê talâm sa be wounded by a gun; -wê ûç sa escape from a pig net; -wê ... sic take out of the fire/ashes; -wê ñen sic take s.th. out of the ashes; géñ késoçgac, òwé sic it is done, take it away!; -wê ëc sic take roasted bamboo shoots from the fire; -wê ë (mo, uc) ñec take roasted bananas (taro, breadfruit) out of the ashes; -wê polom sic take bread from the oven (boalîna); (cf. -ko (I), -su (I) sa); -wê sim bear pain; -wê sim gajam bear pain well; -wê sim sec do not bear/endure pain well; ëñ géwê sim sec he bears pain badly (cries when hurt); (cf. -kóc (I) ñandañ, -ôç (II) ñandañ, -puc (I) ... tôn); -wê sîñ see -wêsîñ; -wê ûç be caught/entangled (e.g. pig in net), but cf. -wê ... sa; -wê wasañ be caught in a fishing net; (cf. géwê, géwê kô, géwê sênîc, géwê lêñô); làbl géwê the sago flows/spreads (because of the water still in it).

-wê (IV) v.a. bend s.th. by our weight, by hanging on it, swing by hanging or sitting on s.th. aë kawê ka ñalaka I bend a branch down because of my weight, by hanging on it; aëac tawê ka ñalaka we bend a branch by hanging on it, we swing on a branch;
kàwè s.th. bends under our weight; m-kàwè è këku jagèc nom the banana plant bent and fell to the ground; galaka kàwè kàsepêng géja the branches bend (under the weight of the growing fruit); tawè têò (bèm) we leave a trail (see têò).

wèc, nàwèc a. 1. omen, prog nostication; galîc wèc teñ tonec è katèc tauc secàno when I saw this omen I was very much afraid; op, tamaò è oc wèc tègòc oh, this may well be a bad omen for us! (see puc). 2. suspicion; asa tec mèngèjam gèngè jàunèg mo nec gèc mèmbangeân aènga nec. Sèngòm sëmòa è nàwèc ènàc àè me who has stolen the people's tara next to mine? If they keep doing so I will be suspected; -jàc: -nàc (III) wèc be suspected, incur suspicion, be falsely accused, be de famed; àè gamèj kàkò e gajàc wèc I happened to be there and therefore incurred suspicion/ was suspected (of being the culprit); nàwèc ènàc àè me (suspicion hit me or?) will I be suspected?; (cf. lèmuñ).

wèc = òèc see -èc: -èc (III). wèc òna = òèc òna go away, be gone!; wèc òna nèm malàc go to your village!, go home!

wècèdélàwàò (mòèc-dèlàwàò) (red ochre stripes fire flame-like) the sunset glow, afterglow at sunset, pre-sunrise glow. wècèdélàwàò kètùŋ tau (see mòèc-dèlà).

Wèdèłòc (Wèddòłòc) name of village east of Bukawac.

wèlèlàŋ see ̀wèlèlèlàŋ (the 'shell' of the soul) corpse (of humans), carcass.

wèm, moac wèm s. species of poisonous snake. moac wèm kàpòm, kwàlum same type of snake but light coloured.

-wèsiŋ (IV) v.n. & v.r. rub, scratch o.s. bulimakò kèwèsiŋ tau the cow scratches itself (on a post); tawèsiŋ tauŋ we scratch ourselves on s.th. when we itch; (cf. -gamuc, gawè-gawè, -keko, -kèkà (-èkà), -kòsiŋ (-òsiŋ), -selèc).

wèwè = öwè a. (see wè) nonsense. -kòc (I) wèwè play games; (cf. öwè now mostly used).

wì a. her vagina, vulva. wìc, wìm, wì, wìŋ, wìm, wìŋ female genitals, referred to politely; laòò to ñàc ñìlìgèdò (for uti, wi resp.) their bodies 'appendix', ñìasu = ñìasu (her vagina evil smell) evil smelling vagina; ñìawà the mouth of the vagina; ñìawa gelegen her vagina is ajar/open (cf. gele); ñiğèsìŋ (vagina hole) the vaginal passage; wi ñiğawàŋ uncover vagina; wi kàlàc (òlì, uti ñìkàlàc) she (he) is sexually excited; wi kólàc discharge in the vagina (see ti kólàc); wi kwàlam a few single hairs only at the vagina; wiìàmè (vagina bent, ìnvec.) wiìsàn (vagina like scrotum) very large labia; wiìlèlù public hair (see tilèlu); wiìlùbààa (many hairs) enormous growth of hair at the vagina; wiìmà = wiìtu the clitoris; wiìmàtì bálìŋ long clitoris (ìnvec.); wiìjàjàe, ñìjàjàe, ñìjììngà, ñìjììjì evìì smellìng vagina; wi poc (clitoris stone, ìnvec.); wiìsùlù secretion of the vagina; wiìtìì the labia, lip of the vulva; wiìtììlì wàgàndìŋ-gàndìŋ (ìnvec.) she has tuberous labiae; wi utì (vagina penis) the clitoris.

-wì (II) v.a. carry on the forehead. -wi abèlòŋ carry a netbag, e.g. handle over forehead, bag on the back; -wi abèlòŋ sa put a netbag up onto our back with its handle on our forehead; -wi bàngèn always carry s.th. with us in a netbag; -wi bu carry calabashes in a netbag hanging from the forehead; -wi ... élòc-éłòc carry a heavy load; -wi su (carry away) help carry a heavy load, carry for s.o. else; alic lauò ñàseç embe ñèwèngèn ñèngèn élòc-élòc, ñàñììsu ìnìsòc if you see weak women carry a heavy load, then carry it for them; -wi ... ñìì abandon/leave/let go/let s.th. elude, let loose of s.th.; -wi ìwènsìŋ
siŋ k/épi gên tenŋ waive a claim on s.th.; -wi lêpoa siŋ let loose of a rope; sêwî malac siŋ they left the village; (cf. sapu); -wi nàbiŋ siŋ leave s.th. unpunished; -wi töp siŋ remit a debt.

wi = òi 2sg. imp. of -l: -i (III) drive, ram s.th. into the ground, or of -l (II) ... auc wrap s.th. around s.th.

wic see wiwic adj. (cf. ŋawiwić s. the shaking, swaying).

wic = òic 2sg. imp. of -lc (II) pull s.th. out, or of -lc: -lc (III) have sexual intercourse.

-wiŋ (II) 1. v.a. accompany, be with s.o., go with s.o., escort, also functioning like a preposition 'with' (see 2); aë gabe jaiŋ aôm I will accompany you, go with you, escort you; Apômtau éwiŋ aôm the Lord be with you; ñëc, en gëwiŋ aëgcôc yes, he has actually been with me; dawîŋ melocean (we go with s.o. foolishly) we go with others, take part stupidly, thoughtlessly; dawîŋ taun we do s.th. together, work together; sêc séwîŋ taun (they lie together) they had sexual intercourse. 2. prep. answering 'where?' = with s.o., by; gawîŋ amac I am with you; këkë gëwiŋ aë he stands by me; kësêlëng gëwin làuo he walks with the women; ñapalëo èngôn éwiŋ asa by whom shall the girl sit (stay, dwell)?, èngôn òwuŋ en sit with him, by him! 3. prep. (a) together with (pers.), with s.o.; en këtaŋ gëwin aë she wept with me; -jâm: -nam (III) -wiŋ assist s.o., work with s.o., cooperate; tajam dawîŋ we assisted/helped s.o. with his work; tanam dawîŋ let's help them! kasîŋ i gawîŋ teoc I was fishing (together) with my older brother; tasap ka tonec dawîŋ asa (together) with whom are we to fell this tree? (b) with (things), in addition to s.th., together with s.th., too; en këkëŋ buc tenŋ gëwiŋ he gave one more betelnut in addition; sejon buc gëwiŋ they brought betelnuts too; tamoanêng nîp gëwiŋ labi we ate coconuts in addition to (with) sago; tinoc geno bôc gëwiŋ mo my mother cooked pork (meat) together with taro; -jâm: -nam (III) -wiŋ assist s.o., help with s.o.'s work, work with s.o.; tanam dawîŋ help with a work, work together; (cf. kôm, ulec); -wiŋ atom (by, with not) prep. signifying temporary absence: gëwiŋ atom without; en gëlic om gëwiŋ atom he did not attend the Sunday service with us; (cf. gëwiŋ).

wiwic, ŋawiwić s. the shaking, quiver, swaying, swinging. wiwic, ŋawiwić adj. shaking, loose, swaying, swinging; andu wiwic the house is shaking, is overful; (cf. kêjô-këjô).

-wiwic (IV) v.a. shake s.th. tawiwic àlë we shake a post loose; tawiwic àlë sa we shake a post and at the same time pull it out; tawiwic ka we shake a tree; (cf. -jamuŋ, -koloŋ, -kôtëŋ, -lendiŋ, -palip).
APPENDIX

1. Jabēm Alphabet
2. Vowels - Examples of Pronunciation
3. Consonants
4. Conjugation of Jabēm Verbs
5. Paradigm: Declension of tam 'father'
6. Terms of Relationship
7. Additional Explanations
8. Jabēm Literature
9. Verb Stems
10. Abbreviations
11. Map of Jabēm Area
1. JABÈM ALPHABET

A a B b c* D d E e Êê G g (H h) I i J j K k L l M m N n Nⁿ O o Ôô P p (qu = gw, kw) (R r) S s T t U u W w

*used as a sign for glottal stop only

2. VOWELS - EXAMPLES OF PRONUNCIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a (a:)</td>
<td>bar far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e (e:)</td>
<td>bare fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ê (ê:)</td>
<td>bed, beg fen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i (i:)</td>
<td>bee fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o (o:)</td>
<td>bomb fog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ô (ô:)</td>
<td>bone fold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u (u:)</td>
<td>boom food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. CONSONANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>màsàc floor</td>
<td>làma his hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mbànna banàna</td>
<td>bamòc fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>bu water, river</td>
<td>wàba cargo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(mb)</td>
<td>àmbèò beach</td>
<td>balob fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>poc stone</td>
<td>tapa flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>wè dance, song</td>
<td>àwè outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nom earth, soil</td>
<td>àwè woman, wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>da sacrifice, rust</td>
<td>ñakana sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(nd)</td>
<td></td>
<td>lèduñ bundle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>ta pole (carrying)</td>
<td>lètò cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>laç sail</td>
<td>talac we sail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>làdòm</td>
<td>grass-skirt</td>
<td>bala betelnut pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>sec bad, evil</td>
<td>masì no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sèc</td>
<td>hoarse</td>
<td>gasùc bamboo pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ns)</td>
<td></td>
<td>dansàñ lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>ja fire</td>
<td>kajo rope (sail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà</td>
<td>egg shell</td>
<td>ñajàm good, nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñàò on top</td>
<td>ñàja above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gam thread</td>
<td>wàgo crab, shrimp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ng)</td>
<td></td>
<td>màngga odour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gw</td>
<td>gwàda wild game</td>
<td>ñàgwà empty, vain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kolen hard work</td>
<td>sakinà service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td>kwàlec wrong</td>
<td>ñakwè husk, dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td>nuc* island</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(cf. Dempwolff 1939:6)

*Ó = glottal stop. Only in some foreign names is Ó given other values.
4. CONJUGATION OF JABÉM VERBS

(I) Monosyllabled high-toned verb stems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>m.</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>m.</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1sg.</td>
<td>aê ka-</td>
<td>ja-</td>
<td>I speak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2sg.</td>
<td>aôn kô-</td>
<td>ò-/sôm</td>
<td>you speak/s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3sg.</td>
<td>en kê-</td>
<td>ë-</td>
<td>he speaks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1pl.</td>
<td>aène ta- (incl.)</td>
<td>ta-</td>
<td>we speak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2pl.</td>
<td>amac a-</td>
<td>a-/sôm</td>
<td>you speak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3pl.</td>
<td>èsèac sê-</td>
<td>sê-</td>
<td>they speak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(II) Monosyllabled low-toned verb stems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg./R</th>
<th>ga- gô- gê-/wiò</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pl./R+Im.</td>
<td>da-/a- a- sê-/wiò</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: homorganic nasals in the Im. before all verb stems beginning with b, d, g or s, e.g. jambac, òndac, èngòm, ènsàc.

(III) Monosyllabled verb stems, low-toned in sg./R, high-toned in sg./Im. and pl./R+Im., e.g. -lic: -lic (III) to see.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg./R</th>
<th>ga- gô- gê-/lic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg./Im.</td>
<td>ja- ò- è-/lic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl./R+Im.</td>
<td>ta-/a- a- sê-/lic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irregularities: (1) -mèn: -mèn, 2sg. -môèn (i.e. gòmôèn, òmôèn);
(2) stems ending in b in sg./R change to p in sg./Im. and pl./R+Im.: -jób: -jop to guard, to protect (gejop, sejop); -jòb: -jôp to whistle; -lòb: -lôp to fly; -mèb: -mèp to excrete; -mòb: -môp to decay, to decompose; (3) five verbs changing roots in R and Im.: -ëc: -èc to lie (down); -èn: -niù to eat; -jà: -na to go; -jàc: -nac to beat, hit, to punish; -jàm: -nam to do, to make (work), to work; e.g. ga- gô- gê-/ja, ta-/a- a- sê-/ja; ja- ò- è-/na, ta-/a- a- sê-/na.

(IV) Disyllabic (two-syllabled) verb roots, low- or high-pitched, with the prefixes of the 1st conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg./R</th>
<th>ka- kô- ké-/lèti</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg./Im.</td>
<td>ja- ò- è-/lèti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl./R+Im.</td>
<td>ta-/a- a- sê-/lèti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The low-toned verb roots require the corresponding homorganic nasals before b, d, g, and s in the Im.: (a) before initial b, d, g, s: -bènôc: -mbènôc, -damôè: -ndamôè, -ganic: -òganic, -sàic: -nsàic; (b) before medial b, d, g, s: -jàb: -jàmba, -màdôm: -màndôm, -mègôm: -mèngôm, -làsù: -lànsù; (but: -jàndà: -jànda); (c) before initial d, g, s and medial b, d, g, s: -dabi: -ndambì, -gaboac: -ògamboac,

(V) Low-toned monosyllabic verb roots (which may stem from originally disyllabic roots) require the prefixes of the 1st conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg./R</th>
<th>ka-</th>
<th>kô-</th>
<th>kê-/sùŋ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sg./Im.</td>
<td>ja-</td>
<td>ô-</td>
<td>è-/nsùŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl./R+Im.</td>
<td>ta-/a-</td>
<td>a-</td>
<td>sè-/sùŋ/nsùŋ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: (1) The broad vowels e and o in verb stems of all conjugations change (assimilate) the narrow vowels of the subject prefixes (i.e. 2sg., 3sg. and 3pl.) to broad vowels: aôm gobeŋ, golom, eŋ gobeŋ, gelom, êsèac sebeŋ, selom; kojôŋ, kejôŋ, sejôŋ. (2) Verb stems beginning with d or t may change the 3pl. prefix sè- into dè- or tè- correspondently: dêdèŋ, dêndèŋ (sêndèŋ), teteŋ, têdaguc, tetolôn, têdôn. (The use of prefix sè- before d or t however may be heard rather frequently.)
5. PARADIGM: DECLENSION (tam father)

**SINGULAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aè (-ηoc)</td>
<td>tam/o -c</td>
<td>my father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aôm (-nêm)</td>
<td>tam/a -m</td>
<td>your father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en (-nê)</td>
<td>tam/a --</td>
<td>his/her father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aèàc (-nêη)</td>
<td>tam/e -η -i</td>
<td>our father (incl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aêac (-ma)</td>
<td>tam/e -ma-i</td>
<td>our father (excit.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amac (-nêm)</td>
<td>tam/e -m -i</td>
<td>your father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èsèac (-nêη)</td>
<td>tam/e -η -i</td>
<td>their father</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DUAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aè tam/o -c -- -agèc</td>
<td>both of my fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aôm tam/a -m -- -agèc</td>
<td>both of your fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en tam/a -- -- -agèc</td>
<td>both of his/her fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aèàc tam/e -η -i -agèc</td>
<td>both of our fathers (incl.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aêac tam/e -ma-i -agèc</td>
<td>both of our fathers (excit.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amac tam/e -m -i -agèc</td>
<td>both of your fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èsèac tam/e -η -i -agèc</td>
<td>both of their fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL** (some fathers, single ones, distributive)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aè tam/o -c -- -i</td>
<td>my fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aôm tam/a -m -- -i</td>
<td>your fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en tam/a -- -- -i</td>
<td>his/her fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aèac tam/e -η -i -i*</td>
<td>our fathers (incl.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aêac tam/e -ma-i -i*</td>
<td>our fathers (excit.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amac tam/e -m -i -i*</td>
<td>your fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èsèac tam/e -η -i -i*</td>
<td>their fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*the two -i suffixes are pronounced as a single -i.*

**PLURAL** (all fathers, collectively)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aè tam/o -c -- -ac</td>
<td>my fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aôm tam/a -m -- -ac</td>
<td>your fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en tam/a -- -- -ac</td>
<td>his/her fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aèac tam/e -η -i -ac</td>
<td>our fathers (incl.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aêac tam/e -ma-i -ac</td>
<td>our fathers (excit.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amac tam/e -m -i -ac</td>
<td>your fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èsèac tam/e -η -i -ac</td>
<td>their fathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP

