A dictionary of Koiari, Papua New Guinea, with grammar notes.
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Pacific Linguistics 534
A dictionary of Koiari, Papua New Guinea, with grammar notes

Tom Dutton

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Preface

In 1992 I published the first reading materials available in Koiari as *A first dictionary of Koiari*. This was a people’s dictionary aimed mainly at Koiari speakers in the hope that it would help to stimulate them to read and write their own language and to maintain it. This second dictionary is a revised, expanded and more technical version of that dictionary aimed at a wider audience, although it is hoped that Koiari speakers will still be able to use it for their own purposes. As such I hope it will provide further insight into the structure of Koiari and the world view of its speakers.

Like the first dictionary this one is based on data collected sporadically over a period of thirty years in the village of Kailakinumu in the headwaters of the Laloki River on the eastern edge of the Sogeri Plateau inland of Port Moresby. However, the information contained in this dictionary supersedes that given in the first, people’s dictionary. It also includes information contained in the grammar sketch *Koiari* that was published in 1996, a revised version of which is included in the Grammar Notes section of this dictionary, and in other articles published on particular aspects of the language listed in the select bibliography given in the introduction to this volume. Despite that, there are still many points of detail in the language that are uncertain and that need to be checked further before the language can be said to be well described. This is evident in many entries in this dictionary and in some comments made in the grammar notes.

As with my earlier first dictionary this one could not have been produced without the willing and unstinting cooperation and assistance of the people of Kailakinumu village (although any mistakes in this dictionary can only be attributed to me). To them I am profoundly grateful. I am particularly grateful to my language teachers in 1966–67, Auda Monahu and Imisi Marea, and to Dumo Tom and his aunt Girina Kauka, their successors. Dumo in particular has spent many hours checking drafts of this dictionary, answering questions and generally explaining and exemplifying aspects of his language. I hope that this work will help compensate him and all his co-villagers for the time and effort involved.

*Maigo. Maitekamavavaho!*  
Tom Dutton  
Canberra, 10 May 2000
Introduction

Koiari is a Papuan language spoken just inland of Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea—see map. It is a member of the Koiarian language family that stretches in a band across the Owen Stanley Ranges between Port Moresby on the southern coast of the island almost to the coast on the northern side (Dutton 1969).
Most Koiari live on the Sogeri Plateau to the north-east of Port Moresby around the headwaters of the westward flowing Laloki River and in the valley of the same river immediately inland of Port Moresby. Others live in the headwaters of the eastward flowing Hunter and Musgrave Rivers. Still others live in the hilly hinterland behind the Motu villages of Tupuesleia, Barakau and Gaile. When last surveyed over thirty years ago there were approximately 1,800 speakers of Koiari. However, now that younger Koiari are tending to grow up speaking Hiri (formerly Police) Motu, Tok Pisin and/or English in domains formerly the sole preserve of Koiari, the number of fully fluent speakers of Koiari today is probably considerably fewer than 1,800. For the same reasons the language is in danger of being supplanted by other languages if this trend continues.

Traditionally, Koiari speakers lived in kinship groups or ‘sections’ (Williams 1932) in small, scattered hamlets. Under administrative and economic pressures some of these small hamlets have united to form new and larger settlements in more accessible places. Thus, Kailakinum, where the data for this dictionary were collected, is a composite village of several formerly independent, though socially interrelated, hamlets. The kinship groups involved include the Baruari, Haveri, Hogeri, Nidori and Yaritari. As these groups had their own distinctive ways of speaking there is noticeable variation between, and even within (where there has been inter-group marriage) households of speakers in this village. Some of this variation is indicated in this dictionary.

On their southern edge the Koiari live within short distances of speakers of the Austronesian language Motu who inhabit the area in and around Port Moresby and an area along the coast on either side. It is clear from comparative linguistic studies that speakers of Motu and Koiari were in contact for some time before the arrival of Europeans in the late nineteenth century, although for just how long it is impossible to say without written records (Dutton 1994). In any event Motu-Koiari contact has been intensified since Europeans settled in the area as Motu was, and still is, used as the local mission lingua franca and church language. Evidence of this long and continued contact is to be found in many words in this dictionary. It is not always possible to tell, however, who borrowed a particular word from whom because of the similarity of the sound systems of both languages.

Alphabet and key to pronunciation

Excluding I and p, which occur in words recently borrowed into Koiari from English, and glottal stop (symbolised ‘’) which only occurs in the one word o’e ‘yes’, there are eighteen letters in the Koiari alphabet. Each of these letters represents a different phoneme (or contrasting sound) in Koiari. These letters are (in alphabetical order):

---

1 Alphabetic I has also been used traditionally in spelling the name of the village from which the material for this dictionary was obtained. This is because the phoneme I has two variants, [l] which occurs before back vowels and [r] which occurs before front vowels (as explained further in the subsection on consonants below). Hence the name of the language has traditionally been spelt with an r because it precedes the front vowel i.
Five of these letters represent vowels in Koiari: i, e, a, o, u. These vowels are distinguished by high, mid and low tongue heights and front, central and back tongue positions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>front</th>
<th>central</th>
<th>back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These vowels are consistently realised except that:

(a) /i, o, u/ may be non-phonemically nasalised after /h/, e.g. [hīhī] 'wind', [ahū] 'he', [maitekahō] 'that’s fine'. All vowels may also be non-phonemically lengthened in single syllable utterances such as [bi:] 'spear', [wa:] 'sky', [to:] 'dog' and in stressed syllables of two-syllable words such as [βeːni] ‘rain’ but especially those beginning with /v/ and containing the vowel /a/, e.g. [waːdu] ‘taro’ or [waːbe] ‘crotin’.

(b) when /e/ occurs between two /a/s it is pronounced like the approximant [j], except that the tongue is not so close to the teeth, e.g. 

/aea/ > [aja] ‘drum’ 
/vae/ > [waja] ‘yam’ 
/kae/ > [kaja] ‘cockatoo’

(c) vowels may be non-phonemically lengthened in the syllables of words that carry primary stress (indicated by ‘ before the stressed syllable), e.g. [βeːni] ‘rain’. They may also be deliberately lengthened in demonstratives, locatives and certain verbs to emphasise the distance or time span represented by the relevant words, e.g. [‘waːːː behe] ‘a very long time ago’ (from [waːbehe] ‘a long time ago’) or [‘moːːrehe] ‘way down there’ (from [‘morehe] ‘down there’) [oti otiːːːː me ahu...] ‘and he went and went and went and…’ (from [otime] ‘go and (with same subject following)’).

The remaining thirteen letters in the Koiari alphabet represent consonant phonemes whose manner and points of articulation are:

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2 Phonetic symbols have values suggested by the International Phonetic Association.
These consonants are realised consistently except that:

(a) the voiceless bilabial fricative /f/ may have [p] as a free variant or [ɸ] preceding back vowels, e.g. [pu'phi] or [ϕu'phi] 'Fufuri (name of a rock)';

(b) the voiced bilabial fricative /v/ has [w] before back vowels (e.g. ['wami] 'boy', ['wowo] 'younger brother', ['wuma] 'axe') and [β] before front vowels (e.g. [βehi'telo] 'not' and [maβi] 'woman');

(c) the vibrant /r/ is realised as a flapped vibrant [fishhook r] before front vowels /i/ and /e/ and as a liquid /l/ elsewhere, e.g. [kailakinum] 'Kailakinum (village)', [koari] 'Koiari (language name)', [reketore] 'evening star';

(d) under the influence of English, /l/ and /p/ are now being used in words borrowed from English. Thus whereas formerly English 'paper' was pronounced [beba] it is now being pronounced [pepa]. Similarly Koiari speakers now want to make a distinction between /l/ and /r/ in Koiari;

(e) they may be non-phonemically lengthened in the syllables of words which carry primary stress, e.g. [da'k:i'nake] 'my head';

(f) the status of [j] is still uncertain word-internally in a few cases. It is phonemic word-initially and in some words word-externally (e.g. in huye 'crocodile', kaye 'huge', and yaya 'aunt'). It is also phonemic morpheme-initially for the two predicative possessive suffixes -ye<rf> and the plural suffix -ya. Elsewhere it is generally a non-phonemic offglide to /i/ as illustrated by the following loan words and the shortened form of a common possessed noun:

/bia/ pronounced [bi:a] 'beer'
/dia/ 'deer'

The picture is complicated, however, by the fact that there are cases where /y/ may follow /i/ as for example when a suffix beginning with /y/ is attached to a noun ending in /i/ as inmaiya maiya 'women'.
Introduction

Ikaia/ """" [kaiJa] 'knife'
/da gadivane/ """" [da gadjane] 'my back' (after the /v/ is elided or 'dropped').

In addition to these variations there are some phonological changes that take place in the form of roots and stems when some suffixes are added. These changes are required by the grammar to produce correct sequences of sounds in Koiari. They contrast with another set of changes that are not required by the grammar but which speakers use in normal conversation and storytelling but not in careful speech. In these, certain consonants and vowels may be elided (or 'dropped'). The two sets of changes overlap to some degree in that wherever sequences of vowels are involved similar rules come into play even though the boundaries across which this happens are different in both cases. The former are treated herein as morphophonemic rules and the latter as metrical production rules.

Morphophonemic rules

There are two such rules, both of which concern verbs more than any other word class.

Rule 1: The final vowels of verb stems change to /i/ when suffixes beginning with a consonant are added,\(^4\) except if the final vowel is /u/ or if the suffixes begin with the consonants /n/ or /r/ when there is no change. Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Past(^3)</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ere-va</td>
<td>'see'</td>
<td>ere-va-nu</td>
<td>ere-vi-ma</td>
<td>ere-va-rihero</td>
<td>ere-vi-ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mane-me</td>
<td>'erect'</td>
<td>mane-me-nu</td>
<td>mane-mi-ma</td>
<td>mane-me-rihero</td>
<td>mane-mi-ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vodohu-#</td>
<td>'embrace'</td>
<td>vodohu-#-nu</td>
<td>vodohu-#-ma</td>
<td>vodohu-#-rihero</td>
<td>vodohu-#-ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule 2: Where a noun or verb stem is followed by a suffix beginning with a vowel the final vowel of the stem is elided, except for the cases noted below, e.g.

(a) for nouns
- -uheya 'plural suffix': mame 'father' > mamuheya 'fathers'
- -e 'possessive suffix': yaga 'house' > da yage 'my house'

---

\(^4\) Verb stems are defined later (see Grammar notes §2.1.1.2 para. (ii) 'Subclasses of state verbs') as verb root + SR/OR. Most of these stems (i.e. more than 90%) end in /a/; if they do not they end in one of the other vowels in about equal numbers, /i/ (25 cases so far), /e/ (14), /o/ (10), and /u/ (12). Also sequences of vowels are very rare in verb stems. There is only one verb ending in /ui/ and one in /oul/, viz. komui 'roll up bed', vou 'share out'). There are no verb stems ending in any of the sequences /ia, ie, io, ea, eo, oa, oe, ua, uel/.

\(^5\) See §2.1 in the Grammar notes for a description of Koiari verb morphology.
Table 2: Verb stem vowel elision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Hortative</th>
<th>Different subject</th>
<th>Customary</th>
<th>Obligatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ere-va</td>
<td>'see'</td>
<td>ere-va</td>
<td>ere-ve</td>
<td>ere-vege</td>
<td>ere-vaere</td>
<td>ere-vahina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mane-me</td>
<td>'erect'</td>
<td>mane-ha</td>
<td>mane-me</td>
<td>mane-mege</td>
<td>mane-mare</td>
<td>mane-mahina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vodohu-#</td>
<td>'embrace'</td>
<td>vodoha</td>
<td>vodohe</td>
<td>vodohege</td>
<td>vodohare</td>
<td>vodohahina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions to this rule include:

i) vocative suffixes on nouns, e.g.

- baba > babaika 'father, dad'
- ineka > inekae (or inekao) 'Mother (calling for her to come)

ii) the specifier <ike> on pronouns except for ahu and yabu, viz.

- da-ike > daike 'I'
- no-ike > noike 'we'
- ahu-ike > ahuke 'he'
- yabu-ike > yabuke 'they'

iii) most short, single syllable verb stems where the identity of the verb would be lost if the vowel were elided, e.g.

- u-ege > uyege 'stay-DS'
- u-e > uye 'stay-HORT'
- i-ege > ige 'eat-DS'
- ki-e > kie 'do-HORT'
- ki-a > kia 'do-3PL.PRES'

Except

- ma-ege > mege 'get-DS'

In these note that /y/ is inserted after /u/.

iv) the copular verb unu (§4.2.1). In this case the initial /u/ is elided provided it is not part of the form /ua/, when no elision occurs. That is, one can have:

- ore unu > orenu 'where it is'
- eke unu > ekenu 'that there it is'
- moye unu > moyenu 'that over there it is'

but not

- yabe ua > yabua 'they are'
- eke ua > ekua 'those are'

v) the postpositions ada 'on', uri '(wait) for' and uhuvva 'inside', e.g.
Metrical production rules

As already indicated these rules apply variously in normal conversation and storytelling, not in careful speech. Many of the changes are common across the community for relaxed conversation and storytelling. Others are idiosyncratic to individual words and others more characteristic of certain individuals. The frequency also varies between verbs and other word classes. Moreover they are once-only rules; they do not continue to apply as long as the structural description is met. Nor do they apply if the result destroys the identity of the forms to which they have applied (e.g. guramanu ‘sat’ does not become guramu, and guramima ‘sit’ does not become guaima) or makes the structure unrecoverable or the meaning ambiguous, e.g. da bebe erevanu (lit. I not see.it) may become daebe erevanu but cannot be reduced further to debe erevanu or derevanu, for example, because the identity of the pronoun and the negative would be lost.

There are two cases:

CASE 1: Across word boundaries (this includes both free and bound word boundaries) final vowels are elided before initial vowels (with accompanying change in stress placement). Thus:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{'ata 'eke} & \rightarrow \text{a'teke} \text{ 'that man'} \\
\text{'ahu 'eke} & \rightarrow \text{a'heke} \text{ 'there he (is V-ing)'} \\
\text{to'vonuge 'ahu} & \rightarrow \text{to'vonu'gahu} \text{ ' (X) said and he (Y)'} \\
\text{'Da ma 'otima.} & \rightarrow \text{Da 'motima. 'I'm going (right now).'} \\
\text{'Koiari 'ata're 'a ua} & \rightarrow \text{'Koiari 'ata'raua. 'You are a Koiari (person).'} \\
\text{'Bini 'bene ike'hegeno?} & \rightarrow \text{'Binibe'nike'hegeno? 'Are there any beans in it (i.e. the garden)?'}
\end{align*}
\]

This rule particularly applies to:

(i) the most commonly used demonstratives oko ‘this’ and eke ‘that’;
(ii) the personal pronouns a ‘you’ and ahu ‘he, she, it’;
(iii) specifiers and the DS (-ege) and SS (-me) suffixes on verbs;
(iv) reduplications, e.g.

---

\[6\] Except for one case which has been observed in which no sequence of vowels is involved but the final vowel of the stem \(i\) is dropped, viz. egeton(i)toniva ‘very long’.
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do not apply, however, to:

i) single syllable words (because if the rule applied information would be lost and unrecoverable), e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Koiari</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bi eke</td>
<td>&gt; bi eke (*beke)</td>
<td>'that spear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da a erevanu</td>
<td>&gt; da a erevanu (*derevanu)</td>
<td>'I saw you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yabu o ua</td>
<td>&gt; yaboua (*yabua)</td>
<td>'they are'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da ihikone</td>
<td>&gt; daihikone (*dihikone)</td>
<td>'my ear'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) cases where the two vowels are the same and the resulting sequence is identical in form to some other form and/or its structure is not recoverable. Thus, for example, in 'ada a'buti 'two hands' the syllable boundary may disappear and one vowel is replaced up by the other. However, where the following word is a single syllable word (like a 'you' in Da a erevanu 'I saw you' this cannot be replaced (because the structure and hence the meaning would be lost). In that case the information that there are two vowels is kept by separating them by a chest pulse or by coalescing them into one long vowel. Thus whereas ada abuti may become [a'da:'buti] or [ada.abuti] or even [adabuti] in fast speech da a erevanu can only become [da.a erevanu]. Other examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Koiari</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>da auave</td>
<td>&gt; da auae (*da aue)</td>
<td>'my mouth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hagore da da vima</td>
<td>&gt; hagore da vima (*deima)</td>
<td>'I am planting yams'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CASE 2: Word internally voiced bilabial consonants and /r/ are characteristically elided in certain words or environments. These include (in descending order of frequency):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Koiari</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>erevime</td>
<td>&gt; ereime</td>
<td>'see.SS'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orovime</td>
<td>&gt; oroime</td>
<td>'come.SS'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaviso</td>
<td>&gt; yaiso</td>
<td>'sleep.IMP'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V da vima</td>
<td>&gt; V deima</td>
<td>'I am V-ing'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In other dialects and subdialects other consonants may be elided or 'dropped', e.g. /d/ in the south-eastern in da behade > da behae.
maviya > maiya ‘women’
V-vehite > V-hite V-not
maitekavahene a ua > maiteka:hene a ua > maitekaheneaua
 ‘How are you? (lit. are you good?)

/nu/ This may be elided word-medially and in certain common expressions:
guramima > guraima ‘sit.1SG.PRES’
ramima > raima ‘stand.1SG.PRES’
Da momi! > Daomi! ‘Give me (it)!’
Da a momirihero. > Da:omirihero. ‘I’ll give it to you.’
varemime > vareime ‘X left and ...’

/bl/ This may be elided sporadically and in certain common expressions:
da bebe erevanu > daebe:revanu ‘I didn’t see it.’
a’hube a’hube > a’hube’hube ‘each other (sg.)’
yabube yabube > yaube yaube ‘each other (pl.)’
Vadibevane yabu roia? > Vadibevane yau roia? ‘What did they say?’

/lt/ This may be elided word-medially in certain words:
Gurama! > Guama! ‘Sit down!’
guramima > guaima ‘sit.1SG.PRES’

Besides these there are also idiosyncratic deletions as in:
ekenani > ekenai ‘right now’
Utì Felosipi > Utì Felosip ‘Youth Fellowship’
omanima > omaima ‘hunt.1SG.PRES’

Stress and rhythm

Word stress (marked ‘ in this account) is phonemic in Koiari. Although there are no contrasting sets of words distinguished by stress alone in the language the placement of stress does contrast in analogous environments in a few words (‘egeka ‘long’ a’geka ‘lightweight’) and in others its placement cannot be predicted. In general, verbs are stressed differently from other word classes (because as a class verbs are longer and morphologically more complex than the members of other word classes). For them the placement of stress is dependent on the type and structure of the particular verb form, that is, whether it is a true or derived verb and what suffixes are involved. In general verbs are stressed on the initial syllable of their roots and then on the syllable containing the second last consonant, except if the TAM suffix is # (zero) (2SG imperative) or -e (3SG hortative) when there is no stress. Compare:
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAM</th>
<th>i(-#, -#)</th>
<th>mane(-me,-he)</th>
<th>ere(-va,-geiyahei)</th>
<th>orovo(-#, -#)</th>
<th>vodohu(-#, -#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3SG pres</td>
<td>'ima</td>
<td>'manemima</td>
<td>'ere'vima</td>
<td>'oro'vima</td>
<td>'vodo'huma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3SG past</td>
<td>'inu</td>
<td>'manemenu</td>
<td>'ere'vanu</td>
<td>'oro'vanu</td>
<td>'vodo'hunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3SG future</td>
<td>'iri'hero</td>
<td>'manemerihero'</td>
<td>'erevari'hero</td>
<td>'orovari'hero</td>
<td>'vodohuri'hero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3SG habitual</td>
<td>'iga'rero</td>
<td>'manemiga'rero</td>
<td>'ereviga'rero</td>
<td>'oroviga'rero</td>
<td>'vodohuga'rero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3SG customary</td>
<td>'ia'rero</td>
<td>'manema'rero</td>
<td>'ereva'rero</td>
<td>'orova'rero</td>
<td>'vodoha'rero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3SG hortative</td>
<td>'ie</td>
<td>'maneme</td>
<td>'ereve</td>
<td>'orove</td>
<td>'vodohe</td>
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<td>2SG imperative</td>
<td>'bai</td>
<td>'maneme</td>
<td>'ereva</td>
<td>'oro</td>
<td>'vodohu</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For roots of one or two syllables in other word classes stress always falls on the first syllable, e.g.

- 1 syllable
  - 'a
    - 'you'
  - 'bi
    - 'spear'
  - 'ya
    - 'you (PL)'
  - 'no
    - 'we'

- 2 syllables
  - 'aba
    - 'hole'
  - 'ata
    - 'man'
  - 'ia
    - 'cassowary'
  - 'oine
    - 'who'

In roots of three syllables, however, stress falls on the syllable introduced by the second last consonant except where there is no such consonant when the stress falls on the first syllable. Compare, for example:

- 'aea
  - 'dance drum'
- 'aeфа
  - 'beads'
- 'arai
  - 'bamboo (type of)'
- 'baeka
  - 'ripe'

Exceptions:

- 'burehe
  - 'ancestor'
- 'gidoma
  - 'comb'

In roots of four or more syllables stress falls on the first syllable (as for two-syllable words) as well as on the syllable introduced by the second last consonant, e.g.

- 'auki'horo
  - 'black-backed butcherbird'
- 'age'koiko
  - 'index finger'
- 'eku
  - 'backwards'

Exceptions:

- 'dekui'eku
  - 'drongo, black fantail'
In sentences words are stressed individually except that stress placement is affected by:

(i) tentative pauses (when the speaker hesitates for one reason or another, holds on to keep the audience’s attention, etc.). In that case the syllable before the pause is stressed and drawn out and the intonation rises to a high level, e.g.

'\textquoteleft da 'matame're:/-\textquoteleft ko'mara'vaho < '\textquoteleft da 'mata'mere ko'mara'vaho

‘My land is no good.’

(ii) the application of metrical production rules. In that case the stressed syllable is preserved but because elision has taken place it shifts to the beginning of the syllable containing the formerly independently stressed syllable, that is, the preceding syllable, e.g.

'\textquoteleft ata 'eke \textgreater 'a'teke ‘that man’

'Aike 'Koiari 'atare 'a ua. \textgreater 'Aike 'Koiari 'ata'raua. ‘You’re a Koiari (person).’

**Intonation**

Koiari intonation has not been studied in detail but a preliminary analysis suggests that there are at least six main patterns. These can be described in terms of a prenuclear contour and a nuclear contour and four relative levels of pitch, 1–4, where level 1 represents the highest pitch and 4 the lowest. Level 1 is only used in questions, shrieks, surprises and before tentative pauses, however, and level 4 only occurs at the end of some patterns.

Prenuclear contours begin at the beginnings of utterances and continue until the beginning points of the nuclear contours which coincide with the last stressed syllables before final verbs or final pauses. The contours are stepped contours, the steps coinciding with unstressed syllables; where steps occur on single syllables these are realised as glides. In what follows hyphens are used to show the range of levels. Stress marks indicate the stressed syllables.

The following main patterns occur:

- a listing pattern (for words pronounced in isolation). These are characterised by a high prenuclear contour and drop to level 3 before the nuclear contour, e.g. ‘2 (for monosyllabic words), ‘2-3/4 (for disyllabic words), ‘2-3-4 (for trisyllabic words), and 3-2/3 (for words of more than three syllables):

\begin{align*}
'b'i & \quad 'i'a & \quad 'burehe & \quad 'a'teki \\
'2 & \quad '2-3 & \quad '2-3-4 & \quad 3 -'2-3 \\
'spear' & \quad 'cassowary' & \quad 'ancestors' & \quad 'like'
\end{align*}

- a question pattern used for both information and yes/no questions. In these the prenuclear contour begins with the question word or pronoun and begins on level 2 (or level 1 if the speaker is some distance from the hearer) and drops to 3 before the primary contour of ‘2-4. The minimal contour is 3 ‘2-4:

\begin{align*}
'Orehege'naota? & \quad (< ore-he-gene \quad a \quad ota) \quad ‘Where are you \\
'2- & \quad 3 \quad '2-4 & \quad (< \text{which-at-<Q> you going}) \quad \text{going?’}
\end{align*}
A dictionary of Koiari, Papua New Guinea

'Erage'naota? (< Erạ-gene a ota) 'Are you going to Ela (or Port Moresby)'

2-3 2-4 (< Ela-<Q> you going)

- a pattern for statements and answers to questions. These are characterised by a repeated (2-3) prenuclear contour and a 2-3/4 nuclear contour, e.g.

'O'e! 'Yes!' 2-4

'Nuhe'nabe! (< nuhe nabe) 'Probably tomorrow!' 2-3 3-4 (< tomorrow probably)

'Da 'motima. (< da ma otima) 'I'm going (right now).' 3 2-3-4 (< I MOD going)

- a contour for imperatives. This is similar to that of the listing contour but the utterance is said with more force. If the imperative statement is short the contour is just level 2 (with no prenuclear contour), otherwise it is 2-3-4:

'Ote! 'Go!' 'Kiso! 'Do it!' 'Yaviso! 'Go to sleep!' 2 2-4 2-3-4

- a continuation contour which is used before tentative pauses. As already indicated the final pitch is level 1 as the vowel is lengthened.

'oti'motima'hu::/-'voirei 'orovonu.

2-3 2-3-1 2-3-4 4

(>oti-me oti-me ahu/-'voirei orovonu)
(>go-SS go-SS he/-/turn.SS come.3SG.P)

'He went and went and he ah—turned around and came back.'

- an arresting imperative contour which is characterised by having an initial high 2 before a step down 2 2-3/4:

'Ehe 'vareme! (< ehe vareme) 'Stop that!' 2 2-3/4 (< there leave.off.IMP)

A word about entries

Words in this dictionary are given in different forms depending on their grammatical categories. Verbs are entered differently from all other categories of words.

Verbs

Because the forms of verbs vary according to whether their subjects (or patients in certain cases) and objects (where they have them) are singular or plural, and this variation is not always predictable, verbs are entered as headwords giving their subject and object referent morphemes. For transitive verbs the subject referents (SR) come before the object referents (OR) and are separated from them by a semi-colon. In addition, the singular form comes before the plural. Thus the verb 'cook' is entered in the following way (where '#' represents zero or no actual morpheme):
maru(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei)

This method of presentation is designed to account for the following observable variation:

\[

da \text{ maru-ma-nu} & \quad \text{‘I cooked it’} \\
\text{no maru-ha-nua} & \quad \text{‘we cooked it’} \\
da \text{ maru-mi-yahei-nu} & \quad \text{‘I cooked them’} \\
\text{no maru-hi-yahei-nua} & \quad \text{‘we cooked them’}
\]

Similarly the entry ere(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) ‘see’ accounts for the following observable variation:

\[
da \text{ ere-#-va-nu} & \quad \text{‘I saw it’} \\
\text{no ere-#-va-nua} & \quad \text{‘we saw it’} \\
da \text{ ere-geiyahei-nu} & \quad \text{‘I saw them’} \\
\text{no ere-geiyahei-nua} & \quad \text{‘we saw them’}
\]

For all other verbs only subject (or patient) referents occur and are given in entries, as in:

\[
gura(-rna, -ba) \quad \text{‘sit’}
\]

Compare:

\[
da \text{ gura-ma-nu} & \quad \text{‘I sat’} \\
\text{no gura-ha-nua} & \quad \text{‘we sat’}
\]

\[
\text{oti(-#, -#)} \quad \text{‘go’}
\]

Compare:

\[
da \text{ oti-#-nu} & \quad \text{‘I went’} \\
\text{no oti-#-nua} & \quad \text{‘we went’}
\]

\[
ya(-va, -voba) \quad \text{‘sleep’}
\]

Compare:

\[
da \text{ ya-va-nu} & \quad \text{‘I slept’} \\
\text{no ya-voha-nua} & \quad \text{‘we slept’}
\]

In subentries, verbs are given in the following form: verb root + (SR/OR-nu) where the SR/OR is the singular form and nu is the third person singular past perfect tense form of the verb. Thus the verbs given above would be entered as subentries (where appropriate) as maru(manu), ere(vanu), gura(manu), oti(nu), and ya(vanu). Further details of the types and structure of verbs in Koiari as well as that of other categories are to be found in the grammar notes appended to this volume.
A select bibliography

This bibliography contains the principal linguistic and anthropological references to works on Koiari. For other references see Lois Carrington's *A linguistic bibliography of the New Guinea area* (Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 1996).


1993b, Specifiers as focus and other markers in Koiari: their forms, distribution and functions. *Language and Linguistics in Melanesia* 24(2):129–158.


The following abbreviations and other symbols are used in the dictionary and attached grammar notes, the upper case variants being used in the grammar notes section in accord with the publisher’s style.

-- in headwords of verbs) no plural SR (because of the semantics of the verb)
-
morpheme boundary
*
unacceptable (word, construction or utterance)
#
no filler, empty
( )
encloses SR/OR elements of verbs; (elsewhere) elided sounds
()ª
iteration
;
(in examples) parataxis
.
(in interlinear glosses in examples) separates multiple glosses for single words or morphemes in Koiari
/
separates alternatives or variants
/-
(in examples) hesitation
:::
vowel lengthening to indicate size, distance or continued activity
?
uncertain
'
glottal stop
+
and, plus, together with’ except in morphophonemic rules where it represents word boundaries
<
derived from
<> encloses specifiers
<Q>
question form of specifier
=
indicates postposition cliticised to the preceding word
>
produces, results in
...
discontinuous item; words omitted
1
first person
2
second person
3
third person
A:
answer
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a, a pers.prn. you (sg.), thou. Da ma orovonu banere a bebe rovonua. I came but you didn’t. Aike da erewanu. It was you I saw. Raha waitada vadimegɛ/ ege godiovare verehe orovime ravime ahu ateki roinu, “Vurivu aike eke ota. Bane daiké okoe time,” tovonu. They ascended on to the top of another (mountain) and the godio came there and stood and said, “Vurivu you go that way. I’ll go this way.”

2) your (sg.). a name your father

abe abe recip.prn. each other. Abe abeni kina igau kina igau ki! (You sg.) give one another

avau refl.prn. yourself. Avau iaguhama! Don’t wash yourself.

aye pred.poss.prn. yours (sg.). Ekere ayero. Okore dayero. That’s yours. This is mine.

-ab suffix. present imperfect tense suffix for 2 sg., 1, 2, 3 pl. Subitange no ota. We are going to Subitana. Cpart: -ma ‘present imperfect tense suffix (1, 3sg.)’.

류 Note: Present imperfect tense suffixes are used for events or states that are still in process or not yet complete. They thus combine present tense and imperfective aspect. These suffixes may also be used to express inception (‘about to, intend to’) when modified by ma already and oko here. In this they overlap in meaning with -rhenɛ</E> want to, about to. They may also be used to express ability (‘can, be physically able to’) in contrast to ‘know how to’ (which is -are</E>.

aba hole (in ground). amudo aba hole for cooking in (or mumu hole) vabahu aba</E> hole to plant yams in uhi aba</E> hole to plant bananas in Ikohe vabahu aba rohiyahe! Make the yam hole here (you pl.)! 2) grave. [Note: Short for ata aba kiare mata</E>, hove (ata) aba</E>.

aba beru(manu) vt. break up ground. Ugitava aba beruma! Break up the ground with a digging stick!

aba bi(nu) vt. make holes in the ground (to plant vegetables in). Vare abu arami orovege ataya buru uhuva otiyarehime yabu nema aba bihava. When day breaks the men go to the garden and make holes (in the ground to plant vegetables in).

abahu(nu) vt. fill up (by crowding). Uguya ageraruhime oroime yabu idi abahunua. The birds flocked into the tree (lit. flew and filled up the tree). Cpart: hubu(vanu) ‘fill up (a place)’.

aba gorogo, aba gorogonika</E>n. top of grave. Erume yabu maiamanua aba gorogoda. And they put it (the coffin) on the grave. Hove ekere didigeime yabu time uruhanua, aba gorogoda. They took the deceased and heaped them together on top of the grave.

aba ki(nu) vt. bury. Yabune ma ata vatiniare eke aba kinua? Have they buried the person who died?

aba mata</E>n. cemetery. Ataya hove abuti eke miyata urivaheime (hove ata) aba matava otinua. The men took those two deceased to the cemetery. Yabu kou mime aba matava otinua. They took the coffin to the cemetery. Also: hove ata aba mata</E>, ata aba kiare mata</E>.

A - a

Koari – English Dictionary 1
aba rohare atavE n. grave digger. 
Aba rohare atayabe eke ua. Those are the grave diggers.
aba roho(nu) vt. dig hole (or grave).
Orehegene no aba rohoriheno? Where are we going to dig the grave?
aba(vanu) vt. dig up ground, break up ground, plough.
Ahu buru uhua kiha abavi otinu. He dug up (or ploughed) the ground to make a garden. No mabeta inani abavanua. We then dug the ground up for sweetpotatoes. Aba eke vitinivanua, vamaba hakibehe. We dug that all up in the afternoon. Syn: 
aba bern(manu ).
[Note: Generally combined with one of the movement verbs oti(nu) and orovo(nu).]
aba2 n. scrub turkey, brush turkey.
[Catethurus sp.]. From: M/K? (cf. Motu aba brush turkey.).
AberovorE pn. name of stream near Kailakinumu village that people cross to go to their gardens. Morph: Abe + rovo ‘Abe + stream (flowing)’.
abuaE n. small wild betel nut.
abutiE quant. two (the base of the Koiari counting system). ata abutiE two men
abuti abutiE adv. two at a time.
Abuti abuti mi orovo! Bring two at a time!
— distrib.prn. two each. Abuti abutige yabu yaube yaube moheinua. They gave them two each.
abutita abutitaE quant. four.
abutita igautaE quant. three. bura abutita igautavaE for three weeks
abuti navateE adj. different. Nopotove bere dukakavaho; bere abuti navatero, bere igau navatero. Some of the sounds of our language are short; some are different, some are the same.
abutivaheime vmed. both, the two together (lit. (they) became two and). Abutivaheime yabu vatimu. Both of them died. Ahu vore abutivaheime yabu gorogoraime yabu gurahanua. The two of them got sick together and they stayed. [Note: May be combined with abu vore with him/her/it.]
adaE posp. over, on. Vare no yada araminu. The sun dawned on us. A adage da akisevanu I sneezed over (or on) you. Ahi ita mime Nido ada kukuyahanu. She tipped water over Nido. [Note: Variant of da used with personal pronouns and proper names (?).]
ada, adakaE n. 1) hand. Ada ketova! Wash your hands! 2) arm. da adakeE my arm (or hand) 3) wing. ugu adakaE bird’s wing 4) front leg (of animal). iviro adakaE wallaby’s front leg 5) handle (as on suitcases, not on axes, adzes or knives). Cpart: daikaE, etekavE, vadakaE ‘handle (of knife); handle (of axe or adze); handle (of coffin)’. 
ada aduti igauE quant. eleven.
adu aduba adu adubita
hakibeheE quant. fifteen. SynD:
adu adubita adubita ta.
adu abitiva abitivaE quant. twenty.
adu abitiva igauE quant. fifteen.
adu bibivaha(nu) vt. point at.
Maiovovare varaka erevime ahu adu bibivahau. The girl saw a snake and pointed at it.
adu bio(minu) vt. point at. Ata yorene a eke roia? Bahu ada biomi! Which person are you talking about? Point at him! Also: ada bibivaha(nu).
adu ehuE vs. feel tired (or not feel like doing something), be tired, be lethargic. Da uravehitero. Da adake ehuvanu. I don’t want to (do that). I’m tired. Cpart: ahata ehuE ‘feel
ada, adaka<vahE>

tired'.
ada erobo erobo<varE> n. folds (in palm of hand) (lit. the ruts or gullies in the hand). da ada erobo erobove<rE> the folds in the palm of my hand (or the lines in the palm of my hand)
ada gabaka<vahE> n. the thick part of the upper arm and lower arm. da ada gabake<rE> /ve<rE> the thick part of my upper (or lower) arm [Note: Although this term may refer to both parts of the arm it primarily refers to the upper arm where armbands are worn. The lower arm may be specifically referred to by ada gaba vaita eke<rE>. See also: ada hotova<vahE>.]
ada gobika<vahE> n. finger, toe (on front leg of animal). da ada gobike<rE> my finger oho ada gobika<vahE> pig's (front foot) trotter Cpart: vahi gobika<vahE> 'toe, hoof, trotter'.
ada haki be<rE> quant. five. Susan Motare lani tahigau 5 ada haki be uhukevage ahu ninemamuhere ruhuta uyavehitero. Susan Mota had not been living with her parents for five years (lit. during five years).
ada haki be ada haki behe<gE> quant. ten.
ada haki behe igau<gE> quant. six (lit. hand on other side one).
ada gobika<vahE> n. lower arm. oho ada gobika<vahE> pig's (front leg) trotter SynD: vahi.
ada hotova<vahE> n. 1) back of hand. da ada hotove<rE> the back of my hand 2) lower arm.
ada kabikavaha(nu) vt. wave (hands). Dani ada kabikavaha! Wave at me! Ahuni ada kabikavahiyahe ene ahu orove! Wave at him to come (you pl.)! Syn: ada kaveavaha(nu). [Note: Takes -nic<gE> or -hin<u<vahE> on the affected object.]
ada kaveavaha(nu) vt. wave (hands). Variant of ada kabikavaha(nu). Possibly derived from Motu dave-a to drag, to haul, to pull, to swing, to throw (with swing of arm). Ahu otinuge ahuni ada kaveavahiyohe! Wave to him when he goes (you people)!
ada (gobi) kahuka<vahE> n. fingernail.
ada komukova<vahE> n. 1) fist. da adakomukove<rE> my fist (or my elbow) Ada komukava vama! Hit him with your fist! 2) paw. to vahi komukova<vahE> dog's paw 3) hoof, trotter. oho ada komukova<vahE>, oho vahi komukova<vahE> pig's hoof (or trotter)
ada mo(minu) vt. help, give a hand. Ata ada moheiyarere maitekamavaaho. Helping others is very good. Orovi ada da momi! Come and help me! Syn: kahaiavaha(nu), yahi(vanu), duru(vanu). [Note: Modern variant of kahaiavaha(nu) and yahi(vanu) as a loan translation of English 'give a hand'.]
ada muduka<vahE> adj. 1) dextrous (lit. hand easy). 2) greasy fingered (lit. hand soft).
ada naketaka<vahE> n. 1) wrist. da ada naketake<rE> my wrist 2) fetlock (of animal). oho ada naketaka<vahE> pig's fetlock
ada nekotaka<vahE> n. elbow. da ada nekotake<rE> my elbow Ada nekotakava vama! Dig him with your elbow! Syn: ada komukova<vahE>.
ada roduka<vahE> n. 1) vein. da ada roduke<rE> the vein on (the back of) my hand 2) lines in palm of hand.
ada rukuruku(-va, -rava) vt. shake hands. No iahi orovime ada rukurukuravanua. We came later and shook hands. Ada rukurukuraviyarehime yabu nidohi matava otime yabu gurahanua. Having shaken hands they went to the playing field and sat down.
ada(ka) rukurukuvaha(nu) vt. shake hands. Adaka rukurukuvaha! Shake his (or her) hand! Ogotana Uti Felosip
They went to shake the hands of the (members of the) Ogotana Youth Fellowship. SynD: ada(ka) ruruvaha(nu).

ada ruruvaha(nu) vt. shake hands. Dialectal variant of rukurukuvaha(nu), q.v.

datahaha(gE) adv. by hand, in hand. Okore no temubaero. Datahage no kahovaniyaro. This is our timber. We planed it by hand. Syn: ada va(gE).

adata imi(vanu) vi. beg with one's hands.

ada uhuva<vahE> n. palm of hand, interior of hand. Da ada uhuve<gE> the palm of my hand Syn: ada varava<vahE>.

ada unae<vE> adv. empty handed. No ada unae ota. We are going empty handed.

adava(gE) adv. by hand. Adavage ahu heina kinu. He made the trap by hand. Syn: datahaha(gE).

adava hedu(vanu) vi. signal with one's hands, use one's hands to indicate desires or intentions. Cpart: niva hedu(vanu), kinava hedu(vanu) 'signal with eyes; signal with head'.

ada vaiuta eke<vE> n. lower arm.

ada varava<vahE> n. palm of hand. Da ada varave<vE> the palm of my hand Syn: ada uhuva<vahE>.

ada varoka<vahE> n. crook of arm, inside of elbow. Da ada varoke<vE> the crook of my arm Idi didime a ada varokeda uruhiyahel! Gather firewood sticks and put them in the crook of your arm! Also: ada varonika<vahE>.

ada varonika<vahE> n. crook of arm, inside of elbow. Also: ada varoka<vahE>.

ada yage(menu) vt. raise one's hand, put one's hand up in the air.

adahe(gE) adv. 1) on it, on top of it, on the surface of it, over it. Adahege yahu kuru vamanua. They laid down the thatch on top (of whatever else was there on the roof). Adahege ahu uni yamarero. It (the bird) is laying an egg on top of it. Adahe maiama! Put it on top of it (the table). Adahe maiamege ene ahu yatehuye. Overlay it and let it stick. Toviririvi be nuhe erevanume da adahe otarihero. If I can find a truck tomorrow I'll go on it. Adahe hidago be! Plait the armband over it (to hold the axe head on the handle). Adahege yahu uruhanua. They put it over it (on two poles to carry it). Ege maivo ekere neinake vateke mavaruvarareime adahe mamaka vateke mavarunu. And that girl put on her mother's skin and then her father's over it. Nuhe vaubu atare muramura ime ime ime ime vare adahe araminuge vararati moeka vore varahanu. Last night a man kept drinking alcohol until day dawned and in the morning he fought with his son. 2) subsequently, later, after that, then. Yabu nidohi nidohiravare uhukevage yaya Inoa Dumo tautinivime adahe vatinu. While they were playing aunty Inoa Dumo stopped breathing and then died. Adahege beseyabe mauriraviyarehime oboavaheinua. Subsequently the tribe survived and increased. Hinovaya rabisi eke vutioge yabu adahe orovonua. Flies come for that rubbish then. Ovetavare adahe yago kiare votevaro. The oveta is for making bilums out of later. 3) at the same time. Eke vehitekiyatage yahu ada rukurukuraimo orovege ata nunutaya yahu ada rukurukuraimo orovege adahe enovanaravege ada rukuruku vehitekiyarehime yabu yaga vadihanua. When that was over they shook hands. Everyone shook hands and sang at the same time (as they filed past each other) and when they all finished shaking hands they went up into the house. No tatiravege adahe mata iyata vaheiyeye... We were laughing and eating at the same time (lit.
Adara (nu)...

Adaha adaha (adv.) 1) on and on, continuously. Kailaki misinarivare vohivoravare ata yabuni roinu, “Vafona okoh e yangava vonovone adaha adaha vunung dibakavaheiyohe!” The Kailaki pastor told the searchers, “If Vafona comes back here to the village we’ll ring the bell continuously and you’ll know.” 2) crowded up on top. Trevor tovirivire tokob tokoka mavavaho, adaha adahape no gurahanua. Trevor’s truck was really full up and we sat crowded up on top.

Adaha vadi (manu) vt. board (vehicle), get on (horse, vehicle). Da PMV motuka uriramege ahu rovonunye adaha vadiotina, tauniva. I waited for a PMV and when it came I got on it and went to town. No Tom vore ANU toviriviri misukava miyarehe no adaha vadihiyarehe no otinua. We, including Tom, got the small ANU vehicle and we got on board and went. Ekedage no da toheve didiyata otinua, Martin toviriviri tarikiyata orovinireye ekeda tohe uruhiyarehe no adaha vadihanua. And then we took my things and put them on the vehicle which Martin had brought and boarded. Kailaki orovare PMVvare hereonege no adaha vadihanua. We boarded the vehicle that arrived that was going to Kailaki.

Adara (nu) vi. turn off (path), leave. Dialect variant of adari (vanu), q.v.

Adari (-#, -#, -va, -yahei) vt. 1) turn off (one path on to another), leave (one path to go on to another). Itare titika voiniare eke adariviso; ita ada keare eke maiamime vadinison! Follow that creek until it gets narrow; then turn off it and go up the big one! SynD: adara (nu). 2) leave (someone or something). Nidore da mi otim ehu uma bakarava adarivanu. Ege ehu otiotu. I went with Nido and I left him at the fork in the road. And he went on. No hedue tehegaveny vohitovino e huiyame ehu maiove adakaka dadiyareime ehu beraise miyorime, manuhere vohekeva adarivanu. When all of what we had to say was finished the boy got up and brought his girl by the hand and left her in front of her parents. Adaka rukav e adarivanu. They cut the wing off and left it. Adakava rakavime adarivanu. Hakibe rakavi adarivanu. They pulled out his wing (on one side) and left it. Then the other side.

Aea (rE) n. drum, hourglass drum. Da eave (rE) my drum aea voto (the) sound of a drum. Ekere aearo! That’s a drum! Aea eaveva mi yotia voni iyaere aea vovono ehu, “Bo, bo, bo,” tovima. He got his drum and turned around and hit it and the drum made the sound, “Bo, bo, bo.” [Note: Bee’s wax (uamu) is used to alter the resonance qualities of the velum of the drum.]

Aea adaka (vahE) n. handle of drum. Aea aiova vateka (vahE) n. the velum of a drum (made of the skin of a goanna (aiova)).

Aea va (manu) vt. 1) beat a drum. 2) ring a bell. Aea vovanu no duhuhuva otiotu. We went into the church when they rang the bell. Aear e vovanu no duhuhuva otiotu. We went into the church when the bell sounded.

Aea dobo (varE) n. tree house (lookout for sentry to give warning of approaching enemy by beating a drum). Evurige no aea dobo kinua. We made a tree house (for beating the drum on) up high. Also: dobo yaga (varE).

Aea yaga (varE) n. tree house. Variant of aea dobo (varE), q.v.

Aefa (varE) n. beads, bead necklace. Da aefave (rE) my beads Aefayeke eke ua. They’re beads. From: MIK? (cf. Motu ageva beads.).

Aena (varE) n. prohibition, law against. no
agaki<varE>  n. thumb. Dialect variant of agikoiko<varE>, q.v.

agedahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)  vt. carry on shoulder. Oinene ekehore idi agedahumi otima? Who is that there going carrying the log on his shoulder? Ege Guguia suaiiko navate kiyaireime agedahunu. And Guguia made a thing like a swag and carried it (the pig). Cpart: mahurei(nu) 'hold, carry'.


agera(-va, -raruha)  vi. 1) fly (of birds and planes). Tomu, ane ageravarene aua? Tom, can you fly? 2) take off from (when used with da<gE> or vareme(nu)). Uguya idida ageraruhana. The birds took off from the tree. Plenivare vata vareime ageraruhennige ahu vima. The plane is taking off from the ground.

ageravime oti(nu)  vi. fly away. Ma ageravanu! It’s flown (away)! Kaeayabe ageraruhime otiunua. The cockatoos flew away.

diverse<varE>  our law Aena maiamiso! Ataya beta oroivhava! Make it prohibited! Otherwise the people will come! Aenavare da maiamanu. Ataya bebe oroovorihero. I tabooed it. The people will not come. Enage ekehe otihama! Aena didiviyabei!

Make it prohibited! Otherwise the people will come!

aena(buka<varE>  the Bible Abu aena buka eke heduve roitinivanu erume abu otogo otogovanu. When he had finished his Bible reading he prayed. See also: tabu<vahE>.

aena(vanu)  vs. menstruate. Aenavaniyareruge enagi buruhuva otihava! Because you’ve been menstruating don’t go to the garden!

agetafa<varE>  n. type of wild yam.

agetafa<vvarE>  n. pig tusk pendant.

agetafa<varE>  n. type of seed.

agikoiko<varE>  n. index finger. da agikoikove<vE> my index finger SynD: agaki<vvarE>.

agoka<vahE>  n. live coal ; charcoal. Cpart: ogeta<vvarE> 'charcoal (used for rubbing into tattoos)'. [Note: Short form of veni agoka<vahE> live coal.]

agu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)  vt. rub (something) with (something) (when used with va<gE>), rub (something) on (something) (when used with da<gE>). Veni ogetavage da vari aguma. I’m rubbing my face with charcoal. Da varikedage da mono aguma. I’m rubbing charcoal on my face (as decoration). [Note: Has plural present tense form aga (we (or they) are rubbing it).]

aha<rE>  n. type of bamboo (used for cooking in). Aha uhuva mavo! Cook it in bamboo!

ahahivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)  vt. ringbark, whittle away, cut bit by bit. Idi eke ahahivahereg ene ahu vate! Ringbark the tree and let it die!

ahata<vvarE>  n. body. da ahatanene<rE> my body A ahatanene ehuvanu? Are you feeling tired (lit. is your body heavy). Bebe, gorogovaniyareruge da ahatanere vanihavanu. No, my body’s hot because I’m sick.

ahata buira(vanu)  vi. be tired and aching (lit. body tired and aching). Da ahatanere buiravima. I’m tired and aching (because I’ve been working all day).

ahata ehu(vanu)  vi. be tired, feel exhausted and lethargic (lit. body is heavy). Da ahatanere ehuvanu. I’m tired (or I feel exhausted). Cpart: kinaka<vahE> ehu(vanu) ‘be dense, dumb (person)’. 

ahatanika<vahE>  n. body. Variant of ahata<vvarE>, q.v. Maiovo abuti eke tataka ta vovokata komara vaheiye
aba(-#, -#; -#, -yabei) vt. cut (wood), chop (wood). Idi aha! Cut (or chop) the wood!

ahi boko(vanu) vt. chop down, fell (tree). Idine ahu ahi bokovanu? Who cut that tree down? (or Who felled that tree?) (lit. ‘who cut the tree and broke it?’). Idire da ahi bokovanu. I cut the tree down (or I felled the tree). Also: ahege bokora(vanu).

ahibe ahube ahube<#> recip.prn. each other.

Ata ekeya ahube ahube navate yaboua. They are like each other.

ahube(da) ahubeda<gE> adv. crowded together; on each other. No ahube ahubeda gurahanua. We sat crowded together (lit. on each other). [Note: The postposition da<gE> may be attached to both elements of ahube ahube.]

ahubio<gE> emph.prn. himself, herself, itself, by himself (herself, itself). Ahubioge ahu kinu. He did it himself.

ahuvau<gE> refl.prn. himself, herself, itself. Muramura ikunukuvahare ruvarehime da yagehe ariravanua. The drunk (man) shot himself.

ahuye<rE>, ahuyete<rE> pred.poss.prn. his, hers, its. Ekere Audayero. Okore dayetero! That’s Auda’s. This is mine!

ahukE pers.prn. he, she, it, as for him, her or it. Ahuke Biai Fororo. He’s Biai Foro. Ahuke eke unu! That’s it (or That’s the one)! Morph: ahu + ke ‘he/she/it + specifier’. [Note: Has question form ahukene.]

Ahukamaenu! interj. Maski! Forget about it! Don’t worry about it!, It doesn’t matter!, It’s of no consequence. Morph: ahu + ke + unu ‘it + already + that + be’. [Note: Not conjugatable.]
—— interj. even if, even though, no matter if. Ahukamaenu. Vaubu banekere otarihore da unu. No matter. Even if it’s dark I’m going.

ahukene pers.prn. question form of ahukE he, she, it, q.v.

ahune pers.prn. question form of ahu he, she, it, q.v. Ahune orehegeno? Where is she?

ahunene -ai<gE> pmsuff. self. yabuai themselves SynD: -vau<gE>.

aiK pers.prn. you (sg.), as for you (sg.). Daike Tomure da unu. Aike Nanukare a ua. I’m Tom. You’re Nanuka. Aike da ereviha orovonu. It was you I came to see. Aike da nomiyakavavanu. I gave it to you as a present (lit. for no reason). Morph: a +
aikene pers.pn. question form of aike you (sg.), q.v.

aiova varE n. goanna.

airo (uih)<varE> n. type of banana.

aisikurima varE n. ice cream. From: English ‘ice cream’.

aivara varE n. pole. Da yagehe no aivara vaita dobivime otiniyarero. We took another pole (of brideprice money) down to my house. From: M/K? (cf. Motu aivara canoe-pole or boat-pole.).

akise varE n. sneezing. ahu akiseve varE his sneezing [Note: Short form of akisemana varE.]

akise (vanu) vi. sneeze. Pepare da vavuavege ahu da mime akisete kinu. When I smell pepper it makes me sneeze. Akise duaduavare da virna. I sneeze a lot.

akisemana varE n. sneezing. Ata ekere akisemavare ahu vima. That guy’s sneezing. [Note: Often shortened to akise varE, q.v.]

akisemana (vanu) vs. sneeze. Akisemavare no rava. We’re sneezing.

akuba varE n. spider (generic), funnel web spider. [Note: All spiders are akuba (with stress on first syllable) but differentiated by size, e.g. by keare big or misuka small, or by colour kokira red or dubuka black.]

amaro varE n. ridge, spur, crossing over place on mountain. Amaro taitava! Go along the top of the ridge! Da ma amarodi heremenu. I reached the top of the ridge.

amarodi<varE> adv. on or along the ridge. Amarodi ote! Go along the ridge! [Note: A fixed phrase. See: -di.]

amata varE n. soft flat stone, mud stone, shale. Amata munivare bouraruhime ahu yararume otigare mere hegeregerevahige temuba ihi navate yaboua. He (dislogged) shale and it came tumbling down together and piled in a heap like a heap of short pieces of timber.

ambulanisi varE n. ambulance. From: English ‘ambulance’.

amu, amura varE n. 1) breast. da amure<varE> my breast mavi amura varE woman’s breast 2) milk. Amunige ahu nivima. She’s crying for milk.

amu evi varE n. milk tooth, baby tooth. da amu evike<varE> my baby tooth

amu vava varE, amu vavaka varE n. 1) milk. Amu vavaka vahe totovima. Milk is dripping down. Da mabeta amu vava abuti foikyaejiareime no inuia. I bought two milk shakes and we drank them. 2) hole in (nipple of) breast.

amu mo<varE> vt. give breast or milk to, feed (a baby).

amu nibo varE n. nipple (of breast). da amu nibo<varE> my nipple

Amu mava! interj. Hell!, What the blazes!, Terrific! Amu mava! Vadane a kia? What the blazes are you doing (that you are not coming quickly)? [Note: Amu mava is a general self questioning expression (as, for example, when one forgets what one is intending to do next). It is likewise used to intimidate children who are misbehaving when one might pretend to physically punish them by raising one’s hand and uttering this expression. It is also used as an expression of satisfaction, as, for example, after a hearty meal one might lean back and say Se, amu mava! Heh, (that was) terrific! or on reaching the top of a hill one might breathe deeply and say the same thing.]

amudo varE n. ground oven. Cpart: naveri varE ‘food cooked in a ground oven’.

amudo<varE> vi. cook in a ground oven.

Erume yabu nema maruha o amudoraime yabu nema ihava. And they would then cook it (in a pot) or do
the cooking in a ground oven and then eat it. Amudoraviyahe! Cook it in the ground oven (you pl.)! Syn: amuha(nu) 'cook in ground oven'.

Note: Ground oven cooking was a special way of cooking with hot stones. The food was placed in a hole in the ground then covered with hot stones and earth and a fire kept burning on top of this all night. When opened next morning the food would be roasted brown. Normally families only make small ground ovens that last for an hour or so. They are opened as soon as steam stops coming out of the oven. When opened the food is steamed white (not brown).

amuha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. cook in ground oven. Muni bovime yabu oho amuhanua. They got stones and cooked the pig in the ground oven. Also: amudo(vanu) 'cook in a ground oven or mumu'. From: M/K? (cf. Motu amu ground oven.).

ana<rE>1 n. cane, vine (generic), bush rope. ana vote rope or string made by stripping vines
ana vote<varE> n. string (made by stripping vines), cane string. Cpart: vaioka<varE>; meu<varE> 'thin bush rope; fine string or thread'.

ana<rE>2 n. dry land (in contrast to ita water). Ahu eke mina eke butuviwe ahu mime anada vatunu. That guy caught the eel and the took it and threw it on dry land. Da ita vuime time da ita hakibehe anada vadimanu. I crossed the creek and got up on to dry land on the other side.

ane pers.prn. question form of you (sg.); question form of a you (sg.), q.v. Ane maitekahene a ua? How are you? (lit. Are you okay?)

Ane ehe vanua? id. What's the matter?, What happened to you? Ane ehe vanua? What's the matter (with you that you're upset)? Also: Ane ehe va?.

anibou<varE> n. Conmunion. Vurivuri keare eke uhukevage no anibou inua. We had Communion during the big church service. Ahu anibou iriheni Catholic yabu misinarive erume Maritino yabiya (?) vami abutinya oroiruhanua. He came with the Catholic priest and Maritino and his two boys to have Communion. From: Motu anibou an eating together.

aoa (vaea)<varE> n. type of yam.

ara vani<varE> n. time of famine, lean time. Syn: vanaga vani 'lean time, famine'.

ara(-mi, --) vi. dawn (of day). Vare aramege yabu araharere... When day dawned they opened it (the mumu)... Vare araminu. Day dawned. Vare abu arami orovege ataya buru uhuva otiyarehime yabu nema aba bihava. When day breaks the men go to the garden and spear holes (in the ground to plant vegetables in). SynD: ara(manu).

Note: Requires da<gE> on, over on object day dawns on or over.

araha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. open (something). Yabu sitoa arahanuge nema raisu baiki igau miso! If the store is open then get me a bag of rice! Vare aramege yabu arahiyabeinua. When day dawned they opened them (the ground ovens). Udi aua eke arahiya kibe vaha! Open the door a bit!
arahae<vahE> adj. open. Vagari arahivareme! Ene abu arara uye. Open the gate and leave it. Let it stay open. Udi auavane araravaheno? Is the door open? Sitoavare araravoinuge vadu bahu igau foikiso! If the store is open buy a loaf of bread!
arai<varE> n. type of large bamboo used for carrying water (because the centre nodules are relatively easy to knock out).

arako<varE> n. clan, ancestral line. da arakone<varE> my clan (or ancestral line) No arakone bere ekehego. Some of our clans are there. Syn: idika<vahE>.
aramuka<vahE>  adj. barren (woman), childless. Mavi ekere vaniano vheitero. Ahuke aramukavaho. That woman’s got not children. She’s barren.

-are<rE> vsuff. 1) customary present tense suffix ; is V-ing (regularly) (for all person-numbers). Vani nunutavage ahu moningie ahu imivarero. He’s always begging for money. Vamione orene vuinivima ahu harihari toheve marero. Whichever child wins he (or she) gets the prize. Oratekigene yabu naka vototahara toravareno, “Tomu, orehegene a ota?” How do they say, “Tom, where are you going?” in English? Vani nunutavage ahu orome da iriivaharero. He comes every day and comforts me. [Note: This form is used for activities that are repeated regularly and so are characteristic. Because repeating an activity regularly in Koiari means knowing how to do such an activity this suffix also has the meaning of ‘know how to (do something), can (do something)’. As such it is distinguished from -gare<rE> which is purely repetitive without the element of ability of knowledge.] Has -yare<rE> variant after verbs ending in u, e.g. uyare ‘be in a place’, vodohuyare ‘hold (in embrace)’. 2) know how (to do something), can (able to). Ane Motutaha heduvarene a

aremuka<vahE> n. 1) descendant from a particular head and vice versa. Hogeri yabe Biai arakonika uheyaboua. Hogeri people are descendants of Biai. Likewise Biai is their arakonika. Biai Regena ahu arakoni uheyab eke ua. They’re Biai Regena’s descendants. [Note: Poss. pl. arakoni uhe<vahE>.] 2) generation. Negetu no arakonike okoheyabe no vote dibaka vheit yakouabu. Our modern generation doesn’t know our language. No subuta arakonike yabe no vote dibanaka yakouabu. Our former generation knew our language.

-are PRN (-va, -rava) va It. alternative verb form variant. laguyare da vima. I’m bathing. Iare no rava. We’re eating. Ninare yahu ravanua. They cried. Nidohivare ahu vanu. She played. Ita tauvare da vima. I’m thirsty. Nihoro ketarere da vima. I’m very happy. Cpart: -yere PRN (-va,
-rava) ‘alternative verb form variant’. (Note: This form of the verb allows one to use the normal verb endings for states (whose heads are nouns) that would otherwise use non-corresponding sets.)

area kita <varE> n. taro (a wild bush variety that grows in streams and is not edible).
arebada <varE> n. type of large brown frog (formerly eaten). From: Motu bada big.
arefa <varE> n. beads, necklace. Dialect variant of aefa <varE>, q.v.
arema <varE> n. ringworm, skin disease, tinea, sipoma. to arema <varE> dog skin disease
ariava ha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. share out (food), make feast. From: Motu aria a feast made out-of-doors. (Note: The traditional Koiari word for ‘share out’ is vou(vanu) and for ‘make feast’ is taru ki(nu).)
ariho <varE> n. yawn. arihove <rE> his yawn
ariho(vanu) vs. yawn. Da arihovima. I’m yawning.
ari ra(-va, -rava) vi. 1) go down, sink down. Vanire ma ariravanu. The sun’s gone down. Varire ariravime otare uhukevage no yawga herehenua. We arrived home as the sun was sinking. Idi hanavare ariravanu. The leaf of the tree sank down (from the tree). Syn: dehu(vanu). 2) go into (when combined with postposition va<gE>). Binuge ahu “geau” tovime ahu ini hanava ariravanu When he speared her she cried out, “Geau” and went down into the sugarcane leaves. Uma okova arirava! Go into (or turn into) this road! Erume yabu dubu uhuva arirauhime oti varikahe otime rahnua. And they went into the church and went and stood up front. Ege no ata berabevahoe eye ege dibaka ataya noni uma dehidehivanuge no otine no ariraruhime uhukava otinua. And we asked someone who knew (the way) and he showed us the way and we went and went inside. Syn: arirahu(nu).
arirahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. go into, enter. Yomeyabe vava uhuva arirahunua. The mice went into the hole. Syn: arira(vanu) ‘go into (when combined with postposition va<gE>).’
arisa arisa(-va, -rava) vi. wonder. Ata eke tohevere yabu didivitionyareuge ahu raimararisavima. That man’s standing wondering about what they did with his things.
aru(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) vt. catch (fish) (lit. pull up). Kimaiva mehuia arumiyahime, tigibiahime. I catch fish with the fishing line and thread them on a string. Yabu oti mehuia koeva arumiyaherihenirava. They’re going to catch fish in the net. Cpart: vodohu(nu) ‘embrace, catch, arrest’.
ata <rE> n. 1) man (adult, married), person. ata vamaniyare ata <varE> murderer (lit. person who killed another person) dona ata <varE> a liar ata komara<vahE> a bad person horuhoru ata <varE> a mad man Simbu ata <varE> a person from Simbu komiti siaman ata <varE> a committee chairman 2) person in charge of, owner. yaga ata <varE> the owner of the house ata be<yabe> n. some people.
ata aba kiare mata <varE> n. grave. Also: hove (ata) aba <varE>. (Note: Generally just aba <rE> where context makes it clear ‘grave’ is being referred to.)
ata kaeka<vahE> n. white person, foreigner, stranger, European person. Ahuke mavi kaekavaho. She’s a European woman.
ata mava <varE> n. an indigenous person, a native.
ata mava nitani <varE> n. native (round) pawpaw.
ata mavaka<vahE> n. person’s body.
ata<yabE> n. people. Atayabe mina vutioge yabu ita habada ekeveye ahi babahunua. The people are digging...
away the bank of the stream after (or looking for) eels. Abarohare atayabe eke ua. Those are the grave diggers. Aenavare da maiamanu. Ataya bebe orovoriero. I tabooed it. The people will not come. Ege ataya dani roinua. And the people said to me. Kailaki uti vamiya, maiovoya ataya erume maviya, ege no mata eke inua. We Kailaki youth boys, girls, men and women ate that food.

atahu(-#, -#; -#, -yabei) cover.

Yabu ubi bana boviyareime yabu atabunua. They cut banana leaves and covered it (the ground oven). Yabu aba vovovime atabunua. They filled in the grave and covered it up. Also: matabu(nu).

eyohi<n> old man (grey headed). [Note: Often simply yobk<n>]

ateki(vanu) vi. act in a particular way. Yabu atekiravare uhukevage mabeta oho vaita ihava agedahuyata herehenua. As they were doing that another fresh pig was brought along. Syn: ateki(vanu).

ateki<gE> possp. like, in (this or that) manner. Dialectal variant of ateki<gE>, q.v.

aua, auava<vahE> n. 1) mouth. Da auave<vE> my mouth to auava<vahE> the mouth of the dog mehuia auava<vahE> fish’s mouth iviro auava<vahE> wallaby’s mouth From: Some Austronesian language (cf. POc *kawa mouth) (?). 2) brim (of container). Jesu yabuni roinu, “Hodu okoe tahegauva ita voroime uhukava toboka kiyaiheyahe, auavada toboka kiyaiheyahe!” tovonu. Jesus said to them, “Fill all these pots with water, fill them to the brim!”

aua homoka<vahE> n. moustache. da aua homoke<vE> my moustache

aua ogoka<vahE> n. breath. da aua ogoke<vE> my breath

aua uhu unaevage PRN hedu(vanu) vi. mumble. Aua uhu unaevage ahu hedu(vanu). She mumbled (lit. only with inside of mouth spoke).

aua unaevag<gE> PRN nauna(-va, -rava) vi. argue.

auavahe<gE> possp. in front of. Da yage auavahego. It’s in front of my house. A udi auavahe go da flaki manemenu. I
auki, aukina<vahE>

erected the flag in front of your house.

aua bubu(vanu) vi. make baby sounds.
Cpart: buebue(vanu) 'make a sound like a baby'.
auki, aukina<vahE> n. chin. da auki
kine<rE> my chin SynD: da
aukive<rE>. From: M/K? (cf. Motu
aukina chin.).
auki homoka<vahE> n. beard. da auki
homokae<rE> my beard SynD:
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auki homoka<vahE> n. beard. da auki
homokae<rE> my beard SynD:
auki
homova<vahE>.
variety whose leaves are the same colour on both sides. See: ino<ref>. badinaka<ref> n. type of small brown beetle.

**B - b**

baba, babaika<ref> interj. classificatory father, dad (as term of address). Baba, vami vaita nuhe veni uhuva nidohavigare bebe gorogovanu Dad, yesterday another boy was playing in the rain but he didn’t get sick. [Note: Pl. babare<ref>. Has reference forms da mame<ref>, mamaka<ref>.]

babahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) tear. Tore uvavi babahunu. The dog ripped it (lit. the dog bit and tore it). 2) tear out, knock out. No ateki roinua, “Inara, a yage uhuka vaita babahu!” toravanua. We said, “Inara, take out another room (to put the dead person in)!”

babahu maia<ref> vt. tear open. Ahu “huhu” tovime ahu ada eke vahi eke ni eke deva eke babahu maiamanu. He said “huhu” and tore open those hands, legs, eyes and arse.

babababa<ref> adj. old, worn out, dilapidated. Oko mi oti yaga babaravaniare eke uhuva maiamiso! Take this and put it in that dilapidated house! Oti ogona babaravaniare eke ma! Go and get that worn out pair of trousers! A ekateki kinuge babaravarihero. If you do that it will be torn.

babaka (uh)<ref> n. type of banana. From: M/K? (cf. Motu babaka a kind of banana.).

babara<ref> n. propeller, any blade that can rotate. Babaravare vobaravima. The propeller (or blade) is going round and round. From: English ‘propeller’.

badai<ref> n. girl (baby), baby girl (before she is given a name). Voto varehiyahe! Badaivare nivima. Stop talking! The baby (girl)’s crying. Ant: buroka<ref>. [Note: Badai is part of the vamione stage of growth.]

badi (-#, -#; -va, -geiyahe) vt. 1) cover, close over, obscure. Eheianabevanuge yuvare mata badivarihero. If something happens the clouds will obscure the place. Yaguruvare va badivanuge batare bebe vagaiamarihero. If the clouds obscure the sky the moon will not shine. Cpart: matahu<ref>, faruha<ref>, kova<ref> ‘cover, block’. 2) close, block, sew up, tie up (neck of bag). Ogona vava eke badiva! Sew up that hole in the shirt! Auava eke badivarihero, voteva. (We’ll) tie up that neck (of the net bag) with rope. 3) not understand. A votere da badivima. Bane roiyavaitava! I can’t understand what you’re saying (lit. your talk blocks me). Please say it again! Ant: uhuiamanu, dibanaka<ref>, dibanaka voinu. 4) miss (track). Omanihage da otiniyarero. Banere uma badivireime da voiavanu. I went hunting. But having missed the track I came back. Also: badirahu<ref>.

badibadi<ref> adj. blocked, closed, joined together. Mahuramai adake, auae, vahike, nie, devae tahigau badidivadi yaboua. Mahuramai’s hands, mouth, legs, eyes and behind were all joined together (or closed).

badirahu<ref> vi. close in (of weather, bush), rain heavily. Vare ma badirahuma. The weather’s closing in (or It’s raining heavily). Umare badirahunuge da voiavanu. The track closed in and returned.

badinaka<ref> n. reason, because. Da
badoa imi\(vahE\) n. type of sugarcane.  
Also: badoa dubu<varE>.

bae (-va, -rava) vs. be ripe, be mature. Ahune vahtehe baevariheno? When will it be ripe? Buru baevanuge no nema vabahu rohihava. When the garden is mature we'll dig the yams up.


baegigi<vahe> adj. over ripe.

baeka mava<varE> adj. really ripe, very ripe.

bae rokuroku<varE> adj. over ripe.

bagi, bagina<varE> n. shoulder (of humans, not animals). da bagine<ref>E</ref> my shoulder Bagidage da imi tohivatunu. I carried the sugarcane on my shoulder. Cpart: yagina<varE> 'shoulder blade (of animal)'.

bagoroka<varE> quant. many, lots of, plenty. Uma bagorokavahe matavago. There are lots of tracks in the bush. 

bagug<ref>E> n. type of bamboo.

bahu<ref>E>, n. food. [Note: Short form of vabahu<varE>].

bahu<#>, hon. 1) please, would you mind (doing V). Bahu a ihike ihi roi! Would you please call out your name! Bebe. Vadivevano? Bahu noni roi! No. What is it? Please tell us! Bahu berabevaha! Please ask him! Also: bahu a karaha<ref>E> 'please (a loan translation of Motu mane emu kara please)'.  

[Note: Used with the imperative form of the verb this translates roughly as 'please (as a favour) when it contrasts with bane, q.v.] 2) try (and do V (if possible)). Da bahu otimerevima. I'll try and go and see it. No bahu berabevahari! Let's try and ask him! (or Let's ask him and see what happens.)

[Note: The exact meaning of this form is difficult to give. It seems to correspond to something like train in Tok Pisin.]

bahu<varE> adj. left over, cooked yesterday. vabahu bahu<varE> food cooked yesterday (or left over food)

bahuto<varE> n. black cockatoo. 

[bagoglosissus sp.]

Bai! interj. Eat it! (Irregular 2 sg. imperative form of i(nu) eat. The ba prefix is probably a borrowing from Motu which has an identical imperative form as in Bavania (< ba+ania)! Eat it!

baihavaha(-#, #; -#, -yahei) vt. lean against. Temuba mime haratada baihavaha! Get the timber and lean it against the wall!

baiki<varE> n. bag. From: English 'bag'.

bainabu<varE> n. pineapple. From: English 'pineapple'.

baira<varE> n. white crane or heron. [Egretta intermedia]. From: M/K? (cf. Motu baira pure white heron.). [Note: Said to be the word for overovero kaekae<varE> used by young boys amongst themselves.]

bakara, bakaraka<varE> n. fork (of tree or track). idi bakaraka<varE> fork of a tree No eke otiniyarere Marshall Lagoon uma bakarava herehenua. We were going there and came to the Marshall Lagoon fork in the road.
baki(-#, -#, -gei/-yahei) vt. 1) step on. Umatanige da varaka bakinu. I stepped on a snake on the track. 2) run over (by vehicle). Umatani nidohihama! Toviririvire a bakirihero. Don’t play on the road. A car will run over you.

Aleawire tarakitavare bakinuge no mime hosipeleva mi orovonuge ahu vatinu. The tractor ran over Aleawi and we took him to hospital and he died.

baki beine(menu) vt. 1) push shut (with foot to prevent opening). Udiaua baki beineme! Push the door shut (to stop anyone coming in)! Syn: baki doriavaha(nu), faruyavaha(nu), fitovahi vatu(nu). 2) push down, tamp down (soil). Vata didi vorovime aba eke uhuvu kaboyohoe! Baki beinehiyohoe! (You pl.) fill in the hole! Tamp it down!

baki doriavaha(nu) vt. push out or away. Udiauva bakidoriavaha! Push the door shut! Cpart: baki beinemenu, faruhanu. From: M/K? (cf. Motu doria push.). [Note: Traditional Koiari form is baki beine(menu).]

baki fitovaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. flick away. Erevisayavahiso! Akubavere eke unu. Baki fitovaha! Look out! There’s a spider. Flick it away!

baki kaia(vanu) vt. push open or shut. Ahuke da baki kaivanu I pushed it shut (or open). See: kaia(vanu) ‘push away’.

ban<#> conj. but, and (in contrast). Bane ehevanugene ahu bebe rovonu? But why didn’t he come? Maitekavaho. Bane sigaretiingene a va? Thank you. And would you like some cigarettes? “Moya ene yabu otine vene bovirihoe,” tovonu. “Bane maviya eneyabu oti idi ha, muni, veru didi ororoihero,” tovonu. “The men can go and get leaves, stones and pumpkin.” [Note: A weak form of ‘but’ often equivalent to English ‘and’. It is also often used in questions, seemingly as a polite, interest-arousing feature; difficult to convey in English.]

— hon. please, come on (in commands). Bane maruma! Please cook them (or Come on, cook them)! Bane oti yagahu mata bai! Please go home and have something to eat (or Come on, go home and have something to eat)! Q: Uvareiya! Yane hedube uhuiamana? A: Bebe. Vadibe vano? Bane noni rol! Q: Heh, guess what? Have you heard the talk? A: No. What is it? Please tell us! A: Dahu veuvariheni otima. Please I want to go to the toilet. B: Bane ote! All right go! Cpart: bahu ‘please’.

ban<#> introd. but. Variant of bane, q.v. Kurabovare maitekaho. Banekere yaga kusivare komaravaho! The floor is okay. But the roof isn’t (lit. is no good)!


banigini<varE> n. cup, pannican. Banigini vore ita mi orovo! Bring a cup of water! From: English ‘pannican’.

banutaka<vahE> adj. 1) thick, blunt, shortened, cut off, stumpy. Aita vataitere adakavahoe banutaka voinu. Another person had a stumpy arm. SynD: bonutaka<vahE>. 2) deaf. Ihiko banukatavahume uhuiamiyavehitero. He can’t hear because he’s deaf. ata ihiko banutaka<vahE> deaf person

bara(-va, -ruha) vi. shout out, call out (in an emergency or over a distance with target object marked by -ni<gE>). Barava! A auvoliakafae ene ahu voirai orove. Shout out! (And) let your echo come back! Ege ahu goniname baravime/- ege no otine erevanua.
And he screamed and shouted out /- and we went and saw it. Ahu vorovakita vaheiriheni yaga dokurava otinu. Ahu othiarere varaka moe toravare ereviyareme ahu baravime da ihike maianamu. He went behind the house to kill snails. When he went he saw a snake called “moe” and he shouted out my name. Dumoni bararaviyohe! Call out to (or for) Duma (you pl.).! Syn: duedu(vanu).

Buru tibeime, buruhuva mire otinuge behe behe baravahime ahu hivotarihe umavahe vohitevoinuge yabu nema biva bhava. (They) go and check the garden and if an animal has gone in they shout at it from all sides so that it has no escape route and then they spear it with spears.

Barabara<vahE> adj. uneven (ground). vata barabara<vahE> uneven ground (like on either side of a drain) amaro barabara<vahE> uneven ridge (that is, one that is up and down, not flat)


Bata<vahE> n. moon. Yaguruvare vao kovanuge batare bebe vagaiamirihero. If the clouds close in the sky the moon will not shine. Bata vagaka<vahE> moonlight or the light of the moon 2) month. Idi hanakavahe bata abutige yabu vohitevoinuge da nema rohohima. In two months the leaves will have fallen off and I will dig it (the garden) up. Bata abutita igaunavanabo. Probably in about three months.


Bare ino<vahE> n. variety of stinging nettle with white undersides of its leaves. See: ino<rE>.

Baribani<vahE> n. frying pan. From: English ‘frying pan’. [Note: Koiari say baribanida<ge> for ‘in the frying pan’ (lit. on the frying pay).]
batahu( -, -) vi. be rotten, be stinking.

Toviririvare to baki hovekinu, ege ahu batahunu. The car ran over the dog and it’s rotten (or is stinking).

bata <var E> adj. old, dilapidated, worn out. Yabu ogo bata /* ono/* yago bata
tahegau eke didivome oti mavoime yabu... They got old clothes //what?//and all those old net bags and took them and set fire to them and they...

batabata <var E> n. sore, wound. da
tabata <var E> my sore (or wound)
bata <var E> adj. rotten, stinking. Ekere batakavaho! That’s rotten!
bata <var E> (voinu) vs. rotten, stinking. Ekere ma batakoinu. That’s rotten.

ni bata <var E> n. conjunctivitis.

bau(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei ) vt. 1) remove, take away, subtract. Yabu dubu uhuva
bauvanug eke iage orovonu. They removed him from inside the church and he came outside. Mime bauva! Get it and take it away! Cpart: tata (manu) ‘pull out, take out, extract’. 2) peel. Uhi vateka bauva! O’e, bauviare da vima.
Peel the banana! Yes, I am. Syn: rama (nu). 3) put away, tidy up. Buka eke baugeiyahe! Put the books away (or Tidy up)! Cpart: koki (vanu). 5) pick (certain fruits like betelnut). Vadinime hava be baugeiyahe! Climb up and pick some betel nut!
yaga komareva bauvi iaihe
maia (manu) vt. bale out of gaol. Ahu yaga komareva uuye eke uhukevage
Iana Guguia erume Nanuka Babaga ahuvore otyme yabu Vagira Kanai baume iyahe maiamanua. He stayed in gaol and Iana Guguia and Nanuka Babaga went and they baled Vagira Kanai out.

baura (vanu) vres. 1) release, let go, come off by itself (as of fruit dropping).

Gorure bauravi dobivanu. The goru (palm frond) came off and fell. 2) scram, be gone, get out of the way, disappear, go away, shoot off. Baurava! Go away! (or Scram! Get out of the road! Be gone!) A ekateki kiyeye da huarah ohiravanu. You did that and my spirit disappeared (or shot off). Syn: Keki!, Verehe ote!.

baudo uhi <var E> n. type of banana. Mohakahana uheya maiavo eke yabu
damunava, oho maiami...yago, tovea, baudo uhi maiamiyaheinua. The boy’s side people put pigs,...bilums, money, and baudo bananas as bride price for that girl.

baudo veito <var E> n. type of snake with sharp pointed head said to be poisonous.

baugei(-#, -#) vi. lie flat against, press up against. Yorevare idi adaka
baugeinu. The lizard lay flat against the tree branch. Baugei guramege
guramege ahu oroi birovanu ahu ugita vote butuvanu. (The lizard) lay pressed against (the tree) and when he (eagle) came and landed he pulled the breadfruit string.

bava <r E> n. coconut. da bavae <r E> my
cocnut Bava umukavage yabu
uruhanaua. They piled it up at the foot of the coconut tree.

bavavobu <var E> n. type of lizard. [Note: Has short form vobu]

be <r E> quant. 1) a, one. ata be <r E> someone Ono be kiyavehitero. He doesn’t do a thing (or anything). Vani
bevage da Yass otarihoro temuba fokiriheni erume laiseni fokiriheni. One day I’m going to Yass to buy timber and get a licence. Cpart: igau <g E> ‘one’. 2) some, any. “Sori, vegemo, ata beya nabe orovonuge
vanianovare nivima,” tovonu. “Sori, you git, some people have probably come and a child is crying.” Ane bahu
beni vanua? Do you want some of the food? Dani kuku be ki! Give me some tobacco (lit. do to me some tobacco)! No
beyabe otime yavohanu. Some of us went and slept. 3) one (of something previously mentioned). Idi ekeveyere ramaretae idi bero. That tree standing there is one of those (previously mentioned). 4) other (in contrast to oko this). Yagare ita haki behego. The house is on the other side of the road! ada haki behe igau six (lit. hand on other side one)
— n. 1) part of. Da adakere da abatane bero. My arm is part of my body. 2) kind of. Marubavare ugu bero. A flying fox is a kind of bird.

beya beya adj. different. Yaga yagayatae yabu ogoana kalava beya beyayaboua. The dress of the different villages also was of different colours.

-beye-be prnsuff. each (other) (with reduplicated pronoun). See: a, ahu, no, ya, yauhe yaube. Abe abe uriguramiso! Look after each other! Vami abuti yabe matava omarihe otiuna. Erume yabu ahube ahuben roinua, “No okohe otari” toravanua. Two boys went hunting and they said to each other, “Let’s go this way.” Noike nobe nobe oro homo bovinua. We cut each other’s hair. Abe abeni kina igau kina igau ki! (You sg.) give one another Kl each! Kina igau kina igavure yabu yaube yauhe moheinua. They gave each other a Kl.

bebe<n> neg. not. Mata okore da bebe iarero. I don’t eat this kind of food. Ane chevanumene a bebe orovonua? Why didn’t you come? Negetuge bebe. Vani vaitavago. (?negetubene?) Not today. Another day! Cpart: vehite<cr>, bene ‘not’. [Note: Often shortened to be in fast familiar speech especially following the personal pronouns (e.g. daibe I not, aibe you not). Bebe cannot be used to begin a sentence.]


bebe...V-rihe mod. shouldn’t. Yabu bebe mata okoe irihero. They shouldn’t eat this food. See also: enagi...V(-bina, -bava), ene...V(-bina, -bava).

bebena<n> n. catfish.
bedi damu<n> n. second brideprice payment. Egehege maiovo ohivare yabu bauvanua. Negetuge bedi damuvare yabu kia. They made the first brideprice payment (lit. they made the girl’s track) before. Now they are making the second payment. Cpart: mavi damu keare<cr> ‘final or major brideprice payment’. [Note: Usually two or three brideprice payments were made. The first one called maiovo ohii bau(banu) was small just to formalise the liaison; the second one was called bedi damu and was substantial; the third and final, major one was mavi damu keare. The second and third payments could be made together.]

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bedu<n>

*n. lime spatula, spoon. Imi bedu abuti maiamiyabei nema bai! Put two spoons of sugar in and then drink it! From: M/K? (cf. Motu bedi spoon or bedu one kind of spear like garagoto.).*

beduka<n>

*n. message. da bedukaha<n> my message beduka mi orovoniare ata<v> the messenger (lit. the person who brought the message) Beduka oko mi otine a mabarare roiso! Give (lit. tell) this message to your wife!*

begu(-ma; -#, -yahei) *vt.*

1) lie down. Idi begumi maiama! Lie the stick down! 2) put horizontally, put as crossbar. Idire abu begumi umuhanu. He tied the sapling as crossbar (lit. he laid it horizontally and tied it). Cpart: begube 'horizontal'.

begube<v>

*adj. horizontal. Idi begubevahe gorogovaho! The horizontal bar is crooked. SynD: begumi<n>.*

begubevahe(nu), begubete ki(nu) *vt.*

make horizontal. Begubevahe! Make it horizontal!

begubevah<v>*adv. horizontally. Begubevah<v> maiama! Put it horizontally! Cpart: begubevah<v> 'make horizontal'.

begumi<v>*adv. horizontally. Dialect variant of begube<v>. q.v.

beha,<behada<v>

*n. thigh. da behade<n> my thigh Beha tatava gurama! Sit cross-legged! Also: behade nika<v>. [Note: Short form of vahi behade -vah<v>.]*

behade nika<v>*n. 1) thigh, lap. Toviririvare adahe vadimanu ahu vahi behade nika itahava eke bokoravite goremenu. The truck went up on top and smashed the bone in his thigh. 2) lap. Da behade nikada vamiano maiama! Put the child on my lap.

beha<n>*n. cucumber. Behare da bokovima. I’m picking the cucumber.

beha nita<v>*n. cucumber seed.

Bega nita yamiyaheln! Plant the cucumber seeds!

behe<v>*adv. on the other or far (side of). See: haki be<v>.

behe behe<v>*adv. on each side, on (or from) all sides. Buru tibeime, buruhuva mire otinu behe behe baravahime ahu hivotarihe umavahve vheitovinu yabu nema biva bihava. (They) go and check the garden and if an animal has gone in they shout at it from all sides so that it has no escape route and then they spear it with spears. Yabu erevanu mi eke behe behe kouariheyaboua. When they see it they will block it on all sides. Ege no hove yabu kou uhuvu maiamiyaren thaka ahe behe dadiyarerne no mimm Ibita toviriviri mimm beteina. And we put the dead body in its coffin and brought it holding on to the handles on each side and put it on Ibita (Magaru’s) truck. Ege ataya behe behe agedahuarerne mi otina. And men carried it (the coffin) on each side. Erume ahu raime behe behe umareiyanmre ahu vuvuvu, “... And he stood and looked at the road on all sides and wondered, “... Ege ahu ariavi otine ahu yovo behuva ada didivime behe behe kaku veyeva emiavareime ahu vavanu. And he (eagle) went down beside the yovo tree and his wings went into the mud on each side and he lay there.

behi vadi(-ma; -ha; -#, -yahei) *vt.*

follow (a stream) up. Ita behivadihimbe yabu Rouna herehenua. They followed the Laloki River up until they came to Rouna.

behi(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) *vt.* join (timber, bone). Kapentavare teha kirihenige ahu temuba mime behiyaiheinu. The carpenter joined the timber to make the floor (of the house).

behime mane(menu) *vt.* set (broken bone). Erume ahu Ahuia behade ni itahava eke behime manehaiheinu.
And she set Ahuia’s thigh bones. **behu, behuka**

Tore idi behukavage ahu guramima. The dog is sitting at the base of the tree. **Cpart:** umuka <vahE> ‘base’.  

1) base (of tree). 

Tore idi behukavage ahu guramima. The dog is sitting at the base of the tree. 

2) reason. **Syn:** umuka <vahE>. 

**behubehuna** <gE> posp. beside, close to. 

Da ma bidivainyarere buletivare behubehunage ahu otinu. I shot but the bullet went past it (lit. beside it). 

All the people gathered together and went and sat beside the food... **Also:** behubehuhina <gE> **Cpart:** gigibe(nu) ‘go beside’. 

**behuva**<gE> posp. close to, near. Ahu otinu idi behuva yavanu. He went and slept close to the tree. A behuvage da guramima. I’m sitting near you. 

Maivo ekere fagifa vorege ahu tabu behuvage da gurahaniyare otinu. That woman with menses went beside the tabu place and the lightning struck and it thundered. 

**behi** nt. prickle. 

Ekere bevo beikavaro. That’s a bevo prickle (used for tattooing). 

**beki** (<#,-#; -va,-geiyahei) vt. sweep. Negetuge sinabada orovorihereg yabu mata bekiva. Because Sinabada is coming today they’re sweeping the place. Evore mata bekivege moekahe erevime ahu nivege nivege:

mamakavahe rovonu. (She) swept the area with that (on her leg) and her son saw it and cried and cried and cried until peak Gavada beire da vadimanu. I climbed up Mount Gavada. [Note: Used without locative postposition like other place names, e.g. Gavada-beige da otinu. I went to Mount Gavada.]
bemi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)

his father came.

bemi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. meet.

Ikohoge no Nanuka beminiare matavare oko unu. This is the place where we met Nanuka. Veni Iadunare Lamagi Korohini roinu, Gorden maketiva ahube ahube bemiyaiheiriheni roinu. Veni Iaduna told Lamagi Korohi to meet each other at Gordon’s market. No Kailaki yaga varehime no otinu. We left Kailaki and went. We passed Koitaki and met a PMV bus. Otiniyarere umatani Nanukare no bemiyaiheime no yabu ruhuta yabuni heduravanua. We went and on the way met Nanuka (and people) and we spoke to them. Ege no mabeta otiniyarere Yofia beminiare, Koitaki. And we then went and met Yofia at Koitaki. Cpart: biomi(nu) ‘meet, join (of streams)’;

Syn: davarivaha(nu).


beni<rE> n. band. pulisi yabu benive<rE> the police band Eke uhukevage beniyanane nidohiravege nidohi eke otime ten okoloki navatevage ahu vheitevoinu. And during that the bands also played and the playing went on till about 10 o’clock when they finished.

benidini<varE> n. petrol, gasoline, benzine. No ti benidini mari komaravahe motukavare rodohuma. Let’s go and get petrol lest the car runs dry. Syn: toviviri kita<varE>. From: English ‘benzine’.

benisolo<varE> n. pencil. From: English ‘pencil’.

beno<rE> n. ridge cap (on roof), roof. da yaga benove<rE> the ridge cap of my house (is where the two sides of the roof meet) No yagere beno atahuyahiteruge vami beya erume maiovo beya vaubu vati vagaava otime yabu maketa rukageiyaiheime oroime no avah euyare yaga eke benova atahunua. The roof of our tent was not covered so some boys and girls went at night with a lamp and cut some maketa and we covered the roof of the tent we were staying in. Hihi eke ahu orovoniarere no yaga benove bunu ururuhime kokogeyaheineiare eke tahgegua hihi eke tatamime vatada goremenu. That wind which came took off the iron on our roof and threw it on the ground. Okoere hihi kearevahoe herehime ahu no yaga benoveda bunu rakagelime goremiyaiheineiare heduere okoe vheitevoinu. This story about the big
wind coming and ripping off the iron on our roof is finished here. No yaga beno atahuyaheinua. We covered the roofs. Cpart: kusi<RE> 'roof'.

bera(-#, -#; -va, -gei(yahei» vr. 1) call out to. To berava! Call out to the dog (so that it will come)! 2) invite. Vamione misukavaya berageiyege ene yabu oorime Mado Wallom raminiyare vaniva nihorovahari. They invited the children to come to celebrate Mado Wallom’s birthday. Erume yabu vanimeni kiyaiheinyareya oorime yabu berageime yabu yageva didigeime oitina. So they made friends and invited them to their houses (lit. invited and took them to their houses).

beravi(me) oti(nu) vr. 1) call away, entice away. Ahuke ma rovime maiovo eke beravime oti(nu). He came and enticed that girl away. 2) lead away. Ege ahu beravime oti(nu). And he led them away.

"Sorekatahage a erume uhuya nema mata kime ya nema moni ruhuta orovime ya nema ekenani Asi beravime oti(hava)," tovonu. "You and your kinsmen must quickly make a feast, bring some money and then lead Asi away," he said.

berabe(-va, -rava) vi. ask, question. Yabuke beraberavanua, ateki roinua. They asked and they said... Tamati oorovonu. Oorime oorime oriomahu berabevanu, “Biaene orhegeno?” tovonu. Tamati came. He kept coming and asked, “Where’s Biae?” Mamakavahe rovime ahu beravevage ahu mamakavani roinu, “... His father came and asked and he said to him, “... Yabu beraberavanua, “Okoene ya moeno?” They asked, “Is this your son?” “Vadivevane ahu ahina kinu?” yabu beraberavanua. “What did he do to you?” they asked. Nanukare mabeta Aberogova otime ineka Dubu moborava Banagavore oorovonua Nido yagehe, erume yabu beraberavanuge ataya ateki roinua. Nanuka then went to Aberogo and went with Mater Dubu’s husband Banaga to Nido’s house and they asked the people and they (the people) said...

berabe<varE> n. question. Okore vaitaro, okore berabe vaitaro. This is one way of asking, this another. Ane berabe voregene a ua? Have you got any questions?

berabevaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vr. ask, question. Da Nanuka berabevahage ahu roinu, “Inau otarihenabo,” tovonu. I asked Nanuka (where Dumo was) and he said, “Who knows where he (probably) is.” No dibakavehitero. Berebevahiyahe! We don’t know. Ask him (you pl.)! Bahu da berabevaha! Ask me!

bere<RE> n. type of tree (previously used in garden magic to improve crop yield).

beregigita<varE> n. poinciana tree. [Delonix regia(?)].

berenika<vahE> n. facia board (on house).

beri<RE>1 n. strength. Ahi berivere keare voima. He’s getting stronger (lit. his strength is increasing).

berika<vahE> adj. 1) strong. Atekere berikamavavaho. That man’s very strong. 2) stiff, tough (hair). Tomu oro homovereyorekavaho. Nidoyere berikavaho. Tom’s hair is soft. Nido’s is stiff. Cpart: karika<vahE>, toroka<vahE> 'dry (not wet), hard'.

berika vehite<RE> adj. not strong, weak, lazy. Aka ekere vaukikivage ahu berika vehitero. That guy doesn’t work very hard (lit. at work he is not strong). Syn: yoreka<vahE> ‘soft’.

berikuku<vahE> adj. very strong. Atekere berikukuvaho. That guy is very strong (lit. much strength).

beri(vanu) vi. be strong. Da nitahi ene ahu berive. Let my eyes be strong (or May my eyes be strong)! Vaubuge ribirivare berivanu. It was very cold last night (lit. the cold was very strong last night). Ere no mata eke iyarchime
beri<rE>

no beriravanua. And we having eaten that meal recovered our strength.

berivaha(nu) vrt. strengthen, make strong, fortify. Ege Morodaira Rev. Edea Kidu uriaime raine ahu misinari Mark vanihavahime ahu berivahanu. And the Moderator Rev Edea Kidue got up and ordained pastor Mark and fortified him.

beri<rE>2 n. mother-of-pearl shell, breast plate shell. [Note: These shells were worn on the breast as decoration and sign of wealth.]

beru(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei) vrt. push down, push over. Burudosavare idi berumime maiamanu. The bulldozer pushed the tree down.

berura(vanu) vres. The houses collapsed (during the earthquake).

berutaka berutaka<vahE> adj. uneven, bumpy (road).

beta<#> adv. 1) instead. Budo beta Sori hohova beinu. Budo then tattooed Sori (after Sori had tattooed Budo). Yavarerege da otarihenge da vima; da ma beta Sogeri otinu. I was going to Yavarere but I went to Sogeri instead. Otarihenge da vanu, ya ma beta orovonua. I was going to go but you (people) came instead. A beta da mavoihama. You might burn me instead (of lighting the lamp). Da otiniyareruge a nema beta otihamu. Because I came you'd better go. [Note: Generally used in this sense with ma completive aspect marker.] 2) indicates change of participant or direction or intention, otherwise. Otihamu ataya beta a vamihava! Don't go otherwise the people will kill you. Syn: isahu. 3) then, next. Misi hedu vehitekinuge ataya maviyha beta otihamu. When the pastor finished speaking the men and women then went. Ahu roinu, “Noike bebe, negetu no vaukikive kirihero. Umukahe no Anahadabu otihamu. Otiyareime no ma beta Boredabu orovonua, erume no ma beta Ogotanu orovoniyare ekeruge no ahataneve tahegauge vaniraruhu,” tovonu. He said, “Not us, today we are going to do our work. The reason is we went to Anahadabu and then came to Boredabu and then to Ogotanu and so all our bodies are paining.” Cpart: nema ‘then’. 4) again. Sitoavage da ma beta a erevanu. I saw you again at the store. Ahu orovoniyare re bure ma beta voralau. He came but went back again. 5) so (?). Anovo maiek! Da beta ani vavanivanu. Alas for you. I'm sorry for you. Tini vanume beta ot iso! If you want tea go and drink it!

betata<gE> quant. some more, extra. Betata da momi! Give me some more! Betatagene ikehegeno? Is there some more (there)?

betai(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vrt. 1) put on (clothes, ornaments), get dressed, don (clothes). Oti biribou betei! Go and put some trousers on! Ogona betei! Put some clothes on! Oti vahi vate mime vahiva betei! Go and put your shoes on! Mukire ahu uriva betei. He put on his nose ornament. Ahu mamakavani roinu, “Baba, se, inekare one/-/ vorefa bere ahu eke vahiva betei?” tovonu. He said to his father, “Dad, oh, mother what is it/-/ put an armband on her leg.” Syn: vote(menu), mavote(menu), varu(nu). [Note: Mainly used for putting on boys' and men's clothing in contrast to mavote(menu) used for women's and girls' clothing.] 2) attach. Ere no dienerita mime toviriirda beteinau. And we attached the generator to the truck. 3) put (something up on something else), load (goods on a vehicle). Yabu toviriiri tehada mime beteinau. They got it (coffin) and put it on the tray of the truck. Yabu kou eke koivitorokakiyarehime mioroime motukada beteinau. They closed that coffin tightly and brought it and put it on the truck. Vuma tehada betei! Put the
axe up on the verandah! Cpart: didigei vatu(nu). 4) thread (a needle or beads on a string). Nira vavava katen betei! Thread the cotton into the needle’s eye.
Arefa kudukudu taha vore voteva betei! Thread the beads and kudukudu seeds on the string!
bagida beteime oti(nu) vt. carry on shoulder. Syn: bagida tohiva ma(nu), bagida maiami oti(nu).
beto(-va, -rava/-raruha) vi. fall down (from height such as tree or cliff). Idi vadirne ahu idi betovanu. He climbed up the tree and fell down.
Tornu, enagi idi betovihama! Tom, don’t fall down out of the tree!
Hakore yabu betoravanua. They fell over the cliff (lit. cliff fell). Syn: kure(vanu) ‘fall (from height)’.
beto(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei) vt. take out (of shell), remove (inside part). And so we split those coconuts. And we removed (the inside meat part) and put them in a bag.
beu<#> mod. can (able to), it’s okay to. Da hedue roihevitekinuge ya nema beu nidohiravihava! You (pl.) can play when I’ve finished talking. ...no nema beu otihava. (We have to finish this work)... then we can go. Ekeverehe otiyareime da nema beu oroime vehite kihina. After I’ve been there I can then come and finish it. Erume no betohiyaeime no busa uhuvu uruhiyaeinau. And so we split those coconuts. And we removed (the inside meat part) and put them in a bag.
beu<#> n. beer. Beer makes me sleepy. From: English ‘beer’.
bia<varE, yabE> n. 1) one (or ones). Ekere subitabiavaro. That’s an old (lit. former) one. 2) people of, group (of people) from, folk. Bane Ogotanabiaya? But what about the Ogotana people? ahu pulisi atabia<yabE> his police people
Ogotana nidohiravarebiaya... Ogotana players... Egehe oroviniyarebiyabe ma otinua. Those who came first have gone. Koiari Seketi narivarebiya/narivareya The people who look after the Koiari Circuit Yaga eke biaya oroi me rohutu gurahime votovotoraivime vaubu 11 koloki navatevage no yavohanua. Those villagers came and sat and chatted with us until about 11 o’clock when we went to sleep. Ekedage mo hakibe bia tohe didivime otiniare maiovo hakibe bia yabu vohekehe didi otime uruhanua. Those villagers came and sat and chatted with us until about 11 o’clock when we went to sleep. Ekedage mo hakibe bia tohe didivime otiniare maiovo hakibe bia yabu vohekehe didi otime uruhanua.

3) thing. Ekere matavabiavaro. That’s a thing that lives in the bush.

bibi gore(manu) vt. get rid of. Ege no galasi hobita eke tahigau bibi gorehenua. And we got rid of all that glass rubbish.

bibina<varE> n. scented leaves, strong smelling leaves of the hebure tree. (Note: These leaves were put around the waist to show grief. They were usually used in combination with painted sides, back and front of the body. See: korani and vata koki(rava).)

bidi( #-, -#; -va, -gei/-geiyahei) vt. shoot. Ibidivage da bidivanuge ibidi tahavare ma dadivanu. I shot (at it) with the rifle and got it (lit. the bullet got it). Cpart: ibidi<varE> ‘gun’. From: Motu pidi shoot.

bido<rE> n. jumper ant (stinging). Bidore da uvavanu. The jumper ant bit (or stung) me! (Note: This is a short form of bido kadi<varE>.)

bihiva (vadu)<varE> n. type oft aro.

bikasa<varE> n. picture, photograph. From: English ‘picture’.

biko, bikoka<vahE> n. point. As in evi bikoka<vahE>, q.v.

binaka romoc<varE> n. type of tanket. See: romo<rE>.

bini<rE> n. bean. Bini bene a bure uhuvageno? Do you have any beans in your garden (lit. are there beans in your garden)? From: English ‘bean’.

bio(-mi, -mi; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) meet (streams), join (streams). Ita ekere...
Erefa biomima. That stream joins (or meets) the Erefa stream. *Cpart: beminu(nu), behinu* 'meet, join (timber)'. 2) butt (up against), join (timber, fences). **Vavare da butuvi oroime vaitava biomina.** I pulled the hole (in the fence) together and joined it. Tom, temuba oko mime vaitava biomina! Tom, get this piece of timber and butt it up against the edge of that one!

*biri* n. tree snake (yellow non-poisonous).

*biribou* n. trousers. *Oti biribou betei!* Go and put some trousers on! *From: HM* (cf. HM piripou (trousers), itself a word introduced by South Sea Island missionaries).

**Biro** (va, -raruha) vi. 1) jump (from one spot to another). Gaugavi guramege guramege ahu oroi birovanu ahu ugita vote butuvanu. (The lizard) sat and sat pressed against (the tree) and when he (eagle) came and jumped (on to the branch where the trap was) he pulled the wild breadfruit rope. Atare birovime ahu muni komutada raminu. The man jumped on to that boulder and stood (there). Fararahoi birova! Jump up and down! 2) tumble down. Yautovare birovia. The waterfall is tumbling down.

**Biso** (+#, -#, -va, -geiyabei) vt. pinch (with fingers or instrument). Daike ahu bisoovanu. He pinched me. *Cpart: barukahivaha(nu)* 'pinch or squeeze (between objects), restrain'.

**Bisori** n. type of bamboo (the largest variety that is splittable and used for roofing battens).

**Biitaka** n. conch shell, trumpet, horn.

**Bitaka ki(nu)** vt. blow conch shell or horn, sound horn (of vehicle). **Tomu, biitaka ki!** Tom, blow the horn (of the car)!

**Biitaka uhi(nu)** vt. blow conch shell or horn, sound horn (of vehicle). **Tomu, biitaka uhi!** Tom, blow the horn (of the car)!

**Bitu** n. fun, joke. *Bitu yavaka* plenty of fun! *Ikohe bituvehitero! ?-ge No having fun here!*

**Bitu** (vanu) vi. joke (with), make fun (with). *Biture da vima. I’m (merely) joking. Enagi maiovo ekevore bituvihama! Homoberebevarihero. Don’t joke with that girl! She’ll be angry. Bane daike Yori Mane yagehe otime da guravime no bituravime tatiravege eke uhukevage ataya muni vatunua. But as for me I went to Yori Mane’s house and sat and we joked and laughed and while we were doing that the people threw stones (at us).*

X **Bituve va** (vanu) vt. make fun of (X) (lit. X’s fun do). *Enagi ahu bituve vihama! Don’t make fun of him! Yabu ahu bituve ravanu mativarihero. If they make fun of him he’ll be ashamed.*

**Bituka** (+#, -#, -va, -yahei) vt. 1) hold tightly. *No ahuvore varaka vaita kinakava bitukavi raminu. Both of us held the other snake’s head tightly. 2) prop up, support. Uhi ekere taharavire ahu vima. Oti idi rukavi bitukava! The banana tree’s leaning over. Go and cut a stick and prop it up!*  

**Bi** (+#, -#, -geiyabei) vt. 1) spear, kill (by spearing). *Da ma oho binu. I speared the pig (or I killed the pig (by spearing it)). 2) poke, jab, ram. Ada nekotakavava bi! Jab him with your elbow! kobra biare atavaka bi! The person who rams the copra down (in a bag to sell) 3) peck. Koroadodovare yaga orogotanivage ahu vabahu hobita hobita biarero. The Peaceful Dove eats (lit. pecks) yam scraps in the yard. Kokodiavare vani nunutavage
bobo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei)

veu yagavage ahu otime ataya devoreiyare ekere ahu bime iyarero. The Kokodia (bird) always goes to the toilet and eats what people shit.

vata bi(nu) vt. till soil. Uti Felosipya buru ihava vata bime yabu gurahare uhukeva Lamagi Korohi varaka erevaniyare Lamagi Korohi's spying of the snake while the Youth Fellowship were tilling the soil in the new garden Da sibeidi miyareime da vata biyeye, vata eke bime bime vehtekirheniravare uhukevage... I got the spade and tilled the soil and I kept tilling to finish it and while doing so ...

bobo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei) vt. 1) clean up, tidy up. Yaga bobova! Clean up the house! Cpart: hobo(vanu); reu(vanu); haro(vanu) 'wipe; fix up; clean up'. 2) clear (a place). Matare da bobovima, yaga ihava voirihe. I'm clearing the place to make a new house.

bobo(-va, -rava) vi. make "bobo" noise like baby. See also: bubu(vanu), buebue(vanu) 'make noise like a baby'.

boboku<varE> n. (large black and orange) paper nest hornet or wasp (that builds a communal bell-shaped nest under the eaves of houses). Cpart: vagomu 'type of large hornet'.

boborina,varE> n. a ski, sled, toboggan (using goru palm sheath as a sled).

boborina kinu(nu) vt. make ski, sled, toboggan (using goru palm sheath as a sled), play at skiing or sledding (down slope).

bodi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei) vt. tie (a rope). Vaheravarihero. Bodivisayavaha! It will come undone. Tie it carefully!

bodi mane(menu) vt. tie on a frame to make a stack (like an open Christmas tree). Yabu apolo uhi bae bodi maneiyaiheinyiare uhukeva delegeiti ata maviya otime yabu eniravare didime inua. They stacked apples and ripe bananas and the delegates (men and women) went and got and ate what they wanted.

bohe(-me, -me; -#, -yahei)

bodibodi<varE> adj. be tangled. Da oro homovere bodibodivaho. Bodibodi eke bokova! My hair's tangled. Untangle it!

bodibodi boko(vanu) vt. untangle. Da oro homovere bodibodivaho. Bodibodi eke bokova! My hair's tangled. Untangle it!

neme bodibodi<varE> adj. tongue-tied, stuttering.

bodibo<varE> n. knot (used as sign to prohibit someone from doing something), taboo sign. Hava umavare da bodibokinu. Ataya bauvarihe hivire. I tabooed the track to the betel nut tree lest people pick the nuts. Syn: taravatu<varE>.

bodibo ki(nu) vt. make taboo knot (in grass or leaves). Hava umavare da bodibo kinu. Ataya bauvarihe hivire. I tabooed the track to the betel nut tree lest people pick the nuts.

bodoa uhi<varE> n. type of banana.

bodoadubu<varE> n. type of sugarcane.

bodu, boduka<varE> adj. dead (plants or parts thereof). Idi ada bodukavahe bokoravanu. The dead tree branch broke off. Venini idi bodu didivime oroviyah! Get dead wood for the fire (you pl.)! Uigure idi bodu adakadage ahu guramima. The bird is sitting on the branch of the dead tree. Cpart: hovera(vanu), vati(nu) 'die'.

boe<rE>1 n. sleep (in eyes). da ni boeve<rE> the sleep in my eyes

boe<rE>2 n. fresh water fish like a mullet.

bohe(-me, -me; -#, -yahei) vt. look for (track, foot prints, things inside a bag), search for. Ita umavare yabu bohema. They're looking for the track to the river. Ege otime bohemiyaheinuage, vhetevaiheinuage da Gerehu orovare tovirivirida vamiyareime oroime Gerehu Steigiva dobivanu. (They) went and searched for them and when they were finished I got on a bus that
bohi(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei)

comes to Gerehu and came to Gerehu Stage and got off (the bus). Da mata vuvuvare matava tiyareime ohoya hiduravare matava heremitiyareime mata bohemenuge ... Having gone to the place established and having arrived at the pig's rooting up place search and...

bohi(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) vt. take off (clothes), undress. A setive bohiva! Take off your shirt! Yabu sekeaneravanua/- adaka ruruvanu/- me ahu/-ahu kotive bohivime ahu They shook hands /-/- they shook hands/-/ and he/-he took his coat off and... Ahu kotive bhovime ahu mavurume ahu/- ahu hative mi bokovime ahu kinaka matahunu. He took off his coat and put it on/-/- (he took off) his hat and put it one his (Biai's) head. See also: boko(vanu), debo(vanu), raka(vanu), tata(manu), yeivaha(nu).

boiogo imi<varE> n. type of sugarcane.
boiova (hago)<varE>1 n. type of yam.
boiova (koro)<varE>2 n. morning star.
boi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)1 vi. cut out, stop, end (of rain). See: veni<varE>.
boi(-#, -#, -#, -yahei)2 vt. inspect, survey or search (a track for signs of traffic). Oti buru uma boi! Go and inspect the garden path (for signs of human or animal footprints)! Cpart: bohe(menu) 'search for, look for'.
boi(nu)3 vt. pay brideprice. See: yago boi(me) make brideprice payment.

boketaka<vahE> adj. blind. ata ni boketaka<vahE> blind person Also: ni koroka<vahE>, ni haiaka<vahE> 'blind'.
bokisi<varE> n. box. Syn: maua. From: English 'box'.
bokitaha<vahE> n. back (of a house). Ekere yaga varikavaho. Okore yaga bokitahavaho. That is the front of the house. This is the back of the house.
bokitahava<gE> posp. at the back of, behind. Wadibevane eke yaga bokitahavageno? What's that behind the house? Syn: letaha<gE>.

boko(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) vt. 1) break (stiff object). Idi bokova! Break the stick! Cpart: huru(manu) 'break (vessel)'. 2) pick or harvest (sugarcane, corn). Imi bokova! Pick the sugarcane! Cpart: bau(vanu), muku(vanu), ruka(vanu), va(nu) 'pick (fruit)'. 3) strike (a match). Masisi bokova! Strike a match! 4) open (pot). Kobi karuhi bokova! Open the lid of the pot! 5) take off (clothes), undress. Da ma huhune vanu. Dahu ogona bokovima. I'm hot. I'm going to take off my shirt. Ahu kotive bohime ahu mavarume ahu/- ahu hative mi bokovime ahu kinaka matahunu. He took off his coat and put it on/-/- (he took off) his hat and put it one his (Biai's) head. See also: boko(vanu), debo(vanu), raka(vanu), va(nu), yevaha(nu).

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Kailaki church treasurer Nanuka Girina went and withdrew K1 25.00 from the passbook. 9) change. Abuti bokova! Bokovime abutita igauta maiama! Change two into three. 10) release, untie (knot), let go (a winch). Da oro homovere bodibodivaho. Bodibodi eke bokova! My hair’s tangled. Untangle it!

bokoboko<vahE> adj. broken, crippled. ata vahi bokoboko<vahE> crippled person

bokobakovare<rE> adj. interrupting. Da hedue bokobakovare atavare eke unu. That’s a person who keeps interrupting what I’m saying.

bokoboko(voinu) vs. be broken, crippled, spoiled (food). Syn: hahuahu(voinu).

bokora(vanu) vres. be broken. Ma bokoravanu! It’s broken! Ahuvauge ahu bokoravanu. It broke by itself. Bokoravarihe hivirevime ahu umuhanu. He tied it lest it be broken.

bokoravi gore(menu) vt. smash. Tovirivirivare adahe vadimanuge vahi behade nika itahava eke bokoravi goremenu. The truck went up on top and smashed the bone in his thigh.

bokobo(-va, -rava) vs. spurt out, bubble out. Itare ketolovage abu bokobovima. The water’s spurting out of the kettle (as it is being poured because it is boiling).

bolmiti<varE> n. mince meat. Bolmiti mime tahatahavahime marumiyabeiso! Get some mince meat and make ricoles and cook them! From: English ‘ball’ + ‘meat’.

boneka<vahE> adj. unsuccessful (at hunting), empty handed (from hunting). Ata ekere omaniniyarere boneka voine, mi miyavehitero. That guy went hunting and was unsuccessful; he didn’t get any game. Ahu roinu, “Daike bonekavahe da unu. Mi miyavehitero da unu,” tovonu. He said, “I’m empty handed. I didn’t get any game.” Enagi da edoreihama! Da boneka voihina. Don’t step over me! I won’t get anything (when I go hunting). Ant: vadika<vahE>. [Note: This expression is only used for hunting and fishing. It can’t be used for non-success at gambling or whatever. It generally means to be empty handed but can be used to say that one is not good at hunting or fishing, e.g. Da adakere bonekavaho. My hand is not good for hunting (any more). This is also related to the fact that if a woman steps over a man then he will be unsuccessful at hunting. Furthermore one should not ask a hunter where he is going or that will cause him to come back empty handed.]

bonoru<varE> n. moss, moss-like water weeds.

bonutaka<vahE> adj. short, cut off, stumpy. Ata ekere ada bonutakavaho! That man has a cut off (stumpy) arm! Syn: donutaka<vahE>; SynD: banutaka<vahE>.

borava<vahE> adj. multicoloured, mixture of colours (like the inside of taro and yams), purplish, grey-pink. Vadibevane borava moye unu? What’s that multicoloured thing over there? Borava eke miorovo! Bring the grey-pink one! [Note: This term is used for any colour the Koiari do not have a specific word for, e.g. a mixture of colours. It can be reduplicated to denote pale colours, e.g. Tahagavahe boraboravaho. The seed is pale greyish.]

bore(-me, -me; -#, -yahei) vt. get rid of, separate (things putting one thing in one place and another in another). Muramura okoe iyegene ahu a gorogove boreme! Take this medicine and get rid of your sickness! Kimai nitaha eke boreme! Take that fishhook out (of the fish’s mouth)!

boneka<vahE> n. type of light green python. [Chondropython viridis.]. Moehina, inuhuhina, avarahina,
They used to eat moe, inuhu, avara and boreka types.

bori(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) vt. have sexual intercourse. veu(ra<vahE>) borekahinage yabu subuta iyarero. [Note: Requires -ni<gE> to express 'with s.o.'.]

bori(vanu) sexual intercourse (with reference to a male) ve(ka<vahE>) boriva(vanu) sexual intercourse (with reference to a female) [Note: The conjugation of this verb is difficult to certify as no one likes discussing it. Its use in public is tabooed in Koiari society.]

borira(vanu) vres. have sexual intercourse. To ekevere yabe veuravahe boriraruhanua. [Note: Requires -ni<gE> to express 'with s.o.'.]

borisimani<varE> n. policeman. Also: furisi ata<varE>, oho dubuka<vahE>. From: English 'policeman'.

boro<rE> n. ball, soccer ball, football. Nidore boro nidohikima. Nido is playing soccer. From: English 'ball'.

boroko<varE> vi. play football. boro nidohi ki(nu) vi. play football (soccer). Vafonare eke boro nidohivima. There’s Vafona playing soccer.

buburubovare ata<varE> angry person, the person who is annoyed by another person. Da ahu vore garagavanuge abu burubovime otinu. I got wild with him and he got annoyed and went. burubovare ata<varE> angry person, the person who is annoyed. Cpart: homoberebeti ki(nu) 'annoy, make angry'. [Note: Only used of persons; not used for mosquitoes, for example, as in ‘the mosquito annoyed me last night’.]

bosi<varE> n. cat. Short form of bosikasi<varE>, q.v.

bosi ata<varE> vn. boss, overseer, person in charge. Cpart: biagu<varE> 'controller, owner, boss'.

bosobosi<varE> n. balloon. Bosobosi uhi! Blow up the balloon! Bosobosivare hugavanu. The balloon burst. From: M/K? (cf. Motu posiposi bladder, posi balloon.).

bosikasi<varE> n. cat. From: English 'pussy cat'.

bosivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vn. post (a letter). From: English 'post'.

bomakau<varE> n. cow, bullock. From: PPE bulamakau cattle.


boremeni ki(nu) vt. make friends. Vabehege yabu yaube yauben boromeni kiyaiheinua. They made friends with each other long ago. Syn: vanimeni ki(nu). [Note: Requires -ni<gE> to express 'with s.o.'.]
boteabatea<vahE> adj. criss-crossed.
boteabateavahi<G> adv. criss-crossed. Temubavare boteabateavahuge da bebe dadi yagemiyaherihero. I can’t pick the timber up because it’s criss-crossed.
bou<rE> n. Papuan frogmouth. [Padaragus papuensis]. [Note: A night bird that makes the sound bou.]
bou(-#, -#; -va, -gei(yahei)) vt. heap together, pack up. Ane ma a toheve bougeiyaheinua? Have you packed up your things (ready to leave)?
bou(vanu) vi. assemble, gather together, congregate. Sinabada rovonuge bouraruhime hedu ravarahi yaboua. When Sinabada comes they’ll assemble and have a meeting. [Note: As an intransitive verb this has the form bou(-va, -rava/-raruha).]

bubu<vahE> n. money contributed to church, contribution to church funds. From: Motu bubou contribution to church funds.
bobou maiama(nu) vt. make contributions to the church (lilt. put contributioins).
bobou uruha(nu) vt. make monetary contributions to the church.
bounaka<vahE> n. gums (of teeth). See: evi bounaka<vahE>.
bovi(#, -#, -(-gei(yahei)) vt. cut (with knife or saw). Matane a bovirihenigene a orovonua? Did you come to cut the grass? Temubavare da bovege sovare temuba uhuvagahu dehuvanu. I cut the timber and the saw went down into the timber. Da mi boirihenivarehege da adake bovinu. I cut my finger as I started cutting the meat. Da orovare mata eke bovi harovime oroime da yagava heremi rovonu. I cut and cleaned the place I came to and then went home. Yabu nema oho eke homoka mavolyarhime mabeta bovinu. They then singed the hair off that pig and then cut it up. Cpart: ruka(vanu); aha(nu) ‘cut’. [Note: Generally pronounced boi(nu).]

bubu<rE>2 n. piece (of cloth). mereki ketovare ogona bubu<vahE> a piece of washing up cloth Ogona bubu bene
ikehegeno? Is there a piece of cloth available? *Cpart: ihi, kibe ‘piece, little bit’.

*bubu</varE?> n. side (of a road). Rasikol ekeya hiba ta pulisi ata vaita ekere uma bubuva gorehiyaiheinua. Those raskols threw (my) brother-in-law and that other policeman on the side of the road.

*bubu va</vahE>n. type of yam.

*bubu(-va, -rava) vi. make noise with lips (like baby making bilabial trill). Also: auabubu(vanu), bobo(vanu) ‘blow bubbles (like baby)’.

*bubuka</varE> inten. very, a lot. Long form of *bubu</varE>, q.v.

*buebue(-va, -rava) vi. make a sound like baby (by striking lips with fingers), blow bubbles (in cup). *Cpart: auabubu(vanu), *bubu(vanu) ‘make sound like baby’.

*bui(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) vt. 1) crush, break or beat into pulp. kokoroku uni buivare misini</varE> egg beater kofi buivare misini</varE> coffee grinder *Cpart: huha(vanu) ‘crush (hard objects)’. 2) mix foods together (but not liquids). Raisi mitivore buiva! Mix the rice and meat together! *Cpart: isabusabuvaha(nu) ‘mix liquids together (not foods)’.

*bujira(vanu) vs. crushed.

*buiko</varE> n. sawfly larvae, grubs that mass together.


*bukabuka(-va, -rava/-ruha) vs. be blistered. Da adake ya bukabukaravanua. My hands are blistered. *Cpart: tavo boi(nu) ‘be blood blistered’.

*bukako</varE>1 n. dragonfly. *Cpart: faida dikadi</varE> ‘damsel fly’.

*bukako</varE>2 n. hibiscus. [*Hibiscus tiliaceus].

*bukubu</varE> n. fly (that digs burrows in ground).

*bulamakau</varE> n. bullock. Modern spelling of *boromakau</varE>, q.v.


*bu</vahE>n. sheet metal, roofing iron. Hihi eke ahu orovoniyarere no yaga benove buku ururuhime kokogiyaiheniare eke tahegaue hihi eke tatamime vatada goremenu. That wind which came took off the iron on our roof and threw it on the ground. *From: Motu buku the husk of a coconut.

*bunu yaga</varE> n. house with iron roof. *Ant: kuru yaga</varE>.

*bura</varE> n. week. Bura vata ekeveye Tesidevage da nema otahina. I’ll go next week on Thursday then. *From: Motu pura week.

*burehe</varE> n. 1) ancestors. da bureheve</varE> my ancestors (or clan or group) No burehe hedevare no raviha oronvua. We came to talk about our ancestors. *Cpart: tene</varE>; menige</varE>; vavoronivari</varE> ‘ancestor; ancestral head; descendant’. 2) clan. Ekere Haveri bureheyaboua. They’re the Haveri clan.

— adj. traditional. Ege rali eke Narivareya roinuge burehe koa kareya ataya, maviya, vamiya erume maiovoya otime yabu koakinua. And the rally supervisors called the
traditional dancers, men, women, boys, and girls and they went and danced.

**buroka**

**n.** baby boy (not yet named). Burokavare eke nivina, amuninabo. There's the baby boy crying, probably for milk. *Ant: bada<varE> 'baby girl'. [Note: Part of vamione stage of growth.]

**burokavare**

**n.** garden. A burene orehegeno? Where's your garden? No matava burn iha kiha ota. We're going to make a new garden in the bush.

**burn**

**n.** harvest time (lit. garden ripe time). Syn: hago rohare vani<varE>.

**burn ki(nu)**

**vt.** work (lit. make garden). Ane burn kiha ota? Are you going to work?

**burn tohuki(nu)**

**vt.** mark out garden. Ma otinu. Burn tohukihage ahu otinu. He's gone already. He went to mark out the garden. Syn: voririhoi(nu).

**busa**

**n.** bag. Pinati busa agutige no foikiyaheinua. We sold two bags of peanuts. *From: Motu puse sack, itself from English 'purse'. [Note: Koiari traditionally used yago<varE> net bags for carrying.]

**busa hamaka**

**n.** stretcher (lit. bag hammock). No busa hamaka kiyarehime no adahe maiamanua. We made a stretcher and put her (dead body) on top. Yabu Modea yage reuwaniyare varehime busa hamaka kiniyare ekeda hove mime maiamanua. They cleaned Modea's house (to put Modea in) and then put the body on the stretcher they made.

**butu**

***(-#, #; -va, -geiyahei)***

1) pull. Sea kibe ohenana butuvi oro.v Pull the chair this way a little! *Moreare Asi adake butiyyata namaravime otinua. Morea eloped with Asi (lit. pulled Asi's hand and ran away). 2) catch (fish on line). Ahu namaravime otine ahu kimaive miyareime ahu ita uhuvu otime mina kimaiva butuvanu. He ran and got his fishing tackle and went into the water and caught the eel (with it). 3) take off or remove (armband). Vorivoriere ahu itetahagahau vorefa butuvieme ahu Gavada mabare mominu. After he (Gavada) left Vorivori took off his armband and gave it to Gavada's wife. *Cpart: boko(vanu), bohi(vanu) 'take off (clothes), undress'. 4) pull out (e.g. disk from computer). 5) lead the way. Yabu vahiva otinua, koakare atayabe butuigeime otinua. They walked and the dancers led the way.

**butuvi dai(vanu)**

**vt.** jerk (something). Ahu Yobu adakehe oelaye butuvi daiyiyata otinu, sitoauhuva. He jerked that oil from Yobu's hand and went into the store.

**ita butuvare inidinicvarE**

**n.** water pump. No yabu ita butuvareme inidini kearevaya vaukiye eke eregininua. We watched their big water pumps working.

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**D - d**

**da, da<ikE>,**  **pers.prn.**

1) I. Da ma otima. I'm off (or I'm going now)! Daike Kailakige da uyarero. As for me I'm living at Kailaki. *SynD: di. 2) me. Kuku mime da momi! Give me some tobacco (lit. Get tobacco and give me)! 3) my. Ekere da mamer. That's my father

**daubio<ge>**  **emph.prn.**

myself. Daubioge da kinu. I did it myself.

**davau<ge>**  **refl.prn.**

myself. Davaughe da iaguma. I'm washing myself.

**daye<re>, dayete<re>**  **pred.poss.prn.**

mine. Ekere ayero. Okore dayero. That's yours. This is mine.

**da<ge>**

**posp.**

1) on, on (top of), (cry or
pray) over (a dead body). Edo habavare a auahedago. There’s vomit around (or on) your mouth. Vatadage da yavima. I’m lying on the ground. Penisorovare idi hatadago. The pencil is on the table. Togoda<varE> on Togo (mountain). Vare noda araminu. The day dawned on us. Vare atu yabuda vare araminiyare. The day dawned on the people. Hove abuti ekeda otogootgoraitiniyarehime yabu ekenani didigeiyata iahie herehime orovonua. They prayed over those two deceased and then they got them and afterwards arrived (here). No hove ata ekeda otime nivorieyige... We cried over that deceased and... 2) above. Ugure idi numudage ahu agereime othinu. The bird flew above the tree tops. Baraimasinivare yuvada agreraviarero. Planes fly above the clouds. Cpart: edoravi(me) agera(vanu) ‘fly over (lit. jump over+fly)’. 3) in. Ugure yagakadage ahu uni yavima. The bird is laying an egg in (or on) the nest. Huguhadage a gurama. You’re sitting in the dirt (lit. on the dirt). Beibare itadage ahu rohorohoima. The paper’s floating in the water. Otime disida itare rahuniare ma! Go and get the water collecting in the dish (from the rain). Ahu bi vatunuge ahu da adakeda raminu. He threw the spear and it stuck in my arm. Ahuke ma eke ahu tatubaheda yavima. He sleeps there in his bed. 4) by (car or truck). Toviriviridagene a ota o ibe vahivagene a ota? Are you going by car (lit. on a car) or on foot? 5) with dialect variant of va<varE>. Idi mime vama! Hit it with a stick (lit. get a stick and hit it)! Munida vama! Hit it with the stone! Idi kearevada vama! Hit it with the big stick. Bokoravaniyare idida vama! Hit it with the broken stick. Atare sagaidage ahu ugu bidi manehunu. The man shot the bird down with a shanghai. Da kaivere da munida hiduvima. I’m sharpening my knife with a stone. 6) at. Toda muni vatu, ene yova. Throw a stone at the dog and chase it away. 7) from. Uguya idida ageraruhuanu. The birds took off from the tree. [Note: Only when used with agera(vanu) ‘fly’, q.v.] to (the brim). Jesu yabuni roinu, “Hodu okoe tahegauva ita voroime uhukava toboka kiyahieyahe, auavada toboka kiyahieyahe!” tovonu. Jesus said to them, “Fill all these pots with water, fill them to the brim (lit. on the mouth)!”

dabari<varE> n. type of wallaby, large grass wallaby.
dabu (vaea)<varE> n. type of yam.
dabuna<varE> n. plain, flat area of ground (generally beside a stream where walking is easier). Oti dabuna havokava rami! Go and stand on the level ground in the clearing! Ata nunutaya dabuna dobiraruhuanu erume yabu vahiva sokera vadhianu. Everybody got down on the flat ground and then walked up the hill. No eke otime no dobiraruhaniyareE Doe dabuna. We then went and got down at Doe flat ground. Vadane eke mo::::re dabu morehego? What’s that thing on that flat land way down there?
dada(-va, -rava) vi. patter, make a pit-a-pat sound. Venire bunuda dobivege ahu dadavima. The rain is falling on the roof and making a pit-a-pat sound. Veure dadavima. The urine is patterning (making a pit-a-pat sound as of rain on a roof). Cpart: dudu(vanu) ‘patter’.
dada(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) vt. press down or flatten (grass). Ege ahu /-/ ahu oti isu dadavege/-/ isu dadavime ahu Budoreni tigi duaka kime ahu Soreni tigi egeka kiyege/-/ And it (the child)/-/it went and flattened the grass and/-/flattened the grass (looking for grasshoppers) and it made a short string of them for Budo and and a long one for Sori and/-/
dadara(-va, -ruha) vi. melt, be melted. Oho uhuvare ma dadaravanu. The pig’s fat’s melted. Oho ui eke mavoi, dadarave nema adahe plaua mavoiso! Melt the grease first (lit. cook the grease and let it melt) then cook the scones! SynD: dadara(hoinu). [Note: There is no transitive verb ‘melt (something)’.]
dadara(hoinu) vs. melt. Oho uhuvare dadarahoinu. The pig fat’s melted. SynD: dadara(vanu).

dadi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) vt. 1) hold (in hand), hold on to. Penisorovare kurevarihe hivire vime da dadivanu. 1 held the pencil lest it fall. 2) capture. Diapani solodiayabe uriurahime yabu Ostrelia solodia dadigeyaheinuina. The Japanese soldiers captured the Australian soldiers. Cpart: vodohu(nu) ‘embrace, hold in embrace, grab, wrestle’. 3) touch. Ekere ata uvavare varakavaro. Dadivihama! That’s a poisonous snake. Don’t touch it! 4) get, hit (with reference to shooting or hunting). Ibidivage da bidivanuge bebe dadivanu. 1 shot (at it) with the gun but didn’t get (or hit) it. 5) reach, achieve, get to (goal). Duakaikeruge bebe dadivanu. Because it’s short it didn’t reach.
dadivi oti(nu) vt. take away.
dadi yage(menu) vt. hold up (in the air), support. Ahu ita uhuvu time ahu dadi yageniaiare vami ekere hovekavaho. He went into the water and held him (the drowned boy) up but the boy was dead.
dadi butu(vanu) vt. take or move off with. Ege motukavare ahu dadi butuvanu. And the truck moved off with him.
eno dadi(vanu) vt. choke (someone), throttle (someone). Rasikori atavare da eneie dadivanu, moni vahokiriheina. A raskol throttled me to steal my money.
dae(vanu) vi. bump, hit. Alternative form of dai(vanu), q.v.
daedae(-va, -rava) vs. insolent, disobedient. Vamione misuka eke mamakavaha ahuni hedu vhiteruge ahu daedaete kinu. That small boy’s father didn’t say anything to him so that made him insolent.
daedaevaha(nu) vt. annoy, harrass, irritate. Maiovo ekere da otime daedaevhege ahu torovanu. I went and harrassed that girl but she didn’t do anything (lit. was strong). Cpart: korokorovaha(nu) ‘tease, annoy, cheek’.
daha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) count. Bahu a egehe oreni foikiare dahiyaei! Please count the oranges for sale first! 2) read. Buka dahare ata eke mohei! Give the dictionary to those who can read.
dahidahi&lt;varE&gt; n. counting. Satade vaubu dahidahivare vehitoeinu. The counting finished on Saturday evening.
dahidahi(-va, -rava) vi. count. Satade 9.7.88 vaubu 6 koloki uhukevage dahidahiravanua Koari Lokolo Gavani Kanisolo Sambava. Dahidahiraniare uhukeva dayere komaramavaoinu. They counting went on on Saturday 9.7.88 at 6 O’clock in the Koari Local Government Council Chambers. My count in the counting was very bad.
dahu&lt;#&gt; hon. excuse me, if you don’t mind. Meikana. Dahu dibanaka vehitero. Perhaps. Excuse me, I don’t know. Dahu veuvariheni otima. Excuse me, I want to go to the toilet. Da nitahere hubuhuvege daike orime dahu ya misuka kibe vanu. My eyes were sleepy and, excuse me, I came and had a little nap. “Vamiano” ma tovege “Hourahi dahu koa kima” tovonu. “Children” he said, “Wait on, I’m going to dance (if you don’t mind).” Cpart: nohu ‘excuse us’. [Note: This word, like nohu, is difficult to translate into English. It seems to ask the hearer’s indulgence or forebearance.]
— mod. (I) have to, (I) must (with
Ahu urivoiareruge dahu guramima. He is going first so I'll have to wait. Da nitahere hubuhuvima. Dahu yavima. My eyes are sleepy. I'll have to go to sleep (lit. excuse me, I'm going to sleep). Hou! Dahu berabevahima. Wait! I'll have to ask him (lit. excuse me I'll ask him).

dai(-#, -#; -va, - (gei)yabei) vt. 1) bump, hit. Kina daivihama! Don't bump your head! Disire da daivanuge itare kaboravanu. I bumped the dish and the water (in it) spilt. Ege yabu kinaka daivime maiamanua. And they hit it (the pig) on the head and killed it (lit. put it). Yabu nema kinaka daiviyarehime yabu nema agedahume yagava mi orovihava. Then they would hit it (the pig) on the head and then carry it to the village. Cpart: bei(nu) 'hit, kill'. [Note: The v in this verb is usually elided where it is followed by i (as in the same subject medial verb form daivime, for example, which is generally pronounced daime).] 2) jerk, snatch. Ahu vote butuvi daivanuge ahu kurevanu. He jerked the rope and it fell down.

daidaivaha(nu) vt. bump and shake (contents down).

daivi(me) maia(manu) vt. kill. Ege yabu kinaka daime maiamanua. And they hit it (the pig) on the head and killed it. (lit. put it). Yabu nema kinaka daiviyarehime yabu nema agedahume yagava mi orovihava. Then they would hit it (the pig) on the head and then carry it to the village. Cpart: bei(nu) 'hit, kill'. [Note: The v in this verb is usually elided where it is followed by i (as in the same subject medial verb form daivime, for example, which is generally pronounced daime).]

daikene pers.pron. question form of daikE, q.v. Daikena a moboreno? Am I your husband?

daki<nE> n. duck. From: English 'duck'.

dakodako<vahE> adj. flat (but still productive breasts). Ege ahu, “Bebe, aike amu dakodakovahe a ua,” tovonu. And he said, “No you are flat breasted.” Ant: gunugunu<vahE> 'nubile'; Cpart: tutuka<vahE> 'dried up, wrinkled'.

dakoia(-ma, -ma ; -#, -yahei) vt. break off (part from whole), pick (certain kinds of fruit such as bananas, pitpit, pandanus nuts). Oti vani be dakoiaiama! Go and pick some pandanus nuts! Cpart: vomo(nu) 'break, pick (certain kinds of fruit)'.

dakora<vahE> n. yellow-faced myna, Java starling. [Mino dumontii.]

damu, damuna<vahE> n. 1) money as payment or wages (but not 'money' in the sense of 'loose change, money in my pocket' which is moni). da damunave<nE> my pay (or wages) Oho damunanige da orovonu. I came for the payment for the pig. Ahu roiyege no burehuya uriaruhime kaia damuva vata moheinua. Vuma damuva vata moheinua. He spoke and our ancestors got up and gave them land for the payment of knives. They gave them land for the payment of axes. They gave them land and axes. Cpart: moni<nE> 'money'. 2) credit. Bahu damuna da moni! Please, give me credit! 3) compensation. Yabu ata eke damunavaniravanua. They sought (or wanted) compensation for that (dead) man. “Eke uhukevatae Biai Regena ata yabu uragere Veni laduna vamaniyare damunava kirihe,” roinua. They said, “During that also Biai Regena’s people want to pay compensation for Veni’s bashing.” 4) brideprice. da mae damunave<nE> my
daughter’s brideprice Also: mavi damu<varE>; bedi damu ‘major bride price payment; second brideprice payment’. 5) cost, bill. No kou eregeiyahiyege damunaya korikori mava yaboua. We had a look at the coffins but they were very expensive (lit. costs are very big). No narivare uhukevage da otime da mae misukava Dubuni to motuka motuka foikinu, damunavahe $16.00. While we were waiting I went and bought my little daughter Dubu a toy truck that cost $16.00. No koueregeiyaheiyege damunaya korikori maya yaboua. We had a look at the coffins but they were very expensive (lit. costs are very big).

hedu damu<varE> ro(i)nu vt. answer, reply. Ahu heduve damuna ro! Answer him! Ata eke hedu damuve roinu, “Dani roii!” That man replied saying, “Tell me!” Boromeni, a hedu damuna behuariheni vanivage veni kearere September ta October uhukahege ahu dobivaniarero. Friend, the time I was going to send you a reply heavy rain was falling in September and October.

bedi damu<varE> n. second brideprice payment.

geiti damu<varE> n. entrance fee. No otiyariheme geiti damu foikinu. We went and then paid the entrance fee.

mavi damu<varE> n. major brideprice payment. Vahutegene yabu mavi damu kia? When are they going to pay the (major) brideprice payment?

uma damu<varE> n. fare. Banere da uma damu vehiteruge da Gorden maketive da vanimenive uriguramege... But because I didn’t have the fare I waited for my friend at Gordon’s market and...

damuna ki(nu) vt. pay brideprice.

damuna...oroovo(nu) vt. exchange. Da kahide damunaveruge a kahide dahina orovorihero. We’ll exchange sisters. (lit. As payment for my sister your sister will come to me.)

dane pers.prn. question form of da I, q.v. Dane otariheno o ibe dane uriheno? Am I going to go or stay?

dara(-va,-ruha) vi. crawl, shuffle along trying to walk. Vamianoyabe dararuhime otinu. The babies crawled. Vamionevare daravima. The baby’s shuffling along..

daru, daruka<varE> n. back of knee. Short form of vahi daruka<varE>, q.v.

davarivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. find. Iyare vabahu bere da davarivahanu. I found some edible food. From: Motu davari find. [Note: Sometimes pronounced davariiha(nu).] 2) meet. Veni Iaduna Iamagi Korohi roiniu, “Gorden maketiva yaube yaube davarivaihirihi,” tovonu. Veni Iaduna Iamagi Korohi that they wanted to meet one another at Gordon’s market.

Syn: bemi(nu).

daye<prE> pred.poss.prn. mine. Predicative possessive form of da I, q.v.

dayete<prE> pred.poss.prn. mine. Emphatic predicative possessive form of da I, q.v.

de, deka<vahE>1 n. 1) faeces, manure, excreta, dung. da deke<rE> my faeces oho de<vahE> pig manure to de<vahE> dog manure Denige da otima. I’m going to the toilet. 2) web. gagibura deka<vahE> spider’s web (or cobweb) 3) soil (dug out of a hole). vata de<vahE>, vata deka<vahE> soil dug out of a hole Abe eke vata deva vovova! Fill in that hole with dug out soil! imi deka<gE> soil taken out of hole where sugarcane is planted

debibi(vanu) vi. have diarrhoea.

debubu(vanu) vi. flatulate, fart.

dekobuko<varE> n. dung beetle.

deruhic<varE> n. toilet paper. da deruhive<prE> my toilet paper

detavo(vanu) vs. have dysentery (lit. shit blood). Daike de tavovanu. I have dysentery. [Note: Can also use de tavovore<gE> as in De tavovorege ahu vanu. He’s got dysentery.]
de, deka<vahE> n. small heaps of faeces, broken faeces, pellets of faeces.

Dobivime ahu dikoiako bodivaniyare ana ekeva “Dikoiako:: :re de vomivomi.” She came down swinging on that rope that had been tied (and sang), “Swi:: :ng dung pellets.”

de, deka<vahE>2 n. backside, behind, bottom, bum, buttocks.

deguka<vahE> n. rump.

oho deguka<vahE> pig's rump

damove<rE> n. umbilical cord. da damovemove<rE> my umbilical cord Demore yabu rukavanua. They cut the umbilical cord.

damodinika<vahE> n. navel. Da damodinikere hurarahunu. My navel swelled up.

deutaka<vahE> n. big intestines, stomach (bag).

da deutake<rE> my stomach (bag) oho de utaka<vahE> pig's intestines Bane kobi vaitavage no oho iru habaka iru inika erume oho deutaka maruhanua., rabahuru ruhuta. But we cooked up another pot with pig's lung, heart and big intestines together with yam.

devava, devavaka<vahE> n. buttocks, bottom, anus, backside. da devavake<rE>, da devae<rE> my anus mehua de vavaka<vahE> fish's anus 2) back (of vehicle). Toviriviri de vava taiavare adahve vadimana., rabahu ruhuta. The back tyre on the truck went up on top. Aha dobiviyareime vote ahu motuka uhuva uyare miyareime ahu basi misu eke de vaeda bodivareime ahu butuvanua. He alighted and got the rope that was in his vehicle and tied it on to the back of the little bus and pulled it.

deva hiri(vanu) vt. wrap (cloth) around one's buttocks, gird one's self (with cloth). Ogona mime deva hiriva! Wrap the cloth around your buttocks!

devava(gE> orovo(nu) vi. reverse, come backwards. Ere ahu mabeta de vava voiravime orovime ahu ata eke yabuni, “Sori,” tovonu. And he then reversed and apologised to them. Syn: dekiuku orovo(nu).

devava(gE> orivo(nu) vi. reverse, go backwards. Syn: dekiuku orivo(nu).

-de<rE> poss. possessive suffix on some nouns. da uride<rE> my nose [Note: Member of set: -de, -e, -ge, -ke, -me, -ne, -re, -ve/]

deadaea(-va, -ruha) vi. stand up, bristle. Da homokere deadaavanu. I've got goose pimples. (lit. my hair is bristling.) Tore ata uvariheni homokavahe deadeauruhina. When the dog is going to bite someone its hair bristles.


debobra(vanu) vres. fall off or down (of skirt). Maiovo eke nigikavahe deboravanu. That girl's skirt fell down.

Defo<rE> pn. Defo. From: English ‘depot’, the place where some army supplies were deposited for the Kokoda Trail campaign in World War II.

deha, dehaka<vahE> n. tail (of fish).

mehua dehaka<vahE> the tail of a fish

dehi, dehia<vahE> 1) side of thigh, rump, hip. da dehie<rE> my side oho dehi, dehia<vahE> the pig's rump dehi nekota<vahE> hip joint 2) chop. oho dehi<vahE> pork chop 3) foot or bottom (of mountain). Numuta hore dehihevago. It's at the bottom of that mountain. Omanime otine yabu numuta dehihae orovime otinua. They went round the foot of the mountain when they went hunting.
dehidehivaha(¬#, -#; -#, -yahei) n. 1) explanation. no dehidehive(¬E) our explanationant 2) custom. Egehe no burecheya dehidehivere eke unu. That was our ancestors' custom before.

dehi gabaka(vahE) n. hips, waist. A gaba umumu mime dehi dabakava bete! Get a belt and put it on your waist (or hips)!

dehiva(¬E) posp. beside. Vadibe vane eke yaga dehivageno? What’s that beside the house?

dehi ori(¬vanu) vi. stand with arms by the side or at the back (like at attention). Ekere adare ahu mime dehi orivanu. He’s standing with his arms by his side. Also: deri ori(¬vanu).

dehidehivaha(¬#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. explain (how to get to a place especially where there are different choices of tracks). Dani dehidehivaha! Oretekigene yabu Boredabu otinua? Explain to me! Which way did they go to Boredabu? Ege no ata berabeveiyege ege dibaka ataya noni uma dehidehivahanu no otime no arire aruhiime uhukava otinua. And we asked someone who knew (the way) and he showed us the way and we went and went inside.

dehidehi(¬arE) n. 1) explanation. no dehidehive(¬E) our explanationant 2) custom. Egehe no burecheya dehidehivere eke unu. That was our ancestors’ custom before.

dehu voro(¬manu) vi. sink. Alternative for dehu(vanu), q.v.

dehu(-¬va, -rava) vi. go down or sink (as in water or as saw cutting timber). Temubavare da bovege soare temuba uhuvage abu dehuvanu. I cut the timber and the saw went down into the timber. Vanire ma dehuvanu. The sun has gone down. Syn: dehu voro(¬manu).

dehura(vanu) vres. sunk.

deko(¬E) n. cockroach.

dekebido(¬arE) n. sacred kingfisher. [Halcyon scanta.]

deko, dekoka(vahE) n. tail end (of spear). Variant of dekota, dekotaka(vahE), q.v.

dekoiako, dekoiakonika(vahE) n. (soft sensitive) side of the body just below the ribs. da dekoiake(¬E) my side A gohinhava dekoiakonikada bi! Poke him in the side with your finger!

dekoiakoda(¬E) bi(¬nu) vt. poke (and hence tickle) in the side. Ahuke de dekoiakeda binu de makuravanu She poked (or tickled) me (in the side) and I flinched. Cpart: dikodikovaha(¬nu), kirikirivaha(¬nu) ‘tickle, scratch’. [Note: Requires de(¬E) ‘on, in’ on affected object.]

dekota, dekotaka(vahE) n. tail end (of spear). bi dekotaka(vahE) tail end of spear [Note: Also deko, dekoka(vahE).]

dekuiku oro(¬#, -#) / oti(¬#, -#) vi. reverse, come (or go) backwards. Moguva motukavare vobaravime ahu dekuiku time ahu raminu yabu kou eke mane henua. At the morgue the vehicle turned around and reversed and parked and they loaded that coffin. Syn: de vava(¬E) oro(¬nu)/oti(¬nu).

demo(¬E) n. leech. From: M/K? (cf. Motu doma leech.).

derera(-¬va, -ruha) vres. bent over, leaning over. Dereraruhi(me) yabu vohaua. They hid (from strangers coming) bent over. Idire dereravime ahu otima. The tree is leaning over. Vanire dereravime ahu otima. The sun is going down.

deri, deriva(vahE) n. back (of house or head), underneath (part of house). Da kina deri ma rakaravarihenu vima. The back part of my head is going bald. Da yage derivehego. It’s at the back of my house. [Note: Since Koiari houses were generally built on ridges facing the central line of the ridge the front parts were close to the ground while the backs were well above the ground. Hence the underneath part generally meant the back of the house.]

deri rakaraka(vahE) adj. bald at the back (of the head). kina deri rakaraka ata(¬arE) a person who is bald at the
derura (vaea)<varE>
back of the head
derihe<gE> posp. 1) under, underneath. Varakavare idi hata derihe otinu. The snake went underneath the table. Vadihevane eke oho derihe ramima? What's that standing under the pig (in the picture)? Ohore vararatige ahu Taubada yage derihe rovonu. This morning a pig came underneath Taubada’s house. Da derihege ahu yavanu. He slept under me (as on a bunk). Ant: adahe<gE>. 2) downstream. Ehaoromi ote, derihe! Go down, further downstream (lit. further behind)!
derihebia<rE> n. the one underneath, the low one. Derihebia bidiva! Shoot the one underneath (or the low one)! Ant: evuribia<rE>.derika<vahE> n. left over (food). Mata derika kayere yabu varehege... They left a large amount of left over food...
derivehe<gE> posp. behind, underneath. Da yage derivehego. It’s at the back of my house. Cpart: gadivanehe<gE> ‘at the back of’.yaga deri ori(vanu) vi. go round the back of a house (to get to the front).
derura (vaea)<varE> n. type of yam.
detu, detuka<vahE> n. stomach, belly (outside). da detuke<vE> my belly
detu berebe(vanu) vs. be full (of food), be replete (with food). Daire de tu berebevare da vima. As for me I’m replete..
detute ki(nu) vt. make pregnant, impregnate. Sebure Murumu Anahadabu maiovo detute kiniare kotave kiniarero. (This is the story about) having court about Sebure Murumu making the Anahadabu girl pregnant.
di gE> nsuff. along, on. Amarodi ote! Go along the ridge top! Kekera vadimi oti amarodi heremitei! Go up the slope and on to the top! [Note: A fossilised suffix that only occurs in amarodi ‘on the ridge’. Dialectal borrowing.]Diafani<rE> 1) pn. Japan. From: English ‘Japan’. 2) — adj. Japanese.
diafani vati<varE> n. cobbler’s pegs (lit. Japanese weed (?)). See: vati<rE>.diba<rE> n. arrow. From: Motu diba arrow.
dibanaka<vahE> adj. 1) be in the know. Da dibanaka vehitero. I don’t know (lit. I am not in the know). Ane uma dibanakavahene a ua? Do you know the way? Bane yaga oreorene a vote dibanakavaheno? Which other village knows your language? Da dibanakahoto. Ata ekere da bahuvere ahu vahokima. I know it. That guy’s stealing my food. From: Motu diba know. [Note: Has dialect variant dibaka<vahE> 2) knowledgeable, clever. dibanaka ata<varE> knowledgeable or clever person
dibanaka mava<vahE> adj. very knowledgeable, wise.
dibanaka vehite<crE> adj. ignorant.
dibanaka vehite ata<varE> ignorant person
dibanaka(voinu) vt. 1) know, recognise, understand. Ane ma da dibanakavoinu? Do you recognise me? Ane buka eke dahi dibanakavoi? Are you reading and understanding that book? Ekenanige da okoe Koiari voto kibekibere da dibanakavoinma. I’m now getting to know Koiari bit by bit. Kailaki misinarivare vohivoravare ata yabuni roinu, “Vafona okohe yagava rovonge no aea adahe adahe vamunge dibaka vaheiyohoe!” The Kailaki pastor told the searchers, “If Vafona comes back here to the village we’ll ring the bell immediately and you (pl.)’ll know.” 2) elect. Yabu daereta didiva. They elect directors Cpart: daereta ma(nu) ‘elect a director’.
didivi oroovo(nu) vt. bring (more than one object). Cpart: mi oroovo(nu) ‘bring (one object)’.
didivi oti(nu) vt. take (more than one object) away. Cpart: mi oti(nu) ‘take (one object) away’.
didivi(me) vatuo(nu) vt. 1) gather up and throw away. 2) put (many things) on a truck. Ane ma didigeime tovirivirida vatunua? Did you put them (the things) on the truck?
didibo<varE> n. jealousy, suspicion (sexual). Didibo vehite! No (sexual) jealousy (here)! [Note: Didibo is said to be a common source of disputes between men and women.]
didibodidibo<varE> n. jealousy, suspicion (sexual). Da didibodidibove<re> my suspicion Ata ekere da yagehe orovoniyareruge da didibodidibove mime adahe maiamanu. Because that man came into my house I got suspicious (lit. I put my jealousy on top of him).
didibodidibovaha(nu) vt. make jealous or suspicious of (sexually). Da moborere ata eke da yageva orovonuge ahu da didibodidibovahima. When that man comes into my house my husband is suspicious of him.
didibo(vanu) vs. be jealous or suspicious of (sexually). Didibodidibonabe ahu vanu. He was probably (sexually) jealous (to have done that). Cpart: uriberi(vanu) ‘resentment’.
didibodidibo(vanu) vs. be (sexually) jealous. Variant of didibo(vanu), q.v.
didiku(-va, -rava) vi. move forward (slowly a bit at a time), creep forward
When the bell rang all the men moved forward slowly and congregated at the pastor's place. 

When the bell rang all the men moved forward slowly and congregated at the pastor's place. 

Dihkrə n. pipe.

Kuku dihi varə n. tobacco pipe. Nao yabu kuku dihive rə a European tobacco pipe.

Raba dihi varə n. rubber hose, garden hose.

dihu rə n. dish. Sori Budo hohova bei bei bei bei beime ahu goru dihu kiyareime yabu ahuda vorovime... Sori kept tattooing Budo and then when she had made a goru dish poured the blood into it... Cpart: navu rə, fiuva rə 'earthenware bowl, wooden bowl'.

dihudihu varə n. fine rain or low cloud that looks like smoke, scud.

dikadi varə n. Pacific Swallow. [Hirundo tahitica].

dikodi kovaha (-#, -#; -#,-yahei) vt. tickle (someone). Auhuke da dikodikovahge da tatithovervanu. When she tickled me I laughed to die. See also: dekoikoda bi (nu); kirikirivaha (nu) 'poke in side; scratch, tickle'.

diko iaka varə n. a swing. Dikoakadage da diko iakavima. I'm swinging on a swing.

Diko iaka kabikavaha (nu) vt. rock a swing, swing (something). Diko iaka kabikavaha! Maigo. Vare me! Rock the swing! Okay. Stop (lit. leave off)!

Diko iaka ki (nu) vt. make a swing. Diko iaka kiso! Make a swing!

Diko iaka (vanu) vi. swing (back and forth). Dobivime ahu diko iaka bodivani yare ana ekeva, "Diko iako::::re de vomivomi." She came down swinging on that rope that had been tied (and sang) "Swi::::ng, faeces pellets."

dima komiti varə n. Demarcation Committee. no dima komiti membave rə our Demarcation Committee member Daike dima komiti membava atavare da unu. I'm a member of the Demarcation Committee.

dimu, dimuka varə n. nephew, niece (i.e., bother's children and sister's children). Okoere da vanimivere okoe unu. Dimukavase keveye unu. This is my friend. That's his nephew. [Note: Poss. sg. dime rə, pl. dimuhe yabə rə. Address form: Dimu! Dimuhereya!]

dindibia varə n. soft drink. From: English 'ginger beer', which was homemade and the only soft drink readily available in Papua New Guinea in the early days of European colonisation.

diro rə n. container. Ege yabu da urirahge da yaga vadime orovime da kereseni diro keareva miyareime da otime vadimanu. And while they were waiting for me I went up to the house and got a kerosine container and came (back) and boarded (the truck). Da dobivime da kereseni dirovane manu. I got down and got my kerosine container.

divore (-va, -rava) vi. swish (as of grass skirts when a dancer swings her hips back and forth). Mavi nigiyabe divorvare eke rava. Those women's grass skirts are swishing.

divorevaha (nu) vt. swish (something), make (something) swish.

dobi(-va, -raruha) vi. 1) fall down (from height). Marubavare iyege ahu rukaravi dobivanu. The flying fox ate it and it was broken off and fell down. Vare dobivima. It's raining. Cpart: kure (vanu) 'fall over'. From: M/K? (cf. Motu dobu down.). 2) land (of aeroplane). Peleini yabu dobivare
There was nowhere for the planes to land. Also: dobivi(me) ra(minu). 3) go down, come down, get down. Ekehe uhurova dobivi orovitei! Go down there to the rapids and cross over! Ane ekateki otîme Ogotana dobivi tarihene a ua? Are you driving round (and down) to Ogotana like that?