A: Consanguinal Kin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMS</th>
<th>MAN SPEAKING</th>
<th>WOMAN SPEAKING</th>
<th>MAN OR WOMAN SPEAKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Spouse</td>
<td>àwê</td>
<td>akweŋ</td>
<td>latu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Son</td>
<td>tewa, lasi</td>
<td>luej, tewa lasi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Son's wife</td>
<td>tewa, lasiø</td>
<td>nêjacô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Son's son</td>
<td>latu</td>
<td>nêsieb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Son's daughter</td>
<td>latuø</td>
<td>nêsiebø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Daughter</td>
<td>tewa, lasiø</td>
<td>tewaø, lasiø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Daughter's husband</td>
<td>nêciejdu</td>
<td>tewa nac, lasi nac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Daughter's son</td>
<td>nêsieb</td>
<td>latu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Daughter's daughter</td>
<td>nêsiebø</td>
<td>latuø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Brother</td>
<td>tewa, lasi</td>
<td>luej, tewa lasi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Brother's wife</td>
<td>tewaø, lasiø</td>
<td>nêjacô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Brother's son</td>
<td>latu</td>
<td>nêsieb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Brother's daughter</td>
<td>latuø</td>
<td>nêsiebø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Sister</td>
<td>luø (tewaø, lasiø)</td>
<td>tewaø, lasiø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Sister's husband</td>
<td>nêciejdu</td>
<td>tewa nac, lasi nac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sister's son</td>
<td>nêsieb</td>
<td>latu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Sister's daughter</td>
<td>nêsiebø</td>
<td>latuø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mother</td>
<td>têna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Father</td>
<td>tama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Father's brother</td>
<td>tamasêga, tama sauŋ</td>
<td>ténasêga, têna saŋ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Father's brother's wife</td>
<td>tewa, lasi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Father's brother's son</td>
<td>tewaø, lasiø</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Father's brother's daughter</td>
<td>saø awesêga, sao awê sauŋ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Father's sister</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMS</td>
<td>MAN SPEAKING</td>
<td>WOMAN SPEAKING</td>
<td>MAN OR WOMAN SPEAKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Father's sister's husband</td>
<td></td>
<td>sa langwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Father's sister's son</td>
<td></td>
<td>gwadé</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Father's sister's daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td>gwadéô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Father's mother</td>
<td>débu</td>
<td>débu ηac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Father's father</td>
<td></td>
<td>débu ηacséga, débu ηac sauí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Father's father's brother</td>
<td></td>
<td>débuô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Father's father's brother's wife</td>
<td></td>
<td>tama sauí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Father's father's brother's son</td>
<td></td>
<td>débuo awéséga, débuo awé sauí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Father's father's brother's daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td>saò</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Father's father's sister</td>
<td></td>
<td>débu ηacséga, débu ηac sauí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Father's father's sister's husband</td>
<td></td>
<td>àbao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Father's father's mother</td>
<td></td>
<td>sa langwa, ηac sèga, ηac sauí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Father's father</td>
<td></td>
<td>àba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Mother's brother</td>
<td></td>
<td>sa langwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Mother's brother's wife</td>
<td></td>
<td>gwađé</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Mother's brother's son</td>
<td></td>
<td>gwađéô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Mother's brother's daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td>tènaséga, têna sauí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Mother's sister</td>
<td></td>
<td>tamaséga, tama sauí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Mother's sister's husband</td>
<td></td>
<td>tèwa, lasiò</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Mother's sister's son</td>
<td>lùò, tèwaò lasiò</td>
<td>tèwaò, lasiò</td>
<td>débu ηac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Mother's sister's daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td>débuô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Mother's father</td>
<td></td>
<td>débu ηacséga, débu ηac sauí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Mother's mother</td>
<td></td>
<td>débu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Mother's mother's brother</td>
<td></td>
<td>débu ηacséga, débu ηac sauí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMS</td>
<td>MAN SPEAKING</td>
<td>WOMAN SPEAKING</td>
<td>MAN OR WOMAN SPEAKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Mother's mother's brother's wife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>débuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Mother's mother's sister</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>débuo awèsèga, débuo awè sauŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Mother's mother's sister's husband</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>débu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Mother's mother's sister's son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sa lan⁹gwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Mother's mother's sister's daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tēnasèga, tēna sauŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Mother's mother's father</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>aba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Mother's mother's mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>aba⁩</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B: Affinal Kin**

1. Spouse                                    | àwè           | akwenŋ         |
2. Wife's brother                            | nèjac         | tēwa Ḇac, lasi Ḇac |
    Husband's brother                         |              |                |
3. Wife's brother's wife                     | nèsi⁹b        | lâtu           |
    Husband's brother's wife                  |              | nè boaluo      |
4. Wife's brother's son                      | nèsi⁹bo       | lâtu⁹b         |
5. Wife's brother's daughter                 | tēwa⁹dé, lasi⁹ò* | nèjac⁹c       |
6. Wife's sister                             |              | nè boaluo*     |
    Husband's sister's husband                |              | nè boaluo*     |
7. Wife's sister's husband                   | lâtu           | nè boaluo**    |
8. Wife's sister's son                       | nèsi⁹b        | nè boaluo**    |
    Husband's sister's son                    |              | nè boaluo**    |
9. Wife's sister's daughter                  | lâtu⁹b        | nèsi⁹bo        |
    Husband's sister's daughter               |              |                |

*Taboos have to be observed most strictly

**No taboos, both men of other clans
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMS</th>
<th>MAN SPEAKING</th>
<th>WOMAN SPEAKING</th>
<th>MAN OR WOMAN SPEAKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Wife's/Husband's mother</td>
<td></td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Wife's/Husband's father</td>
<td></td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Wife's/Husband's father's brother</td>
<td></td>
<td>lwa nasèga, lwa nacsèga, lwa nac sau</td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Wife's/Husband's father's brother's wife</td>
<td></td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Wife's father's brother's son</td>
<td>nèjac</td>
<td>tèwa nac, lasi nac</td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband's father's brother's son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Wife's father's brother's daughter</td>
<td>tèwaò, lasiò (ènè kèsimakic dabuñ)</td>
<td>nèjacò</td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband's father's brother's daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Wife's/Husband's father's sister</td>
<td>nèjacò</td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Wife's/Husband's father's sister's husband</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Wife's father's sister's son</td>
<td>nèjacò</td>
<td>tèwa or lasi nac</td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband's father's sister's son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Wife's father's sister's daughter</td>
<td>tèwaò, lasiò*</td>
<td>nèjacò</td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband's father's sister's daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Wife's/Husband's father's mother</td>
<td>lwa'ò langwa</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Wife's/Husband's father's father</td>
<td>lwa (langwa)</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Wife's/Husband's father's father's brother</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Wife's/Husband's father's father's brother's wife</td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Wife's/Husband's father's father's brother's son</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Wife's/Husband's father's father's brother's daughter</td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Wife's/Husband's father's father's sister</td>
<td>lwa'ò</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Wife's/Husband's father's father's sister's husband</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td>lwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Taboo's have to be observed most strictly*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMS</th>
<th>MAN SPEAKING</th>
<th>WOMAN SPEAKING</th>
<th>MAN OR WOMAN SPEAKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28. Wife's/Husband's father's father's mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Wife's/Husband's father's father</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Wife's/Husband's mother's brother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Wife's/Husband's mother's brother's wife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Wife's/Husband's mother's brother's son</td>
<td>nêjac</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Wife's/Husband's mother's brother's daughter*</td>
<td>tewaò, laiò</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Wife's/Husband's mother's sister</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Wife's/Husband's mother's brother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Wife's mother's sister's son</td>
<td>nêjac</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband's mother's sister's son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Wife's mother's sister's daughter</td>
<td>tewaò, laiò*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband's mother's sister's daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Wife's/Husband's mother's father</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Wife's/Husband's mother's mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Wife's/Husband's mother's mother's brother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Wife's/Husband's mother's mother's brother's wife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Wife's/Husband's mother's mother's sister</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Wife's/Husband's mother's mother's sister's husband</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Wife's/Husband's mother's mother's sister's son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Wife's/Husband's mother's mother's sister's daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Wife's/Husband's mother's mother's father</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Wife's/Husband's mother's mother's mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Taboos have to be observed most strictly
7. ADDITIONAL EXPLANATIONS

abee s. signs of mourning: the mourning ornaments (decorations) formerly worn by Jabém widows and widowers:

àduŋ (au-, = àwèduŋ, àsusu) large mourning head-net(s) worn by widows (awètuc); awètuc kèkuc àduŋ (àsusu, cf. à²) the widow wears a widow's net, wears the mourning head-nets.

joc s. white band plaited of cane (sèm), en kèkà joc (sèm) kwalam kèso àgèsu (àtèkwa, lèmaduc, lèmagèsu, magim) he/she puts a white (= undyed) plaited band (of cane) around his/her ankle (shin, elbow, wrist, upper arm); sèpò joc kèsèp lemeŋ to èŋkain they plait(ed) bands around their arms and legs.

kaukauc s. strings around the neck, mourning necklace; sènòŋ kaukauc they wear a mourning necklace, mourning strings around their necks; lèkòŋ strings (see ómbīŋ); sèjac magèn kaukauc they wear mourning strings crosswise about their chests.

obo s. inner bark cloth; sebec obo they wear a cloth of inner bark around their heads; obo gasuc mourning hat; aluŋ kèkuc obo gasuc the widower wears a mourning hat.

ómbīŋ makic (seb) belt worn by widowers (aluŋ); kèjandìn ómbīŋ makic (= lèkòŋ) he puts on (wears) a widower's belt (plaited from strings (lèkòŋ)).

si s. graphite for blackening face and body; sèmac taung na si they rub themselves with black graphite (ochre); gèmac si (a) he paints with graphite, (b) she paints (herself) with graphite.

Other customs observed during mourning: sèbic atali akèlè atom, sèbic gadagen they did not carry a side-pocket, but a gada food basket with them; sènòŋ joc géwìŋ kaukauc they wore mourning strings with joc bands and pearl-shells attached to them; aluŋ génòŋ awènè joc the widower wore his wife's peeling shell; génòŋ awènè mòkèlaŋ he wore some of his wife's hairs; gén gen kèsèp niplaŋ he ate his food from coconut shells (instead of pots).

Àîgne comp. name used by two cousins that happened to find two rose-apples (àîŋ) grown together, e.g. two fruits combined as one, and ate it together. They subsequently called each other Àîgne for the rest of their lives; -jàm: -nam (III) àîgne call each other by that name (after eating such a fruit together); (cf. gwàŋ = gwantane).

àlàc, kiàlàc, ki toàlàc stone axe.

Anótò Creator, God. expl. given by Alèsi, Tamì Is, retold by Naeman làŋgwa, Jabém: Anótò sits at the origin of the ocean (gwèc m horizon) with his body erect, supported by his arms, carrying the firmament (umboŋ) on his head. Stairs lead down from the firmament onto his head. The north and south winds blow the clouds up these stairs into the skies, where they condense into heavy rain clouds which shower the earth with rain. (Translation from a rain-maker's = kommòkè magic spell).

Anótònè gadob (Anutu his food basket) Anutu's share of a feast. expl.: After the food had been divided out into baskets plaited from palm fronds and into wooden bowls for distribution to the
many groups of guests (from various villages invited to the feast or festival), a basket (gadob) with food in it was set aside for Anotó (sometimes also called Pangó langwa). In it were laid a few raw taro and a pig's lung and stomach. Since Anutu would eat the soul matter only of the offering, anyone who felt like roasting the contents of the basket snatched it and whilst the onlookers threw stones, coconut shells and sticks after him, he disappeared into the bush, where he prepared and ate the food.

Anotó ŋam (Anutu origin) the origin of the name of Anotó, an explanation given by N. Male: Anotó ŋam gebe Wapómtau anotau, tê gégóng Bubé áwá ńaèć (= awéňga). Amboac taŋ sèkëŋ da nagéédó këpi waŋ ńala­pac me waŋ moosa teŋ ma sësn su késa gwéc géja. The name Anotó stems from Wapómtau anotau (benefactor real himself) the Benefactor unsur­passed, who dwells way out at the horizon facing the Langemak Bay. For this reason the Jabêm used to put some offerings on old dilapidated canoes or hollowed-out logs which they pushed out into the ocean.

Some expressions: aôm Anotó tec onséŋ gamën tonec su you certainly seem to be Anotó that you want to destroy this place (should we act against your will)? Aôm Anotó latu ma tanac aôm oc tanaŋ. You certainly are Anutu's son who would destroy us, should we beat you? expl.: You behave like someone extraordinary, that one had to fear for one's life, should one punish you for your in­solences.

asó (ka asó, kasó) s. tree, sap used for dyeing. The sap of the asó tree was used for dyeing bark-cloth (oboanô). The inner bark (bast) was smashed with a stone (hammer for pounding bark (poctalô)). A man then put some asó fibres into his mouth together with lime. That made the sap turn red. The man then folded a length of the bark cloth and started biting on it in regular intervals, thus leaving the im­pressions of his teeth as semi­circular ornaments on the cloth. That was one method among others of dyeing or rather decorating bark cloth.

ání-áwé water-nymphs, mermaids, naiads. Nobody ever drank or used water from creeks or ponds said to be the abode of water­nymphs. The spirits (balôm) living therein might have twisted the culprits' heads about (i.e. balôm sëmbu mökéⁿa­pac ñkwi) or they might distort their faces (lanjójanô eo sic) or they might make their bellies swell. Had someone unwittingly drunk water from such a place inhabited by spirits, the persons with the knowledge to deal with such things went to that particular place of the nymphs in order to find out which of the spirits had caused the sickness. The names of all deceased persons that might come into consider­ation were then called. At last the names of the owners of the place itself were called out, whilst an old woman let a water calabash (bukapán, bulakôp) hanging on a string tied to a stick or to a length of the stalk of a certain species of fern, touch the surface of the water. She kept dragging the calabash to and fro, thus allowing some water to enter the vessel until it finally began to sink. As soon as it sank, it was said: "Balôm gé bulakôp lënsôń" - "The spirit pulls the calabash down into the water." There­upon they returned to the sick person, chewed onions and sprayed the juice onto the patient, thereby murmuring magic spells over him. In most cases the patient regained his health, it is said.

babac, ɲababac s. the shorter tail feathers of fowls when teams of three men each with pointed poles (stakes) dig holes for planting in a communal field standing in parallel rows, the longer row, e.g. the group work­ing ahead of the other one, is
likened to a rooster's longer tail feathers (ŋa/jalê), the men in the shorter row however are called the qababac, i.e. the rooster's half long tail feathers.

balôm (6) interj. anger! The idea is/was: One is certain that once again a spirit has a finger in the pie. So, e.g.: if the men meet with many difficulties (obstacles) dragging a log for a canoe trough from the forest. They then are convinced that a balôm sits on the trunk and thus makes their job so utterly strenuous. Hence: balôm = s.th. goes wrong again!

balôm à wâsãño female spirit with a large netbag. The following fairy-tale was handed down in connection with this spirit: Once a dead person was buried. The spirit Wâsãño was looking on during the burial and even joined the people, crying and mourning together with the bereft ones. She returned at night with a banana sucker, dug up the corpse, put it into her large netbag and planted the banana into the empty grave replacing the dead one. She took the corpse with her and ate it.

balôm gêôc ja (the spirit carries fire/light) the spirit carried the fire away... The Jâbêm formerly used to believe that the spirit of a deceased person would return during the first night after his death had occurred. They made use of that opportunity to let the spirit indicate the magician that was thought to have caused the death. For this reason the whole community went to the forest after nightfall, where they started a fire on the road (path). A coconut frond torch (dawêng niplaŋ), in which some sulphurous soil (talao) had usually been hidden, was held over the fire, whilst the names of all magicians that came into consideration were being called. The man whose name happened to be called at the moment the torch started to blaze, was regarded as the sorcerer responsible for the death. Immediately ear-splitting shouting of all present arose, since in the meantime the spirit of the dead had arrived and taken the 'soul' (!) of the torch with him. The front of the spirit was described as entirely black, whereas sparks were at first emitted from his backside until he, under a whistling wind, disappeared in the distance, where the flame of the light turned reddish, moving along in the direction of the magician's village. (Those who have 'seen' these things maintain most positively that they were real and true.)

balôm kamakeŋ (spirit piece of wood) the bull-roarer. The bull-roarer is a lancet-shaped slab of palm-wood, up to 50cm. long, 10cm. wide, less than 1cm. thick, hanging on a string tied to the tip of a long bamboo (sôm). When the bamboo is swung rather forcefully, the bull-roarer starts circling around and the friction of the air causes a peculiar humming noise, the 'ghost-voice' (balôm áwà). Bull-roarers of various sizes cause sounds of different pitches and thus imitate the voices of the ancestors whom they represent. Lau ngâno sêmasaŋ kamakenŋ ma sêlai lasë, go sêkëŋ gâm kësô ngâlasë tai ma sësô gâm këpi sôm me ka balîŋ ten. Gogogo têdaîng e gên tai kêtaŋ lasë ma sêsôm sebe Balôm kêtaŋ. The forbears made a bull-roarer and drilled a hole at the upper end, then put a string through that hole and tied it onto a bamboo or a long pole. They then swung it circling around so that it sounded forth, which they used to call "The Balum spirit sounds" (N. Male). Ñáe balôm tonaŋ sêsam këpi kamakenŋ (bull-roarer) samob, mago ñáe gêdêng-gêdêng gêc amboac tonangën. Lau têŋ embe sësap têŋ, oc sé nêŋ nac langwa têŋ nê ñaê épî. Esêac sé lau palîŋ-palîŋgën nêŋ ñaê atom. Sêsam nêŋ apómtau têŋ me nêŋ kasëga nacoasàŋ têŋ me ñaclai têŋ, go sê énë ñaê épî nêŋ balôm. The name balôm
(kamaken) was applied to all bull-roarsers, but in addition special names were given to the individual ones. When someone made a bull-roarer he would give it the name of one of his ancestors. One would not give the names of people indiscriminately. The names preferred were those of their chiefs or generous leaders and of their heroes. (N. Male).

Here the names of some Jabêm bull-roarsers: Ṯaćtuŋ agéć Lókësa, Kwambu agéć Tulasôc, Gésac agéć Jamboagnuç, Wangelom Alungkalôc agéć Môkë, Alüngbec agéć Imanbuŋ, Gwaletom, Ḳacwalê, Tulakac, Suela agéć Wangalô.

(N. Male, Mêtë Nomôñ, MS, p.4).

balôm the origin of circumcision. Èsèac sèlic mocsaçañ amqigèdô (= òtiñâ) keselop, tec sèjátu tan gebe Ajôc, aèac tases amqigèdô (òtiñâñ, cf. uti) gebe keselop étôm mocsaçañ. Aboac tan sèsâ saqû. Sé sagunèñ bec balôm ènångôj èsèaçña naq sèqôm mocsaçañ nèñ ic ñadôndôj. They = the ancestors saw the penises of the flying foxes uncovered by foreskins, hence they summoned each other, "All right, let's cut our 'bodies' appendages (penis) that they too be without foreskins like those of the flying foxes!" That is the reason why they started circumcising their youths (sagû circumcision candidate). They built the candidates' hut in which balôm would swallow them after the pattern of the flying foxes' nests (caves!). (N. Male, Mêtë Nomôñ, p.2).

Iôm balômña anga kalemôkênen malac the balôm (Balum's) house at the originator's village (e.g. at the village of the organizer of a balôm festival). Lôm balômña tan nàñ ñatçèc luagèc, têc teŋ kèsèp ñamaken ma teŋ kèsèp ñamaken. Aboac tonąñ sèkèñ sagû samob sèwè sèpî têc teŋ ma sèwè gagèng e jàsèp têc ñamakenña sèjà. Ma sèsam métë tan qaç gebe Sèjâc da sagû sèpi lôm balômña. The balôm houses (not hut!) had two stairs, one at one side and one at the other side. Thus they led the circumcision candidates up the one and down the other. That custom was called 'They show the new candidates (sagû) at the balôm house' (e.g. to announce their participation in the forthcoming circumcision festival (rites)) (cf. daû). (N. Male, Mêtë Nomôñ, p.5).

bam s. croton shrub. -é (II) bam lau or -ôc (II) bam lau (pull or carry croton shrub people) make peace between two people. When people of various tribes gathered for pig-markets (sam) or for circumcision festivals (balôm) and arrived at the village of the hosts, there was an acute danger of reviving old disputes and hostilities. As soon as first rumours of an imminent outbreak of quarrels amongst the visitors were noticed, the sammôkë or the balômômôkë took a bull-roarer (balôm kamaken) and some leaves of a croton shrub (bam) and beat against the shields or on the people themselves, thus reminding and urging them to keep peace saying, "We did not invite you to dig up old disputes and enmities to settle them here by fighting."

beç s. death magic. Death magic was/still is extremely feared by some. The tiniest amounts of objects believed to contain soul matter (ŋakatu, cf. ąsatênuc), like a hair, spit, sweat, a piece of a finger- or toe-nail, a cigar stub, etc. sufficed to let the magician gain power over a person. The objects were wrapped into a parcel (sénunc) that, after various practices, was held over a fire (in order to cause the victim fever) or thrown into the flames, which caused the certain death of the doomed person. If offered an adequate gift of valuables (awa seć dambêña, see seć, seć dambê) the magician consented in some cases to abandon his deadly practices.

-bbic: -mbic (II) keam choke a dog to death with a cloth or vine in order to cook and eat it. This kind of killing was reserved
for good hunting dogs only, because the owners felt pity with their pets and therefore didn't want to slay them like ordinary dogs. A length of cloth (oboanô) was put around the dog's neck like a noose with a knot already tied in it. Two men sitting on the verandah pulled two laths of the floor apart. A man under the house lifted the dog so that they could seize the two ends of the cloth. They then put the beams (laths) together again and, pulling at the cloth, tightened the knot and thus choked the dog to death.

bickwaŋ s. black cockatoo. The story goes that the black cockatoo would understand to play off a person against another. Flying from the Tami island towards the mainland he would cry: Tami lâwê àwê sec, Jabêm àwê àwê ɲàjam. (The Tami women are bad women, the Jabêm women are good women) And vice versa.

boaliŋa s. an outdoor oven for roasting taro, etc. A shallow pit is dug and carefully lined with flat stones. Wood and more stones are piled on this lining and set on fire. When burnt down, the stones, loosely lying in the fire, are hooked out (cf. gauć). The taro, sweet potatoes, etc. are put onto the flat hot stones, covered with (banana) leaves and the still red glowing stones pushed back on top of them.

bóclasóc comp. 1. pigs' testicles. 2. two boys swinging together on a swing (kolilik), i.e. the two of them standing within the loop of a cane hanging from a branch of a high tree, cf. lasóc. (Zahn: Mission und Musik, p.175).

Buangi name of Lutheran Mission Hospital between Buangi and Gwalac Creeks. It was purchased by LMNG from the United States Army in 1946 and rebuilt in 1959. Now replaced by hospital at Butaweng.

-dib: -ndib (II) lemenğ (bend our fingers) count on fingers. We count bending the fingers of the left hand with the index of the right hand beginning with the small finger and continuing thus. If beyond five, the fingers of the right hand are put between the thumb and index of the loosely clenched left fist counting the same way until all fingers have been bent to fists. When calling 10 (lemenğ) the tips of the closed fingers are usually put together. (The gestures thereby made may vary individually.) (To count beyond ten and twenty, cf. lemenğ, ñacsâmûc, ñaŋkain; -sam (I), -sa (I) sa, -têc (I).) The Jabêm numbers 1-5 are commonly used in everyday speech and in Jabêm literature. Above those, the English numbers have been introduced and are being used in schools and books. The Jabêm system of counting was at first more strictly followed, but for practical reasons has since been abandoned.

dindînbôjac = dindînbôjac comp. 1. dragon-fly. 2. toy consisting of bow with string and an often elaborately carved fish-like figure. The string going through a vertical hole of 2-3 cm. length at the mouth of the fish. Stood up in a somewhat slanting position, the figure starts vibrating down the string. Reversed the game may be repeated ad libitum.

dîŋ s. flute, the 'male' flute used during circumcision (balôm). Dîŋ kêtû ɲac ma kêtâŋ áwâ dîŋ, ñam gebe gasuc ec kapôbèg ma sebên ɲakwa luluğen su, go sêkôc gwa matakêam te njasëgu ñamôkê popoc e kêtû tâpa, go sêsemûn kësô gasuc tau ɲawa ɲalabuna ma sû (sêju) kësep ñôônga, ma embe sêsûn gwa épi ec êmën, oc ētâŋ kalam saûgên, ma embe têtaiŋ su, oc ētâŋ ñadindîŋ. Dîŋ was the 'male' flute and thus had a deep 'voice', because it consisted (was made) of a rather long pipe of bamboo, from which septums (at both ends) had been cut off. The bottom of a Costus stalk of the gwa matakêam type
was crushed flat and put into the lower opening of the pipe. One could then blow into the upper opening. If they put the stalk (pistil) further up, the flute gave somewhat higher sounds, if drawn back, it sounded deeper. (cf. Gélacô).

éŋ tuna fishing hook.

Gélacô s. m. prop. a female spirit, the 'female' flute (= Gélacô). Gélacô ton(155,376),(409,428) ngausc ec saug teŋ ma sepeŋ nalaše luagcégéčę nadamę, go sɛu kėsɛp nagaódó ma lemenjatu gėboc nalaše, taŋ sepeŋ gęc naadamę naŋi, ma kėtaŋ nakankaŋ, maga kėtaŋ natalo nagec géwiŋ. The Gélacô flute was made from a rather short piece of bamboo with two holes in it (its body). When they blew it, they blocked the holes with their fingers, so that it sounded high and clear and even somewhat melodious. (cf. Diŋ).

gédōbeb, ka gédōbeb the 'wrath post'. Ka gédōbeb (post its face projection cut off smooth) a figure carved with harsh, sour face, the lips pressed together, planted into the ground of the village square, i.e. of a village planning a larger festival like circumcision (balôm) or a pig market (sam). The figure signified to all inhabitants that no more pigs, dogs and coconuts ought to be consumed, in order to save everything for the preparation of the forthcoming big event. Any transgressor had to be aware that, by not observing the prohibitions, he would invite the wrath of the originator of the festival.

gwa asa a species of Costus plants, its stalk used for divination to find out thieves. A length of a Costus stalk was rubbed with redde and stuck into the ground. Then it was tried to put a pot on top of that stalk, whilst mentioning the names of all persons coming into consideration. The person, whose name happened to be called at the moment the pot came to rest, was regarded as the thief in question.

Gélacô -s. m. prop. a female spirit, the 'female' flute (= Gélacô). Gélacô tonâ ngausc ec saug teŋ ma sepeŋ nalaše luagcégéčę nadamę, go sɛu kėsɛp nagaódó ma lemenjatu gėboc nalaše, taŋ sepeŋ gęc naadamę naŋi, ma kėtaŋ nakankaŋ, maga kėtaŋ natalo nagec géwiŋ. The Gélacô flute was made from a rather short piece of bamboo with two holes in it (its body). When they blew it, they blocked the holes with their fingers, so that it sounded high and clear and even somewhat melodious. (cf. Diŋ).

Gwa asa a species of Costus plants, its stalk used for divination to find out thieves. A length of a Costus stalk was rubbed with redde and stuck into the ground. Then it was tried to put a pot on top of that stalk, whilst mentioning the names of all persons coming into consideration. The person, whose name happened to be called at the moment the pot came to rest, was regarded as the thief in question.

Gwada, -dec: -ndec (II) Gwada abstain from eating game, meat; en gedec gwada he renounces eating meat. When a feast had been prepared in honour of a famous chief and his escort, he would, as a matter of good form, not eat any of the food offered. He would instead stick to his betelnut lime-flask chewing betelnuts rather than eat anything, otherwise he would have ruined his fame and been called apòmta gwada tēna = a ferocious consumer of meat. What he wanted to be called however was, apòmta nānō nōp masēna a real/true chief with a crust of lime caked onto his lips, i.e. a most generous, unselfish chief. (cf. apòmta).

Gwakelec = Gwa kelec-lec-lec to feel awkward, ashamed. Facts and metaphor: Embe dambus gwa, naŋ kêpî kētu balîŋ su naŋ, sa ma tamōngiŋ, oc tansâ ŋakicsêa kelec-lec-lec. Bîŋ tâŋ nâlêŋ amboac tonaŋ. Sêsâm kêsêp nâbi oc êtu palâ ëtôm gwa gebe dambën gwakelec. If we pulled out a fully grown gwa (ginger) plant (stem) which is getting soft (rotting), thereby twisting it, we may hear a noise like kelec-lec-lec. This fact is applied as follows: the ribs (chest, body = trunk dambe) will be getting feeble, weak, like a ginger stem. Expl.: Aē gamêng totâèc kêkageg gebe jatap gēŋ teŋ sa angâ nac teŋ nē mēŋtût aēŋoc. Noc nâlêmôm najaŋa tec gec. Embe jatap gēŋ tâŋ sa atom, oc jalic noc nâlêmôm amboac êtu
I arrive full of expectation to get a certain thing from s.o. to become my own. I am most determined to get it. If I don't, I will feel my heart getting dull, foolish (peaceful?) and it will make my body become weak.

Example: Aë gamëg tonajavg ma jasöm gebe oken nêm bôjan ēndēg aë. Nac τâu ēsɔm (gebe) O p lauac, aôm kôtêm atom gebe òkòc aëgoc bòjan. - Oc ēngòm aëgoc galélòm meloc-meloc e ētu bìj majëŋŋa ēndēg aë. I arrive very determined saying, "Give me your knife!" He replies, "Never, you won't be able, never will you be able, to get my knife from me." Such a reply will make me feel awkward and ashamed.

Gwam s. ancestor figures mostly carved of wood. Lau ṣanò sèlic mocsàŋam làŋòanò to lususùg ma taŋalàug e kêtôm ñamalac làŋòanò, tec sèsôm sebe Àëc ñamalac tasa ànna mocsàŋamnèŋ. Amboac tonaŋ sësap mocsàŋam ñakatu kêtô nêng gwam ñewiŋ. Gwam tonaŋ Jabëmòng lau malac têŋ, taŋ sèsam ēsēac Katôcilèlôm nàŋ, têtû ñatau. Lau τâu nêng malac, taŋ gèc gëddômata saŋ nàŋ, këkanòŋ nuc Kalìngama. Galòc kêtû gasaŋ. Lau τâu sësap ñakatu ñàmòmageŋ atom. Because the ancestors saw face, nose and ears of the flying foxes resemble the faces of humans, they said we human beings did come from the flying foxes. That is the reason why they also carved the images of flying foxes for their ancestor figures. The inhabitants of one of the Jabém villages, which they called Katócilèlôm (mangroves inside, in the mangroves), were the owners (= originators) of those figures. Their village was located on a small spit opposite the island of Kalìngama. It is now deserted. They didn't carve those figures for nothing (causelessly). (N. Mao, Méte Nomòŋa, p.2; also balôm = circumcision, and bëc balôm = origin).

ja, -ē (II) ja (pull fire) make fire by friction. The things needed for this kind of making fire were: (1) a piece (20cm.) of dry wood with one end split and held apart by a small wedge; (2) a remnant of an old bark-cloth; (3) a long, thin strip torn off a böjanànô type of bamboo, about lcm. broad; (4) tinder between the split end of the wood. That piece of wood was pressed to the ground by one foot with the split end a little elevated. The bamboo strip was swiftly pulled up and down rubbing against the underside of the split end. The friction causing enough heat to ignite the tinder and the cloth below by glowing chips falling onto it.

-pò (I) ja make fire by friction.

1. A piece of hardwood as long as a pencil and as thick as a finger is/was grasped with the two fists and held so that its tip points away from the body. The wood then is rubbed rather forcefully against a dry and soft piece of wood lying on the ground until the developing heat caused by the friction ignites the rubbed-off particles of wood, which after a number of seconds start to glow and to smoke. Easily inflammable materials are then put on top and blown into flame. 2. light a match. ëŋ képò ja he makes fire by friction, now: he lights a match.

kaiŋtëna comp. (leg/shaft mother) main course. Bu kaiŋtëna the main course of a river; cf. kaiŋj.

Kakokoc n.prop. (red tree) name of Hospital just above Finschhafen plantation, north of Malacoba. (Built in 1932, destroyed during the war.)

When the Jabeu order pigs' tusks from Siasi, they first offer (give) them a pig. The Siasi take it home, slaughter and distribute it to the villagers, thereby telling them, "This is a pledge to give tusks in return". They received the pig as a pledge, therefore keep searching for boars' tusks until they at last take them to the Jabeu. Both parties will do this in exchange. Those who ate the pig will provide the (promised) tusks, the others who did the ordering will have goods (household articles) ready for bartering.

Kamasé (wood dry) firewood. Sam kétu Balom ńakamasé (pig market became Balum festival of it firewood). The pig market (sam) was called the firewood-feast for the Balum festival. During a Balum festival the pigs were consumed by the men (only) instead of the spirit, as the women were made to believe. Females could not partake. They were not even supposed to know what actually did happen to their pigs. At pig markets however women were allowed to participate in the feasts; there they did at least receive their share. Thus Sam was a kind of compensation to them for feeding the pigs for Balom.

Kapoac, -puc (I) kapoac draw lots, divine, find out a culprit by divining. Two kapoac shells were needed for this kind of divination. One was put down with its opening to the ground. Another shell was placed with its tip standing on the glossy back of the shell below. The names of suspected persons were said whilst the various trials went on. When the top shell happened to remain standing the name just then called was taken to indicate the culprit (thief) in question. Other methods of -puc kapoac were: (1) One tried to balance a stick vertically on top of one's index finger. The man whose name was being called when the stick stood still was regarded as the thief; (2) An areca nut, after magic words had been spoken over it, was rubbed between the palms and pressed firmly together. The man whose name was called at the moment when the charmed nut happened to stick to a palm (according to the man rubbing it) was said to be the thief. (Even the Jabeu found this a rather doubtful means to find out culprits.)
Obasega, in a private letter).

2. a forked piece of wood; -guŋ: -ŋguŋ (I) kasēkīŋ stick such a fork into the ground. In former times women used to suspend a netbag with a child in it whilst working in a garden planted on a former spirit place (gamēn ai, mu, sec) as a precaution against a balōm doing harm to a little one. The fork was discarded after use.

Katīn, gen katīn yam field (for later use). Esēac sēsap kōm kētu amēnga ma sēsē amē kēsēp kōm tau. Embe kōm kapōën, go nagēdō gacēŋ ēncē ma sēsē esēp ńamakengeŋ. Namakenj tan gacēŋ gēc naŋ, sēsēm gebe katīn. Nasawā toraŋ gēc e kētu ségam su aqom, go séjam kētiam ma sēsē amē kēsēp. They prepare the field for planting yams and they actually plant yams on it. But if the fields are very large, they will spare part of it and plant yams on one side only. The other unplanted side is called katīn. After it is overgrown, the undergrowth is cleaned off again and yams are finally planted there too.