The plane suddenly landed on the mountain.

guramihama! This is my place. Don’t sit in it! Ege da otîme da dohonikeda guramanu, ege Asi orovonuge no ahu vore toviririda vadihiyarehime voiruahime Koalakesi yagava otinua. And I went and sat in my place and when Asi came we got on a truck and went back to Koalakesi village. Ege Roy dohonika miyarehime ahu agedahunu. And Roy took his (Guguia’s) place and carried it (the pig).

Erume yabu doho kiyahenuge ataya yavohana. And they made the place for people to sleep. No inua. Ekedage no mabeta no dohokehe voiruahime orovonua. We ate. Then we came back to our places. Bouraruhiyare ataya mavinya da mime maiamanuge da seamani dohonika guramanu seada. The assembled men and women put me in and I sat in the chairman’s place. Ata ekere ivi voime yabu doho maietekeva ivi voijaye bane yohi kikere mata komasikava ivi voijaye... Those men set up nets in a good place but the poor old man set up his net in a bad place...

Put it back in its place! Don’t sit in it! Ege da otîme da dohonikeda guramanu, ege Asi orovonuge no ahu vore toviririda vadihiyarehime voiruahime Koalakesi yagava otinua. And I went and sat in my place and when Asi came we got on a truck and went back to Koalakesi village. Ege Roy dohonika miyarehime ahu agedahunu. And Roy took his (Guguia’s) place and carried it (the pig).

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oti yavanu. He fell down and went underneath the truck and stayed there.

dokura\varE\> n. overhang.

teha dokura\varE\> n. verandah eaves or overhang. Teha dokuravage ahu orovonu. It came under the overhang of the verandah of the house. Cpart: deri, deriva\vahE\> 'back, underneath part (of house)'.

domi\rE\> n. flycatcher, Chestnut-backed Fantail. [Rhipidura rufifrons].

dona\rE\> n. an untruth, a lie. Ahu donavere da mavakakiyavehitero. I don't believe his lies. Bebe, daike donavehitero. No, I'm not being untruthful (or I'm not telling a lie).

— adj. false, fake, imitation, pretending, make-believe. Dona yavare ahu vima. He's pretending to sleep (lit. pretend sleep he's doing). donna\vahE\> April Fool's Day "Ane dibaka vehtitene a ua negetuge donna vanivarot." toravanua. They said, "Don't you know that today is April Fool's Day?" Ant: mavaka\vahE\>.

dona\vanu\> vi. be untruthful, tell a lie. Donaviham! Hedu mavakava dani roil! Don't tell lies. Tell me the truth!

Okoere Eipururu 1 uhuke ahu nanuka donaravigare heduvere da kurukuvaronu. Here I've written about April 1st when people had been pulling their legs. Also: donadona\vanu\>.

donadona\varE\> n. pretence. Boromakau donadonavare ahu vima. He's pretending to be a cow (lit. cow pretence he's doing). Ya donadonavare ahu vima. She's pretending to sleep.

donavaha\nu\> vt. trick, deceive, pull leg of, hoodwink, fool, lie to, tell untruth to. Aike da a donavahanu. I told you a lie (or I lied to you). Oti maiovo eke donavaha! Go and trick that girl! Aike yabu donavahanua. They fooled you. Nanuka Girina otime ahu Nanuka Nido donavahanu. Nanuka Girina went and fooled Nanuka Nido.

donadona\vanu\> vi. be untruthful, tell a lie, pretend. Variant of donna\vanu\>, q.v. donutaka\vahE\> adj. short, cut off, stumpy. vahi donutaka\vahE\> stumpy legged Syn: bonutaka\vahE\>.

doro, doroka\vahE\> n. scar. Da kina dorokavahe oko unu. This is the scar on my head. Kina vamaniare dorokavahe oko unu. This is the scar where I got hit on the head.

dorocrE\> n. trap (originally made of falling logs but now also applied to introduced mouse and rat traps). da dorove\rE\> my trap. SynD: vaha\rE\>.

dorodoro(-va, -rava) vs. be confused (about), be unable to make up one's mind, not know what to do. Otarihingi da vima banere da uhukere dorodorovima. I want to go but I can't make up my mind (lit. my mind is confused). Syn: vogovo\vanu\>.

dorodorovaha\nu\> vt. confuse. Tomu heduvere da dorodorovahanu. What Tom said confused me. Also: vogovovaha\nu\>.

uma dorodorovaha\nu\> vt. get bushed, lose the way. Ahu otniari mata neme riri ekehe ahu uma dorodorovahanu. He went into the very centre of the bush. As a result he got bushed. Umare da dorodorovahanu. Ekerume da gabidahe orovonu. I got bushed. So I came late.

dou\rE\> n. dust (as from a saw or made by insects boring into timber). idi dou\varE\> saw dust Hirigigi douvare da nitaheva otinu. The borer (insect in bamboo) dust went into my eye. Cpart: hugu\varE\> ‘(road or house) dust’. [Note: Not used by itself; must be some kind of dust, e.g. idi dou\varE\> ‘saw dust’].

du\rE\> n. post (of house). da yaga duve\rE\> a post of my house Mata uhuvage no otime yaga du rukagelyaheinu. We went into the bush and cut house posts. Syn: vavaha\varE\> ‘house post’. From: M/K? (cf. Motu du house post.).
**duaduavahi<varE>**

*adv.* close by. Variant of *duavahi<varE>*, q.v.

**duaka<vahE>** *adj.* short. Duaka okonigene a va? Do you want this short one? Bisori duakava miorovo! Bring a short piece of bamboo! *From:* M/K? (cf. Motu tuakatuaka very short (pieces), tuaka short (dress or string)).

— *adv.* soon, shortly. Ane ma otarihe duakavaheno? Are you going soon (or shortly)?

**duaka(voinu)** *vs.* come closer. Vanire duakavavoinuge yabu uhi, vadu, imi, ina, hago, vaia didivime naga ekeda nunuta bougeiyaheniu. When the time came closer they got bananas, taro, sugarcane, sweet potatoes and yams and put them all on the platform.

**duaka kike<rE>** *adv.* 1) very short. 2) nearly, almost, very close. Duakaikere ahu dadivege! He almost touched it (said when two cars nearly had an accident).

**duakava ki(nu)** *vt.* shorten. A vote duakava ki! Shorten what you have to say (lit. your talk)! *Syn:* duavaha(nu), duaduavaha(nu).

**duavaha(nu), duaduavaha(nu)** *vt.* shorten, get close to, approach. Rukavi duaduavaha! Shorten it (lit. cut it and make it short)! Anahadabure no duaduavaha. We are approaching (or getting close to) Anahadabu. Ane ma otarihe duaduavaha? Are you going soon? *Syn:* duakavak(nu).

**duavahi<varE>** *adv.* close by, nearby. Duavahi otime idi rukageiyahie! Go close and cut the tree. A vitanane duaduavahigeno? Is Avitana close by? Bebe, vahena vehlero. Duavahigo. No, it’s not far. It’s close by. Vadihevane ekehoru unu - ikohe duavahibene, ma horehe evuri tabugo. What’s that up there - not close but high up. Oroime da duaduavahiri ma! Come and stand close to me!

**dubu<vE>** *n.* church (building). *SynD:* tabu yaga<varE>, otogo otogo

**duha(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahesi)**

*yaga<varE>.* *From:* Motu dubu ceremonial platform.

**dubu, dubuka<vahE>** *adj.* black, dark coloured, green (in colour). *dubuka mava<vahE>* (or *dubu girigiri<vahE>* very black *dubuka<vahE>* policewoman.

**dubuka dubuka<vahE>** *adj.* blackish.

**dubuta<varE>** *n.* round stone club (that could be rough or smooth). *Cpart:* varama<varE> ‘disc club’. *Note:* Short form of *ogo* *dubuta.*


**voto dudu<vanu>** *vi.* babble.

**dudu<vE>** *n.* sound of (something vibrating or revving). Oti motuka duduni uhiauhiahiava! Go and listen for the sound of the truck! veni duduv<varE> patter of rain (or the sound made by drops of rain that drip off the roof). Also: *voto dudu<varE>.*

**duedu(-va, -rava)** *vi.* shout out (with target object indicated by *nkgE*> (for) when required). Yabu dibura uhua ehe buruhe otigareya ehe orehotigareya tahigau dueduvirne yabu, “Ehereraiyene no ravanugene vare ubuiamanu?” Those who had gone to the garden, those who had gone elsewhere, all were shouting, “What have we done that the sky has gone dark?” Dumoni dueduv! Shout out to (or for) Dumo! *Syn:* bara<vanu>.

**dueduvare tohe<varE>** *n.* a loudspeaker.

**duha(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahesi)** *vt.* cover. Ege huguhivare ata eke hava foikiya duaduavina. And the dust covered those betel nut sellers. Barukahivaha! Muni keare maimama! Yago bui voteye
duki maiama! Hold it! Put a big stone (on it)! Cover up the strap of the net bag! Vamione eke ogonava duhava! Cover the child with a sheet!

dui<re> n. smoke. vene dui<varE> smoke of the fire
dui(vanu) vi. be smoking (of fire).
Kukure duivima. The cigarettes's smoking. Yabu venere duivege vami eke orovonu. Their fire was smoking and the boy (saw it and) came there.

Cpart: kuku i(nu) 'smoke tobacco'.

Dumo<re> pn. Dumo.
duna<re> n. hawk, goshawk. [Astur fasciatus, Milvus affinis.] From: M/K? (cf. Motu duna goshawk.).
— nsuff. oh. Gavadaduna! Oh Gavada!
Syn: tonehi. [Note: This is an expletive suffix called out in combination with names of mountains traditionally associated with one's clan or section when one sneezes or when hunting or fighting when one's weapon strikes the target. For example, the Haveri section shout is Gavadaduna! or Erefaduna!. Others are Vanoroduna!, Nidoduna!, Maiaveduna!/]

duru(-#; -va, -geiyahe) vt. help. Yabu da duruvanuge yabu ruhuta otarihre da unu. If they help me I'll go with them. Oroime da duruva! Come and help me! Syn: yahi(vanu), kahaiavaha(nu). From: Motu duru help. [Note: Modern variant of kahaiavaha(nu) and yahi(vanu). See also: ada momi(nu).]

dredo<nu> ni. jump over.

Ugure idi numu edoravime ahu Vadime ahu onol/- Vanoronumuda heremiyatage ahu ...(she) went and jumped over Arerovo and went up what's it I-I on to Vanoro mountain... Ohoya faotoraruhime vara edoravime yabu buru uhuva tinua. The pigs jumped over the fence and got into the garden. SynD: edorei(nu); Cpart: faoto(voinu) 'jump'.
edora(vime) agera(nu) vt. fly over. Ugie idi numu edoravime aheravime ahu otinu. The bird flew over the crown of the tree.
edorei(nu) vi. jump over. Dialect variant of edora(vanu), q.v.
edovoho(-#, -#) vi. vomit. Muramura ikunukuvahaniare atavare kurevime aho edovohonu. The drunk man fell
over and vomited.

ege, egeka<vahE> adj. 1) long. Ane egekavanigene a va? Do you want the long one? Nuhege ahu bebe guramiyagevahiyavehito. Umukahe ahunige yabu homobereberavanua. He didn’t stay long yesterday because they were being insulting to him. Ant: dua, duaka<vahE>. 2) straight (hair).

— n. height. yaga ahu egekave<rE> the height of the building

egekava ki(nu) vt. lengthen, make (something) longer. A vote egekavaki! Lengthen what you have to say! Syn: egevaha(nu).

ereravime oti(nu) vi. grow up, get taller.

Egeraime otitovare a va! You’re growing up.

egete ki(nu) vt. lengthen, make (something) longer. Egete kiso! Make it longer!

egevaha(nu); lengthen. Vote egegevaha! Make the string longer! Also: egekava ki(nu), egete ki(nu).

egevahi<gE> adv. distant, further.

Egevahi ote! Go a little bit further! Avitana egekavahigeno? Is Avitana far away? Ant: duavahi<gE> ‘close by’.

Ege dis.con. and (with different subject following). Torire guramanu. Ege ahu hinage oho keare orovonu. Tori sat down. And a big pig came towards him. Morph: e+ge. [Note: This is not generally used as a free form but is suffixed instead to the preceding verb. See: -ege.]

-ege vsuff. and (with different subject following). Yabu otinuge da unu. They went and I stayed. Mabara vuvuvi guramege guramege vare araminu. His wife kept worrying till day dawned (lit. worrying continue continue and day dawned). Ebure roiyege Dumo mata bovinu. Ebure told Dumo to cut the grass (lit. Ebure told Dumo and he cut the grass). Otarihenige ahu vege da uhuiamanu.

I heard him going (lit. he was in the process of going and I heard him). Ant: -me ‘and (with same subject following)’. 2) when (with different subject following). Venere ravege vene due ehavadima. When the fire burns the smoke rises. Tauadage da vadimime otege da unikere kikiravege. When I go up the tower I get vertigo (lit. my inside sparks). Buroka nina varemege no nema vaukivaitovairararih. When the baby’s finished (lit. left off) crying we’ll continue working. Marubavare iyege ahu rukaravi doovonu. When the flying fox ate it (the fruit) it was broken off and fell down. Tomu, Dumo rovonuge ahune mata iriheno? Tom, when Dumo comes will he have something to eat? [Note: Used with present and past tense forms of the verb.]

V-ege V-ege V-ege... vasp. do again and again and again and again until (with different subject following), keep doing until (with different subject following), repeat until (with different subject following). Ata ekere oho vamege vamege ahu hovaranu That man hit the pig again and again and again until it died. Cpart: Vme Vme Vme... ‘kept V-ing until (with same subject subject following)’.

egevaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. lengthen. Pronunciation variant of reduplicated form of egevaha(nu), q.v.

egehe<gE> adv. 1) before (in time), some time ago, formerly, in days gone by. Q: Tomune ma orovonu? A: O’e, egehe ahu ma orovonu. Q: Has Tom come yet? A: Yes, he came some time ago. Egehege orenivare mata okova youkamavahoho, negetuge vahitero. There used to be oranges here everywhere before but now there are none. Compare: negetu : egehe : gabidaha ‘now, today (present) : before (past) : later (future)’; Syn: vabhe; subuta ‘long ago; before, formerly’. 2) first, ahead. Egehe ote! Da nema
egeravime

gabidahe a yovima. You go first! I’ll come behind. Da egehe otarihero; nema gabidahe oroiso! I’ll go ahead; then you come later! Egehege no oko beirihero. We’ll plait this first. Biaire egehe raminu. Biai was born first. Ahuke egehehe ahu oroisonu. Mabaravahe gabidahe oroisonu. He came before his wife (lit. he came first; his wife came later).

egehebia<varE> n. 1) first one. Egehebiavare ma vehitevoine. The first one is finished. 2) last, preceding, previous, later one. Lavani egehebiavage da mobonihavanu. I got married last year. Compare: gabidabia<varE> 'last one'. 3) old, former one. Yaga egehebiya<varE> old (or former) house lhahaveno o egehebiavano? Is it new or and old one?

egeravime vi. grow up, get bigger. See: ege, egeka<vahE>.

egeta<gE> adv. lengthwise.

egeta<gE> maia(manu) vt. place horizontally (lit. put down lengthwise). Egeta maia! Put it horizontally! Cpart: begube<vahE> 'horizontal'.

egeta<gE> mane(menu) vt. place vertically (lit. stand up lengthwise). Egetage da manemenu. I put it vertically. Ant: egeta maia(manu) 'place horizontally'.

egoka<vahE> n. pus, watery fluid in sore.

eha<rE> n. sand. Eha navatero. It’s like sand.

eha miri<varE> n. gravel. From: M/K? (cf. Motu miri small gravel.).

ehaga<varE> n. exposed sand in bed of stream, sand beach in the bed of a stream. No ehaga da gurahari! Let’s sit on the sand (beach)! Cpart: eve haga<varE> 'coast, beach'. [Note: Variant of eve haga<varE>.]

eha-vpre. up, down (but only in combination with the verbs vadima(nu) go up and voroma(nu) go down).

ehavadima(nu) vt. go up (to a place), ascend. Vaitare ehavadimanu. Vaitare ehavoromanu. One went up (the creek). Another went down (the creek). Noike da, Auda, Odua, Mary erume Buno gurahiyakiberaviyarehime daike ma eheyavadime oroisonu, yagava. We, that is me, Auda, Odua, Mary and Buno sat for a little bit then I came on up, to the village. Negetuge da eha vadimime otina, Sogeri. Now I’m going up to Sogeri. Blenivare ehadimima. The plane’s going up. Ant: ehavoro(manu) 'go down, descend'. [Note: Also with oti(nu) go.]

ehayavadime...ra(minu) vt. shift up (to). Sikulivare eheyavadime Kailaki yagava ramarihero. The school will not be shifted up to Kailaki.

ehavoro(manu) vi. go down, descend, land (of aeroplane), float down (as of feather or leaf). Berenivare ma ehadormanu. The plane landed. Vabahuvare da taukevage ahu kahavanugae da ita inu. Ege ahu ehadormanu. Food got stuck in my throat so I drank some water. And it went down.

ehana<varE> n. ghost, spirit (that lives in water and in taboo places). Ehanayabe ahu manune manuge ahu nivege. The ehana took his spirit away and it’s crying (so we have to perform the ceremony to cleanse it). Cpart: mutu<E> 'character'. [Note: Koiari spirits include godio, hua, munana, ehana, and yoriri. Ehana are said to live in water and in taboo places and to be like mermaids. They are generally considered harmless except for menstruating women and babies. The former should not go near water where ehana are or they will get very sick. Likewise if babies are left unattended near streams where ehana are the spirits are said to come and interfere with them taking away their munana spirit. The husband and wife then have to perform a ceremony over the child to get its mutu Koiari - English Dictionary 49
back. This ceremony is called **mutu maniare**. The ceremony consists of getting a stone, heating it and wrapping it in leaves from the place where the child was left. The wrapped up stone steams and is placed in or under a tent (made of cloth or other material) with the child. The rising steam cleanses the child and makes it well again. People are considered lucky if they find **ehana** because the spirits disappear as soon as seen. The word **ehana** is said by some speakers to be borrowed from Naoro in Mountain Koiari.

**ehe** interrog. adv. what about, what with. 
Ane nitani ehe kiri hene a ua? What are you going to do about (or with) the pawpaw? None ehe kiri heno? What are we going to do about it? Aikene ma ehe? Avau! What are you going to do about it? It's up to you! *Cpart: vadibe*.  
**ehevaniarerumene** interrog. v. why, for what reason. Ane ehevaniarerumene a nina korokorova? Why were you crying all the time? *Note: This is the past tense reason form of ehe(-va, -rava/-raruha) why.*

**ehevanugene** interrog. v. what was the matter with it that, what was wrong with it that. Ahune ehevanugene a bebe manua? What was the matter with it that you didn't take it? *Also: ehevanumene. *Note: This is the past tense question form of ehe(-va, -rava/-raruha) why.*

**ehevanumene** interrog. v. what was wrong with it that, what was the matter with it that, why. Ahune ehevanumene a bebe manua? What was wrong with it that you didn't take it? Bane ehevanugene? But why (didn't you go)? Ane ehevanumene a bebe orovonua? What was that matter that you didn't come? Ane ehevanumene yabu ota? Why are they going (lit. what was the matter with you that they are going)? *Also: ehevanugene. *Note: This is the past tense question form of ehe(-va, -rava/-raruha) why.*

**ehevarimene** interrog. v. why. Ane ehevarimene a ota? What do you want to go for? Ehevarimene ahu orovonu? What did he come for? *Note: This is the desiderative question form of ehe(-va, -rava/-raruha).*

**ehevimene** interrog. v. why (sg.), how come (sg.). Ata ekevere ehevimene ahu ani namIni vanu? Vadibe 4 a kinuge ahu vanu? Why did that man scold you? What did you do for him to do that? *Note: This is the singular present tense same subject question form of ehe(-va, -rava/-raruha) and is generally pronounced eheimene.*

**eheravimene, eheraruhimene** interrog. v. why (pl.), how come (pl.), what's wrong that (pl.). Eheravimene ya eke komavahanua? Why did you (pl.) spoil that? Eheravimene yabu
kinua? Why did they do it? Eheraruhimene yabu voiraruhiorovunua? Why did they come back? (Note: This is the plural present tense same subject question form of ehe(-va, -rava/-raruha) and is generally pronounced eheraimene.)
eheyana\-bevanu\-ge, eheyana\-beravanu\-ge interrog.v. if something happens. Eheyana\-bevanu\-ge yuvare mata badivarihero. If something happens the clouds will close in (or obscure) the place. Ferenivare ahu oti eheyana\-bevanu eke tahigau no vahioheitiniyarehinua. We have to follow instructions if something happens to the plane.
ehe\<gE>2 adv. there. Ehe maiama! Put it there!
ehenita\-he\<vahE> n. 1) rib. da ehenita\-he\<vahE> my ribs 2) (meat) chop. oho ehenita\-he\<vahE> pork chop Kapioka mavi bere oroime ten kina maimiyareime ehenita\-hava bovi uruhiyare abuti didigeyaiheinu erume ahu yageva otinu. A Kapioka woman came and gave KID for two lots of chops that had been cut up and assembled and she took them home.
eheni eheniva\-hi\<gE> adv. sideways. Eheni eheniva\-hi yava! Lie on your side! (or Lie sideways!)
ehenita\-ka\<vahE> n. rib, (meat) chop. Variant of ehenita\-ha\<vahE>, q.v. da ehenita\-ke\<vahE> my rib
ehey\-a\- vpre. up, down. Variant of eha-, q.v.
ehu, ehuka\<vahE> adj. 1) heavy. idi ehu\<vahE> a heavy pole Ant: aheka\<vahE>. 2) difficult (to do or understand). A vo\-tere dahina ehukavaho. Your speech is difficult for me to understand.
ehu\<rE> n. weight. Ahu ehu\-vere ma keare voima. Its weight is increasing.
ehuka\<vahE> n. blame. Ata eke oho\-ere boiovanu\-ge ehukava\-he dadage yabu mainuania. That man’s pig was lost and they blamed me (lit. put the blame on me).
ehu\(vanu) vs. 1) be heavy. A ahatanene ehuvanu o ibe? Are you tired or not (lit. is your body heavy or not)? 2) be difficult (for). Da hinage ahu ehuvanu. It’s difficult for me (to do). A vo\-tere da hina ehuvanu. Your speech is difficult for me to understand.
ehuka\(voi\-nu) vs. become heavy. Ma ehukavoinu. It’s (become) heavy. Ma ehukavoiyere ahu vima. It’s getting heavy.
eiso, eisoka\<vahE> n. juice, gravy, soup. No bava karu eke eisoka inua. We drank the juice of the young coconut. Eiso eke reruvaitiniva! Drink up all that soup!
Ekale\-isi\-a var\<E> n. Christianity, Christian church. Ekale\-isi\-a ota\-reere maitekavaho. Being a Christian (lit. going to Christian church) is very good.
eke\-teki\<gE> adv. like that, thus. Eke\-teki ahu\-ni roiso! Tell her so (lit. like that)! Morph: eke+ateki\<gE> ‘that + like’.
eke\<rE> dem. that or those (over there). Ekere da mamero. That’s my father. Eke mime da momi! Give me that! Eke\-ne eke orovima? (or Vadibevane eke?) What’s that? Ekene oineno? (or Oinene eke?) Who’s that? Cpart: eke\-veye; ekemo\-ye; ekhe\-ore ‘that over there; that down there; that up there’. [Note: Eke\<rE> and oko\<rE> are often used for ‘he, she, it’.]
eke\...\(v adv. there’s (that person or thing doing something). Be yabe eke ua. Some are (alive or living) there. Oinene eke orovima? Who’s that coming there? Otitovane a ma eke va? There you are about to go are you? Dumotae ma eke otima. Dumo’s also trying to go (i.e. there’s Dumo also about to go (following others)). Ata enegere eke orovima. There’s that same man coming. Idi ugu ihikayabe ma eke vahitevaiheinua. There’s the names of the trees (lit. the names of the trees are finished). Burokavare eke nivima.
There’s the baby crying. Venire eke
dobivima. There’s the rain falling.

Eke dainehe<gE> dis.con. consequently,
because of that, therefore. Modern
variant of ekeruge, q.v.

Ekehe<gE> adv. there, just over there.
[Note: In discourse may be used to refer
back to a previous sentence.]

Ekehore<rE> dem. that or those (up there
(upstream)). Vadibevane ekehore unu?
What’s that up there (a bit further on)?
Ata ekehoreyabe da nariva. Those
people up there are waiting for me. Ant:
E kemore<rE> ‘that (down there), those
(down there)’.

Ekemore<rE> dem. that or those (down
there). Ant: ekehore<rE> ‘that (up there
(upstream)), those (up there
(upstream)’.

Eke navate<e> dis.con. it was like that
and, it continued thus and.

Ekeruge conj. consequently, because of
that, as a result of that, so, therefore.
Gabidahege da otarihere
maitekavaho. Ekeruge vareme!
It’ll be good that I can go later. Consequently
leave it! Vehite voinuge. Ekeruge da
vogovovima. There’s none. So I’m
puzzled. Eruge yabu kou eke mime
Nanuka Babaga yageva mime otima
maiamanua. And so they cook that
coffin and put it in Nanuka Babaga’s
house. Cpart: erume ‘and’. [Note: Now
also eke dainehe<gE> using the Motu
borrowing daina cause, account.]

Eke uhukevage dis.con. during that (time
or occasion previously referred to).
“Ahu yageva mi otima
maiamarihito,” toravanua. Eke uhukevage yabu mabeta voto
vobavanua. “(We’ll) take him and put
him in his house,” they said. During that
time they changed what they had said.

Ekevere<rE> dem. that or those (over
there to the side). Ata ekevere
heduvaravaniyarere eke oroima. That
man we were talking about is coming.
[Note: Further away than

Ekeveye<rE> dem. that or those (over
there).

Ekedage ahu orovime
hedyaruvaniyarere eke oroima. That
man we were talking about is coming.
SynD: vekure<rE>. [Note: Closer than
Ekevere<rE>]

ekeda<gE> dis.con. subsequently, after that,
and then. Ekedage ahu orovime
yagava ogona ihava kime...
After that
he came to the house and put on clean
clothes and...

Ekenakike<gE> adv. now, right now, at
this very moment. Ekenakike Sinabada
roviriheruge matare yabu bekiva. Because
Sinabada is coming now
they’re cleaning up the place.

Ekenani<ge> adv. right now, right then, at
this or that moment, straight away.
Ekenanige da otima. I’m going right
now. Erume ahuvadimunage no
ekenani orovonua. And he got on board
and we came straight away. Eke
vehitevoinuge yabu ekenani hove kou
ruhuta ah uhuva manehehuva. When
that was over they placed the dead body
and the coffin in the grave right then.
Eke vehite voinuge yabu ekenani
abaye vovanua. When that was over
they filled in that hole straight away.

Ekeniekeni(-va,-rava) vi. hiccough.
Ekeniekivenare a va. Ita bai! You’re
hiccoughing. Drink some water!

Ekere<##> dis.con. and. Variant of erume,
q.v. Also has short form ere.

Ekeruge<##> dis.con. because of that, hence,
therefore, so. Gabidahege da
otarihero. Ekeruge vareme!
I’ll go later on. So leave it!
Vehitevoineunge.
Ekeruge da vogovovima. Because there
are none. Hence I’m puzzled. Variant:
Ekeruge<##>.  

Ekerume<##> conj. and. Variant of erume,
q.v.

Ekihehe<gE> adv. 1) there, at that place.
Ekihehe no mabeta okohe Kailaki
orovare tovirivirida vadihanua. At
that place we then got on the truck that

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ekoakoa

comes to Kailaki here. Ekikehege yabu bouraruhiyarehime yabu o tinua Palameni yagava. Having assembled at that place they went to Parliament House. 2) at that time. Ege kota hedu eke tahigauge ekikehege yabu vehitekinua. And they finished all that talk about the court at that time.

ekoakoa n. type of black ant that congregates where the ground is wet, especially under leaves on the banks of streams.

ekoko, ekokoka n. armpit. da ekokone my armpit

ekoakoa n. armpit. da ekokanie my armpit

Ekoko derihe ma vogova! Hide it under your arm!

Vamione ekokovage ahu mahureinu. She held the baby under her arm. Also:

ekoakoa n.

ena, enaka n. boundary. vata enaka boundary of land Cpart:

ena dokura n. deep water. Dialect variant of ena, q.v.

ena voro vi.

enage mod. don't. Dialectal variant of enagi.

enagi mod. don't (but only in combination with the verb suffixes -hama and --hava, q.v. Enagi othihama! Don't (you sg.) go! SynD: ena voro;

enagi...V(-hina, -hava) mod. can't, not allowed to, shouldn't. Maiomaiovoa enagi yabu mata eke ihava! Girls shouldn't eat this food! Maiovo eke enagi ahu mata eke ihina! That girl shouldn't eat that food! Also: ena...V(-hina, -hava), bebe...V-rihe


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ene<#> mod. [Note: This form only occurs in combination with certain non-second person verb forms to indicate a range of meanings. The forms and meanings they indicate are not completely understood at the time of compilation of this dictionary.]

ene...V-(ma, -ri) mod. have to, must. Ene yabu matava vene betata betata didivari. They have to get some more firewood from the bush. Ahu roinu, “Se, uriama! Ene da oti vevuimana.” He said, “He, get up. I have to go and have a pee.” “Aea yorene eke votovime ene abu ekateki vima?” toravege... “Which drum is that making that sound?” they said and... (lit. which drum is making that sound it must do it like that...). Paradigm: ene...da V-ma, ene...ahu V-ma, ene...V-ri, ene...yabu V-ri...

ene...V(-hi, -e, -ri) vsuff. 1) let, allow. “Da momege ene da ramahi,” tovonu. He said, “Give it to me and let me peel it.” Bane otime ahuni roiyege ene abu orove. Please go and tell him to come. Ene abu bokorave! Let it be (or stay) broken! Ene abu uye! Let it stay there! Kobi matalhugwe ene abu marume. Put the lid on the pot and let it cook. Da ahatatane buirahuvima. Da iaguma. Ena da ahatanere ene abu sekesekeve! My body is tired. I’m going to have a bath. May my body feel good! Yabuni roiyege ene abu rahiri. Tell them to stay (lit. tell them and let them stay). “Ekateki kiyeye ene no nema mauriravari,” toravanua. “Let’s do that and we’ll survive,” they said. “Moya ene abu otime vene boviri,” tovonu. “Bane maviya ene abu oti idi hana, muni, veru didi orovori,” tovonu. “The men can go and cut firewood,” he said. “And the women can go and get leaves, stones and pumpkin (lit. but let the women go...).” Paradigm: ene...da V-hi, ene...ahu V-e, ene...no V-ri, ene...yabu V-ri... 2) until, till. No vaukime otege vare ene abu ubiame. Let’s keep working till it’s dark.

ene...V-riheni mod. so that. Dumore PMVdage ene abu otinu, Univa. Ene abu kalasiva heremitarhani. Dumo went by PMV so that he could get to class at university. Ene yabu uruhiahehiri. So they can put them. Tohe da dadi yageime ene da bagida maiamari. I’ll lift that thing up so that I can put it on my shoulder. “Oredagene baba guramime ene abu mi a momaren?” tovonu. “Where does your father sit when (so that) he gives you food?” he said.

ene...V-(hina, -hava) vasp. shouldn’t. Maiomaiovoya ene yabu mata eke ihava! Girls shouldn’t eat this food. Maiovo eke ene abu mata eke ihina! ?enagi That girl shouldn’t eat that food. Ene abu otahina. He shouldn’t go; he’s not allowed to go Paradigm: ene...da V-hina, ene...ahu V-hina, ene...no V-hava, ene...yabu V-hava... [Note: Variant of: enagi...V-(hina, -hava).]

eenge<rE> dem. the same. godio enge <rE> the same godio ata engeye<yabe> the same people (as before) Ata enegere eke orovima. There’s that same man coming. Eke uhukeva ata enegeya yabunai muni vatunua. And while that was going on those same people again threw stones. Ege maiovo engeye ahunai oti yabu behu guraima ene abu roinu... And that same girl went again and sat beside them and said... “Vurivu enge oroime verehe,” baravanu. “Isn’t this the same person who used to sit and beg?” He called out, “The same Vurivu is coming there.” Syn: ye<rE>; SynD: eneye<rE>.

eeye<rE> dem. the same. Yabu vonavahime ateke roinu, “Ata enevene eke unu, abu guraima imivigaren?” They did not recognise him properly and said thus, “Isn’t this the same person who used to sit and beg?” Banere abhuiobge abu roi tanakinu, “Ata enevere da unu.” But he himself explained, “I am that very
eni(-va, -va; -#, -yahei) vt. want. Da eniviyahite tovare eke unu. That's the dog I don't want. [Note: Derived from niɡE>... (vanu).]

enivare<nE> n. wish. A enivare vadivevano? What's your wish? (or What is it that you want?) Syn: ura, urage<nE>.

eniviyavehite<nE> adj. that unwanted one. Da eniviyavebite tovare eke unu. That's the dog I don't want.

enidini<varE> n. engine. From: English 'engine'.

eno, enoia<vahE> n. nape of neck. da enoie<nE> the nape of my neck Enomukovare dubukavaho. The neck kerchief was black.

enobokovanu. That guy heard what I said and nodded. Ant: enokabika(vabanu) 'shake head'.

enovana<vahE> n. song. enovana(vanu) vi. sing. No mabata vatiniyareda enovaranvanua. We sang over that deceased old woman. No mabata enovana kiberavanua. Enovaranaire otime vehitekiyatage no yavohanua. We then sang a little. We sang and when we were finished we went to sleep. Cpart: koaki(nu) 'sing and dance, have a party'; Also: envana ma(nu) 'sing (as a calque on Motu ane abia (lit. song get')'.

Era<nE> pn. Ela, Port Moresby. Era da otima. I'm going to Port Moresby. [Note: This is the traditional name for Port Moresby. However, the name originally referred only to what is now the popular swimming beach area on the southern side of the town now spelled Ela where there was a fresh water spring.]

eres dis.con. and. Short form of ekere which in turn is a variant form of erume, q.v.

eres(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahe) vt. see, look at. Imisi burere da ereviha otima. I'm going to see Imisi's garden. Da ereva! Look at me! Babu yabe yabe eregeiyabe! Please look at each other!

eres(vanu) vi. look around (expecting to see someone or something). Yagava time yabu ereraruhege ata vehite voinu. They went to the house and looked around but there was no one there. Yabune ma ereraruha? Are they looking around (for something)? Cpart: erevi oroitini(nu) 'look around, survey (scene)'.

erevi kerekerevaha(nu) vt. stare at.

erevi voroiti(nu) vt. look around, survey (scene). Ahu mata ereri voroitige ere ahu Erudabu otare umahe erevanu. He surveyed the place (from on top of a mountain) and saw the road to Erudabu.
mata ere(vanu) vt. be able to see (lit. see the place). Ahu roi tanakinu, “Da otime vari ketovanu. Ekedage da ekenani mata erevima.” He explained, “I went and washed my face and so I can now see.”

tohe ereviare ata<varE>, tohe eregeiare ata<varE> n. inspector. Tohe eregeiare atavare tohe sekevahitinivanu. The inspector checked (my) things completely.

eria<varE> n. fresh water dog fish (that lives under stones and can hold on to stones).
eria<varE> n. small brushtail possum (like barahu).
erutia<varE> n. small ringtail possum (that eats bananas in the garden).
erobo<varE> n. rut, gully (as made by water running across a road). No orovoniarere itikinumu sikuli mata yeheiyareime uma komasika matava orovonua. No erobo komasika ekeva orovime dobrisorovana. We came past Itikinumu school and on to the bad part of the road. We came on to that bad gully and alighted. No motukavere erobo misuva kahavi yavanu. Our vehicle got stuck in that gully.
eroka<varE> adj. soft (food). Bahu eroka kiso! Make some soft food (e.g. stew or soup). Cpart: yoreka<varE> ‘soft, weak’.
erokai<varE> n. type of tree, wild apple.
eruge adj. dis.con. because of that, hence, therefore. Short form of ekeruge, q.v.
erume adj. and. Vani bevage da Yass otarihero, temuba fekiriwheni erume laisens foikiriwheni. One day I’m going to Yass to buy timber and get a licence. Cpart: eruge ‘because of that, consequently, so’. [Note: Now being used more frequently to join clauses and other elements instead of the traditional Koiari conjunction -ta...-ta<gE>.]
erumeta n. adj. and. Variant of erume, q.v.
esogia<varE> n. type of white crane found in the inland.
ete, eteka<vahE> n. handle (of axe or adze). Cpart: adaka<vahE>, daika<vahE>, vadaka<vahE> ‘handle, stem’.
etoto<varE> n. back swimmer beetle.
etura<varE> n. diver, shag, small black cormorant. [Phalacrocorax carbo{?)].
Evaneria<varE> adj. evangelical. No misinariki Evaneria ata Gasika Gasika our evangelical pastor Gasika Gasika evarivari<varE> n. mirror, looking glass. Syn: (ita) vidori. From: Motu hevarivari mirror. [Note: Traditional Koiari word is vidori<varE>.]
evava<vahE> n. characteristic, nature. Ahu evavave<varE> his characteristic (or his nature) Ahuke evavavaho. He’s like that (or That his nature (or characteristic); that’s how he is). Ekere evavavaho. That’s the way it is (said of a saucepan with a rough bottom).
evava navate<varE> adj. attractive, beautiful, pretty, very pleasing to see (or watch). Maiovo ekere evava navatero. That girl’s very nice. Yabu nidoivere evava navatero. Their stunts were very pleasing to watch. [Note: May also be used for ’smooth’ (lit. very pleasing).]
ev<E> n. sea, salt water, salt. Mehuiaiare evu uhuvago. Fish live in the sea. Ekere evu baraimisinivare eke unu. That’s a flying boat.
eve<varE> n. coastal person, seasider, Motu person. Ekere evebiavaro. She’s a coastal person.
evehaga<varE> n. coast, seaside, beach. Eve haga omanirifiyae! You (people) go and walk about on the beach! Koitaibayabe eve hagave yaboua. The Koita live on the coast.
eve(-va, -va; #, -geiyahei)

eve hakibehe<gE> adv. towards the sea, on the sea side. Syn: eve ninita<gE>.
eve ki(nu) vt. put salt on, salt. Oho eve kiso! Put some salt on the pork!
eve ninita<gE> adv. on the sea side, towards the sea. Eve ninita vobararuhiaiyahi! Turn around towards the sea! Syn: eve hakibehe<gE>.
eve(-va, -va; #, -geiyahei) vt. feed, bring up, foster, adopt. Ataya mata kime voume ata eke oroviruhanyiare eke tahegau evegeiyaheinua. The people prepared food and shared it out and fed all those people who came. Vamione ekere ahunige ahu evevanu. He adopted that boy for himself.
eveboro<varE> n. gecko.
eveduna<varE> n. praying mantis.
evera(-va, -ruha) vres. filled out (of person), fat, grown up. Suga iarerume ahu everavima. He’s getting fat because he eats sugar. Da ma everavanu. I’m grown up. Cpart: eve(vanu) ‘foster, bring up’.
evetoto<varE> n. type of pigeon (with call “kibidibibi”).
2) edge. kaia evia<vahE> the cutting edge of the knife vuma evia<vahE> the cutting edge of an adze 3) boundary.
evi bikoka<vahE> n. point on tooth. Syn: evi veitoka<vahE>.
evi bounaka<vahE> n. gums of teeth. Da eviere bounaka unuaro. I have no teeth (lit. my teeth are only gums).
evi kadiruka<vahE> n. gap in teeth.
evi vamudoka<vahE> n. molar tooth.
fadaka<varE>.  
fadati gabaka<varE> n. base or trunk of mustard vine.

fadati umukava<varE> n. main root of mustard vine.


fadati umukava<varE> n. main root of mustard vine.


faida dikadi<varE> n. damselfly. Cpart: bukako<varE> 'dragonfly'.

faini<#> adj. well. Da ya fainivehitero. I didn't sleep well. Syn: sayavahkgE>.

From: English 'fine' (?).


faiotofaito(-va, -rava) vi. jump up and down, dance up and down (of flames), flip-flop. Munire da veneda maiamanuge ahu faiotofaitovima. I put the stone on the fire and it (broke and) jumped up. Maiovovare varaka ereime ahu faiotofaitovanu. The girl jumped up and down when she saw the snake. Minare faiotofaitovima. The eel's flip-flopping. Venere faiotofaitovanu. The fire's dancing. Cpart: farara<vanu> 'jump down'.

faotofaotovima vi. Dialectal variant of faiotofaito<vanu>, q.v.

faotofaiotovanu vi. jump. Ohoya faotovaheime vara edoreinu ahu faotofaiotovanu. The pigs jumped over the fence and got into the garden. Faotovahe! (You pl.) jump! Maigo. No faotovaheia. Okay. We're jumping. Mavo ekere da vamanu ahu faotovaheimo disi uhuva ariravanu to mabeta kurevanu. I hit that frog and it jumped and went into the dish but then fell down. Cpart: farara<voineu>, edora<vanu> 'jump down, jump (over)'.

faiotofaiotovanu vi. clap, applaud. Sikuli vamione tahigauya ada faotofaiotovaravu. All the school kids clapped. Hedu eke vehite kiyareime ahu guramanuge ataya ada faotofaiotovaravu. When he had finished his talk he sat down and people clapped. Vamioneya ada faotofaiotovaravu...ahu heduve vehitevoineuge ata nunutaya ada faotofaiotovaravu. The boys clapped....and everyone clapped at the end of his speech.

faiotofaiotovima vi. flowers, flowering plant, coloured plant, ornamental plant. Ahu faiotofaiotovaravu. He pulled out the ornamental plants. Cpart: idi inika<varE>, kakai<varE>, romor<varE> 'flower, flower (decorations), decorative tanket'. From: English 'flower'.

faiotofaiotovima vi. leaf used for making mats out of.

faiotofaiotovima n. flag. From: English 'flag'.
faraimisini n. aeroplane. Variant of baraimasini, q.v. Also: fereni.

faraki vt. smoke (food), preserve (food by smoking and heating). No iviro da bidigeiyaheiniare ekere no farakime uruhiyaheinua. We smoked the wallabies I shot and put them together. Ada ketoyarehime yabu mi amuhi farakiyarehime yabu ateki ateki kime koa kinua. They washed their hands and then cooked (in ground oven) and smoked the game and kept doing that until they danced.

farara vi. jump down. Fararavoi! Jump down! Cpart: faitofaito(vanu), faoto(voinu) 'jump up and down, jump'.

farava n. 1) flour. Syn: utuvu. From: English 'flour'. 2) bread. faravaveg with bread

faruha vt. shut, close (door). Vagari faruha! Shut the door! Udialavare ahuvaage ahu faruhanu. The door shut itself. Cpart: bakidoriavaha(nu) 'push shut'; See also: mata beinu; kovanu 'shut place; close (door)'.

faruyaba vt. shut, close. Pronunciation variant of faruyavaha(nu).

fitofatovaba vt. scatter (something). Also: fitofatovahi gore(menu).

fitofatovaha vi. 1) slang away, throw away (using whirling motion). Yomere da teteka da miyareime fitofatovaha fitofatovaine vatimu. I took the rat by the tail and whirled it around and around and threw it away. 2) flick away (something like a dead fly, excreta, garbage) (with a stick or other instrument). SynD: fitofatovaha(nu). 3) shake (cloth to remove dirt). Ogona fitofatovahaegi habitavare ene ahu bibirave. Shake the cloth and get rid of the rice crumbs. [Note: Has dialectal variant fitofatovaha(nu).]

fikitei vi. flick. Dadage a ita fikiteinua. You flicked water on to me. Also: fitovaha(nu).

fikorifaikori vi. swing from side to side, oscillate. Fikorifaikorivare ahu eke vanu. That (wire bridge) swung from side to side. Yago eke ma kadibeiniyarere fikorifaikorivima. The net bag that was hung there is swinging from side to side.

fito vi. 1) fall down (from height). Hidakadage ahu guramime ahu fitovanu. He was sitting on the bank and fell (down). 2) fly up (like chips of wood from an axe during woodcutting or like paper in the wind behind a passing motor vehicle). Ahu idi abege idi bakitavare fitovanua. He cut the tree and the chip of wood flew up. 3) palpitate, beat fast (as of heart). See: uni, unika. Also: fitofito(nu).

fitotofiti vi. scatter (something). Also: fitotofahavi gore(menu).
fitofatovahi gore(menu) vt. scatter. Alternative to fitofatovaha(nu), q.v.

fitovaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. flick. No orovoinyare umatanige toviriviri misukava Toyotavare no yeheivaniare ahu muni fitovahaniare no toviriviri galasive tahigau vamime huhavanu. We were coming along the road and a small vehicle, a Toyota, passed us and a stone it flicked up smashed all the glass in our windscreen. Ekere ahu mime fitovahime ahu veyehe magoremime moyehe magoremime hoyehe magoremime ata/- ... She got and flicked that (blood) and threw it over there and down there and up there and men/-/... Also: fikitei(nu).

fitovahi vatu(nu) vt. flick away. Vahivage da fitovahi vatunu. I kicked it away (lit. with leg I flicked threw it away).

fimuva<varE> n. small wooden bowl, dish, or basin. Cpart: navu<rE>, dihu<rE> 'earthenware bowl, dish'.

fodu<rE> n. water pot. From: Motu hodu water pot.

fogio(-mi, -mi; -#, -yahei) vt. gravel rash. PMV toviriviri eke ahu vobaravaniare uhukevage ata nunutayabe ahata unaere yabu fogiomiyabeinua. All the passengers on that PMV that turned over only gravel rashed their skins.

gaba, gabaka<vahE> n. 


foiki(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. buy, sell. Vahutigene a foikiireniva? How many do you want to buy (or sell)? Dane ani seti be foikima? Will I buy a shirt for you? From: Motu hoi buy, sell.

foito(vanu) vi. jump up and down. Variant of faifotoito(vanu), q.v.

fomo<re> n. jump up and down. Variant of faifotoito(vanu), q.v.

forika imi<varE> n. type of sugarcane (with long nodes).

frisa miti<varE> n. frozen meat (usually packs of lamb), meat from the freezer in local stores. From: English ‘freezer meat’.

furisi ata<varE> n. policeman. Also: borisimani<varE>, oho dubuka<vahE>. From: English ‘police’.

fururuka<varE> n. brown quail. [Synoecus australis.]

fusimvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. force (someone to do something), put pressure on (someone to do something). From: PPE(?) pusim shove. [Note: Traditional Koiari form is uhuka i(nu), q.v.]

futoka<varE> n. March fly, horse fly.

gaba, gabaka<vahE>


gaba, gabaka<vahE> n. 1) trunk (of body or tree), stump (of tree). da gabake<re> the trunk of my body idi gabaka<vahE> tree stump ada gabaka<vahE> upper arm From: M/K?

G  -  g


gaba, gabaka<vahE> n. 1) trunk (of body or tree), stump (of tree). da gabake<re> the trunk of my body idi gabaka<vahE> tree stump ada gabaka<vahE> upper arm From: M/K?

(cf. Motu gaba loins above the hips; tree trunk.). 2) mid part of (hill or mountain). Kekera gaba nemehe rami! Stand on the mid part of the slope. Yabu lamedep vagagavage yabu vohivoravege, numuta gabada erume numuta vitora... They went looking by the light of the lamp, on the mid part of the mountain and on top(?) of the mountain...

gaba hidago<varE> n. belt. Syn: gaba

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umumu<varE>. gabkrE>
gaba umumu<varE> n. belt. Syn: gaba
hidago<varE>.
gaba titika<vahE> adj. narrow waisted,
wasp-waisted. Maivo ekere gaba
vitikamavaho. That girl’s wasp waisted.
gabi<rE> n. type of ficus tree, type of fig
tree. [Note: The word also occurs in
Motu although it is not entered in the
Motu dictionary. It is not clear whether
the Motu borrowed it from Koita or
Koiari, or vice versa, however.]
gabi roro<varE> n. hole in gabi tree
(where it is rotten or burnt). Gabi
ravanirere roroka voinu. The burnt
gabi is full of holes. Compare: roro,
roroka<vahE>. 'open, gapped, full of
holes'.
gabida<#> adj. 1) later, future. gabida
kaunsila<varE> later councillor From:
M/K? (cf. Motu gabai after; hereafter;
later.). 2) last, former. Biai Foro gabida
mavivene ikebegenu 0
ibe abune
boveravanu? Is Bi ai Foro’s last wife
still alive or is she dead?
gabidabia<varE> n. last one (in a line),
last born. Subutabiavare oko unu.
Gabidabivare oko unu. This is the
first one (in a line). This is the last one.
Ekenakikege da gabidabia
kigeyahairehero. I’ll do the last ones
now. Cpart: egehebia<varE> ‘old one,
former, last one’.
gabidahe<gE> adv. later, afterwards. No
nema gabidahe omaniri. Let’s go
hunting then. Oti vabahu bai. Nema
gabidahe orovo! Go and have
something to eat. Then come later!
[Note: Usually preceded by nema in
multiclausal sentences.]
gabu<rE> n. place, side. Neinaka
gabunehehe ahu nema
mobonihavarihero. She’ll marry into
her mother’s side. From: Motu gabu
place. [Note: The traditional Koiari
word for ‘side’ is hakibe<rE>.]
gabuna ma(nu) vt. take (someone’s)
place, succeed (someone). Ata okore
mamaka gabuna manu. This man
succeeded his father. [Note: Traditional
Koiai form is dohonika ma(nu).]
gadiva, gadivani<vahE> n. back. da
gadivane<rE> my back Orovi da
gadivanehe gurama! Come and sit
behind me (lit. at my back)! Gadi
vava yava! Lie down on your back! Tore
gadivave ahu yaima. The dog is
lying on its back.
gadiva ita<vahE> n. backbone. da
gadiva itave<vahE> my backbone KD87
gadiva komutaka<vahE> adj.
hunchbacked.
gadivanehe<gE> posp. behind. Oroi da
gadivanehe gurama! Come and sit
behind me (lit. at my back)! Syn:
derivehe<gE>.
gagagaga(-va, -rava) vi. stare up into
(trees, mountains).
gagibura<vahE> n. type of large bird-
catching (?) spider.
gagibura deka<vahE> n. spider’s web,
cobweb, web of the large bird-
catching (?) spider.
gagibura yagaka<vahE> n. spider’s
web; web of the large bird-catching (?)
spider; cobweb.
gago(-va, -rava) vi. poke out, erupt.
Ubire
ma gavima. The banana (flower) is
just poking out (or erupting).
gago, gagoka<vahE> n. flower bud (at
the stage when the flower is just
beginning to burst out). Cpart:
vegoka<vahE> ‘flowerlet’.
gairovaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. mix, stir
up. Erume yabu ita ribikava sitovava
foikiniare eke mime yabu ita ruhuta
gairovahanua. And they mixed the soft
drinks bought at the store with the water.
Syn: isabusabuvaha(nu).
gamaga<vahE> n. decorations (on body).
Yabu koa gamaga uheya kiyahaime
yabu koakinua. Having put on their
dancing decorations they danced.
gamaga ki(nu) vt. decorate, put
decorations on, dress (oneself) up.
Gamagavare da kinu. I put decorations
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ganaki(-#, -#; -#, -yabei) on (or I got dressed up).

gamaga vaho(minu) vt. dress (oneself) up. Moekava gamagave didivime ahu hanava sisigarave didivime ahu otime gamaga vahominu. His son got his decorations and his Bird of Paradise headdress and he put on his decorations. Cpart: ogonu kio(minu) 'put clothes on (someone), dress (someone) up'.

ganaki(-#, -#; -#, -yabei) vt. look after, care for, take care for, be guardian of. Mamakavabe maekavabe abu ganakima. Her father is looking after his daughter. ganakiyahiare ata<varE> caretaker (of them) Syn: nari(vanu).

ganaki gura(manu) vt. wait for. No uni basi ganaki gurahenve, ege basivare orovime raminuge no vadibovime. We waited for the university bus and when the bus came and stopped we got on. Syn: urigE> gura(manu). [Note: Also has suppletive plural variant ganaki rara(banua). See: gura(manu).]

garaga(-va, -rava) vi. 1) argue. Garagavibama! Garagavarere komaravabo! Don't argue. It's not good to argue (lit. arguing is not good) Garaga vehite! 2) get annoyed with. Da mamere da yore garagavanu, abu kaiave bokovaniare vutio. My father was annoyed with me on account of my breaking his knife.


garauka<varE> n. yellow-faced myna. [Mino dumontii.]

-gare<varE> vsuff. past habitual tense suffix, used to, had been V-ing. Yabu hovekiniyare atavare ekeveyvage ahu ugarero. The murdered man used to live there. Da mata ekeva oti oti ugararo. I used to go there. Subutage kauboivare ume yabu rivarero. There used to be cowboys before. No no yaga yagava otoruhanu. Vaibu gurahime enovana ravigareyaueme erume vaibu yasaiasaiavhehiterume daike ma orovime yavanu. We went to our different houses. Because we had been sitting singing in the night and didn't sleep properly I came and slept. Hou kouviyaithe gabidahede da kou kouvanu. Noibe abakinja, venire dobigreruge, ege daike ma voiraima da yagehe oroime yavanu. The coffin was not yet closed. I closed it later. We did not bury it because it had been raining and I went home and slept. Cpart: -are<varE> 'habitual present suffix'. [Note: This form is used for repeated or habitual actions in the past (in contrast to the present customary form -are<varE>). It also covers the past perfect tense (had been V-ing) in English.]

garefana<varE> n. type of large green frog.

garoro(-voi, -vahei) vs. grunt (and turn head sharply and spin around in defiance as pigs do when dogs attack them). Mata ekeva da uhuiamege oboya garorovaheiyewe da nema beu kekei yomeravime oti oti eregeiyareime da nema oho kearave da erevare bihina. I listen at that place and if the pigs are grunting I then creep slowly up and having seen them I spear a big one that I see.

gauga(-va, -rava) vi. cling. Yoreavare idi gabada gaugavima. The lizard is clinging to the trunk of the tree. Cpart: baugei(nu) 'lie flat against, press up against'.

gaukara<varE> n. work. From: Motu γaukara work of any kind. [Note: The traditional Koiari words for work are buru ki(nu) and mata ki(nu).]

-gE spec. specifier (that generally occurs on adverbs). Erage da otima. I'm going to
Port Moresby. [Note: This specifier changes to <rE> when the location is treated as the name of a place and not as a location as, for example, in Erare Mosibivago (Ela is in Port Moresby).]

-ge, vsuff. and, when (with different subject following). Variant of -Ege used with past tense form of verb.

-ge<rE>, nsuff. possessive suffix on some nouns. da urage<rE> my wish [Note: This suffix has only been observed to occur on the noun ura wish, desire.]

geda<rE> n. mat. Hihire gedai mime magoremenu. The wind picked up the mat and threw it. From: Motu gedai a mat.

gegenika<vahE> n. apron (around top of grass skirt where grass is folded over and cut short). niggi gegenika<vahE> the apron on the grass skirt

-gei, vsuff. plural object reference in some transitive verbs. Variant of -giyaihe.<n v.

-gei2 vsuff. 1) plural subject referent in some intransitive verbs, together. Yabu otigeiyaninua. They went together. Bane ahuke a foketi uma hanaai hanaivahi avahe ugeirihero. But it will always remain (together with other cigarettes) in your pocket. Voiraruhigeirihenige yabu rava. They want to go back together. Compare: vore<gE>, ruhuta<gE> ' (together) with'. [Note: The social status and use of this suffix is uncertain. It was recorded in material given by older speakers but younger speakers questioned about its use do not want to accept it as legitimate./ 2) permanency suffix in intransitive verbs. Oti yagahu guramigeiso! Go and sit in the house (and stay there; don’t come out)! Yagahu guramigeirihero....Dibudi kiyareime evore ugeirihero. (She’ll) stay in the house ( all the time; she won’t come out)....She’ll stay in mourning all the time. Variant: -giyaihei, -yaihei (?). [Note: Note that one cannot say guramigeinu. One has to say gurami unaevaneroro.]

-giyyaihe<vahE> vsuff. plural object referent in transitive verbs. Da kigeiyaninua. I made them. Da eregiyaninua. I saw them. Bahu yabe yabe eregiyaninua! Look at each other please! Also: -gei, -yaihei. [Note: The variants -giyaihe, -yaihei and -gei are generally interchangeable although many verbs take one or the other conventionally.]

gemo<rE> n. beadband made of possum skin.

genaki(nu) vt. look after, take care of. Variant of ganaki(nu), q.v.

-gene, vsuff. contrary to fact suffix (in combination with -bene). Yavarerebene da otegene. Mata vaitavage da otima. I’m not going to Yavarere. I’m going somewhere else. [Note: Often medial verbs appear to have the suffix -gene attached to them. This is not a genuine suffix, however, but a coalescene of the different subject suffix -ge and ene let, q.v.]

-gene2 spec. question form of specifier <gE>. Orehegene a ota? Where are you going? Vahutigeinu a folikiheniva? How many do you want to buy? Vani nita vadibevagenyu egyua manuay? When did they get it? Otarihenigeinu a ma eke va? Are you about to go there?

genigevaha(-#, -#; #, -#, -yaihe) vt.
1) shoo away, push away, ask to leave. Eheimene a da genigevaha? Why are you shooing me away? 2) divorce (woman), get rid of (wife). Ekere mavi genigevahiarero. He got rid of (or divorced) his wife. Syn: yo(vanu).

genigevahai(gura(-ma, -ha) vi. crouch down, squat, sit on haunches.

geregevahai gura(-ma, -ha) vi. crouch down, squat, sit on haunches.

gevaia<varE> n. col, gap in mountain.

gidoma<varE> n. comb. da gidomave<rE> my comb gidoma nitaha<vahE> the teeth of a comb

gigi, gigika<vahE> n. side. Yaga gigikavage ahu orovonu. It came to the
side of the house. Ekere yaga gigikavaho. That's the side of the house.

*gigi vote* n. tie cord (on clothes). Ahu hamoe gigi vote eke rukavi magoremenu. He cut and threw away the tie cord on his g-string.

*gigikahe* posp. beside. Da yage gigikahego. It's beside my house.

*Ita gigivago.* It's beside the river. Muni gigivago. It's beside the stone. Yaga gigikavage ahu orovonu. It came beside the house.

-gigi* inten. very very, more than.

*ehugigiva mava* very very heavy hovigigi* very very slippery torogigi* very very hard baegigi* very very (or over) ripe

*{Note: Only occurs with a restricted number of adjectives. Compare -kuku, -ruru, -tonitoni.}*

*gigibei* vt. go beside.

Ohore rovime taubada yage gigibeinu. The pig came and went beside Taubada's house. Also: gigibei oti(nu).

*gigibei* gura(-mi, -hi)me voririvaha(nu) vi. sit around to encircle. Yabu mata gigibei gurahime voririvahanua. They sat around the food (lit. they food beside sat and encirled it). Cpart: voririvahime 'around (when preceded by the same subject form of another verb)'.

*gigiri* n. type of orange kingfisher. [Halvyon toratorara(?)].

*gima komiti* n. Demarcation Committee. Variant of dima komiti(varE), q.v.

*gimagi* inten. a lot, very, great (in combination with toro hard). Dialect variant of gigi(varE), q.v.

*trogimagivaha* vt. make very tight. Dialect variant of totrogigivaha(nu), q.v. Vodohu torogimagivaha! Hold it very tightly (lit. hold it and make it very tight)!

*gimagivaha* vt. covet, lust after. Enagi a vanimeneive mbare gimagivahiana! Thou shalt not covet thy friend's wife!

*gimagi ata* n. philanderer.

*gilimi* n. broom, rake.

*gina, ginaka* n. fish scale.

*gini, ginika* n. 1) thorn, spike. id ginivaha* tree thorn subu ginivi* thorn of subu palm (previously used as nails in building). From: M/K? (cf. Motu gini a thorn; tattooing instrument.). 2) fork (for eating with). 3) fish fin. mehuia ginika* fish’s fin 4) stump (of tail). oho tete ginika* the stump of the pig’s tail (the part that joins the body)

*giniba* n. wedge.

*tete gini* n. tail spike. Tete ginivorege ahu raima. He’s got a tail spike so he won’t sit down (joking form to gently chastise someone who stands all the time).

*giraka* adj. dry and hard (ground when there has been no rain). Venire dobiviyarvehiteruge vatare girakavaho. Because there’s been no rain the ground is dry and hard. Cpart: karika* 'dry'. {Note: Wet ground can become karika(varE) before it becomes giraka(varE).}

*girigiri* adv. very (of intensity of colour). dubu girigiri* very black, jet black

*girihu* vs. get dark or threatening (as of cloud). Venire dobivarihenivege yaguruya girihuhanua. The clouds got dark when it was about to rain. Kisiadoudouvar vanire dobivariheni gihuvege ahu votovarero. The kisidoudou sings when it threatens to rain.

*girisi* n. grease, fat. Ane siki
gito(-va, -rava) vi. creak (as when someone walks across a floor or cane bridge or when ees or floorboards rub together).
Kurabodage da otege a ua? The floor creaked when I walked on it.
Cpart: gigiti(vanu) 'squeak'.

-go spec. Sentence final variant of specifier gE, q.v.

gobi, gobika<vahE>n. finger or toe. See: ada, adaka<vahE> and vahi, vahika<vahE>.
godabe<varE>n. black forest wallaby (like iviro), bush wallaby (with long nose).
Cpart: iviro<varE>.
godio<nu> n. evil spirit. Varehe ote! Godio to! Clear off! (You) cursed dog (lit. you godio dog)!
Cpart: hua<varE>;
ehana<varE>;
yoriri<varE> 'evil spirit; (person's) spirit; ghost; spirit, ghost'.

[Note: Godio are believed to be gorilla-like creatures which are supposed to live in the tops of trees deep in the bush and kill and eat people. If killed one only ever sees their bones, never their bodies. Used as a bogeyman to frighten children and to curse people and animals. Said to protect one from danger if one can get some hair or other bodily pieces from them.]
gogou<varE>n. type of vine or creeper. More goru voive gogou voime hirivanu. That (woman) became a goru and the woman became a vine and wrapped around her. [Note: Gogou<varE> is the creeper or vine that is generally used for typing up bundles of firewood to carry home.]
gohani<varE>n. porcupine, echidna.
gohi, gohiva<vahE>n. finger, toe. Dialect variant of gobi, gobika<vahE>. da ada gohivic<varE> my finger da vahi gohivic<varE> my toe
SynD: gobi, gobika<vahE>; Also: gohi nihova<vahE>, gohi nihoka<vahE>.
[Note: The difference between 'finger' and 'toe' is indicated by adding in ada hand or vahi foot. See: ada gohiva<vahE> and vahi gohiva<vahE>.]
gohi kahuka<vahE>n. fingernail, toenail. Dialect variant of gohi karuva<vahE>, q.v.
gohi karuva<vahE>n. fingernail, toenail. da gohi karuze<varE> my fingernail. Also: gohi karu inika<vahE>.
gohi karu inika<vahE>n. fingernail, toenail. Variant of gohi karuva<vahE>, q.v.
gohi naketaka<vahE>n. finger joint, knuckle.
gohi nihova<vahE>n. finger, toe. da gohi nihove<varE> my finger (or my toe).
gohuka<vahE>adj. spoorless, no sign of. Buru uma boiyege gohuka voiyego. They searched the garden track but there was no spoor and... Da mata bohemenuge matare gohukavoiyege da ma beta oho ya hiduravare matava ti beinu. I search the place and if it's spoorless I then go and inspect the pigs' rooting up place. Buru yagavare gohuka voine. The garden house is empty; there's no sign of anyone in it.
gohura<varE>n. 1) light rain, fine rain. Gohuravare dobuye. Light rain is falling. 2) dry season.
golo<varE>n. goal. From: English 'goal'.
golo manu(menu)vt. score goal. Maunten Koiari vamiya golo youka mavahe yabu manehena. The
Mountain Koiari boys scored lots of goals.

gomugo<varE> n. 1) dirt. ogona
gomugo<varE> dirt on clothes 2) wax (in ear). da ihiko
gomugove<rE> wax in my ear Cpart: gogomu<varE> 'soot'.

gomugo vore<gE> adj. dirty. Gomugo vorere bebe iyarero. A ime
gomugove<rE> wax in my ear Cpart: gogomu<varE>

gomugo vore<gE> adj. dirty. Gomugo vore gene a ota? Are you sick and all? (or Are you going even though you’re sick?) Cpart: gorogoro 'crooked'.


gorogo, gorogonika<vahE>, n. top of (flat surface). Yabu naga kiyahineiyarere eke gorogoniveda uruhiahineu. They put them (their things) together on the top of the table they had made. Da toviriviri gorogoda yaimo otimmo... I slept on the truck and went and... Ekedage yabu evuri simenisi kime vadihineiyare, eke gorogoniveda galasi maiamanua. And then they cemented up high (to ground level) and then put glass on top of that (from his neck to the top of his head so that people can see his head in the coffin). Yabu time bouve eke mime yabu abu gorogoniveda maiamanua. They went and took that deceased person’s coffin and put it on top of its grave.


gorogo(voinu) vs. become crooked
or bent. Idi gorogorovoiniarere ahikovohiham! Don’t cut that tree that’s become bent down! Cpart: gorogoro(vanu) ‘crooked’.

gorogoroteki(nu) vt. bend. Also: gorogorovaha(nu).

gorogorovaha(nu) vt. bend. Idi eke mime gorogorovaha! Get that stick and bend it! Also: gorogoroteki(nu).

gorora(vanu) vres. be bent, leaning over. Idi eke yabe gororarubiyere yabu rava. Those trees are leaning over.
goroto<varE> n. betel nut pepper (the type of tree that is planted as well as the parts chewed).
gorovaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. pain, cause pain. Beutavare da gorovahanuge da yaunaevima. The boil is causing me pain so all I do is sleep (lit. I only sleep).
goru<rE> n. type of palm, black palm. From: MIK? (cf. Motu gori name of a palm tree.).
goru bi<varE> n. spear made out of the goru palm, black palm spear.
goua vsuff. they are. Morph: -gE + o + ua ‘specifier + this/these + be’.
goume<vrE> n. type of whip snake or tree snake.
gousa<varE> n. fine misty rain, fog. Gousavare rikuruvorego. It’s fine rain and cold together. Cpart: gohura; gouseaka ‘light rain; weak, feeble’.
govaia<varE> n. elephantisis. ahu govaiaave<re> his elephantisis. Cpart: govaia(vanu).
govaia(vanu) vi. have elephantisis. Ekere govaiaavare ahu vima. That (person) has got elephantisis. Govaia korikori kayere ahu vanu. He’s got very serious elephantisis.
gubugu<varE>, n. strong wind, squall, storm. Yahare gubugu vore heremenu. The moonsoon came with a very strong wind. Gubuguvare idi bokovanu. The storm broke the tree.
gubugu<vahE> adj. major. Ekere aena gubuguvaho. That’s a major prohibition. Enagi aena gubugu mata ekeva otihama! Don’t go to that strongly forbidden (or holy or taboo) place! [Note: Restricted to laws and winds.]
gude<re> n. type of black beetle, black elephant beetle.
gudu, gudua<vahE> n. tusk, horn, antlers. dia gudu<vahE> deer’s antlers boromakau gudua<vahE> cow’s horn
-guge posp. because. See: -u(me, ge). Morph: <gE> + uge.
-guma<re> n. worm. Dialect variant of tehe<re>.
gumana (vaea)<varE> n. type of yam.
gume posp. because. See: -u(me, ge). Morph: <gE> + ume.
gumi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. lay (grass on roof), roof (a house). Vadime kuru gumi! Go up and tie on the roofing grass! Yabuke gumiyahea. They’re roofing them. Cpart: kuru vama(nu) ‘bend grass over on roof’.
gunika<vahE> n. corner. ita habada gunikava<gE> in the corner of the bank of the stream Mime yaga gunikava maiamiyahe! You (people) take it and put it in the corner of the house. From: M/K? (cf. Motu guni inland; daiguni corner.).
gura(-ma, -ha) vi. 1) sit. Nohu gurahiyaikeravari! Let’s have a spell (lit. let’s sit a little). [Note: Has alternative suppletive plural root raraha, q.v.] 2) live, stay, be in a place. Be yabe e guraha. Some are staying (or living) there. Daik Kailakige da guramarero. I have been staying (or living) in Kailaki. Eke horhe gurama! Stay there! Ahi dohokehehe ahu guramima. It’s in its place.
— vaux. still, yet, continuing to. Yabuke mata i guaraha. They still
gurahare vani<varE>n. life time. No gurahare vanivere duakavaho! Our life time is short.
gurami oti(nu), gurahi oti(nua) vi. continue to sit, sit and sit and sit, go on sitting (sg., pl.). Yabu gurahi otnua. They went on sitting.

H - h

ha<gE> posp. to. Variant of va<gE> that only occurs with muita (old garden). Muitahage da otime uhi be bokoviyaheriro. I’ll go to the old garden to get some bananas.
-ha<gE> vsuff. in order to, to (do something). Aike da erevia orovonu. I came to see you. Da erevihage ahu orovima. He’s coming to see me. Da vabahuvere didivime Erage da foikiha otima. I’m taking my sweetpotatoes to Port Moresby to sell. Hedu kibere da ani roha voiravi orovonu. I came back to talk to you a little. Omanihage da otiniarero. Banere uma badivime da voiravanu. I went hunting (lit. I went to hunt). But I got bushed and came back. Syn: -riheni<gE>. -ha1 vsuff. should. Yabu inau kiha? Should they perhaps do it? 2) might (2sg., 1-3pl.). Kisayavaha! No kureraruiha. Do it carefully! We might fall. [Note: The exact meaning and use of this suffix is not clear. For present purposes it is taken to be a short form of hava (generally used with nabE<gE> (perhaps)) to express doubt.]
-ha2 vsuff. plural subject referent in some verbs (such as gurama(nu) sit).
haba, habaka<vahE>n. 1) froth, foam, bubbles. ita habaka<vahE> bubbles (or froth) on water eve habaka<vahE> sea foam Ekere sobo haba voreguge da hobovima. I’ll wipe it because it’s got soap bubbles (or froth) on it. 2) spittle, saliva. da habake<rE> my spittle Habare da tohuma. I’m spitting. Dadage a haba tohunua! You spot on me! From: MI/K? (cf. Motu taba saliva.). [Note: Requires verb tohu(nu) to express ‘spit’, q.v.]
iru habaka<vahE>n. lung. da iru habake<rE> my lung
haba tohu(nu) vi. spit (out). Dadage a haba tohunua! You spot on me!
habada<varE>n. steep side (especially where the earth has slipped away or where a rock face is exposed). ita habada<varE> bank of stream (with steep drop into the water) muni habada<varE> cliff Enagi ita habadada ramihama! Kurevarihere a ua, habadavare vakoravanu. Don’t stand on the steep side of the river! You’ll fall, the bank has slipped down.
hagara(-va, -ruha) vres. 1) choke (on food), get (something) stuck in one’s throat. Mata iyareime da hagaravanu. I ate food and choked. Ege Sori hagaraiyareime ahu, “I, oti ve
kirkuru verehe oti mobo nihaiyo noni mi mi orovo! 'tovonu.” And Sori got one (grasshopper) stuck in her throat and said, “Eh, go, you bitch, and get married there and bring meat for us.”
2) drown. Ita uhuvage ahu hagaravanu. He drowned in the river.

hago<rE> n. type of yam (called maho in Motu). Hagone a vanua? Did you plant yams? Negetu otime hago varihere da unu. I’m going to plant yams today.

hago rohare vani<varE> n. harvest time (lit. yam digging up time). Syn: buru bae vani<varE>.

hahahe<gE> posp. close behind. Ahu hahaha rami! Stand close behind him! Da hahaha rahiyata rahiyata vahiyohe! Walk close behind me (you pl) (because it’s getting dark!)

hahahe<gE>_1 adv. at the same time, simultaneously. Aneviatage ahu hahaha ada rukurukuvanu. He was singing and shaking hands at the same time.

hahahe<gE>_2 adv. immediately (after that), straight away (after that). Sitoavage no otiyarehime hahaha vaukiriheni otinua. We went to the store and immediately after that went to work. Toviriviri be nuhe erevanume da hahaha otarihero. If I can find a car tomorrow I’ll go straight away.

hahako<varE> n. termite, white ant.

hahavumaha(-va, -rava) vs. feel lethargic, lazy or tired, not feel like doing anything. Ane hahavumahavane a vanua? Are you feeling tired? hahavumaha bubu<vahE> very tired Hahavumahavanebubu<vahE> da bebe vaukirihero. I won’t work because I feel lethargic. [Note: Said to be the feeling women experience when heavily pregnant.]

hahi<rE> n. visitor. da hahive<rE> my visitor Ekere hahi yabuyetero. That belongs to the visitors.

hahi(vanu) vt. visit. Ane Mosibi hahivane a va? Are you visiting Port Moresby? Kembra hahivaniare vanivage da tauada vadimanu. I went up the (telecommunications) tower when I was visiting Canberra. Ninakahina ahu hahivha othinu. He went to visit his mother. Cpart: niada(vanu) ‘attend, be at (ceremony)’. [Note: Usually used in SS medial verb form hahivi(me) with orovo(nu) come or oti(nu) go.]

hahivime orovo(nu), hahi oti(nu) vt. come visiting, go visiting. Dahinage ahu hahi orovonu. He came to visit me (lit. he visiting came to me).

hahu(-#, -.#, -va, -geiyahei) vt. order, command (someone to do something). Dogatiayaye hahuvage ahu inau urihero. The doctors will probably keep her there (lit. order her and she will probably stay). Yabu burehe karaveruge yabu Thomas Mota vobue Boboro T. Mota hahuvane ahu bebe vuiki abuti uhukeva omanihina. Because that is their ancestors’ custom they would not let Thomas Mota’s widow Boboro T. Mota walk about for two weeks. No varehime amudo ravarihene roniare hahugeinua. “Nohu bebe amudoravarihoro,” toravanua. We left and ordered that the food be cooked in a ground oven. “Please, we will not cook in a ground oven,” they said. Moekahe hahuvanuge ahu ahu vore unu. Her son ordered her and she stayed with him.

haim<varE> n. type of sugarcane. [Note: There are two varieties of this type, hai kurukuruva (which has marks on it like writing) and hai dubuka (lit. black hai).]

hahi(-#, -.#, -va, -geiyahei) vt. turn away. No kina haiageiyaheia. We’re turning our heads away. ni haiav(anu) turn eyes away

hiaara(vanu) vres. turned away, twisted, buckled. Temuba vaninige da maiamaniarere, haiaravanu. I put the timber in the sun and it buckled. Da boro kikivahanuge boro
haki be<rz> n. 1) side. Ekedage mo haki be biayabe tohe didivime otiniare maiovo hakibe bia yabu vohekehe didi otime uruhanua. Thereupon the boy's side people here took the (bride price) things and put them in front of the girl's side people. \[Note: This form is a combination of haki and be where this latter element indicates 'other'. If one wanted to say 'the house is on this side of the creek' one would say Yagare ita haki okohego.}\n
2) piece, half. Hago haki bere eke unu. That's a piece of yam. Mihika haki be iso! Eat half the meat! Mehuia mihikava haki be he iso! Eat that piece of fish! Haki behe irihere da unu. I'll eat half. Nemehe bovime yabu haki behe mime Gimuna momege Borobore hakibehe manu. They cut it in halves and they gave one side to Gimuna and Borobo got the other side. \[Cpart: vomo(nu) 'break, pick (certain kinds of fruit)'\]

haki be<rz> adv. 1) on the other side of. Ita haki behe ereva! Look on the other side of the creek. \[Cpart: tiati<rz>\]

haki behe<rgz> n. cliff. Hakore ahu betovanu He fell over the cliff. \[Cpart: hakora(vanu) 'break away, slip away (of land)'\]

hakora(-va, -ruha) vres. broken away,
slipped away. Vatare hakoravanu. The land’s slipped away (or There’s been a landslide).

-hama₁ vsuff. (usually preceded by enagi/e) don't (you sg.), negative imperative suffix for 2sg. Enagi othihamu. Don’t (you sg.) go! Enagi ikohe orovihamu! Don’t (you sg.) come here! Donavihamu! Hedu mavakava dani roi! Don’t (you sg.) lie! Tell me the truth! Cpart: -hava 'don’t (you pl.)'.

-hama₂ vsuff. (when not preceded by enagi/e) should (2sg.), ought to (2sg.), can (be in a position to) (2sg.). Bane ataya roiyeye a nema ateki roihama, “Se, kike-iko igauge da mime ima,” tovorihere a ua. But when pepole ask you you can then say, “Heh, I’m going to smoke this one here.” Uravanume a nema rovime erenvihama. If you want to you can come and see it. Da otiniyareruge a nema beu othihamu. Because I went you can go then. Taubada a rovonuge no nema vaukihama. Taubada when you’ve come we can work. Hohova beiyaihegene yabu nema mobo nigeihama. When they’ve initiated them they can get married. [Note: This suffix is used to express obligation which is often weak when it corresponds to ‘can (be in a position to)’. As such it is generally used in association with the modal nema or nema beu. The paradigm is also used for describing how traditional activities are carried out.]

hamaka<varE> n. hammock, stretcher. [Note: More usually busa hamaka<varE>, q.v.]

hamo<rE> n. 1) type of tree whose skin was formerly used for making g-strings. hamo vateka<vahE> skin of the hamo tree 2) g-string, loincloth, trousers. da hamovave<rE> my loin cloth nao hamo<vahE> European trousers SynD: kabadina<vahE>.

hamo teteka<vahE> n. tail of g-string.

hamo ya(manu) vt. put on g-string, loincloth or trousers.

hamura(-va, -ruha) vres. slacken off, die down. Ogokavahe hamuravima. The steam’s slackening off. Vene agovare hamuravanu. The live coals have died down. Maigo. Yabu hamuraruhavitinavanu. Okay. They’ve (the live coals) completely died down. Also: haveravime oti(nu) ‘die down’.

hana, hanaka<vahE>₁ n. leaf. idi hanaka<vahE> leaf of a tree ti hanaka<vahE> tea leaves

hana, hanaka<vahE>₂ n. surface (of water). See: ita<rE>.

hanava<vahE> n. 1) Raggiana Bird of Paradise. [Paradisaea raggiana] 2) headdress made of Raggiana Bird of Paradise plumes (usually on a bamboo spring so that the feathers move backwards and forwards in rhythm with the body during dancing).

hanbaiki<vahE> n. handbag, purse. From: English ‘handbag’.

hanivasi<vahE> n. wristlet watch. Da hanivasive enahuvage ahu ariravime oti(nu). My watch went into the deep water. From: English ‘hand watch’.

hap#ad adj. half. Ekere hap pas nainivaro. It’s half past nine. From: English ‘half’. [Note: Only used in time expressions borrowed from English.]

hara<rE> n. prawn (generic). da harave<rE> my prawn From: M/K? (cf. E. Motu sara prawn.).

harahe<gE> posp. under, underneath. Da mamere da harahege ahu yavima. My father sleeps under me (on the bunk bed). Syn: derihe<gE>.

harata<vahE> n. wall (made of sticks sewn together with vines or of plaited bamboo). Haratan tia rukageiyahime... (They) cut bamboo for walls and...

hari(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei) vt. engage (someone to someone). Boni nanuheyabe Rorenisinige yabu harivanua. Boni’s brothers engaged her
harihari<varE>, harihari tohe<varE>

to Lawrence. Syn: tora (vanu).

harihari<varE>, harihari tohe<varE> n. present, prize. Vamione orene vuinivima ahu harihari toheve marero. Whichever child wins he (or she) gets the prize. From: M/K? (cf. Motu harihari present.)

hariri<varE> n. purlin.

harite navate<varE> n. appearance. Ahuke ahu harite navatero. He just looks like him. Vani nunutavage da mame vuvuvarero. Ege ahu harite navate dahina heremanu. I’m always dreaming of my father. And so his appearance came to me. Syn: nita nita<varE>

haro(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)1 vt. frighten, startle. Sabari tahavare dobivime ahu da harovanu When the wild apple dropped it gave me a fright.

haro(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)2 vt. clean, clean up. Yaga harova! Clean up the house! Da ma beta oho maiamaniare matava bovi haroviyareime varemi orovonu. Having cut and cleaned the place where I then put the pig down I left and came. Da orovare mata eke bovi harovime oroime da yagava heremi rovonu. I cut and cleaned the place I came to and then went home. Cpart: bobo(vanu) ‘clean up, tidy up’. [Note: The hunter cleans around the place where the slain pig is and then goes back home to call the people to come and cut the pig up while the hunter waits. People then bring pieces of the pig and the hunter shares it out.]

haroro ata<varE> n. pastor. From: Motu haroro proclaim, preach, make a speech.

haru(-#, -#) vi. be finished, be ended. No mata kiare ma harunu. Our work is finished. Da sigaretiveyabe ma harunua. Sigareti vehiteyaboua. My cigarettes are finished. There are none left. Maigo, no heduere ma oko ikohge ahu haruma. Ok, our talk is

finishing right here. Syn: vehite(voinu). [Note: Only used in reference to 3SG and 3PL subjects.]

hata, hataka<vahE> n. trun (of tree), plank, bench. idi hataka<vahE> tree trunk idi hata<varE> table

hati, hatika<vahE> n. 1) husk or outer skin (of fruits). ovo hatika<vahE> the (purple) outer skin and flesh of the okari nut hava hatika<vahE> betel nut husk uhi hatika<vahE> banana skin imi hati<varE> sugarcane fibre or cud 2) cud (of chewed husk or skin of betel nut and sugarcane or the cud of chewed internal fibres of sugarcane). imi hati<varE> cud of chewed sugarcane hava hati<varE> cud of betel nut husk SynD: imi tutuha<vahE>

hava<vahE> n. betel nut (tree and fruit). Cpart: abua<vahE>; gusika<vahE> ‘betel nut (wild); betel nut (wild, larger than abua)’.

hava hatika<vahE> n. husk of betel nut.


hava tavo<vahE> n. red betel nut juice (that is spat out after lime has been added to the chewing mix of betel nut and pepper). Enagi yaga uhuva hava tavo tohuhama! Don’t spit (red) betel nut juice in the house!


-hava1 vsuff. (usually preceded by enagi/e) negative imperative (you pl.), don’t (you pl.). Ikohe da urigurahiyaha! Othiava! Wait for me here (you pl.)! Don’t (you pl.) go (away)! Enagi oroime da onome vahokihava! Don’t (you pl.) come and steal my thing! Yaike donavihava! Hedu mavakava dari roiyaha! Don’t you (pl.) lie! Tell me the truth! Cpart: -hama ‘don’t (you sg.)’.

-hava2 vsuff. have to, should, ought to, must. Yabu fisivikiva otariheni ravanume uma okova yabu nema othiava. If they want to go to Fyshwick they should go
on this road. Ahu roinu, “Veni kearevare dobivanuge itare tavo oroime uma kouvanuge sikuli vamoneyane orateki otimwe sikuli rainhava,” tovonu. He said, “How will they be able to (lit. how should they) get to school if heavy rain falls and the creek floods and cuts off access?” No nema mata eke mime sikuli momihava. Then we (should) give that land to the school. “Negetuge bebé vouti dahariheyaboua. Nuhége yabu nema vouti dahihava,” tovonu. He said, “We’ll count them tomorrow.” “Noíbe otarihero. Hovere toviriviridage yabu nema udaiyatage yabu nema orovihava,” toravanu. (We) said, “Today votes will not be counted. They’ll count them tomorrow.”

Yañun roinu, “Daíbe yani roiríhero. Gabídahege ya nema dibakavaihehava,” tovonu. She said to them, “I’m not going to tell you. Later you’ll understand.” Twelakirokivage no morehe tía bovíha othiná, Depó. At 12 o’clock we have to go down there to cut bamboo, at Depó. Urihege nema beta eke ihava. The day after tomorrow you can eat them. [Note: Some of the residents of Kailakinumu village belong to this clan.]

havoka<vahE> adj. clear. mata havoka<vahE> clear area yaga havoka<vahE> clear village (no dirt around; no trees growing) Míme ekehe havokava magoreme! Take it and throw it in the clearing!

he<gE> posp. 1) to (a place). Orehegene a ota? Where are you going? Atare ramarehe ote! Go to where the man is standing. 2) at. Ahune orehegeno? Where is she? Ahu yagehego. She’s at home. Ekeheorehe gurama! Sit over there. Plentesinivare uma ihikáhego. The plantation is at the end of the road. 3) during (in combination with gerunds), as, while. Da yavarehe ote! Go while I’m sleeping. Ma otarehe da eregeiyaheinu. I saw them going. Da mi boirihenivarehe da adake rukavanu. I cut my finger as I started cutting the meat. Erume no Manibeki kekera vorohime tarehe tarakita manehnua. And while we were going down Manibeki hill (they) stopped the tractor.

-he<rE> nsuff. possessive suffix on some nouns. da urahe<rE> my wish [Note: Dialectal variant of -ve<rE>. Also has dialectal variant -ge<rE> on some words.]

hedo<rE> n. firefly. da hedove<rE> my firefly

hedu<rE> n. talk, what is said, a person’s words, speech. da heduve<rE> what I said (lit. my talk) Hedu bene ikehegeno? Is there another way of saying it? Yaga oko heduve dani rol! Tell me about this house! Ahu heduve roitiniyareime ahu mabeta otogootogoduakava roinu. When he finished his speech he prayed briefly.

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havanibo<varE> n. stye (on eye). havera(-va, -ruha) vres. be finished. Ma haveraruhanu. They’re finished (as of last bullet shot). Cpart: haru(nu) ‘be finished’.

haveravime oti(nu) vi. die down (as fire). Venere haveravime otima. The fire’s dying down. Syn: hamura(vanu).

Haveri<rE> pn. clan name. “Da tae daike vata kinakava bere da unu. Dahinage da Vanorori erume Haveri idikavahe da unu, “tovonu. “I’m also the head of our land. I represent the Vanorori and Haveri,” I said. [Note: Some of the residents of Kailakinumu village belong to this clan.]

havoka<vahE> clear area yaga havoka<vahE> clear village (no dirt around; no trees growing) Míme ekehe havokava magoreme! Take it and throw it in the clearing!
hedu <rE>

hedu bubuka <vahE> adj. talkative.
hedu bubuka mavi <varE>, hedu bubuvare mavi <varE> a talkative woman Also: voto bubuka <vahE>.
Syn: hedu bubuvare <rE>, hedu korokorovare <rE>, hedu yavakavare <rE>, hedu kavavare <rE>.


heduhedu <varE> n. chat, talking.
Heduhedunige no orovonua. We came to have a chat.

heduhedu (vanu) vi. converse, chat.
Erege Sikuli Inispektavare tityia yabu ruhuta heduheduvege ahu heduve vevihe mungve no orovime motukada vadihiyarehime otinua. And the School Inspector chatted with the teachers and when he finished we came and boarded the truck.

hedu igau <gE> vi. agree (lit. be of one talk). A heduvere da heduve vore igauvo. We are in agreement (lit. your talk is one with my talk).

hedu kavavare <rE> adj. talkative.
hedu kavavare mavi <varE> talkative woman From: Motu kava in vain, foolishly.

hedu komara <vahE> n. swearing, bad language. Hedu komaravahe komaravaho! Swearing is bad!


hedu korokorovare <rE> adj. talkative.
hedu korokorovare mavi <varE> talkative woman

hedu mavaka <vahE> n. truth. Yesu roinu, “Hedu mavakahe da roima.” Jesus said, “I’m telling the truth.”
hedu mavaka (X-ni <gE>) roi (nu) vt. tell the truth. Aike donavihama! Hedu mavakava dani roi! Don’t lie! Tell me the truth!

hedu mo (minu) vt. advise, give advice to. Hedu momege ene ahu rigurave. Advise him to sit quietly.

hedu roi (nu) vt. say to, talk to, tell to, urge. Hedu dani roi? Talk to me! Ahu heduera da ani roima. I’m telling you what he said. Hedu kibere da ani roihia orovonu. I came to talk to you a little. Anige da roima. Oko kiso! I advise (or urge) you to do this!

hedu tahaga <vahE> n. word (of a language). Hedu tahaga igau vuvviso! Think about one word! Also: voto tahaga <vahE>.

hedu uhuiamare <rE> adj. obedient.
hedu uhuiamare ata <varE> obedient person Varni ekere hedu uhuiamareme behuvege ahu ivisi ivisivaho. Because that boy is obedient he’s sent and goes willingly.

hedu umuka <vahE> n. meaning, essence. Ahu hedu umukavahene vadivevano? What’s the meaning of what he’s saying?

hedu (vanu) vi. 1) talk, have a meeting. Yabu heduravariheni orovonua. They came to have a meeting. 2) talk to, speak to, address. Ahu noni heduvanu. He spoke to (or addressed) us. 3) talk (with), converse (with). Taubadavore heduvaravariheni da orovonu. I came to talk with Taubada. 4) urge, advise (with ni <gE> on the affected object). Anige da heduvima. Oko kiso! I advise (or urge) you to do this. Syn: roi (nu), voto (vanu).

heduva (vanu) vt. talk about, speak about, give speech about. Yabu roinua, “No mata eke heduvaravaniere ekeveye unu,” toravanua. They said, “The ground that we talked about is over there.” Da okoe heduvavima. I’m talking about this. No yaga eke heduvavara. We’re talking about that village. Da mamere da heduvavarihero. My father will tell a story about me. Ahu velkam heduvavitinivanu. He gave a complete
hediuva roi(nu) vt. mention, say something about. Yabu hove hediuva roinua. They mentioned the dead person.

heduve(vanu) vi. 1) tell one’s story, give speech, say what one has to say. Ata eke oroime ahu ahu heduve vanu. That man came and told his story. [Note: This is the possessive form of heduva(vanu).] 2) talk about. No burehe heduvere no roiha orovonua. We came to have a talk about our ancestors.

heduve va(manu) vt. win debate (lit. kill someone’s talk).

hedu yavakavare<rE> adj. talkative.

hedu yavakavare mavi talkative woman Syn: voto yavakavare<rE>.

hedu youka youka(vanu) vi. complain. Motu ata ekere uhukahe komaravaho, no hina. Ahuke vani nunutava hedu youka youkavarero, no hina. That Motu man has a bad feeling towards us. He’s always complaining about us.

hedu youka youkavare<rE> adj. complaining. Hedu youkayoukavare atavare eke unu. He’s a moaner.

kinava hedu(vanu) vi. signal one’s desires or intentions with one’s head, use one’s head to indicate one’s desires or intentions. Cpart: niva hedu(vanu); adava hedu(vanu) ‘signal with one’s eyes; signal with one’s hand’.

ninataha hedu(vanu) vi. whine (to express sorrow). Da yaye moboravahe vatinuge ahu ninataha heduvima. My aunty’s whining because her husband died. Cpart: vanava(vanu) ‘whine, whinge, groan (in pain)’. [Note: May be used for vanava(vanu).]

niva hedu(vanu) vi. signal with one’s eyes, use one’s eyes to indicate desires or intentions. Maiovo ekere nivage ahuni heduvanu. That girl signalled to him with her eyes. Otarihenige ahu niva heduvanu. He signalled with his eyes he wanted to go. Cpart: kinava hedu(vanu); adava hedu(vanu) ‘signal with eyes; signal with hand’.

helihegi(-va, -rava) vi. scratch (as of pigs rubbing on trees or on the ground). Ohoya hiduravare hegihigiravare matava otinu. He went to where the pig’s wallow (lit. to the pigs rooting up scratching place). Cpart: tumi(nu); hidu(vanu) ‘scratch (skin); root up’. [Note: Requires hina<gE> ‘for’].

hehe(-#, -#; -va, -gei)
tavovare heheravi otima. The flood water’s spreading out (this way). 2) appear.
Vare hou heheraviyavehte he da uriamiyareime vene tavoihina. While the sun has not yet appeared I get up and light the fire.
Vare heheravege da ita vaniha kiarero. When the sun appears I make tea.

uhukere hehe(vanu) vt. understand (lit. mind opens up).
Yabu yabinu parabhore okoe roinu, banere yabu uhukere heheraviyavehte yaboua. Jesus told them this parable but they did not understand.

hehera<varE> n. wail, mournful (death) song, dirge.
hehera(vanu) vi. wail, sing mournful (death) song, dirge. Dialectal variant: sesera<varE>.

hei, heika<vahE> n. scale (of fish).
heika<vahE> a scale of a fish
-hei vsuff. 3PL object referent in the verb mo(minu) give. Mohe! Give it to them! [Note: This is a short form of the normal 3PL object referent -geiyahei or -yaihe only used with the verb mo(minu) give.]

heina<varE> n. running noose snare.
heinava<re> my snare KD87 Yabu heinavare maniare vadako eke vamime hovekinua, iriheni. They killed that trapped possum, to eat.
heina voro(manu) vt. set trap off. Yabu otime erewanuge mire heina voromanuge miha. They would go and look and if an animal has set the trap off they would get it.

hekwarai<varE>? n. toil, labour, endeavour, busyness. Vani nunutavage da buru mata kime hekwaraiwarero. I am busy all the time gardening. From: Motu hekwarahi to be busy, to tired.

heremi maia(manu) vt. park (vehicle).
heremi oti(nu), heremi orovo(nu) vi.
1) arrive (at), reach (destination). Ahuke ma heremi orovonu. He arrived. Yabuke ma herehi orovonua. They arrived. Kekera vadimi oti amarodi heremi te! Go up the slope and on to the top (lit. arrive on the top)! Maigo! Da ma amarodi heremi tinu. Okay, I’ve arrived at (or reached) the top.

No otiniyarere Kasia yaga yaheime no otime Galowalo yagava herehi tinu. We went past Kasia village and arrived at Galowalo village. Mata bata uhuvu no oroime oroime no Itiki yagava herehi rovonua. We kept coming through the dense bush and arrived at Itiki village. Morph: heremi/-hi + oti(nu)/orovo(nu) ‘arrive.sg./pl.SS + go/come’. [Note: Heremi ti(nu) has irregular 2sg. imperative Heremi te! (corresponding to that, ote!, of the free form for ‘go’ oti(nu), from which it is derived).] 2) go through, come through (tunnel). Vata vava ekeva toviriviri tariki heremi ote! Drive through the tunnel!

heremi/-hi orovo(nu) vi. come out (of bog). Ahu dobiviyareime vote ahu motuka uhuvu uyare miyareime ahu basi misu eke devaheda bodiyareime ahu butuvanu. Ege basi misu eke heremi orovonu. He alighted and got the rope that was in his vehicle and tied it on to the backside of the little bus and pulled it and that little bus came out (of the bog). No basi misu eke uhukeva gurahaniyare tahegau dobirahuhime no basi eke beinehege, basivare bebe heremime orovonu. All of us who were in the bus alighted and pushed it but the bus didn’t come out (of the bog).

babahu heremi maia(manu) vt. tear open. Ahu “huhu” tovimahu ada eke vahi eke ni eke deva eke babahu heremi maiamanu. Varemenu. Deva eke babahunu. He said “huhu” and tore open those hands, legs, eyes and behind. After that her behind tore.

heu(rE) n. sand.

heuheuheu<vahE> adj. pulsating (as of top of new born baby’s head). “A vamionere yabu muniva vamanua. Ekeruge kinakavahe heuheuheuvima,” toravanua. They said, “Your baby was hit with a stone so its head (bone) is pulsating.”

hevoka<varE> n. type of small (finger-length) flat fresh water fish (like gurumu).

-hi vsuff. should (1, 3sg.). Meikana. Da inau bebe guramahi. Perhaps. Should I perhaps not stay. Ahu inau kihi. Should he perhaps do it? Da inau vahi or da inau bebe vahi. I don’t know whether I’ll plant it or not. [Note: The exact meaning and use of this suffix is not clear. For present purposes it is taken to be a short form of hina used with inau (perhaps) to express doubt.]

hia(-ma, -ma; -#, -gei) vt. fear (something or someone), be frightened of (something or someone). Subutage no ata eke hiamigeigarero. We used to be frightened of those men before. Yabuke Diasvare yabu hiageia. They were frightened of the Jews. Rei oroime ahu “Maitemavavaho. Daibe ya hiageirihere da unu. Da voiraime orovorihere da unu,” tovonu. Rei came and said, “It’s very true. I’m not frightened of you people. I’ll return.” [Note: The subject referent -ma is often ‘dropped’ when the plural object referent -gei is used, e.g. Da hiageirihere I’ll be frightened of them.]

hiba<#> n. brother-in-law (wife’s brother), sister-in-law (brother’s wife, sister’s husband). Da hibae<#> pl. hiba uhe<yabE>. Address form: Hiba! (sg.) and Hibarea! (pl.). It is taboo to touch or call out the name of one’s hiba (and that is the only one in such a category), although this restriction is gradually being relaxed nowadays.
hida<n> n. bank (of stream). See: ita hidaka<vah>.

hidago<var> n. arm band. gaba hidago<var> arm band on the upper arm Ada hidago be! Plait an arm band! [Note: All bands were made of woven bamboo skin.]

hidaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. hit, belt. Ahu vata hidahime ahu, “Kuinivurava varavavurava” tovonu. He belted the ground and said, “Kuinivurava varavavura.”

hidaka<vah> n. edge or bank (of a stream). See: ita hidaka<vah>.

hidago<var> n. arm band. gaba hidago<var> arm band on the upper arm Ada hidago be! Plait an arm band! [Note: All bands were made of woven bamboo skin.]

hidu<r> n. roof batten (to which thatching laths are tied).

hidu(--va, -va; -#, -gei) vt. 1) sharpen (by rubbing). Da kaiahere da munida biduvima. I'm sharpening my knife on a stone. 2) root up.

hidura(vanu) vres. rooted up. Da mata vuvuvare matava tiyareime ohoya hiduravare matava heremi tiyareime mata bohemenuge ... I went to the place established and having arrived at the place the pigs had rooted up searched and ...

hiduvare hegihegi(vanu) vt. wallow. Ohoya hiduravare hegihegiravari matava otinu. He went to where the pig's wallow (lit. to the pigs rooting up scratching place).

hiduvaha(nu) vt. root up. Ohore vata hiduvahima. The pig is rooting up the ground.

higumaiata<var> n. type of small tree used to treat snake bite. [Note: The leaves of this tree were used to treat snake bite by rubbing them on the bite. The belief was that the patient would be cured and the snake die. No incision was made. People say that blood comes out of the mouth of anyone bitten by a poisonous snake such as monora koduru brown snake.]

higuri misuka<vah> n. parakeet.

hihi<vah> n. wind. Hihi re geda mime magoremenu. The wind picked up the mat and threw it.

hihi vanic<var> n. windy time.

hihiko<var> n. small insect eating bat.

hihu<vah> n. shade, shadow. da hihuve<vah> my shadow uhi hihuc<vah> shadow of banana tree Idi hihuva gurama! Sit in the shade of the tree! [Note: Idi hihuka<vah> is unacceptable for 'the shade of the tree'.]

hihuta<var> n. grey hair. Da kinakedage hihutayabera ma herehenua. I'm going grey haired. [Note: Used with here(menu) arrive, sprout.]

hi, hika<vah> n. muscle. Ekere mi hikavaho. That's steak (lit. game muscle).

-hima vsuff. 1) might. Dialect variant of -hina. Da uravege a otege ahu nema orovohima. I want you to go and then he might come (?). 2) should. Dialect variant of -hina. Bura oko uhukevage da nema otahima. I should go this week. 3) allow, let. Enagi ahu ihima! Don't let him eat it! Enagi yabu ihava! Don't let them eat it! Cpart: -hina 'don't let (X) do (Y).

hina<g> posp. 1) to or towards (a person). Da hina orovo! Come to me! Ebure hiname da hahi orovono. I came to visit Ebure. "Vadibevane ahu a hina kinu?" yabu beraberavanua. "What did he do to you?" they asked. Moe hina, inuhu hina, avara hina, boreka hiname yabu subuta iarero. They were partial to moe, inuhu, avara and boreka types (of snakes). Cpart: ninita<g> 'in direction of, towards'. 2) for. Bebane a hina maigeno? Have you got enough paper? (lit. is the paper okay for you) Da hiname ahu ehuvanu. It’s difficult for me. Nanuka Girina hina ahu voutive tahigaute 31. Nanuka Girina got 31 votes altogether. 3) from, from (the point of view of the person referred to), according to. Ahu hiname da manu. I got it from him. Mavi bere ahu hina tohe foikima. Some women buy things
from her. ya hinage from you(pl.) point of view 4) at. Da hinagene a tativa? Are you laughing at me? A hinage da bituvima. I'm poking fun at you. Ata eke horehina ada kaveavaha! Wave your hand at that guy! 5) about. Motu ata ekere uhuka komaraho, no hina. Ahuke vani nunuta hedu youka youkavarero, no hina. That Motu man has a bad feeling towards us. He's always complaining about us.

hina, hinaka<nahE>2 n. edge. Teha hinakada maima! Put it on the edge of the verandah! Enagi vamioneya oti ita hinada nidohiravihava! Don't let the children go and play near the edge of the creek! Tom, temuba oko mime vaita hinakada biomio! Tom, join this timber to the edge of that! Erume yabu aba hinakada kou maiamanua. And they put the coffin on the edge of the grave.

-hina vsuff. 1) will (indefinite; used when one can't predict what will happen), should, might. Koiari votovare voboiraime vebitevo hina. The Koiari language is changing and will (probably) die. Yabu mata bo(v)inuge ahu nema maiateka voihina; yabu boviyavehitevaheinuge komara voirihero. If they'd cut the grass it would be good; if they leave it it'll be bad. Ahu mabeta roinu, "Da seamani vaukikive tahigauge Teside 07.12.89 sikuli vamione yabu barihari toheve moheiyare vanivage da nema mime a mohina," tovonu. He next said, "All my work as chairman is that on Tuesday 7.12.89 the school children's presents that they're giving them I will get them and give you." Enagi ahu ihina. Da voirai roveye ahu nema ie. He shouldn't eat till I come back. Da inau otme yabu ruhuta ihi. Perhaps I should go and eat some with them. Compare: -rihe<nE> 'future tense suffix'. 2) don't let (X do Y), (X) shouldn't do (Y). Ahu otahina. Ahu nema gabidahe ote. Don't let him go. He can go later. Yabu burehe karaveruge yabu Thomas Mota vobue Boboro T. Mota hahuvanuge ahu bebe vuiki abuti uhukeva omanihiina. Because that is their ancestors' custom they would not let Thomas Mota's widow Boboro T. Mota walk about for two weeks (lit. they ordered her and she should not walk about). 3) lest (when used in combination with isahu). Oroi dani roi so! Da isahu ototokavavahina. Come and tell me lest I go for nothing. [Note: This suffix is used to express obligation which is often weak when it corresponds to 'can (permission)'. As such it is generally used in association with the modal nema or nema beu. The paradigm is also used for describing how traditional activities are carried out. It has a negative force in complements of 'tell' and contrasts with -ri, -e, -ri in sentences like Oti abuni roiyege enahu piripou beteie/ beteihina. Go and tell him to/not to put on trousers!]

hine<rE> n. small fly like wine fly, small fly that comes around rotting fruit, gnats.

hinova<varE> n. fly. Hinovaya rabis eke vutioge yabu adahe orovonua. Flies come on top for/about that rubbish.

hiri<E> n. flying possum.

hiri(-#, -#, -va, -geyai) vt. 1) twist around, wrap around. More goru voinuge mavire gogo voime hirivanu. That one down there became a goru palm and the woman became a vine and wrapped around her. Ogona deva hiriva! Wrap the cloth around your buttocks! 2) wind up (string or rope). Ahu vote butu vime hirivanu. She pulled the string in and wound it up (as she went).

hirivi vadi(manu) vt. climb up (by winding around), snake up. Votere idire ahu hirivi vadamima. The vine's snaking up the tree. Cpart: voririvahi vadi(manu).

hirigigi<varE> n. borer. Hirigigi douvare da nitawe o tinu. The borer's saw dust
hiru<rE> went into my eye.

hiru<rE> n. lip. da hiru vatene<rE> the skin of my lip

hiruva tutu(vanu) vi. blow raspberries.

hiruva bubu(vanu) vi. make popping sound with the lips.

hiruva bukubu(vanu) vi. give raspberry with lips and shrug shoulders (to show disagreement or disinclination to do something). Mata boviriheni uravehitevoime ahu hiruva bukubuvanu. He didn’t want to cut the grass so gave a raspberry with his lips.

hiruva uva(vanu) vt. bite bottom lip (under top teeth when angry or when pretending to hit someone or something with clenched fist). Vamiano ekeveyere da homoberebevahege da hiruva uvavanu. I was angry with that child and bit my lip (preparing to hit it).

hirumaiate<varE> n. small black ant.

hitu<rE> n. wart. Cpart: nuba ‘mole, black spot (on body)’.

hiva(-va, -ruha) vi. lightning (flashing). Vare hivavima. It’s lightning (lit. the sky lightnings). [Note: Note it is the sky that Iighnings in Koiari.]

hivi(-va, -rava) vs. be fearful of (something happening), be afraid (about something happening). A otarihe hivire da vima. I’m frightened about your going (because you might have an accident on the way). Othama beta da varmarihivire da vima. Don’t go otherwise I’m afraid he’ll hit me.

hivi<rE> n. fear. Hivire ahu vime otinu. He went away frightened.

hivi otarihe uma<varE>, hivi otare uma<varE> n. escape route. Burutibeime, buruhuva mire otinuge behe behe baravahime ahu hivi otarihe umavaha vehitevoime yabu nema biva bihava. (They) go and check the garden and if an animal has gone in they shout at it from all sides so that it has no escape route and then they spear it with spears.

hivi otinu vi. scoot off, escape, run away scared. Bosikasivare hivi otinu. The cat scooted off. Yaube yaube nihageirihenige yabu hivi ottoruhauana. They ran away to get married.

hivirevime vt. lest, in case, for fear of, fearing that. Kurvarahi hivirevime da dadiyanu. I held on lest I fell (or I held on for fear of falling). A erevarahi hivirevime da ma vogovananu. I hid it from you lest you see it. Cpart: komaravahe ‘no good that’.

hivi voro(Manu) vt. be frightened, be afraid. Toviriviridagfe da otine hivi voromima. I’m frightened to go by car. Hivi voromanume a kurevarihere a ua. If you are frightened you’ll fall. Hivi voroime ahu otinu. He got frightened and went.

hivire va(Manu) vt. be frightened, be afraid (lit. fear hits). Hivire vamege ahu otinu. He went frightened.

hobita<varE> n. small pieces of rubbish (such as one finds on the floor of a house), food scraps. Vabahu hobita eke didime otine tutada goreme! Take the rubbish and throw it on the rubbish heap. Cpart: tuta; vahita ‘cud, trash; rubbish twigs, branches’. [Note: Hobita overlaps with tuta -- tuta is mainly for sugarcane, betel nut, coconut skin/shell. May be duplicated.]

hobita hobita<varE> n. rubbish (that children pick up in the school grounds). Syn: hobita rabuta<varE>.

hobita rabuta<varE> n. debris, leaves and sticks found in streams. Ahu idi hana hobita rabuta didivime yago uhuva yavahege... She got the dead leaves rubbish and put it in here string bag and...

hobo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahe) vt. 1) wipe (something). Ekere sobo habavaruge da hobovima. I’m wiping it because it has soap bubbles on it. KD92 2) rub (something). Inore da da emoieda hobovege ene ahu vanive vehitevoie. I rub the stinging nettle on my forehead to
relieve the pain (lit. let the pain go).
3) spread (one foodstuff (like butter or honey) on another). Oho uhukavahe da ma hobovanu Mime bai! I've spread butter on it. Take it and eat it! Syn: uruha(nu). 4) clear (a place). Matare da hobovima yaga ihava voiriheni. I'm clearing the place to make a new house.

hobohobo muramura<nE> n. potion for rubbing on skin, myrrh.
Hogeri<nE> pn. clan name. HVIA Hogeri Vata Ita Asosiesin, The Hogeri Environment Association [Note: This is the Koiari clan after which the Sogeri Plateau is named (with the initial letter change introduced by early guides who came from lower down the Laloki Valley where 's' in their dialect corresponds to 'h' in the Hogeri area dialect). Some of the residents of Kailakinumu village belong to this clan.]

hogo, hogoka<vahE> n. placental sack (that baby is born from). vami hogoka<vahE> baby’s sack Also: vami yagaka<vahE>

hohe<gE> adv. there. [Note: Short form of horehe<gE>.]

hoho<nE>1 n. 1) tattoo, decorative pattern or drawing on skin. da hohove<nE> my tattoo [Note: Male Koiari were generally tattooed just down the nose from base to forehead or on the cheek or chin, although sometimes on the nape of the neck and back. Females were tattooed according to whim so that a girl may have different patterns on different sides of her body. For example, Inara from Anahadabu village had a pattern on the upper arm which was from the Koita section of Baru and that on the lower right hand from Saroa in Rigo.] 2) initials.

hoho bein(nu) vt. 1) tattoo, put tattoo marks on. Ahata hoho be! Tattoo the body! 2) be initiated. Hohova beiyaiheinuge ene yabu nema mobo nihageihava. When they're initiated they can get married.

hoho beiare<nE> n. tattoo (marks or pattern).

hoho<nE>2 n. type of small flock pigeon whose wings make the noise ‘hoho’ when they fly.

hoho(-va, -rava) vs. dry (of plants), turn yellow, die (of plants). Idi hanavare hohoyareime ahu bibiravanu. The leaf (of the Sabari tree) turned yellow and dropped off. Cpart: vati(nu) ‘die, become numb (of body parts)’.

hoi(-#, vahei) vaux. become. Dialect variant of vo(i(nu)) that occurs in some verbs, e.g. tiririhoi(nu) sizzle, spit (of fat).

hokure<nE> dem. that (up there). Oinene eke hokure ramina? Who’s that standing up there? Syn: hore, hoye.

homo, homoka<vahE> n. 1) hair, fur. da oro homove<nE> the hair of my head koni homoka<vahE> hair on cob of corn to homoka<vahE> dog’s fur 2) feather. ugu homoka<vahE> bird’s feather 3) grass and weeds. See: mata homo<vahE>.

homo deadea(vanu) vi. get or have goose pimples or bristling hair. Da homokerekedeadeavanu. I’ve got goose pimples. Tore ata uvariheni homokavehadeadearuhma. When the dog is going to bite someone its hair bristles.

homo ki(nu) vt. weed (garden), dig out grass. Nuhege da buruhuva mata homo kirihero. I’ll weed the garden tomorrow.


homoberebe(-va, -rava) vs. be angry, be wild (and make loud noise and chastise people), be impatient. homoberebevare ata<nE> an angry or impatient person Koiari atayabe homoberebe ketarete yabu ravanua. The Koiari people were very angry. A hu noni
honohono. He’s (always) angry with us. Cpart: буробо(вану) ‘be annoyed, wild, angry, upset’.

homoberebevaha(nu) vt. make angry, anger (someone). Ahu naminahere da mime homoberebetekinu. His swearing makes me angry. Also: homoberebe ki(nu); Cpart: боробоваха(ну) ‘annoy, make angry’.

homoberebe ki(nu) vt. make (someone) angry, anger (someone). Ahuke da homoberebevahanu. His swearing makes me angry. Also:
homoberebevaha(nu).

hore(рэ) adv. that (up there). Oinene eke hore raima? Who’s that up there? Syn: hoye, hokure.

horehe(гэ) adv. up there. Ant: morehe. [Note: Sydney is horehe(гэ) up there from Canberra because it in the direction of where the sun rises. But if one were on a mountain overlooking Sydney one would say that it was morehe down there.]

hori(-ва, -рава) vi. be twisted. Da adake horivamu. My hand twisted around.

horuhoru(вэ) adj. be mad, crazy, insane, deranged. horuhoru ata(вэ) madman Yohi vomlareruge ahu horuhoruvoinu. He’s become deranged because he’s old. Syn: kina komara ata(вэ).

hosi(рэ) n. horse. Modern variant of vosi(рэ), q.v.

hosibere(варэ) n. hospital. Yabu Itikinumu hosibereva otiniarere yabu voiravi ma orovonua. They went to Itikinumu hospital and have come back. From: English ‘hospital’.

hoto, hotova(вэ) n. 1) top (of foot). da vahi hotove(рэ) my instep 2) back (of hand). da ada hotove(рэ) the back of my hand Also: hotoka(вэ).

hou(гэ) mod. 1) still, yet. Vare hou dobivima. It’s still raining. Da hou gorogovaniarerge da bebe otarihero.

hove, hoveka(вэ) I won’t go because I’m still sick. Tomu, ане hou kuruкуvaha? Tom, are you still writing? Hou ramiso! Wait! Hold on! (lit. yet stand) Vamianovare narukahuge аhu hou bebe irihero. Because it’s newborn it can’t eat (certain foods) yet. [Note: The same sense can be indicated by using gura(-ма, -ха) sit, continue,] 2) not yet. Hougou! Not yet! (in answer to a question like ‘Has the truck come?’)


hou ra(ману) vi. wait on. Hou ramiso! Wait on!

houhouna(гэ) adv. later. Houhounago! Later! (as in answer to question ‘when’)

houka(вэ) n. ash. Ravaniarere houka unaero. It’s burnt and is only ash.

houka(voinu) vs. be grilled, cooked, burnt, cindered. Nao atayabe atekige yabu “brown” torava. Bane noike ateki roia “houkavoinu” torava. Europeans say that it’s brown (when cooked). But we say it’s burnt (or cindered).

hove, hoveka(вэ) adj. dead. Ohore ahu biniyarere hovekavaho! The pig that he speared is dead now. оho hoveka(вэ) dead pig Varaka hovekavaha no erevanua. We saw a dead snake. No hovekava abakiyaheinua. We buried the dead ones.

hove ata(варэ) n. dead person, corpse. [Note: Generally shortened to hove.]

hove ata abа(варэ) n. grave. Also: ata abа kiare mata(варэ).

hove ata kobive(рэ) n. funeral feast for the deceased. Bahu eke ivehitekiyarheime ata kearevaya mavi kearevaya nema hove eke kobive maruhariheni heduveravanua. When they’ve eaten their meal the adult men
and women will talk about the funeral feast for the deceased. [Note: The funeral feast is used to divine who may have been involved in the deceased one's death. Thus if the prepared food is only half cooked (e.g. is raw in the middle) then the preparer's clan will be under suspicion. The eldest in each clan usually does the cooking to show the clan's hand and avoid suspicion.]

**hoveda**<sup>vanu</sup> vt. cry for (lit. on) a dead person. *See: ni<sup>vanu</sup> 'cry'.

**Hove gira!** interj. Bastard! (lit. stiff corpse). *Cpart: hove ita.*

**hove ita**<sup>varE</sup> n. bones or skeleton of dead person. [Note: Also *ata ita*<sup>varE</sup>]

**hoveki**<sup>nu</sup> vt. kill, murder. Ribirivare da vamime hovekinu. I was very cold (lit. the cold hit and killed me).

**hovekime maiama**<sup>nu</sup> vt. murder, kill dead.

**hovekiniare ata**<sup>varE</sup> n. murdered person, victim. Yabu hovekiniare atavare ekeveyevage abu ugarero. The murdered man used to live there.

**hovera**<sup>vanu</sup> vres. be dead, has died. Ma hoveravanu. He has died (or he's dead). Itare ahu ime hoveravanu. He drowned (lit. the cold hit and killed me).

**O, Nidore hoveraniare.** Oh, Nido has died. *Syn: vati<sup>nu</sup>.*

**hove**<sup>vanu</sup> vaux. die (doing something). Da tati hovevare da vanu. I died laughing. Yabu tati hovevare yabu rava. They died laughing.

**hovika**<sup>vahE</sup> adj. slippery, smooth. Munire hovikavaho! The rock's slippery. Hovika mava voine. It's very smooth.

**hovi**<sup>vanu</sup> vt. slip. No uma keare varehime no ita keare Anero vuime da otniariere munire da hovivanu. Ege da ita uhuva kurevanu. We left the main road and crossed over Anero, the large stream, and went and I slipped on a rock and fell in the water. Beregoro yaga behubehuna tihere da hovivanuge da kurevanu. Right beside Beregoro village I slipped in the mud and fell down.

**hovira**<sup>vanu</sup> vres. be slippery. Munire hoviravanu. The rock's slippery. Yabu orovoniare motukavare kekera keare vehite vadimiyareime hoviravanu. When the vehicle they came in got up the small hill (lit. not big hill) it slipped.

**hoviravime baura**<sup>vanu</sup> vi. slipped off. Klaunivare hoviravime bauravanu. The clown slipped off (the trapeze).

**hoviravime ra**<sup>manu</sup> vi. be bogged. Tarakita tariki ata hermitinu. Motukava hoviravime ramare matava tinu. The tractor driver arrived. He went to the place where the truck was bogged.

**hovoda**<sup>vanu</sup> n. pandanus palm. [*Pandanus sp.* 1. *Note: This palm grows in the drier foothills of the Koari area. It is used for making mats and has edible nuts.*]

**hovoda geda**<sup>varE</sup> n. mat made from hovoda palm.

**hoye**<sup>#</sup> dem. that (up there). Oinene eke hoye raima? Who's that up there? *Syn: hore, hokure.*

**hoyehe**<sup>gE</sup> adv. up there. Kekera eke vadimihime no gigibe gigibime no hoyehe amarodi otinu. Erume no amaro eke tai taivanu. We climbed that ridge and kept going around and we went up there on to the ridge top. And we kept going along that ridge top.

**hua**<sup>rE</sup> n. 1) spirit (of dead person), evil spirit (that is never seen ). *Ata eke hoviranjare ekere huare eke unu. Hua eke munane no hiama, hvire no vaheima. A hua is the spirit of a person who has died. We fear the ghosts of those spirits, we are afraid of them. Varehe ote! Hua to! Clear off! (You) cursed dog (lit. you spirit dog)! *See also: godio, munana, ehana, yoriri 'spirit'. *[Note: There are said to be two types of
hua, good ones and bad ones. The bad ones live in trees and will bite if one stands on their footprints. These bad ones manifest themselves as some kind of animal with three toes; they have teeth and are never seen but are said to be very black (girigiriva). The bite of these spirits turns into a sore which only heals when something white, looking rather like a tooth, is extracted from it. The supposed bite is very painful and swells up. Such bites are often acquired when working in the bush or making new gardens. Otherwise hua refers to a person’s spirit or soul. When a person dies his (or her) hua returns to the relatives’ houses for some time. During that time food is left out for it until it leaves for good and never returns. Hua may have ghosts (munana) of themselves. Like godio hua may be used to curse people and animals.

2) soul.
3) special kind of sore that results from the bite of hua, whitlow.

hugavaha(nu) vt. 1) burst. Raba posiposivare da hugavahanu. 1 burst the rubber balloon. 2) fire off. Nidore ma ibidi hugavahanu. Nido fired off the gun. Sebure ibidi mime ahu in the form of a bat or creaking wall. It warns that someone is coming or is sick or making magic against one.}

hubu(#, -, va, -va) vt. fill up (a place). Atayabe mata hubuvanua. There were crowds there (lit. people filled up the place). Uguya ageraruhime orovime yabu idi hubuvanua. The birds flocked into the tree (lit. flew and filled up the tree). Korore va hubuvanua. Stars filled the sky. Cpart: abahu(nu) ‘fill up (by crowding)’.

hubura(vanu) vres. be filled up (of a place). Mata okore huburavaniarero. This place was full (of people).

hubuhu(-va, -rava) vs. be sleepy. Da nitahere hubuhuvima. Dahu yavima. My eyes are sleepy. I’m going to sleep. Da niahere hubuhuvege daike orovime dahu ya misuka kibe vanu. My eyes were sleepy and I came and had a little nap. Vamiya maiovoya beya otinua yabu yageva nitahaya hubuhuravege yani. Some of the boys and girls went to their houses to sleep because they were sleepy.

huga(-va, -rava) vi. 1) bump (with vaE into), crash, have accident (with vaE with). Tovirivirivare idiva hugavanu. The car bumped into the tree. Ahube ahubevage ahu hugavime ahu dobivanu Two cars had an accident and fell down. Pleineivare voinauge ahu numutada hugavanu. The plane suddenly crashed on the mountain. Ahube ahubevage ahu hugavime vaisare kurevanu. They bumped into each other and fell down. 2) burst, fire off. Bosibosivare hugavanu. The balloon burst. No Yaroveri sikuli behu behuna orovege tiaire hugavanu. We were coming beside Yaroveri school when the tyre burst.
hugitanika<vahE> n. sherd (of pot or bottle), piece of broken pot or bottle.
huguhu<varE> n. dirt, dust. Variant of huguhu<varE>, q.v.
huguhu<varE> n. dirt, dust (on road or in house). Huguhu done a gurama You're sitting in the dirt! Uma huguhu<varE> road dust Cpart: dou<crE> 'dust (insect, saw)' — If necessary road and house dust are differentiated by placing uma or yaga before huguhu respectively.

huhana(-#, -#; -va-geiyahei) vt. 1) break open (nut). Da bava huhavi magoremenu. I broke open the coconut and threw it away. Cpart: huru<manu> 'break (vessel)'. 2) crush, pulverise (hard objects). Muni huhuwe misini<varE> stone crushing machine Cpart: huruma<nu> 'break (vessel)'.

huhahuha<voiun> vs. be spoiled (of food). Yabo toviri veteining eke tahenga didime goremene. Ege mata eke tahaya huhahuhaheinua. They threw away all that (food) put on the truck. And all that food was spoiled. Syn: bokobokovimana.

huhunu<vanu> vres. be crushed, be pulverised, be broken open. Ugu univare ahuvauge ahu huharavanu. The egg broke by itself.

I! interj. Hey look out! (as an expression of fear). I! Vareme! Hey look out! Leave it!

-i vsuff. and (with same subject following). Short form of same subject marker -ime, q.v.

ia, iaka<vahE>, n. tubers and other food plants put aside for planting, seed plant. Vaea ia<varE> seed yam Cpart: nigitanika<vahE>; kinaka<vahE> 'sucker, side shoot; top for planting'.

ia<crE>, n. crocodile. From: Motu huala crocodile. [Note: Crocodiles are a kind of mi.]

That canoe is very good. It’s (a thing) for swamps. Cpart: ono<e> ‘thing’. [Note: The postposition va<g> ‘at, in’ can be used as an alternative to ia<var>, e.g. Vanagi ekere kaku itavage maitekamavavaho. ‘That canoe’s very good for (lit. in) swamps’.]

ia<e>n. the outside of (something). yaga ia the outside of the house Da yage iahego. It’s outside of my house. iahe<posp> ‘behind, after (in time)’. 2) outside. Da yage iahego. It’s outside my house. Ohore iahe orovitinivanu. The pig came right outside (of the house). Iahe tehada ote! Go outside on the verandah!

ibe<conj. or. Ahune mono ibe mavin? Is it a male or a female? Ane ma erevanua ibe? Did you see it or (not)? Ahune Mosibiva otinu ibe ahune ikehe yagavageno? Did he go to Port Moresby or is he still at home? Ahu vuvuvege, “Dane okohe ehoarome otima, ibe dane okohe ehadime otima?” He wondered, “Will I go down here or will I go up here?” [Note: Now more commonly o ibe, q.v.]


ibidi huga<var>n. shooting noise. Ikohege ibidi huga vehitero! (There’s to be) no noise of shooting here!

idauvaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) vt. change, make (something) different, do differently. Kime idauvaha! Do it differently! From: Motu idau different.

idi<e> 1) n. tree (generic). Idi behuvage no yavohanau. We slept beside the tree. 2) log, stick, wood. Da ide<e> my...
stick Idiva to vama! Hit the dog with a stick! Idi vohevago! It’s under the log!

2) — adj. wooden. idi takabokisi<varE> wooden box idir bi<varE> wooden spear
idi adaka<vahE> n. branch of tree.
idi bakaraka<vahE> n. fork of tree.
idi gabaka<vahE> n. stump or trunk of tree. Cpart: idi hataka<vahE>.
idi ginaia<vahE> n. thorn.
idi hakita<varE>/vahE> n. 1) chip of wood. 2) biscuit. Yabu ita vaniha vudu bahu eru me idi hakita ere yabu inua. They drank tea and ate bread and biscuits. Also: vodu hakita<vahE>.
idi hakitaka<vahE> n. chip of wood.
idi haka<vahE> n. leaf of tree.
idi fadaka<vahE>; side or secondary root. Compare: idi umuka<vahE>.
idi hata<varE>/vahE> n. plank, table, bridge. Oti, ita hata eke taitava! Go on, cross over the bridge! Idi hatavare da taitavanuge ahu tetevanu. I was walking over the bridge and it creaked (as if to break). See: idi hataka<vahE>.
idi hata<vahE>; trunk of tree. Compare: idi gabaka<vahE>.
 idi inika<vahE> n. 1) flower. 2) seed. Syn: idi taha<vahE>.
idi komuko<varE>/vahE> n. hammer. nao idi komuko<varE> European hammer
idi misuka<vahE> n. stick.
idi nekotaka<vahE> n. crook in a branch.
idi numuka<vahE> n. top of tree. crown of tree. Rovonivare idi vadime ahu idi numuda guramime ahu idi kinivege... The tree climbing kangaroo climbed up the tree and sat on the top and stripped branches and... Syn: idi totoka<vahE>.

idi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)
idika<vahE>
ihavahe ramiriheni hedueravanua. There we were gathered together talking and the land owners of the different clans got together and talked about setting up a new company. “Datae daike vata kinakava bere da unu. Dahinage da Vanorori erume Haveri idikavahe da unu, “tovanu. “I’m also the head of our land. I represent the Vanorori and Haveri clans,” he said.

*Syn:* arako.<varE>.

**idutubia<yabe>** n. forest people, people living on the Sogeri Plateau. *Ant:* isubia<yabe>. *Note:* Hogeri word.

**ietaha<gE>** posp. behind, after (in time), around (corner). Ahu otoniyare ietahage yabu mata inua. After he left they ate their meal. Mabarava ietahage ahu orovonu. He came after his wife. Noike yaga ietahage no urahe. We’re sitting behind the house. Hiba Thomas Mota aba kiniare ietaha ahu vaukikive kiniare... After bother-in-law Thomas Mota’s burial his burial feast was made... Eke ietahage yabu mata kiyarehime inua. Those who stayed back made and ate the food. Hedu ietahage no yagava otinu. After the talk we went home. Veu yagavare kona ietahago. The toilet is around the corner (lit. behind the corner). Kaia tae vane vahita be bagida uruhiyareime ahu orovonu, da ietaha. He came with a knife also and some fire making brambles, after me. *Cpart:* iahe<gE> ‘behind (in location)’.

**ifoka<varE>** n. monitor lizard, goanna. *Note:* Large aiova<varE>, q.v.

**igau<gE>** quant. 1) one (as number). Igauge Defogo. One’s at Defo. Igauguge da varemenu. Because there’s only one (left) I left it. *Cpart:* be<rE> ‘a (certain), some’. 2) same. Satade vani eke igau uhukeva... On that same Saturday... Vani eke igau uhukevage no Rouna 2va yavohanua. During that same time we slept at Rouna 2. Teside 23.8.89 vani eke igau

ehukevage Maritino maeka keareva Marina...orovonu. On that same day, Tuesday 23.8.89 Maritino and his big daughter Marina...came.

— lim. alone, the only one. Daike igauge da unu. Ata be vehitero. I’m the only one here, nobody else. Noyete igauge no kia. We’re only doing our own. Sista igauge da erevanu I saw only sister. Koiari uhukevage da igugo. I’m the only one (amongst the students) from Koiari.

— interj. That’s it! Eke igugo! That’s it (the lot)! Da heduve ekere igau go! Ma vehe yoinu. That all I have to say! It’s finished.

**igau igau<gE>** adv. each, one at a time, singly. Yaga igau igau yabu nidohive tanakiyaheinua. Each village showed its play. No igau igau otume ramuruhanuge yabu no naueda mata arahanuge no inua. We went one at a time and stood and they put food on our plate and we ate. Igau igau mi ororo! Bring one at a time.

— distrib.prn. one each. Da toe vami maiamanu da nema igau ya moheihima. When the pups are born I’ll give you (pl.) one each. Igau igaugue yabu yaube yaube moheinua. They gave them one each.

**igau mava mava<gE>** adj. very last. Ata igau mava mavage ahu hivi otinu. The very last man scooted off frightened. “Bebe, okore da kukuvere igau mava mavago,” tovime... “No, this is my very last smoke,” he said and... Vabarara igau mava mava maiamiyareime ahu beu otine... The very last vabarara spear he put and then went... Abuti uniarere ma vaita manua. Bane igau mava mava uniarere da okoe manu. Of two that were there one was taken. But I got the very last one remaining.

**igau mavakaki(nu) vs.** agree with. Ane hedu eke igau mavakakinua? Did you agree with that (that was said)?"
ma igau mavakakinu. Yes I agreed with it. [Note: Also just mavaka ki(nu).]
van i igau igauva<gE> n. every day.
van i abuti abutiva<gE> n. every second day.
van i taha igauva<gE> n. every single day. Syn: vani nunutava<gE>. [Note: Generally pronounced igeigau<gE>.]

iha<vahE> adj. 1) new. Subutabia bene, ihavaho! It's not old, it's new. Misinari ihavahe eke unu. That's the new pastor.
2) alive, living. Daike oko abutivorego. Banere vaitare vatinu. Vaitare ihavaho. I had two pigs. But one died. The other one is still alive. Varaka ihavahe no erevanua. We saw a live snake. Ant: hoveka<vahE> 'dead'.


ihara<vanu> vs. be better again, be good again, be still alive (while dying). Egehe ahu gorogovaniarero. Negetu ma iharaviyere ahu vima. He was sick before. Now he’s getting better (lit. alive). Batabatavare iharaviyavehitero. The sore’s not getting better.

ihara<voi(nu)> vs. get better, become alive. Egehe ahu gorogovaniarero. Negetu ma iharavoiarero. He was sick before. Now he’s getting better.

ihara<voi(nu)> vs. be (still) alive. Egehe ahu ihava voinyarero. Gabidahege ahu vatinu. He was (still) alive before. Later he died.

ghi, ihika<vahE>, n. 1) butt. Da siga ihivene orehegeno? ‘Where’s my cigarette butt?’ 2) end. Kou ihika hakibehe butuvime morehe otime maiamanua. And they pulled that side of the end of the coffin down there and put it there. 3) small piece, short piece. Temuba ihi navaye yaboua. They were like short pieces of timber. Beba ihi kibene ikehegeno? Is there a piece of paper (available)?

ghi, ihika<vahE>, 2 n. 1) name. da ihike<re> my name A ihikene oineno? What’s your name (lit. who is your name)? Idi ihikavyaye ma eke vhehte vaheinua. The names of the trees are finished (said when giving a list of plants). 2) representative, in (someone’s) stead. Iuperian Unian Oganaiseisin biayaye behuvanuye ahu okoke Papua Niu Guini uhukeva orovonu, yabu ihikeva. The European Union Organisation people sent him and he came here to Papua New Guinea as their representative (or in their stead).

ghi roi<nu> vt. say name of, name (something), call (something something). Girina mabarurega da bebe ihi roihihero. I can’t say her name because she’s Girina’s wife. Yane eheki “Vutu nita” ihiroiyareno? Why did they call them (matches) “Vutu nita”?}

ihimeni<varE> n. namesake. da ihimenive<re> my namesake [Note: Address form: Ihimeni!]

hihikoko, hihikona<vahE> n. ear (in general including specific parts). da hihikone<re> my ear iviro hihikona<vahE> wallaby’s ear

hihiko banutaka<vahE> adj. deaf.

hihiko hanaka<vahE> n. ear (external).

hihiko tutuka<vahE> n. ear lobe.

hihiko vavaka<vahE> n. ear hole, hold punched in lobe of ear to put decorations in.

hihira<varE> n. type of tree (that has edible grub in it).

hihuhu<varE> n. Goura pigeon.

Ikana! interj. perhaps. Dialect variant of meikana, q.v.

ikehe[gE]

I'm the one staying (or living) at Kailaki. [Note: Has variant -kE on ahu and yabu. Question form is -ikene.]

ikehe[gE] adv. 1) right here, right there. Ikehe Sinabada nariviso! Wait for Sinabada right here. Bebe ikehe otarihero. He couldn't go to this one right here (i.e. agricultural show). [Note: Short form of ikikehe[gE].] 2) there is/are. Hedu bene ikehegeno? Is there another way of saying it?

-ikene spec. question form of specifier ikE that occurs on pronouns, q.v.

ikikehe[gE] adv. just there. Long form of ikehe[gE], q.v.

ikikohe[gE] adv. right here, now. Yabu roinua, "No nihorove ikikohege ahu vehitevoinu," tovaranua. They said, "Our party is over now (lit. from here)." [Note: Long form of ikohe[gE].]

ikohe[gE] adv. right here. Ikohe gurama! Sit right here! Taubada bane varaka abuti ikohe maiamaniyare, ane orehe maiamanua? Taubada where did you put the two snakes that were right here. Daike ikohe guramime vaukirihero. I will stay right here and work. [Note: Short form of ikikohe[gE].]

ikuku (vabahu)<varE> n. type of yam.

imaga<varE> n. derris root (used as a fish poison), poison (used for stunning fish), New Guinea dynamite (made by pounding vine of same name and immersing in water. Imaga tutuva! Crush the derris root!

imi<rE> n. 1) sugarcane, sugar. da imive<rE> my sugarcane 2) sugar. imi bedu abuti<gE> two spoons of sugar

imi hurika<vahE> n. sugarcane leaves (dead of alive).

imi(-va, -rava/-raruha) vi. 1) beg. Vadibenigene a imiva? What are you begging for? Moninige ahu imivaniyare. Banere ahu heduevere kurevanuge ahu bebe moni manu. He begged for money but failed to get it (lit. his talk failed). Vani nunutavage ahu moninige ahu imivaruero. He's always begging for money. [Note: Requires ni on object being begged for. Alternative is imivaha(nu).] 2) ask for loan. Banikavage da imivima. Ene yabu dani moni kiriheni. I ask for a loan at the bank. And they give me the money.

imivaha(nu) vt. 1) beg for. Nohinage yabu moni imivahanua. They begged money from us. [Note: Alternative is Xi ni<gE>..imivana(vanu) 'beg...for X'.] 2) worship. Umukahe ahu koro Mairivena hakibehge no erevanua, erume imivaharenigenie no oko orovonua. The reason is we saw his star in the east and we came to worship him here. "Otiyahe, vamione misukava vohiyahe. Beriraiyohe. Erume erevanume da vahioniyahe. Ere da tae otine imivaharihero." (He said,) "Go and seek out the small child. Be thorough. And if you find it let me know and I will also go and worship it."

imi<rE> n. prayer. Imire ma eke ehavadima. The prayer is going up (to God).

ina<rE> n. sweet potato. Inare da marumuma. I'm cooking sweet potato.

ina boto<varE> n. sweet potato tops. da ina botove<rE> my sweet potato tops

Ina boto botavime kuiayahi! Take out the sweet potato tops and roll them up!

ina mehuru<varE> n. sweet potato magic, medicine or fertiliser (used to make sweet potato produce more. Achieved by placing pawpaw leaves in with the sweet potato tops.).

ina roho(nu) vt. harvest sweet potato.

inabu<#> mod. harvest sweet potato.

Long form of inau, q.v.

inai uhi<varE> n. type of banana.

inau<#> mod. perhaps, probably, maybe. Long form of inau, q.v.

ina roho(nu) vt. harvest sweet potato.

inabu<#> mod. perhaps, probably, maybe. Long form of inau, q.v.

inai uhi<varE> n. type of banana.

inau<#> mod. perhaps, probably, maybe, don't know if. Da vovuheya inau mi orovonua. My brothers probably brought it. Dumo bahu sitoa ereva, inau arahanua. Dumo see if the store is open or not (lit. see the store, (they) probably opened it). Cpart: meikana 'perhaps'. [Note: Often used after
meikana as a response to a question and with nabE perhaps to express doubt. It differs from meikana in that it is usually used as a kind of a fixed form verb with da 'I'.

inau-V-rihe id. feels like, probably going to. Venire inau dobivarihero. It feels like rain (lit. it's probably going to rain). Da inau gorogovarihenabe da unu. I think I'm going to be sick. Tomure inau orovorihero tovonu. Tom said he might come. Da Nanuka beravege ahuroinu, “Inau otarihenabo,” tovonu. I asked Nanuka and he said, “Who knows whether he'll go?”

inau mod. probably, maybe, might be, could be, I think (= I guess). Inau hosidanabe ahuvadimanu. He might be having a ride on the horse. Da inau gorogovarihenabe da unu. I think I'm going to be sick. Meikana. Da inau. Nuhenabe vamabanabe vorivari rovorihero. Perhaps. I don't know. Maybe tomorrow or maybe this afternoon I'll come back. Inau orehenabo. Where could he be?

ine n. mother. Short form of ineka, q.v. Ine! Mum! (where are you?)

ineka n. mother, mum, maternal aunt, mother's sister. Ineka! Mum! (where are you?) Ineka momiso! Give it to your mother (the mater).

inikaa n. flower, seed. da idinike my tree flower

inivaha vt. greet, welcome, comfort. Dialectal variant of irivaha(nu), q.v.

ino n. stinging nettle (used for rubbing on forehead to cure headaches), general word for stinging plants. da inove my stinging nettle

inida uhi n. type of banana.

inika n. flower, seed. da idi inike my tree flower

irivaha(nu) vt. greet (with arms around accompanied by kissing and soothing words), welcome. Da atubeya orovonuge da irivahiyabeima. When my relatives come I greet them (by hugging and kissing them). Ata nunuta bourarubime Vafona irivabanua. All the people gathered and greeted Vafona. SynD: irivaha(nu). 2) comfort.

iru habaka n. lung. Bane kobi vagavtage no oho iru habaka iru inika erume oho deutaka maruahuana, vabahu ruhuta. But we cooked up another pot with pig's lung, heart and big intestines together with yam.

iru inika n. liver. da iru inike my liver

isabu mod. should, lest, otherwise. Variant of isahu, q.v.

isabuisabuvaha vt. mix liquids together (not foods), stir. Kodieri mime ita vore isabuisabuvaha! Mix the cordial with the water! Syn: raigovaha(nu). [Note:
isahu<#> generally pronounced isabusabuvaba(nu).
isahu<#> mod. had better, it behoves (me), should, must. Dahu isahu mata ekewe tibeirihero. Ohoya ikehenabe o ua. I’d better go and check the garden. The pigs might be in there. O yabu bebe toravanuge noibe elekisini miyauravariheyanoua. Ekeruge daike isabuge da hou guramima. Oh they refused and we are not having another election. So I had better wait yet.


isasa<vahE> adj. uncooked, not done (cooked food), fresh, raw. Oti vababu isasava mi orovi da momi! Go and get some fresh food and give it to me! Isasa irihere da unu. I’ll eat it uncooked. Hou. Inare isasago. Wait. The sweet potato is still raw. [Note: Has dialect variant isasa<gE>.]

iso<rE> n. generic term for insect, grasshopper. [Note: Most insects are iso differentiated by adjectives of size and colour except for a few special ones, e.g. madi green grasshopper, cricket teherokoru<varE> mole cricket, bukako<varE> dragonfly.]
isu<rE> n. grassland. isu matava<gE> into the grassland

isubia<yabE> n. grasslander, the Koiari who live in the lower Laloki valley. Ant: idutubia<yabE>. [Note: Hogeri word.]

ita<rE>, 1. n. 1) water. Banigini vore ita mi orovo! Bring a cup of water! 2) stream, river, creek. Ita ekere Erefa biominu. That stream joins the Erefa. 3) juice. “Bebe, daike oreni itanige da vima, “ tovonu. I said, “No, I’d like orange juice.” Bainabu okore ita yavakavaho. This pineapple is juicy (lit. lots of juice). Cpart: vehi<rE> ‘sap, semen’.

ita habada<varE> n. steep bank of stream. See: habada<varE>.

ita habaka<varE> n. foam, bubbles.

ita haki be<re> n. far side of stream.

ita hana<varE> n. surface of water. Ita hanadage ahu rohorohovima. It’s floating on the surface of the water.

ita hidaka<vahE> n. edge of stream, bank of stream. Ita hidakada ahu guramime ahu fitovanu. He fell off the bank of the creek. Also: ita hinaka<vahE>.

ita ime...tau(ka)tini(vanu) vt. drown. Ita ime ahu taukatinivanu. He drowned (lit. he drank water and drowned)

itaita<vahE> adj. watery.

ita kouba<varE> n. pond, swamp. From: M/K? (cf. Motu koupa chasm, ditch; koura valley.).


ita tavo<varE> n. flood. No ita tavo narimive gurahare uhukevage misukaya yavohanua. While we were waiting for the flood the little kids went to sleep.

ita va(nu) vt. draw water.

ita voi(nu) vt. cross over a stream. Maigo, ita voi ote! Okay, cross over the stream! Syn: yehe(vanu).

ita yavaka<vahE> adj. juicy. Bainabu okore ita yavakavaho. This pineapple is juicy. Also: yavaka yavaka<vahE>.

toviriviri ita<varE> n. petrol. SynD: benidini<varE>.

ita, itaha<vahE>2 n. bone. da itahe<re> my bone gadiva ita<varE> backbone Tore mi ita vutio rovorihero. The dog will come because of the bone.

ita vani(vanu) vs. have rheumatism. kohia itaha vani(vanu) have rheumatism of the knee.

ita vanime vmed. quickly. Ita vanime orovo! Come quickly! Ita vaniraiyahi! Come quickly (you (pl.)!) Syn: sorekavahi<ge>.

itabo<varE> n. Jew’s harp.

itabu uhi<varE> n. type of banana.
itobeto<#> qtag. eh?, isn’t it? (expecting the answer ‘yes’). Ma orovonu, itobeto? He came, didn’t he?

iu<rE> n. generic term for any wasp or hornet. [Note: Different types of wasps and hornets are distinguished by description, e.g. iu keare large (yellow and black) hornet, iu misuka small (yellow and black) wasp, mud dauber wasp or hornet.]

ivahika<vahE> n. grandchild (male and female), grandparent. Address form of vahi, vahika<vahE>, q.v. [Note: Cannot be used with mo or mavi to distinguish between sexes.]

ivi<rE> n. long hunting net (used for catching wallabies and pigs). da ivive<rE> my hunting net

ivi voi(nu) vt. set up hunting net.

Gavadare ivi voiriheni otinu. Gavada went to set up a hunting net. Ata ekere ivi voime yabu doho maitekava ivi voiyeye bane yohi kikere mata komasikava ivi voiyeye... Those men set up nets in a good place but the poor old man set up his net in a bad place...

iviroc<vahE> n. small grass wallaby, wallaby (generic).

ivisi ivisi<vahE> adj. willing. Vami ekere hedu uhuiamarerume behuvege

ahu ivisi ivisivaho. Because that boy is obedient he’s sent and is willing (to go).

ivivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. make dizzy, light headed, drunk. Havare da inuge ahu da ivivahanu. The betel nut I ate made me dizzy.

i(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) eat, consume. Oti bai! Go and eat! Ane vadibe irihene a ua? What are you going to eat? O’e, da ma inu. Yes, I’ve eaten (said in answer to question “Have you had something to eat?”) [Note: Has irregular 2sg. imperative bai! Eat!, q.v.]

2) drink. Ane ma muramura inua? Have you drunk the medicine?

3) smoke (tobacco). Ane kuku abuti eke ma iyahoeina? Have you smoked those two cigarettes?

ikunukuvahare ata<varE> n. drunk person.

iare adj. edible, able to be eaten.iare N<varE> edible N

iyavehite<crE> adj. not edible, inedible. Iyavehite ugu yaboua (or Ugu iyavehite yaboua). They’re not edible birds.

ikunukunuvaha(nu) vt. eat or drink to excess. Mata i kunukuvaha! Eat up till you are full (lit. to excess).

K - k

-ka<vahE>, nsuff. partitive possessive suffix on many nouns, belonging to. idi hanaka<vahE> leaf of tree Ineka! Mother! (or Mum!) Nanuka ninakavahene orehegeno? Where’s Nanuka’s mother? No nusmarive ihikavahe Janueri. Our pastor’s name is Janueri. Ekere da kaive ahu daikavaho. That’s the handle of my knife. Pomio ata moeka keare<rE> the Pomio man’s eldest son [Note: This a partitive possessive suffix used for kinship terms and parts of animate and inanimate objects. Because of dialect borrowing some speakers use -va <vahE> or -ga <vahE> for some forms.]

kabadina<varE> n. g-string, loincloth, trousers.. Dialectal variant of hamo<rE>, q.v. kabadina teteka<vahE> tail of g-string

kabanigi<varE> n. type of small pandanus palm whose leaves are used for making skirts.

kabedu<varE> n. spoon. From: MI/K? (cf. Motu bedi spoon.). [Note: Has modern equivalent sibunu<varE>.]

kabika(-va, -rava/-raruha) vi.
1) swing, rock, shake. Yagore kabikavima. The net bag is swinging. Atare kina kabikavima. The man's shaking his head. 2) wave.


kabikavaha(nu) vt. 1) wave (something), swing (something) around (head), rock (something suspended). Muni mime abu kabikavabime vatunu. He got the stone, swung it around and threw it. Vamiano kabikavaha! Rock (or swing) the baby! 2) shake. Vavamuvare vata kabikavahima. The earthquake shook the ground. 3) jiggle. Ti bana yago kabikavaba, ita vaniba kiribeni. Jiggle the tea bag to make tea. 4) wind (string on hand when making string bag).

kabusevire my cup Ti kabusuri abutige o ua. There are two tea cups there. From: English 'cup'.

kadi<re> n. ant (generic).  
kadi univar<re> n. rice (lit. ant egg).

kadibeiv#, -#, -yahei, vt. hang up. Yago mime kadibeiv! Hang up the net bag!

kadivei(-#, -#, -yahei), vt. 1) block, obstruct. 2) stick to (something), get stuck (in). Avahege aku kadiveinu. It's stuck on top. Mi itavare da taukeva kadiveinu. The bone got stuck in my throat. Cpart: kaha(vanu); yatebu(nu) 'get stuck in, get wedged in; stick to, join'.

kadika<vahE> 1) adj. divorced. 2) — n. divorcee (man or woman), man or woman who has been married before. Ekere Dumo kadikavahe eke unu. That's Dumo's divorced wife.

kadikavoinu vs. become divorced. Ahuke ma kadikavoinu. She's divorced.

kadiravane<varE> vs. be divorced. Mavire ma kadiravanu. The woman is divorced. Kadiravaniare mavivare ma mobonihayavaitavanu. The divorced woman is married again. Syn: bibira(vanu).

kadina<varE> n. nose shell decoration (that clips in the nose to replace a nose pin and covers the mouth).


kadoma<varE> n. slug.

kaeavE> n. white cockatoo. Ekere kaearo! That's a cockatoo!

kaekae<vahE> adj. white, clear (in contrast to cloudy (water)). Vadaneke kaekae moye unu? What's that white thing down there?

kaekae mava <vahE> adj. really white, clear.

kaha hana<varE> n. broad leaf used as roofing material and for cooking in ground oven. kaha hana yaga<varE> house roofed with kaha leaves Uhi hana
erume kaha hana yabu tataime uruhaniyare eke didi gorehiyaheinua. They took and threw out the banana and kaha leaves that were spread out and put together. [Note: These leaves come from a broadleafed plant like a banana tree but, unlike the banana tree and like taro plants, it has no trunk. The leaves are used for cooking food on in a ground oven. They also serve as plates as required.]


kahida <vahE> n. first cousin (both male and female) (i.e., father’s sister’s children; mother’s brother’s children), classificatory brothers and sisters. da kahide <rE> my cousin Maiyamaiya ekeveye yabe da kahide uhuyaboua. Those girls are my cousins. Lamagi Korohi hakiduhereya lamagi vohime matava ontinua. Lamagi Korohi’s brothers went to the bush looking for Lamagi. Ant: nuba. [Note: Poss. sg. kahide<rE>, pl. kahiduhure<yabE>. Kahida is not allowed as address form. One uses personal names.]

kahi<rE> n. tongs. From: MJK? (cf. Motu kahi tongs.). da kahide <rE> my cousin Maiyamaiya ekeveye yabe da kahide uhuyaboua. Those girls are my cousins. Iamagi Korohi’s brothers went to the bush looking for Iamagi. Ant: nuba. [Note: Poss. sg. kahide<rE>, pI. kahiduhere<yabE>. Kahida is not allowed as address form. One uses personal names.]

kaiavere oko unu. This is my knife. A kaiave da momi! Give me your knife! Taubada, ane kaia vehitene a ua? Taubada, don’t you have a knife? From: Motu kaia knife.

kaia<varE> n. knife. Da kaivere oko unu. This is my knife. A kaiave da momi! Give me your knife! Taubada, ane kaia vehitene a ua? Taubada, don’t you have a knife? From: Motu kaia knife.
kaia(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei)

kaia vavarava<vahE> n. blade of knife.
kaia gadia<vahE> n. back of blade of knife.
kaia bi(nu) vt. stab (lit. spear with knife).
kaia(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei) vt. push away. Motuka kaia! Push the car away! Iaduna Beremu iتا komare i omani i omani komara mavavahe orovime ahu nivime, hedu komare roiyata harata vamiyata voijege erume ahu ata kailegeyakavavanu. Iaduna Beremu kept drinking alcohol and became stupid and he cried and swore and thumped the wall and pushed people away for no reason.

kaiageime gore(menu) vt. ward off. Bire da kaiageime goremima. I’m warding off the spears (with a shield).

kaiavatu(nu) vt. push over. Ahu ateki otime ahu yaya Inoa kaivatunuge ahu otime kurevanu. He kept doing that and pushed aunty Inoa over and she fell down.

kaiaka<varE> n. praying mantis. Syn: eveduna<varE>.

kaito(-va, -rava) vi. call out ao:: when a tree is felled.

kakai<varE> n. decorations, flowers and coloured plants (used for decoration). Yaga kakai maiakonikava heravahanua. They decorated the village with yellow flowers. Compare: romo<rE>; heravaha(nu) ‘coloured target; decorate’.

kako(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) vt. gather up (spears). Bi kakoviata uriamarehege bane /-/ ono /-/ to ekeya barahu eke mime ekhorehe gabu uhuva // gabi vavakava uvaivege... Having gathered up his spears and while getting up (he) but/-/ what-is-it? /-/- those dogs got that possum up there in the fig tree// in the hole in the fig tree and bit it and... Bane godio eke, biaguvahe, bane/-/ono/-/ barahu eke biaguvahe bi kakoviata dobivanu. But that godio, their boss, but/-/ what-is-it?/-/that possum’s boss gathered up his spears and dropped down (out of the tree).

kaku<rE> n. swamp, ox bow lake, muddy place. Kakure no vuivanua Boregorogororo tariheni. We went through the swamp to get to Boregorogororo. Bane nigi korikorivaha yorito, buti...kaku uhuva yamari. But the real grass (that they make skirts from) is yorito and buti which they plant in oxbow lakes. Yabu ahu adake didivime behe behe kaku veyeva emiyaeiyege ahu yavanu. They got his wings and put them down into that mud and he lay there.

kamurakanura(<vanu) vi. twinkle a lot. ni kamuravanu vi. wink (at). Dani ni kuruaba! Wink at me! Syn: ni kumutei(nu).

kanaban (<-, -#; -, -yahei) vt. hold. Vamione ekokova kamutei! Hold the baby under your arm! Syn: mahurin(nu).

kanib<varE> n. witchcraft, black magic, sorcery. da kanibuve<rE> my witchcraft Cpart: mehu; mura; voro ‘magic (white); magic (white); sorcery’. [Note: Used to affect the lives of others, for example, by taking a piece of a person’s skin, hair, clothes or leftovers from a meal and then, having mixed it with other material, putting it in a particular place to rot so that when it rots that person’s stomach will rot and the person will eventually die. Similar to Motu meamea./

kanika(-va, -rava) vs. stink. Mehuivare kanikavima. The fish is stinking. Syn: vusie(nu).

kara[rE]

From: M/K? (cf. Motu karu young coconut; unformed, unripe; karukaru not properly cooked, not fully ripe, young.).

kara[rE] n. behaviour, way of acting, custom. ahu karave[rE] his behaviour (or custom) Yabu burehe karaveruge yabu Thomas Motu vobue Boboro T. Mota hahuvanuge ahu bebe vuiki abuti uhukeva omanihina. Because that is their ancestors’ custom they would not let Thomas Mota’s widow Boboro T. Mota walk about for two weeks. From: Motu kara behaviour. [Note: The traditional Koariar word for behaviour is kiare[rE].]

kara komasika<vahE>, kara komara<vahE> n. sin. Oine kara komasiveno? Whose sin is it?

karaba<vare> n. type of vine like a kennedia that climbs up trees. fRhaphidophora sp.l.

kare<rE> n. betel nut pepper (vine and stick types). Karere da vodemenu. I rolled up the betel nut pepper (in leaves). From: M/K? (cf. Motu karekare a plant (Piper sp.).).


karika<vabE> adj. dry (as of cloth). kopra karika voiyare matava<gE> at the copra drying place Venire dobiviyavehiteruge matare karikavoinu. Because there’s been no rain the place is dry. [Note: Wet ground can become karika<vahE> before it becomes giraka<vahE>, q.v.]

karikari<vahE> adj. really dry, very dry. Venire dobiviyavehiteruge matare karikarivaho. Because there’s been no rain the place is really dry.

karikari<ge> adj. early. Manide uhukevage, varara karikarige maviya aba roharebiya mata iyarehine otinau, aba rohoriheni. During Monday, early in the morning the women and grave diggers went to dig the grave when they had finished their meal.

kaveavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt.
1) dig out, excavate. 2) harvest (root crops). Ene no ina karohovahar! Let’s harvest the sweet potato! Syn: roho(nu).

karu(#, -#; -va, -geiyaihe) vt. take off leaves (of sugarcane). Vamiya buruhuva imi karuvarinihi otinau. The boys went to the garden to take off the leaves of the sugarcane.

karuhi<vare> n. 1) lid, top, cover. Kobi karuhi rakava! Take off the lid of the saucepan! Cpart: karu ‘shell, cover’. 2) (fingernail), (toe) nail. da gobi karuhi<vE> my fingernail Syn: kahuka<vahE>, npart)

karuhi nika<vahE> n. lid, top, cover. Variant of karuhi<vare>, q.v.

kauboi<vare> n. cowboy. Subutage kauboiivare ume yabu ravigarero. There used to be cowboys before. From: English ‘cowboy’.

kauka ubkvarE> n. type of banana.

kauka(-va, -rava) vi. whine. To vamivare kaukavima. The pup’s whining.

kava(#) adv. in vain, for no reason, doing nothing, just’. Aike da momiyakavavanu. I gave them to you for nothing. Vadibe kimene a moni magoremiyakavavanua? Why did you waste your money (lit. throw it away for no reason)? Roiyamavavare da vanu. Enagi mativihama! I said it for no reason. Don’t be ashamed. Vadane a kia? Bebe. Guramiyakavavare da vima. What are you going? Nothing. I sitting down doing nothing (or I’m just sitting down). Syn: mava. From: Motu kava mad, for no reason. [Note: This form is inserted in the verb and is preceded by the epethentic syllable ya./ hedu kavavare mavi<vare>, voto kavavare mavi<vare> n. talkative woman. Also: hedu bubukava mavi<vare>, hedu bubuvare mavi<vare>, hedu yavakavare mavi<vare>.

kaveavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. wave
kaye<rE>

(something). Ata eke horehina ada kaveavaha! Wave your hand at that guy! Tom ereiyareime da ada kaveavahanu. Ahutae da ereiyareime ada dahina kaveavahanu. I saw Tom and waved. He also saw me and waved to me. From: M/K? (cf. Motu davea to drag, haul, pull, swing, throw (with swing of arm.).).

kaye<rE> adj. 1) big, tall. Yomere nitani kayere ahu inu. The rat ate the big pawpaw. — adv. 2) very, really, extremely. korikori kaye<rE> really big (huge or enormous) Ekere idi keare kayero. That’s a really big tree. [Note: Only used in combination with certain adjectives, otherwise mava <vahE> is used.]