Katŋ-katŋ, -kēŋ (I) kutŋ-kutŋ play at shadow pictures in moonlit nights. A boy (or girl) sits with his back to his playmates who take turns holding a hand above him/her, so that he/she can see its shadow on the ground before him. He has to try to recognize the person to whom the hand belongs. The one recognized and called correctly pushes the boy/girl away, sits down and the game goes on.

Kōc, bin kōc death sentence, e.g. threat to kill s.o. by magic. Examples: (1) I call s.o. to account because of a theft getting rather angry thereby. My opponent gets enraged too, and finally tells me: "Remember that it was I who formerly killed your brother! The same might happen to you." This means, he tells me a bin kōc. Since he may now, after this information, have to fear homicide or death by magic from my side, he will seek conciliation by offering me a pig or some other valuables.

(2) A man 'A', his son 'B', and the people 'C' who killed 'A'. 'B' sits in his village when 'C' arrive to visit friends. Unaware of the relation between 'A' and 'B' they, in the course of their conversation, tell their friends that they, 'C', have killed 'A'. Thereupon the villagers tell them, Asōm bin kōc képi eŋ gēja, "Now you have told him the kōc talk/message", he will consequently feel obliged to avenge his father on you. (3) 'A' killed s.o. of 'B's clan. 'B' didn't know and visited 'A' as usual and was served a meal by him. Soon thereafter 'B' lost his teeth. If for some reason 'A' got angry with 'B', he told him, Aōm goē nēm launēn kōc, "You ate your people's kōc". 'B' now knew that it was 'A' who killed his relative and thus was duty bound to take avenge on 'A'.

Labisâboc comp. sago cakes baked on a potsherd; -pac (I) labisâboc bake sago cakes thus. A banana leaf is placed on a large potsherd as a lining. Onto this sago meal mixed with grated coconut is poured and completely covered by folding the projecting parts of the leaf. A fire is started on top of it, then the potsherd as a whole is put onto another fire, thus baking the flat cake between two fires.

Lakī s. imbēla gēwa lakī (his tongue weaves onion) his tongue hangs out, i.e. a slain person's tongue protrudes from his mouth, cf. kōc s., lakī.

Lambi, -lambē (IV) (to) squander. Lauōnēn mētē teŋ gebe sejop nēŋ kōm, gebe gen tanjīŋa ēmbacē sebeŋ atom. Sēkōc mo paliŋ-paliŋgen atom, sēkōc nagēdō ma mo ńajam ēkōgen. Awē teŋ embe ēmansan mo gēpē atom ma tāe wailô nē mo atom, naŋ sēsam eŋ gebe Ēn awē lambē sec, kēlambē ēng samob sa anga kōm. One of
the women's habits is to look after their gardens so that the crops won't be used up too quickly. They do not harvest taro(s) indiscriminately, they rather take only some of them home and leave the good ones growing for later use. If a woman doesn't take care of the taro properly and fails to pity them, she will be called an uneconomical woman that squanders the entire produce of her gardens.

lalu, gamèn lalu-lalu ọjām. Embe ènèn Dabucbènô m'è siob èlôp, oc ènèn bèc t'è siob gélôb n'aj, talic gweç ọgbènô m'è oc épọa laśè è émänsàg garmèn m'è èngôm a'àc t'èn wâlô tawn to tèntac ọjàm; n'oc amboac t'èn tèc èsèsôm sebe Gamèn lalu-lalu ọjàm. A lovely, calm weather. When in the month (season) of Dabucbènô (approximately May) the siob ants fly (swarm) we may on the very same day experience a completely calm sea and the sun may shine forth resulting in a lovely weather, so that we get nostalgic and extremely pleased. A time like that is called lovely weather by the Jabèm.

lawa è. his son-in-law. Nac tèn embe èsàkị lalu ètu kóm tèn gà t'èn èsèm ènèc awè gebe Nàṅgóm, nàsàp. Ma embe èsàkị lawa, n'aj oc ènsamáa n'è b'ò n'aj kèsàkịnà n'aj a'ćen, èsèm lâsè atóm, oc èsèm n'âlô tönege gebe Òmọa n'ààndọn kà tèn wèccènè tulu, mè Nàwè (-1 (II) gàgwàj) gamèn èmànnì èc (= ọge c) èc nè (= tecènè). If s.o. sends his son to do s.th., he will tell him frankly, "Do this!" "Go and cut that tree down!" If he however wants to send his son-in-law to do s.th., he won't tell him openly like that, he rather will wrap up his command in phrases like this, "Take your time! Some time you might break that log to (pieces of) firewood (by hitting it against a stone or the ground)"); or "Please, clear that grove over there just a little bit!"

lèlịn (liliń), -jác: -nàc (III) lèlịn tavn. Sènàc lèlịn tavn = nàc tèn embe èmac ènùdù ma nè mo, n'aj tawn gêjâm n'akọlôn n'aj, lau sèkàc tokòmèn e èmbàcnè, tèc sèsôm n'âlô tònèc gebe sèjâc lèlịn. Lau tònà tèn gêjâm sebe sènànà, tèc sèkòc m'è kètòm lau sèjâc lèlịn tavn. They beat inheritance themselves/each other = when s.o. had passed away, the people completely harvested his fields, which to cut and to plant he himself had worked so hard, this they called 'beat inheritance'. The women (wife/wives) of the dead man thought that they would perish anyway (together with their husband?), therefore fetched the taro according to what the people requested as their part of the inheritance. (?)

lèwìn, biń nàléwìn, (-lèwìń) metonymy (use of cryptoology) (for examples see p.651).

Logawèn from Lòcgawèn comp. (hill Gavèn) Gawèn Hill (cf. lòc and Gawèn) name of hill south of Langemak Bay, see Lòcgawèn.

lòm balòmŋa see Balòm.

màjà (his shame, feeling of shame) -pà (I) maje ≥ su (chop our/their shame away) give a gift of reconciliation to s.o. with whom we/they had quarrelled, appease s.o. offended, cf. -pa.

mànsòb è. feather-head-dress worn for the gwajaja dances. Feathers from roosters and other birds were tied to the ribs of coconut palm frond leaves, which were joined to a bunch with cassowary feathers wound around its base, the whole bunch was then mounted on four arches of cane and fit to the head of a dancer. Men who wore this head-dress were said not to yield even one inch during fights.

mèndòn è. expl.: Bìn melócà tìn. Nàc tèn èngôm (gên tèn) nàpàñ-àpàñ è ètu 'habit' èndèn gèn. Lau sèlic gên tawn sec, mago ènàm kàc gege gên nàjâm me gên sec. Nàc tèn embe èngôm (cont'd on p.652)
lêwîn, biñ nalêwîn, (-lêwîn) examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal Word</th>
<th>Cryptic Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bec</td>
<td>field hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bôc</td>
<td>pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bôjanaŋ</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bôc</td>
<td>betel nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dauc</td>
<td>conch shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deŋ</td>
<td>shelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwèc</td>
<td>sea/salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jakwa</td>
<td>shark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaboën</td>
<td>ironwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapôën</td>
<td>big, large, tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawi</td>
<td>baler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kêm</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulic</td>
<td>octopus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laç</td>
<td>sail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landôm</td>
<td>bilge water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lépoa</td>
<td>rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moac</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mojaŋ</td>
<td>marsupial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mojawa</td>
<td>kangaroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môkêlauŋ</td>
<td>his hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñôbo</td>
<td>cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñôc, gölin, golem</td>
<td>paddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sagôŋ</td>
<td>umbrella (mat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>súc</td>
<td>bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talec</td>
<td>fowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totonong</td>
<td>mortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wàŋ</td>
<td>canoe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(cf. ñadabuŋ taboos)

biñ lêwînna metonymy, e.g. ònam ësëac (jocwagao, lauo) lemen tamiŋ- tamiŋ sap atom don't touch a woman's hand when offered a plate (sap bowl or s.th.); a commandment, rule for boys/males to be observed when taking s.th. from the hands of girls. (The best way to avoid contact was/is to put the bowl down onto the ground and let them take it from there.) (Jabêm Reader II, p.18, Mëtë Nomiŋa, p.15).
mété, -tu (I) mété tauq to respect the taboos concerning each other, to behave according to traditional rules. Lawenji tétu mété tauq the in-laws observe the taboos concerning each other, e.g. when eating or drinking in the presence of in-laws, one must first cover the face with a cloth, except when smoking or chewing betel nut. (cf. tasiŋgédó we hide from our father-in-law while he is eating). Substitute names only could be used (cf. -lēwín (IV) lawenji). It was/is forbidden to touch each other or to sit closely together, to sit on the mat of the father-in-law or to use anything belonging to him. On a pig-hunt when the father-in-law has caught a pig in his net, the son-in-law is not supposed to assist him unless he gets into danger. The customs are not so binding on the father-in-law as they are/were on the son-in-law, and, for example, he is permitted to help his son-in-law to catch a pig. If a man acts incorrectly towards his father-in-law, he must leave the girl (wife) and marry another one. The same holds true for the woman in her contact with her in-laws. (cf. lawa, lawenji, -lēwín).

mockolenŋ s. death or funeral feast, usually held the day after the death of s.o. and repeated according to the funeral rites which had to be observed. (see Mockolenŋ Nam
they used to until they celebrate a funeral festival, then they cease all work and observe the festival for a very long period of time. They celebrate until the corpse starts to decompose before they disperse. The funeral festivals are generally called mockolen, but the festival as a whole is divided up into four parts. They explain the four parts of mockolen as follows:

1. mockolen (taqibo, sëka lëlin, moasëngamataq): (first day:) the wailing, harvesting of fields and chopping down of fruit trees of the deceased person; the first feast mockolen tau, the death feast proper before the burial took place;
2. sëka lëlin, sëka todôngen: (2nd day:) dancing of the mourning dance (stamping) by the grieved mourners, the dances often accompanied by imitating the dead person’s characteristics (cf. tëlîng);
3. sëkëng nacmôkë: (later, i.e. after worms came out of the shallow grave:) = another large feast and distribution of the dead one’s valuables (Mockolen Ñam, p. 3);
4. awetuc gëngôg sai: the widow sat in a hut built on top of the grave with all the signs of mourning (abec) put on and strictly observing the rites and taboos, supervised by the mourning relatives;
5. sëkac abec: the relatives decided when to take off the signs of mourning (cf. abec). After the widow’s head had been shaved she was brought out into the open (cf. -bae: -mbae (V)).

modam s. very large species of taro.
remained there during the night. In order to obtain a durable tooth polish the procedure had to be repeated several times.

ŋanja s. love magic, name of lizard with yellow stripes along its body like the emerald lizard (gamoalasâ). That lizard was formerly used for making love-magic. Together with 0 gwassic kalac (a vine that causes itching) the lizard was put into a bamboo pipe. Within a few days the mixture turned into an evil stinking itching mess. An attempt was made to get a few drops of it onto the body of the girl (or woman) whose love one endeavoured to gain. The fluid caused itching and thus stimulated sexual craving = 'love'.

ŋapêc cf. pêc² (see ên drawing, p.646).

goctêna comp. (stone mother); lau (ŋa)goctêna leading people, experts, supervisors. Expl.: Dansô waŋ ten teŋ ma ŋar, tan kéjala mêté dansô waŋña éwe lau ton teŋ ma sénêm kôm tau. Lau ŋanô ton teŋ étiam tauŋ sêngôn. Lau tau tonâŋ tec sêsam éśeac gebe Lau ŋapocêna. Poc kapôô ŋâ taŋ taŋ sêngôn, poc ŋasec-gasec tec sêjâm kôm. Malac ŋalau ŋanô. Making a canoe an experienced boat-maker will lead a group of (younger) men and let them do the work under his guidance. Another group of old experts just sits there seemingly doing nothing (e.g. they observe, supervise, criticize the work being done). Those men are called the 'head stones', the chief instructors (board of examiners). The big stones just sit there (looking on), it is the small 'stones' who do the work. Those are the head men of the village. (The 'teachers' to whom the boy Jesus listened in the temple at Jerusalem would be called by New Guineans the lau ŋapocêna, Luke 2:46.)

sâguô s. a girl of marriageable age. Expl.: Aâcanên lau ŋanô néng mété sâguôńa tonec gebe

Embe sénac sâguo ten lénsông éŋông anu, naŋ lau sêsa ŋagala palîŋ-palingen atom to awê tau esêlêng émoa malacûn ëndên naŋ lau taésam sêmoa malac naŋ atom amboac tonangën. Lau sêna gamêng-tuc âcgom, go embe ẹsà gwêc, naŋ esêlêng âkaîŋ èsac nom atom, éka laçegn. This was the custom of our old ones concerning the girls having their first menstruation: When they secluded a sâguo in a house, the people would not get close to her without proper reasons, nor would the girl walk around in the village as long as many people were about. When they had left for their gardens she might go to the sea (beach: WC!), but without touching the ground, she had to walk on coconut shells. (cf. -ka (I) laclu) (Zahn, Märchen, p.427).

Sam s. pig market; also explained as repayment to the women for their labours (feeding the pigs) connected with the balôm festivals, for which they didn't get any compensation since they were not supposed to know the true facts behind the secret feasts of the men, who ate the pigs allegedly swallowed by the balôm spirit. (cf. sam kêtu balôm ñakamâsê, see kamasê). Solon-solon embe seno nêng sam, oc samob sépi tagen ma sêmânsan nêng gamên ñasawa teŋ ânga gamên salénga. Sêsa légélgên e selec-selecçeg, go sêjâm nêng sac anga tonâŋ ma sêgélôn na kaänô n e baôngâma. Lau ŋanô sêlic éšèac sêgün gên tonâŋ, tec sêsam sebe Solon-solon seno nêng sam. When the bower-birds celebrate their sam (pig market), they all gather together and prepare a suitable place somewhere in the forest. They sweep it perfectly clean from dry leaves, make their platform (nest) there and decorate it with fruit (seeds). The ancestors saw them doing that, hence called it 'The bower-birds celebrate their pig market'. (N. Male, Mêté Nomêna, p.16f).

sölôn Expl.: Beŋ to wasu ma gên têté wênâ, seno sâmna to gên gebe lau sêlic éšèac ñajam ma sêngôm nêng gên lau sêlic gebe
qanô'nwa, naq sesam sebe Sôlô'nq. 
Death magic and love magic and things concerning dancing, preparing pig markets and the like, in order to be looked at favourably by the people as those who understand to do their business most effectively, this all is called Sôlô'nq. (Without magic nothing could be undertaken with prospects of success.)  
Nacbeq kékòc ka ñawakac, o ñagédò to géñ saleñq gebe éngôm sôlô'nq ñamata ésa. The magician used to take/get roots, vines and other ingredients from the woods (spirit places, gameqail to make his magic effective.

sônq a. plug, stopper, 'cork'; -wa (II) sônq make a plug. 
One end of a leaf (strip) of a pandanus (sônq type) is grasped by the outstretched left hand with its palm up. The body end of the leaf is twisted with the thumb and fingers of the right hand toward the left thumb that holds fast. The leaf is thus twisted to a funnel-shaped stopper. Its upper rim is bent inward and so the plug for a calabash (bulakôp) is completed.

tekoq, -pô (I) tekoq get sea water from river mouths. 
Two or three bamboo (sûsû) piles are tied together. The septums (ñaqwa) at their nodes (boq) have all been perforated with a pointed stick excepting the bottom ones. A heavy stone is tied to the bottom end, a vine onto its upper end, held by it the whole apparatus is allowed to sink swiftly onto the bottom of a river mouth, where the heavier sea water fills the pipes. (When, during times of fightings people dwelling at the lower river courses were reluctant to obtain their sea water from the beach directly, they preferred to get it that way.) -tewènq (IV) tekoq dive to fill a pipe with sea water. One dives with a bamboo pipe holding its opening closed by one hand to the bottom of a river close to its mouth to fill it with the brackish sea water there. (Sea water was used for cooking as a substitute for salt.)

têcwale a. stairs, ladder. 
If the old chief Obokoc wanted somebody within his area to be done away with, he hired men from Bukavac, for instance. One day those men arrived suddenly and carried out the killing for which they had been commissioned. Asked by the terrified villagers for their reasons, they used to answer with these words: Ajandèb têcwale tec amèñ "We did it by order". Everyone knew what that meant. The killers were allowed to leave unmolested, because the killing was obviously done by order of the villagers' own chief. His mouth was the 'ladder on which they had come'.

tênac (= kênac?) (mentioned by Zahn, no explanation given) cf. kênac.

tienq a. bird of Paradise; -ôc (II) tienq (carry bird of Paradise) ask the oracle to reveal a magician. A stick was wrapped up in a large bag woven from bulrushes. A bird of Paradise feather was stuck into the bag standing upward. Whilst two men facing each other held the wrapped stick pinched between the palms of their right hands in a horizontal position, the names of the various magicians were called. When the stick turned with the feather pointing downward, the man whose name had been called at that moment was regarded as the one responsible for the death of a person.

tôp a. claim, debt; -jàc: -nac (III) tôp, -jô: -jô (III) tôp, -ôc (II) tôp pay a debt. The connection between tôp¹ and tôp² explained: If I lend valuables to s.o. I am like the man that places the bottom logs (nombaq) of the fence (tug) onto the ground. My partner who returns the borrowed articles to me is like the man who sticks the stakes ( tôp) beside my bottom logs.
tuo s. -sò: -nsò (II) tuo make
= bind, tie a fence. After
the area around a field (al-
ready planted, growing) has
been cleared from the weeds and
roots, the bottom logs (ombaŋ)
are placed onto the ground
indicating the general direc-
tion the fence is to follow.
Stakes (tôp) are then stuck
into the ground on both sides
of the bottom logs. Two stakes
facing each other are tied (and
thereby pulled) together with
walu vine right above the logs.
Other layers of split logs are placed
on top of the first
bindings to a height of about
one or two feet, when the stakes
are fastened again by second
bindings. More logs (split)
are put on top of these until
a height of four or five feet
has been reached, then the

third and last rounds of bind-
ings follow tying the stakes
firmly to the thus finished
fence, which keeps the pigs
away from the crops.

wasu wambac-wambac small fabulous
creatures (elves, dwarfs with
long hair), said to come out
from the forests during dewy
nights calling as they go:
Gōwac gōmēŋ - gōwac gōmēŋ
(you go/went, you come/came =
you go/went, you come/came = to
and fro). At the beach they
hang their hair into the sea.
As soon as fish take the bait
they pull and toss (swing) them
onto the beach, where people
gladly gather them in the morn-
ing. Hence the call meant for
the elves: "Put me fish on the
beach, tomorrow I shall come
and get it."
8. JABÈM LITERATURE

BIBOLO DABUN - The Shorter Bible in Jabèm. B.S.P.N.G. Port Moresby/Lae 1980/81.