KDA<varE> pn. Koiari Development Authority.

-ke<rE> nsuff. possessive suffix on some nouns. da adake<rE> my hand [Note: Member of set: -de, -e, -ge, -ke, -me, -ne, -re, -ve.]

keare<rE> adj. 1) big (and hence ‘heavy’ and ‘fierce’ in reference to ‘rain’ and ‘fire’). Ekere idi keare kayero. That’s a very big tree. veni keare<rE> heavy rain Cpart: ketare<rE> ‘big, great’. 2) mature, eldest. Be yabe yohiyaboua, be yabe ma ata keareva yaboua. Some were old, some were mature men. Pomio ata moeka keare<rE> the Pomio man’s eldest son 3) important. pulisi yabu ata keareva a police official — n. size. Ateke ahu kearevane oreva vaheno? What’s the size of the man like? Paketi eke (ahu) kearevane orevavaheno? How big’s the packet? — inten. very. Nuhe vaubu ribiri kearere da vege. I was very cold last night.

keare navate<rE> adj. biggish. keki keare navate<rE> biggish cake

kearete ki(nu) vt. enlarge, make bigger. Kearete kiso! Make it bigger. Syn:

kearevaha(nu).

kearevaha(nu) vt. 1) increase (in size), make bigger. 2) bless. Aike nema no matame okoe kearevahenge no nema ihava. You bless this food and we’ll then eat it.

keare(voinu) vi. increase (in size), get bigger( in size), grow up, mature. Ahu berivere ma kearevoima. He’s getting stronger (lit. his strength is increasing) Hagore ahu keareva voinuge no rohorihero. When the Yam is mature we’ll harvest it. A ma keare voime otitovare a va. You’re growing up. Ma keare voinu. He (she or it) ’s grown up. Ereva! Venere rurukavaha kearevoima. Look! The fire’s flaming more fiercely (lit. the flames are getting bigger).

kebokakeboka<vahE> adj. crooked (line), buckled, lopsided. Also: kebokebo<vahE>.

kebokavaha(nu) vt. put (something) on its side, put (something) crooked.

kebokavahi<gE> adv. crooked, lopsided. Voterere ma kebokakebokavaho. Butuvime riritakava kiso! The line’s crooked. Pull it straight! Kebokavahige ahu otinu. It went in a lopsided fashion (or if referring to writing ‘it’ s crooked’).

kebokebo<vahE> adj. buckled, lopsided. Variant of kebokakeboka<vahE>, q.v.

kefoka<varE> n. scrub fowl, scrub turkey. [Megapodius duperreyi]. From: M/K? (cf. Motu kepoka scrub fowl.).

kekei<gE> adv. 1) slowly, carefully, steadily. Kekeige da roima ene a uhuiamarihemi. I’ll speak slowly so you’ll understand. Kekivi rava! Cook slowly! (Said to food so that it doesn’t burn.) Kekei rukava! Cut it carefully! Syn: saya sayavah〈gE〉. 2) patiently, calmly. Kekivi gurahiyaheme! Sit patiently (you pl.).!

kekei otare<rE> adj. slow moving. kekei otare toviriviri<varE> slow moving truck
kekei kekeivahi<gE> adv. slowly, carefully. Hove eke mime yabu kekei kekeivahi mi otome yabu aba uhuvu manehime yabu aba kouvanua. They got that dead body and took it slowly and put it in the grave and covered the hole. [Note: There does not seem to be a corresponding transitive verb kekei kekeivaha(nu) do (something) slowly or carefully as expected.]

kekera<varE> n. 1) slope, ridge, hill. Kekera voroma! Come down the ridge! Kekera vadime oti amarodi heremitei! Stand on the middle of the slope! Erume no Manibeki kekera vorohime tarehe tarakita manehnua. And while we were going down Manibeki hill (they) stopped the tractor. 2) way up or down a mountain (usually steep and steplike up ridge).

keketavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yabei) vt. decorate. Yabu apolo uli bae mime bodi maneheiyayeima yaga tehada keketavahaniare uhukewa delegitei ata maviya otime yabu eniravare didivme inua. While they got apples and ripe bananas and tied and stacked them up and decorated the verandah the men and women delegates went and got and ate what they wanted. Oti motuka eke kakaiva keketavahiyaye! Go and decorate that truck with flowers (for the wedding)! Da kahide ruhuta K200vare no aivaraheda bodi keketavahanu. My sister and I tied K200 on our pole as decoration (for the wedding). Erume yabu moni yagova bodi keketavahaniare ta kinakanana vorovovahaniare ekeda moni keketavahanua. And they tied money on the net bag as decoration (for her marriage) and also on a band around her head. [Note: Has modern variant heravaha(nu).]

Keki! vi. Clear off!, Get lost!, Go away!, Scram!, Get out of the way! Keki! Clear off! Get out of the way! Kekiyaye! Get out of the way (all of you)! Syn: Baurava!, Verehe ote!. [Note: This verb cannot be conjugated like other verbs. It can only be used in the imperative.]

Kekiyabe! vi. Clear off!, Get lost!, Go away!, Scram!, Get out of the way! Plural form of keki, q.v.

kemacrE> n. water hen, swamp hen. From: M/K? (cf. Motu kema bald coot (Porphyrio melanotus)).

kemo imic<varE> n. type of sugarcane.

kena<varE> n. burial stage. Kenada maiamarihero. (They) will put it (the body) on the burial stage.

kerea<varE> n. green eclectus parrot (male). [Eclectus roratus.]

kereke(-va, -rava) vs. make rattling noise (like rats in a roof or rattling paper). Yomere kerekerevahaniare abu vima. The rat’s making a noise. Cpart: gogoni(vanu) ‘be noisy, make noise’.

kerekerevaha(-#, -#; -#, -yabei) vt. do (something) all the time, do (something) continuously. Eheimene a ekateki erevi kerekerevaha? Why are you staring like that (lit. looking like that all the time)? Syn: tonitonivaha(nu).

kerere<varE> n. mistake, error. Ekere a kererevero! That’s your mistake! From: M/K? (cf. Motu kerere to do thing carelessly, without authority; to blunder; to err; wrongly.).

kerere(vanu) vi. make a mistake, err, do something wrongly. O’e, da ma kererevanu. Yes, I made a mistake.

keroke<varE> n. barn owl. [Tyto alba.]

ketare<varE> adj. big, great (and hence ‘extremely, loudly’ in some English sentences). Mati ketarere da vanu. I was extremely ashamed (lit. shame big). Ane nihoro ketare va? Are you really excited (lit. happiness big)? Vami ekeyabe da roinuge yabu namare
ketare ravanua. I really made the boys run (lit. running big). Vaibu nakaru ketare a vanua. You snored loudly last night (lit. snoring great). Cpart: keareÆ ‘big, heavy (rain), fierce (fire)’.

ketare(voinu) vi. grow up. Yabu ketarevaheinuge vamiya ata vaheinua. When they grow up the boys will become men..

keto(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei) vt. wash (something), clean (by washing). Odua, ogona ketova! Odua, wash the clothes! Da evi ketovima. I’m cleaning my teeth.

ketoÆ adj. washed.

ketoriÆ n. kettle. From: English ‘kettle’.

keukeÆ n. fresh water mussel.

kevitaÆ n. type of sugarcane.

kevoÆ n. type of bush turkey. Budore kevo voinu. Budo turned into a bush turkey.

kiÆ n. brace, cross-support (in house). Said to be Baruari dialect equivalent of tukatukaÆ.

ki- advpre. intensifier (that only occurs on a small closed class of words).

kimoreheÆ right down there kihoreheÆ right up there

kiahu(-#, -#, -#, -yabei) vt. cut up (food into rough pieces or slices). Ina kiahu kiahu mime a oho mominu. She cut up the sweet potato roughly and gave it to the pig. “Mahuramai vihi mi oti maneme, kiahu!” tovonu. He said, “Mahuramai get the vihi and put them down and cut them up!” Cpart: ruka(vanu); koro(vanu) ‘cut (elongated objects); slice’.

kibeÆ quant. a little bit. Ono kibenigene a orovonu? What little something did you come for? Hedu kibere da ani roha orovonu. I came to have a little chat to you. Ereviyakibere da vima. I’m reading a little bit. Nohu gurahiyakiberavari! Let’s have a spell! [Note: Kibe may be combined with}

misukaÆ ‘small’.

— n. piece of, bit of. Ina kibe miorovo! Bring a piece of sweet potato! Yomore nitani kibere abu inu. The rat ate a small piece of pawpaw. Cpart: mihi, bubu, dua.

— adv. a little bit. Sea kibe butuvi orovo, ohenana! Pull your chair in a little bit. Kibe komara navatero. It’s sort of not too good. Vote eke kibe vahevahevaha! Slacken the rope off a little bit! Ataya kibe youkavaheinuge no hebouravanua. There were quite a few of us gathered together. Yabu mata i vehitekime yabu gurahiyakiberavege, ege Diakono atavare vurivuri keare ravariheni aea vamanu. They finished eating and sat for a while and the Deacon rang the bell for (them to) have a big church service. [Note: Kibe may come before or after an adjective, e.g. egeka kibeÆ or kibe egeka a Iitte bit long.]

kibekibeÆ adj. a little bit, bit by bit. Da kinakere vani kibekibere ahu vima. My head’s paining a little bit. Ekenanige da okoe Koiari voto kibekibere da dibaka voima. At this moment here I am learning Koiari bit by bit.

kibekibehave(nu) vt. do (something) a little more, do (something) bit by bit. Mavoi kibekibehava! Cook it a little bit more!

kibetaÆ adv. a bit and a bit. Kibeta vamege ene ahu ehavadime. Hit it a bit and a bit to make it go up (lit. and let it go up). [Note: Short for kibethakibaÆ.]

kibokaikaiÆ adj. very small, tiny. Dani hava kibokaikai kiso! Give me a tiny bit of betelnut. Hava kibokaikeruge da ma inu. I ate the betelnut because it was a very small piece. Cpart: kiribonikaiÆ ‘teeny weeny’.

kifiriÆ n. rainbow lorikeet, blue mountain parrot. [Trichoglossus haemotodus.]
kike 

kike <rE> adj. 1) quite, somewhat. duaka kike <rE> quite small Madi kike! Oh dear! (lit. pity somewhat) Mi misuka kike da momi! Give me a quite small piece of meat!
— adj. 2) poor (as expression of sympathy), unfortunate. mabata eke kike <yabE> those poor old women Da kahide, Boboro Tom novomaike, ahu vanuhere mishuka Margret Mota, Jeffry Mota erume Munahoro Mota kike yabe yabu nine ruhuta yabu gurahanua. My cousin, poor Boboro Tom, his small children Margret Mota, Jeffry Mota and poor little Munahoro Mota sat with their mother. Banere mabata kike abutiya yabuai atekiramia otimite otimie gorogovare keare voime otimie...
But the poor two old women they had to keep doing those things like that and themselves and their sickness got worse and worse... Bane yohi kikere mata komasikava ivi voiyeg/-/ mahu oho varahomime ahu rovime ahu “Oho vodohuyah!” tovonu. But the poor old man set up his net in a bad place/-/ and he caught a pig and came and said, “Grab it!” Also: novomaike.
— adv. right, very. ekenakike <gE> right now koakike very narrow

kikira (-va, -ruha) vi. crackle, spark. Venere kikiravarihero. The fire’ll crackle.
uni kikira (vanu) vi. get vertigo. TAUADAGE DA VADIMIME OTEGE DA UNIKERE KIKIRAVEGE. Whenever I go up the tower I get vertigo (lit. my inside sparks).
kikitau <varE> n. New Guinea eagle, hawk. [Harpyopsis novaeguineae].
kimaic <varE> n. fish hook (introduced after European contact), fishing tackle. Ahu namaravime otimie ahu kimaive miyareime ahu ita uhuva otimie mina kimaiva butuvanu. He ran and got his fishing tackle and went into the water and caught the eel (with it). From: Motu
The cold hit me very hard.
kinea<varE> n. type of parrot.
kini(-#, -#; -va, -gei) vt. strip or trim (branches off). Rovonivare idi vadime ahu idi numuda guramime ahu idi kinivege... The tree climbing kangaroo climbed up the tree and sat on the top and stripped branches and... Yabu nema idi tobeiniare kinihava. Then they trim the trees that that had been felled. Maigo! Idi ada kinigei! Okay! Trim the branches off!
kio(-mi, -mi; -#, -yabei) vt. put (clothes) on (someone), dress (someone) up. Ege mavi kearevaya hove mabata iagoime yabu ahu ogona ihava kiominua. And the adult women washed that deceased old woman and put new clothes on her. Egebe Bonire ahu kahide yabu yagehege ahu ogonave kiominua. First Bonnie's brothers and sisters put on her clothes in their house. Da ogonave kiomi! Da nema a ogonave kiomina. That fellow got very disturbed and went and hit her.
kivi, kivika<vahE> n. shin bone. da kivi itaha<vahE>. ki(-#, -#, -geiyahei) vt. 1) do. Sorekataha ki! Do it quickly! Ekateki kime kurevarihere a ua. Keep doing that and you'll fall. Ene ahu kie. Let him do it. Vadane a kia? What are you doing? 2) make. Bebare da kima. I'm making a bow (and arrow). Yabu aea dobo kinua. They made a tree house. Ege no ya mata reuyarebime no tatubae kime no yavobanua. And we prepared the sleeping place, made our beds and slept. 3) give. Dani kuku be ki! Give me some tobacco!
kiare<vahE> n. behaviour, way of acting. Ahi kiare ekere komaravaho. That behaviour of his is bad.
kiare ata<varE> n. worker.
kime vmed. to (with the verb 'say'). Ahi moeka kime...roi(nu) She said...to her son [Note: This is a special use of the verb ki(nu). Normally the postposition ni<gE> (to) is used with the verb roi(nu) (say).]
kirinika<varE> n. clinic. Ane kirinikavagene a ota? Are you going to the clinic? From: English 'clinic'.
kiroi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. talk about, discuss. Oine a kiroi? Whom are you talking about?
kiriki<varE> n. green parrot (that steals bananas, generally alone). From: M/K? (cf. Motu kiroki a small green parrot, or lorikeet.)
kisereka<varE> n. catbird, bowerbird. [Amblyornis sp.]
kisiadoudo<varE> n. drongo, black fishtail. [Dicrurus hottentottus.]
kisikisivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. make fine or small (in combination with haki cut). haki kisikisivaha(nu) cut up very small (e.g. to make chips) Syn: haki misumisuvaha(nu), rukari misumisuvaha(nu).
kivi, kivikac<vahE> n. shin bone. da kivi <vahE> my shin bone Also: kivi itaha<vahE>.
kivi itaha<vahE> n. da kivi itaha <vahE> my shin bone
koar
kiyavhite ar n. do nothing. Ahuke ono be kiyavhiteruge da uravehitero.
I don't want him to come because he doesn't do anything.
koar n. dance song. Vadibe koavane a roia? What dance song are you singing?
ko a ki(nu) vi. sing and dance, have a party. Negetu vaubuge yabu koakirihero. They'll have a party tonight. Compare: enovana(vanu) 'sing a song'.
koar oiu(nu) vt. sing (a dance song).
koakare atavatavime koakare ata<yabE> n. dancers. Yabu oroime uruhanua erume enovaranavime koakare ekeya inua. They came and gathered and sang songs and those dancers ate.
kobanaka vatavime koakiribero. They'll have a party tonight. Compare: enovana(vanu) 'sing a song'.
kobani<varE> n. copra. From: English 'copra'.
kobi<varE> n. pot. Da ma kobi matabunu. I put the lid on the pot. Kobi tatamiyabei, iahe maiamiyabei! Take the pots (off the fire) and put them to the side (of it).
Erume no mabeta mi kobi ta subu kobi maiamiyainua. And we then put down the pot of meat and pot of soup.
kobo, koboka<varE> n. 1) new shoots, young leaves. idi koboka<varE> tree shoots Voho kobokavahe no mime atahunua. We got pumpkin tips and covered it. 2) green vegetables, greens. [Note: Most greens are the young shoots of pumpkin vines. See: veru, voho, and naosina.] 3) short grass (that has regrown after being cut before). Egehe kobokava bovi! Cut the short grass first!
kobo naruka<varE> n. new shoots, fresh shoots.
koboni<varE> n. bogeyman. From: Motu koboni evil spirit, walking at night; bogeyman.

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koar without expectation of recompense. Syn: momiyakava(vanu).
kiyavhite ar n. do nothing. Ahuke ono be kiyavhiteruge da uravehitero.
I don't want him to come because he doesn't do anything.
koar n. dance song. Vadibe koavane a roia? What dance song are you singing?
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kobanaka<varE> n. belt. da kobanakave<varE> my belt.
kobara<varE> n. copra. From: English 'copra'.
kobi<varE> n. pot. Da ma kobi matabunu. I put the lid on the pot. Kobi tatamiyabei, iahe maiamiyabei! Take the pots (off the fire) and put them to the side (of it).
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koeko uhi\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. type of banana. koekoe(-va, -rava) vi. yelp, cry out (as of dogs or pigs when hit or injured). Dumore idi mime oho vamanuge ahu koekoevima. Dumo hit the pig with a stick and it’s squealing. Cpart: umuto\textsuperscript{vanu} 'grunt'.

koha, kohaka\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. knee. da kohake\textsuperscript{rE}\> my knee SynD: koma, komaka\textsuperscript{vahE}\>.

kohada\textsuperscript{gE}\> ra\textsuperscript{minu}, kohada\textsuperscript{gE}\> gura\textsuperscript{manu} vt. kneel. Ege Misinari Mark beravanuge ahu otime kohada guramanu. When (he) called Pastor Mark he (Pastor Mark) went and knelt down.

kohani\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. spiny anteater, short-beaked echidna. \[Tachyglossus lawesi\].

kohankohani\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. ant lion.

kohe(-va, -rava) vi. make white magic (to cure a medical problem). Ekere kohevare atavaro. He’s a (white magic) sorcerer. Ege yabu ata eke koheime yagehenua. And they made magic and woke him up. Ata vaika vaime mea kime kohevanuge ata eke hoveringanuge, vogua eke yaga uhu uyare vogua ekere nema dobivim vibe vatada otahina. They hit another man and make magic and when that man dies his widow stays in the house and does not come down on the ground. Cpart: voro\textsuperscript{rE}\> 'sorcery'; SynD: votovaha\textsuperscript{nu}. \[Note: Koheko sorcerers are those who make victims of voro sorcery well again.\]

kohi\textsuperscript{rE}\> adj. male. koko kohi\textsuperscript{rE}\> rooster oho kohi\textsuperscript{rE}\> boar, male pig.

koiso\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. friar bird, leatherhead.

koko\textsuperscript{rE}\> adj. red. Maiakonikavahe dayebene, kokiravahe dayero. The yellow is not mine, the red one is.

kokiravoire\textsuperscript{rE}\> adj. inflamed. Batabata kokiravoirevano vanivima. My inflamed sore is paining.

kokiruru\textsuperscript{vahE}\> adj. very red. Vanire kokiruvahou. The sun is very red. \[Note: This form is only used with a few words. It is commonly used to refer to a nice sunny day as in Negetuge vana kokiruvahou. Today’s a nice sunny day.\] — adv. very, extremely. Ribirivare da vanikokiruvanu. I was very cold (lit. the cold pained extremely).

kokiruru\textsuperscript{##}\> adj. very red. See: kokira 'red'.

koka\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. fresh water crab.

koko\textsuperscript{rE}\> n. fowl, chicken. Kokore tovima. The chook’s cackling. From: Motu koko\textsuperscript{rE}\> fowl. \[Note: Can be used as short for koko kohi\textsuperscript{rE}\> 'rooster' especially when referring to its crowing.\]

koko kohic\textsuperscript{rE}\> n. rooster.

koko mabata\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. hen, female fowl.

koko\textsuperscript{rE}\> n. small light fence or wall, (tree) guard. Cpart: varo\textsuperscript{rE}; mavu\textsuperscript{rE} 'fence; cage'.

koko voi\textsuperscript{nu} vt. build light fence or wall (as protection against wind on otherwise open house), build (tree) guard.
koko(-#, -#: -va, -geiyahei) vt. nail on or down. Hihi eke ahu orovoniarere no yaga benove bunu ururuhime kokogeiyaheiniare eke tahegauge hihi eke tatamime vatada goremenu. That wind which came took off all the iron on our roof that was nailed on and threw it on the ground. No benoda gurahime no bunu hihire rofavi gorehiyaheiniare eke tatami me vatada goremenu.

vt. nail on

Hihi eke ahu orovoniarere no yaga benove bunu ururuhime kokogeiyaheiniare eke tahegauge hihi eke tatamime vatada goremenu. That wind which came took off all the iron on our roof that was nailed on and threw it on the ground. No benoda gurahime no bunu hihire rofavi gorehiyaheiniare eke tatami me vatada goremenu.

kokokovaha(nu) vt. tap (something). Da mereki benisorova kokokokovahima. I'm tapping the plate with a pencil.

kokomuva<vahE> n. joint. Variant of komukova<vahE>, q.v.

didibo(vanu).

kokoroku<varE> n. fowl; fowl. Variant of koko<varE>, q.v.

koma, komaka<vahE> n. knee. See: uni koka<vahE>.

komara<vahE> adj. 1) bad, no good. hedu komara<vahE> bad language (or swearing) ribiri komara<vahE> extreme cold Ahune komaravaheno o maitekavaheno? Is it no good or is it all right? Dona komaravave ahu vima. He's a terrible liar (lit. lies bad he does). SynD: komare<vahE>. 2) injured. Da vahie komaravada maiama! Put it on my injured leg!

— n. evil, wickedness. Satani komaravane<re> Satan's evil (or Satan's wickedness) "Ekere ahu komaravave hakibehege da eke rionu," tovonu. (I) said, "It's his bad side that I have spoken of." Ant: maiteka<vahE>.

komara baeka<vahE> n. all the things that are no good. Yabu ogo bata, komara baeka// ono?// yago bata eke tahegau gabuvime yabu... They burnt old clothes and all the things that were no good //what?// old string bags and they...

komara mava<vahE> adj. useless (thing or person). komara mava ata<vahE> useless person

komara(voine) vs. 1) become no good, be spoiled, be broken down. Toviririvire ureiamiyavehitero. Ma komaravoinu. The truck won't start. It's broken down. Vanire komaravoiare ahu vima. The day's
komarahe

becoming unpleasant (lit. becoming no good). 2) die (euphemistically). Ahu noni roinu, “Da varure komara voyege da okoe orovonu,” tovonu. He said to us, “My father-in-law died so here I am I’ve come.”

hedu komara<vahE> n. bad language, swearing.

ita komara<vahE> n. alcoholic drink, grog. Yabu ita komara foikiyame yabu inua. They bought grog and drank it.

kina komara ata<varE> n. mad, crazy, or insane person, madman, idiot.

kuku komara<vahE> n. drugs.

komarahe conj. otherwise, lest, it wouldn’t be good if. Enagi ekateki maiamihama; komarahe abu batahurihero. Don’t do it that like; it wouldn’t be good for it to stink. No oti benidini mari komarahe motukavare rodohuma. Let’s go and get petrol otherwise the car will stop. /Note: This form is derived from komara<vahE>. It is the general pronunciation of komaravave.

komare<vahE> adj. bad. Dialect variant of komara<vahE>, q.v.

komasika<vahE> adj. 1) bad. Da kampeinianyarere viki abutita igautago, ekere mata duvawahige da heduvirimege erukere da voutivere komasika mavavoinu. My campaigning was three weeks long and because my area for speaking around was confined my vote was pathetic (lit. very bad). Syn: komara<vahE>. 2) cheeky, insolent. ata komasika<vahE> cheeky or insolent person Syn: komara<vahE>. — n. bad behaviour, cheekiness. ahu komasikave<vE> his cheekiness

komasika mava<vahE> adj. useless (thing or person). Syn: komara mava<vahE>.

komasika(voinu) vs. be spoilit, become no good. Vanire komasikavoinu. The day’s spoilit. Syn: komara(voinu).

komavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. spoil, make a mess of, cause (something) to be no good or unserviceable. Da kime komavahanu. I spoilt it (or I made a mess of it). Tomu, ane motuka komavahanua? Tom, did you cause the car to break down?

komavahi<gE> adv. badly. Da ma komavahige da kinu. I did it badly.

vami(me) koma(koma)vaha(nu) vt. be extremely affected by (something like sleep or hunger). Vavire da vami komavahanu. I’m very hungry (lit. hunger is hitting me and really spoiling me). Ekedage daikie da vamine komakomavahahe ege Semere otime ahu dari tatuba kinuge da otume yavanu. And so I got very very sleepy and Semere went and made a bed for me and I went and slept. Bane uyare yabe yabu yage yageva otime yabu yavohege, yare vaheikomakayamahaingue yabu otume yavohanu. But the stayers went to their different houses and slept, they were extremely sleepy and they went and slept.

komu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei) vt. 1) roll up; Roll up the mat! Geda komuva! [Note: Not used for rolling cigarettes. See: mori(vanu).] 2) fold up. Ogonavare da komuvi maiamani. I folded the cloth and put it.

komura(vanu) vres. looped (string). Heina vote komuravaniare eke butuva! Pull that looped string of the snare!

komuvahi<gE> adv. curled up, rolled up, crunched up. Eheimene a komuvahi yava? Why are you sleeping curled up?

komuko, komukova<vahE> n. 1) joint. da ada komukove<vE> my elbow da vahi komukove<vE> my ankle 2) rounded joint-like end of something. idi komuko<vE> wooden hammer or mallet; any piece of timber used as a hammer or mallet muni komuko<vE> stone hammer or
komukomu\(<varE>\)  n. joint. Variant of komuko\(<vahE>\), q.v.

komutaka\(<vahE>\)  adj. round, hunched. Abe muni komutahage da otima. I'm going to the big round stone in the Abe river. gadiva komutaka ata\(<varE>\) hunched back

kona\(<rE>\)  n. corner. Veu yagavare kona ietahago. The toilet is around (lit. behind) the corner.  Cpart: gunika\(<vahE>\). From: English 'corner'.

konehi\(<varE>\)  n. caterpillar (generic).

konemu\(<varE>\)  n. eel-like fish (but not eaten).

koni\(<rE>\)  n. corn. From: English 'corn'.

koni boko\(<vanu>\)  vt. pick corn.

koni homoka\(<vahE>\)  n. corn cob tassle.

koni nita\(<varE>\)  n. corn kernel. Yabu koni nita yamiyaheia. They're planting corn kernels.

koraba\(<varE>\)  n. small round fresh water fish about 150 mm (or 6 ins) long with attractive colours on its skin; smaller than yafako.

korai koraic\(<varE>\)  n. small dusky bird with brown underneath and with drooping tail, not eaten.

korani\(<varE>\)  n. white clay (usually found in streams) used as grief paint (painted on the sides of the body as part of body decoration to show grief), mourning paint.  Cpart: vata kokira\(<vahE>\); bibina\(<varE>\) 'red earth; scented leaves'.

korikori\(<vahE>\)  ad}. huge, monstrous, very big, enormous.  idi korikori\(<vahE>\) a huge tree Mati korikorivahe da vanu. I was extremely ashamed (lit. monstrous shame). No kou eregeiyaiyege damunaya korikori mava yaboua. We had a look at the coffins but they were very expensive (lit. cost very big). Yabu orovianiare re ataya toviriviri urigrurahigare yabe homoberebe korikori kaiyere yabu ravanua. Those who had been waiting for the truck got very angry with those who came (drunk). Ataya varaha korikori mavavahe yabu ravanua. The men fought very vigourously . Syn: keare mava\(<vahE>\).  [Note: Can be modified by kaye\(<rE>\) or mava\(<vahE>\).]

korikori mava\(<vahE>\)  adj. very very big, very many. No vamuhere lavani korikori mavavage Itikinumu Komuniti sikulivaha vahiva otime orovaruge... Because our children had been going up and down by foot to the Itikinumu Community School for very many years...

koro\(<rE>\)  n. star (generic).

koroka\(<vahE>\)  adj. opaque.  koro\(<va, va; #, -geiyaihei>\)  vt. 1) slice. Bredi kororovi duaduavaha! Slice the bread finely! Erume ata keyareva be yabuni korovanuge yabu mata ruhuta maruhanua. And some grownups sliced it up for them and they cooked it with (other) food.  Idi koroviyareime veitoviyareime ahu binu. Having sliced through the stick and sharpened it he speared her.  Cpart: kiahu(nu)'cut up (food roughly)'. 2) cut down. Tamati uriahe ahu ateki roinu, "Oti idi more I-I oti idi more koroviyahe!" Tamati got up and said, "Go and cut down that tree (you pl.)!"

koroadodo\(<varE>\)  n. Peaceful Dove.  [Geopelia stiata].

koroka\(<vahE>\)  adj. opaque.  See: koro\(<rE>\) 'star'.

korokoro\(<va, -rava>\)  vi. 1) all the time, continuously, non-stop.  Ano ehe vaniaranume a nina korokorova? Why are you crying all the time? hedu korokorovare mavi\(<varE>\) talkative woman Ote! Enagi voto korokorovihame! Go! Don't talk all the time (i.e. don't be a nuisance)!  Cpart: kereke revaha(nu); yavaka\(<vahE>\) 'continuously; always'.  [Note: This form cannot be used with gorogo\(<vanu>\) be sick. It has to be used for actions that
kororo<varE>

are normally repeated. 2) be annoying, be teasing. Banere vami ekeyabe korokoromavavahe yabu ravege... But those boys were very annoying and...

korokorovaha(nu) vt. 1) tease, annoy, bug. Kaeyabe baruhe eke korokorovahe ahu homoberebevege... The cockatooes are annoying the possum and it is getting angry and... 2) persist, keep doing V. Maiovare ahu koro korovahege banere ahu torovanu. He kept teasing that girl but she resisted. No beinehi korokorovahege eke uhukevage toviriviri kearevahe oroime raminu. We kept pushing and while doing that a large vehicle came and stopped.

berabevahi korokorovaha(nu) vt. ask persistently, beseech.

kororo<varE> n. Hook-billed Kingfisher. [Melidora macrorhina].

kororo(-hoi,-vahei) vi. make knocking, tapping or bumping noise. Vadivevane ekeveye kororohoima? What’s that making that knocking noise (like a tree against the roof)? Cpart: koko kokovanu ‘knock (on door)’.

kororo(-hoi,-vahei)2 vs. be dry (as of streams). Aberovo ma kororohoinu. The Aberovo creek is dry.

korota<varE> n. bed (of stream with stones and rocks in it), gravel(?). Ita korotavage da otinu. I went along the creek bed.

korurukaruru(-va,-rava) vi. make a racket or din. Vadibe korurukuruvane yabu eke rava? What’s that racket they’re making?

kota<varE> n. court. From: English ‘court’.

ekotava ra(minu) vi. appear in court, go to court. “Eke uhukvage Veni laduna erume Ebure Koroshi ahu vouhere tahegau kotava rahirihayaboua,” toravanua. They said, “Consequently Veni and all of Ebure’s brothers will go to court.”

kotue (uhi)<varE> n. type of banana.

kou<varE> n. coffin. ahu kouve<varE> her coffin hoveni kou<varE> coffin for the dead person Ege mavi be kou eke uhukeva oti yavanu, ege Bruno soa mi oroiyareime adaha mavi kou uhuva yavaniare vore kou nemeh rukavanu. And a woman got in the coffin-like box and lay down. And Bruno brought a saw and cut that box in the middle with the woman lying inside.

kou ki(nu) vt. make coffin, have funeral.

kou(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) vi. 1) block (as of a stream with a log). Subuta bureheya otime yabu oho dobidou kou ime yabu heina maiamiyarhime yabu nema voiruhihe yagava othava. Our former ancestor would go and block the pig’s track and put a snare there and then go home. Yabu erevanuge mi eke behe behe kouarihheyaobou. When they see it they will block it on all sides. Cpart: badi(vanu) ‘cover, close, block, obscure’. From: Motu koua to enclose; to block, as a road; to close, as a door; to fasten; to shut. 2) close up, shut. A tege yabu sitoa kouavanugave revareva mime maua uhuvu maihusho! Go and if the store is shut put the mail in the box! 3) stop (as of a bell ringing) or vehicle.

yaga komarava kou(vanu) vt. lock up in gaol. Yabu otime yaga komarava kouvanua. They went and locked him up in the gaol.

kouavaha(nu) vt. stop (a noise (as of a bell ringing) or vehicle). PMV eke kouavaha! Mosibi otarihine da vima. Stop that PMV! I want to go to Moresby.

koukouvaha(nu) vi. stop (a noise (as of a bell ringing) or vehicle). PMV eke kouavaha! Mosibi otarihine da vima. Stop that PMV! I want to go to Moresby.

koukou<varE> adj. closed, shut. No mabeta frisia miti foikiniare otime marhenirevege yagare koukouvainuhe no voiruhihe otinua. We went to buy some freezer meat but the shop was shut so we returned. No oroi yaga erevanuge yagare koukouvaho. Loka vore unu. We came and saw the house and it was shut. It was locked.
koubaka<br> vt. block (way). Ataya ata vaheiriheni koukourava. The people are blocking the way to kill the person.

koubaka<br> n. ditch, depression, valley. Koubakavage no vorohime otinua. We went down into the depression. From: M/K? (cf. Motu koupa chasm, ditch; koura valley.).

koubakakoubaka<br> adj. rough, uneven. Enagi ikohe yaga manehiha! Vatare koubakakoubakavaho. Don’t (you pI.) build your house here; the ground’s rough.

koubakakoubaka<br> n. lines on palm of hand, life lines on hand. ada uhu koubakakoubaka<br> lines on palm of hand

koubaka(voinu)<br> vs. be wrinkled.

ita kouba<br> n. pond, swamp.

vata kouba<br> vata koubaka(voinu)<br> n. valley.

kouva(-#, -#; -va-geiyahei)<br> vt. shut, close, block. Variant of kou(vanu), q.v.

kubu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei»<br> vt. dip in. Da yagodere da mime ita uhuva kubuiyareime rnabeta sorekataha dadi yagemenu. I dipped my net bag in the water and pulled it up quickly (so my books did not get wet). Ogona eke didivime ita uhuva kubugeiyahei! Get those clothes and dip them in the water!

kuduku du<br> n. type of necklace made out of seeds of tree of the same name. Kuduku tuhagavave yabu arefa kiyaiheinua. They made a necklace out of seeds of the kuduku tree.

kuia(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)<br> vt. bundle up. Ina boto kuiavi magoreme! Roll up the sweet potato tops and throw them away!

kuiara(vanu)<br> vres. 1) piled up, coiled up (when the end of a string is pulled through a hole and let drop). Da votevere ma kuiaravanu. My string has coiled up. 2) flop about, be not in control of one’s movements. Ita komare iare atavare eke kuiaravime yavanu. That drunk man flopped about when he lay down. Biniare ohovare kuiaravi vatunu. The shot pig flopped about as it died.

-kuku<br> inten. very. No Koiariyabe berikukuvaeye noua. We Koiari are very strong. Atekere berikukuvahe. That man’s very strong. [Note: Only used with certain adjectives. Compare -gigi, -uru, -tonitoni.]

kuku<br> n. tobacco. From: Motu kuku tobacco.

kuku dihi<br> n. tobacco pipe.

kuku<br> dui(vanu)<br> vi. the cigarette’s smoking.

kuku i(nu)<br> vt. smoke tobacco.

kuku tumuka<br> n. strong tobacco (that makes one dizzy when smoked).


kukuvahe(nu)<br> vt. shake, make feverish. Muni mime ahu kukuvahe vatunu. He got the stone, shook it and threw it. Compare: kabikave(kenu) ‘wave, swing (something) around (head,), rock (something suspended)’.

kuku kuku(nu)<br> vi. shake, quiver. Variant of kuku(nu), q.v.

kuku yaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)<br> vt. tip out, pour out, spill. Kuku yahyohe! Tip it out (you pl.)! Da ma kuku yahana. I spilled it.

kuku yaha(nu)<br> vs. spill, pour out, pour down. Itare kuku yaha nuna. The water tipped out (of a fallen vase). Cpart: kuku yaha nuna. [Note: Also used to refer to rain coming down.]

kunabaka<br> n. pheasant. [Centropus phasianinus.]. From: M/K? (cf. Motu...
kunukuvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)

kunamaka coucal, bush pheasant, ground cuckoo.

kunukuvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. do excessively (in combination with another verb). Mata i kunukuvaha! Eat till you are full! Da mata i kunukuvaniaruge yare da vanima. I'm sleepy because I've eaten to excess. (ita komara) i kunukuvahare ata<varE> drunk person From: M/K? (cf. Motu kunu fill, be satisfied.).

kuraba<varE> n. floor. SynD: kuraba<vahE>.

kurabo<varE> n. floor. SynD: kuraba<vahE>.

kurahukurahu<vahE> adj. spotted (in colour). Cpart: kurukuru<vahE> 'striped, spotted or mixed colours, variegated'.

kure(-va, -raruha) vi. 1) fall down or over, trip over. Kurevarihere a ua. Dobiva! You'll fall! Get down! Ididage da kurevanu. I fell down from the tree. Cpart: beto(vanu) 'fall down from (tree, cliff)'. 2) fail. Muninige ahu imivaniarero. Banere ahu heduevere kurevanuge ahu bebe moni manu. He begged for money but failed to get it (lit. his talk fell and he didn't get the money). Da moe eksamivage ahu kurevanuruge ahu bebe Haiskuluva otarihero. Because my son failed in his exam he won't go to high school.

kurevi ya(vanu) vi. collapse. Ahuke ma eke kurevi yavima. There he is collapsed (after having broken his leg).

kure<vE>rE> n. sword grass, thatch. From: M/K? (cf. Motu kuru kuru sword grass.).

kuru yaga<varE> n. house with grass roof. Ant: bunu yaga<varE>.

kurugumi(nu) vt. tie on (thatch). Vadime kuru gumi! Go up and thatch!

kuru va<varE>(manu) vt. thatch, apply thatch. Yagare yabu kuru vaha. They're thatching the house.

kuruba<varE> n. crowbar, iron. From: English 'crowbar'.

kuruba bi<varE> n. iron spear. Yabu kuraba biva yaga bi vavaka kinua. They made spear holes in the house with an iron spear.

kuruku<va, -rava> vi. spin, go round and round. Also: kurukukuru<voiE>u

kurukukuru<voiE>u(vainu) vs. spin, go round and round. Da kinakere orerevima; da nitahe ma kuruku urukuvainu. My head's dizzy; my eyes are going round and round.


kurukuru<vahE> adj. striped, spotted or mixed colours, variegated.

kuvo<varE>rE> n. type of brown pigeon with long tail and call kuvo. [Macropygia nigrirostris.]

kwestini<varE> n. question. From: English 'question'.

kwestini mo<varE>(minu) vt. ask a question. Erume yabu kwestini youka youkavahe yabu no oheiyege. And they asked us lots of questions.
laha(-#, -#; -va, -gei) vt. separate, divide up. Modern spelling variant of raha(vanu), q.v.

lamepa<varE> n. lamp. Modern spelling variant of ramepa, q.v.

lamfosi<varE> n. frozen lamb, freezer meat sold in packs. Modern spelling variant of rambosi, q.v.

lavani<varE> n. year. Modern spelling variant of ravani, q.v.

leiti(-va, -rava) vs. be late. Modern spelling variant of reiti(vanu), q.v.

loaloavi ririha(-#, -#) vi. roam around aimlessly. Modern spelling variant of roaroavi ririha(nu), q.v.

lonivaniare<rE> n. loan. Modern spelling variant of ronivaniare<rE>, q.v.

M - m

ma<#>1 mod. 1) about to, intend to, be on the point of (doing something), ready to (do something). Da ma otima. I'm off (said as one begins to move) (or I'm leaving now). “Noike ma eke ota,” tovonu. He (the policeman) said, “We’re on our way there.” Otarih ingen gene a ma va? Are you ready to go? O’e, otarih ingen da ma vima. Yes, I’m ready to go. 2) completive aspect, already, yet. Ahuke ma detuvorego! She’s pregnant! Tomune ma orovonu? O’e egehe ahu ma orovonu. Has Tom come yet? Yes, he came already before. Ma otinu. He’s gone (already) (in answer to the question ‘Where is he? Has he gone?’). 3) now, again. Ma namaraima. It’s working now (or again) (said of a watch just repaired). Ahuke ma iharaiyere ahu vima. He’s getting better now (or again).

ma<#>2 mod. right (up, down there), way (up, down there). Ahuke eke una, ma horhe! It’s there, right up there. Ma morehego! It’s way down there!

-ma vsuff. present imperfect tense suffix for 1sg. and 3sg. Da mata ima. I’m eating. Ohore ahu foikima. He’s buying a pig. Ekeverhe otariyareime da nema orovime vehitekima. After I’ve been there I’ll come and finish it. Cpart: -a

'mresent imperfect tense suffix (2 sg., 1,2,3 pl.). [Note: Present imperfect tense suffixes are used for events or states that are still in process or not yet complete. They may also be used for inception (‘about to, intend to’) when modified by ma already and oko here. In this they overlap in meaning with -riheni<ge> want to, about to. They may also be used to express ability (‘can, be physically able to’) in contrast to ‘know how to’ (which is -are<rE>).]

ma ehe<#> adv. it’s up to (someone) to decide. Aike ma ehe, ma! O’e da marihero. It’s up to you (to decide) you take it! Yes, I’ll take it.

ma eke<#> mod. just, there. Otitovane a ma eke va? You’re just on your way then are you? (lit. There you are on your way eh?) Cpart: ma oko<#> ‘just, here’.

ma oko<#> mod. just, here. Daike ma oko pepa oko vehite kirihenivima. I’m just trying to finish (correcting) the papers. Cpart: ma eke<#> ‘just, there’.

mabaravah<varE> n. wife. da mabare<re>E> my wife Da mabarueyabete ekua. They’re my wives. Okore da habihero. Mabaravehe eke una. This is my visitor. That’s his wife. Taubada mabarava unu. This is Taubada’s wife.

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mabata<varE> coming with his wife. [Note: Poss. sg. mabarue<yabE>]

mabata<varE> n. old woman. [Note: Short form of mavi mabata<varE>.

— adj. female. koko mabata<varE> hen oho mabata<varE> sow

mabe<#> interj. be sorry for, alas for. See: novo mabe<#>.

mabedavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. carry (bag or other object) slung on shoulder under arm. Dumore ina yago bagida mabedavahanu. Dumo carried the bag of sweet potatoes slung under his arm. Buikadage da mabedavahanu. I carried it sideways (under my arm on my hip). Cpart: tohiki(nu) 'carry on stick over shoulder'.

mabeta<#> adv. again, a second time. Mabeta detuvorego. She’s pregnant again. Mabeta ata ni boketahav adequate raminiare eke beraiyavaitaravanua. A second time they called back the man who had been born blind. Yesu mabeta voiraime roiyavaitavanua. Jesus said again. Bod hebouvar vehitevoinuge da mabeta P&C hebouravanua. After the board meeting I met with the P&C again. Eke uhukevage daiké Itikinumu Komuniti Silicone bokovime okohe Kailaki yagava mi orovime maneherihenike eke vaukiki da mabeta kina. During that I was trying to remove the Itikinumu Community School and bring it here to Kailaki in order to set it up here and I am doing that work again. Otogootogovehitevoinuge Seketi Seamanivare mabeta uriyaime ahu hedue roinu. After prayers the Circuit Chairman got up again and spoke.

— adv. instead. Orovoniare banere mabeta voiraovanu. He came but returned instead (of staying). Da kirihere ahu mabeta kinu. I was going to do it but he did it instead. Ant: nema<##>. [Note: Used where contrast between two clauses is required.]

mabu<varE> n. pigeon type (small green winged brown flock fruit pigeon).

madarini<varE> n. mandarine. From: English 'mandarine'.

madeka<varE> n. 1) type of palm tree. 2) target. [Note: The round bole of the palm tree of the same name that is rolled along the ground as a target for boys to throw spears at.]

madi<rE> n. green grasshopper, green cricket. Cpart: iso<rE> 'insect (generic)'.

madike<#> interj. 1) alas for, sorry for. Tomu madike! Alas for Tom! 2) poor (as expression of sympathy). Yabu Modea madikeda nivege. They’re crying for poor Modea. Da oroime Modea madikeda nivege, nina veye kiyata dobine okohe da yagehe oronvou. I came and cried for poor Modea, and when the crying was finished got down and came here.

Madikike! interj. Alas!, Oh dear! Ege madikike ataya otime yabu maiamanu ahu nihini veehehe ahu ni kodohonu. And alas the people went and put him and soon afterwards closed his eyes. “Yana, misinarivave vene hakime ahu vahi ahanu,” tovonu. Ekeruge da i otarihenivime hosipereva.” Ere Yanata ahu yagabiya vavaniraime yabu ateki roiyve, “Madikike,” toravanua. He said, “Yana, the pastor cut his leg while chopping firewood. So I’m taking him to hospital.” And Yana and his household folk were sad and said, “Oh dear.” From: M/K? (cf. Motu madi exclamation of pity.).

mae, maeka<vahE> n. daughter (biological and classificatory, e.g. sister’s daughter(s), brother’s daughters, mother’s brother’s daughter’s
daughters). da mae<rE> my daughter Ekeyabe da maeuhe yaboua. They’re my female children. Maekavahe gorogovanuge ahu bebe orovonu. He didn’t come because his daughter is sick. yaya Girina Kauka abu bebe orovonu. He didn’t come because his daughter is sick. yaya Girina Kauka’ s daughters and... Cpart: ‘moe ‘son’. [Note: Poss. sg. mae<rE>, pl. maeuhe<yabE>. Possessive forms are used as address forms.]
mafotabia<yabE> n. mountain people, people living in the mountains. Cpart: isubia<yabe>; idutubia<yabe> ‘grasslanders; forest people’. [Note: Hogeri word.]
magaruna<varE> n. staghorn (with long leaves hanging down).
magi imi<varE> n. type of sugarcane.
magore(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) vt. throw away, discard. Ane vababu hobita ma magoremienza? Did you throw the scraps of food away? No votoe magoreharrugeru no mabeteng voto eke miyarouravariheni. Because our language is discarded we want to get it back again. Also: gore(menu).

magoremiyakava(vanu) vt. waste (lit. throw away for no reason). Vadibe kimene a moni magoremiyakavavanua? Why did you waste your money?
maharika (vabahu)<varE> n. type of yam.
mahita<varE> n. grass tree or blackboy. Sorire uriaime ahu mahita voinu. Sori got up and turned into a grass tree.
mahurei(-#, -#; -#-yahei) vt. carry. Erefare bi mahureima. Erefa is carrying a spear. Vamione ekokova mahurei! Carry the baby under your arm! Ege yabu didigeime yabu yageva marumariheni ruhareinua. And they got them (pieces of food) and carried them home to cook them. Syn: kamutei(nu). [Note: Generally used for carrying things. Tavohi(nu) is used for carrying children and other animate objects. Has irregular plural variant ruharei(nua) or ruhareiyahei(nua) hold them.]
adava mahurei(nu) vt. carry in hand. Syn: dadi(vanu).

ekokova mahurei(nu) vt. carry under arm (between arm and rib cage).
ada varokada<ge> mahurei(nu) vt. carry in crook of elbow.
ehenida vodohume mahurei(nu) vt. carry on hip.
gadiada<ge> mahurei(nu) vt. carry on back, piggyback. Syn: tavohi(nu).
kahahada<ge> vodohume mahurei(nu) vt. carry on chest.
vehada<ge> mahurei(nu) vt. hold on lap.
mahurei oti(nu) vt. take away (lit. hold and go), carry away (in hand like a spear). Syn: mi oti(nu).

mai<ge> adv. enough, sufficient (when used in combination with hina). Ane mata ahina maigene a va? Have you had enough (to eat)? Ane pepa ahina maigeno? Have you got enough paper?
Maigo! interj. 1) All right!, Okay! Maigo. Da ma otima. Maigo. Ote! Okay. I’m off. Okay, go! 2) No problem! Maigo. Da dibanakavoinu. No problem. I just recognise it (in response to the question ‘How do you recognise this truck?’). 3) Ready! Maigeno? O’e, maigo! Are you ready (to go)? Yes, ready! 4) Thank you! Ane ma vababu inua? O’e, mai. Bane aike? Mai. Daige maigo. Have you eaten already? Yes, thank you! But what about you (have you had enough to eat)? Thank you. I’m okay. [Note: One wouldn’t say Daige maigo in response to the question ‘Do you have sufficient?’ The correct response would be O’e, maitekaho. Yes thank you. But in response to the question ‘Do you want some more?’ the response would be Daige maigo. No thank you.]
maia(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) place (one object), put (one object) down.

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Dohokada maiama! Put it in its place! Hehevime da maiamanu. I put it (on the line) spread out. Vanini maiama! Put it in the sun! Do otime da ihike maiamanu Univeseti uhuveva. I went and put my name down at the University. No eke orovoniyarere Itiki memba ata eke uma bakaravage ahu da maiamanu. We were coming and the member for Itiki put me down at the fork in the road. Cpart: uruha(nu) 'put things together, heap together'. [Note: When used with other verbs this verb indicates action down(ward).] 2) put (sugar in tea). 3) return (something). No beta abu yore ANU oroiyarebime yabu tovirivirive maiamanua. We then came with him to the ANU and returned their vehicle. 4) put on (hat, armbands, headbands, shoes). Kina roke roke maiama! Put on a hat! To aba maiama! Put on dog's tooth headband. Siripasi maiama! Put on your thongs (or slippers)! Compare: mata(nu) 'think about a place (to go hunting). Also: vava maiama(nu). Tavo maiama(nu) vi. bleed. Tavo maiaine maiamime ahu vorai orovi::: orovime ahu Togoda heremenu. He was bleeding and bleeding and turne around and came and kept coming (until he got ) on to Mount Togo. Vami maiama(nu) vt. give birth to. Da tore vami maiamanuge da nema igau a momihina. When my dog gives birth (to the pups) I'll give you one. Maiami oti(nu) vt. follow (a stream) up, walk upstream. Ita maiami ote! Go upstream! Nuhege no Difirovo maiame otime no Garenumu herehime ... Yesterday we followed the Difirovo up and came to Garenumu and... Ant: voro(manu) orovo(nu); Syn: ehavadi(manu). [Note: Maiam(manu) cannot be used alone in this sense; it must be used with oti(nu) go.] Bime maiama(nu) vt. speak to death. Ahe boro bime maiamege yome bime maiamege yabu batahege/-/ ege mamakavaha orovime ereviyareime ahu /-/ He speared a lizard dead and he speared a rat dead and they went rotten/-/ and his father came and having seen them he /-/ Heremi maiama(nu) vt. park (vehicle). Rakavi maiama(nu) vt. rescue. Yabu rakavi maiamanua. They rescued him. Vamime hoveki maiama(nu) vt. murder. Ahe beyabe ma eke Abau Gabina vaime hoeki maiamanua. Some guys hit and killed Abau Gabina there. Vahe ekere vamime hoveki maiamanua. That trap murdered it. Maiahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. put (something) inside (something else). Mame yagova maiahu! Put it in the bag! Maiako<varE> n. type of ginger used for making yellow dye. Maiakovare eke unu. No nao yabu daive bane noike okoe no daivere oko unu. Ihikahe
maiako. That's yellow dye. We (now have) European dye but this one is our dye. Its name is *maiako*.

*maiakonika<vahE>* adj. yellow. *[Note: Derived from *maiako<varE>*,* q.v.]*

*maiamaia(-va,-rava)* vi. be idle (when others are working), loaf, just stand by idly looking (when others are working). *Ata ekene eheimene ahu maia maiavima? Eheimene ahu bebe sorekasorekavahima?* What's that guy doing just standing there looking around doing nothing (while everybody else is working)? Why’s he not doing it (what he has to do) quickly?

*maiati*(vadu)<varE> n. type of taro.

*maidi(-#, -#; -va,-yahei)* vt. put on (netbag), don (netbag), carry (netbag). *Yagore ahu maidivanu.* She’s put on her net bag. *Gadiadage ahu oho yago maidivanu.* She carried the net bag of pork on her back. *Yago buikadage da maidivanu.* I carried it with the strap around my forehead.

maike<#> interj. alas for. See: *novo maike<#>.*


*maiovo<varE>* n. girl. Okone maiovo vano, oibe okone vamino? Bebe, maiovovaro. Is this a girl or a boy. No, (it’s) a girl. *Ant: vami<#>.* *[Note: At the maiovo stage of growth size may be indicated by misuka small or keare big. Other stages of growth for girls are: maiovo > mavi > mavi mabata or just mabata > vobu > kadika.]*

*maiovo mura(mura)<varE>* n. love potion. Maiovo muravare da kinuge maiovo eke dahina orovonu. I made love potion and that girl came to me. *From: M/K? (cf. Motu muramura medicine.).*

*maite<#>* adj. 1) true. *nubava maite<#> true friends (who traditionally were distant relatives e.g., 2nd or 3rd cousins like those living in other villages such as Boredabu, Anahadabu and Ogotana) Cpart: *rititaka<vahE>* ‘correct’. 2) real. *No voto maite mihihenge da orovonu.* I came here a real long time ago. Ahu maitere! That’s the one (I’m waiting for; the real one). *Vaukiki keareva maitere.* That’s a really big job. *vetoka maite eke<vahE>* the real (or very) top 3) right. *Vudurubada nitaha maidage ahu binu.* He speared him right in the eye. *Ant: munanaka<vahE>.*

*maitevaha(nu)* vt. do well, properly, or carefully. *Maitevahigene a kinua? O'e ki maitevahiyere da vanu.* Did you do it properly? Yes, I did. *Syn: fainifainivaha(nu), sayavaha(nu).*

*maitevahi<gE>* adv. properly, correctly. *Maitevahigene a kinua? Did you do it properly?*

*ottotomaitere<re> va(nu)* vi. go finish (and not come back). Ahuke ma ottotomaitere ahu vanu, bebe ikehe voravime orovorihero. He’s gone finish; he won’t come back again.

*maiteka<vahE>* adj. 1) good. Motuka ekere thunige maiteka mavavaho. That truck’s good for (going through) mud. 2) fine. *Ane maitekahene a ua?* How are you (lit. Are you fine)? *Maitekahe da unu.* I’m fine. 3) beautiful. *maiovo maiteka<vahE>* beautiful girl Nanuka Babaga ateki roinu, “Maitekahve, hove eke mime da yagehe miotiari,” tovonu. Nanuka Babaga said, “It would be sensible if we took the deceased to my house.”

*Maitekahovi* interj. Thank you! *Maitekavahi!* Bane sigaretinigene a va? Thank you! Would you like a cigarette? *A letae da maniyarere maiteka mavavaho.* Thank you very much for your letter that I received. *[Note: This is the conventional*
pronunciation of the expected form maiteka vaho.

maiteka mava<vahE> adv. perfectly.
Maiteka mava vaho da kinu. I did it perfectly.

maiteka unae<rE> adj. best. Da toere maiteka unaero. It’s my best dog.

maitekavahi<gE> adv. perfectly, properly.

maiteka unae<rE>
adj. best.
Da toere maiteka unaero.

maiteka unaero.
It’s my best dog.

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Da toere maiteka unaero.

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maiteka unaer.
mamoe<br>
dibakayabe noua, ahuke no moero,”
mamaka ninakaya roinua. “We know
that he is our son,” the parents said. ata
eke mamuhe nunuhe<br>
that
man’s parents
mamoe<br>
mamoe vutio vatirihero. Jesus will die
for his flock (lit. sheep). From: Motu
mamoe sheep, itself a Samoan word
introduced by early missionaries.
mamutaka<br>
1) dumb. Ahuke
mamutakavaho. Bebe heduvarero!
She’s dumb. (She) can’t talk. 2) mild
mannered, peaceful, well behaved (that,
is doesn’t anwer back, doesn’t talk a lot,
listens well), polite. Ata ekere
mamutakavaho. He’s a mild mannered
man. Ant: voto uhuiamiavehite<br>
mane<br>1) erect, stand (something) up, build (house),
mount (headress decorations made out
of Bird of Paradise or parrot feathers in
the hair or head covering). Nagada
uniare eke mime vatada manemane!
Stand up that thing that’s on the table on
the floor! No yaga manehere! Let’s
build a house. Hanava maneme! Put on
the Bird of Paradise feather headdress!
2) stop (vehicle), bring (vehicle) to a
halt. Erume no Manibeki kekera
vorohime otarehe tarakita manehenua.
And while we were going
down Manibeki hill (they) stopped the
tractor. Aleawi tarakita tarikime
otiniare tarakita vehitevoinu
manehenua. And while we were going
down Manibeki hill (they) stopped the
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down Manibeki hill (they) stopped the
tractor. Aleawi tarakita tarikime
otiniare tarakita vehitevoinu
manehenua. And while we were going
down Manibeki hill (they) stopped the
tractor. Trela ehe manemane!
Stow the horse
float away there! Itava manemane! Drop
it in the water! Otogootogovare
vehitevoinuge yabu mime aba uhuvu
manehenua. When the prayer was
finished they took her and placed her in
the grave. Atare sagaidage ahu ugu
bidi manemenume. The man shot the bird
down with a shanghai. Ana rukavi
manemenume ahu dobivitege maiovo
abutiyia vadihanu. He cut the cane and
lowered it down and it went down and
the two girls climbed up. 4) come
together, congregate, assemble. Idi
tobeitiniyarehime yabu nema tahigau
ata manehi vami manehi mavi
manehi maiovo manehime yabu nema idi
tobeiniiyare kinihava. After the trees
have been felled then all the men, boys,
women and girls come together and trim
the felled trees. Syn: bouraruhana(nua).
5) install or put (someone in an official
position). Ege Inara Ravu mime yabu
Itikinumumu komuniti sikuli seamaniva
manehenua. And they installed Inara Ravu as chairman of the Itikinumu
Community School. 6) score (goal).
Mountain Koiari vamiya goloukou
mavavahe yabu manehenua. The
Mountain Koiari boys scored lots of
goals. 7) carry upright. Bagidade ahu
ina busa egeta manemenu. He put the
bag of sweet potato upright on his
shoulder. 8) down (when used in
conjunction with other verbs indicating
action at some height from the ground).
bidi menu(s) shoot down Idi
vadimime ada eke rukavi manemane!
Climb up the tree and cut that branch
down!
manehare<br>n. the building
(process). Yaga maneharere ma
vehitevoinu. The building of the house
is finished (lit. their building of the
house).
maneheniare<br>adj. upcoming.
Yaga maneheniare ma vehitevoinu.
The upcoming building is finished (lit.
the building they want to erect).
maniota<br>n. arrowroot, maniota,
cassava. From: English ‘manioc’, earlier
‘manihot’, itself borrowed through
French from Tupi mandioca.
manore<br>vt. hang
(something) on or around (something else). A enoieva manoreme! Hang it around your neck. Cpart: bete(nu); maidi(vanu) 'attach; put on (netbag)'.

maoroha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. follow (a ridge) down. No mabeta ori orime amaroda herehenua. Amaro eke tai taime mabeta gigibeime no mabeta amaro eke marohi vorohanua. We came (around the side) and came again and reached the crest. We kept going along that ridge top and went along the side again and then followed it down. Kekera eke vadihi vadihime mabeta orivanua. Kekera eke orime orime marohi vorohanua.

maroru imi n. type of sugarcane.


marake interj. alas for. Variant of madike, q.v.

marodubu n. Spangled Drongo. [Dicrurus hottentottus].

maru(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei) vt. cook by boiling or steaming, boil (food), steam (food). Kobi marumare heduere da varihene da orovonu. I came to talk to you about cooking. No oti maruhari! Let's go and cook! Ege yabu didigeime yabu yageva marumariheni ruhureinua. And they got them (pieces of food) and carried them home to cook them. Cpart: ra(vanu) 'be cooked, be done'.

marumaru adj. cooked (by boiling or steaming). Ina marumaruvahetake. Bring the cooked sweet potato. Ina marumaruvahetake kurevanu. The cooked sweet potato fell down to the ground. See also: ravi kurevanu 'cooked'.

maruba n. fruit bat, flying fox (small variety).

masavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. do loudly. No gururuhihe heduheduraime adahe tati masavahahe... We were sitting talking and then laughed loudly and...

masisi n. matches. Also: masisi nita, vutu nita. From: English 'matches'.

masuka Only in misuka masuka, q.v.

mata n. bush, jungle. Matavage no oreni didiviha ota. We're going to get oranges in the bush. Matane bovirihenigeni a orovonu? Did you come to cut the bush?

mata bata n. dense bush. Vare ubiaminu. Mata bata uhuva no orovime orovime no Itiki yagava herehi rovonu. It was dark. We kept coming through the dense bush and arrived at Itiki village. Syn: tomagi.

mata behubehuna n. area close to or beside the bush or jungle.

mata homo n. grass and weeds. Egehe mata homo bovi! Cut the grass (and weeds) first! Syn: vati homo.

mata homo ki(nu) vt. weed (garden), remove grass and weeds. Oti mata homo kiso! Go and weed (the garden)!

mata id\<varE> n. bushes.

mata unae n. 1) plants (generic). 2) grass and weeds (although more generally mata homo).

mata n. 1) place, area. kopra biare mata\<va rE> the copra ramming place Mata bekiva! Sweep the place! Ekehebene da otegene, ekere mata vaitavage da omena. I'm not going there, I'm going somewhere else. Egehege orenivare mata okova youka mavavaho. There used to be oranges here everywhere. Veni keare dobivaniarorge mata mire hulinekavoinu. The place is wet
mata<rE>
because of the heavy rain. 2) land. Da mata mere eke unu. That’s my land.
mata okoa youkamavava<gE> adv. everywhere.
mata tahegauva<gE>, mata nunutava<gE> adv. everywhere.
mata vaitava<gE> adv. somewhere. Ma mata vaitava otinu. He’s gone somewhere. Cpart: mata youkamavava.
mata uhuia(manu) vt. think about a place (to go hunting). Dahu mata uhuia(mima). Let me think about the place (as a possible place to go hunting). Syn: mata vava maia(manu).
mata vava maia(manu) vt. think about a place (to go hunting). Dahu mata vava maiamima. Let me think about that place (as a possible place to go hunting). Syn: mata uhuia(manu).
mata<rE>_3 n. food (in general; includes vabahu). Bane oti yagahu mata bail Go home and have something to eat!
mata<rE>_4 n. work, job. No mata kiare ma harunu. Our work is finished. Da otareruge da matame kiso! I’m going so you do my work!
mata ki(nu) vt. work. No mata kiare ma harunu. Our work is finished. Da otareruge da matame kiso! I’m going so you do my work! Also: vau ki(nu).
mata kiare<rE> n. worker. Mata kiare eke mohei! Give it to the workers!
matabe(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) shut (door), close up (doorway). Vagari matabe! Shut the door! Syn: faruyavaha(nu). [Note: Possibly derived from a combination of mata place and bei(nu) sew, plait because of the way houses were traditionally constructed with small doorways which were closed with pieces of timber./ 2) lean against. [Note: Although matabe(nu) can be used for ‘lean against’ the more usual term is baihvahava(nu).]
matahu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) vt. 1) cover, put covering (such as lid or hat) on. Kobi matahuene da maruhahi. Put the lid on the pot so that I can cook (the food)! Oti rokeroke mime matahu! Go and put a hat on! Noike no yage kuruve atahutinirehime no falai mime kuru eke yaga benoda matahunua. We finished covering our grass huts and then we got canvas and put it over the roofs. Ahu kotive bohimahu mavaroi(hu)/-ahu hative mi bokoimahu kinaka matahunu. He took off his coat and put it on/- (he took off) his hat and put it one his (Biai’s) head. Vamionevare yavima. Ogonava matahu! The child’s sleeping. Cover it with a cloth! Also: atahu(nu).
matamavahana(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) vt. begin or start (an activity). Misinarivare ahu vaukikive matamavahana. The minister started his work. Also: matamavaha(nu); Cpart: utiha(nu) ‘start (an engine or machine)’. From: M/K? (cf. Motu matamai-a begin.).
matahuna(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) vt. begin or start (an activity). Also: matamavahana(nu); Cpart: utiha(nu) ‘start (an engine or machine)’. From: M/K? (cf. Motu matamai-a begin.).
matahunu(-#, -#, -va, -yahei) vt. spread out. Tebol ogona matatava! Spread out the table cloth. Also: tata(vanu).
mataurai<varE> n. respect. From: M/K? (cf. Motu mataurai to respect.).
matauraiha(nu) vt. respect. Ata keare matauraiyah! Respect that important man! Joni Dubuvore abutivaheime da matauraiyahana. Johnny and Dubu respect me. [Note: Normally pronounced matauraiyah(a(nu).]
mati<rE> n. shame.
mati mo(minu) vt. shame (someone).
Mamuhu ninuhu mati moheihama!
mati(vanu) vs. be ashamed, feel ashamed.
Ata ekere da ervime mativima. I’m ashamed of that man (lit. I see that man and am ashamed). Ekatekige a vege da mativima. I’m ashamed of what you are doing right now. Ahuke dahinage ahu mativima. He’s ashamed of me.
Roiyamavare da vanu. Enagi mativihamas! I said it for no reason. Don’t be ashamed!
mativaha(nu); shame (someone).
Madikike, mamuhu ninuhu mativahiyere da vima. Alas, I’m shaming my parents.
mavaka<vahE> n. box. From: Motu maua box.
mava<vahE>1 adj. 1) real, true. ino mavaka<vahE> real stinging nettle (the one with the least sting) 2) native, indigenous. vadu mavaka<vahE> native taro Aike ata mavavare a ua. You’re an indigenous person. 3) normal (in contrast to special). Vuiki abuti eke vehtevoinuge yabu mata kime inuge ahu nema ogona dubu mavaruniare eke bokovi maiamilyireime ahu nema ogona mava mavaruhina. After two weeks they would make and eat the second burial feast and she would then take off the mourning dress she had put on and put on a normal dress. 4) honest (answer). Ege ata beya erume mai beya beraberavege da yabu heduve mavakava moheiyaiheyige... And some men and women asked questions and I gave them my honest answers and...
— inten. very, really, truly. korikori mava<vahE> really huge kadi misumisu youka mava<vahE> lots of little ants Ata ekere dibanaka mavavah. That person’s very knowledgeable. Hovika mava voinu.

It’s very smooth. Bainabu veika mava eke iri. Let’s eat the very sweet pineapple. [Note: Combines with korikori ‘huge’ as alternate to kaye q.v.]
mavara(vanu) vres. become or get better (in health), recover (health), healed (as of sore). Yabu batabatuheyaye mava mavaruhanau. Their sores got better. Muramuravare da inuge da bata bataere mavaravarihero. If I drink the medicine my sore will get better.

mava<vahE>2 adv. for no reason, without purpose, in vain, for nothing, just, simply, merely. Roiyamavavare da vanu. Enagi mativihamas! I said it for no reason. Don’t be ashamed. Daikke moni a momiyamavavare da vima. I giving you the money as a gift (lit. for nothing). Syn: kava. [Note: This form is inserted in the verb and is preceded by the epenthetic syllable ya.]
mavaka<vahE>n. body, main part of. Ahu mavakavaho. It’s the person’s body. Ekere yaga mavakavaho. That’s the roof (or real part) of the house.
2) kernel. hava mavaka<vahE> kernel of betel nut 3) shaft. bi mavaka<vahE> spear shaft 4) meaning. Ahu mavakavahene vadibe nikavahenoh? What does it mean (lit. what’s its meaning like)? 3) contents. Darami ekeva yabu mava vore uhina. Kabovi goreme! Don’t leave anything inside that drum. Empty it!
mavakaki(nu) vt. 1) fill (a container). Kobi ekeva mavakakiso! Fill that pot up! O’e, kobi ekavega da ma mavakakinu. Yes, I’ve filled it up. 2) believe, agree with. Ahu heeduvere da mavakakiyavehitero. I don’t believe what he says (lit. his words). Ahu heeduve mavakakihama! Don’t believe him. Da heeduvere mavakakiso! Believe what I say! Diuya mava
mavaru(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)

kiyavehite yaboua. The Jews did not believe him.
mavaka(voinu) vi. become mature or fully grown. Yabu mavakavaheinuge no rohoyahiherihero. When they become mature we dig them up.
mavaru(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. put on (clothes or blanket by wrapping around body), don (clothes). Oti sioti mavaru! Go and put on a shirt!

mavatu<\text{E}> Only in nunuta mavatu the whole lot, every bit, q.v.
mavatu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. put on (clothes), don (clothes). Variant of mavaru(nu), q.v.
mave<\text{E}> n. she-oak tree. [\text{Casuarina sp.}]
mavi<\text{E}> n. woman. Ekere voto uhuiamiyavehite mavivaro. That’s a woman who doesn’t listen. MAVIRE VAMI MAIAMYAVEHITERO. The woman hasn’t had any children. [Note: The plural form is maimai<\text{YabE}> (women), a contraction of mavimavi<\text{YabE}>.]
mavi damu<\text{VarE}> n. brideprice. Vahutehegene yabu mavi damu kia? When are they going to pay the brideprice?
mavi damu keare<\text{R}> n. final brideprice payment. Negetuge yabu mavi damu keareva kiriheyabayoua. Today they are going to make the final brideprice payment. [Note: There are usually two or three bridprice payments. The first one is small (e.g. cup of tea) just to formalise the liaison. This is called maivo ohive<\text{R}> bau(vanu) and literally means ‘making the girl’s track’. The second payment is called bedi damu and is substantial. The third and final payment is mavi damu keare<\text{R}> and it the main one. The second and third payments may be made together.]
mavote(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) vt. put on (clothes or blanket by wrapping around body), don (clothes). Oti sioti mavote! Go and put on a shirt!

mavi damu ki(nu) vt. pay brideprice.
mavi dubu<\text{VarE}> n. policewoman.
mavi genigevaha(nu) vt. divorce wife, get rid of wife. Da mavi genigevahaniarere eke unu. That’s the woman I divorced.
mavi mabata<\text{VarE}> n. old woman. [Note: Also just mabata<\text{VarE}>.]
mavi uri ki(nu) vt. make marriage feast. Ahu mavive urivere ahu kina. He made his wife’s marriage feast.
mavo<\text{R}> n. brown frog that lives in streams and swamps.
mavo komuko<\text{VarE}> n. tadpole.
mavo(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) burn (skin). Oho vuivare baripanida tiririhoime ahu da mavoimu. The fat sizzled in the pan and burnt me. Avire da auahave mavoimu! The ginger burned my mouth. Enagi masisi nidohivahihava, beta ya mavoihava. Don’t play with matches. They might burn you! 2) cook by burning, grill. Sikoni girisiva mavoirihene a ua? Do you fry scones? [Note: Can be used instead of tavoi(nu) ‘light’ (fire) but is not strictly correct.]
3) heat up (stones). Negetu varartige yabu oho amahanaa. Muni mavoime yabu uhi hana boviyarereimayabu atahuna. This morning they cooked a pig in a ground oven. They heated up stones and cut banana leaves and covered it.
mavote(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) vt. put on (clothes), get dressed, dress (oneself). Da nigi mavotemenu. I put on a grass skirt. Nigire da mavoteimenu. I’m putting on my loincloth to go. No mavoteha, vurivuri otarihene. We’re getting dressed, to go to church. SynD: vote(menu); Cpart: mavaru(nu); betei(nu); ogona kio(minu) ‘don (clothes); put on (clothes, ornaments); dress (oneself) up’.
mavu<n> n. fence, cage, enclosure. Idioms: (They) gathered small sticks and made a cage and... Cpart: koko<n>; varac<n> 'small light fence, (tree) guard; fence'. From: M/K? (cf. Motu magu fence.).

ma(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) get (one object), take (one object). Vadibevane a manua? Kuku? What did you get? Tobacco? Oti mal Go and get it! Da subuta oho eke maniarere vatinu. The pig I had (lit. got) before died. [Note: Although it is possible to say miyahei(nu) get them it is better to use the verb didi(vanu) and say didigeiyahei(nu).] 2) catch (a plane, boat, vehicle). Da voiravi orovorihero, nuhe, pleni mariheni. I will come back tomorrow to catch the plane. 3) take (photo). Ahu mabeta da pikisave vaita manu. He then took another photo of me. Maiiovovare da vahiomege ere abu da pikisave manu. I showed the girl and she took a picture of me. Rev. Gasika Gasikare kuruseidi manu. Rev. Gasika Gasika made a crusade.

mi orovo(nu) vt. bring (one object). Ita mi orovo! Bring some water! Cpart: didivi orovo(nu) 'bring (many objects)'.

mi oti(nu) vt. take (one object) away. Itare ahuvau mi otarihero. The water will take it away by itself. Cpart: didivi oti(nu) 'take (many objects) away'.

-me nsuff. possessive suffix on some nouns. da matame<n> my land ahu onome<n> his thing [Note: Member of set: -de, -e, -ge, -ke, -me, -ne, -re, -ve.] — vsuff. 1) singular subject referent in some verbs. magore(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) throw away mane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) stand (something) up mavote(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) put on (clothes) vare(-me, -he; -#, -hei) leave 2) and (with same subject following). See: -ime. 3) when (with same subject following). See: -ime.

-me vsuff. and (with same subject following). Hama mime mohei! Get the hammer and give it to them! Ane mime Imisi mominua? Did you get it and give it to Imisi? Ahu otime yabuni roinu, "Orehegene ya ota?" He went and said to them, "Where are you (pl.) going?" Vadibevane a kimene a da vohime orovonua? What did you come looking for me for? Da kime komavahanu. I spoiled it (lit. I did it and spoiled it). Ant: -ege 'and (with different subject following)'. [Note: This suffix is only added to the stem of the verb. It is also often 'dropped' when the following action is closely linked with the preceding one, e.g. Oti mi orovo! (< Otime mime orovo!) Go and get it!]

V-me V-me V-me... vasp. do again and again and again until (with same subject following), keep doing until (with same subject following), repeat until (with same subject following). Ata ekere oho vaime vaime ahu otinu. That man kept hitting the pig and then went. Cpart: Vege Vege Vege... 'kept V-ing until (with different subject following)'.

mehuia<var>n. fish (generic).

mehuru<var>n. white magic (used in gardening, and amorous endeavours), fertiliser. SynD: mura<n>.

ina mehuru<var>n. magic for making sweet potatoes grow, fertiliser.

vabahu mehuru<var>n. yam magic.

maiovo mehuru<var>n. love magic.

meikana<n> interj. perhaps, maybe, possibly, I don't really know. Meikana, dahu dibanaka vehitero. Perhaps, excuse me I don't know. Sekiuriti atavare oroime ata meikana Sipiki ata be nabe ahu oroime beravehahime ahuni roinu, "...". A security policeman came, (he was) probably a Sepik man, and questioned him and he said to him,
meitaburi

“...” Syn: inau, inaube, inabu. [Note: Often used in combination with nabE. It differs from inau in that it cannot be used with da 1.]

meitaburi n. type of large spider (found around rocks and in caves).

meko n. a creeping, non-cluster type of bamboo used as knife for cutting up pigs and game. [Note: Pronounced [me:ko].]

meko vate n. bamboo knife (made by tearing off a piece of the tough skin of the bamboo).

-mene q suffix. question suffix on some WH and other question words derived from verbs and adjectives. Ehe ravimene yabuvoiraruhiorovonua? Why did they come back? Ane maitekahumene a ota? Are you going because you’re feeling okay? Ane ehe vaniyarerumene a ninakorokorova? What’s the matter that you’re crying a lot?

-meni nsuffix. person of same kind. votomeni speakers of the same language, wantok vatemeni person with same kind of skin ihimeni persons with the same name [Note: This is a productive suffix like wan in Tok Pisin (although it is not as productive as wan) but also occurs in other words with no ‘person of the same kind’ meaning, e.g. boromeni, vanimeni ‘friend’, q.v.]

menige n. great grandfather, ancestral head. da menige my great grandfather (or ancestral head) No menigere Sarayoriro. Our ancestral head is Sarayori. [Note: Has no address form.]

menutaka adj. thick (clouds), heavy (clouds, rain). Veni menutakavehe dobivanu. Heavy rain fell. Yaguruvare menutaka voinu. The clouds are thick (or heavy).

mereani n. watermelon. From: English ‘melon’.

mereani nita n. melon seed. Yabu mereani nita yamiyaita. They’re planting melon seeds.

merekii n. plate. Mata bai, nema mereki ketova! Eat up, and then wash up the plate! From: Motu mereki plate.

meu n. 1) type of tree out of whose bark fibres thread was traditionally made. 2) fine string or thread (traditionally made by twisting banana tree fibres or fibres from the bark of the meu tree together on one’s thigh). Sarayorire yori vaitaro. Togodage ahu guramime ahu mide. Sarayori was one kind of parrot. He sat on Togo mountain and made string. Ata eke abuti yabe otimayabu uhi meukava koe yomonua. Those two men went and made a net with banana thread. Cpart: yago vote; ana vote ‘string; bush rope’. [Note: This thread is thin like cotton and is used mainly for making small string bags. It can be made from the fibres of different plants. In that case one adds the name of the plant to the word for the thread if one wants to be particular.]

vote meu n. thread of vine fibres. [Note: The vine from which this thread is made is called meu vote.]

uhi meu n. banana thread.

ogo meu n. paper mulberry tree thread.

meu, meuka n. marrow.

itaha meuka n. bone marrow.

vahi itaha meuka leg bone marrow


mi n. 1) animal (as game, generic). Vadakovare mi bero. The possum is an animal. [Note: Includes ugu (bird), mina (eel), kokita (crab), mehua (fish), vadako (possum), dabari (wallaby), oho (pig), to (dog) but does not include varaka (snakes) or huye (crocodiles). Everything else (living like plants) is mata unaero. Although mi is used for ‘animal’ one cannot use it to say ata navate mi a human like
animal because mi is strictly 'game'.}  
2) meat. da mie<rE> my meat 0 sori, negetuge mi vehitero. I'm sorry there's no meat today. [Note: Now also miti<rE> (from English 'meat').]  
mi hika<vahE> n. muscle, flesh, steak. da mi hike<rE> my muscle Tore mi itahava vutio orovo rihero. The dog will come for the animal bone. Mi hika hakibe iso! East half the steak! Mi hikavaho. It's steak  
mi2 vt. get and. Short form of mime (get and) especially used with verbs of coming and going to mean 'bring' and 'take'. See: ma(nu). Mereki mi orovo! Bring a plate! Hobita oko mi oti magoreme!  
Vote mihika<vahE> n. thread. Da orohomove bodi bodiva ekere da mihivima. I'm combing my tangled hair. Mihiviare da oko virna. Here I am teasing out (threads). Votere da mihivima. I'm combing the vine (to get threads).  
mimihai<varE> n. tortoise shell breast plate (sometimes held between the teeth when dancing for decoration). Mimihauvava! Hold the mimihau between your teeth (lit. bite the mimihau)!  
mina (uhi)<varE> n. type of banana.  
mina<varE> n. eel.  
minama<varE> n. middle finger.  
minamarefere<varE> n. middle finger.  
Variant of minama<varE>, q.v.  
minavaha (vadu)<varE> n. type of taro.  
misa<#> hon. mrs. Misa Dionison<crE> Mrs Johnson From: English 'mrs'.  
misi ata<varE> n. minister in charge of circuit in the United Church (who is therefore responsible for supervising a number of village pastors (misinari<varE>)). From: English 'minister'.  
misinari ata<varE> n. village pastor. Cpart: misi ata<varE> 'minister'. From: English 'missionary'.  
misini<varE> n. machine. muni huvhavare misini<varE> stone crushing machine From: English 'machine'.  
misusu<#>, misuka<vahE> adj. 1) small, fine. Ekere hara misukavaho. That's a small prawn. Idi misukava abutingda vima. I want two small sticks. 2) fine, a little bit. Va misuverave dobivima. Fine rain is falling. O'e gorogomisuverave da vima. Yes, I'm a little bit off colour (lit. little sick). 3) younger. Da vove misukavahe eke oroima. There's my small (or younger) brother coming. 4) minor or secondary (track or road). uma misu<varE> a minor track 5) thin (of people). Subutage ahu barutakavaho. Banere negetuge ahuke ahuata misukavaho. He was fat. But now he's thin. Anti: barutaka<vahE>.  
— n. smallness. Uma ahu misuveruge no toviriviri yehehava. Because of the small size of the road we could not pass the truck.  
misukavakike<crE> adj. narrow (doorway or path). Syn: kokokaike<crE>.  
misuka(voinu) vs. become small or narrow. Umare misukavolyere ahu
miuri<varE>
vima. The road narrows.

misumasu<varE>, misuka<varE> adj. 1) very fine, very small, slight, a little bit. va misu
misu<varE> very fine rain

misumisuvahi<varE> adv. slowly, gradually. Misumisuvahi butuvi ote! Pull it away slowly! Yare
misumisuvahige ahu da vaima. I'm getting sleepy gradually.

misuvaha(nu) vt. reduce, make smaller.

miuri<varE> n. mule, ass (formerly used to transport goods to and from the Sogeri plateau and Port Moresby). From: English 'mule'.

mivauheme(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. lose track of. Vare uhukevage matare ma ubiaminu, ege
no uma mivauhemenu. It was dark. So the place was dark and we lost track of the road.

mo<rE> n. 1) male. Ekere moro! It's a boy (said, for example, when a baby is born and the sex is identified)! 2) boy (until married), youth. Mo bere eke oroima. There's a (young unmarried) man coming. Ahune mono, ibe mavino? Is it a man, or is it a woman? Cpart: vami<varE> 'boy'. [Note: Not used for animals, kohi and mabata are, q.v.]

moe<rE> n. classificatory son (mother's brother's daughter's children (male spkr), father's sister's daughter's children (male spkr), brother's children (male spkr). da moe<varE> my son Okoene ya moeno? Is this your (pl.) son? [Note: Poss. sg. moe<varE>, pl. mouhe<yabE>. Has address form Da moe! Son! or Da mouhereya! Sons!]

moe<yabE> n. (classificatory) sons. Da mouheyabe eke ua. They're my sons.

moe<rE>2 n. grey python (blackish-purple... And some men and women asked questions and I gave them my honest answers and... Syn: Xni<varE>...ki(nu); SynD: mo(-#, -#; -mi, -heiyahi). [Note: Recipient is direct object. Ambiguity is avoided by the use of the same subject medial verb form of manu get (one object) and or didi(vanu) get (more than one object) and. Note also that in a form like moheiyahienu the first -hei is the indirect object in English and the -yahei is the direct one (as in other transitive verbs).]

mobo niha(vanu) vt. marry. See: niha(vanu).

mobuni oti(-#, -#) vi. elope (lit. go to get married or get a husband). O'e ekere ma mobonige ahu otinu. Yes she eloped.

mobora<vahE> n. husband. da
mobore<rE> my husband Ebure
maere oko unu. Bane ekere
moboravaho. This is Ebure's daughter. That's her husband. [Note: Poss. sg. mobore<rE>, pl. moboruhe<yabE>. This kin term does not have an address form. One uses one's husband's name or a nickname to call him.]

mobora(vanu) vi. 1) be on heat, be bulling. Toyabe moborarava. The dogs are on heat. 2) copulate, coupling, joining. To kohl ta to mabatage
moborava. The male dog and female
dog are copulating.

moe, moeka<vahE>1 n. classificatory son (mother's brother's daughter's children (male spkr), father's sister's daughter's children (male spkr), brother's children (male spkr). da moe<varE> my son Okoene ya moeno? Is this your (pl.) son? [Note: Poss. sg. moe<varE>, pl. mouhe<yabE>. Has address form Da moe! Son! or Da mouhereya! Sons!]

mouhe<yabE> n. (classificatory) sons. Da mouheyabe eke ua. They're my sons.
mohe\textsuperscript{gE}\> adv. down there. Mohego! It’s down there.

mohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. squash. Variant of mohu\textsuperscript{nu} squash, q.v.

mohura\textsuperscript{vanu} vi. be wrinkled, crumpled. Tini mohuravaniare ma! Pick up that crumpled tin!

mohuvaha(-I, -I; -I, -yahei) vt. wrinkle, crumple. A emoie mohuvaha! Wrinkle your forehead! Oinene beba mohuvahanu? Who wrinkled the paper (that I was writing on)? Tini eke mohuvaha! Crumple that tin up! Da mohu\textsuperscript{han} tini eke miorovo! Bring that tin I squashed up!

mori(#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) vt. twist, wring (out). Ogona moriviyahei. Nema vanini uruhiyahei! Wring the clothes out. Then put them in the sun! Syn: evoiomo\textsuperscript{nu}, idi\textsuperscript{vanu}. 2) plait (hair). Da kina homoke moriva! Plait my hair! Compare: bei\textsuperscript{nu} ‘weave, plait (strips of material)’. 3) roll (cigarette). Avau kuku moriva! Roll the cigarette yourself! Eheimene a niusbebava a sigaretive morivareno? Why do you roll your cigarettes in newspaper? Compare: komu\textsuperscript{vanu} ‘fold up, roll up’. [Note: Koiari, like other Papua New Guineans, roll cigarettes between their hands, not between their fingers as Europeans do.]

Mosibi\textsuperscript{rE}\> n. Port Moresby (formerly Era).

mosini\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. headband made of shells.

moto (idi)\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. type of tree that makes very good firewood. moto vene\textsuperscript{varE}\> a moto fire (one that never stops burning until the firewood is totally consumed) [Note: In olden times people used to cut this wood and stack it under their houses to dry. Then they could put a log on the fire and it would keep burning by itself. This saved grubs are found).
having to continually make the fire, which was hard work.}

Motu adj. Motu.

Motu ata\<varE> n. Motu person.
Motu bia\<varE> n. Motu people.
Motu voto\<varE> n. Motu language.

Bahu Motu votova dani roil Please tell me in Motu!

motuka\<varE> n. car, truck, vehicle, lorry. da motukave\!<rE> my truck Syn: toviriviri\<varE>. From: English 'motor car'. [Note: Modern word for toviriviri\<varE>].

motukamotuka\<vahE> n. mechanical, toy. No narivare uhukevage da otime da mae misukava Dubuni to motukamotuka foikinu, damunavahi $16.00. While we were waiting I went and bought my little daughter Dubu a toy truck that cost sixteen dollars.

moye\!<rE> adv. that (down there).

mudiri\<varE> n. type of striped bamboo type.

mudu, muduka\<vahE> adj. 1) soft. Batare muduka mava voinu. The butter's gone very soft (and oily). Ita vanihakava batada kabovege ene ahu muduka voie. If you pour hot water on the butter it will get soft. Ina marumaniare re muduka voinu. The cooked sweet potato is soft. 2) rotten (in vulgar expressions). Aike hua muduvare a ua. You bastard! (lit. rotten spirit). 3) easy, not difficult.

adaka muduka\<vahE> adj. dextrous.
ni muduka\<vahE> adj. flirtatious.
kinaka muduka\<vahE> adj. intelligent.
mudukate ki(nu) vt. soften, make soft. Ribirivare ma mudukate kinu. The cold made it soft. Also: mudukavaha(nu).
mudukavaha(nu) vt. soften, make soft. Also: mudukate ki(nu).

Ata mudu! interj. Rotten bastard! (lit. soft person).
muhi(-#,-#,-va,-yahei) vt. 1) suck. Amure ahu muhivima. She’s sucking the breast. 2) kiss. Vami ta maivo ta yaube yaube auaha muhiva. The boy and girl are kissing one another on the mouth.
muhito\<varE> n. three cornered razor grass (that grows amongst sword or blady grass).
muhito(-va,-rava) vi. attract attention (by sucking in air through pursed lips). Muhitovege ene ahu orove. Call him to come (by sucking air through your lips!)
muita\<varE> n. old garden. Ege nema muita uhuvage yabo nitani mukuviyaheriheni otinau. And they then went to the old garden to pick pawpaws.
muitaha\!<gE> adv. to the old garden. Muitahage da otime uhi be bokoviyaherihero. I'll go to the old garden to get some bananas. Also: muita uhuvag\!<gE>. [Note: The postposition ha\!<gE> is a dialect variant of va\!<gE> so far only observed to occur with muita.]
muki\!<rE> n. nose pin (now extended to 'handkerchief'). Muki betei! Put in your nosepin! Mukire ahu uriva beteinu. He put his nose pin in his nose. Yaga udi aua mukive betei! Lock the door (lit. put in the door pin)! From: M/K? (cf. Motu muko handkerchief.).
muku(-#,-#,-va,-yahei) vt. twist off, pick (certain kinds of fruit). Nitani mukuva! Twist off (or pick) the pawpaw!
mukura\!(vanu) vres. 1) fall off, let go (as of ripe fruit or nuts). Baekavahi mukuravi dobivamu The ripe one fell off and dropped. Ege ata beya yabunai roiyeye, "Ovo tahavare mukuravi dobivamu," toravanau. And some people said again, "An okari nut has let go and fell." 2) flinch, jump with fright. Ahuke da dekoiake binuge da mukuravanu. She tickled me and I flinched.
mukutei(-#,-#,-#,-yahei) vt. 1) crunch up, twist up (paper). Beba mukutei! Crunch up the paper! Cpart: mohu(nu)
mumukou<varE> n. barn owl. [Tyto alba]. From: M/K? (cf. E. Motu mumukou owl.).
munahu<varE> n. type of yam.
munana<varE> n. 1) reflection, image. ahu munane<varE> his reflection 2) picture, photograph. Ata munana eke erevare TV eke rodohume no yavohana. We switched off the television (lit. that man’s picture) and went to bed. 3) person’s spirit (good, not harmful), God’s spirit. Cpart: hua<varE> ‘spirit (of dead person)’. [Note: Koiari say that one sees the mununa of people in dreams.] 4) soul (of dead person). 5) shadow. da munane<varE> my shadow munanaka<vahE> adj. false, fake. No monivare moni maite bene; moni munanakavaho. Our money is not real money; it’s fake (or false) money. Ant: maite<varE>.
muni<varE> n. stone, rock (generic). muni fiki fikivahare tohe<varE> n. sling (lit. stone flinger). da muni fiki fikivahare toheve<varE> my sling muni vava<varE> n. hole in rock, cave. muni yaniya<varE> n. rock shelter (where people camp if they need to in the bush). Varartige no Idihi yaniyava herehenua. We arrived at Idihi rock shelter in the morning. Cpart: vihituka<varE> ‘bush shelter’.
Muni muni dage dage! interj. incantation to call rain.
mura<varE> n. white magic. Maiovo muravare da kinuge maiovo eke dahina orovonu. I made love magic (lit. girl magic) and that girl came to me.
**N - n**

**na<gE> posp.** 1) to (a place). Morehemorehena ote! Go a bit further down there! Veyehenana ote! Go a bit further away! Orogotanago! It's in the village square! [Note: This position only occurs in certain fixed expressions and with some demonstrative pronouns.] 2) at. Evuri tabunago. It's quite up high. behubehuna<gE> quite near houhouna<gE> sometime later Taubada, ane uravegene da vararati orovoriheno o ibe dane vanivanina orovoriheno? Taubada, do you want me to come early or a little later? 3) in. Orogotanage da mata bekivarihenige da vima. I want to sweep (in) the yard. Yabu mata bovia orova, ehe ororogotana. They are coming to cut the bush down there in the street. [Note: Restricted use. It only occurs on some locative and time adverbs, e.g. houhouna<gE> somewhat later, behubehuna<gE> quite near, and subutana<gE> quite a while ago. The suffix may be repeated as in Veyehenana ote! Go a bit further away!]

**nabE** 1) mod. perhaps, possibly, maybe. Da inau ninenabe, vanabanabe voriavirihero. I don't know, maybe tomorrow or maybe this afternoon I'll come back. Oti ereva! Itare vanivaninabo. Go and see. The water is possibly hot. Dumo inau ororovinenabe da unu. I wonder if Dumo will come. Da inau gorogorovihenenabe da unu. I think I'm going to be sick. Otiyanabe ahu vanu He probably went. Inau hosida nabe ahu vadimanu. She must be having a ride on the horse (at this time). Bata abuti ta igau ta nabo. Maybe three months. Yameyame nabe ahu vima. He's probably talking in his sleep. Meikana, oineyete nabo. I don't know. Maybe somebody's. Vadibenabe eke umayavima orovima. What could that be coming down the road? Orehenabo? Where could it be? Nuhe nabege no nema othimava. We might go tomorrow. [Note: Usually used in conjunction with inau or meikana.] 2) seem, appear to be. Aike homoberebenabe a vanu. You seem to be angry. Cpart: inau 'perhaps'.

**nae(-va, -rava) vi.** be like, resemble. Ahu /-/ onol-/ naevanu?/-/ Nanuka Babaga mae naevanu. She /-/what is it? /-/resembled /-/ resembled Nanuka Babaga's daughter. Ahune ma one naevanu? Who's she like? [Note: Short form of navate<rE>.]

**naga<rE> n.** small platform, bench or table (traditionally made of small planks or round sticks; of lesser strength than varo stage for feast). Cpart: tebol<varE> 'modern, moveable table'.

**naganaga<varE> n.** small table (smaller version of naga<rE>).


**-nai<gE> prnsuff.** 1) same. Mahuramai ahunai hedu eke igau roinu. It was the same Mahuramai who said that thing. Vani vaitavave yabunai otinua. Those same people went another time. Varara vaitava yabunai rovime buruhuva rovime ini karuviyavairavaveg... Next morning those same people came to the garden and tied up sugarcane again and ... Vani vaitavave danai otinu. I was me who went again another time. Mabeta enovanaravege danai
nakama<vahE> n. earwig.
nakaru(-va, -rava) vs. snore. Aike negetu vaubu nakaru ketarere a vanua. You snored loudly last night. Vaubuge a ya honohonoge a nakaruvanua. You were in a dead sleep last night and snored.
naketaka<vahE> n. wrist, knuckle, finger joint. See: ada naketaka<vahE>, gohi naketaka<vahE>.
namana tabu<vahE> n. name of swampy area near Hombrum Bluff recognised as a sacred place of the Defo people.
namara(-va, -rava) vi. run, work or go (as of machine). Maigo. Namara! Okay. Run! Ma namaravime onu. It has run away. Sinabada, namaravime orovo! Sinabada, come quickly (lit. come running)! Ma namaravima. It’s working now (my watch).
namara ketare(vanu) vi. speed. Ahu ata ruhuta namara ketarevege...ambalanis uhuva beteiyata miyata namarereime otinua, hosipele ketareva mi otinua. It went speeding with its passengers...(they) put him (the injured driver) in the ambulance and sped off and took him to the main hospital.

namina<vahE> n. abuse, swearing, scolding. Ahu naminahere da mime homoberebete kinu. His swearing (or abuse) made me angry.
naosina<varE>

Koitakinumu where a European was drowned in a flood. Bane Mana Sebure erume Lawrence no ietaha orovoniare yabuke ma umatani herehiyarehime orovime yabu naodobidobi orovime no urigurahege no yabuhina herehenua. But Mana Sebure and Lawrence were coming behind us and on the way they arrived at Naodobidobi and they were waiting for us there when we came up to them.

naosina<varE> n. pumpkin. Ane naosina marumarihenigene a va? Are you going to cook pumpkin?

SynD: vobo<rE>. From: MIlO (cf. Motu naosina pumpkin.)

naosina kobo<varE> n. pumpkin vine tips (eaten as greens), greens.

nareavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. scold, blame. Mavi ekeya tohe bougeiyavertificate ekeruge da nareavahiyahiehineu. I scolded the women because they didn't get the things (for the show) ready. Ahu hedu komara roinu. Nareavaha! He swore.

Mavivanu ekeboreyabe da nariva. Those people are waiting for me. Oti vababu bail Da narivibama! Go and eat! Don't wait for me! No narigeiso! Wait for us!

nauna<varE> n. argument, arguing, dispute. Nauna vebite! No arguing!

nauna(vanu) vi. argue (generally used in combination with aua unaeva ‘with mouth only’), have a dispute, quarrel. Aua unaevage yabu naunarava. They’re arguing (lit. arguing with only their mouths). Vadihenigene ahu naunavima? What’s he arguing about?

Ahuke ono benige ahu naunavima. He’s arguing about something. Maiovo eke vutio naunaravege vebite voiyavahitero. They argued about that girl and it’s not ended. [Note: Requires either -nic<gE> or vutio<gE> on the object of the argument.]

navate<rE> adj. peaceful. [Note: There is no word for ‘peaceful’ in Koiari other than this circumlocution.]

navate<rE> posp. 1) be like, be similar to, resemble. Ekere eha navatero. That’s like sand. Ahu egekavahe ore navateno? What’s the length of that (lit. what’s it like)? Bredine oine navateno? Who’s Brett like? Cpart: ateki<gE> ‘like’. [Note: Has short form nac(vanu).] 2) instead. Ata ekere da bera(vanu)ge da (b)ebe otinu. Da navatero Tomu otinu. That man asked me to go but I couldn’t. Tom went instead (of me). Ahu navatero da otinu. I went instead of him. Cpart: -nai<gE> ‘same, instead’. 3) — inten. a little bit, somewhat, sort of, kind of. Ekere egeka navatero. That’s somewhat long (or a little bit long, or sort of long). Ekere dogodogo navatero. It’s kind of small.

heduvaniare navate ki(nu) vt. do exactly as told. Maviya maiovoya da heduvaniare navate kinua. They did...
exactly as I told them to.

navate(voinu) vi. become like, resemble. Bredi navatevoinu? What’s Brett like now? (or Who has Brett come to resemble?) Ma ninaka navatevoinu. He’s become like his mother.

navateva gE posp. about, approaching. Noike no toviriviri urigurahenge gurahenge vaubu 7 pm navatevage abu orovonu. We waited and waited for the truck and it came about 7 pm in the evening.

naveri varE n. food cooked in a ground oven. Bere yabu amuhime no naveri toravarero. They cooked some (food) in a ground oven and we call that naveri. Naveri kia toravarero. It’s called naveri style cooking. [Note: This word is said to be going out of use. Amudo vababu varE is the more general word.]

navore lim. together. Dialect variant of ninavore, q.v.

navu rE n. earthenware dish or bowl, basin, cooking hole. Cpart: dihu rE, fiuva varE ‘dish, small wooden bowl’. From: Motu nau an earthenware dish or bowl; a basin. [Note: Often pronounced nau.]

-ne n suffix. 1) possessive suffix on some nouns. da ihikone <rE> my ear [Note: Member of set: -de, -e, -ge, -ke, -me, -ne, -re, -ve.] 2) — qmk. question marker on topical element. Ane maitekahene a ua? How are you? Amu mava! Vadane a kia? Erumene a nihniva? Aibe sorekataha orova? Hello! What are you doing? And you are late? Aren’t you coming quickly? [Note: If this coincides with the specifier then the specifier is question marked. If it does not it is inserted, e.g. there is no are form of a ‘you’ so the question form is ane.]

nebo (vabahu) varE n. type of yam.


negetu vararati gE adv. this morning. Negetu vararatige da orovonu. I came this morning.

negetu vaubu gE adv. last night. Negetu vaubuge da ribirivare berivanu. I was cold last night. [Note: Koiari regard each new day as beginning with the going down of the sun. Thus negetu vaubu literally means ‘the evening belonging to today’ which is ‘last night’ in English terms.]

negoji homoka vahE n. eyebrows.

neina n. mother. Dialect variant of nina, ninaka varE, q.v.

neketore varE n. evening star. Variant of rekitore varE, q.v.

nekotaka vahE n. joint. See: ada nekotaka <vahE>, dehi nekota <vahE>, vala nekota <vahE>.

nema # mod. then (in that case). Venire dobivane da nema bebe otima. If it rains then (in that case) I’ll not go. “Hou da vore yavarihenaua nema nuhe vararati ote, “ tovonu. He said, “Wait, you’ll sleep (here) with me and then go tomorrow morning.” Sinabadavare orovime bouraruhime yabu nema ahuni hedurahava. When Sinabada comes they’ll then get together and talk. Imi bedu abuti maiamiyahi nema bai! Put two spoons of sugar in and then drink it. Taubada, ita vaniha iyareime nema gabidahe ote! Taubada, drink your tea first then go! No nema gabidahe omaniri. Let us go hunting.
neme, nemeka<vahE>

afterwards then. [Note: Usually used in association with gabidahe<gE> later and future tense or imperative or obligatory mood, i.e. refers to future resultative action.]

neme, nemeka<vahE> n. tongue. da nemeke<gE> my tongue

neme bodibodi<vahE> adj. tongue-tied, stuttering. Oduare bebe heduvarero! Misukaikaveha ahu ita uhuva kurevanu. Eekeruge ahu neme bodibodivaho. Odua can't talk. She's tongue-tied because she fell in the creek when she was very young.

nemehe<gE> posp. in middle of, amongst, amidst, between, half way to, half. Vani nemehego. It's (at) noon. Gabidahe vani nemehego no nema sova yagava oithava, temuba didivarini. Later, at noon, we have to go to the sawmill to get timber. Kekera gaba nemehe rami! Stand in the middle of the slope. No nemehego ahu raminu. He was born amongst us. Uberi nemehe otiyarehime no voiraruhana. We went half way to Uberi and came back. Nemehe bovime yabu hakibehe mime Gimuna moime (=momege) Borobore hakibehe manu. They cut it in halves and they gave one side to Gimuna and Borobo got the other side. Audare no nemehego ahu yavima. Auda is sleeping between us. Syn: tanahe<gE>.

nemeka nemeka<yabE> n. spaces. Bahu tohe didime nemeka nemekava uruhime ote! Put them in the spaces (to cover an area).

nemekeva<gE> posp. between. Variant of nemehe<gE>.

neme riricvarE> n. very centre, real middle. Ahu otiniare mata neme riri ekehehe ahu uma dorodorovahanu. He went into the very centre of the bush and got bushed.

vani nemehe<gE> adv. at noon.

nemere(-va, -rava/-raruha) vi. itch. Da ahatanere nemerevima. Ekeruge da tumima. My skin’s itching. So I'm scratching it.

nemerevaha manus) vi. make (something) itch, cause (something) to itch. Paudavare da nemerevahima. The powder's making me itch.

ni<rE>, nitaha<vahE> n. 1) eye. da nitaha<gE> my eye SynD: nita, nitaha<vahE>. 2) hole. Koere babravaniare nitaha ekere no badiva. We’re closing up the hole in the net where it’s torn.

ni boe<varE> n. sleep (in eyes).

ni boka<vahE> n. button.

ni boketaka<vahE> adj. blind. Ata ni boketaha eke hore otima. The blind man is going up there.

ni bubuhu<varE> n. sleepiness, drowsiness. ahu ni bubuhu<vahE> his sleepiness (or his drowsiness)

ni duaka kike<varE> adj. short-faced. Aike ni duaka voiniyarerume a voto uhuiamiyavehite voia. You don’t understand because you’re a short faced person.


nihe<gE> posp. (do something) in front of someone or before someone’s eyes. Da nihege ata ekere otime basiketi ma vogovanu That person went and hid the basket before my eyes. O’e, Dumore da nihege ahu ekemore itava otinu. Yes, he went over there to the river before my eyes (in answer to the question: Did you see Dumo going somewhere?)

ni kamutei(nu) vi. wink. Maiovo eke da ereviyareime ni kamuteinu. When I saw that girl I winked (at her).

ni kamura<vanu) vi. wink (at). Dani ni kamurava! Wink at me! [Note: Requires ni<gE> on patient./

ni kodohu(nu) vt. close eyes, die (euphemistically).

ni koroka<vahE> adj. blind, impaired vision. ni koroka ata<varE> person with impaired vision (such as with
cataracts on eyes) Cpart: ni bokitaka<vahE>; ni haiaka<vahE> 'blind; cross-eyed'. See: koro.
ni tahaga<vahE> n. eyeball. Ni taha behe iguago. He's one-eyed.

ni(gE) posp. 1) for. Ekere anigo. Ma! That's for you. Take it! Da vabahuni otima. I'm going for food. Hedu hedunige no orovonua. We came for a chat. O'e, kilinikanige da otima. Yes, I'm going for the clinic session. Amunige ahu nivima. She's crying for milk. “Vadibenigene ya dani ravanua?” toravanua. They said, “What do you want me for?” 2) in (but only in certain constructions). Vanini maiama! Put it in the sun! Ribikani gurama! Sit in the shade! orogotani<vahE> in the village square 3) with, at (after certain verbs). Anige da homoberebavanu. I'm angry with (or at) you. Ata ekereve eheimeine ahu ani naminavanu? Why did that man scold you? 4) about (with certain verbs). Da ekeni nihorovahima. I'm happy about that. 5) to (with certain verbs). Dani roil! Speak to me! Bahu ahuni berabevahegene ahu noni roie. Let's ask him and let him tell us. Kuku dani be kil! Give me some tobacco.

ni...#(va, -rava) vt. want. “Vadibenigene ya dani ravanua?” toravanua. They said, “What do you want me for?” [Note: ni(gE) is encliticised to the object wanted.]

X uhuveka X Yni<gE>...#(vanu) vt. X loves Y. Maiovoya yabuvau yabu uhuveka yabu vamini ravarere yabu nema nihageihava. If the girls love the boy then they will get married. Vami okoeta maiovo okoeta abuti vaheime yabu yaube yaubenri ravaniyare yaboua. This boy and girl love each other.

ni(-vi, -vorei) vs. cry. Voto varehiyahe! Badai nivima. Stop talking (you pl.)! The baby's crying. Yabu otime hove ekeda nivoreinua. They went and cried for (lit. on) that dead person. Syn: nina(vanu). [Note: Requires da<gE> on object to express ‘cry for’ or ‘cry over someone or something’].
niada(-va, -rava) vi. attend, be at (ceremony). Ogotanage yabu mavi damu kia. Niadaravime otari! They're making (a major) bride price payment at Ogotana. Let's go along! Cpart: hahi(vanu) ‘visit’.

-niare<vahE> vsuff. past imperfect tense suffix, was V-ing, have been V-ing. Venire nuhe vamabage ahu dobiviararo. It was raining last night. Tore adahe veuvaniare ahu vanu. The dog has been pissing on it. Tom, orehegene a otininare? Tom where have you been (going)? Boromeni a hedu damuna behuariheni vanivage veni kearere September ta October uhukahge ahu dobiviararo. Friend the time I was going to send you a reply heavy rain was falling in September and October. Cpart: -nu, -nua 'past perfect tense suffix'. [Note: This form is used for actions and states that occur in the past (as indicated by the -ni element) but which are not viewed as punctiliar (in contrast to -nu) but as taking place over an indefinite period. As such it encompasses a wide time spectrum and covers not only the past continuous (‘was V-ing’) but also the perfect progressive present (‘have been V-ing’) in English. That is, there is an implication in using this form that the action is not complete, that it is not final.]

nidohi<varE> n. play, playing, party. da nidohive<vahE> my play(ing) Vani nita 2
koloko voinuge nidoхivare vehitevoineurge ata nunuta otimex yamu
yavohariheni yamu yageva. At two
o’clock the party stopped and all the
people went home to sleep.

nidoхi mata<var>E> n.  playground.
Erume yamu ada
rukurukuraiyarehime yamu nidoхi
matava otimex yamu gurahanaux. And
having shaken hands they went to the
playing field and sat down.

nidoхi(vanu) vi.  play about. Vamiano
veni uhuvage yamu nidoхirava. The
children are playing about in the rain.
Nidoхivime da hakivanux. I was
playing about (with it) and split it.
Nidore masisivage ahu nidoхivima.
Nido’s playing about with matches.
Enagi masisiva nidoхiraihava. Beta
ya mavoihava. Don’t play with matches
(you pl.). They might burn you.
Vamiyabe nidoхi youkavahex yamu
rava. The boys are playing lots of
games. Yamu teipiva nidoхiravege...
They were playing about with the tape
and...

nidoхiki(nu) vt.  play (something).
Nidore boro nidoхikima. Nido’s
playing soccer. Yamu teipi
nidoхikinuxa. They played the tape.
Also: nidoхivaha(nu).

nidoхivaha(nu) vt.  make (something)
play. Redio nidoхivaha! Switch on the
radio! Syn: nidoхiki(nu).

Nidori<var>E> pn.  clan name.  [Note: Some of
the residents of Kailakinumu village
belong to this clan.]

nigi<var>E> n.  skirt (generic). da nigive<var>E>
my skirt Maioivo eke nigikavahe
deboravanux. That girl’s skirt fell down.
buti nigi<var>E> n.  type of grass skirt
(made from a plant of the same name).
Cpart: yorito<var>E> ‘grass skirt type’.

kuriki nigi<var>E> n.  dancing skirt, 
skirt for dancing in.  [Note: This skirt
takes its name from koriki, the name of
the people living at the mouth of the
Purari River in the Gulf of Papua who
traded with the Motu who in turn traded
with the Koiairi.]

yorito nigi<var>E> n.  type of grass skirt
(named after the plant from which it is
made). Cpart: buti<var>E> ‘grass skirt
type’.

nigi mavote(menu) vt.  put on grass skirt.
nigitanika<vahE> n.  sucker, side shoot.
ushi nigitanika<vahE> banana sucker
Also: nigitaka<vahE>.

nigi(-#, -#; -va, -gei) vt.  marry (husband
or wife). Ane mobo nihavanuxa? Are
you (speaking to a woman) married?
Bebe, mobo nihaviyavehiterex da unux.
No, I(woman) am not married. Satade
18.11.89 Lawrence ta Bonnie ta
Kailaki dubu uhuvage yamu yaube
yaube nihageiuuxa. On Saturday
18.11.89 Lawrence and Bonnie married
each other in the Kailaki church.
Moderator Rev. Edea Kidu ekere
oriohe ahu Lawrence ta Bonnie ta
abuti vaheime nihageiuuxux. Moderator
Rev. Edea Kidu came and married
Lawrence and Bonnie together. Dumo
Tomure Hula mavi nihavanuxa. Dumo
Tom married a Hula woman. Ant:
genigevaha(nu).

mavo nihavanuxa) vi.  marry a man, take a
husband.

mavi nihavanuxa) vi.  marry a woman,
take a wife.

niha(-#, -#; -va, -gei) n.  wedding, marriage. Rev. January Noga
mobonihageiare arahariheni otogo
otogovanux. Rev. January Noga prayed
to open the wedding (or marriage of
them) ceremony. Ekedage ahu mobo
nihaire dahanuxa. And then he read the
marriage rights.

nihini(-va, -rava) vi.  delay, be late. Da
bebe sorekataha orovoniareruxa da
nihinivanuxa. I’m late because I didn’t
come quickly. Otisorekasorekavahiso!

Nihinivahama! Go quickly! Don’t
delay! Syn: leiti(vanu).

nihini vehitehe<gE> adv.  soon, not long
afterwards, without delay, suddenly.
Nihini vheithe vehitehege maiovoya da utihanua mata keareva iriheni. I hadn't slept long afterwards when the girls woke me up to eat a big meal. Ege madikike ataya otime yabu maiamanuge ahui vheithehege ahui ni kodohonu. And alas the people went and put him and soon afterwards closed his eyes.

I hadn't slept long afterwards when the girls woke me up to eat a big meal.

Ege madikike ataya otime yabu maiamanuge ahui vheithehege ahui ni kodohonu. And alas the people went and put him and soon afterwards closed his eyes.

Nohu hou gurahi nihiniraviyavehite yaga biaya bahu kiyarehime didirovime no vohekehe uruhanua. We hadn't sat for long when the village folk made a meal and brought it and set it before us.

We hadn't sat for long when the village folk made a meal and brought it and set it before us.

A heduvere damime nihorovaha(nu).

What you said makes me happy.

Syn: nihorovaha(nu), vavanite ki(nu).

Ane nihoro ketare(nu) vi. to please (someone), make (someone) happy.

Ane ekeni nihorovaha(ki)? Are you happy about that? A letahe manuge da nihorovaha(nu). I was happy to get your letter. Nihorovaha da vima. I'm excited.

A vaukiki eke kime vheitelinughe da nema ani nihorovima. I'll be pleased with you when you are finished that job. [Note: Requires ni⟨gE⟩ on object to express '(be happy) about or with something or someone'.]

A neke kime vheitelinughe da nema ani nihorovima. I'll be pleased with you when you are finished that job. [Note: Requires ni⟨gE⟩ on object to express '(be happy) about or with something or someone'.]

-rika⟨vahE⟩ nsuff. suffix of uncertain meaning that occurs on some body part nouns sometimes as an alternative to -ka⟨vahE⟩, e.g. behanika⟨vahE⟩ lap, yaginika⟨vahE⟩ shoulder joint, ahatanika⟨vahE⟩ (whole) body, ihikonika⟨vahE⟩ ear, uhi nigitanika⟨vahE⟩ shoot, sucker. Da behadenikada vamiano maiama! Put the child on my lap. Tari ata bere yabu vai me hovekinua. Bere yabu adakada ahi rukavanua, bane bere yabu yaginikada ahanua. They hit and killed some Tari men. Some they copped on their arms, but some they chopped on their shoulder joint.

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Maiovo abuti eke tatakata ta vovokata komara vahei ye yabu ravege, ahata nikavaya yoreka yoreka mava vahei ye no oroviyarehime da yagehe arravanua. Those two girls my sister and brothers were faring badly, their limbs (lit. the extremeties of their bodies) were exhausted and we came and went into my house.

Maiovo abuti eke tatakata ta vovokata komara vahei ye yabu ravege, ahata nikavaya yoreka yoreka mava vahei ye no oroviyarehime da yagehe arravanua. Those two girls my sister and brothers were faring badly, their limbs (lit. the extremeties of their bodies) were exhausted and we came and went into my house.
nimore(-voi, -vahei)
nimore(voinu).
nimore(-voi, -vahei) vi. spy out, keep an eye on, watch. Idi vadimi vene duini nimorevoiso! Climb up the tree and spy out the smoke. Daike eveni nimorevoirihero. Aike umani nimorevoiso! I'll watch the coast. You watch the track! [Note: Requires ni<gE> on affected object.]
nimorevaha(nu) vt. spy out, watch, keep an eye on.
nina, ninaka<vahE> n. mother (classificatory), mum, maternal aunt, mother's sister (reference). da nine<cr> my mother [Note: Poss. sg. nine<cr>-, pl. ninuhe<yabE>, inuhere<yabE>. Has address form Ine! or Ineka! Mum! (or Mother!).]
nina(-va, -raruha) cry. Dialect variant of ni(vinu), q.v.
nina<rE> n. crying. ahu ninahe<rE> her crying Nina nina youka youkavahe yabu rava. They're crying a lot (about the death across the road).
ninamota<varE> n. tears.
ninavaha(nu) vt. mourn (for some one).
Ege yabu otime Thomas Mota vobue Boboro T. Mota vanamu ruhuta ninavaihaieiyiye... And they went and mourned (for them) together with Thomas Mota's widow Boboro T. Mota and her children. Syn: X da<gE> nina(vanu).
ninaka mamaku<vahE> n. parents.
Emoea Nanuka ninaka mamaka vaiumuhuya yayuhuya erume kahiduhuya Sirinumu Damuva uyare biaya orovonua. Emoea Nanuka's parents uncles, aunts and siblings who live at the Sirinunu Dam came.
ninavore<gE> lim. together (but only in the expression no ninavore we together, the two of us. See: no 'we'.
ninata<gE> adv. in direction of, towards, area. Rigo ninitage ahu ehavoromime otima. It goes down towards Rigo. morehe ninata<gE> down that way Daniel Tuhi Sirinunu Dam ninitage

ahu raminu. Daniel Tuhi stood (for election) in the Sirinunu Dam area. No vobararuhime gurahi sayasayaravanua, tahegu ahu ninata varikinua. We turned around and sat quietly, everyone looked towards him (or faced him). Ita ninata ote! Go towards the river! Da ninata orovo! Come towards me! Syn: hakibehe<gE>, hina<gE>.
ninuhu mamuhu<yabE> n. parents.
Ataya maivo eke homobereberaavege ahu uhukahe vanivanuage ahu voraiame ninuhu mamuhu yabuhina otiu. Those people were angry with that girl and she was upset and returned to her parents.
nirege<varE> n. little finger.
niregemuimutimu<varE> n. little finger. Dialect variant of nirege<varE>, q.v.
nita, nitahavah<varE> n. 1) eye. mehuuia nitaha<vahE> fish's eye Faresiaya ata eke nitahaya maiteka vaheiniyare eke umahye vohege. The Pharisees investigate the healing. SynD: ni, nitava<vahE>. 2) mesh (of net). Koe nita navatero. It's like the mesh of a net. 3) point. Vadane a kia? Bi nitahavahi da veitovahima. What are you doing? I'm sharpening the point of the spear. Kimai nitaha eke boreme! Take that fishhook out (of the fish's mouth)! 4) tooth (of instrument). gidoma nitaha<vahE> the teeth of a comb 5) seed. beha nitaha<vahE> cucumber seed [Note: Cucumber, pumpkin, corn and melon seeds are nitaha. Pawpaw seeds are nitani taba.]
nitanita<varE> n. face. Ahuke ahu nitata navatero. He just looks like him.
nitahavah<varE> posp. in front of. Da nitahave vodohu! Grab it in front of me!
vani nitahavah<varE> n. time. Vani nitavane vahutigeno? What's the time? Vani nita ekeva ti kirihere da unu. I'll make tea at that time.
vutu nitahavah<varE> n. matches. Also: masisi nitahavah<varE>.
nitaha<vahE> n. eye, hole. See: ni and nita.
nitani<varE> n. pawpaw (generic). Nido, nitani vadimi mukuva! Climb up the pawpaw tree and pick (it, a pawpaw)!
From: M/K? (cf. Motu nita pawpaw, papaya.).
niumu(-va, -rava) vs. be bitter or sour. Bainabuvare niyumuvanu The pineapple is sour. Bahu veika ki! Inau niyumuvanu o ibe tumukavanabo. Taste it and see if it's bitter or strong (lit. probably sour or maybe strong).
niumuka<vahE> adj. bitter, sour. Niumukava vareme! Da veikava ima. Leave the bitter one. I'll eat the sweet one!
niva hedu(-va, -rava) vi. signal with one's eyes, use one's eyes to indicate desires or intentions -- see hedu(vanu).
no, no<ikE> pers.prn. 1) we. No otari! Let's go! No itahuvage ina ketova. We're washing the sweet potato in the stream. Noike sikuli ravarero. We're school kids (lit. attending school). 2) us. Sabari tahavare dobime ahu no harogeinu. The sabari tree fruit dropped and startled us. 3) our. No burehe heduere no raviha orovonua. We came to talk about our ancestors.
nobe nobe<#> recip.prn. each other. Noike nobe nobe navatero. We are like each other. Ekedage no otime Youth Coordinator erume yabu ruhuta orovoniare ruhuta nobe nobe ada rukurukuvahanua. Thereupon we went and shook each other's hands, we and the Youth Coordinator and the ones who came with them.
nobio<GE> emph.prn. ourselves, by ourselves. Nobioge no kinua. We did it ourselves.
novau<gE> refl.prn. ourselves. Novauge noikeE pers.prn. we, as for us. Noike sikuli

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ravarero. We’re school kids (lit. attending school). Noike ma otitovare no rava. It’s we who are going. Noike da, Auda, Odua, Mary erume Buno gurahiyakiberaviyarehime daike ma eheyavadime orovonu, yagava. We, that is me, Auda, Odua, Mary and Buno sat for a little bit then I was the one who came on up to the village. Morph: no + ikE ‘we + specifier’. [Note: Has question form noikene.]

noikene pers.prn. question form of noikE we, q.v.

none pers.prn. question form of no we, q.v. None orehe ita voiriheno? Where will we cross over the creek? None oko vehitekiyarehime vadibe kiriheno? What will we do when we’ve finished this?

novo mabe<#> interj. alas for, be sad for. Da novo mabe. Alas for me. Syn: novo maike<#>.

novo maike<#> interj. 1) alas for. A novo maike! Alas for you! Vami eke novo maike mi otiniyarere ahu iharavahi umavahe evehitero. Alas for that lad who was taken he had no way of living. 2) poor, unfortunate (as expression of sympathy). Vuiki vaitavage ahu kahide damunava kiare uhukeva ahu otiniare sikuli vuvuviyavehite, vamione novo maikeya otime yabu sikuliravare yagava otime gurahiyamavaranu. On another week he was getting his sister’s bridewealth together and went and didn’t care about the school and the poor kids went to school and just sat. Syn: novo mabe<#>.

-nu vsuff. past perfect tense suffix for 1sg. and 3sg. Aike da ereviha orovonu. I came to see you. Da ma mata inu. I have had something to eat (thank you). Venire nuhe vamabage ahu dobivanu. It rained last night. [Note: This and its other related paradigmatic forms are used to express events that have been completed or states that have been arrived at. Thus when referring to events and controlled states they express completed action and states and when referring to uncontrolled states (lik ‘be sick, wet’) they indicate the presently existing condition or the condition that has been arrived at.]

-nua vsuff. past perfect tense suffix for 2sg. and 1-3pl. Aike no ereviha orovonu. We came to see you. Yabu ma mata inu. They have had something to eat (thank you). [Note: See note to -nu.]

nuba<rE> n. mole, black spot on body. da nubave<rE> my mole Nubare Dumo thiedago. There’s a mole (or black spot) on Dumo’s cheek. Cpart: hitu<rE> ‘wart’.

nubava<vahE> n. 1) remote cousin (in contrast to first cousin which is kahida<vahE>). da nubave<rE> my second or third cousin /Note: Poss. sg. nubavave, pl. nubavuhe<yabE>.] 2) friend, acquaintance. nubava maite<rE> true friends or distant relatives (like those living in other villages like Boredabu, Anahadabu, Ogotana for example) [Note: Hogeri form. Mainly used in the Boredabu–Senunu area. Said to be used in reference to any non-Hogeri.]

-nuge 1) vsuff. when (different subject following). A enototovanuge da uhuiamariheno. When you cough I’ll hear it. Morph: -nu + ge ‘-vsuff + DS’. 2) if, when. Da toe vami maiamanuge da nema igau igau ya moheihima. If (or when) my dog has pups I’ll give you all one each. Cpart: -vanume ‘if’.

-nugene vsuff. past tense contrary to fact suffix. See: -gene.


nuhe vararati<gE> adv. tomorrow morning, yesterday morning. Nuhe
vararatige da Mosbi otima. I'm going to Port Moresby tomorrow morning.

-nume v.suff. if(same subject following). Ikhe unume va keare erevisi! If you stay here you'll see the heavy rain. Otarihinenumunet otiso! If you want to go, go! Part: -nuge 'when (different subject following)'.

numera<varE> n. number. Yaga yaga tahegau vehitevaheinuge yabu ekenani yaga yaga yabu monive numerava roiyahiyege, ege ata mavi vami maiovo nunuta uhuiyai me otinua. All the different villages finished and they straight away called out the value of thier contributions and all the men, women, boys and girls listened to it and went. From: Motu numerava number, itself an introduced word from Latin.

nume, numuka<vahE> n. top or crown (of tree). See: idri<e>.

numuta<varE> n. mountain.

numuta gabaka<vahE> n. mid part of hill or mountain, side of mountain. Yabu lamepava vagagavage yabu vohivoravege, numuta gabada erume numuta vitoda... They went looking by the light of the lamp, on the side of the mountain and on top(?) of the mountain...

numuta vito<varE>? n. top (?) of mountain. Yabu lamepava vagagavage yabu vohivoravege, numuta gabada erume numuta vitoda... They went looking by the light of the lamp, on the side of the mountain and on top(?) of the mountain...

numuta<gE> quant. all, every. Nitani nunutage da inu. I ate all the pawpaws. Vani nunutavage yabu vaukia. They work every day. Syn: tahegau<gE>.

numuta mavatu<gE> n. the lot, every bit; the whole of. Oti vabahu nunuta mavatu mi da momi! Go and get me all the food, the lot! Idi taha nunuta mavatuge ahu itinivanu. He ate the whole fruit.

N!: interj. Yes! Alternative to o'e, q.v. N!: Maiteka yabe noua. Yes! We're fine. Syn: o'e.

O - o

o<##>, conj. or. From: English 'or'.
o<##>, adv. here. Yabune maiteka yane o ua? O'e maitekayabe o ua. Are they okay? Yes, they're fine. Ti kapusi abutige o ua. There are two tea cups here. Aikene o unua? Are you here (you haven’t gone to the garden or something)? Daik o uma. I’m staying here (I didn’t want to go). [Note: Short form of oko ‘this’ only used in certain contexts.]

o ibe<##> conj. or (as modern variant of ibe, q.v.). Motukadagene a ota o ibe vahivagene a ota? Are you going by car or on foot? Biai Forone ikehegeno o ibe ahune hoveravanu? Is Biai Foro still alive or is he dead? [Note: The o in this phrase is a borrowing of English 'or'].

— qtag. or what? Idine eke unu o ibe? Is it a tree or what?

obisi<varE> n. office. From: English ‘office’.

oboa<vahE> quant. many, plenty. oboa vehite<e> not many, a few Bioboaavahiye da vanu. I spared it many times. Ata oboayabe orova. Lots of people are coming. Syn: youka<vahE>.

oboa bata<vahE> quant. very many, innumerable.

oboa mava<vahE> quant. very many, innumerable.

obavaha(nu) vt. make sufficient. Yabu mata i oboavahiye yabu ravanua. They ate as much as they could. Mata
odaobu (vabahu)<varE>

eke i obohiyahe! You (pl.) eat as much as you can.
oboavahi<gE> adv. sufficiently, as much as possible. Suga oboavahi maiamiyavehitero. I didn’t put enough sugar on it. Obovahige yabu orova. Plenty are coming. [Note: Generally pronounced oboahi.]
oboavahkgE> adv. sufficiently, as much as possible. Suga oboavahi maiamiyavehitero. I didn’t put enough sugar on it.
oboavahi yabu oro va. Plenty are coming.

[Note: Generally pronounced oboahi.]

odaobu (vabahu)<varE> n. type of yam.
Odua<varE> pn. Odua (a girl’s name).
ogeta<varE> n. charcoal (used for rubbing into tattoos). Cpart: vene ago<varE> ‘live coal’.
ogo<varE>1 n. paperbark mulberry tree (the skin of which was beaten out to make cloth and men’s and women’s items of clothing).
ogo, ogoka<vahE>2 n. steam. ahu ogoke<varE> its steam Venere ma misuvaniarume ketoro ogokahve hamuravanu. Because the fire has died down the steam from the kettle has slackened off.
aua ogo<varE> n. breath.
ogo dubuta<varE> n. round stone club (that could be rough or smooth). [Note: Can be shortened to dubuta<varE>.]
ogomurumu<varE> n. insects, knats.
ogona<varE> n. 1) loincloth, clothes, shirt and trousers. da ogonave<varE> my cloth Oti ogona betei! Go and put on some clothes! Da ogonave dobivaniaruger eke bokovi maiamiyavevime ahu nema ogona mavaruhina. After two weeks they would make and eat the second burial feast (lit. food) and then she would take off the mourning dress she had put on and put on a normal dress. Ant: ogona mava<vahE>.
ogona mava<vahE> n. normal dress (in contrast to special).
tebol ogona<varE> n. table cloth.
ogona betei(nu) vt. put on clothes, get dressed, don (clothes). Ogona betei! Put some clothes on! Ant: bohi(vanu), debo(vanu), boko(vanu).
ogona kio(minu) vt. put clothes on (someone ), dress (someone) up. Ege mavi kearevaya hove mabata iagoime yabu ahu ogona ihava kiomiuina. And the adult women washed that deceased old woman and put new clothes on her. Egehe Bonire ahu kahide yabu yagehege ahu ogonave kiomiuina. First Bonnie’s brothers and sisters put on her clothes in their house. Da ogonave kiomi! Da nema a ogonave kiomiuina. Dress me up! Then I’ll dress you up. Da viumere da ogona kiomi, koakirihevi. My uncle dressed me up, to dance. Enagi ahu ogonave kiomihava! Don’t dress him up (you (pl.))! Cpart: gamaga vaho(minu), gamaga ki(nu) ‘put on (decorations), dress (someone else) up (with decorations)’.

ohe<gE> adv. here. Short form of okohe<gE>, q.v. Ohe tehada gurama! Sit here on the verandah! Oinene oheno? Who is here?

ohenana<gE> adv. this way. Sea kibe ohenana butuvi orovo! Pull the chair forward (lit. this way) a little! Cpart: -na<gE>, -nana<gE> ‘at, to’.

ohi bau(-va, -va; -#, -gei) vt. make track (in grass unintentionally). Ohire yabu baugeiyahime otinuia. They made tracks when they went. Atare ohi bauvina otinuia. The man went this way (lit. made tracks). Ata bere orovime ohi bauviata otinuia. Somebody went along here and made a track (because the grass is flattened in a forward direction.)
maiovo ohive bau(vanu) vt. make first bride price payment. Maiovo ohivere yabu bauvime otinua. They made the first bride price payment (lit. they made the girl’s track).

oho n. 1) pig. da ohe my pig
2) person (perjoratively speaking). oho kaekae European person oho dubuka policeman (lit. black pig (because of the colour of the uniforms worn by local police at the time)

oho de n. pig manure.

oho dehi n. sausages (lit. pig intestine) .

oho dobido n. pig’s track. [Note: Short form of oho uma dobido. See: uma dobido.]

oho dubuka n. European person oho kaekae n. European person.

Syn: nao oho.

oho kina n. twenty kina note (so named because it has the picture of a boar’s head on it). oho kina abuti ta igau sixty kina

oho kohi n. male pig, boar. Ant: oho mabata.

oho mabata n. sow, female pig. Ant: oho kohi.


oho vamiano navate n. idiot, son of a bitch (an expression used to disparage children who misbehave) (lit. like the child of a pig). Also: to vamiano navate.


oineye, oineyete n. interrog.poss.pron. whose.

Oineyeteno? Whose is it?

okateki adv. like this, thus. Okateki viso! Do it like this! Morph: oko + atekig ‘this + like’.

oko dem. this, these. banigini oko this cup Okova da toe vama! Hit my dog with this! Da kaihere oko unu. This is my knife. Oko didige! Take these! Okoyabe komara yaboua. These are no good. [Note: Has dialect variant okeo.

— adv. here. Otariheninge da ma okovima. I’m just about to go (lit. here I am about to go). Ekenanige da oko Koiari voto kibekibere da dibakavoma. I’m just getting to know a little bit of Koiari now. Also: oc. [Note: Cannot occur with a specifier when it functions in this manner.]

— inten. just this side of (when used with morehe, horehe, verehe and similar adverbs). oko morehe just this side of down there

okoe dem. this. Dialect variant of oko, q.v. Okoene ya moeno? Is this your (pI.) son?

okomare(-va, -rava) vs. be lame. Okomarevare da vima. I’m lame. Vahi rukavaniare atavare okomarevima. The man who cut his leg is lame.

okotiki adv. like this, thus. Variant of okateki, q.v.

okova adv. like this, thus. Variant of okateki.

omani(-va, -rava) vi. 1) walk about, roam around. Omaniomaniyakavare no rava. We’re just walking about (not doing anything in particular). O, ma raime omanivima. Oh, (it’s) up and about (in answer to the question: How’s your baby doing?) Syn: roaroavi ririhu(nu). 2) hunt, go hunting. No
vehite kiyahime matava otarihero, omaniriheni. When we’ve finished we’ll go hunting.

— vaux. keep doing V. No hahiuheyabe mata i omani i omani beriravanua. Our visitors kept eating until they were satisfied. No mata ki omani ki omani adahe yavohanua. We kept working and then we slept. Ita komare eke i omani i omani oroiruhanua. They kept drinking that alcohol until they came (here). Cpart: oti(nu) ‘keep doing’.

omona<varE> n. type of thorny cycad not as tall as goru or hava palms. Otime ahu omona bodu kokikoki:me ahu oti ita vaivhanua. She went and broke some dry omona palms and went up the creek looking for fish.

Note: Has variant ona ya.


2) what is it, what do you call it? (said when one cannot think of the name of something or what to say next). Ahu uriamime ahu otiniare lifono? lifunu? Ahu otiniare ahu vuma mime... He got up and went lif/what is it? lif garden grime lif/what is it? lif/covered in dirt he went and got his axe and... Vamiano kisorekavahiyareime ahu lif/onovano? lif/ vihi vadimanu. After they had a child quickly he lif/what is it? lif climbed a vahi tree.

ono be<varE> n. anything, something. Ono be vehitero! It’s nothing to worry about! Ono be kiyavehitero. He doesn’t do anything. (or He dosen’t do a thing.) Enagi da haerovahihama! Daike ono be kiyaverhitero. Don’t judge me, I am innocent.

ono vadibe<varE> interro.prn. what else. Ono vadivebawe a kinua? What else did you do? Ono vadibeve ibe heremenu? What else has arisen?

orai (ahi)<varE> n. type of thorny cycad.

orame (vabahu)<varE> n. type of yam. [Note: This and murua are probably the most common types of yam eaten.]

orateki<ge> interro.adv. 1) which way, how. Ane orateki otarihene a ua? Which way are you going to go (this way or that)? (or How are you going to go (by car or how)?) Oratekigene yabu nao vototaha toravareno, “Tomu, orehegene a ota?” How do they say in English, “Tom, where are you going?”

2) what about, what’s it like. Bane Defobia yabu votene oratekigeno? But what about Defo speech, what’s it like?

3) whatever. Ahu ateki roinu, “Vamioneyabe ma kearevahineyareruge, yabu hedueravarureruge, yabuai, yabu hedue oratekigene yabu ota, ekere no nema uhuiaime saiasaiavahihava,” tovonu. He said, “Because the children have grown up we then have to listen carefully to whatever (lit. how) they say (lit. how their talk goes).”

ore<ne> interro.dem. which, whichever.

Toviriviri oreneg eke orovima? Which vehicle is that coming there? Vamione oreneg vuinvima ahu harihari toheve marero. Whichever child wins he (or she) gets the prize. Ahu ekenani uriyaime raime ahu yaga ore Uti Felosipive berivaniare eke ihikava ihroinua. He then got up and stood and
ore<varE>
called out the name of whichever village’s Youth Fellowship was the winner (lit. the strong one). SynD: yore<nE>.

ore navate<nE> interrog.adv. what’s it like. Ahu egekavaha ore navateno? What’s the length of that (lit. what’s it like)? Ahu berikahene orenavateno? How strong is it? (lit. What’s its strength like?)

ore ore<nE> interrog.adj. which (different). Bane yaga ore ore a vote dibanakavaheno? Which (different) villages know your language?

orehe<gE> interrog.adv. where. Oduane orehegeno? Where’s Odua? Orehegene a ota? Where are you going? Orehehe orehehe orehe o::: Where the hell is (he)? (said, for example, when one is waiting in vain for someone or something to come.)


orea<varE> n. group. Enovana orea Gabagaba otinu. The song group went to Gabagaba. Otogootogovare vheit evonuag no orea misukata misukata kiyaheinua. When the prayers were finished we made little groups. Dr Adeola James erume Orol Literacy oreaheya UPNG toviriviri basi misukata vadihime yabu orovonua. Dr Adeola James and the Oral Literacy groups got on the little UPNG bus and came (to Kailaki). Cpart: bia<rE> ‘people of, group from, folk’. From: M/K? (cf. Motu ore-na a remnant; remainder.).

oreni<varE> n. orange tree and fruit. From: English ‘orange’.

orere(-va, -rava) vi. spin. Da kinakere orerevima; da nitahe ma kurukukurukuva voinu. My head’s dizzy; my eyes are going round and round. Syn: voririvoriri(voinu).

orereka<vahE> adj. feeble, unable to stand without assistance. Atakere orerekamavavaho. That guy’s feeble.

orekaoreka<vahE> adj. dizzy. Da kinakere orekaorekamavavaho. My head’s very dizzy.

orereorere(vanu) vi. wobble along; walk in drunkenly fashion, go hither and thither. Muramura iare atavare orere orerevime ahu orovonu. The drunk man came wobbling along. Syn: kabikakabika(vanu).

oretiki<genE> interrog.adv. how. Variant of orateki<genE>, q.v.

ore...ore<nE> interrog.prn. which (one of many). Ore voto yorene maitekaheno? Which way of saying it (lit. language) is acceptable?

ori(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahe) vt. 1) go around the side of, skirt. Yaga gigibei orivi te! Go around the house! Ohore yaga orivitinu. The pig went around (the side of) the house. Varakavare da vahike orivitinu. The snake went around (the side of) my foot. Oinene eke orivi tima? Who’s that passing by there (on the road)? Kekera eke vadihi vadihime mabeta orivanua. Kekera eke orivime orivime ma vorohanua. We kept climbing up that ridge and then went along the side of it. We kept going along the side and then descended. No mabeta orivt orivime amaroda herehena. We then kept going along the side until we reached the crest. 2) go past (something), pass. Motuka abuti yabe yaube yaube origeyaheinua. The two cars passed each other. Syn: gigibei oti(nu), yehe(vanu).

orivi oti(nu) vt. go around or skirt (an object). No Tomionumu herehime eke orivotime no vere::: Fufuri
herehenua. We came to Tomionumu and skirted that and we arrived way way up there at Fufuri.

orivi oro(nu) vt. come around or skirt (an object).

dao oro homove orivi orovo(nu) vt. come around or skirt (an object).

oro vi. come. Ahune ma oro(nu)? Has he come? [Note: Has variant rovo(nu) used in certain constructions.]

otito(-va, -ruha) vi. go. Dialectal variant of oti(nu). Yaga yagaya voiruhume yabu yage yageva otoruhanua. The different villages went back to their houses.

otitomaite(-va, -rava) vi. go finish (and not come back). Ahuke ma otitomaitere ahu vanu, bebe ikehe voiraime orovorihero. He's gone finish; he won't come back again.

otogo(-va, -rava/-ruha) vi. 1) magical chant requesting help. 2) pray, say grace, church service. Misinarivare ahu kahide otogo otogoviha mi orovonu. The pastor brought his sister to say the prayers. Mata eke ravanuge no otiniyare ata tahegau mata eke gurahime voririvahime otogo otogoravanua. When the food was cooked we all went and sat around that food and said grace. Misinarivare otogootogo duakava roinu. The pastor prayed briefly. Koiari Seketi misivare otogo otogo keareva manu. The Koiari Circuit supervisor said a long grace. Misinarivare mata ekeda otogo otogovanuge yabu ekenani mata arahime yabu inua. When the minister had said grace over the food they straight away dished up the food and ate. [Note: Requires da<gE> to express 'over' in '(say grace) over (food)'.]

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otogo otogo yaga n. church (building). No otogo otogo yaga ihava maneheriheni tautaravirihero. We will go around seeking contributions to erect a new church.

otto<varE> kaekae vahE n. white crane. \[Egretta intermedia.\] Syn: baira<varE>.

oveta<varE> n. 1) type of tree. Ovetavare adahe yago kiare votevaro. The oveta is for making string bags out of. 2) bark of tree of same name used for making string for weaving string bags. Yago vote oveta, ogo /-/ ekere mavarume yavohare barani navatero. The string bag string tree oveta, the (bark of the) paperbark mulberry /-/ that is like a blanket, to put on (oneself) and sleep. Cpart: ogo<varE> ‘paperbark mulberry’.

ovo<varE> n. 1) okari tree. 2) okari nut. Ovo narukavahe dobivanu The unripe okari nut dropped.

P - p

peroveta ata<varE> n. prophet. Ahuke peroveta atavaro. He’s a prophet.

Pisi Ofesa<varE> n. Peace Officer (a government official charged with keeping the peace in the village and settling minor disputes). Negetuge Murumu Maikare Kailaki yagabia yabu Pisi Ofesaero. Now Murumu Maika is Kailaki’s Peace Officer.

R - r

-ra, -(ra)ruha vsuff. resultative marker (sg., pl.). Ma bokoravanu. It’s broken. Marubavare iyege ahu rukaravi dobivanu The flying fox ate it and it having been broken off fell down. \[Note: The plural form is automatically -ruha if there is a final ra syllable in the base form of the verb. Note also that the resultative form of verbs translates like a passive in English ‘having been V-ed’./

ra(-ma, -ha) vi. stand. Dialectal variant of ra(minu), q.v.

ra(-mi, -hi/-muruha) vi. 1) stand, be standing. Oimene ekeveye ramima? Who’s that standing over there? Atare ramarehe ote! Go to where the man is standing! Ekehe ramuruhiyaye! (You pl.) stand there! 2) park (vehicle). No 4 mael tarsaki opesu behu oroime ramuruhanau. We came to the Fourmile traffic office and parked.

3) Yabu Itikinumu komuniti sikuli yaga behuva time yabu rahinua. They went close to the Itikinumu Community School and stopped. 4) be born. Biaire egehe raminu. Biiai was born first. Da ugarar vanivage atake eke ramiyavehitero. That chap wasn’t born when I was here.

haki behe ra(minu) vi. support (lit. stand beside). Koiari unae yabe da hakibehe ramuruhanau. Only Koiari supported me (lit. stood on my side). Eke yabe da hakibehe ramuruhare yaboua. They’re my supporters. Ege ahu Kila vore varahavanu, ege Roi otime Kila vore rahinua, ege yabu Nanuka Babaga ruhuta varaharavege ataya taibokinuge yabu varehenua. And he fought with Kila and Roi went and supported Kila and they fought with Nanuka Babaga and the men made
peace and they stopped (fighting).  
[Note: Requires vor<gE>/ruhuta<gE> or hakibehe to show support with.]
— vasp. still, yet, continuous aspect.
Yabu ada rukuruku raime orovege adahe enovana ravege ada rukuruku vehite kiyarehime yabu yaga vadihanu. They continued shaking hands and sang at the same time and when the shaking of hands was finished they went up into the house. 

Syn: hou, gura(manu), oti(nu).  
[Note: Although signalling continuity this verb may still occur in other forms like other verbs in sequence. Thus it often occurs in a same or different subject medial verb form ramime (or raine) or ramege respectively.]

raminiare vani<varE> n. birthday. Mado Wallom raminiare misukaya berageinuge yabu ahu nihorove ravigare... About Mado Wallom's birthday when the kids were invited and they celebrated...

ra(-va, -voha) vs. 1) be burning, (something) burns. Venere ravima. The fire's burning. Vati vaga mavoiyegene ahu rave! Light the lamp and let it burn. Cpart: ruru(vanu) 'flame (fire)'
2) be cooked, be done. Ahune ma ravanu? O'e, ma ravanu. Is it cooked?
Yes, it is. Mata eke nunutaya ravohanuge maviya maiovoya erume da ta Nido Girina ahu vore abutivaiheime no mavi erume maiovoyo ruhuta amudo ravaniyare eke vaukkikvahanu. When all that food was cooked the women, girls and I and Nido Girina together served out the cooked mumu food. Mi kobi ta subu kobi abutivaiheime ravohanuge no baugei uruhiyahineina. When both the pot of meat and pot of soup were cooked we shared them out.

rahu(-#, --) vi. collect, pool (of liquids).
Tavore disida rahunu. The blood collected in the dish. *Otime disida itare rahuniyare ma! Go and get the water collected in the dish (from the rain)!* *Cpart:* bouraruhana(nua) ‘gather together’. [*Note:* Has no plural.]


raime *vaux.* 1) still, yet, continuing to. Short form of ramime the same subject (singular) medial verb form of ra(minu) (stand) used following another verb to indicate continuity of the action indicated by that verb. *Syn:* guramime, guraime ‘still, yet, continuing (to lit. sit and)’. 2) try to walk (when used with the verb kure(vanu) fall down).

Vamionevare raime kureime, raime kureime ...ottovanu. Maigo raime omanivima. The baby’s trying to walk (lit. standing and falling and) ... and then went. Okay it’s walking (lit. standing and walking about).

rairai*vahE* adj. cooked. Pronunciation variant of raviravi*vahE*, q.v.

raisi*vvarE* n. rice. Modern variant of raisu*vvarE*, q.v.

raisu*vvarE* n. rice. Raisu baiki igau miso! Get a bag of rice! *Tore raisu vutio rovoriero.* The dog will come on account of the rice. *Also:* raisi*vvarE*.

From: English ‘rice’. [*Note:* When first seen by the Koiari rice was referred to by them as kadi unu*vvarE* (lit. ant egg).]

raka(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) *vt.* 1) take off, take away, rip off, remove. Kobi karuhi rakava! Take the lid of the pot off! Matare ravanuge kobi eke tahegau rakavime vene behuva uruhiyavehi! When the food is cooked take off all the pots and put them beside the fire! Okoere hihi kearevahe herehime ahu no yaga benoveda bunu rakageime goremiyahiiniare heduere okoe vehitevoi. This story about the big wind coming and ripping off the iron on our roof is finished here. 2) pull out (grass, thorn, teeth). Yabu ateki roinua, “Baneye yaika keareva yaye yaua. No nema bahu rakavari,” toravanua. They said, “Even though you’re big birds let us pull him out.” *Cpart:* bau(vanu) ‘subtract, take away’.


rakarka*vahE* adj. 1) bald. kina deri rakaraaka ata*vvarE* a bald-at-the-back-of-the-head person *Syn:* baraka*vahE*. 2) loose.

rakara(-va, -ruha) *vi.* leave in a hurry, escape (from bad situation), run away (to save oneself and/or propert), get out of the way, cut and run, beat a retreat. *Rakaravimamu ahu mimihave mimahu ekekova kamuteiata hivi otinu. He left in a hurry with his tortoise shell breast plate under his arm.

rakura*vahE* adj. congealed. Ada manemime ahu tavo rakura mime... She dipped her hand in and got the congealed blood and...

rama(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) *vt.* peel. Bane uhi rami marumiso! Peel the banana and cook it! *Iamagi Korohi roinu,* “Da momege ene da ramahi,” tovonu. Ege da bainabu mime Iamagi mominuge ahu ramanu. Lamagi Korohi said, “Give it to me and let me peel it.” And I gave Lamagi the pineapple and he peeled it. *Ahu rovime muitaha orovime nitane rukaiyareime oti ravime iyareime ahuotime ahu idi behuva yavanu. He came to an old garden and picked a pawpaw, went and peeled it and when he’d eaten it went and lay down beside a tree. *Syn:* bau(vanu).
ramepa\textsuperscript{varE} \textit{n.} lamp, lantern. Ataya bouraruhanaua, uma ramepaya ramuruhare matava. The people assembled, at the traffic lights. \textit{From:} English 'lamp'.

ramfosi\textsuperscript{varE} \textit{n.} frozen lamb, freezer meat sold in packs. \textit{Morph:} ram + fosi 'lamb + frozen (?)'.

rani\textsuperscript{varE}? \textit{n.} year. Pronunciation variant of ravani\textsuperscript{varE}, q.v.

rara<varE> \textit{vroot.} suppletive (plural) root of gura\textsuperscript{manu} sit. Yabuke mata raraha.

-re\textsuperscript{varE} \textit{n.} middle finger. Dialect variant of minama\textsuperscript{varE}, q.v.

refsfe\textsuperscript{varE} \textit{vroot.} group of friends Duburea nabe otinua. The Dubu groups have probably gone.

regu(-#, -#; -va, -(gei)yahei) \textit{vt.} look after, take care of, shepherd. Atare ahu uhuva otare ahuke mame reguvarer.