BIBOLO NAM - Introduction to the Bible - (printed in Métè Nam II). MS, 165 pp.

BINDÕLÌD, SALOMONÈ - The Proverbs (of Solomon) - printed 1935.

BINLÈNSÈM LANGWA - The Old Testament - Most books somewhat shortened now in Bìbolo Nàbuq. Books printed before remained unshortened.


BUKU SÈSAMMA - Jabèm Reader - 1928 (most articles contributed by New Guineans).

BUKU SÈSAMMA I & II - Jabèm Readers I & II - (the old Reader revised, enlarged, printed 1952).

GÀMÈN NÀM (place origin) - Geography - A description of the homelands of Melanesian Tribes, printed in Nòm Nàm, 1931.


GÒLOAC DABUN NÀJALA - The Church Year - by J.F. Streicher.

LÈN NAGÒLIN (Walk of it Steer) - Agenda, Catechism, Church Hymnal - (often revised, enlarged, last edition 1970).

MALE, NÈDECLABU, his biography, dictated by himself to H. Zahn in 1932. MS, 62 pp.

MÈTÈ NÀM I & II. Explanations to Old and New Testaments Bible Stories for Teachers' use, by H. Zahn, 1931.

MÈTÈ NOMÀNA - Old Beliefs, Customs, Practices of the Jabèm - by N. Male (hand written), MS, 20 pp.

MIN DABUN - Bible Stories - (Old and New Testaments, for schools).

MIN DABUN NÀM - Explanations of Bible Stories - see Métè Nàm.
MOCKOLEM - Funeral Feasts - by M. Gôdisa Tiñasà, MS, mimeo, 5pp.

NOM JABA Nam - Geography of Foreign Countries - (see Nom Nam).

NOM Nam - Geography, etc. - by H. Zahn (Gamên Nam 52pp., Nom Jaba Nam 105pp., Oc Nam 14pp., Ôlîn to Gêmac Nam 52pp., all printed in one book!).

Oc Nam (Sun Origin) - Astronomy - (see Nom Nam).

Ôlîn to Gêmac Nam - Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Sicknesses and Cures, First Aid - Appendix: Medicines used by the Jabêm. Printed in Nom Nam, 1931.


Sêboaco, Fairy Tales of various Melanesian Tribes as told by Jabêm-speaking teachers and students, compiled by H. Zahn, dictated to him in flawless Jabêm by Dawidi Anam, Obasêga, 1930. MS, 450pp. (Translated into German by J.F. Streicher, 1977/78.)

Tandôn Min Dabun - Teaching Bible Stories - (for teachers) by J.F. Streicher, 1950.

Têcwaîle (Stairs) - Primer) - (many editions).

Various books and manuscripts for the use of students, teachers and pastors have been provided in the course of nine decades of school-, mission- and churchwork. Most of the manuscripts and books are deposited in the Archives of the Missionswerk of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bavaria at Neuendettelsau, and at the Center of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Papua New Guinea (ELCPNG) at Lae/Ampo.

DICTIONARIES:


Jabêm-Deutsch (German): H. Zahn, 690pp., mimeo., 1917.


Lehrbuch der Jabêmsprache: H. Zahn, 335pp., 1940.

9. VERB STEMS

-ali (IV) to curl, ripple.
-ambiŋ (= jambiŋ) (IV) clean, prepare the garden for sowing.
-ba: -mba (II) look for s.th.
-bac: -mbac (II) capsize, be in great danger.
-baë: -mbaë (IV) take to the public.
-balaŋ: -mbalaŋ (IV) two or more people carry s.th. on their shoulders.
-baliŋ: -mbaliŋ (IV) throw.
-bam: -mbam (II) toss to and fro.
-banac: -mbanac (IV) 1. lie that one hasn't got s.th. 2. beg until one finally gets it. 3. talk around s.th.
-baniŋ: -mbaniŋ (IV) be bent.
-banôc see -bênôc.
-baŋ: -mbaŋ (II) wrap into a parcel.
-baob: -mbaob (IV) cover up s.th.
-be: -mbe (II) want, R only in use.
-bec: -mbec (II) bind s.th. at its top.
-belec: -mbelec (IV) become detached.
-beŋ: -mbeŋ (II) 1. cut. 2. fall.
-béc: -mbéc (II) impers. 3sg. only, at night.
-bélé: -mbélë (IV) wrinkle one's face.
-bélëc: -mbélëc (IV) drum with spread fingers.
-bélem: -mbélém (IV) 1. hollow s.th. out carefully. 2. search through s.th.
-béliŋ see bilîŋ.
-bénic: -mbênic (IV) have a sore anus.
-bênôc: -mbênôc (IV) mend s.th.
-bi: -mbi (II) unfold.
-bic: -mbic (II) 1. carry s.th. on one's back. 2. strangle.
-bic: -mbic (V) carry s.th. with a handle over one's shoulder.
-bilîŋ: -mbilîŋ (IV) tie s.th. firmly onto a pole to carry it.
-bîŋ: -mbîŋ (II) bind s.th. together.
-bo: -mbo (II) cry out in jubilation.
-boa: -mboa (II) pile up.
-boalec: -mboalec (IV) speak a foreign language badly.
-boaraŋ: -mboaraŋ (II) jump.
-boâ: -mboâ (II) cut down grass fleetingly.
-boc: -mboç (II) (only R no Im.) think falsely.
-bom: -mbom (II) do s.th. superficially.
-boŋ: -mboŋ (II) 1. cross a river by canoe. 2. call goodbye. 3. barter.
-bôc: -mbôc (II) 1. dam, block up. 2. protect.
-bôẹŋ: -mbôẹŋ (IV) 1. tie s.th. by winding a rope around it. 2. embrace.
-bôli: -mbôli (IV) see -buli.
-bôm: -mbôm (II) run away.
-bu: -mbu (II) blame s.o.
-bu: -mbu (V) turn s.th. on its axis.
-buc: -mbuc (II) cut off.
-buli: -mbuli (IV) rub, wipe s.th. against s.th.
-buŋ: -mbuŋ (II) wipe, dry.
-daba: -ndamba (IV) consume like fire, destroy.
-dac: -ndac (II) meet, encounter.
-dabiq: -ndambiŋ (IV) approach, draw near.
-dagac: -ndągąc (IV) catch, snap up with open mouth.
-daguc: -ndąguc (IV) follow, succeed.
-daiŋ: -ndaiŋ (IV) swing s.th. in a circle, to and fro.
-dam: -ndam (II) drift, float in current.
-damöe: -ndamöe (IV) 1. lick. 2. taste.
-dągąc: -ndągąc (IV) see -dągąc.
-dągąŋ: -ndągąŋ (IV) swallow.
-de: -nde (V) groan, be oppressed.
-debob: -ndembob (IV) sail so far away from land that one can see only the horizon.
-dec: -ndec (II) detest, hate.
-delec: -ndelec (IV) draw back, pull off the skin of s.th.
-deŋ: -ndęŋ (II) put s.th. on a shelf.
-deŋęŋ: -ndęngęŋ (IV) move along noiselessly.
-dę: -ndę (II) do s.th., walk, catch fish by torch light.
-dę: -ndę (V) 1. drink s.th. slowly. 2. flow. 3. slowing down of growth.
-dęnaŋ: -ndęnaŋ (IV) stand in rows.
-dęŋ: -ndęŋ (II) move in the direction of s.o.
-di: -ndi (II) get up to go, leave.
-dib: -ndib (II) 1. bend s.th., fold it over. 2. observe keenly, lie in wait. 3. slip off, glide down.
-dim: -ndim (II) chop off, cut in two.
-diŋ: -ndiŋ (II) 1. aim a spear or s.th. at s.o. carefully. 2. prick, pierce. 3. knock, stumble against s.th.
-don: -ndon (II) knock off, rattle.
-dóc: -ndóc (V) make a bundle of long objects.
-don: -ndon (V) 1. teach. 2. jeer at s.o. by mimicking him. 3. re-echo.
-duc: -nduc (II) be in a bent position.
-ec (II) shout at s.o. angrily, rebuke.
-eko (IV) see -keko.
-ẹ (II) move s.th. slowly, pull a hooked fish.
-ẹ (III) eat.
-ẹ (II) pull, drag; sharpen.
-ẹ (III) 1. give a name to s.o. or s.th. 2. scrape, grate.
-ec (II) go towards the sea.
-ec (III) go away, depart.
-ec: -néc (III) lie (down).
-eka (IV) see -kèka.
-ekam (IV) see -kèkam.
-ékoc (IV) see -kèkóc.
-èm (III) waste.
-èngim (IV) also -gèngim (IV) step on s.th.
-ga: -ŋga (II) split, cleave.
-gabe: -ŋambe (IV) scrape off.
-gabec: -ŋambec (IV) shove, accuse.
-gac: -ŋac (II) hold open, open (by parting edges).
-gadé: -ŋandé (IV) cover, put a cover on s.th.
-gadoŋ: -ŋandoŋ (IV) 1. take s.th. with tongs. 2. press s.th. between s.th.
-gaiŋ: -ŋaiŋ (IV) scoop, gather up with our hands.
-galab: -ŋgalab (IV) crawl.
-galuŋ: -ŋgaluŋ (IV) mix, stir.
-gambam: -ŋambam (IV) put on s.th. tightly.
-gamboac: -ŋamboac (IV) untie, set free.
-gaminŋ: -ŋaminiŋ (IV) keep back, detain.
-gamuc: -ŋamuc (IV) scratch, knead.
-gandac: -ŋandac (IV) make rebound.
-ganic: -ŋanic (IV) peel.
-ganiŋ: -ŋaniniŋ (IV) scoop out.
-gaom: -ŋgaom (IV) cover s.th. with a lid = -baliŋ gaom, cf. gaom a.
-gasic: -ŋgasic (IV) v. imper. s.th. breaks because of overstraining.
-gasim: -ŋgasim (IV) 1. bite off, cut off. 2. drum in syncope.
-gasunŋ: -ŋgasunŋ (IV) bend the end of s.th.
-gauc: -ŋgauc (IV) hook s.th. down.
-gawė: -ŋgawė (IV) scrape, dig by scraping out.
-gelec: -ŋgelec (IV) drum on s.th. with fingers.
-geŋ: -ŋgen (II) carry s.th. by a handle.
-geŋ: -ŋgen (II) breed?, bring up animals, feed, fatten.
-geduc: -ŋgenduc (IV) cover, put a cover on s.th.
-geloc: -ŋgéloc (IV) clean away.
-gélön: -ŋgélön (IV) adorn, decorate.
-géluc: -ŋgéluc (IV) gather up small articles.
-gemu: -ŋgemu (IV) chop off s.th. smoothly.
-génanŋ: -ŋgénanŋ (IV) put s.th. in a row.
-gi: -ŋgi (V) go in a circle, wind around.
-gic: -ŋgic (II) v. imper. apart, in two.
-gic: -ŋgic (II) (a special kind of) tying the layers of sago leaf roofing onto the rafters.
-giŋ: -ŋgiŋ (II) strangle, choke.
-golec: -ŋgolec (IV) remove, peel off the husk of s.th.
-golem: -ŋgolem (IV) split s.th. by means of levers, to row European boats (cf. golem).
-gōlinŋ: -ŋgōlinŋ (IV) move s.th. heavy with a lever.
-gōm: -ŋgōm (II) make, do.
-gōndinŋ: -ŋgōndinŋ (IV) hit s.th. with a stone in both hands.
-guc: -ŋguc (II) blow.
-gunŋ: -ŋgung (II) spear s.th.
-gwalēn: -ŋgwalēn (IV) hew s.th. roughly.
-gwanda (IV) lie closely together.
-gwē: -ŋgwē (V) brush away, kick away.
-ì (II) hit with a stick, wrap s.th. around.
-ì: -ì (III) drive, ram s.th. into the ground.
-ic (II) take s.th. out of a container.
-ìc: -ic (III) copulate.
-ìm: -ìm (III) 1. bind, tie s.th. together. 2. hit with s.th. heavy. 3. dive, swim under water.
-ìn (II) break, cut off branches.
-ja (II) spread out s.th.
-jà: -na (III) go.
-jà (V) sit, stand crooked.
-jab (II) give a sign with hand.
-jaba: -jamba (IV) work in an awkward position.
-jàc (II) lean, incline.
-jàc: -jac (III) pull up hooked fish.
-jàc: -nac (III) beat, hit.
-jaja (IV) take care of s.th.
-jain (I) waste, abuse.
-jala (IV) know.
-jalec (IV) lie close to, adapt.
-jali (IV) move s.th. to and fro.
-jalîq (IV) stir s.th. into a puree.
-jàliq (IV) choose, select.
-jalò (IV) curve, bend s.th.
-jám: -nam (III) do, make, work.
-jambîq (IV) prepare a field, garden for planting.
-jamu (IV) do s.th. in anger, excitement.
-jamun (IV) shake s.th. to and fro, rinse.
-jànda (IV) hunt, chase away.
-jàndaq (IV) warm s.th., brood.
-jàndëb (IV) balance.
-jàndiq (IV) put on s.th., put s.th. around the body.
-jâna (IV) crunch, crack with the teeth.
-jângo (IV) take away by force, rob s.th.
-jânîq (IV) 1. swing a load onto one's shoulder. 2. waddle, intoxicate.
-jatu (IV) give an order, command.
-jauq (I) 1. eat very much. 2. do s.th. superficially.
-jô: -jo (III) weed, pluck.
-jô (II) go astray.
-job: -jop (III) watch, take care.
-joc (II) see -oc.
-jôq (IV) ... gather up, collect.
-jôq (V) ... gather up, collect.
-jô: -jô (III) 1. pretend to do s.th. 2. do s.th. in fright. 3. exchange s.th. with s.o. 4. indicating want (imper. v.a.).
-jô (V) move to another side.
-jôb: -jôp (III) whistle.
-jôc: -jôc (III) shake s.th., set s.th. in motion.
-jômac (IV) see -ômac.
-jù: -ju (III) blow with mouth.
-ka (I) step, tread.
-kac (I) tear, pull, urge.
-kaja (IV) break s.th. off.
-kajo (IV) beckon, wave.
-kaku (IV) chew s.th. hard, tough.
-kalem (IV) draw, pull s.th. near, call together, invite.
-kalin (IV) scrape off, grate, shave.
-kalom (IV) poke, stir up old disputes.
-kam (I) grasp s.th. with the hand, lead s.o. by the hand.
-kamuc (IV) menace, threaten s.o.
-kamuq (IV) wrap s.th. into leaves.
-kana (IV) tickle, caress.
-kanon (IV) go, look, steer in a certain direction.
-kapic (IV) close s.th., clap together.
-kapiq (IV) clamp, squeeze, cut s.th. with scissors.
-kasop (IV) spit.
-kati (IV) ladle out.
-katig (IV) sew a piece of cloth together to a bag.
-katog (IV) make a heap.
-katod (IV) 1. stretch. 2. straighten.
-katom (IV) catch s.th. thrown at us, play ball.
-keko (IV) scratch.
-keleen (IV) control, look after s.th.
-kelop (IV) hollow out.
-kec (I) 1. pour. 2. kindle, light a fire.
-keka (IV) force s.th. over an object.
-kekam (IV) bend, draw a bow, be pregnant.
-kekoc (IV) swim.
-kekwa (IV) press, be in labour.
-kékwaq (IV) bark.
-kéli (IV) 1. jump around for joy. 2. be haughty. 3. encourage.
-kênaq (IV) do s.th. very clumsily, slowly.
-kêŋ (I) 1. give. 2. plant. 3. crawl, wind (snake).
-késiq (IV) move s.th. out of its place.
-kianq (IV) suspend s.th.
-kic (I) tie, pay s.o. for services rendered.
-kili (IV) see -kêli.
-kim (I) pick, pierce holes in s.th.
-kip (I) lift out, examine.
-ko (I) take s.th. out of a pot with tweezers.
-koloq (IV) shake.
-kolop (IV) hollow out, bore.
-konec (IV) tickle.
-kô (I) stand; -kô tông tie s.th. up.
-kóc (I) 1. give birth to a child. 2. take, hold. 3. impers. kêkoc cracked.
-kójoc (IV) shake, jolt, cradle.
-kôm (I) cover, enwrap.
-kóniq (IV) weigh down s.th., burden.
-kôn (I) twist, make a string.
-kôsiq (IV) rub, wipe, sharpen.
-kôtêq (IV) shake s.th. in one’s hand.
-ku (I) roll, turn s.th. over.
-kuc (I) carry s.th. on one’s head.
-kuq (I) call out in reply.
-kwa (I) cover s.th. or s.o. by wrapping, conceal.