Reiavaha(-#, -#; -#; -yahei) \textit{vt.} 1) miss (target). 2) dislocate. Ahu ehenitaka itahavahe bokoravanu, eume auki itahavahe ahu reiavahanu, "toravanu. They said, "Your ribs and jaw bone have been dislocated. \textit{From:} Motu rea-ia to forget; to lose; to miss.

reiti(-va, -rava) \textit{vi.} be late. A negetu vaubu orovime reitivanume revareva ehe varemi oroivo! If you are coming home late tonight leave the mail there! \textit{From:} English 'late'. \textit{[Note:} Traditional Koiari word is nihini\textsuperscript{vanu}.]

rekere(-va, rava) \textit{vi.} quake, shake, quiver, chatter (teeth). Ribirivare da vamanuge da eveiyere rekereruhanau. My post chatter when I am cold. \textit{Syn:} kuku\textsuperscript{vanu}, vaitovaito\textsuperscript{vanu}.

reketore\textsuperscript{varE} \textit{n.} evening star.

rentri\textsuperscript{varE} \textit{n.} raintree and similar looking trees. \textit{[Samanea saman.]} \textit{From:} English 'rain + tree'. \textit{[Note: Another

ra(-mi, -hi) \textit{vi.} stand. Dialect variant of ra\textsuperscript{manu}, q.v.

ra\textsuperscript{E} \textit{spec.} specifier (that occurs on nouns of one or two syllables). Ekere idiro. That's a tree. \textit{Cpart:} -\textsuperscript{varE} \textit{[Note: Has question form -\textsuperscript{nE}.]}

ra\textsuperscript{E} \textit{n.} criminal, thief, robber, law-breaker. Hiba Thomas Mota ta pulisi ata vaita ta rasikoJiya Gerehu Teigi 2va bidigeiyaheinyare.

rekere\textsuperscript{E} \textit{vi.} be late. A negetu vaubu orovime reitivanume revareva ehe varemi oroivo! If you are coming home late tonight leave the mail there! \textit{From:} English 'late'. \textit{[Note:} Traditional Koiari word is nihini\textsuperscript{vanu}.]

ra\textsuperscript{E} \textit{n.} raintree and similar looking trees. \textit{[Samanea saman.]} \textit{From:} English 'rain + tree'. \textit{[Note: Another

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kind of beregigita/varE./]  
reta<rE> n. letter. A retave da maniarere maitekamavavaho. Thank you very much for your letter that I received. From: English ‘letter’. [Note: Modern variant of revareva/varE./]

reuv(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) vt. 1) fix up, make good again, repair, improve. Da kime komavahanu. No gabidabe kime reuvarihere no rava. I made a mess of it. We’ll fix it up later. Da tovirivire ma komaravoinu. Reuvisayavaharihenige da vima. My car’s broken down. I want to fix it up properly. 2) clean up, tidy up, spruce up, prepare (a place for some action). Hobita yavakavaho! Mata reuva! There’s rubbish everywhere. Clean up the place! “Hou no uri rarahiyakiberavari. Nobu yabu orovorihe toheve reume uruha,” toravanua. They said, “Wait! Let’s wait a little while. We’ll clear up the things of those who are coming.” Ege no ya mata reuyarehime no tatubae kime no yavohanu. And we prepared the sleeping place, made the bed and slept. Ata nunutaya yabu ahatane reugeiyaheime yabu ogonahe kiyaeiayeime yabu orovonua dubu uhuva. All the people spruced up their bodies and put on clothes and came into the church. Ataya ahata reugeime yabu ogona kiyaeihe... The people spruced up their bodies and put on clothes and... Cpart: bobo(vanu) ‘clean up, tidy up’.

revareva/varE> n. letter. Also: reta<rE>. From: Motu revareva tattooing, writing. [Note: When first seen by the Koiari they referred to letters as idi hana/varE> (lit. tree leaf).]  
-ri vsuff. 1) hortative mood suffix, let us, let them. Maigo. No otari. Okay. Let’s go. No oti buru erevari! Let’s go and see the garden! Mata mobeiyene ene yabu iri! Give them food and let them eat!

2) have to, must. No ti benidini mari komarade motukavare roduhuma. We have to get petrol lest the car stop.


ribika(voiunu) vs. be cold (lit. become cold). Vaubuge ribika mava vaheiye no ravanua. We were very cold last night.

ribiri/varE> n. coldness. Ribirivare da vamikoninakavahanu. I was very cold (lit. the cold knocked me about badly). Vaubuge ribiri ketareda da vamanu. I was very cold last night (lit. great cold hit me). Ribirivare torokava kima. The cold makes it hard.

ribiri(vanu) vs. be cold. Vaubuge ribiri ketarere da vanu. I was very cold last night. Ogona kiyahehiteruge da ribirivima. I’m getting cold because I didn’t put any clothes on. Cpart: ribika(voiunu) ‘be cold’.

rigi<rE> n. death feast, mortuary feast. Ahu rigive kiyaei! Prepare his mortuary feast (you pl.)! Syn: bui<rE>.

rigi ki(nu) vt. make mortuary feast.

rigura(-va, -ruha) vi. be still or not moving, be quiet. Hedu momege ene ahu rigurave. Advise him to be quiet!

riguravi gura(manu) vi. sit still. Riguravi gurama! Sit still! E, eheime a riguraviyavehitevoia? Dobime otime otime oroime! Hey, why are you not sitting still. (You’re) up and down and round about!

-rihe<rE> vsuff. 1) future tense suffix for all person-numbers, will, shall. None vadibe iriheno? What are we going to eat? Vadibevane a kirihero? What are you going to do? Yabu buru kirihero. They’ll make a garden. Koiari votovare
vobaravime vatihero. The Koiari language is changing and will die. Da
inau nuhe nabe voirai orovorihero. I may be coming back tomorrow. 2) should, have to. Da voiravi
orovorihero, nuhe, pleni mariheni. I have to come back tomorrow to catch
the plane. Ekere iyare bene. A bebe
irihero. That's not edible. You shouldn't eat it. [Note: This form is used
for events and states that are expected to
occur at some time in the future, all
things being equal. As such it may also
be used to express necessity or weak
obligation. In that case it contrasts with
the set of forms represented by -(ri)
hina.]

-rihere vsuff. the thing one intends to do.
Da kirihere ahu mabeta kinu. The thing I was going to do he did instead.

-rihe hivire(-va, -rava) vaux. lest.
Kurevarihe hivirevime da dadivanu. I held on lest I fall.

-riheni<gE> vsuff. 1) in order to, for (to).
Temuba mariheni da tauni otima.
I'm going to town to get timber. 2) to
(do something).
Vabahuvare da miorovonu, foikiriheni. I brought some
sweet potatoes, to sell.
Dumore Sogerir iwehiva hivoremiranu. Dumo was
afraid to leave Sogeri. Syn: -ha<gE>.

-riheni<gE>...(-va, -rava) vsuff.
1) want, wish, like, need. Otarihenige
Ekeruge da uhukere tahutavima. I had
wanted to go. But I didn't. Hence I'm
disappointed. Yavarihenigene a va? Do
you want to go to sleep? Veu yagava
otarihenige da vima. I want to go to the
toilet. 2) be willing to. Daike aena yaga
ihava manehirihenige da vima. I'm
willing to help build the new church.
3) about to, ready to, starting to. Ane
otariheni va? Are you ready to go?
Keki! Uriamarihienige ahu vima. Look
out! It (the car) is starting to move. Da
otarihenivarehege a rovonu. I was
just about to go when you came. Da eke
otiniyare Koitaki hereheriheniravare
uhuvevage da yabuhina heremitinu. They were about to arrive at Koitaki
when I caught up with them. [Note: Can
be made more immediate by adding
PRN + oko/eko, e.g. Otarihenige da
ma oko vima. I'm about to go (right
now).]

-riheni(-vanume, -ravanume) vsuff. if.
A otarihenivanume ote! If you want to
go, go! Ya otariheniravanume
otiyah! If you (pl.) want to go, go! A
yavarihenivanume, yava! If you want
to go to sleep, sleep! A Rigo
otarihenivanume uma okova yoiyata.
If you want to go to Rigo follow this
road! [Note: Sometimes shortened to
-rihenime.]

riki(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) vt. abort.
Maiovo
ekere vamione detu uhuvave ahu
rikivanu. That girl aborted that baby in
her stomach. [Note: Koiari women
traditionally used a rope tied tight
around the stomach to try to abort
foetuses. Medicinal plants were also
used as abortifacients.]

rikiria(vanu) vres. go down, subside or
recede (flood waters).
Ita tavo
eriherhime yabu voiraruhi
oroiyarehime yabu noni roinua, "Ita
tavovare ma rikiravanu," toravanua.
They saw the flood waters and came
back and said to us, "The flood waters
have gone down."

rikuru<varE> n. coldness. Gousavare
rikuruvorego. It's fine rain with
cold( ness).

rikuru(vanu) vs. feel cold. Rikuruvare
da vima. I'm feeling cold. Rikuruvare
yabu rava. They're feeling cold.
[Note: Only used for humans, otherwise
ribeica<vahE>, q.v./]

rimita<varE> n. drops of water on
vegetation after rain, dew.

rire<E> n. cicada.

rii<gE> inten. very (centre of). See: neme,
nemekavahE>.

rir(-#, -#; -va, -yahei)) vt. touch, brush.
ririkuvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)

Da maiovo eke yeheime otege amurahe da ririvanu. I went past that girl and her breast brushed me.

ahata riri(vanu) vt. touch (and rub) ceremonially. [Note: This phrase is used especially for the occasion when the first yams are harvested from a new (yam) garden. At that time the new yams are taken around the village for people to touch them or rub the yams on their bodies. This touching and rubbing is called ahata riri(vanu).]

ririkuvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt.
1) scrape. Me da beu ririkuvahima. And I then scrape it (the bark). Ina mavoiare vataka eke ririkuvahiyahi nema bai! Scrape the skin of those cooked sweet potatoes and then eat them!

riritaka<vahE> adj.
1) straight. Idi riritakava mi orovo! Bring a straight pole! No orovoniare riritakavahi otinua, misinari yagehe. We came and went straight to the pastor’s house. Ant: gorogoro<vahE>. 2) correct. A roiarere riritakavaho. Gorogorovabene. What you said is correct. It’s not incorrect.

riritakavaha(nu) vt. straighten, correct (something).

roaroa(-va, -rava) vi. walk about, stroll around. Yane roaroaravane ya rava? Are you (pl.) strolling around? Syn: omani(vanu). From: Motu loa walk about. [Note: Has modern spelling variant loaloa(vanu).]

roarooi ririhau(nu) vi. roam around aimlessly, walk about aimlessly.

-rodo nsuff. dry (stream). See: rodo(hu(nu)), ‘dry up (as of streams)’. Ant: -rovo. [Note: Used with names of streams to indicate the streams are dry or no longer running. As such it contrasts with -rovo which is used in the same way to indicate the streams are still running.

Note also that the names of streams may take either <rE> or <gE> as specifiers depending on whether the stream is being referred to as an object or as a location.]

rodo(hu(-#, -#), vi. 1) go out or die (of fire or light), stop (engine, machine). Odua, venere rodo(hu)renihe ahu vima. Vene tavo! Odua, the fire’s going out! Stir it up! Da ramefa misuva(hu)ange ahu rodo(hu). I turned the lamp down and it went out. Enisivare ma rodo(hu). The engine has stopped.
2) become dry or dry up (as of stream). Ita ekere rodo(hu). That creek is dry.
3) run out of (petrol). No ti benidini mari komarahe motukavare rodo(hu). We have to get petrol lest the car runs out of petrol.

rodo(hu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei), vt. put out or extinguish (fire, light), switch off (light, television). Ramefa rodo(hu)! Put out the lamp! Ata munana eke erevare TV eke rodo(hu)me no yavohanu. We switched off the television (lit. that man’s picture, that TV) and went to bed.

rodu, roduka<vahE> n. vein, artery. da ada roduka<crE> the vein on my hand [Note: Has variant roduva<vahE>.]

rofa{-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei) vt.
1) pull apart, separate (sheets of iron or coals in a fire). No benoda gurahime no bunu hihire rofa(vi) goroniyahi ni eke tahegau kokogeiti(vanu). We were sitting on the roof and we nailed all the sheets of iron which the wind had pulled apart.
2) demolish, pull down, knock down, remove. Hihire yaga rofatavu. We didin’t make a meal but pulled down our camp house.
Yaga maka kiniare idi misumisu ekere yabo orovi rofageiyaheinu. They came and removed the little pegs that marked out the house (plan). Cpart: raka (vanu) ‘take off’.

roguro<varE> n. small rounded bush with
rohoroho(-va, -rava)  lavender-cum-passion fruit scented purple flower spikes, lavender (?) 

rohoroho(-va, -rava) vi.  float. Beibare itadage ahu rohorohovima. The paper’s floating on the water.

roho(#, -, -#, -yahei) vt. 1) dig (up or out). No amudo aba rohari! Let’s dig (out) the ground oven hole! Ikohe vabahu aba rohiyamaha! Make the yam hole here (you pl.)! Orehegene no aba rohoriheno? Where are we going to dig the grave? aba rohare ata<varE> grave digger Syn: karohovahana(nu). 2) harvest (root crops). Yabu mavakavaheinuge no roho-yaheirhero. When they become mature we harvest them. Oti da buruhu ina roho! Go and dig up some sweet potatoes in my garden! hago rohare vani<varE> yam harvest time

roi(-#, -, -#, -yahei), vi. 1) say. Vadibevane yabu roinua? What did they say? Yabu roinua, “Aike kara komasi vorega a raminua.” They said, “You were born in sin.” Cpart: tovo(nu); hedu(vanu) ‘call out; talk’. [Note: Patient marked by nkgE>.

2) tell. Misa Doni ekateki ahuni roi? Tell Mrs Johnson this! Bahu otime ahuni roiyega ene ahu orove! Go and tell him to come! Bahu ahuni berabevage ene ahu noni roie. Please ask him and let him tell us. 3) advise. Anige da roima oko kiso! I advise you to do this. 4) talk about. Okore da roima. I’m talking about this. Yabu heduve yabu mi orovoiniyare eke tahegau roiyaihenu. They talked about all the talk they brought. Erume yabu hove eke ahu ihaveho unemo oroigare eke roiyaihenu. And they talked about him when he was alive. 4) call. Ege rali eke narivareya roinuge burehe koa kiareya ataya, maviya, vamiya erume maiyo otime yabu koakinua. And the rally supervisors called the traditional dancers, men, women, boys and girls and they went and danced.

roi(me) edore edorevahana(nu) vt. say over and over, repeat over and over. Taubada ene ahu roi tahagatahagavahime erume roi edorevahime beta gabidahe ahu nema berabevege no nema beta roiyavaitaraihava. If Taubada says it word by word and repeats it over and over then later on if he asks we can than repeat it.

roi(me) tanaki(nu) vt. explain. Da mamere yaga voiyare umavahe ahu dani roime tanakini. My father explained to me how to build a house. Banere ahubioge ahu roi tanakini, “Ata enevere da unu.” But he himself explained, “I am that very person.”

roi tahaga tahagavahana(nu) vt. say word by word. Taubada ene ahu roi tahagatahagavahime erume roi edorevahime beta gabidahe ahu nema berabevege no nema beta roiyavaitaraihava. If Taubada says it word by word and repeats it over and over then later on if he asks we can than repeat it.

roi(-#, -, -#, -yahei), vt. clear (a place for garden), prepare (garden). Da oti buru roima. I’m going to clear the place for the garden. Syn: buru mata ki(nu).

roka ki(-#, -, -geiyahei) vt. lock up. Yagare da ma rokakinu. I locked the house up. From: English ‘lock’.


romeroke<varE> n. covering, hat (traditionally made of mulberry tree bark). da kina rokerokeve<varE> my hat Oti kina rokeroke matahu! Go and put on a hat!

romo<varE> n. decorative tanket. Cpart: kakai<varE>; heravahana(nu) ‘flowers and coloured plants used (for decoration); decorate’.

binaka romo<varE> n. type of tanket.
ronivaniare <rE>

Ege vamianokahe binaka romo voinu.
And the boy became a binaka tanket.

ronivaniare <rE> adj. loan. A ronivaniare damunavahe ahu voiravi orovorihero. You have to repay the loan money. From: English 'loan'.

roro, roroka <vahE> adj. 1) open, exposed to elements (like a house without walls). gabi roro <varE> hole in gabi tree Varakavare idi roro eke uhukevage ahu uniarero. The snake was there in the hole in the tree. 2) gapped, full of holes. Da eviere rorokavaho. My teeth have gaps in between them. Syn: bouka <vahE>.

yaga roroka <vahE> n. 1) temporary shelter, house with no walls, tent. Ege no yaga roroka voiniare uhukeva otime gurahime enovanaravege eke uhukevage evanelia ata Gasika Gasika orovonu. And we went and sat under the open shelter which we had built and sang some prophet songs till Gasika Gasika came. Erume no orovonua, Depo, erume no otime yaga rorokavava otime gurahanua. And we came to Depo and we went and sat under the open shelter. 2) empty house (when no one is at home).


-rovo <rE, gE> nsuff. running (stream), flowing (stream), not dry (stream). Aberovoge da otima. I’m going to Abe creek. Aberovore tavo rovonu. Abe creek (a creek near Kailakinumu village) is in flood. Ant: -rodo. [Note: Used with names of streams to indicate the streams are still running and not dry. As such it contrasts with -rodo which is used in the same way to indicate the said streams are dry and not running. Note also that the names of streams may take either <rE> or <gE> as specifiers depending on whether the stream is being referred to as an object or as a location. Derived from fv: rovo(-#, -#) come.]

rovoni <varE> n. tree-kangaroo, Goodfellows
[Endrolaguru sp.]

rovoso(-voi, -vahei) vs. come out (of position). Umatanige toviriviri spirinivire rovosovoine. On the way the truck’s spring came out. No toviriviri manehiyarehime no spirini rovosovoine eke ereime maiamanua. We stopped the truck and we saw the spring that had come out and we put it back. Cpart: reiavaha (nu) ‘dislocate’.

rovo(nu) vi. come. Variant of oro(nu) used in certain constructions. Yabu Kailaki yagava herehi rovonua. They arrived at Kailaki village. Da otarihenivarehege a rovonua. I was just about to go when you came.

rubu <rE> n. croton (yellow, feathery-leafed variety used for body decoration) dancing).

rudara(-va, -rava) vs. faint. Idi adavare dada dobivanuge da duravime rudaranu. The tree branch fell on me and I fainted. Ahu ahatane eke tahegau mime vanite kinu, ege ahu rudaranu. His whole body pained and he fainted.

-ruha vsuff. variant of the plural subject referent -rava in some state and intransitive verbs. Yabu otitoruhanua (-otinua). They went. Sikuli vehiteruge yabu voirararua. They’ve come back because there is no school. [Note: Requires a special form of the verb base in some verbs, e.g. otito- go, oro- come, uria- arise, and in this is similar to Koita verbs. Has variant -ruhi in a few verbs and -raruha where morphophonemic rules allow.]

ruha(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) vi. rub, wipe. Ane ma de ruhanua? Have you wiped your behind? Cpart: hobo (vanu) ‘wipe (something)’.

ruhi <rE> n. toilet paper. da de ruhive <rE> my toilet paper [Note: Probably derived from ruha (vanu)]
ruhi

-wipe.

-ruhi v.suff. variant of subject referent -ruha in some intransitive verbs.


ruhiruhi vehite<raE> adj. smooth (lit. not rough).

ruhurei(nu) vt. hold, carry. Irregular plural variant of mahurei(nu), q.v.

ruhuta<gE> posp. with (accompaniment), together with (a group). Maigo, no nema yabu ruhuta otari! Okay, let’s go with them. To ruhutage no ota. We’re going with the dogs. Noike ahu ruhutage no uriberirava. We are resentful of him. Bane Trevor ahu toviririvere tovakava tohe unae ruhuta kekera eke vadimanu. But Trevor’s vehicle went up the hill empty with only things on it. Cpart: vor<GE> ‘with (singular object)’; SynD: ruhai<GE>.

ruka(-#, -#, -va,-geiyaihe) vt. 1) cut (elongated objects), slice (elongated objects). Nitani rukava! Slice the pawpaw! Demore yabu rukavanua. They cut the umbilical cord. Da mi boirihenivarehege da adake boinu/rukavanu I cut my finger as I started cutting the meat. Cpart: kiahu(nu) ‘cut up (into slices or rough pieces)’. 2) cut across (mountain). Yabu Ovada rukavime yabu Boredabu herehime tinua. They cut across Ovada mountain and arrived at Boredabu. 3) pick (certain kinds of fruit). Bava rukava! Pick the coconut!

rukara<vanu) vres. be cut, be broken (of vines, string, rope). Oti vote rukaravaniare eke mime bodivege ene ahu egekavoie. Go and get that piece of broken string and join it to make it long!

rukaviyavehite<raE> vt. do (something) non-stop. Maiovoya kobi maruhare ita vaniha kiyaiheiarere rukariyahitero. The girls cooked and made tea non-stop.

ata<yabe> rukaraviyavehite<raE> vi. no let up in people (coming), no end to people (coming). Ateki raime otege otege vare vamabavoinu. Yamaba ekere ta ataya rukaraviyavehitero. They kept coming until late (in the day). In the afternoon also people kept coming.

heda ruka(vanu) vi. 1) interrupt. Banere Rei ahu heduvere rukavime ahu otinu. But Rei interrupted what he (Nanuka) was saying and went. 2) disobey, disregard advice. Ahe ateki roinu, “Maino tovonireruge yaibe negetu da hedue rukaimene yaibey/-/ da hedue rukavime yaibe negetu kirihhe yabe yaua. Yaibe vamarihe yabe yaua,” tovonu. “Vehite voiare ahu vanu.” He said, “Because I’ve brought peace you will not disregard my advice/- you will not do it now. You will not fight.” He said, “It’s finished.”

rukuruku(-va, -rava) vi. shake. Eke vehitekiyatage yabu ada rukurukuraime orovege ata nunutaya yabu ada rukurukuraime orovege adahe enovanaravege ada rukuruku vehitekiyarehime yabu yaga vadihanua. When that was over they shook hands. Everyone shook hands while singing was going on and when they finished shaking hands they went up into the house. Erume yabu ada rukurukuraimehime yabu nidohe matava otime yabu gurahanua. And having shaken hands they went to the playing field and sat down. No opesi igau igau otiyareime ata eke yabu ruhuta ada rukurukuravanua. We went to different offices and shook hands with the people in them.

ada rukuruku bahu<vaRE> n. 1) reconciliation meal. 2) farewell meal. — vt. shake. Ogotana Uti Felosip adaka rukurukuvahiyaheiriheni... To
shake the hands of the Ogotana Youth Fellowship... *Ita eke rukurukuvahenge ene ahu kokirave!* Shake that water to make it red.

*a* rukurukuvaha(nu) vt. shake hands (in greeting, farewell or friendship). *Adaka rukurukuvaha!* Shake his hand! Ogotana Uti Felosip adaka rukurukuvahiyaherinhehi... To shake the hands of the Ogotana Youth Fellowship... *Yabu modoreta maivore adaka rukurukuvahime otine gurahanua.* They and the moderator’s wife shook hands and went and sat down. *No otime Lawrence ta Bonnie yabu adake rukurukuvahiyahenua.* We went and shook Lawrence’s and Bonnie’s hands. *Ekedage no otine nobe nobe ada rukuru huvahanua.* Thereupon we went and shook each other’s hands. *Da yabu ruhuta vaukiki igau kyare ataya adaka rukurukuhvahenua.* I shook hands with those who are doing the same (kind) of work (as me). *Da Martin mabarava Auda erume yabu vanuhure ada rukurukuvahiyahenua.* I shook Martin’s wife’s hand and those of their children. *Yabu adaka rukurukuvahiyahenua.* They shook hands (in farewell).

*ruru* inten. very (but only in the combination kokiru very red). Ekere kokiruruvanu. That’s very red. Ribirivare vani kokiruruvanu. I was very cold. *Cpart: ruru(vanu) ‘flame, burn’.*

ruru(-va, -rava) vs. burn (as of a light), flame. *Vatire ruruvima.* The lamp’s bright (or burning). *Cpart: ra(vanu) ‘(something) burns’.*

ruruvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei), vt. shake. *Dialect variant of rukurukuvaha(nu).*

*a* ruruva(nu) vt. shake hands (in greeting, farewell or friendship). *Adaka ruruva(nu).* He shook their hands. Da adake ruruva! Shake my hand. *Yabu sekeaneravanu/-/adaka ruruva(nu) me ahu/-/ahu kotive bohime ahu* They shook hands/-/ shook hands/-/ and he/-/he took his coat off and... *Da ahuni hedu heduvime da adaka ruruva(nu).* I had a yarn to him and then shook hands and went to bed. *SynD: adaka rukurukuvaha(nu).*

ruruvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei), vt. drink or eat (soup), slurp up (food or drink). *Eiso eke ruruva(nu).* Drink up all that soup! [Note: This means that one sucks up solid pieces of meat, banana or whatever else is in the soup with the liquid soup.]

-S-

sabari<rE> n. tree type, wild apple tree.
sabisabki<varE> n. decoration put in lobe of ear.
sagai<varE> n. shanghai, catapult, slingshot. *From: English ‘shanghai’.*

Sai! interj. Shut up!, Be quiet! *Sai, otiyavehitero.* Quiet, he’ll not go!
saiavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. do well or carefully. *Erevi saiavahiso! Munire hovikavahoi! Look carefully! The rock’s slippery!* *Vuvuvi saiavahime nema dani roi!* Think carefully and then tell me! *Syn: fainifainivaha(nu).*
saiavahi<gE>, saisayavahi<gE> adv. carefully, properly, well.
Saiasaiavahige da kurukuhvahima. I’m writing it carefully. *Cpart: fainifainivahi<gE> ‘well’.*
samani<varE> n. summons. *From: English ‘summon’.*
samani(vanu) vi. report (to police about something). *Ebure Korohi otine ahu samanivanu, pulisi yabuhina.* Ebure Korohi went and reported to the police.
samunivaha(nu) vt. report (someone or something). Da samunivahaniare heduvere da tisa ata keareva Mista Bensamin Taba vorevege, eke uhukevage Mista Kila Gana orovonu, opesi uhuva. I talked about the report to police with Mr Benjamin Taba who concurred and during that Mr Gana came into the office. “Eheimene a da samunivahanua?” tovonu. He said, “Why did you report me?”

samuna uhi<varE> n. type of banana.

saruru<varE> n. bedbug.

Se! 1) interj. Heh!, Gosh! Se, ane horuhoruvane a vanua? Heh, are you angry? 2) nothing, contrary to what one might think. Vadane a kia? Se, ono bere da kiyavehitero. Guramiyamavavare da vima. What are you doing? Nothing, I’m not doing anything. I’m just sitting. [Note: One cannot use bebe instead of se in these contexts. Thus one cannot say Bebe, ono bere da kiyavehitero in answer to the question Vadane a kia?]

sea<varE> n. chair, seat. From: English ‘chair’.

segubaka<vahE> adj. wet. Ogona ekere segubakavaho. That cloth is wet.

segubaka(voinu) vs. get wet, become wet. Veni kearere dobivaniareruge matare segubakavoinu. The ground’s wet after the heavy rain.

seguba(vanu) vs. be wet. Da toheve tahegauge segubaraviyahiteyaboua. All my things were not wet.

Sei<#> interj. Stop that! (said with sharp onset and loudly). What do you think you’re doing?

sekesekke(-va, -rava) vs. feel good (in body), feel fresh. Da ahatane buirahuima. Da iaguma. Ene da ahatane ahu sekesekke! My body is tired. I’m going to have a bath. May my body feel fresh! Cpart: nihoro(vanu) ‘happy’.

sekevaha(nu) vt. check. Tohe eregeiare atavare da toheve sekevahitinivanu.

The inspector checked my things completely. From: English ‘check’.

seku<n> n. large brown pigeon with call “sekue”.

semensi<n> n. cement, concrete. From: English ‘cement’.

serovaha(nu) vt. shout at or make hullabaloo at (to frighten). “Yau nema isu mavoime yau nema a serovahime yau nema a birihe,” tovonu. He said, “They will then burn the grass and shout at you and then spear you.” Cpart: sisovaha(nu) ‘whistle or hiss at’.

sesera n. wail. Dialect variant of hehera<n>.

siahu(-va, -rava) vs. be hot (temperature). From: Motu siahu hot. [Note: Modern borrowing from Motu for vaniha<vahE>.

siberi(-va, -rava) vi. rest, spell. Oi speriva, dahu erevima. You have a spell, (and) I’ll read (if you don’t mind). Syn: vavo manemenu, vamaiama(nu), taibu<n>. From: English ‘spell’.

siboro<n> n. lime (fruit). From: M/K? (cf. Hiri Motu siboro lime (fruit)).

sibunu<n> n. spoon. Modern alternative to bedu<n>. From: English ‘spoon’.

siga<n> n. cigarette. Variant of sigaretk<n>. q.v.

sigareti<n> n. cigarette, smoke. From: English ‘cigarette’.

sikoni<n> n. scone, cake. Ane sikoni girisiva mavoirihene a va? Are you going to cook the scones in fat? From: English ‘scone’.

sikuli<n> n. school. Variant of sikuro<n>. q.v.

sikuru<n> n. school. Sikuru vehiteruge yabu voiraruhime orovonua. They came back because there is no school (today). From: English ‘school’. [Note: Now being pronounced and spelt sikuli, e.g. Sanide sikuli vamione<yabe> ‘Sunday school children’.

sikuru(vanu) vi. go to school, attend
sili

school, learn.
sili n. shield. Kailaki Utiyabe
vuiniravanua banere donavage
Ogotana biaya mabeta sili manua. Kailaki Youth won but through a deceit
Ogotana-ites got the shield instead. From: English 'shield'.

sinabada pn. missus, European
woman. From: Motu sina + bada
woman + important. [Note: Now passe.]
siribasi n. slipper, (rubber) thong
(common footwear in Papua New
Guinea). Siripasi maiama! Put on your
thongs (or slippers)! From: English
'slippers'.
sirinisi n. shilling (or 10 toea in the
modern currency), money. Dani sirinisi
be ki! Give me some money! From: English
'shilling'.
sisiba hedu n. advice. From: Motu
(cf. Motu sisiba henи-a to admonish, reprove, advise).
sisiba hedu roi(nu) vt. advise. Vararati
Satadevage yabu nidohirariteni ata
kearevaya yabuni roinuge yabu sisiba
hedu roiyaihunu. On Saturday
morning the head man spoke to them
and advised them about playing.
sisigara n. type of parrot (long-tailed, small-bodied, with mixed colurs).
[? ? ?]. From: M/K? (cf. Motu sisidara
feather head-dress.).
hanava sisigara n. Bird of
Paradise and parrot headress. Moekava
gamagave didivime ahu hanava
sisigavave didivime ahu otime gamaga
vahominu. The son got his decorations
and his Bird of Paradise headdress and
he put on his decorations.
sisima (vabahu) n. type of yam.
[Note: There are said to be male and
female varieties of this type of yam.]
siso(-va, -rava) vi. make hissing sound to
attract attention. Cpart: susu(vanu)
'whistle'.
sisovaha(nu) vt. whistle or hiss at (to
attract attention). Ant: serovaha( bunu)
'shout at, make hullabaloo at (to
frighten)'.
sista n. nurse, nursing sister. From:
English 'sister'.
sitiri n. steel, metal. From: English
'see!'
sitoa n. store, shop. From: English
'store'.
sitori n. story, yarn. From: English
'story'.

-so vsuff. future imperative suffix (sg. and pl.).
No narigeiso! Wait for us! Ineka
momiso! Give it to your mother! Daiki
kiyavehitera da unu. Aike kiso! I
won't do it. You do it! Cpart: -hima,
-hama, - hava 'should'. [Note: Also
translates as a mild form of 'should'].

soa n. saw. Temubavare da bovege
soare temuba uhuvage ahu dehuvanu.
I cut the timber and the saw went down
into it. From: English 'saw'.

soa yaga n. sawmill. Gabidahe
vani nemehe no nema soa yaga
otihava, temuba didivariheni. Later
on, at noon, we'll go to the sawmill to
collect the timbers.
soba(-va, -rava) vi. soar, glide. Syn: sorei
viri(vanu).

soiso n. flea (on dogs). Soisovare
da uavavima. The (dog's) flea is biting me.

Soko Soa Idi Kampeni n. Sogeri Korohi Sawmill Logging
Company.
sorare n. black faced cuckoo
shrike, blue jay. [Coracina
novaehollandiae].
sorei viri(-ma, -ha) vi. soar (of hawks,
planes), glide. Dunare vauhuva sorei
virimiarero. Hawks soar up in the sky.
Syn: soba(vanu).
soreka n. speed.
sorekataha adv. quickly,
suddenly. Sorekataha ki! Do it quickly!
Sorekatahage venire dobivanu.
Suddenly the rain fell. Cpart:
tabataba 'suddenly'.

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sorekavaha(nu) vt. do quickly, hurry, make haste. Ki sorekavaha! Do it quickly! (lit. Do it and make it quick!)
sorekavahi adv. quickly. Syn: sorekataha[gE].
sorekavahihotare[rE], sorekasorekavahihotare[rE] adj. fast moving. Soreka sorekavahi otare toviriviri[varE] a fast moving vehicle
sorobada[varE] n. swift (fork-tailed?). [Apus pacificus(?)].
sorodia[varE] n. soldier. From: English 'soldier'.
sosodi[varE] n. sausage. From: English 'sausage'.
soubo[varE] n. soap. From: English 'soap'.
suadeivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. jerk, snatch, pull suddenly. Ono okoe Dubu adakedagene a suadeivahanua? Did you snatch this thing here from Dubu's hand?
suaiko[varE] n. swag. From: English 'swag'.
subu[raE]1 n. type of palm (like a black palm or goru with thorns formerly used as nails). Subu ginivare da kima. I'm making nails (from thorns on the subu palm).
subu[raE]2 n. soup. From: English 'soup'. [Note: The traditional Koiari word for 'soup' was eiso[raE].]
subuta[ge] 1) adv. before, a long time ago, formerly, in the days of yore. Subutage bebe. Ihavaho! It's not old (lit. from before). It's new. No burehere yabe subuta ovovonua. Our ancestors came here a long time ago. Subutage kauboivare yabu ravigarero. There used to be cowboys here before. Cpart: vabhec[ge]; egebe[ge] 'a long time ago; before (in time)'. 2) - adj. former. No subuta yage ikohu ugarero. Our former village was right here. No subuta arakonike yabe no vote dibanakayaboua. Our former generation knew our language. Cpart: subutabia[ge] 'ancient, old'.
sumere(vaea)[varE] n. type of yam.
susu(-va, -rava) vi. whistle. Ketorovare susuvima. The kettle is whistling. Cpart: vefoto(vanu) 'whistle at'.

T - t

ata[gE] lim. more. Igauta miorovo! Bring one more. Abutita miorovo! Bring two more. Betata betata miorovo! Bring some more. Kibe kibeta bai! Eat a little more! [Note: Has dialectal variant -ta...-ga[gE].]  
ta(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) vt. remove or take out (from container or water). Yago uhuva vabahu eke tagiyahehei! Take those yams out of the net bag. Nuhege no beta tariheno. We'll take some more out (of the water) tomorrow. 
-ta...-ta[ge] conj. 1) and. Budota Sorita[ge] Budo and Sori Abutita igautatage o ua. There are three (of them). Syn: erume. [Note: Sometimes used tautologically with erume and, e.g. erumeta and.] 2) one...another. Okota
tabatabag <gE>

taabata; okota taabata. This is one kind, this another.
tabatabag <gE> adv. suddenly. Da ahuni roinu, “Yaya Inoa Dumo tabataba vatiniare, gorogo vebitere vatiniare.” I said to him, “Aunty Inoa Dumo died suddenly, she wasn’t sick (lit. not sick and she died).” Tabatabage hove bedukavahe yabuhina heremenu. Suddenly the messsage about the death came (lit. arrived) to them. Cpart: serekataha <gE> ‘quickly, suddenly’.
tabava <varE> n. elkhorn.
tabu <gE> 1) inten. very. Vadibevane eke hore unu; ikohe duavahibene, ma horehe evuri tabugo! What’s that up there; not close but up very high! Tabu<rE> 2) n. evil spirit (that inhabits forbidding places like swamps). See also: aena <varE>. From: Some Austronesian language (cf. POe *tambu, *tapu forbid.). 2) holy place, sacred place, place where tabu lives. Namana tabuvahe eke unu. That’s the holy place of the Depo people (near Hombrum Bluff ). [Note: Koiari holy or sacred places are usually swamps].
tae<rE> lim. also, too. Dataene otima? Am I going too? Datae maitekahe da unu. Me too, I’m fine. Datai kearevahe. That’s a big one too. Datae vene tavoiyarero. I too know how to light a fire. Vamaba ekevatate ataya rukaraiahevetihe. There was no let up in people (coming) on that afternoon also. Bokuyatae okoha a/-/ Kakira mabare a/-/ Kakira mame mamaetae ahu be mominaire. The Boku people also ah/-/ Kakira’s wife ah/-/ Kakira’s father’s father also got some (lit. they gave him some).
taesiv(-va, -rava) vs. be tired, get tired. Vaukiki keareva kiniararume da taesivane. I’m tired because I worked hard. From: English ‘tired’.
taeta(-va, -rava) vs. 1) be hot or burning (sensation). Venere taetavanu. The fire’s hot. Da ahatanere taetavanu I’m hot (lit. my skin’s hot). 2) sting or burn (as of pain). Aidaini mime da batabatavedage da maiamanierugeru ahu taetavanu. Because I put iodine on my sore it stings. Batabata kokiravojarere taetavima. My inflamed sore is burning. Syn: vani(vanu).
taetavahe(nu) vt. make hot, heat up. Gorogovare da ahatan taetavhanu. The fever make me (lit. my skin) hot.
tafaduka <varE> n. pins and needles (in part of the body).
tafaduka (voine) vs. get (or have) pins and needles (in part of the body). Da adakere tafadukavoineu. I’ve got pins and needles in my hand. Compare: tamuia (manu) ‘become numb, go to sleep (part of body)’. 
tagereka <vahE> adj. not quite ripe. [Note: Also tageretagere <vahE>.]
tagereagere <vahE> adj. green, immature, not ripe.
taguna <varE> n. flying fox, fruit bat (large variety with whitish head). | ? |. Cpart: maruba <varE> ‘flying fox (small variety)’.

taha, tahaga <vahE> 1) n. 1) fruit. idi tahaga <vahE> the fruit of the tree Sabari tahavare dobime ahu no harogeinu. When the wild apple fruit dropped it gave us a fright. Ekene vadibe tahagavaheno? What’s that fruit? 2) seed. nitani tahaga <vahE> pawpaw seed 3) ball, ball-like organ. ibidi tahaga <varE> bullet da tau tahagave<rE> my adam’s apple Ni taha bebe igaugo. He’s one-eyed. Ugumu tahagavaho. It’s a kidney. 4) word (of a language). See: hedu tahaga <vahE>, voto tahaga <vahE>.
taha voto <varE> n. mother tongue, Koiari language. Ahuke taha votovare ahu vima. He’s speaking (his) mother tongue. Oratekigene ahu no taha votov che vima? How does he speak our mother tongue? Syn: Koiari voto <varE>.
taha\textsuperscript{vE}\> vi. speak one's mother tongue. Ahu ke taha votovare abu vima. He's speaking his mother tongue. Oratekigene abu no taha votove vima? How does he speak or mother tongue?

tahae\textsuperscript{gE}\> quant. all. Dialect variant of tahegau\textsuperscript{gE}\>, q.v.

tahara(-va, -ruha) vi. be leaning over. Uhi ekere taharaviyere abu vima. Otididi rukavi bitukava! That banana tree is leaning over. Go and cut a stick and prop it up. Cpart: baura(vanu) 'collapse'.

tahatahavaha(-#, -#; -, -yahei) vt. make little balls of flour, sago, tin meat, minced meat, make dumplings or ricoles. Farava mime tahatahavahime marumiyayehiso! Get flour and make it into dumplings and cook them!

tahigau\textsuperscript{gE}\> quant. all. Dialect variant of tahigau, q.v.

tahatahavaha(-#, -#; -, -yahei) vt. make little balls of flour, sago, tin meat, minced meat, make dumplings or ricoles. Farava mime tahatahavahime marumiyayehiso! Get flour and make it into dumplings and cook them!

tahigau\textsuperscript{gE}\> quant. 1) all. "Otime ya toheve tahigau bougeime aea voto uhuiamiyohe!" tovonu. "Go and collect all your sleeping gear and listen for the bell," he said. Yabu tohe tahigau bougeitiniyehime yabu varehenua. When they had gathered all their things together completely they left. Tahigau gurahiyahe! Everyone sit down. Tahigau kaia veheyaboua. No one has a knife. SynD: tahegau\textsuperscript{gE}, tahae\textsuperscript{gE}\>, 2) whole. Ahu ahatan eke tahigau mime vanite kinu, ege abu rudaravanu. His whole body pained and he fainted. Syn: nunuta mavatu\textsuperscript{gE}.

tahuta(-va, -rava) vs. be uncertain, troubled, perplexed, worried (about what to do). Da otariheninge da vaniarea. Banere da bebe otinu. Ekeruge da uhukere tahutavima. I wanted to go but didn't. Hence I'm uncertain (what to do). [Note: It is one's uhuke\textsuperscript{rE}\> (lit. brain, inside) that is uncertain.]

tai\textsuperscript{rE}\> lim. also. Dialect variant of tae\textsuperscript{rE}, q.v.

taiboki(-#, -#, -#, -geiyahe) vt. stop (people fighting), make peace. Ege beya taibokinuge eke uhukevage da heremenu. I arrived when some had made peace. Ata ekere taibokinuge yabu varararavanire eke varehenua. That guy made peace and they gave up the fighting. Ataya otime yabu taibo kiyeye banere uhuiamiyayehite voiyeye yaga tohe tahegau abu vaimie kokigeiyaheyege farafara yahi tatamihayehinu. The men went and made peace but he (Yobu) didn't listen and hit all the household gear and threw it out and spread it around. Ege abu Kila vore varahavanu, ege Roi otime Kila vore rahinua, ege yabu Nanuka Babaga ruhuta varararavege ataya taibo kinuge yabu varehenua. And he fought with Kila and Roi went and supported Kila and they fought with Nanuka Babaga and the men made peace and they stopped (fighting). Yabu vamione yabu ruhuta varahanu. Ege da eregeiyaheyeireime otime taibokiyaheinu. Their children fought with them. And when I saw that I went and made peace. Yaga kanisorovare taibokiyaheinu. The village councillor stopped them fighting.

taidubu\textsuperscript{varE}\> n. type of possum (like barahu but smaller).

taita(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) vt. 1) go along (a
Amaro taitavi ote! Go along the top of the ridge! Ahuke ida taitavarihenige ahu vima. He wants to go along the plank. Erume no amaro eke taitavanua. Amaro eke taita vadihi vorohi ateke raime otime no herehenua yaga behu. And we kept going along that ridge top. We went along that ridge top and then up and down like that and we arrived beside the villa ge. 2) cross over (bridge, rope).

Ote, ita hata taitava! Go on, go across the bridge! 
Ata vote taitavigarere basikereda nidohivege ...

The stunt of a man crossing a rope on a bicycle ...

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"Vani tanaka bevage da otarihenivima," tovonu. He said that he was going on one of those midweek days. 3) distance (between two points). Peleini kaputenivare no tanaka ekeva orovare maelova roinu. The captain of the plane told us the distance we'd come.

tanahe<gE> posp. in the middle, amongst. Eke uhukevage daike yabu tanaha tanavoiyavehitere da unu. During that time I was not amongst them. Syn: nemehe<gE>.

tana<gE>, tanah<gE> posp. along, down (a track). Vadibevane eke uma tana oroima? What's that coming along the road? Da inau, uma tana a hina tahi! I don't know. I'll meet you along the road. Uma tana nidohihamina! Toviririvare a bakirihero. Don't play on the road. You'll get run over. SynD: tani<gE>.

tana(-voi, -vahei) vs. 1) be exposed. Maigo, hohova mavaka beu tanavoirihero. And so (lit. okay) the real tattoo will be exposed. 2) be present among. Eke uhukevage daike yabu tanaha tanavoiyavehitere da unu. During that time I was not amongst them (lit. not present amongst them).

tanaki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei) vt. 1) show, explain, clarify. Yaga igau igau yabu nidohive tanakiyaheinua. Each village showed its play. Da uhuiamiavehitero. A heduve roi tanakiso! I don't understand. Explain what you said. Banere ahubioge ahu roi tanakinu, "Ata enevere da unu." But he himself explained. "I am that very person." Da mamere yaga voiare umavahe ahu dani roime tanakinu. My father explained to me how to build a house. Cpart: dehidehivaha(nu) 'explain (how to get to a place)'. 2) expose. Da kaiave a ma vogovaniare tanakiso! Put my knife that you hid where I can see it (lit. expose it).


taneme(-me, -me; -#, -yahei?) vt. turn upside down. Dumo, naga eke taneme! Dumo, turn the table upside down!

tani<gE> posp. along. Dialect variant of tana<gE>, q.v.

Tanikiu! interj. Thank you! From: English 'thank you'. [Note: The traditional Koiari way of expressing thanks was to say Maitekavaho! (lit. good).]

tanikiu hedu(vanu) vi. say thank you, thank. Erume ahu ata nunutaya bouraruhime moni maiamigare yabuni tanikiu heduvanu. And he said thank you to all those gathered who had put money down.

tarakita<varE> n. tractor. Erume no Manibeki kekera vorohime tarehe tarakita manehenua. And while we were going down Manibeki hill (they) stopped the tractor. From: English 'tractor'.

taravatu<varE> n. taboo, law against, prohibition. Da dibakavehitero, taravatu kiniareruge. I don't know because it's taboo. Cpart: bodibo<varE> 'taboo sign'. From: Motu taravatu prohibition. [Note: Traditional Koiari word for this is aena<varE>].

tariki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei) vt. drive. Ane ekateki otime Ogotana dobivi tarikirhene a ua? Are you going to drive that way down to Ogotana? From: Motu tari steer a canoe.

tarikiare ata<varE> vt. driver. Yabu toviririvire orovonuge yabu roinuge toviririvi tarikiare atavare raminu. Their vehicle came and they told the driver to stay.

tarobuka<varE> n. nightjar, coffin bird (so named because of the hollow call it has like someone hammering on an empty box).
**tatu<varE>**

1. feast. 2. party. Ata hore taru kiniareruge no niada ravime otarihero. We’ll go to the party because they’ve made one.

**taruki(nu)** vt. make feast, hold party.

**taruba<varE>** n. bed. Dialect variant of ttabuba<varE>, q.v.

**tarubuka<varE>** n. nightjar, coffin bird. Dialect variant of tarobuka<varE>, q.v.

**tata, tataka<vahE>** n. older sister (for male or female speaker). da tate<varE> my older sister [Note: Poss. sg. tate<varE>, pl. tatume<yabE>. Has address form Tato! or Tataika! Sister!]

tata(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) vt. pull out, take out, extract. Dogetavare da evie tatamitinivanu. The doctor took out all my teeth. Nigitanika tatamiyahei! Pull out the suckers (from the ground). 2) remove, take (something) off (something else). Kobi tatamiyahei, iaha maiamiaiyahei. Take the pots off (the fire) and put them to the side (of it). Syn: yaba(vanu).

tata(-#, -#; -va, -geyahei) vt. spread out. Ubi hana erume kaba bana yabu tatavime uruhaniare eke didi gorehiyabeinua. They took and threw out the banana and kaha leaves that were spread out and put together. Maiovo maiovo beya oroi mata be kitiniarehe ttaba tatavanua. Some girls came and when they had prepared some food they spread out beds.

**tatatata<varE>** n. floor joist (upon which floor boards are laid). Ttatadage yabu nema kurabo uruhihava. They then assemble the floor on the joists.

**tati<varE>** n. laughter. da tatie<varE> my laughter


tati nidohei(vanu) vi. making fun. Vamiya tati nidohiravege no gurahime eregeime no tatiravege adahe mata iyata vaheiyege erume hedu hedurivyata vaheiyege... The boys were making fun and we sat and watched and laughed and at the same time ate together and talked together and... Ati Tiata vamiya yabu tati nidohe vaite ravege ataya tatiravege, eke vehtiveoinuge ata nunutaya ada faotofatoravanua. The Arts Theatre boys made further fun and people laughed and after that everyone clapped.

tativaha(nu) vt. make (someone) laugh. Ata ekere da tativahima. That man is making me laugh.

tatub<varE> n. bed, bedding. Da tatubavere eke unu. That’s my bed. Ege no ya mata reuyarehime no tatubae kime no yavohanua. And we prepared the sleeping place, made our beds and slept.

**tau, tauka<vahE>** n. front of neck, throat. da tauke<varE> my throat oho tauka<vahE> pig’s neck [Note: Strictly eno tauka<vahE>.]

tau nenu ma(nu) vt. swallow. Tau nenu ma! Swallow it!

tau nenu mane(menu) vt. swallow. Bahu muramura nenu manene! Tohuhama! Swallow the medicine. Don’t spit it out! Syn: yeru manemenu.

tau komuko<varE> n. Adam’s apple. da tau komukone<varE> my Adam’s apple Syn: tau tahaga<vahE>.

tau tahaga<vahE> n. Adam’s apple. da tau tahagave<varE> my adam’s apple Syn: tau komuko<varE>.

tau tini(vanu) vi. stop breathing. Dialect variant of tauka<vahE> tiniyarahu(nu). Yabu nidohe nidohiravare uhukevage yaya Inoa Dumo tautiniviame adahe vatinu. While they were playing aunty Inoa Dumo stopped breathing and subsequently died.

tauka<vahE> tiniyarahu(nu) vi. stop breathing. Vamione ekere taukaave ma tiniyarahurirenivege ateke otime taukaave tiniyarahunuge ahu vatinu.
That baby was about to stop breathing and it went on like that until it stopped breathing and died. Vahena vehite vami eke taikavave tiniyarahunu ege ahu vatinu. It wasn’t long and that lad stopped breathing and he died. Faraihe 01.09.89 varara hakibehege Bou Monohu taikavave tiniyarahununge ahu vatinu, vaninita 3 navate uhukeva. Towards morning on Friday 1.9.89 Bou Monohu stopped breathing and died, at about 3 a.m. 

**SynD:** tautini(vanu).

Taubada<varE> pn. mister, master, European man. From: Motu taubada elder.

**taubu<varE>** n. 1) menstruation period, woman’s monthly period. 2) rest time, day off, holiday. From: M/K? (cf. Motu taubu the stick which the bearer of a corpse eats with for three days after funeral.). [Note: Traditionally during the time of a wife’s periods or of mourning after a death people stayed away from their gardens for up to ten days.]

**tauni<varE>** n. town, city. From: English ‘town’.

**tauta(-va, -rava)** vi. 1) visit relatives (to inform them about a proposed marriage and to ask for contributions towards the bride price). Joni mai nihavarihenivanume ahu tautavarihhere da unu. Da familiuheya orehe orehe uyare eke yabuhina otarihhere da unu. Erume da yabuni roiriheni, “Ya tohe tohe kibe miamanunuge da miata otarihhero,” tovorihero. If Johnny wants to get married I will visit relatives. Wherever my families are I will go to them. And I will say to them, “You (pl.) contribute a few things and I will take them back (as bride price).” 2) solicit funds or gifts. Okoere no otogooto yaga ihava maneherihieni taikavarihhere enovanava eke heduvere da okoe kurukuvahana. Here I’ve written about our songs soliciting contributions to erect a new church.

**tavo<varE>** n. 1) blood. *da tavoke<varE> my blood* ata tavoke<varE> human blood 2) red coloured juice (of chewed betel nut). See: hava.

**tavo rakura<varE>** n. blood clot, afterbirth. Tavo rakuravare dobivima. Ita mi orovo da ada ketovima. Blood clots are coming down. Bring some water (and) I’ll wash my hands.

**tavoka<varE>** adj. reddish, blood coloured, brownish, purplish (like the outer skin of an okari nut), light skinned. *avara tavoke<varE>* brown python (a variety of avara) [Note: ‘Brown’ is usually described as dubuka<vahE> especially when it is dark in colour.]

**tavo biro(vanu)** vi. bleed.

**tavo boi(nu)** vi. blood blister. *Da adake tavoke boi(nu) da adake biniarere vanivima.* The blood blister on my hand is paining.

**tavo mo(minu)** vt. make (someone or something) bleed. *Maiovo kabiduhuya Rei ruhuta varaharaiwe yabu vamime tavoke mo(minu).* The girl’s brothers fought with Rei and hit him and made him bleed.

**ita tavoke<varE>** n. flood.

**vene tavoke<varE>** n. firestick, live coal. *Vene tavoke miorovo!* Bring the firestick!

**tavohi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)** vt. carry (someone). *Bagidage da vamione tavohi(nu).* I’m carrying the baby on my shoulder. [Note: Not used for carrying poles or bags for example, for which see mahurei(nu) and tohivatu(nu).]

**enoda tavohi(nu)** vt. carry (someone) on one’s shoulders around the neck.

**gadiada tavohi(nu)** vt. carry (someone) on back, piggyback (someone).

**tavoi(-#, -#; -(gei)yahei)** vt. 1) light (fire), set fire to. *Vene tavoi!* Light the fire! Kuru eke tavoi(ege) eke ahu rave. Light the grass and let it burn. *Cpart: mavoi(nu)‘burn, grill, cook by burning’. 2) stir (fire).

**tavoni (vabahu)<vahrE>** n. type of (big
tavota<varE> n. mosquito.
tavota vanika<varE> n. mosquito larvae, wrigglers.

-te<rE> nsuff. with, possessing. mavite<varE> ata<rE> married man Cpart: -yete<rE> ‘predicative possessive marker’.

-te<rE>...u(nu) vt. have. Ane mavitene a ua? Do you have a wife? O’e mobotere da unu. Yes I do.

-te...ki(nu) caus. cause, make (someone or something) (happy, sick etc.). Mehuia bere da inuge abu da mime gorogote kinu. I ate some fish and it made me sick. Biare da mime yate kirero. Beer makes me sleepy. Mararia gorogovare da mime abu kukute kinu. Malaria made me feverish. Pepare da vabuavege abu da mime akisete kinu. When I smelt the pepper it made me sneeze. A kiarere abu da mime nihorote kinu. That what you’re doing pleases me. Syn: -vaba(nu); Cpart: -va...ki(nu) ‘make (someone or something) (big, strong etc.)er’. [Note: Generally used with mime (same subject form of ma(nu) get) in series.]

tebol<varE> n. modern, moveable table. From: English ‘table’.

tebol ogona<varE> n. table cloth.
tefere<varE> n. ring finger. Short form of teferefirifi<varE>, g.v.
teferefirifi<varE> n. ring finger.
tehe<rE> n. 1) verandah. Iahe ote! Tehada gurama! Go outside! Sit on the verandah! From: M/K? (cf. Motu dehe verandah.). 2) tray (of truck). Yabu mime toviriviri tehada beteinua. They got it (coffin) and put it on the tray of the truck. Cpart: kurabo<varE> ‘floor’.
tehe dokura<varE> n. verandah eaves or overhang. Teha dokuravaghe abu orovonu. It came under the overhang of the verandah of the house. Cpart: deri, deriva<varE> ‘back, underneath part (of house)’.
tehe<varE> n. worm. SynD: guma<varE>.
teherokoru<varE> n. mole cricket.
tehu<rE> n. type of big rat that lives in the bush and in caves and can swim, water rat.
teke<rE> n. cheque. From: English ‘cheque’.
teke ki(nu) vt. make out a cheque. NCD yabu Gavanea Bill Skate yabuni teke kime behuvanuge... The governor of the NCD, Bill Skate, made out a cheque for them and sent it and...
telefoni<varE> n. telephone. Variant of talafoni<varE>.
tene<rE> n. 1) ancestor. da teneve<rE> my ancestor Cpart: burehe<varE>; vavoroniki<varE> ‘ancestors; descendant’. From: Motu sene long long ago, ancestor. [Note: Poss. sg. tene<rE>, pl. tene he<yabE>.
2) family, tribe. Ekere Haveri tene yaboua. That’s the Haveri tribe. tene kinaka<varE> head of family or tribe tene uhe<yabE> n. ancestors.
tenetene<varE> n. legend, folktales, traditional story, story that ancestors told or that is said to have come from the ancestors. Tenetenevare da ma oko roima. I’m going to tell a legend (or a folktales). Cpart: sorir<varE> ‘story, tale’.
tera(#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) vt. lick. Da adakere da teravanu. I licked my arm.
teri (vadu)<varE> n. type off aro.
tete(-va, -rava) vi. creak (as if breaking, e.g. as of a tree cracking before it falls or when someone steps on a stick). Idi hatavare da taitevanughe abu tetevanu. The bridge creaked (as if to break) when I walked over it.
tete, teteka<varE> n. tail. to teteka<varE> dog’s tail mehua teteka<varE> fish’s tail koko tete homoka<varE> the tail feathers of a rooster.
tetyavaha(¬, ¬; ¬, -yahei) vt. spy on, watch (from distance), follow surreptitiously. Yabu otime tetyavahi otime yabu buruha rahime sisovahime yabu, “Sh oroov!” toravege ahu vobaravime ... They follow surreptitiously and stand in the garden and whistle and say, “Heh, come here!” and she turns around and...

**ti**<re> n. tea. From: English ‘tea’.
**ti hana**<var> n. tea leaves.
**-ti** vsuff. singular subject referent in va(-ti, -ruhi) die.

**tia**<rE> n. type of small bamboo (used for plaiting walls of houses).

**tiati**<var> n. chopped up pieces (of food), fine pieces (of food), chips (of food). Yavahu sorekvahava! Tiatiware eke unu. Put them in quickly. They’re chips (of vihi nut). Syn: hakiti<var>.

**tige(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)** vt. check or inspect (a garden for damage by wild animals). Da buru tige(ha) otima. I’m going to check the garden (to see if pigs have been in it). Cpart: uma tige(nu) ‘wait for someone on a path’.

**tigik**<gE> n. string of fish and came home.

**tigibi(¬, ¬; ¬, -yahei)** vt. string (something) on a cane, cord or stick. Mehuiavare ahu tigibi(ima). Ene ahu tigibie! He’s stringing the fish (on a cord). Let him string it! Kimaiva mehui arumiyayeime tigibiyayeima. I’m pulling the fish up with the fishing line and threading them on a string. Also: tigibi(nu).

**tigibi(¬, ¬; ¬, -yahei)** vt. string (something) on a cane, cord or stick. Dialect variant of tigibi(nu), q.v.

**tihi**<rE> n. cheeks, side of face. da tihive<re>, da tiehe<re> my cheek Cpart: aukina<vah> ‘chin’.

**tihi homove<var>** n. side leavers (on a man’s face). da tihi homove<re> my side leavers.

**tihu**<rE> n. mud.

**tihuvore**<gE> adj. dirty, muddy. Da ogonahere do binarurerughu tihuvorego. My shirt fell down and got muddy.

**-tiki**<gE> posp. like. Dialect variant of -ateki<gE>, q.v.

**tikitaka(-va, -rava)** vi. spill all over the place, scatter everywhere. Ahu oroime...vabahu navu vahiva vaimo vatege, ege mata yeya ita vaniha ruhuta tikitakaravege... ege no nunu homoberebaranua. He came and...kicked the yam dish away and those foods together with the tea spilled all over the place... and we all got angry.

**tini(-va, -rava)** vaux. 1) the whole lot, everyone (when used with an intransitive verb). Ataya ma gurahitivanua. All the people sat (there was no more space to sit). Yavohitivanua. Everyone is asleep. Misinarivare vurivuri duakava roime tinivanuge yabu ekenani kou mime aba uhuva manenhenu. The pastor said a (complete) short prayer and they straight away put the coffin in the grave. 2) completely, right. Moni magoremitinivarihe a ua. You’ll have
completely wasted your money (if you buy a new car). Vene agovare hamuravitinivanu. The coal has gone right out. 3) all, the lot. Ahune itinivariheno? Will he eat them all? Duna eregiyaihe! Kokoroku hamuravitinivanu. The coal has gone right out. 3) all, the lot.

Ahune itinivariheno? Will he eat them all?

Duna eregiyaihe! Kokoroku hamuravitinivanu. The coal has gone right out. 3) all, the lot.

Ahune itinivariheno? Will he eat them all?

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Ahune itinivariheno? Will he eat them all?

Duna eregiyaihe! Kokoroku hamuravitinivanu. The coal has gone right out. 3) all, the lot.
ota?” Tom, how does one say “Where are you going?” in English (lit. foreigner talk)? [Note: Has irregular stem toto for some constructions.] 2) call, call out. Toravege ene yabu orovori! Call them to come! Vadibevane yabu ‘erokai’ torava? What do they call ‘erokai’ (in English)? Vami maiamariheneh ahu tovima. She’s calling out in labour. Da ani tovege orehegene a otiniyarene a ua? Where were you going when I called out to you? [Note: Requires ni<gE> on the person called.] 3) crow, howl (of dogs). Kokore tovima. Toravare<rE> vt. called (lit. they say), named. Joline mamaka keareva Paulias toravare erume da mata erevariheni da beraime otinu. Joline’s elder father called Paulias and I went to see (some other parts of) the town (lit. place). Tari ata ihikavahe Tiki toravare vatinu. A Tari man named Tiki died. ata yabu Yesu toravare ahu yabu mata bekita bekita bekita toto eke uhuiarniatal-/ Yaga polisimaniere otime ahu tototaha yagabia berageinu, Patrol Ofisavare orovareruge. The village policeman went and called out to the villagers because the Patrol Officer was coming. Tototahage no hedurava. We’re calling out to the people (to tell them something).

tobavatu(-#, -#; -, -yahei) vt. slap, hit with open hand. Noni hedu komara roinuge no yabu tihie

tobavatuyahieinua. They swore at us and we slapped them on the cheek.

tobei(-#, -#; -#; -yahei) vt. fell (tree). Da idi misu misu da tebeiyaheinu otiinu. I went to fell small trees. Ata vamivamiya nema idi tebeiyahehava. Men and boys then fell the trees.

idi tobei reiseravare<rE> n. wood chopping event (lit. racing). Otiyarehime eke yabu idi tobei reiseravare oti erewanu. Having gone (we) went and watched the wood chopping event.

tobikatobikataha<gE> adv. quietly. Burokavare yavima. Tokikakataha ote! Enagi gogonivihama! The baby’s sleeping. Go quietly! Don’t make a noise!

tobitobitaha<gE> adv. quietly. Short form of tobikatobikataha<gE>, q.v.

toboka<vahE>, tobotobo<vahE> adj. full (container). Ita ekene ahune tobotobovaheno? Is it full? Ita tobovaka miorovo! Bring the one full of water. Subutage tovakaho. Bane negetuge tobobamavaho. It was empty before. But now it’s really full. Trevor toviriirivere toboka toboka mavadaho, adahe adahehe no gurahanu. Trevor’s truck was really full up and we sat squeezed up (so that there was no space left). Ant: tovakah.<vahE>

tobokateki(nu) vt. fill (a container). Alt: tobovaka(nu), tobova(nu).

tobokavaki(nu) vt. fill (a container). Ege utiya itava kobi toboka kiyaeimhe yabu veneda uruhiyaheinua. And then the Youth (women) filled the pots with water and put them on the fire. Jesu yabun roinu, “Hodu okoe tahegauva ita voroime uhukava toboka kiyaeiye, auavada toboka kiyaeiye!” tovonu. Jesus said to them, “Fill all these pots with water, fill them to the brim (lit. on the mouth)!”. Ata youkaya vadihime pmv eke toboka kinua. Lots of people got on and

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toboro(-voi, -vahei)

filled that PMV (passenger vehicle). Alt: toboke(FE)ka(nu), tobovaha(nu).
toboka(voinu) vs. be full (container).
  SynD: toboke(voinu).
tobokavoiyavehite<RE>,
toboro-voi'yavehite<RE> adj. empty.
tobotobo(vanu) vs. be full (container).
  Ata yabe yaga ekeveyevage yabu tobotoboravanua. That house is full of people.
tobovaha(nu) vt. fill (a container).
  Alt: toboke(FE)ka(nu), tobovaha(nu).
tobora(voinu) vs. be full (container). Dialect variant of toboke(voinu). Delegeitiya bahu eke ime yabu toborovoiyavehite<RE>, toborovoi'yavehite<RE> adj. empty.
tobotobo<vahE> adj. full. Variant of toboke<vahE>.
todena<varE> n. glue. Idi todena maiamege ene ahu tonikavoie. Put glue on it to make it sticky. SynD:
  tomena<varE>; Cpart: tonika<vahE> 'sticky'.
tohe<varE> n. 1) thing, things (that one can name). Tohe ekere didi magorehare yaboua. They’re the things to throw away. "Hou no uri rarabiyakiberavari. Nohu yabu Orovoriri toheve reume uruha," toravanua. They said, “Wait! Let’s wait a little while. We’ll clear up the things of those who are coming.”
  Cpart: ono<varE> ‘thing (unnamed, abstract)’. 2) goods and chattels, possessions. Da toheve<varE> my goods and chattels Da tohevere vehitero. I’ve got no possessions. 3) problem. Aike a mame ta a nine yabu votove uhuiamiyavehiteruge tohe eke manua. You got that problem (i.e. got pregnant) because you didn’t listen to your mother’s and father’s advice.
tohe koainabu kainabu<varE> n. bits and pieces, possessions and things (that one packs up when moving house).
tohivama(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. carry
tohe tahataha<varE> n. goods and chattels. Da tohe tahataha bougei uruhima. I’m packing up my goods and chattels.
tohe vehite ata<varE> n. poor person. Ant: tohe youkava ata<varE>.
tohe youkabia ata<varE>, tohe youkava ata<varE> n. rich person. Ant: tohe vehite ata<varE>.
tohe ki(nu) vt. give presents. Vami abuti yabe ahuhe abu tohe kinu. They gave each other presents.
ada tohe<varE> n. hand luggage, hand held things. Yaga biaya yabu ada toheve didime otime delegeiti mohiyaheinua. The villages got their hand luggage and took them and gave them to the delegates.
harihari tohe<varE> n. prize. Vamione orene vunivima ahu harihari toheve marero. Whichever child wins he (or she) gets the prize.
heuckedo tohe<varE> n. walkie-talkie radio.
ya tohe<varE> n. sleeping gear. yabu ya toheve<varE> their sleeping gear
tohidina<varE> n. collar bone. Da tohidine<varE> my collar bone hove ata tohidina<varE> the dead person’s collar bone
tohiki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei) vt. carry on pole. A bagineda tohiki! Carry it (on a stick) on your shoulder. Behe behege yabu bagida tohikiya. They carry it on the shoulder (on sticks) on each side (like a stretcher). Itavage maiamiyarehime no bovi misumisuviyarehime no igau igau tohikiyaheiyeareime no orovonua, yagava. We put it in the water and cut it up into small pieces and and brought it to the village (on poles) one (parcel) at a time. Ahuke ma eke bava tohikiyaereime otima. He carried the betel nut off (on poles).
  Cpart: tohivatu(nu) ‘carry (long objects on shoulder)’.
tohivama(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. carry
tohivatuki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei) vt. carry (long objects) on shoulder. Dialect variant of tohivatu(nu). Raisi baiki a bagineda tohivatukiso! Carry the bag of rice on your shoulder!
tohivatuki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei) vt. carry (long objects) on shoulder. Variant of tohivatu(nu). Raisi baiki a bagineda tohivatukiso! Carry the bag of rice on your shoulder!
tohivatuki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei) vt. carry (long objects on shoulder). Variant of tohivatu(nu). Raisi baiki a bagineda tohivatukiso! Carry the bag of rice on your shoulder!

tohivatu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. carry (long objects on shoulder). Bagidage da imi tohivatunu. I carried the sugarcane on my shoulder. SynD: tohivama(nu).
tohuku(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) mark out (garden). Ma otinu. Buru tohukihage ahu otinu. He's gone already. He went to mark out the garden. 2) try on (clothes). Ogonavare ahu tohukinuge ahu vahudi voinu. When we tried on the clothes they fitted all right.
tohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. eject, spit out. Oti tune tohu! Go and spit out! Enagi yaga uhuva hava tavo tohuhama! Don't spit (red) betel nut juice in the house! [Note: Normally used with tune spittle.]
toidai<varE> n. wall stud. Cpart: harata<varE> 'wall'.
tomagi<varE> n. dense bush or jungle. Vavatotovare tomagivage ahu uyarero. The vavatoto bird lives in the dense jungle.
tomato<varE> n. tomato. From: English 'tomato'.
tomena<varE> n. glue. Dialectal variant of todena<varE>.
tonehi<varE> n. native cat, New Guinea quoll. [Dasyurus albopunctatus(?)]. [Note: Said to be about the same size as a vadako<varE> (possum) or hiri (flying possum) with a long non-prehensile tail and spotted body. It is further said to live in caves and dark places. It preys on other mamals often bigger than itself and is very aggressive and persistent in the chase.]
— nsuff. Oh. Gavadatonehi! Oh Gavada! Syn: duna. [Note: This is an expletetive suffix like duna called out in combination with names of mountains traditionally associated with one's clan or section when one sneezes or when hunting or fighting when one's weapon strikes the target.]
tonika<vahE> adj. sticky. Idi todena maiamege ene ahu tonikavoie. Put glue on it to make it sticky. Cpart: todena<varE> 'glue'.
tonika(voi(nu)) vs. be sticky.
tonitoni<vahE> inten. very (but only in combination with ege long). egetonitoni<vahE> very long Ane egetonitivinangene a va? Do you want the very long one?
tonitonivahi<geE> adv. 1) stretched out. Eheimene a ege tonitonivahi yava? Why are you sleeping stretched out? 2) all the time, constantly. Syn: kerekerevahi<geE>; Cpart: korokoro<vahE>, yavaka<vahE> 'always'.
tonitonivaha(nu) vt. do all the time, do constantly. Eheimene a ekateki erevi tonitonivaha? Why are you staring (lit. looking) like that all the time?
tora(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei) vt. engage (someone to someone). Maiovo okoere no ahuni toravanua. We engaged that girl to him. Syn: hari(vanu).
tore<rE> adj. wild (animal), bush (animal), feral (animal). oho tore<varE> wild pig Subutage torero. Negetuge yagarakavaho! It was wild before. Now it's tame! Ant: yagara, yagaraka<vahE>.
tore(-me, -he; -#, -yahei), vt. lower (something down). A bagineda tohe eke toremi maiama! Put that thing on your shoulder down! Yago eke toremi maiama! Put that bilum (hanging up there) down! Yabu Dubu uha yabu otime kekei didivime torehime uruhanua. They went into the church and got and put it (the body) down slowly (or carefully).
Kaputenivare peleine eke dadi toremenu. The captain lowered that plane down (to land). [Note: Generally used with maiama(nu) put.]

tore(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) vt. attack.

lure da toremenuge abu vovoraime da uvavanu. The wasp attacked me, buzzed around and stung me.

toro<varE> n. power (physical), strength. da torovaha<varE> my power (or strength) Syn: vaniha<vahE>.

torogigivaha(nu) vt. make very hard or tight. SynD: torogimagivaha(nu).

toroka<vahE> adj. 1) hard. Yauke vaauiki toraka kia. They are working hard (lit. they are doing hard work). 2) tight, firm. 3) difficult (to understand). A votere dahina torokamavavaho. Your speech is very difficult for me to understand.

Torokavaha(nu) vt. 1) harden. 2) tighten, make tight or firm. Yaga du torokavaha! Make the house post firm!

torokavaha(nu) vs. 1) be hard, strong. Ugrese torovaniyarerege viyavei! Pick the breadfruit as they are ready (lit. hard)! 2) ripe. Havare ma torovaniu. The betel nut is ripe. 3) be tight. Yaga udi auavare torovaniyarerege no bebe uhuva otarihero. We can't go in because the door's (shut) tight.

torokus<varE> n. fighting shield. da torokusve<varE> my shield

torota<varE> n. wall plate (top and bottom).

tosi<varE> n. torch. From: English 'torch'.

toti (vadu)<varE> n. type of taro.

toto(-va, -rava) vi. drip, leak. Vare dobivime auh totovima. The rain falls and drips down. Amu vaavavare totovima. The milk's leaking.

tumu (vadu)<varE>

The dog’s scratching its skin. Da ahatanere nemerevege da tumima. My skin’s itching and I’m scratching it. Cpart: heghegi(vanu ); kiriki(vanu) ‘scratch; itch’.

tumu (vadu)<varE> n. type of taro.

tumuka<vahE> adj. spicy, hot (of spices), strong (taste or effect). Kare ekere tumukavahuge ahu da uvavanu. That hot curry’s got a bite (lit. bites me) because it’s hot. Ekere kuku tumukavaho. That’s strong tobacco (that makes one dizzy or sick). Bahu veika ki! Inau niumukavanabo o tumukavanabo. Taste it and see if it’s bitter or strong (lit. probably bitter or strong perhaps). Cpart: niumuka<vahE> ‘bitter, sour’.

tune<rE> n. mucus (in nose or mouth), snot, spittle. Tunere da tohurna. I’m blowing my nose (to get rid of snot). [Note: Requires verb tohu(nu) ‘eject, spit out’.]

tune(vanu) vs. have a cold. Tunere da vima. I have a cold.

turada<varE> n. Blue Winged Kookaburra. [Dacelo leachii.]

turai<varE> n. flute (bamboo).

turi(-va, -va; -#, -yabei) vt. sew. Cpart: bei(nu) ‘weave (bamboo)’. From: M/K? (cf. Motu turi-a to plait an armlet; to sew; to string fish together.).

turuha(-#, -#; -, -yahei) vt. bring to an end, cut off (mourning), terminate. No nivore ninare turuhanua. We (2) stopped crying. Yabu nivorei otime nina turuhiyareime gurehege utiya yabuni mata ita vaniha ruhuta moheinuge yabu inua. They continued mourning and brought it to an end and then the Youth members made food and tea and gave it to them and they ate and drank it.

tuta<rE> n. 1) rubbish (especially the chewed cud of sugarcane or betel nut), trash, dead leaves on sugarcane and other food plants that one throws away. Aike imi tuta navatero. You’re a worthless person (lit. like sugarcane trash). 2) rubbish heap. Cpart: hobita<vahE>; vahita<vahE> ‘rubbish; brambles’.

tutatuta<varE> n. small heaps of rubbish.

tutu(-va, -va; -, -yahei) vt. pound. Imaga tutuivime moriva! Pound the fish poison and wring it out! Idi komukova ogo tutuva! Pound the mulberry bark with a wooden mallet.

tutuka<vahE> adj. dried up, wrinkled. Yohi mabata varikaveha ma tutuka voinu. The old woman’s face is wrinkled. Subutage da maiovovaha de amurere gunugunuva voigarero. Negetuge ma tutukavoinu. When I was a girl before I had nubile breasts. Now they’re dried up (or wrinkled). Imire tutuka voinuge iyavehitero. When the sugarcane is dried up it’s not eaten.

tuvu, tuvulua<vahE> n. comb (on fowl). koko tuvulua<vahE> rooster’s comb

ihiko tuvulua<vahE> n. ear lobe.

ua<rE> n. wood-eating grub, witchetty grub.

ua de<vahE> n. flour (lit. grub faeces). [Note: This is how the Koiari first described flour. The common word now is simply falaua.]

ua deka<vahE> n. grub’s behind.

Uabe! interj. Heh!, What the hell! Uabe!

Mavaka! Heh! The truth (please)! Yane hedu eke uuhiamanua? Uabe? Did you (pl.) hear that? Understand? [Note: Used when one wants the truth recognised, e.g. when a child misbehaves and upon being chastised says “No I din’t” one might challenge
uamu<varE> n. 1) small black native honey bee. 2) honey. 3) beeswax. From: M/K? (cf. Motu uamo beeswax, used to tune up the skin of drum.)

Ua!, Urea! interj. Heh! Ua, vadane a kia? Heh, what are you doing? Uarea, vadane ya kia? Heh, what are you (pl.) doing? Uarea, yane ata okoe hoveravaniyare uhuiamanu? Heh, did you (pl.) hear that that chap died? [Note: There are singular and plural variants. Can be used to intercede in a conversation between a group of people.]

ubiavaha(nu) vt. foster, adopt. Variant of ubivaha(nu), q.v.