-kwaim (I) eat meat or taro or vegetable only.

-kwalec (IV) skin an animal.

-kwanam (IV) eat quickly, enormous portions.

-kwanec (IV) tickle.

-kwasi Q (IV) wash.

-kwè (I) 1. dig. 2. build, erect a building.

-là (V) scrape vegetable clean.

-làc: -lac (III) sail.

-làgô (IV) scorch, roast insufficiently.

-lài (IV) drill, bore, turn round.

-laiŋ (I) spread out, sit, stand far apart.

-lakiŋ (IV) abuse s.o., insult s.o.

-lakoc (IV) = -lagô scorch, roast s.th. insufficiently.

-làm: -lam (III) spread out.

-làmbe (IV) spend, use a crop uneconomically.

-làmbinŋ (IV) praise, honour.

-lamô (IV) singe, harden s.th. over a fire.

-lamu (IV) seek protection, hide behind s.o. or s.th.

-lanem (IV) praise, honour.

-làŋ: -laŋ (III) singe feathers/ hair away.

-laŋgàŋ (IV) cut s.th. into small pieces.

-lao (IV) float in the air, hover.

-lasam (IV) gorge s.o.

-lasiŋ (IV) = -lakiŋ.

-lau (V) refresh.

-lawec (IV) pre-chew food for a child, animal.

-lèc (V) 1. peel, shell. 2. start s.th. without being able to carry it out.

-leleŋ (IV) cackle.

-lelo (IV) fly, float.

-lèmbac (IV) screw up one's eyes.

-lèndec (IV) get a fright, a shock.

-lèndeq (IV) arrange, lay s.th. carefully in a row.

-lèŋ (V) impers. overtop, stick out.

-leŋep (IV) jeer at s.o. by grimacing.

-leseŋ (IV) impers. ku keleŋ the pot starts boiling.

-letoc (IV) 1. boil, steam. 2. be embarrassed.

-lè (V) crawl, 'walk' in a sitting position.

-lèc (I) impers. kélèc crippled, mutilated.

-lèc: -lèc (III) 1. roll s.th. up, down. 2. germinate, spring up. 3. bare, show one's teeth.

-lèdé (also -lèndé): -lèndé (IV) illuminate.

-lèdic (also -lèndic): -lèndic (IV) hop on one leg.

-lèdiŋ (also -lèndiŋ): -lèndiŋ (IV) pound, hit s.th. with a stick.

-lèdóc (also -lèndóc): -lèndóc (IV) bundle long objects.

-lèdunŋ (also -lèndunŋ): -lèndunŋ (IV) make a bundle by wrapping s.th. up into a round parcel.

-lélèc (IV) exceed, outdo.
-lêmôêm (IV) chew without any teeth.
-lemum (IV) chew, eat with closed lips.
-lêna (IV) be embarrassed, be in difficulty.
-lêni (IV) impers. drip, ooze.
-lênim (IV) shiver from cold.
-lênsôŋ: -lênsôŋ (IV) confuse, entangle.
-lêŋ: -lêŋ (III) span, strain,
-lêŋ biŋ admonish s.o.
-lêŋë (IV) nibble, gnaw.
-lênëc (IV) bare one's teeth.
-lênô (IV) make s.th. slippery.
-lêsa (IV) rub between fingers.
-lêsâ: -lêsâ (IV) groove, be unfamiliar with a place.
-lêsanq (IV) rub, pulverize.
-lêsim: -lênsim (IV) pulverize s.th.
-lêsôb: -lêsôb (IV) make a lump of s.th.
-lêsôp (IV) smack one's lip to attract s.o.'s attention, kiss.
-lêsu (IV) interrogate.
-lêsû: -lênsû (IV) poke, stir, mistreat.
-lêsuc (IV) push s.th. aside, urge.
-lêtam (IV) impers. flutter.
-lêté (IV) impers. get loose.
-lêtêc (IV) impers. get a small crack.
-lêti (IV) run.
-lêtô (IV) cough.
-lêtôc (IV) get stiff, erect.
-lêtôm (IV) tempt, allure.
-lêwa (IV) spit out s.th., feed pre-chewed food to a child, animal.
-lêwàŋ: -lêwàŋ (IV) loosen s.th., relax, put s.th. down carefully.
-lêwm (IV) = -lêmôêm = -lêmum.
-lêwîŋ (IV) avoid calling certain relatives by their names, use metonymy.
-lî: -lî (III) cause s.th. to rise, ruffle.
-lî (V) scratch lightly, caress, feel (examine by feeling).
-lîb (V) drink through a thin bamboo, straw; smell, sniff.
-lîc: -lic (III) see, look at, know.
-lîŋ: -lin (III) 1. push close together. 2. bathe, get wet.
-lîq (V) ... sing forget.
-lô: -lo (III) 1. throw s.th. long at each other. 2. shatter s.th. with a blow.
-lôm: -lôm (III) go across s.th.
-lô: -lô (III) grasp, catch, embrace.
-lôc: -lôc (III) 1. knock against s.th., be blocked. 2. answer in the affirmative, agree.
-lôb: -lôp (III) fly.
-lôm: -lôm (III) feed, nourish.
-lûc: -luc (III) vomit.
-lûq (V) roll up s.th.
-mác: -mac (III) 1. rub s.th. 2. smooth s.th. 3. be sick, die.
-màdi: -màndi (IV) knock at s.th., rap.
-màdôm: -màndôm (IV) break s.th. in two with a crack.
-magob (IV) impers. qamôkê kêmagob exterminate.
-majec (IV) jeer, sneer at s.o.
-maka (IV) instil, impart, share s.th. with s.o.
-makij (IV) shatter s.th.
-makop (IV) clap, smack.
-malic (IV) poison s.o.
-malom (IV) soften s.th. by soaking.
-mana (IV) refuse to take the bait, keep one's mouth closed.
-maniq (IV) make a face, be distorted.
-manga (IV) spread bad odour over a place.
-màngam: -màngam (IV) taun ready o.s. for a sudden start.
-másañ: -másañ (IV) bring in order, prepare.
-masè (IV) sa alienate s.o., divert from.
-masuc (IV) send, chase away.
-mèsoc: -mènsoc (IV) stretch, expand.
-mèb: -mèp (III) excrete.
-mèc: -mèc (III) impers. gèmèc it is ripe.
-mèdu: -mèndu (IV) recoil, repulse.
-mègòm: -mèngòm (IV) clench, hold s.th. in the fist.
-mèliq (IV) impers. kêmèliq it is withered.
-mèñ: -mèn (III) (2sg. -mèn) come.
-mètòc (IV) stretch, make straight, judge.
-mò: -mo (III) impers. gemo it heals.
-mòa: -moa (III) remain, stay, exist.
-moaic (IV) s.th. is zigzagged.
-moàñ (IV) eat two kinds of food together.
-moasac (IV) touch s.th., feel.
-moasìq (IV) do, treat s.th. well.
-moata (IV) cut up s.th., take to pieces.
-moatiq (IV) make a knot, fasten together.
-mòb: -mò (III) pull out.
-mòb: -mòp (III) impers. decompose, rot.
-mòè: -mòè (III) bend.
-mòèc: -mòèc (III) call s.o., shout.
-mònè: -mònè (III) rub in, dye, tinge.
-mònè (III) see -mèn.
-mògì: -mògì (IV) wring out, twine.
-mónàñ (IV) wallow, twist off.
-mòniq (IV) go around a corner.
-mòp see -mòb.
-mù: -mu (III) back.
-mùñ: -muñ (III) be/go before.
-na see -jà.
-nac see -jàc.
-nàc: -nàc (III) ask in a rhetorical way, ask s.o. mockingly.
-nam see -jàm.
-nàm: -nam (III) exalt, praise s.o.
-nè: -nè (III) sink (into the water).
-nèc see -éc: -nèc.
-nìñ see -èñ: -nìñ.
-nò: -no (III) 1. cook s.th. 2. sharpen s.th. to a point.
-nob: -nop (III) impers. bent downwards.
-nôm: -nôm (III) drink.
-nôŋ: -nôŋ (III) carry s.th. around the neck.
-nù: -nu (III) 1. go backwards. 2. crumble. 3. carry s.th. hanging on the chest.
-nuc: -nuc (III) do s.th. consistently.
-ṇà: -ṇa (III) open s.th., pull apart.
-ṇac: -ṇac (III) bite.
-ṇala (IV) shout 'hurray' while fighting, hunting.
-ṇelep (IV) jeer at s.o., jeer by grimacing.
-ṇéléc = -lènéç.
-ṇeng: -ṇeng (V) fatten pigs, breed.
-ṇeng see -gen: -ṇeng (II).
-ṇóm see -gôm: -ṇóm (II).
-ṇôŋ: -ṇôŋ (II) sit, remain, stay.
-ṇi: -ṇi (III) transport by canoe.
-ṇô: -ṇô (III) hear.
-ṇû: -ṇu (III) arouse s.o. from sleep, awaken s.o.; smell s.th.
-ô = -jô (II) 1. go astray, err. 2. impers. s.th. affects, annoys.
-ôc = -jôc (II) ... lasè betray, reveal.
-ôlà (IV) teeming with, swarm.
-ô: -ô (III) ... lasè reach a goal, arrive.
-ôc (II) 1. carry s.th. on shoulder, lift s.th. 2. reject, send away.
-ôla (IV) s.th. gushes up, out, spread.
-ôlin (IV) throw up water (with hands).
-ômac (IV) laugh.
-ôŋ (II) 1. wait. 2. emerge, rise to the surface.
-ôpac (IV) stand, sit sloping.
-ôpâŋ (IV) sit on one's heel, squat.
-ôsiŋ (IV) whet, sharpen.
-pa (I) 1. chop s.th. horizontally. 2. impers. empty, finished (of liquids).
-pac (I) bake, roast.
-pala (IV) see -pêla.
-palaŋ (IV) see -pêlaŋ.
-palip (IV) throw a handful of s.th., spreading it, scatter.
-pani (IV) gnaw, nibble (off).
-peŋ (I) puncture s.th., stab, aim.
-pê (I) shoot.
-pêc (I) excrete.
-pêla (IV) untie, unravel s.th.
-pêlaŋ (IV) impers. ja kêtêlaŋ the fire crackles.
-pêlê (IV) jeer at s.o., tease s.o. maliciously.
-pênip (IV) pinch.
-pi (I) go up, climb up.
-piq (I) squeeze s.th. between our arms, press.
-pîŋkap (IV) force s.o., compel.
-pîp (I) press, squeeze s.th.
-poa (I) burst, sprout, break with a crack, explode.
-poac (I) float, lie surrounded by water.
-poalac (IV) see -polac.

-poanec (IV) insert s.th. into a space.

-polac (IV) = -poalac recuperate, regain health after sickness.

-pop (I) imper. blisters develop.

-pó (I) place s.th. in the right position, break in two.

-póc (I) imper. képóc auc grow over.

-pôem (IV) do s.th. hastily.

-pólac (IV) imper. worm eaten.

-pólaó (IV) tie a string around s.th.

-pôlêm (IV) see -pulim.

-pôp (I) bend.

-póp (I) fall (of fruit).

-puc (I) poke, push.

-puc boa (I) 1. wish s.o. evil, curse. 2. wish s.th. would happen.

-pulim (IV) lift s.th. covering us.

-pulu (IV) spring, bubble up.

-puluc (IV) imper. eaten, spoiled by insects.

-puq (I) plant into (big) holes.

-sa (I) 1. cut with a knife. 2. go out, go outside. 3. sweep with a broom. 4. bring s.th. in the right position, arrange.

-sà: -nsà (II) lay s.th. up on s.th.

-sàbań: -nsàmbań (IV) wrap s.th., make a parcel of s.th.

-sàbi: -nsàmbi (IV) roll s.th.

-sac (I) 1. hammer lightly. 2. burden, oppress.

-sác: -nsác (II) be, stand on top of s.th.

-sàe: -nsàe (IV) examine, test s.o. or s.th., taste, wait.

-sàgu: -nsàngu (IV) wash s.o., baptize.

-sàic: -nsàic (IV) do s.th. energetically, pull off, snap.

-saka (IV) measure s.th. by stretching out the arms, span.

-sakam (IV) imper. desire, long for.

-sakiń (IV) send s.o., delegate s.o.

-sako (IV) chop s.th. into a general shape.

-sakop (IV) 1. fail to get to the root of a matter. 2. snap greedily at s.th.

-sala (IV) behold, examine, look at s.th.

-salac (IV) say magic words, bewitch.

-sàlàń (IV) do s.th. badly, fleetingly.

-salap (IV) spread our legs.

-sàlè: -sàlé and -nsàlé (IV) add, give in addition, overflow.

-sam (I) say the name of s.th., count, read.

-sàmbèb: -nsàmbèb (IV) draw in one's stomach.

-samuc (IV) sneeze.

-sànmèm (IV) water s.th., sprinkle.

-sàń: -nsàń (II) ... auc conceal s.th., cover up.

-sàońm (IV) ... auc encircle, grasp s.th. with one's teeth.

-sàom: -nsàom (IV) do s.th. quickly, carelessly.

-sap (I) 1. chop, hew. 2. be close together, near to.

-sàpu (IV) chop off s.th. (with one blow), miss the mark.
-sàu: -nsàu (V) deceive, cheat
 s.o. in business, lie.

-selec (IV) scratch s.th. with
 a weapon.

-seleq (IV) 1. throw s.th. hori-
zontally. 2. look for, in-
spect s.th.

-sèlèë: -nsèlèë (IV) flow (of
 water), purl, cackle (of fowl).

-selop (IV) pull s.th. back.

-semoc (IV) impers. grunt.

-seq (I) ... sa grub up, root up.

-sèn: -nsèn (II) destroy, dem-
olish.

-señen (IV) hold s.th. in the
 mouth, between the teeth.

-señun: -nsesñun (IV) stand firm,
 unmoving.

-sewec (IV) grow sideways.

-sè (I) plant, -sè (-si) (I)
 awen breathe.

-sè: -nsè (II) ... auc cheat, deceive.

-sè: -nsè (V) 1. slash, rip,
tear the rib from a leaf.
2. paint with brush, rub.

-sèbam: -nsèmbam (IV) cut in
 pieces, dissect.

-sèbun: -nsèmbun (IV) cut up
 s.th., take to pieces.

-sègò: -nsèngò (IV) impers.
sorch, singe.

-sèkin (IV) suspend s.th. by a
 handle.

-sèkòm (IV) throw a spear with
 all our might.

-sèlé (IV) cut/tear s.th. into
 strips.

-sèlèq (IV) go, march.

-sèli (IV) trickle in, ooze.

-sèlic (IV) impers. it is withered.

-sèlim (IV) shudder, shiver.

-sèlip (IV) grow upwards.

-sèlò: -nsèlò (IV) disperse, run
 away.

-sèlòë (IV) arrange wood, so that
 it may burn well.

-sèlu (IV) warm o.s.

-sèmac (IV) ... su forget o.s.

-sèmuñ: -nsèmuñ (IV) put s.th.
 into s.th.

-sènic (IV) twinkle, wink with
eyes.

-sèp (I) go down.

-sèwa: -nsèwa (IV) pour s.th. out.

-sèwac (IV) prick open, pull out.

-si (I) 1. be near to, right
beside s.o. 2. sew, stitch
together. 3. remove with a
pointed instrument (e.g. bark
from a tree). 4. dip, immerse
s.th. 5. scrape off with a
stick or s.th. 6. extinguish
with water.

-si (-sè) (I) awen breathe.

-sic (I) expel body gases.

-siq (I) 1. paddle. 2. conceal,
hide.

-siq: -nsiq (II) 1. move to and
fro. 2. cut down s.th. but not
thoroughly.

-siq: -nsiq (V) beat, hit s.th.
with a stick.

-sip (I) carry in the arms, lift
with our arms.

-so (I) 1. miss each other, miss
a mark. 2. wipe away with our
hands, massage. 3. cut s.th.
long in two.

-sò: -nsò (II) impers. mata geso
nac ten he overlooks s.o.

-sòc: -nsòc (II) chase, hunt.

-solo (IV) sa make an uproar,
protest against s.th.
-solop (IV) strip off, pull back.
-sôm: -som (II) search, seek.
-sô (I) 1. enter, go in. 2. put on (dress). 3. stretch s.th. out tautly. 4. chop, hew the edges off a board.
-sô: -nsô (II) bind with a band.
-sôb: -nsôb (II) ... sa gather s.th. in our hands.
-sôc (I) s.th. is done, finished, cooked.
-sólôŋ (IV) gather small dry twigs for kindling a fire.
-sôm (I) say, speak, talk.
-sôŋ: -nsôŋ (II) 1. put s.th. into s.th. 2. lay s.th. carefully in order. 3. impale s.th.
-sôp Im. of -sôb: -sôp (III) gather s.th. into a heap and light it to make much smoke.
-sôp (I) lick, spit.
-su (I) take away, make loose, bore, hollow out.
-suc (I) push, shove.
-suŋ (I) scoop, have a mouthful of s.th., take up s.th.
-suŋ: -nsuŋ (II) push, shove, plane.
-suŋ: -nsuŋ (V) bury.
-ta (I) 1. spread out. 2. tear out with a jerk.
-taiŋ (I) pull out s.th. long, retire.
-takè (IV) get a fright, give a fright.
-tampêlê (IV) goad, incite.
-taŋ (I) cry, call, long for, sing (birds).
-tap (I) hit with the flat hand, slap, find.
-tapi (IV) tauŋ make lively movements, flap.
-tapom (IV) carve awkwardly, paint clumsy decorations.
-tapôēm (IV) do s.th. untidily.
-tawa (IV) clear up (water, weather), wash, rinse.
-teŋ (I) ask, beg.
-tê (I) rotate, revolve, walk around.
-têc (I) 1. be afraid of s.th. 2. avoid, evade s.th. 3. lay s.th. in a row on the ground.
-têkiŋ (IV) 1. do s.th. rather slowly. 2. look for shells in clear water.
-têku (IV) add onto s.th., join together.
-têlam (IV) call at a larger distance, coax (animals).
-têli (IV) string s.th., put on a string.
-têliŋ (IV) 1. rock in the arms. 2. swallow water or food.
-têm (I) impers. kêtem the season of a fruit is over.
-tênêp (IV) quake, tremble.
-têwiŋ (IV) drip s.th., collect s.th. dripping down.
-ti (I) 1. split a big chunk of s.th. 2. peel rather thickly.
-tiam (IV) impers., used only in êtiam and kêtiam again, once more.
-tic (I) drenched, soak by rain.
-tili (IV) see -têli.
-tim (I) 1. deceive s.o. by false show, tempt. 2. turn s.th. over, upside down.
-tiŋ (I) 1. break off, push away. 2. impers. kêtiŋ tau a fruit is just about ripe.
-to (I) write, draw (pictures), paint.
-toc (I) put (down), hurl, toss.
-tolon (IV) transport.

-tôc (I) 1. show, explain, point at. 2. catch sight of, discover, notice. 3. shake, shiver.

-tôm (I) be like, be able, adequate to, match.

-tôp (I) grow.

-tu (I) become.

-tuc (I) beat, push, hammer.

-tulu (IV) barter, exchange.

-tuŋ (I) 1. light a fire, kindle. 2. put s.th. in our armband.

-ù (II) 1. drop s.th., let s.th. fall. 2. boil over. 3. finish s.th.


-üc: -uc (III) 1. sharpen, whet s.th. 2. push with shoulders, push s.th. upwards. 3. bob, duck to avoid a blow. 4. impers. stand upright.

-wà (II) weave, plait.

-wà: -wa (III) separate, sever, divide.

-wàbu: -wàmbu (IV) entertain people as repayment for assistance rendered.

-wàc: -wac (III) go in the direction of the addressed person.

-waka (IV) weed, pull out weeds.

-wakic (IV) scream, shout in pain.

-wala = -óla (IV).

-wèc: -wec (III) bow down, stoop down.

-wèŋ: -weŋ (III) 1. go, wade through water. 2. impers. burrow, drill.

-wè: -wê (III) 1. go together in a row, group. 2. be caught, entangled in s.th.

-wè (V) bend s.th. by our weight.

-wèsiŋ (IV) rub, scratch o.s.

-wì (II) carry on the forehead.

-wlŋ (II) accompany, be with s.o.

-wiwic (IV) shake s.th.
### 10. ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abb.</td>
<td>abbreviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anat.</td>
<td>anatomical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant.</td>
<td>antonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>app.</td>
<td>appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approx.</td>
<td>approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art.</td>
<td>article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>att.</td>
<td>attributive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux. v.</td>
<td>auxiliary verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bot.</td>
<td>botany, botanical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of.</td>
<td>compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect.</td>
<td>collective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>comparative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp. wd.</td>
<td>compound word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crypt.</td>
<td>cryptical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dem.</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dial.</td>
<td>dialectal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim.</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distr.</td>
<td>distributive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dl.</td>
<td>dual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellip.</td>
<td>elliptical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euph.</td>
<td>euphemistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excl.</td>
<td>exclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expl.</td>
<td>explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fig.</td>
<td>figurative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for.</td>
<td>foreign word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut.</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen. (ly)</td>
<td>general(ly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyp.</td>
<td>hyperbolic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Im.</td>
<td>imaginative mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imp.</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impers.</td>
<td>impersonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impf.</td>
<td>imperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incl.</td>
<td>inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ind.</td>
<td>indicative (mood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indec.</td>
<td>indeclinable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inf.</td>
<td>infinitive (mood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insep.</td>
<td>inseparable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interj.</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interr.</td>
<td>interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intr.</td>
<td>introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inv.</td>
<td>invariable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invec.</td>
<td>invective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irr.</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irris.</td>
<td>irrisivum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it.</td>
<td>iteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit.</td>
<td>literal(ly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>locative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metaph.</td>
<td>metaphoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. app.</td>
<td>appellative noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. prop.</td>
<td>proper noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num.</td>
<td>numeral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj.</td>
<td>objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obs.</td>
<td>obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onom.</td>
<td>onomatopoetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opp.</td>
<td>opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. s.</td>
<td>oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pers.</td>
<td>personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt.</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pred.</td>
<td>predicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pref.</td>
<td>prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep.</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pn.</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pn. pers.</td>
<td>personal pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pn. poss.</td>
<td>possessive pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>realis mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rad.</td>
<td>radix, root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recip.</td>
<td>reciprocal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rd.</td>
<td>reduplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refl.</td>
<td>reflexive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel.</td>
<td>relative(ly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resp.</td>
<td>respective(ly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.</td>
<td>substantive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.b.</td>
<td>somebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sêboaco</td>
<td>Sêboaco Fairy Tales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sep.</td>
<td>separable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.o.</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. MAP OF THE JABÉM AREA: SHOWING LOCALITIES MENTIONED IN DICTIONARY
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS - LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

After each entry, ISBN numbers have been added. Where there is more than one number, the first refers to the complete set of volumes and the second and/or subsequent numbers to individual volumes or parts.

Note: the earliest works were called LINGUISTIC CIRCLE OF CANBERRA PUBLICATIONS, however all now bear the name PACIFIC LINGUISTICS.

All volumes are softbound unless otherwise indicated.

Unmarked publications which come under "The influence of English and other metropolitan languages in the Pacific area (languages for international communication in the Pacific area)" project are: A-54, A-57, B-26, B-61, B-73, C-34, C-40, C-52, D-3, D-5, D-12, D-23, D-29.

SERIES A - OCCASIONAL PAPERS


   Papers by Alan Pence; Ellis Deibler Jr; Phyllis M. Healey; Bruce A. Hooley.

   Two papers by S.A. Wurm.

   Two papers by Phyllis M. Healey.

   Two papers by Darlene Bee.

   Papers by Chester I. and Marjorie E. Frantz; Des and Jennifer Oatridge; Richard E. Loving; Joyce Swick; Alan Pence; Philip Staalsen; Helen and Maurice Boxwell.

   Papers by Jo Shetler; Richard Pittman; Vivian Forsberg; Jean Hussey.

   Papers by Nguyễn Đăng Liêm (2); A. Tran Huong Mai; David W. Dellinger.

   Papers by David and Kathleen Glasgow; Jean F. Kirton; W.J. Oates; B.A. and E.G. Sommer.

   Papers by C.G. von Brandenstein; A. Capell (2); Kenneth Hale.

   Papers by K.A. McElhanon; G.L. Renck.

   Papers by Jean Goddard; Karl J. Franklin.
Series A - Occasional Papers (continued)

Papers by E.F. Aguas; D.T. Tryon.

Papers by A. Capell; G.J. Parker; A.J. Schütz (2).

Papers by C.L. Voorhoeve; Karl J. Franklin; Graham Scott.

No.17. Papers in Australian linguistics No.4. 1969; viii+97pp. (incl. 3 maps). Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 022 1
Papers by Joy Kinslow Harris; S.A. Wurm; Don Laycock.

Papers by A. Capell; Alan Healey; Darryl Wilson (3).

Papers by Jeanne Miller; Helen W. Miller.

Papers by D.J. Prentice (3).

Papers by A. Capell; Ann Chowning; S.A. Wurm.

No.22. Papers in New Guinea linguistics No.10. 1969; v+84pp. ISBN 0 85883 026 4
Papers by Don Laycock; Richard G. Lloyd; Philip Staal sen.

Papers by Gordon and Ruth Bunn; Alan Pence, Elaine Geary and Doris Bjorkman; Harry and Natalia Weimer; O.R. Claassen and K.A. McElhanon.

No.24. Papers in Philippine linguistics No.3. 1970; vi+77pp. ISBN 0 85883 000 0
Papers by Norman Abrams; Jannette Forster; Robert Brichoux.

Papers by C.L. Voorhoeve; K.A. McElhanon; Bruce L. Blowers.

Papers by Bruce L. Blowers; Margie Griffin; K.A. McElhanon.

No.27. Papers in Australian linguistics No.5. 1971; iv+70pp. ISBN 0 85883 029 9
Two papers by Jean F. Kirton.

Papers by T.E. Dutton; C.L. Voorhoeve; S.A. Wurm.

No.29. Papers in South East Asian linguistics No.2. 1971; iv+78pp. (incl. 1 map). ISBN 0 85883 031 0
Papers by Warren W. Glover; Maria Hari; E.R. Hope.

No.30. Papers in South East Asian linguistics No.3. 1973; iv+82pp. ISBN 0 85883 091 4
Papers by D.W. Dellinger; E.R. Hope; Makio Katsura; Tatsuo Nishida.

Papers by R.K. Lewis; Sandra C. Lewis; Shirley Litteral; Philip Staalsen.

No.32. Papers in Philippine linguistics No.4. 1971; iv+32pp. ISBN 0 85883 033 7
Papers by R.M. Hohulin; Lou Hohulin.
Series A - Occasional Papers (continued)

No.33. Papers in Borneo and Western Austronesian linguistics No.2. 1977; vi+132pp. + 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 164 3
Papers by C. Court; Robert A. Blust; F.S. Watuseke.

No.34. Papers in New Guinea linguistics No.16. 1972; iii+46pp. ISBN 0 85883 081 7
Papers by Janice Allen; Marshall Lawrence.

No.35. Papers in linguistics of Melanesia No.3. 1972; vii+113pp. (incl. 6 maps)
+ 6 maps. ISBN 0 85883 083 3
Papers by C.H. Beaumont; D.T. Tryon; S.A. Wurm.

No.36. Papers in Australian linguistics No.6. 1973; iv+72pp. + 4pp. photographs,
2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 095 7
Papers by B. Schebeek; Luise A. Hercus and Isobel M. White.

No.37. Papers in Australian linguistics No.7. 1974; iv+73pp. (incl. 1 map,
3 photographs). ISBN 0 85883 116 3
Papers by Christine E. Furby; Luise A. Hercus; Christine Kilham.

ISBN 0 85883 097 3
Papers by K.G. Holzknecht (3); Donald J. Phillips.

Papers by M.C. Sharpe; Lothar Jagst; David B.W. Birk.

ISBN 0 85883 118 X

No.41. Papers in Philippine linguistics No.5. 1974; iv+74pp. ISBN 0 85883 114 7
Papers by Donna Hettick Chandler; Edward Ruch; Jeannette Witucki.

Papers by Joyce Hudson; Barbara J. Sayers.

No.43. Papers in Philippine linguistics No.6. 1974; iii+74pp. (incl. 1 map).
ISBN 0 85883 108 2
Papers by Thomas N. Headland and Alan Healey; Jeannette Witucki.

No.44. Papers in Philippine linguistics No.7. 1975; iv+60pp. ISBN 0 85883 135 X
Papers by Betty Hooker; Dietlinde Behrens; Patricia M. Hartung.

ISBN 0 85883 156 2
Papers by Ger P. Reesink; Lillian Pleischmann and Sinikka Turpeinen;
Peter C. Lincoln.

No.46. Papers in Philippine linguistics No.8. 1976; iv+89pp. ISBN 0 85883 146 5
Papers by Jeannette Witucki; Michael R. Walrod; Jean Shand.

No.47. Papers in Australian linguistics No.10. 1976; iv+78pp. (incl. 3 maps,
11 photographs). ISBN 0 85883 153 8
Papers by Jean F. Kirton; Bruce A. Sommer; S.A. Wurm and L. Hercus;
P. Austin, R. Ellis and L. Hercus.

No.48. THOMAS, David, Ernest W. LEE and NGUYỄN DÂNG LIÊM, eds
Papers in South East Asian linguistics No.4. Chamic studies. 1977;
i+x+124pp. ISBN 0 85883 163 5
Papers by Alice Tegenfeldt Mundhenk and Hella Goschnick; Timothy Friberg
and Kvoeu Hor; Doris Walker Blood; David L. Blood; Eugene Fuller;
Ernest W. Lee; Hella Goschnick.

No.49. Papers in South-East Asian linguistics No.5. 1977; iv+98pp.
ISBN 0 85883 158 9
Three papers by David Bradley.
Series A - Occasional Papers (continued)

No. 50  Papers in Philippine linguistics No.9.  1979; v+108pp. (incl. 1 map).  ISBN 0 85883 186 4  Papers by E. Clay Johnston; Hartmut Wiens; Jo Ann Gault with Sulaiman and Fatima Barhama; Peter Green; Bruce Grayden; Jeannette Witucki.

No. 51  Papers in Australian linguistics No.11.  1978; vii+199pp. (incl. 1 map) + 3 maps, 4 photographs.  ISBN 0 85883 179 1  Papers by Jean F. Kirton; R. Wood; L.A. Hercus; Chester S. Street and Harry Palada Kulampurut; Dianne Buchanan; Jean F. Kirton and Bella Charlie.

No. 52  GETING, T.W. and NGUYÉN ĐÁNG LIÊM, eds  Papers in South-East Asian linguistics No.6: Tai studies in honour of William J. Gedney.  1979; vi+149pp.  ISBN 0 85883 188 0  Papers by Pongsri Lekawatana; Leslie M. Beebe; Thomas W. Getting; Carol J. Compton; Mary Sarawit; Thomas Scovel; John F. Hartmann; Wilaiwan Khanittanan; James R. Chamberlain; Beatrice T. Oshika.

No. 53  Papers in South-East Asian linguistics No.7.  1980; v+130pp. (incl. 4 maps)  ISBN 0 85883 206 2  Papers by Ronald L. Trail with Harisingh T. Rathod, Geeta Chand, Chaudhary Roy, Indira Shrestna, Nirmal Man Tuladhar; Peter J. Grainger; Warren W. Glover and John K. Landon; Austin Hale and Thakurlal Manandhar; Austin Hale; Burkhard Schöttelndreyer (3).

No. 54  Papers in pidgin and creole linguistics No.1.  1978; vi+197pp.  Reprinted 1980.  ISBN 0 85883 178 3  Papers by Loreto Todd and Peter Mühlhäuser; S.A. Wurm (2); John T. Platt; Peter Mühlhäuser (2); D.S. Walsh.

No. 55  Papers in Philippine linguistics No.10.  1979; vi+142pp.  ISBN 0 85883 193 7  Papers by Andrew F. Gallman; Joe E. Allison; Carol M. Harmon; Jeannette Witucki.

No. 56  Papers in New Guinea linguistics No.20.  1980; v+214pp. (incl. 4 maps).  ISBN 0 85883 215 1  Papers by Maurice Boxwell; Jean Goddard; Malcolm Ross; Arden G. Sanders and Joy Sanders (2); Joy Sanders and Arden G. Sanders; H.J. Davies.

No. 57  Papers in pidgin and creole linguistics No.2.  1979; x+290pp.  ISBN 0 85883 198 8  Papers by Peter Mühlhäuser; Elsa Lattey; Ellen Woolford; William G. Camden; Margaret S. Steffensen; M.G. Clynne; William Peet Jr; Ulrike Mosel; Ian Smith; Jerry G. Gebhard; Nguyễn Đáng Liêm; Gail Raimi Dreyfuss and Djoehana Oka; Maria Isabelita O. Dios de Riego.

No. 58  Papers in Australian linguistics No.12.  1980; vi+113pp.  ISBN 0 85883 208 9  Papers by Chester S. Street (2); Helen Geytenbeek; Kathleen Glasgow and Mark Garner.

No. 59  RIGSBY, B. and P. SUTTON, eds  Papers in Australian linguistics No.13: Contributions to Australian linguistics.  1980; viii+314pp. (incl. 5 maps).  ISBN 0 85883 205 4  Papers by Alan Rumsey; Patrick McConvell; Peter Sutton (2); Tamsin Donaldson; L. Hercus; Peter Austin, Corinne Williams and Stephen Wurm; Paul Black; Terry Crowley; Harold J. Koch; D.T. Tryon; A.K. Chase and J.R. von Sturmer.

No. 60  Papers in Australian linguistics No.14.  1980; v+178pp. (incl. 33 maps).  ISBN 0 85883 230 5  Papers by Bruce E. Waters (2); Peter A. Busby.

Series A - Occasional Papers (continued)

Papers by A.V. Diller; David Bradley; Philip John Rose; Vu Thanh Phuong; U Thein Tun; Jack and Mary Jane Gandour.

No.64. LYNCH, John, ed. Papers in linguistics of Melanesia No.4. 1982; vi+167pp. (incl. 2 maps). ISBN 0 85883 276 3
Papers by John Lynch (2); Daniel D. Dodenhoff.

IN PREPARATION

Papers in New Guinea linguistics No.22.
Papers by John Davies and Bernard Comrie; Malcolm Ross; Karen Adams and Linda Lauck; David Scorza; Kenneth Collier and Kenneth Gregerson;
Papers by pidgin and creole linguistics No.3.
Papers by Lois Carrington; Jeff Siegel; Peter Mühlhäusler; Linda Simons;
Joyce Hudson; Alan Rumsey.

AUSTIN, Peter, ed. Papers in Australian linguistics No.15: Australian Aboriginal lexicography. Papers by Peter Austin; Patrick McConvell, Ron Day and Paul Black;
R. David Zorc; Bernhard Schebeck; G.R. McKay; Ken Hale; Mary Laughren and
David Nash; Anna Wierzbicka; Mary Laughren; H. Koch.
Papers in Philippine linguistics No.11.

BRADLEY, David, ed. Papers in South-East Asian linguistics No.9.
SERIES B - MONOGRAPHS


No. 5. HEALEY, Phyllis M. Levels and chaining in Telefol sentences. 1966; iv+64pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 038 8


No. 17. KUKI, Hiroshi Tuamotuan phonology. 1970; ix+119pp. + 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 049 3


No. 20. CAPELL, A. Àrosi grammar. 1971; iv+90pp. (incl. 1 map). ISBN 0 85883 052 3


No. 23. SCOTT, Graham Higher levels of Fore grammar. Edited by Robert E. Longacre. 1973; x+88pp. ISBN 0 85883 088 4

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

No.25. LAYCOCK, D.C. Sepik languages - checklist and preliminary classification. 1973; iv+130pp. (incl. 1 map). ISBN 0 85883 084 1


No.27. RAMOS, Teresita V. The case system of Tagalog verbs. 1974; viii+168pp. ISBN 0 85883 115 5

No.28. WEST, Dorothy Wojokeso sentence, paragraph, and discourse analysis. Edited by Robert E. Longacre. 1973; x+181pp. ISBN 0 85883 089 2

No.29. ELBERT, Samuel H. Puluwat grammar. 1974; v+137pp. ISBN 0 85883 103 1


No.32. WALTON, Janice Itneg sentences. 1975; vi+70pp. ISBN 0 85883 117 1


No.34. HOPE, Edward Reginald The deep syntax of Lisu sentences: a transformational case grammar. 1974; viii+184pp. (incl. 1 map). ISBN 0 85883 110 4

No.35. IRWIN, Barry Salt-Yui grammar. 1974; iv+151pp. ISBN 0 85883 111 2

No.36. PHILLIPS, Donald J. Wahgi phonology and morphology. 1976; x+165pp. ISBN 0 85883 141 4

No.37. NGUYỄN ĐÃNG LIÊM Cases, clauses and sentences in Vietnamese. 1975; v+89pp. ISBN 0 85883 133 3

No.38. SNEDDON, J.N. Tondano phonology and grammar. 1975; viii+264pp. ISBN 0 85883 125 2


No.42. FURBY, E.S. and C.E. FURBY Preliminary analysis of Garawa phrases and clauses. 1977; vii+101pp. ISBN 0 85883 151 1


No.44. SAYERS, Barbara J. The sentence in Wik-Munkan: a description of propositional relationships. 1976; xviii+185pp. ISBN 0 85883 138 4


No.46. GLISSMEYER, Gloria A tagmemic analysis of Hawaii English clauses. 1976; viii+149pp. ISBN 0 85883 142 2
Series B - Monographs (continued)


No. 49. FILBECK, David T'in: a historical study. 1978; vii+111pp. (incl. 2 maps). ISBN 0 85883 172 4

No. 50. SMITH, Kenneth D. Sedang grammar; phonological and syntactic structure. 1979; xix+191pp. (incl. 3 maps). ISBN 0 85883 160 5

No. 51. WELLS, Margaret A. Siroi grammar. 1979; vii+218pp. ISBN 0 85883 181 3

No. 52. KILHAM, Christine A. Thematic organization of Wik-Munkan discourse. 1977; xix+280pp. (incl. 1 map). ISBN 0 85883 169 6

No. 53. VESALAINEN, Olavi and Marja VESALAINEN Clause patterns in Lhomi. 1980; vii+100pp. ISBN 0 85883 210 0


No. 56. ROSS, Malcolm with John Natu PAOL A Waskia grammar sketch and vocabulary. 1978; vi+119pp. ISBN 0 85883 174 0

No. 57. BLAKE, Barry J. A Kalkatungu grammar. 1979; xii+198pp. (incl. 1 map). ISBN 0 85883 197 X


No. 60. FOX, G.J. Big Nambas grammar. 1979; xii+139pp. (incl. 2 maps). ISBN 0 85883 183 X

No. 61. HAWKINS, Emily A. Hawaiian sentence structures. 1979; iii+111pp. ISBN 0 85883 195 3


No. 63. LUZARES, Casilda Edrial The morphology of selected Cebuano verbs: a case analysis. 1979; xii+208pp. ISBN 0 85883 199 6

No. 64. VOORHOEVE, C.L. The Asmat languages of Irian Jaya. 1980; x+177pp. (incl. 5 maps). ISBN 0 85883 207 0


No. 66. WOOLFORD, Ellen B. Aspects of Tok Pisin grammar. 1979; vi+118pp. ISBN 0 85883 203 8

No. 67. HERCUS, L.A. The Bągandji language. 1982; xviii+329pp. (incl. 5 maps, 10 photographs). ISBN 0 85883 263 1


No. 69. SOBERANO, Rosa The dialects of Marinduque Tagalog. 1980; xii+232pp. (incl. 42 maps). ISBN 0 85883 216 X

No. 70. JOHNSTON, Raymond Leslie Nakanai of New Britain: the grammar of an Oceanic language. 1980; xiii+310pp. (incl. 2 maps). ISBN 0 85883 209 7


Series B - Monographs (continued)

No.73. MOSEL, Ulrike Tolai and Tok Pisin: the influence of the substratum on the development of New Guinea Pidgin. 1980; viii+146pp. ISBN 0 85883 229 1


No.75. GUY, J.B.M. Experimental glottochronology: basic methods and results. 1980; vii+217pp. ISBN 0 85883 220 8


No.78. TSUNODA, Tasaku The Dju language of Kimberley, Western Australia. 1981; xxi+290pp. (incl. 3 maps, 5 photographs). ISBN 0 85883 252 6


No.81. TCHEKHOFF, Claude Simple sentences in Tongan. 1981; iv+95pp. ISBN 0 85883 251 8

No.82. TIPTON, Ruth A. Nembi procedural and narrative discourse. 1982; v+87pp. ISBN 0 85883 259 3


No.84. CAUGHLEY, Ross The syntax and morphology of the verb in Chepang. 1982; xvi+269pp. (incl. 3 maps). ISBN 0 85883 278 X


No.86. RUMSEY, A. An intra-sentence grammar of Ungarinjin north-western Australia. 1982; xii+179pp. (incl. 1 map) ISBN 0 85883 272 0

No.87. CROWLEY, Terry The Paamese language of Vanuatu. 1982; xii+268pp. (incl. 3 maps). ISBN 0 85883 279 8

No.89. MERLAN, Francesca Ngalakan grammar, texts and vocabulary. 1982; xii+220pp. (incl. 1 map). ISBN 0 85883 282 8

IN PREPARATION:

HERCUS, Luise A. The languages of Victoria: a late survey.

AUSTIN, Peter, Luise A. HERCUS, and Stephen A. WURM Basic materials in Malyangaba: grammar, sentences and vocabulary.

HARTMANN, John F. Linguistic and memory structures in Tai-lue oral narratives.

VERHEIJEN, J.A.J. The Sama/Bajau language of the Lesser Sunda Islands.

SNEDDON, J.N. Proto-Sangiric and the Sangiric languages.

NOTE: For further monographs on Indonesian languages see under Series D - the sub-series Materials in languages of Indonesia.
SERIES C - BOOKS


No. 2. GRACE, George W. Canala dictionary (New Caledonia). 1975; ix+128pp. ISBN 0 85883 122 8


No. 17. PARKER, G.J. Southeast Ambrym dictionary. 1971; xiii+60pp. ISBN 0 85883 067 1
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series C – Books (Continued)


No. 21. PATON, W.P. Ambrym (Lonwolwol) dictionary. 1973; ix+337pp. (Hardbound) + 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 092 2


Articles by Barbara Blackburn, R.E. Longacre, Betty McLachlin, Charles Walton, Claudia Whittle, Hazel J. Wrigglesworth.


No. 28. HEADLAND, Thomas N. and Janet D. HEADLAND A Dumagat (Casiguran)-English dictionary. 1974; lxiii+232pp. (Hardbound: incl. 1 map). ISBN 0 85883 107 4


PACIFIC LINGUISTICS 12

Series C - Books (continued)


ISBN 0 85883 131 7 and ISBN 0 85883 159 7

(Hardbound: incl. 1 map). ISBN 0 85883 149 X


No. 43. SMALLEY, William A., ed. Phonemes and orthography: language planning in ten minority languages of Thailand. 1976; xiii+347pp. (Hardbound) ISBN 0 85883 144 9

No. 44. ZORC, David Paul The Bisayan dialects of the Philippines: subgrouping and reconstruction. 1977; xiii+328pp. (Hardbound: incl. 9 maps).
ISBN 0 85883 157 0

No. 45. NGUYÊN BẢNG LIỆM, ed. South-East Asian linguistic studies, vol.3. 1979; ix+326pp. (Hardbound) + 3 maps. ISBN 0 85883 144 9 and ISBN 0 85883 177 5
Series C - Books (continued)

No.46. HEALEY, Phyllis and Alan HEALEY Telefol dictionary. 1977; xix+358pp. (Hardbound). ISBN 0 85883 160 0


No.48. GONZALEZ, Andrew Pampangan: towards a meaning-based description. 1981; xiii+402pp. (Hardbound) ISBN 0 85883 244 5

No.49. NGUYEN ĐÀNG LIÊM, ed. South-East Asian linguistic studies, vol.4. 1979; iv+436pp. (Hardbound). ISBN 0 85883 144 9 and ISBN 0 85883 201 1


No.52. MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter Growth and structure of the lexicon of New Guinea Pitgvin. 1979; xx+498pp. (Hardbound). ISBN 0 85883 191 0

No.53. FRANKLIN, Karl J. and Joice FRANKLIN, assisted by Yapua KIRAPEASI A Kewa dictionary, with supplementary grammatical and anthropological materials. 1978; xi+514pp. (Hardbound: incl. 10 maps). ISBN 0 85883 182 1


Articles by Barry J. Blake, A. Capell, Lois Carrington, Neil Chadwick, Jeffrey Heath, L.A. Hercus, Geoffrey N. O'Grady, Bruce Rigsby, M.C. Sharpe, Peter Sutton, Michael J. Walsh.

No.55. LYNCH, John Lenakel dictionary. 1977; vii+167pp. ISBN 0 85883 165 1


No. 64. COPPELL, W.G. Austronesian and other languages of the Pacific and South-East Asia: an annotated catalogue of theses and dissertations. 1981; xiii+521pp. (Hardbound) ISBN 0 85883 238 0


Series C - Books (continued)


IN PREPARATION:

CAPELL, A. Futuna dictionary, with grammatical introduction.

WURM, S.A. and Shirô HATTORI, eds Language atlas of the Pacific area. Part 2: Japan area, Philippines and Formosa, mainland and insular South-East Asia.

LAYCOCK, D.C. Basic materials in Buin: grammar, texts and dictionary.


WURM, S.A., John G. MEALUE and John Ini LAPLI Lödai dictionary (Malo dialect), Northern Santa Cruz.


BENDER, Byron W., ed., Studies in Micronesian linguistics (22 papers).


FOX, James J. ed. To speak in pairs: essays on the ritual languages of eastern Indonesia.
SERIES D - SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

(BULLETINS, ARCHIVAL MATERIALS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS)


No. 2. Bulletin No.2. 1965; v+84pp. ISBN 0 85883 073 6

No. 3. WURM, S.A. New Guinea Highlands Pidgin: course materials. 1971; vii+175pp. ISBN 0 85883 074 4

No. 4. WURM, S.A. Languages: Eastern, Western and Southern Highlands, Territory of Papua & New Guinea. (Map in fourteen colours.) 1961. ISBN 0 85883 075 2


No. 6. NGUYEN ĐANG LIEM Four-syllable idiomatic expressions in Vietnamese. 1970; v+60pp. ISBN 0 85883 077 9

No. 7. ELBERT, S.H. Three legends of Puluwat and a bit of talk. 1971; ix+85pp. (incl. 1 map, 1 photograph). ISBN 0 85883 078 7

No. 8. LANG, Adrienne, Katherine E.W. MATHER and Mary L. ROSE Information storage and retrieval: a dictionary project. 1972; vii+151pp. ISBN 0 85883 087 6

No. 9. PACIFIC LINGUISTICS Index to Pacific Linguistics, Series A-D, as at the end of 1970. 1971; iv+75pp. ISBN 0 85883 079 5


### Series D - Special Publications (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>ISBNs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Texts on the social system of the Atyn'amañana people, with grammatical notes.</td>
<td>SCHEBECK, B.</td>
<td>1974; xviii+278pp.</td>
<td>ISBN 0 85883 102 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Australia talks: essays on the sociology of Australian immigrant and aboriginal languages.</td>
<td>CLYNE, Michael, ed.</td>
<td>1976; viii+244pp.</td>
<td>ISBN 0 85883 148 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Beginning Hiri Motu.</td>
<td>DUTTON, T.E. and C.L. VOORHOEVE</td>
<td>1974; xvii+259pp.</td>
<td>ISBN 0 85883 112 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Languages of the Sepik Region, Papua New Guinea.</td>
<td>LAYCOCK, D.</td>
<td>1975.</td>
<td>ISBN 0 85883 136 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Spreading of languages in the South-western Pacific.</td>
<td>WURM, S.A.</td>
<td>1975.</td>
<td>ISBN 0 85883 127 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Queensland Canefields English of the late nineteenth century (a record of interview with two of the last surviving Kanakas in North Queensland, 1964).</td>
<td>DUTTON, Tom</td>
<td>1980; xiii+147pp.</td>
<td>ISBN 0 85883 224 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A comparative word list of the Northern Adelbert Range languages, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea.</td>
<td>Z' GRAGGEN, J.A.</td>
<td>1980; xvi+178pp.</td>
<td>ISBN 0 85883 228 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS 18

Series D - Special Publications (continued)


No.36. HALIM, Amran Intonation in relation to syntax in Indonesian. (Materials in languages of Indonesia, No.5: W.A.L. Stokhof, Series ed.) 1981; vii+149pp. ISBN 0 85883 246 1


No.42. McGREGOR, Donald E. and Aileen McGREGOR Olo language materials. 1982; vii+155pp. ISBN 0 85883 262 3


PACIFIC LINGUISTICS 19

Series D - Special Publications (continued)

No.49. STOKHOF, W.A.L., ed., ...with Lia SALEH-BRONCKHORST and Alma E. ALMANAR
Hol lists: vocabularies in languages of Indonesia, vol.3/3: Central
Moluccas: Seram (III); Haruku; Banda; Ambon (I). (Materials in languages
of Indonesia No.15: W.A.L. Stokhof, Series ed.)
1982; vi+214pp. ISBN 0 85883 213 5; 0 85883 242 9; 0 85883 288 7

No.50. STOKHOF, W.A.L., ed., ...with Lia SALEH-BRONCKHORST and Alma E. ALMANAR
Hol lists: vocabularies in languages of Indonesia, vol.3/4:
Central Moluccas: Ambon (II); Buru; Nusa Laut; Saparua.
(Materials in languages of Indonesia No.16: W.A.L. Stokhof, Series ed.)
1982; iv+179pp. ISBN 0 85883 213 5; 0 85883 242 9; 0 85883 267 4

No.51. STOKHOF, W.A.L., ed., ...with Lia SALEH-BRONCKHORST and Alma E. ALMANAR
Hol lists: vocabularies in languages of Indonesia, vol.4: Talaud and
Sangir Islands. (Materials in languages of Indonesia No.17:
ISBN 0 85883 213 5; 0 85883 268 2

No.52. STOKHOF, W.A.L., ed., ...with Lia SALEH-BRONCKHORST and Alma E. ALMANAR
Hol lists: vocabularies in languages of Indonesia, vol.5/1:
Irian Jaya: Austronesian languages; Papuan languages, Digul area.
(Materials in languages of Indonesia No.18: W.A.L. Stokhof, Series ed.)
1982; iv+186pp. (incl. 2 maps). ISBN 0 85883 213 5; 0 85883 269 0

No.55. DJAWANAI, S.A. Ngadha text tradition: the collective mind of the
Ngadha people, Flores. (Materials in languages of Indonesia No.20:
ISBN 0 85883 283 6

IN PREPARATION:

COLLINS, James T. The historical relationships of the languages of
Central Maluku, Indonesia. (Materials in languages of Indonesia, No.13:
W.A.L. Stokhof, Series ed.)

STOKHOF, W.A.L., ed., ...with Lia SALEH-BRONCKHORST and Alma E. ALMANAR
Hol lists: vocabularies in languages of Indonesia, vol.5/2:
Indonesian New Guinea: Northern languages; Central Highlands languages.
(Materials in languages of Indonesia No.19: W.A.L. Stokhof, Series ed.)

HOLMER, Nils M. Linguistic survey of South-Eastern Queensland.

AJAMISEBA, D.C. A classical Malay text grammar: insights into a non-western
text tradition. (Materials in languages of Indonesia No.21: W.A.L. Stokhof
Series ed.)

McELHANON, K.A. A linguistic field guide to the Morobe Province.