-ubio<gE> lim. by (one’s self). Daubioge da kinu. I did it by myself. Yaubioye yabu vaheinua. They killed them themselves. Ahuke ahubio nariviyachitere atavaro. He’s a person who doesn’t care about himself. Cpart: -vau<gE> 'self (reflexive)' [Note: Only occurs with personal pronouns.]

ubu(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahe) vt. feed, give food to, foster, adopt. Ataya vavaniraime orime nivoreiyare ekere ubugeyaheime otege otege vare vamabavinu. The people were sad and came and we fed the mourners until late (in the day). From: M/K? (cf. Motu ubu-a feed, as a child or a pet.).

ubuia(-ma, -#) vi. get dark, darkness falls, darkness comes on. Vare ubuamima. It’s getting dark. Vare ubuianamu. It’s dark. (or Darkness has fallen.) [Note: Only occurs with va<rE> 'sky'.]

ubuka<vahE> adj. dark. Yaga uhuvarubuka mavaheinuh. The inside of the house is very dark.

ubukavoinu vs. be dark. Yaga yabe ubukavaheinua. The houses are dark (inside).

va ubuka<vahE> n. darkness.

uburagi<varE> n. red ant (that builds nests in trees by sewing leave together), korakum (in Tok Pisin).

uamu<varE> n. doorway. da udi auave<rE> my doorway Udi auaraha! Open the doorway! Yaga udiuavare torovaniaruge no bebe yagahuva otarihoro. We can’t go in because the door’s shut tight. Syn: yaga auau<varE>.

ufa<rE> n. mushroom (generic).

ufa tumuka<vahE> n. bitter mushroom, toadstool.

uga<rE> n. small green pigeon like mabu but with a red spot on its forehead.

ugadu<varE>1 n. type of croton (long-leaved yellow variety with no scent). [Note: Short form of ugadu farahaha<varE>.

ugadu<varE>2 n. type of tree, African tulip. [Note: Short form of ugadu idi<varE>.

ugiamoiri<varE> n. type of banana.

ugita<varE>1 n. digging stick.

ugita<varE>2 n. wild breadfruit.

ugu<rE>1 n. bird (generic). Ugure yagakadage abu uni yamima. The bird is laying an egg in the nest (lit. on the nest). [Note: Includes cassowaries and bats.]

ugu adaka<vahE> n. wing of bird.

ugu homoka<vahE> n. feather.

ugu unika<vahE> n. egg.

ugu<rE>2 n. breadfruit (generic).

ugumu tahaga<vahE> n. kidney. da uguumu tahagave<rE> my kidney

uhe<yabE> n. plural suffix (on possessed nouns). da mamuhu<yabE> my (classificatory) fathers ahu yuti vamuvu<yabE> his youth workers Mo kahana uhaya maiovo eke nihavaniare... When that girl marries the boy’s side people... [Note: uhe<yabE> is the possessed form of uhu<yabE>.]

uhehe(-va, -rava) vi. increase (in number). Adahege bese yabe mauriravanu. No beu ekenani atare uhehevau. Subsequently our tribe survived. We have now increased. Kokoruku yabe

uamu<varE> with “Heh! The truth please!”

uamu<varE> n. 1) small black native honey bee. 2) honey. 3) beeswax. From: M/K? (cf. Motu uamo beeswax, used to tune up the skin of drum.)

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va ubuka<vahE> n. darkness.

uburagi<varE> n. red ant (that builds nests in trees by sewing leave together), korakum (in Tok Pisin).
The chooks increased in numbers. Syn: oboa(voinu), youka(voinu), korikorimava(voinu); Cpart: keare(voinu) ‘increase (in size)’.


**uhu ehu(vanu) vi.** feel lethargic, not feel like doing something.

**uhu igau<gE> adj.** agree, be of one mind. Ya uhukene igaugeno? Do you (plepole) agree? O'e, no uhukere igaugo. Yes, we are agreed.

**uhuka i(nu) vt.** force (someone to do something (lit. eat insides)). Ata ekeyabe da uhuke iege iege da mai damu moheinu. Those people forced me to pay brideprice. [Note: Modern alternative is based on a borrowing from Tok Pisin, fusimvaha(nu).]

**uhuka<vahE> komaramavio(venu)** vi. lose control of oneself, get (really) mad or furious. Evare uhukavahe komaramavio(ege, eg ahu otime laduna Beremu vaimanuge ahu otime kurevanu. Eva got really furious and went and thumped laduna Beremu and he went and fell down.

**uhuka voba(vanu) vi.** change (someone’s) mind, convince, attract. Ahu uhuke vobavime ahu roinu, “Ahuke maenua, no otarihiero,” tovonu. She changed her mind and said, “Nevermind, we’ll go.”

**uhuka<vahE> maiama(nu) vi.** make up one’s mind, decide. Da uhuke maiami fainivahiyachite da unu, da inau otarihiero o da inau bebe otarihiero. I can’t make up my mind whether to go or not. Yabu uhuke maiamanua, maiovo eke mime mobo momiriheni. So they made up their mind to give that girl to the boy. Da uhuke da ma maiamanu, da tuniva otarihiero. I have decided to go to town. Ane a uhuke maiamanua? Have you decided?

**uhu muduka<vahE> adj.** soft-hearted.

**uhu sorekasorekavahi<gE> adv.** eagerly. Uhu sorekasorekavahi ahu oevinu. Ono be roiyavehitero. He went
eagerly. He didn’t say a thing.  

_uhu tahuta(vanu) vi._ worry. Ata ekeyabe oroiruhiadaruga da uhu tahutava. Those people are coming so I’m worried (about what I’m going to do with them).  

_uhu toroka<vahE> adj._ steadfast, feel brave.  

_uhu vaniha(vanu) vi._ feel angry.  

_uhu vani(vanu) vi._ feel sad, have hurt feelings, be upset, be disappointed.  

Ataya maiovo ekini homobereberavavege ahu uhukavahe vanivanuge ahu voiavame ninnuhu mamuhu yahuhina oti. Those people were angry with that girl and she was upset and returned to her parents.  

_uhuva oro(vanu) vi._ come inside, enter.  

_uhuva oti(vanu) vi._ go inside, enter.  

_uhu Xni<gE> ...#(-va, -rava) vt._ want (to have) X, feel desirous of X. Da uhuke maiovo ekini he vima. I want (to have) that woman.  

-uhi<yaBE> n._ plural marker (on unpossessed nouns).  

_motuka uhu<yabE> cars (or trucks) More hoveravanuge ani biaguhuya oroime ateki roinua, ... When a boy dies the decision makers will come and say to you... Biaguhu eke ya oti erevanu. The controllers went and saw it. Emoea Nanuka nina mamaka vaiumuhuya yahuhuya erume kahiduhuya Sirinumu Damuva uare biaya orovonua. Emoea Nanuka’s parents, uncles, aunts and siblings who live at the Sirinumu Dam came.  

_uhuba<vahE> adj._ fresh or new (spoor, eggs). Oho vatavare uhubaho! There’s fresh pig’s tracks! Koko uni ekere uhubavaho! That chook’s egg is fresh! Koko uniyaye uhubayaboua. The eggs are fresh.  

_uhuia(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) vt._ 1) hear. Uhiama! Listen (to me) (or hear (me)!) Otarihenige ahu vege da uhuiamanu. I heard him trying to go. 2) understand.  

A roi sorekavaniaruge da uhuiamiyavehitero. I don’t understand because you speak quickly. Ane Motu voto uhuiamarihene a ua? Do you understand Motu?  

-ni<gE>...uhuiauhuiya(vanu) vt._ listen for. Oti motuka duduni uhuiauhuiya! Go and listen for the sound of the truck! No motuka duduni uhuiauhuiara. We’re listening for the sound of the truck.  

_vusika uhuia(manu) vt._ smell (something). Matare ravanuga da vese vusika uhuiamanu. I smelt the bush burning.  

_uhukeva<gE> posp._ 1) in, within. Gorden uhukeva... in Gordon (suburb) 2) amongst. Kaekae uhukevage da igauge dubukavah. I was the only black amongst whites. 3) during. Bura oko uhukevage da nena otahima. I should go during this week. 4) as, while. Ahu otare uhukevage ahu dani tvonu, “Egehe ote!” As he was going he said to me, “You go first!”  

Orhegena a otiinareno da ani tovare uhukeva? Where did you go while I was talking to you. Gurahiyakibe ravare uhukevage... while (we) were sitting down for a little bit... 5) for. Yabu burehe karavera yahu Thomas Mota vobue Boboro T. Mota hahuvanuge ahu bebe vuki abuti uhukeva omanihina. Because that is their ancestors’ custom they would not let Thomas Mota’s widow Boboro T. Mota walk about for two weeks. 6) as soon as, just as. Ahu heremi orovare uhukevage da erevanu. As soon as he arrived I saw him. 7) through (time). Vaibu eke uhukevage ahu ita ikunukvahaniyaro. He’s been drinking throughout the night. 8) out of or from (as in make one out of another). Buka igau uhukevage no buka foa kirihero. We can make four books from one book.  

_eke uhukeva<gE> conj._ however, even so. Umare tihuyakavaho. Eke
uhuro<varE>

uhukevage yabu otinua. The road was very muddy. However, they went.

uhuro<varE> n. current, rapids, place where stream flows over shoals. Ekehe
uhurova dobivi orovite! Cross over where the current is! Erevisayavaha!
Uhuro kearero! Be careful! Strong current (is there)!

uhuro haba<varE> n. foam.

uhuro keare<varE> n. strong current.

uhuva<gE> posp. 1) in, inside.
Wadibevane a bure uhuvageno? What’s that in your garden? Inane yabu
ketova, ita uhuva? Are they washing potatoes in the creek?

una<varE> n. foam.

uhuva keare<varE> n. strong current.

uhuva<varE> n. very muddy. However, they went.

uhuva haba<varE> n. foam.

uhuro keare<varE> n. strong current.

uhuva ororvo(nu) vi. enter, come inside.
Yaga uhuva orovo! Come inside! Ohore yaga uhuva orovonu. The pig
came inside the house.

uhuva oti(nu) vi. enter, go inside. Yaga
uhuva ote! Go inside!

uma<varE> n. path, road, way. Uma
dibanakavahene a ua? Do you know the
way? Uma vehitero! No
tresspassing! (lit. path none) Da
buruhuvage uma vehitero. No
tresspassing in my garden. Peleini yabu
dobivare umavare vehitero. There is
nowhere for the planes to land.

uma dobido<varE> n. small track made by animals in the bush, side track.
Otime uma dobidova rahiyohene no
yahina otarihenti. Go and stand on the
side track so we can come to you.
Subuta bureheya otime yabu oho uma
dobido kouvime yabu heina
maiamiyarehime yabu nema
voiraruhime yagava othava. Our
former ancestor would go and put the
snare where the pig’s track was and then
go home. [Note: Has short form oho
dobido<varE> for ‘pig’s track’].

umu, umuka<vahE>

uma badi(nu) vt. miss the track, get
bushed.

uma boi(nu) vt. inspect, survey or search
a track (for signs of traffic). Oti buru
uma boi! Go and inspect the garden
path (for signs of human or animal
footprints)!

uma lamepa<varE> n. street light, traffic light. Ataya boururuhana uma
lamepaya rumuruhare matava. The
people assembled at the traffic lights (at
5 Mile).

umatani<varE> adv. on the way, along the
path or road (in contrast to along the
ridge top, log, bridge). Umatanige no
Godio erevanua. On the way we saw a
Godio. SynD: umatana<varE>.

uma tibe(nu) vi. wait for (someone) on
a path. Oti Dumoni uma tibe! Go and
wait for Dumo to come! Syn: uri
gura(manu). [Note: Requires -ni with
affected object.]

uma voho(nu) vi. investigate, seek a way
(to do something), look for a way (to do
something). Mosbi otarihengi da uma
vohima. I’m looking for a way to go to
Port Moresby. Vaubu eke uhukevage
yabu abutivaheime vamione
kanukanuva eke uma vohage,
hospitaliva. On that same night they
both were looking for a way (to take)
their young baby to hospital.

umu<varE>, n. louse, flea.

umu, umuka<vahE>, n. 1) tap root, main
root. idi umuka<vahE> the main root
of the tree 2) bole, base, foot, stump (of
tree). Bava umuka<vahE> bole of
cocnut palm Bava umukavage yabu
urohanua. They put them in a heap at
the base of the coconut tree. 3) stubble,
short (previously cut) grass. Egehe
keareva boviyaye! Nema gabidahe
umukava bovir! Cut the big ones
(grass) first! Then cut the short ones!
4) meaning, guts of. Ahu hedue
umukahene vadibevano? What’s the
meaning of what he’s saying?
Umukavahe dani motu votova roi!
Tell me what it means in Motu!  
5) mouth (of stream). *Ant:* ita vanaka.<varE>  

umukavahe *conj.* because (lit. the reason is). Ahu bebe guramiyaegvarihero umukavahe ahunige yabu homobereravanua. He will not stay any longer because they were insulting him. *Syn:* badinaka.<varE>. [Note: Generally pronounced umukaha]  

umum<varE> umu  

umu umu<varE>  

-binding, belt.

da gaba umu umuve.<varE> my belt *Cpart:* umuha(nu) 'tie up, truss up, bind into a bundle'.  

2) bundle. *Orovege bi umu umu be naga ekeda vehite voime*  

(They kept doing this) coming until the bundles of spears on the stages were exhausted and...  

[Note: Generally pronounced umumu.]  

umufloflo<varE>  

-thumb (lit. louse spearer).

da umufiofive.<varE> my thumb  

umuha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) *vt.*  

1) tie up, truss up, bind into a bundle. *Voteva umuha!* Tie it up with a rope. *Bokoravarihe hivirevime ahu umuhanu.* He tied it up lest it be broken. *Yabu ohoye vahika adaka umuhiyaeinua.* They tied up that pig's back legs and forelegs. "O, dane eke eheki riheno," tovonu. *Me ahu varemime bi umuhi kabovime orovonu.* "Oh, how will I do that?" he said. And he left and bundled up the spears and put them here and there as he came.  

2) fasten. *Nigi umuha!* Fasten the skirt! *Ekedage kaputenivare hedutiniareime ahu roinu,* "7 mile eapotivare varerherinenge no oko rava, ekerege ya gabake beretava umuhiyaeiyae," tovonnu. And so the captain said, "We’re now leaving 7 mile airport so you (pl.) fasten your seat belts." *Cpart:* umu umu umu.<varE> 'binding, belt, bundle'.

umukahe *conj.* because. Pronunciation variant of umukavahe. *See:* umu umuka.<varE>.  

umuto(-va, -rava) *vi.* grunt (as a way of answering someone or like a pig looking for food). Nanuka mabaravahe berabezahanuge ahu umutovanu. Nanuka’s wife asked him a question and he grunted. *Cpart:* koekoe(vanu) 'yelp, cry out'.

unae.<varE>, unave.<varE> *adj.* only. Egehebia unaere no kia. We’ll just do the old stuff. Maiovo unae yaboua. Only girls are there. *Voto vaita eke unaeva dani rol!* Tell me only in that other language! *Syn:* unata.<varE>. [Note: Hogeri dilaae variant unai.<varE>.]  

— *adv.* only, just. Erevyaunaere ahu vima. He’s just looking.  

unai.<varE> *adj.* only, just. Dialect variant of unae.<varE>, q.v.

unata.<varE>? *adj.* only. Dialect variant of unae.<varE>, q.v. Vahi unatage ahu orovonu. He came barefooted (lit. by barefoot)...

uni, unika.<varE>  

-n. kernel, core, inside (part of). *hava unika.<varE> kernel of betel nut; idì unika.<varE> tree’s core; kina unika.<varE> brain*  

2) stomach, belly. *da unike.<varE> my stomach Da unikere vanivima. My stomach’s paining.  

*Syn:* uhuka, mavaka.<varE>.  

3) egg. *Ugure yakagadage ahu uni yamima.* The bird is laying an egg in the nest (lit. on the nest). *Also:* ugu unika.<varE> 'bird’s egg'.

uni<varE> vi. 1) heart palpitates or beats fast. Taudage da vadimime otege da unikotaare fitofitovege. Whenever I go up the tower my heart palpitates. 2) be shaken. *Heroda hedu eke uhuiamanuge ahu unitaha fitovanu.* When Herod heard that (talk) he was shaken.

uni<varE> n. heart. *da unikota.<varE> my heart SynD:* uni komutaka.<varE>, iru inika.<varE>.  

uni komutaka.<varE> n. heart. Dialect variant of uni kokota.<varE>, q.v.  

unikana<varE> vi. be sad. *Da unikere vanivima. I’m sad.*
unu vi. 1, 3sg. past perfect form of u(nu) (stay), q.v.
— vaux. 1, 3sg. of u(nu) (stay) used as auxiliary verb ‘be’ in certain constructions.

ura<rE> n. wish, want. Da uragere a dani seti foiki! I want you to buy a shirt for me (lit. My wish is you buy a shirt for me). Dumo uragere da ahuni seti be foikirihero. Dumo wants me to buya shirt for him. From: Motu ural will, wish, desire. [Note: Has alternative dialect possessive form urah<re>.

ura(vanu) vt. want, wish. Ura(nu) will, wish, desire. [Note: Has alternative dialect possessive form urabe<re>.

ura(vanu) vt. want, wish. Egekavanige da uravebitero,. Daukanige da vima. I don’t want the long one. I want the short one. Oti Tomuni roiyege abu orove abu uravanuge no abu vore otaribero. Go and tell Tom to come if he wants us to go with him. Ane uravege da ani seti foikiriheno? Do you want me to buy you a shirt? A seti uravanuge da ani foikiriheno. If you want a shirt I’ll buy it. Syn: eni(vanu), X-ni(vanu). [Note: This verb requires nkgE> on the object desired.]

uragere...Vheni...eni(vanu) vt. really want to, insist on. Ahu uragere Mosibva otarihenige abu enivima. He really wants to go to Port Moresby (or He insists on going to Port Moresby).

uravhite voi(nu) vt. not want to have anything to do with something else, resist. Syn: toro(vanu).

urefa<varE> n. chilli (bush and fruit).

urerokuta uhi<varE> n. type of banana.

uri<gE> gura(-ma, -ha) vt. wait for, await. Oti BP sitovada dauri guramiso! Go and wait for me at BP’s. Ikohe ahuri gurahiyohe. Othava! Wait for him there. Don’t go away! Ata vaitaurige da guramima. I’m waiting for someone. Ege no ata yaburi rarahege, ege ataya bouraruhanua. And we we waited for the people and they gathered together. Primia uri umatani rarahege... Waiting for the premier on the road and... Cpart: uri<gE> rai(minu) ‘wait for’; SynD: uni<gE> gura(manu). [Note: Has suppletive plural variant rahaha(nua) used by some speakers.]

uri<gE> ra(-mi, -hi) vt. wait for. Alternative to uri<gE> gura(manu), q.v. Ahuke dauri raima. ‘He’s waiting for me. uri hou rahivirihige... still standing around waiting for it and...

uri(-va, -raruha) vi. get up or arise (from sitting or lying position). Dialect variant of uri(minu), q.v. Ahu vore bahu eke ivehitekiyatage no mabeta uriraruhanua. And when we finished eating that food we then got up. Vare hou heheraiyahitehge

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The sun still hadn’t risen and we got up. Maiovo abutiya morehe yagahuge yabu uriraranuanua. The two girls who were in the house down there got up.

uri(-voi, -vahei) vi. go first, go ahead of or in front of someone. Da urivoinuge nema gabidabe oroiso! I’ll go ahead then you come. Daike eghe urivoima. I’m going first (or ahead). Noike eghe urivaha. We’re going first.

urivoime oro(nu) vi. come ahead of or first.

urivoime oti(nu) vi. go first (or ahead of).

uria(-mi, -hi) vi. 1) get up or arise (from sitting or lying position). Uriami rami! Stand up! No Kailaki uriahiniarere 5 kolokivago. We Kailaki people got up at 5 o’clock. SynD: uri(vanu); Cpart: utiba(nu) ‘awaken’. [Note: Has dialect variant uria(-ma, -ha) and uri(-va, -raruha).] 2) be awake. Uriami! Burokavare ma uriaminu. Get up! The baby’s awake. 2) take off (as do birds or aeroplanes). 3) be functioning or running (an of engine or machine), be going, be started. Toviriviri utiba! O’e, maigo, ma uriamima. Start the car! Yes, okay, it’s going.

uriam oti(nu) vt. leave (a place), get up and go (from a place), vacate (a place). Uyamavavareya tahigau uriahime otime ... All the squatters must leave (the place) and ...

uriberi(-va, -rava) vs. be unwelcoming, unfriendly, uncooperative, resentful. Ahuke bebe uriberivarero. Ahuke mavi maitekavaho. She’s not unwelcoming (of visitors or relatives). She’s a good woman. Ata ekere da mabarevore votovege da ahuni uriberivima. That man was speaking with my wife and I got resentful. Oti ata ekeni roiyege ene ahu bebe orovohina umukavaha mabaravaha beta ahuni uriberivahina. Go and tell that man not to come otherwise his wife will be uncooperative. Daike ahunige da uriberivima. I am resentful of him. Cpart: didib(o)vanu ‘be jealous’. [Note: It is important for Koiari to be seen to be welcoming of visitors and relatives, that is, not being unwelcoming or showing uriberi. This makes families happy. The opposite leads to strife and people saying “Why don’t you welcome my relatives? Why are you always showing uriberi?” Takes -ni<gE> or vore <gE>/ruhuta <gE> (towards) on object of resentment.]

urihe<gE> adv. day after tomorrow, day before yesterday. urihe : nuhe : negetu : nuhe : urihe day before yesterday : yesterday : today : tomorrow : day after tomorrow

urihe valeta<gE> adv. two days after tomorrow, two days before yesterday.

uri raha(hanua) vt. wait for, await. Special plural form of uri<gE> for + gura(manu) sit, q.v. Ege no abu vore toviviri uri rarahaga... And we stayed with him and waited for the vehicle and...

urita<vare> n. digging stick. Dialect variant of ugita<vare>, q.v.

urivaha(-#, -#; -, -yahei) vt. say goodbye to, take one’s leave of; bid farewell to; farewell (someone). Urivahahe ene abu ote! Say goodbye to him and let him go!

-uruha vsuff. plural variant of subject referent ruraha, rava in some verbs. Atayabe ramuruharero. People are standing.

uruha(-#, -#; -, -yahei) vt. 1) put (things) together, heap together. Didivi oti eke morehe uruhiyaha! Put them together in a heap (you pl.)! Da tatubae didi vanini uruhiyaha! Put my bedding in the sun (you pl.)! Yabu Dubu uha yabu otime kekei didivime torehime uruhanua. They went into the church and got and put it (the body) down slowly (or carefully). Cpart: bou(vanu) ‘heap together, pack up’. 2) spread (one foodstuff (like butter or honey) on
utiha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) awaken, wake (someone or something) up, make (someone or something) wake up. Da yavere vehite voiyavehitehege a da utihanua. You woke me up before I was finished sleeping. Egehe da utihiso. Da nema uriamima. Wake me up first. Then I'll get up. Syn: uria(minu) 'arise, get up'. 2) start (an engine or machine). Toviriviri utiha! O'e, maigo, ma uriamima. Start the car! Yes, okay, it's going.

utoro(-va, -rava) vi. stay (for a long time at a meeting or gathering). Bouraruhaniare eke uhukevage da bebe utorovanu. I did not stay long at (lit. during) that meeting.

utuvu<varE> n. 1) ashes (white). ahu utuvuve<varE> its ashes 2) flour. [Note: This was how the Koiari described flour when they first saw it. The modern word farava<varE> is a borrowing from English.]

utuvu deri<varE> n. ashes (underneath other ashes at the bottom of a fire). Cpart: ogeta<varE> 'charcoal'.

uva(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei) vt. 1) bite. ata uvvavare varaka<varE> a poisonous snake (lit. a biting snake) A neine uvavihama! Don't bite your mother! No otigarevahege demore da uvavniarero. The leech bit me as we were going. Cpart: nana(vanu) 'chew'. 2) hold between teeth. Mimaha uvava! Hold the mimaha between your teeth! 2) sting (of insects). Bidore da uvavanu. The jumper ant stung me. lure da toremenuge ahu vovoraime da uvavanu. The wasp attacked me, buzzed around and stung me.

uvavi babahu(nu) vt. (or tear by biting).

Uvabe! interj. Heh guess what! Dialect variant of uvaro, q.v.

uvafu<varE> n. bridge. Ege no otinairere ita tavovare ufu a kouvanu no voiraruhime orovime no Misi yaghe otinua. And we went and the flood waters closed the bridge and we came back and went to the pastor's house. From: English 'wharf'.


Uvaro! interj. Heh guess what! Uvaro! Yane hedu be uhuiamanua? Bebe. Vadibevano? Bahu noni roil Heh, guess what! Have you heard the talk? No. What is it? Please tell us! SynD: Uvabe!, Uvreia!. [Note: This interjection is usually followed by a question and then surprise at the answer.]

U!: interj. Bloody hell!

u(me, ge) posp. because of, on account of. Igaguge da varemenu. I left it because there's only one. Komarayauge da varemiyahieiniu. I left them because they're no good. Hahavumahaniarerume da bebe vaukirihero. I won't work because I feel lethargic. Ekere sobo haba vorugu da hobovima. I'll wipe it because it's got soap bubbles (or froth) on it. Yaga udi auavare torovaniareruge no bebe uhukava otariero. We can't go in because the door's shut tight. Da kiareruge ahu otinu. He went away because I was
doing it. Imisi, da ma a bure erevaniarerume da ma voiravi otima. Imisi, I'm going back now that I've seen your garden. Gorogoravianderume yabu guraha. They're staying because they're sick. Are maitekavahumene a ota? Are you going because you're okay (i.e. not sick)? TVvare yaga uhuvaguje no TV eke ereviyakiberaviyarehime adahe yavohanua. Because there was a TV in the room we watched it a little and after that went to sleep. No vaatu gurahime enovanaravigareyaume, erume vaatu yasaaisaiavehiterume daikeme ma orovime yavanu. In the evening we sat and because we were singing and singing, and because I didn't sleep well I came and went to bed. [Note: This suffix is unusual in that: (i) it only occurs after the specifier on the last element in the clause that expresses the reason for the action or event specified in that clause unless it is plural when it occurs after the plural suffix ya; (ii) there are same subject (-ume) and different subject (-uge) forms; (iii) the question marker -ne attaches to it. When combined with the negative vehite<rE> it translates as 'instead of', e.g. Mavire oroviyaheviteruge ahu orovonu. He came instead of his wife (lit. because wife not come he came).]

**u(-#, -#)** vi. 1) be in a place. Ata be yabe e uya. Some people are there. Nuhe orehegene a unua? Where were you yesterday? 2) stay, reside. Ene ahu ehe uye! Let it stay there! "Bane vaukiare ata unaeya nema ume, vaukiiki kihava," tovonu. He said, "Only the workers will stay and work." Dumore da vorege ahu uma. Dumo's staying with me.

— *vart.* be (as an alternative to final specifiers). Tomure da unu. Aike Nanukare a ua. I'm Tom. You're Nanuka. A yageni eke unu? Is that your house? Koiari ata beyabe eke ua. Those are Koiari people. Kapusi abutige o ua. There are two tea cups here. Maitekayabe no ua. We're fine. Ahuke oko unu. This is it (or This is the one)! Aike vauku voirihere a ua. You won't understand. Gabidahe rovorihere da unu. I'll come later.

uyamavavare ata<vRE> n. squatter.

Kailaki yagabia nunutaya bouraruhime uyamavavavare ataya hedue ta sikuli ihava hedue ravanua. All the Kailaki folk gathered together and talked about the squatters and the new school. Itikinumu uhukeva uyamavavavare ataya otive... the squatters at Itikinumu went and... *Syn:* uyakavavare ata<vRE>-, uyakavaravare ata<yabe>. [Note: Has plural form uyamavavavare ata<yabE>]/
va<rE> 1 n. 1) sky, heaven. Egehege Korobosea maiovovare ahu vava otiniyare eke heduevanu. First the Korobosea girl was talking about going up to heaven. Vare ubuiaimima. It's getting dark (lit. sky darkens). 2) rain. Vare dobivima. It's raining.

vabadi(vanu) vi. cover or fill the sky (of stars). Koroyabe ma vabadivana. The stars filled the sky. Syn: vahubu(vanu).

va gohura<varE> n. fine rain.


vare hiva(vanu) vi. be lightning.

vare kuku(vanu) vi. be thundering, threatening to rain. Vare kukuvima. It's thundering.

vare voto(vanu) vi. be thundering. Maiowe ekere fagifavorege ahu tabu behuvatinuge vare hivavanu. That woman with menses went beside the tabu place and the lightning struck and it thundered.

va<gE> 2 posp. 1) to (a place). Gabidahe vani nemehege no nema soa yagava otihava, temuba didivarihени. Later on, at noon, we'll go to the sawmill to collect the timbers. Matavage no oreni didivarihени. We're going to the bush to collect oranges. [Note: Has variant ha<gE> that only occurs with muita (old garden) q.v.] 2) from, out of. Iguage Haverivage ahu orovonu. One came from the Haveri clan. Yabu dubu uhuvatunuge ahu iahe orovonu. They removed him from inside the church and he came outside. Itikinumu Komuniti Sikuli Bod seamaniva da bokovaniyare heduere da okoe torevima. I'm writing about being ousted from the chairmanship of the Itikinumu Community School Board. Ina nunuta yagova voiaje! Take all of the sweet potatoes out of the bag! Yaga uhuvaterehime oroime ahu bi vatinu. He came out of the house and threw the spear. 3) at. Horehe, da yagevago. It's up there, at my house. Vani nita vadivevavene yabu manua? When (lit. at what time) did they get it? 4) with, by means of. Idiva to vama! Hit the dog with a stick! Da bidivanuge ibidiva ma dadivanu. I shot and hit it (lit. got it with the bullet). Vahivage da otima. I'm going on foot. Bahu Motu votova dani roi! Please tell me in Motu! 5) in. Ita vahinavave yabu dadiva. They wash (lit. hold) her in warm water. Ane sikoni girisiva mayoishenena a un? Do you cook scones in oil? Mafe yagova maiahu! Put it in the bag! Hihuva guama! Sit in the shade! 6) into. Beikare da vahiheva otinuge da takayamima. The prickle went into my foot and I'm taking it out. 7) for. Moni vahutivavene a folkineu? How much money did you sell it for? No otiyarehime tereina vadhianu. 80 toava tahigau $2.40 maiamiyarehime tiketi miyahenina. We went and boarded the train. For 80t and a total of $2.40 we got tickets. 8) on, around. Aenoieva manoreme! Hang it around your neck. Voheva/gadiyava yava! Lie on your stomach/back! 9) as. Ege Inara Ravu mime yabu Itikinumu komuniti sikuli seamaniva manehenua. And they installed Inara Ravu as chairman of the Itikinumu Community School. Ataya da ta Nanuka Girina no ihike uruiyaihineu Madistereitava raharheni. People including me and Nanuka Girino put our names down to
stand as magistrate.

-val prn. one (or ones). Oti idiriritakava rukageiyohoe! Gorogorova rukageihava! Go and cut straight poles. Don’t cut crooked ones! Ane egekavangiene a va? Do you want the long one? Vadibeve nae kaekaevaekeenu? What’s that white thing over there? Vauikiki keareva maitekero. It’s a really big job. Ekere varaka vaitavago. That’s another kind of snake.

Yabu ateki roinua, “Yabuke okoева.” They said, “These are they.” (lit. they these ones) Vamione misuka misukavabe Yamo toviririveda vadinhanua. Some of the small children got on Yamo’s truck. Eke uhukeva tae pulisiatakeareva mata keare kearevaya mata foikiyahime didivime orovime nomoheinungono didivime mata boume uruharehe uruhiyahainu. And during that time also the important police officers bought and brought food and gave it to us and we took it and put it togehter with other assembled food.


-vanivava<vahE> nsuff. partitive possessive suffix on some nouns. Indipenden nihoro vaniva<vahE> Independence celebrations day yaga kanisolo Ahuia Aroa heduva<vahE> the village councillor Ahuia Aroa’s speech Noyagerebeno atahuyavehiteruge vami beya erume maiovo beya vaubua vati vagakava otime yabu maketa rukageiyahime orovime no avahe uyare yaga eke beonva atahunua. The roof of our tent was not covered so some boys and girls went at night with a lamp and cut some maketa and we covered the roof of the tent we were staying in.

Ege vaubu buka heduva nidohiravarihini aea vamanugete Uti nunutaya bouraruhanau. And in the evening they rang the bell and all the Youth gathered together to play Bible stories (lit. book talk) games.

va(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) vt. 1) hit, strike, beat. Idiva to vama! Hit the dog with a stick! [Note: The plural object form of this verb is commonly simply vahei(nu) (or dialectally vohei) rather than the expected vamigeiyahei(nu).] 2) punish. “Enagi rnaiovota vami eke vamiyaheihava!,” tovonu. He said, “Don’t punish that girl and boy!” 3) kill. Ahu vorovakita vaheiriheni yaga dokurava otinu. He went behind the house to kill snails. 4) affect, make dizzy (of alcohol or stimulants), get (sleepy, cold, lonely). Muramuravare vamanugete ayahu. The alcohol affected him and he went to sleep. Havare davamarihero. The betel nut will affect me. Vaubuge ribiri ketarenda vamanu. I was very cold last night (lit. great cold affected me). Yeire davamanugete yagava guramanu. I got lonely and stayed home. Da mata ikunukviyanairurgeonya vaminigeme. I’m getting sleepy because I’ve eaten a lot. Ita tauvare davamina. I’m getting thirsty. 5) cut (leaves for cooking purposes). Yabu uriraruhime idi hana vamimoro oroivorovimoro. They got up and cut tree leaves and came and came until... Ahu ateki roinua, “Ohore abutigoro! Nuhe veru vamiyohe!” tovonu. “Idi hanatae vamiyohe!” tovonu. He said, “There are two pigs. Get pumpkin leaves tomorrow! Pick tree leaves also.” Vami(me) hoveki(nu) vt. knock down, knock unconscious, kill. Voroyama diikime mime yabu vaimihovekinu. Sadly the sorcerers got her and knocked her unconscious. Ribirivare davaimihovekinu. I was
really cold (lit. the cold killed me).

**vami**(me) **huha**(vanu) **vt.** smash. No orovoniar e umatanige toviriviri misukava ToyotaToyotaToyotaToyota no yehevaniare ahu muni fitovahaniare no toviriviri galasive tahigau vaime huhavanu. We were coming along the road and a small vehicle, a Toyota, passed us and a stone which it flicked up smashed all the glass in our windscreen.

**vamime uruha**(nu) **vt.** knock into a heap. Yabu Rigo ata eke ahu mabare vore vaime uruhiyhainua. They knocked that Rigo man and his wife into a heap.

**harata** va**(manu) vt.** hammer walls, put up walls, nail on walls.

**homo** va**(manu) vt.** shave. Da ma homo vamanu. I shaved.

**kuru** va**(manu) vt.** bend over thatch on roof, thatch (roof).

**vahiva** va**(manu) vt.** kick (lit. hit with foot). Borore da vahivage da vamanu. I kicked the ball.

**vabadi**(manu) **vi.** cover or fill the sky. Variant of vabadi**(vanu). See: va<rE>'sky'.

**vabahu**<varE> n. 1) yam (generic). Bane kobi vaitavage no oho iru habaka iru inika erume oho deutaka maruhanua, vabahu ruhuta. But we cooked up another pot with pig's lung, heart and big intestines together with yam. 2) food (generic). Syn: mata<rE>. [Note: Often shortened to bahu for this sense.]

**vabahu bahuka**<vahE> n. left over food.

**vabahu busa**<varE> n. yam bag.

**vabahu iare vani**<varE> n. meal time (lit. food eating time).

**vabe**<rE> n. cat's cradle (game). da vabeve<rE> my cat's cradle

**vabe**<rE>_2 n. tanket with strong smelling flowers.

**matava vabe**<varE> n. a perfumed plant like a small ginger plant (which is said to have a particularly strong perfume when the plant is rubbed or crushed).

**vabehgehE> adv.** long ago, once upon a time, before. Vabehege ahu hoveravanu. He died a long time ago. Cpart: egehe; subuta ‘before; formerly’.

**vabidura**<varE> n. type of yago (netbag or string bag).

**vabua**<varE> n. pleasant smell, scent. Ida hana vabuavare eke morehego. The scented leaves are over there. Vabuavahe evava navatero. The smell of it (stew) is very nice. Ant: vusika<vahE>.

**vabuvabu**<vahE> n. inviting smell or scent. Ekere vabuvabu mavavahe. That smell's very nice.

**vabuavaha**(nu) **vt.** smell (something), sniff (food before eating). Oko vabuavaha! Smell this! Tore oho bata vusikava vabuavahime otinu. The dog smelt the rotten pig and went. Pepare da vabuavahahe ahu da mime akisete kinu. When I smell pepper it makes me sneeze. Compare: vanuaki(nu) 'sniff scent (of game)'.

**vabura**<varE> n. fine rain.

**vadaka**<vahE> n. handle (of coffin). Ege no hove yabu kou uhuvu maiamaniare vadaka behe behe dadiyareime no mime Ibita toviriviri mime beteuinua. And we put the dead body in their coffin and brought it holding on to the handles on each side and put it on Ibita (Magaru)'s truck. Cpart: adaka<vahE>; daika<vahE>; eteka<vahE> ‘handle (of suitcase); handle (of knife); handle (of axe or adze)'.

**vado**<varE> n. possum (generic), ringtail possum. [Phalanger intercastellanus (?)].

**vadane** interrog.prn. what. Short form of vadibe<vanE>, q.v.

**vadi**(ma, -ha; -#, -yahei) **vt.** 1) climb up, ascend (hill or mountain), go up (tree, hill, slope). Aike hava vadi bauva! Climb up and pick the betel nut.

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Maitekaho! Ohe vadimi orovi tehada gurama! Good! Come up here and sit on the verandah! No da toheve didiyarehime no vahenakada vadihime otume kaonta genakare ata mominu. We took my things upstairs and gave them to the man at the counter.

Daike oroime yaga vadimime, otime da ogona segubaka bohiyareime ogona vaita kiyareime da otume yavanu. I came and having come up into the house changed my wet clothes and put on some others and went to bed.

Kekera vadimi oti amarodi heremitei! Go up the slope on to the top! 2) get on (horse, vehicle), board (vehicle), mount (horse).

No uni basi genagi gurahege, ege basivare oroime ramiouge 00 vadihanua. We waited for the university bus and when the bus came and stopped we got on.

She’s probably having a ride on the horse (at this time). Also: adahe vadi(menu). 3) enter (dance). He gave him his drum. They entered the dance beating the drum.

vadi(menu) vt. climb up, ascend (hill or mountain), go up (tree, hill, slope). Variant of vadi(manu), q.v.

vadibe<vanE> interrog.prn. what. Vadibevane eke hore unu? What’s that up there? SynD: vadube<vanE>. [Note: Often shortened to vadanE.]


vadibevane...kimene interrog.adv. why. Vadibevane a kimene a eke komavahanau? Why did you spoil that? [Note: Kimene does not vary for number, e.g. vadibe a kimene (why did you (sg.)), vadibevane ya kimene (why did you(pl.)).]

vadibevadibevane n. the different things. Aku lavani okoe uhukeva vadibevadibevane heremare eke tahigau roitinivanuava. He spoke about all the different things that had happened during the year.

vadidi(-va, -rava) vs. 1) be on edge (teeth), be ringing (in the ears). Bainabuvare da iyege da evie vadidivana. I ate some pineapple and my tooth is on edge. Ata youkayoukayabe heduravege da ihikonere vadidivima. When lots of people talk at once my ears ring. 2) ripple. Munire da ita uhuna vatunune itare vadidivana. I threw the stone into the water and it rippled.

vadidivaha(nu) vt. ripple (something). Munire da vatunune ahu ita vadidivahanu. I threw the stone and it rippled the water.


vado(-va, -rava) vi. display (feathers). Hanavavare vadore yabu rava. The Bird of Paradise are displaying (their feathers).

vadoka<vahE> n. head rest, pillow. See: oro vadoka<vahE>.

vadu<bhE> n. taro (generic).

vadu bahu<varE> n. bread. vadu bahu
ta bata ta bread and butter vadu bahu miti vore<gE>, vadu bahu mi vore<gE> a sandwich Syn: farava<vadu>E.

vadu hakita/varE> n. biscuit.
vadu kinaka/vahE> n. taro top (for planting).
vadu mavaka/vahE> n. native taro.
vadu nigitanaka/vahE> n. taro sucker or shoot. Vadu nigitanaka tatamiyahi! Pull out the taro suckers (from the ground!)

vae, vaeka/vahE> n. feeling.

vaea<rE> n. type of yam.
vaga, vagaka/vahE> n. light (coming from something). Bata vagaka/vahE> moonlight vene vagaka/vahE> firelight Yesu ateki roinu, “Daike vata okoe vagakavahe da unu.” Jesus said thus, “I am the light of the world.” Vati yahureime no vati vagakava otinua. We lit a lamp and went by means of its light. No yagere beno atahuyavehiteruge vami beya erume maiovo beya vaubu vati vagakava otime yabu maketa rukageiyahaime orovime no avahe uyare yaga eke beonva atahunua. The roof of our tent was not covered so some boys and girls went at night with the light of a lamp and cut some maketa and we covered the roof of the tent we were staying in.

vagaia(manu) vi. light up, shine. Yaguruvare va kovanuge batare bebe vagaiamirihero. If the clouds close in the sky the moon will not shine. Vagaiaimiye ahu vima. It’s getting light (in the morning). Yabu vati vene vagaiaymi otege da yogyayaime otege, otiyareime da Edobeva uma bakarava yabuhina heremiti. That were going by the light of the lamp and I followed and caught up with them at the Edobeva fork in the road. Koroyabe vagaiaama. The stars are shining. Syn: vamavoi(nu).

vagada/varE> n. left hand. Da vagadavere vanivima. My left hand is paining. Vagadava arravime ote! Go to the left!

vagana/varE> n. lean time, time of little food after planting yams, famine. [Note: Traditionally the time after planting yams and before other garden produce is available.]

vagara (vaea)<varE> n. type of yam.
vagari/varE> n. door, gate. da vagarive<rE> my door Vagari mata be! Shut the door!

vagavaga(-va, -rava) vs. wonder, dither, be uncertain what to do. Vagavagaravime yabu varehenua. They were uncertain what to do and didn’t do anything (lit. left it). Ere yabu ikehe vagavagaravi gurahge gabidahege yabu ateki roinua,... And they continued to wonder and afterwards they said this,... Ata eke abutiya vadihariheniravage, ege igauge vadimanu, bane vaitare vagavagavime ahu guramanu. Ere ahu ateki roinu, “Da nema gabidaha otima,” tovonu. Two of those men were going to get on and one got on but the other was dithering and he stayed and said, “I’ll go later.”

vagomu/varE> n. large communal nesting type of hornet with very painful sting. It builds nests in broken branches or trunks of trees. It is very aggressive and will chase intruders and sting many times if disturbed. Cpart: boboku/varE> ‘type

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of large hornet or wasp'.

**vaha**<rE> n. fence. Maiya maiya oti vaha voinua. The girls went and made a fence.

**vaha** (vaea)<varE> n. type of yam.

-**vaha**(nu) 1) vsuff. causative verb formative, make (big, strong etc.)er. Kearevaha! Enlarge it! (or Make it bigger!) Egevaha! Lengthen it! (or Make it longer!) Mavoikibikibevaha! Cook it a little bit more (lit. cook it and make it a bit more)! Enagi fusimvahihama! Don’t force him (to do something)! Enagi da mativahihama! Don’t make me ashamed! No Kwini raminiairenavana nihorovahari! Let’s celebrate the Queen’s birthday! (< nihoro ‘happy’) Syn: -va...ki(nu), -te...ki(nu). 2) vsuff. applicative causative formative. Enagi da tativahihama! Don’t laugh at me. Cpart: -va ki(nu), -te ki(nu). [Note: Resulting verbs have the structure: Base-vaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)(nu).]

**vahaberobe**<varE> n. bee bird, Rainbow Bee Eater. [Merops orantus.]

-vahE spec. specifier (that generally occurs on adjectives and partitively possessed nouns).Ekere maitekavaho. That’s good. [Note: Generally shortened to hE in conversation. Has question form vahenE.]

**vahe**<gE> posp. at the time when. Vamivahege da Ostrelia otinu. When I was a boy I went to Australia. Ahu yohivahege ahu eke rohonu. He dug that (hole) when he became old. [Note: Only used with basic nouns (or nouns not derived from other word classes). Derived nouns take uhukeva<gE>, e.g. Vani ekeva Ostrelia otiniare uhukevage da... when I went to Australia that time..., vaukiki uhukevage while working (lit. during work).]

**vahe**(-va, -va; -#, -geiyhei) vi. undo, untie. Vote bodibo eke vahegeiyhei!

Unto those knots!

**vahera**(vanu) vres. come undone. Vaheravarihero. Bodivisayavaha! It will come undone. Tie it carefully! Da ogona bodivaniyarere vaheravanu. I tied the loincloth but it came undone. Bema Dumo da adeke eke vahirahavanuge hua evivare eke unu. If the bandage around Dumo’s hand comes undone a hua’s tooth is there.

**vahevahevaha**(nu) vi. slacken off. Vote eke kibe vahevahevaha! Slacken off the rope a bit!

**vaheime** lim. together. Ahi vore abuti vaheime yabu gorogoravime gurahanua. The two of them got sick together and they stayed. Abuti vaheime orovonua. Both of them came. Abutita igauta vaheime orovonua. The three of them came. Joni Dubuvore abuti vaheime da matauriavaha. Johnny and Dubu respect me. [Note: This is the same subject suppletive form of voi(nu), q.v.]

**vahei** ra(minu) vi. be born together. Abuti vahei rahiriare yabe eke orova. The twins are coming.

**vahei** vroot. suppletive (plural) root of auxiliary verb voi(nu) be (after change in state), become.

**vaheiyeye** vi. repeatedly. Vamione misukaya moni uruhime otege adahe koakia vahieye vani nitavare ma otame vaubu nemehe voinu. The little boys collected money and having danced repeatedly the time had gone to midnight. Vamiya tati nidohiravege no gurahime eregavime no tatiravege adahe mata iata vaheyege erume heduheduraviata vaheiyeye... The boys were making fun and we sat and watched and laughed and at the same time ate and talked repeatedly... Also: ravege. [Note: Used in sequence with verb ending in -ata(ge) (completed action) to indicate repeated but continuing action like eating and talking and laughing.]
vahena<gE> adv. distant, far away. Vahenage da orovonu. I came from far away.

vahena vehite<rE> adv. not long afterwards. Vahena vehite vami eke tautakavahe tiniyarahunu ege ahu vatinu. It wasn’t long afterwards and that lad stopped breathing and died. Vahena vuhitehege vare araminu. It wasn’t long afterwards and day dawned. Oroiyarehime mabeta vahena vehite no mabeta vadako vaita vamariaheniravege ahu hivi othinu. Vahena vehitere no vadako vaita verevanua. We came and then not long afterwards we saw other young possums by the light of the lamp and when we went to hit them they shot off. Not long afterwards we saw another possum.

vahena vaitava<gE> adv. very far away. Vahena vaitavagene a uyareno? Do you live very far away?

vahenaka<varE> n. ladder, steps, stile (in form of a ladder). da vahenakave<rE> my ladder No da toheve didiyarehime no vahenakada vadihime otime kaonta genakare ata mominu. We took my things upstairs and gave them to the man at the counter.

-vahenE spec. question form of specifier vahE, q.v. Ahune komaravaheno oibe maitekavaheno? Is it (what I said) bad or good? [Note: The va syllable in this specifier is generally ‘dropped’ in casual speech.]

vahi, vahika<vahE>1 n. 1) leg, back leg of animal. da vahike<rE> my leg to vahika<vahE> dog’s (back) leg Ohore vahi abutigo. Erume ada abutigo. A pig has two back legs. And two forelegs. 2) foot (of animal). da vahike<rE> my foot to vahika<vahE> dog’s foot
vahi avana<vahE> n. heel.

vahi baruvateka<vahE> n. ball of foot, hard skin underv ball or heel of foot.

vahi behada<vahE> n. thigh. Also: vahi behaka<vahE>.

vahi daruka<vahE> n. back of knee. da vahi daruke<rE> the back of my knee

vahi gobika<vahE> n. toe (on back leg of animal). iviro vahi gobika<vahE> the toe on the back leg of a wallaby Cpart: ada gobika<vahE> ‘toe (on front leg of animal)’.

vahi gobi kahuka<vahE> n. toenail.

vahi gohiva<vahE> n. toe (on back leg of animal). Dialect variant of vahi gobika<vahE>. da vahi gohivace<rE> my toe Also: vahi gohi nihova<vahE>.

vahi gorogoro<vahE> adj. lame.

vahi hotova<vahE> n. instep.

vahi kokokokovaha(nu) vi. squat, sit with one foot up on the other knee.

vahi komara ata<varE> n. a cripple.

vahi komukova<vahE> n. leg joint.

vahi mane(menu) vt. take a step. Also: vahi raka(vanu).

vahi nekota<vahE> n. ankle.

vahi raka(vanu) vt. take a step. Vamione vahi abutigo rakavime kurevime ottovanu. Maigo, rakavime omanivima. The baby’s taken two steps, fallen down and is going. Okay it’s walking. Also: vahi mane(menu).

vahi uhuka<vahE> n. underneath part of foot.

vahi unata<gE> adv. bare footed. Vahi unatage ahu orovonu. He came barefooted.

vahiva<gE> va(menu) vt. kick (lit. hit with foot). Borore da vahivage da vamanu. I kicked the ball.

vahi vataha<vahE> n. footprint.

vahi vodo<varE> n. shoe, slipper, any foot covering.

vahi, vahika<vahE>2 n. grandchild (male and female unless distinguished by mo (male) or mavi (female) (or maiovo (girl)) after it), grandparent. da vahie mo my grandson da vahie mavi<varE> my granddaughter Tene oko yabe da vahuheya roiyahiyege da mame uhuiamigaro. These stories
were told by my grandparents and my mother heard them. Okore da vahuheya da mamuheya varaka igarere da okoe roima. This is about the snakes my grandfathers and fathers used to eat. Cpart: ivahika<vahE> - grandchild, grandparent'. [Note: Poss.sg. vahie<rE>, pl. vahuhe<yabE>. Has address form Ivahika! Grandchild!]

vahi<rE>, n. type of wild ginger. [Note: There are said to be three similar plants: tamaia, vahi and maketa. Vahi and maketa are both types of maketa; tamaia is not. All have edible roots and when these are ripe or ready for eating they are said to be bae(vanu). Tamaia is the smallest of the three and its leaves too small to be used for roofing. Vahi are green in contrast to maketa whose leaves are longish and reddish. When maketa is ripe its roots are said to be sweet and taste like custard apple.]

vahi<gE> advsuff. adverb marker, -ly. Maitevahigene a kinua? Did you do it properly? O’e, maitevahige da kinu. Yes I did. Kebokvahige ahu otinu. He staggered off. Eheimene a komuvahi yava? Why are you sleeping curled up? [Note: This is an interesting case of grammaticalisation in Koiari where the SS medial verb form of a -vaha verb has been reinterpreted as an adverb after losing the SS marker -me, i.e. V-vaha > V-vahime > V-vahi > V-vahi<gE>, e.g. Da ki fainifainivahanu. > Fainifainivahime da kinu. > Da fainifainivahi da kinu. I did it properly.]

vahi gohi nihova<vahE>, n. toenail. Variant of vahi gohiga<vahE>, q.v.

vahio(-#, -#; -mi, -yahei) vt. show, teach, let someone know something. Da vahiom! Show me it! Daike bukare da a vahiomima. I’m showing you the book. Daike pikisavare da vahiomiyayeima. I’m showing them the photo. Dumore Koiari votovare ahu da vahiomima. Dumo’s teaching me Koiari. Sanide 19.06.94 uhukevage Nou Korohi vararati Sanide Sikuli vamione misu misu vahiomiyayeini. On Sunday morning 19.06.94 Nou Korohi was teaching the small children Sunday School. “Otiyohe, vamione misukava vohiyohe. Beriraiyohe. Erume erevanume da vahiomiyoh.” (He said), “Go and seek out the small child. Be thorough. And if you find it let me know.” SynD: vahio(manu).

vahiomiyayeire ata<varE>, n. disciple.

vamione vahiomiyayeire ata<varE>, n. teacher.

vahita<varE>, n. 1) rubbish, bits of stick, branches and roots left after clearing bush. Oti buru vahita kiyahi! Go and clean up the rubbish in the garden! Cpart: tuta<rE>, hobita<varE> ‘rubbish’. 2) brambles (for making fire). Daike oroime vene vahita didi uruhiyareime da vene tavoinu. As for me I came and collected together some fire brambles and lit a fire.

vahitavahita(-va, -rava) vi. kick (as in death throes or in sleep).

vaho<E>, n. stealing. Vahore komaravahoe. Stealing is bad.

vaho ata<varE>, vahokiare ata<varE>, vahovare ata<varE>, n. thief. Ahuke vaho atavaroe. He’s a thief.


vahokime mi oti(nu) vt. kidnap. Veni laduna lamagi Korohi vaho kime miota otinare da okoe torevima. Here I am writing about Veni’s kidnapping of lamagi.

vaho(vanu) vt. steal. Vahoravare ataya orovege tore yogeiyahinu. When thieves came the dog chased them.

vaho(-#, -#; -mi, -yahei), vt. put (decorations) on (oneself), dress
vaho(-#, -#; -mi, -yahei)

(oneself) up (with decorations). See: gamaga<varE>.

vaho(-#, -#; -mi, -yahei) vt. miss (target).

Ohore da bime vahominu. I threw the spear at the pig but missed.

vahodovahodo<varE> n. giant taro.

vahoha(-#, -#) vi. nod off to sleep.

Yare da vaime yareka voinu. Ekedage da yavi vahohima. I'm sleepy and drowsy. So I'm nodding off to sleep.

vahude<gE> adj. enough, sufficient.

Variant of vahudi<gE>, q.v.

vahudi<gE> adj. enough, sufficient. Ahu vahudibene. He can't do it (lit. He's not sufficient or up to it). Matane a vahudigeno? Do you have enough food? Da vahudigo. I'm okay (I've had enough). Vahudige ahu roinu. He's said enough (and should sit down).

vahudive<bahE> n. sufficiency.

A vahudive bahu merekida maiama! Put enough food on the plate for yourself (lit. your sufficiency). A vahudive bahu arahiso! Serve enough for yourself! A vahudive mata iso! Eat enough! [Note: This form now being replaced by the Motu borrowing hegeregere.]

vahudi vo(nu) vi. be sufficient, be enough. Bahune no vahudi voiriheno? Is there going to be food enough?

vahuti<gE> interrog.quant. how many, how much. Vahutigene a manua? How many (or how much) did you get?

vahuto(-va, -rava) vi. howl, bark (of dogs). Tore vahutorovima. The dog's howling (or barking). Ataya vahoravariheni oroovege vahutoravime yogeiyaheire yaboua. When people come to steal it barks and chases them. [Note: Dogs in Papua New Guinea do not bark; they howl.]

-vai<gE> lim. self. Dialect variant of -vau<gE>, q.v.

-vai<gE> lim. self (reflexive). Dialect variant of -vau<gE>, q.v.

vai(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) vt. follow (a stream looking for fish and eels), go fishing (along a stream). Ita vaivi ote!

Go fishing along the creek. Ita vaivare heduere da oko vima. I'm going to tell here about going fishing along a stream. Otime ahu omona bodu kokikoki: me ahu oti ita vaivanu. She went and broke some dry omona palms and went along the creek looking for fish. Vativage ahu ita vaivanu. He went along the creek fishing with a torch.

vaii voro(manu) vt. follow (a stream) down (looking for fish and eels), go fishing (downstream). No ita vai vorohari. Let's go downstream fishing (with a torch).

vaiamuduka<vahE> n. gall bladder.

vaiau<varE> n. Southern cassowary. [Casuarius casuarius]. Cpart: ia<rE> 'dwarf cassowary'.

vaika, vaikana<vahE> n. second wife, co-wife (or what two wives call each other), other half. Viena mabare vaikane momiso! Give it to Wiena's second wife! Oko mime a vaikane momiso! Give this to your other half (said to first wife to give to second wife)! Aike da vaikanero. You are my co-wife.

vaioka (vote)<varE> n. thin bush vine (used as rope for tying up bundles of firewood and in childbirth (for mother to hold on to)). Vaiokavare yabu bodivanuge ahu dadivi ramege vamianovare raminu. They tied a rope and she held it and the child was born. Cpart: ana vote<varE>; meu<rE> 'rope; fine string or thread'.

vaiovahi<gE> adv. flapping. Ahu ehe mavi eke mi oroenge erevi deva nigi vaiovahi rovege ahu ateik roinu, "O, ahuke ma oko oroima," tovonu. He (eagle) got that woman there and came and he (lizard) saw the back part of her dress flapping and he said, "Oh, there he is coming."

vaita<rE> prn. another one, the other one. Vaita vihama! Don't plant another one! Okore anig. Vaitare danigo. This one is for you. The other one is for me.
vaito(-va, -rava)  

Okota vaitaro, okota vaitaro. This is one kind, this another. Daike oko abutivorego. Banere vaitare vatinu. Vaitare ihavaho. I had two pigs. But one died. The other one is still alive.  

— adj. other, another. Da vamione vaitare yagavago. My other child is in the village. Ekehebene da otegene, ekere mata vaitavage da otima. I’m not going there, I’m going to a another place.  

— adv. again, once more, another time. Yane kiyavaitararariren o yane bebe kiriiren? Did you (people) do it again or not? Bahu roiyavaitava! Please say it again! Kadiravaniyare maivare ma mobonihayavaitavanu The divorced woman is married again. Syn: rou<#. [Note: There are other ways of saying again, e.g. by repeating a verb in its SS form.]

vaita eke<RE>  
dem. 1) lower (arm). See: ada, adaka<vahE>. ada vaita eke<RE> lower arm 2) next. Bura vaita ekevage da otarihero. I’m going next week.

vaita ekevere<RE>  
pron. next but one, the one after the next one. Bura vaita ekevabene banere bura vaita ekevarevage da otarihero. I’m not going next week but the week after.

vaitavaitaki(nu)  
vt. continue. Buroka ninavaremege no nema vaukiki vaitavaitakirhero. When the baby’s finished crying we’ll continue working (lit. the work).

vaito(-va, -rava)  
vi. shake. Ohore yaga duva heghegive yagare vaitovanu. When the pig rubbed on the post the house shook.

vaitovaha(nu)  

vaitovaito(vanu)  
vi. be shaking, be loose. Vaitovaitovima. It’s shaking; it’s loose.

vaitovaito<vahE>  
adj. loose. Yaga bosi vaitovaitova eke dadiva! Hold that loose house post!

vaiuki, vaiumu<vahE>  
n. mother’s brother, maternal uncle. Da vaiume<RE> my mother’s brother Da vaiumuhayebe eke ua. They’re my uncles. Korobosea maiavo vaiumuvu vore<GE> the Korobosea girl and her uncle [Note: Poss. sg. vaiume<RE>, pl. vaiukireya, vaiumuhe<yabE>. Has address form Vaiuki! 'Uncle!' ]

vaiumu  
n. mother’s brother, maternal uncle. Dialect variant of vaiuki<vahE>, q.v.

vaivai idi<VAR>  
n. main support post of gable roof.

vaivavaha(#, #; #-, -yahei)  

vaiva(vanu)  
vi. pretend (to do an action indicated by a preceding verb). Ahu birihieni oti vaivavege ahu dobi orovege ahu avahe bi manemenu. In order to spear him he pretended to go and he (that other man) came down and he (the first man) stuck a spear in him.

vako(#, #; -va, -geiyahei)  
vt. break down. Idiva vata eke vakova! Break down that (raised) ground with a pole! [Note: Used in reference to breaking away overhaning banks on a stream to prevent someone falling in accidentally or in gardening when levelling sweet potato mounds, for example, to plant other plants.]

vakora(vanu)  
vt. broken away, slipped away. Enagi ita habadada ramihama! Kurevarihere a ua, habadavare vakoravanu. Don’t stand on the edge of the river! You’ll fall, the bank has slipped away.

vamaba<GE>  
adv. afternoon. No nema vamaba vaukiri. Let’s work in the afternoon then. [Note: Vamaba maiteka! (as a transliteration of English ...
'good afternoon' and Motu adorahi namona) is now being used for the greeting ‘Good afternoon!’ The more common greeting (also with parallels in English and Motu) suitable at all times is Ane mai tekahenaua? (lit. you good?).

vamaba(voinu) vi. get late (in the day). Ateki raime otege otege yare vamabavoinu. They kept going like that until it got late (in the day).

vamaia(-ma, -ma) vi. have a rest or spell. No umatana gurahi vamaiamanua. Along the road we sat and had a rest. No hihuva gurahime vamaiamari! Let’s have a rest in the shade! SynD: vavomai(amanu).

vamaia gura(amanu) vi. stop for a rest or spell. No eke orovoniyarere umatane gurahanua, ikehe no hago bahu didivaniyare erume bava abuti ta igau ta didivaniyare gurahime inua. We were coming there along the road and stopped for a spell. We got the yams and food and three coconuts that we had brought and ate them right there. Ikehe no vamaiai gurahanua. Ege no uhi bae ta vadu hakivaniyare iyahinua. Right there we stopped for a spell. And we ate ripe bananas and taro which we had cut up. Vami ekeya nido hiraime otime vani nemehe erume yabu mabeta orovime vamaiamanua. Those boys played until midday and they then came and rested. Yabu nidohiraime otime vamaba voinu. Vamiya maiovo yabuni ita ribikava kiyahinisyare eke didivime nido hiraivare vamiya gurahime vamaiamare uhukeva yabu voheva uruhanua. They played until afternoon. The girls made cold drinks for the boys and brought them to the players who were sitting resting and they put them in front of them. Syn: siperi(vanu).

vamaia(-me, -he) vi. shows itself, appear. See: va<rE> ‘sky’.

vamava<varE> n. right hand. da vamavave<rE> my right hand Vamava da vahiomi! Show me the right (hand) one!

vami, vamika<vahE> n. 1) (male) offspring, (male)child, boy (until married). Okone maiovo vino vamino? Is this a girl or a boy? Vamiyabe boro didohikia. The boys are playing soccer. Ant: maiovo<varE>; Cpart: mob<rE> ‘boy’. [Note: Pl. vamuhu<yabE>. The stages of growth in males are named as follows: vami > ata > ata yohi or yohi ata > vomara > kadika.] 2) young (of animals). iviro vamika<vahE> wallaby’s joey Da toe vamiya manu da nema igau a momihima. When the pups are born I’ll give you one.

vami hogoka<vahE> n. umbilical sack. SynD: vami yagaka<vahE>.

vamivami<vahE> n. boys. Cpart: maimai<vahE> ‘girls’.


vami yagaka<vahE> n. umbilical sack.

vami maia(amanu) vt. give birth to. Da toe vamiya manu da nema igau a momihima. When the pups are born I’ll give you one. Yaga misuva oti vamiya maia manu! Go and have the child in the childbirth hut! Syn: vami ya(manu).


vamiano<varE> n. child (generic), children. Dialect variant of vamione<varE>, q.v. Ane vamianotene a ua? Do you have any children?

Vamikea! interj. Gosh! Vamikea! Ya eke ikehe orovege! Gosh! You’ve all come
vamione <varE>

here!

vamione <varE> n. child (generic), children. Da vamione vaitare yagavago. My other child is in the village. A vamione vahutigeno? How many children do you have? Menoki Dumore vamione vaitare yagavago. My other child is in the village. A vamione vahutigeno? How many children do you have? Menoki Dumo has no children. She’s married but has no children. Soka nidohiravare vamionuheyabe eke oroiruhanua. There’s the soccer team coming.

SynD: vamiano <varE>. {Note: Vamione is the term used for the youngest stage of a child’s growth (that is, until it is able to walk about and join in with other children). Then girls become known as maiovo <varE> and boys as vami <rE>. Other stages are defined by specific names as already indicated in other entries in this dictionary. Note also a plural form is possible, viz. ahu vamionuhe <yabE> her children.}

vamivami <yabE> n. boys. Plural form of vamiker <rE>, q.v.

vamuaki (-#, -#; -#, -geiyahi) vt. sniff scent of game (of dogs). Gabi vavava chavadime ahu tege toya vamukiyarchime yabu e ruhai idi eke vadihanua. When it went up into the hole in the ficus tree the dogs sniffed and they (tried to) climb that tree with it. Also: vamuvaha(nu). {Note: This form is said to be only used for dogs. For people one uses vabuvaha(nu) or vabuki(nu) smell (something) or sniff (food before eating).}

vamudoka <varE> n. molar tooth. Also: evi vamudoka <varE>.

vamuro <varE> n. small cucumber (with a pattern (hoho) on the skin and with a taste like rockmelon).

vamuro nita <varE> n. seed of small cucumber. Vamuro nita yamiyahi! Plant cucumber seeds!

vana, vanaka <vahE> n. source of stream. Ant: ita umuka <vahE>.

vanaderi <varE> n. heel. da vanaderive <rE> my heel

vanaga vansi <vare> n. time of little food, lean time, famine. Syn: ara vansi <varE> ‘lean time, famine’.

vanata (vaea) <varE> n. type of yam.

vanava (-va, -rav) vi. whine or whinge (as of children wanting sweets), half cry and half talk to express a want, discontent or when in pain, groan (in pain). Ahu otime Steigi 2 vorivirahime tovinyare igauge ahu hiba Thomas Mota vanavavege ahu hujuamime toviviriri mime hosibavavege ahu mi oti. He went around Stage 2 once and heard Thomas Mota groaning and he got a car and took him to the hospital.

Cpart: ninataha hedu (vanu) ‘whine’.

-vanE spec. question form of specifier -varE, q.v.

vani <rE> 1. n. 1) sun. Vanire ma evuri orovonu. The sun has come up. Vanini maiama! Put it in the sun! 2) day, time. Vanire komasikavoinu. It’s a poor day.

vani abutiva <gE> adv. twice.

vani igauva <gE> adv. once.

vani nemeh <gE> adv. at noon, at midday. Gabidahe vani nemeh ne nema saa yagava othava, temuba didivariheni. Later on, at noon, we’ll go to the sawmill to collect the timbers.

vani nita <varE> n. time. Vani nitavane vahutigeno? What time is it? Vani nita ekeva ti kirihere da unu. I’ll make tea at that time. Da mabeta vuvuvanu National Musiamiva didigeime otariheni, vani nitavare vhevoiyege da varvime vorivime da mabeta yagava orovonu. I then thought about taking them to the National Museum but there was no time so I left and then came back home.

vani nita vadibeve <gE> interrog. adv. when. Ane vani nita vadibeve ti kirihere a ua? When will you make tea?

vani nunutava <gE> adv. always. Vani nunutavage ahu moninige ahu
imivarero. He’s always begging for money.

vani waitava<ge> adv. at another time, at some other time, sometimes. Vani waitava nivarero. Sometimes it cries.

vani<re>2 n. pain. Vani komaravahe ahu vima. It’s paining badly.

vani vehite<re> adj. painless.

vani(vanu) vs. hurt, be paining, painful.
Doketavare da binuge da ahatanere vanivima. The doctor gave me an injection and my body’s hurting.

A ahatanere vanivima? Is it hurting (lit. Is your skin paining)?

vani vehite<re>, vanika vehite<re> adj. sharp (blade). Vuma vanikava miorovo! Bring the sharp axe!

vaniha(vanu) vs. 1) be warm, be hot, be heated up. Oko mime veneda maiamege ene ahu vanihave. Put this on the fire and let it get heated up. Itare ma vanihavanu! The water’s heated up up. 2) be upset. Da uhukere vanihavima. I’m upset (or angry).

vanika<vahE> adj. sharp (blade). Vuma vanikava miorovo! Bring the sharp axe!

vani<re>3 n. 1) pandanus tree (with red marita fruit). 2) pandanus nut. Oti vani dakoiama! Go and pick pandanus nuts!

vaniha(vanu) vs. be warm, be hot, be heated up.
Ita vanihavage yabu dadiva. They hold her (the mother of the newborn baby) in hot water. A uhukere vanihavima. I’m sad. Syn: vavani(vanu).

vanikava ki(nu) vt. sharpen.

vanimeni, vanimenika<vahE> n. friend (of long standing). Ahuke da vanimenivero. He’s a friend of mine. Ege ahu mabeta vanimenika waita yagehe time ahu kokokokovege yaga atavaha uraime ahu yaga arahanu. And he then went to another friend’s house and knocked on the door and the owner got up and opened the house.


vanimeni ki(nu) vt. make friends. Erume yabu vanimeni kiyaiheinyareya oroime yabu berageime yabu yageva didigeime otina. So they made friends and they took them to their houses.

Vana na vi<re>3 if. if.

Otarihenivanume otiso! If you want to go, go! Otariheravanume otiyave! If you (pI.) want to go, go! Otariheravanume ene yabu otari! If they want to go let them go! A yavarihe vanume yava! If you want to go to
sleep, sleep! A berabe be vore vanume dani roiyeye ene da ani rooirhe. If you’ve got any questions tell me and let me answer you.

**vara<rE>**

*n.* 1) substantial fence made of logs. Buru varavare no voilha ota. We’re going to make a garden fence.

2) cage. Varahuva maiamiso! Put it in a cage! *Cpart:* koko<rE>; mavu<rE> ‘small light fence; cage’.

**vara(-va, -rava)** vs. be born.

Vamianovare varavanu. The child is born. *From:* Motu vara to be born.

(Note: The traditional Koiari word for ‘be born’ was rami(nu).)

**varaha<gE>**


**varaha vaitava<gE>**

*adv.* very far away. Varaha vaitavage da otima. I’m going very far away. Kemberare ma varaha vaitavago. Canberra’s very far away.

**varaha(-va, -rava/-raruha)**

*vi.* fight.

Yabu varahanua. They (Gavada and Vorivori) fought. Bau raruhiyahe! Novauge no varaharava. Clear off! We alone are fighting. Maiovo vutioge yabu varaharavanua. They’re fighting over that woman. Ataya varaha koriko mavavahe yabu ravanua. The men fought very vigourously. Ataya varaha eke ravanijare uhukevage Mana Ahuiare yabu vaime komavahanua. While the men were fighting they hit and injured Mana Ahuia. Ataya taibo kiyheinuge yabu varaharaniare varehenua. People made peace and they gave up their fight. Vaube ekevage varaha keare mavavahe yabu ravanua. At night a tremendous fight erupted.

**varahacvarE**

*n.* fighting. da varahave<rE> my fight (or my fighting) Ikohege varaha vheithero. No fighting here.

**varara<varE>**

*n.* morning. varara vurivuri<varE> morning prayer varara ita vaniha<varE> morning tea Satade 31.10.92 varara karikari toviriri abutida vadihiyaheinua. Early in the morning of Saturday 31.10.92 they boarded two trucks. *(Note: Varara maiteka! (a transliteration of Motu men were fighting they hit and injured Mana Ahuia.

**varahare ata<varE>**

*n.* fighter, enemy. Ekere da varahare atavaro. He’s my enemy.

**varaha vehite<gE>**

*adj.* peaceful.

**varaho(-#,-#;-mi,-yahei)**

*vt.* catch (a quarry). Bane yohi kikere mata komasikava ivi voiyeye/-I me ahu oho varahomime ahu rovime ahu “Oho vodohuyah!” tovonu. But the poor old man set up his net in a bad place/-I and he caught a pig and came and said, “Grab it!” *Cpart:* vodohu(nu) ‘catch, grab, embrace’. 2) snag (on something).

Itavage da kimaivere muni varahominu. My fishing line snagged on the rock in the water.

**varahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)**

*vt.* accompany, go with. Ane da varahime Era otarihene a ua? Are you going to accompany me to Port Moresby? Emoea okotekige ahu yabuni roinu, “Hou, orovi da varahege ene dahu vevuima,” tovonu. Ege maiovo eke abutiy ha varahime iahotinitu. Emoea said to them, “Wait, come and accompany me while I go for a piss.” And those two girls went outside with her. *Cpart:* vore<gE>, ruhuta<gE> ‘(together) with’.

**varaka<varE>**

*n.* snake (generic). ata uvavare varaka<varE> poisonous snake.

**varaka navate<rE>**

*adj.* snake-like.

Vote varaka navate eke oti rukava! Go and cut that snake-like vine!

**varama<varE>**

*n.* flat disc stone club. *Cpart:* dubuta<varE> ‘round stone club’.

**varara<varE>**

*n.* morning. varara vurivuri<varE> morning prayer varara ita vaniha<varE> morning tea Satade 31.10.92 varara karikari toviriri abutida vadihiyaheinua. Early in the morning of Saturday 31.10.92 they boarded two trucks. *(Note: Varara maiteka! (a transliteration of Motu
**varava<vahE>, varavarava<vahE>**

daba namona, itself a loan translation of English 'good morning') is now being used for the greeting 'Good morning!' The more common greeting (also with parallels in English and Motu) suitable at all times is Ane maitekahenaua? (lit. you good?).

**vararahara<gE>** adv. early morn (before varara karikari<gE> when birds begin to call out and roosters crow), 4-5 a.m., very early in the morning. Yabu urirauhiniyare vanitavahe vararahara 2 koloki navate uhukeva yabu eke otiniyarere Kairuku yaga yehevanua. Those who got up very early at about 2 o’clock went and passed Kairuku village. Yabu oroviniyarere vararaharage yabu orovonua. Ekere ataya yavohitinivaniyarerehe, yabu orovonua. Those who came very early came while everyone was asleep. No Kailaki herehi roviniyarere vaninita 3 koloki vararaharage no herehi rovonua. We reached Kailaki at 3 o’clock in the early morning. Syn: varara korikori navate<rE>.

**varara hakibe(he)<gE>** adv. a.m., in the early morning. Ataya koakime oti vaninita 3 koloki varara hakibehe ita vaniha erume farava bisiketi bata kiyahineiyare eke didi oroi uruhanua. The people were dancing and at 3 a.m. they prepared tea and bread and biscuits and butter and brought them and put them together. Bane Sanide 26.7.87 varara hakibehe 1 koloki navatevage ahu gorogovanu. But on Sunday morning 26/7/87 at about one o’clock she got sick. Similar to: vararahara<gE>.

**varara karikari<gE>** adv. very early in the morning, pikinini daylight, the period after vararahara<gE>. Satade 31.10.92 varara karikari toviriviri abutida vadihiyahineua. Early in the morning of Saturday 31.10.92 they boarded two trucks. Manide 15.11.92 uhukevage varara karikarige maviya aba rohare biaya mata iyarehime otinua, aba rohoriheni. On Monday 15.11.92 very early in the morning the women and the grave diggers went to dig the grave when they had finished eating.

**vararati<gE>** adv. in the morning, sunup (before vaniri<rE>). Negetu vararatige yabu ma otinua. They went this morning. [Note: The adverbal suffix -ti<gE> on this expression is probably related to the suffix -di<gE> on amarodi<gE>, i.e. an old suffix or borrowing from different dialects. These suffixes occur only on these two expressions.]

**varava<vahE>, varavarava<vahE>** adj. flat, level, smooth. muni varava<vahE> flat stone

**varavaha(nu) vt.** flatten out, make flat. Niuspepa varavaha! Flatten the newspaper out! Idi mime varavahi maiama! Put the sticks down flat!

**vare<rE>** n. father-in-law. Possessive form of varu, q.v.

**vare<rE>2** n. hornbill.

**vare(-me, -he; -#, -hei)** vt. 1) leave. No varehime misi urirahenge, misi Sogeri sitoava otiyareime voiravege no otinua. We left and waited for the pastor; the pastor went back to Sogeri store and we went. 2) leave off or stop (doing something). Tati vareme! Stop laughing! Buroka nina varemege no nema vaukirihero. When the baby’s stopped crying we’ll work. Uha vareme! Ma ruruvanu. Stop blowing! It (the fire)’s flaring up. [Note: A morphophonemically derived form of

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vareva(-va, -rava) vi. move. Enagi varevarivahava! Ataya varahani orovonua. Don't move (you pl.)! Men have come to fight. Raskoli atavare roinu, “Enagi varevarivahama! A monive mi da momi!” The criminal said, “Don’t move! Give me your money!”

vareva(-va, -rava) vi. move. Enagi varevarivahava! Ataya varahani orovonua. Don't move (you pl.)! Men have come to fight. Raskoli atavare roinu, “Enagi varevarivahama! A monive mi da momi!” The criminal said, “Don’t move! Give me your money!”

vari, varika<vahE>1 n. face, front of. da varike<rE> my face vari hohova varike<vahE> facial tattoo. No eveva vari ketovanua. We washed our faces in the sea. yaga varika<vahE> front of house

varikeva<gE>, varikehe<gE>, varikahe<gE> posp. in front of. yaga varikehe<gE> in front of the house Seaman i varikehe yabu uruhiaheinua. They put them in front of the Chairman. Yabu enovana ravanire Peter Inara yaga varikeva. And they sang in front of Peter Inara’s house. Toviriviravare orovime ramuruhanua, misinari yaga varikehe. The car came and parked, in front of the pastor’s house. Erume yabu dubu uhuvu arirauhime oti varikahe otime rahinua. And they went into the church and went and stood up front.

varikabia<varE> prn. the one in front. Varikabia eke bidiva! Shoot that one in front! Ant: derikabia<varE>.

vari<rE>2 n. kapok tree, kapok down. [Bombax ceiba].

variki(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. face, turn to look at. No vobararuhime surahai saiasairavanua, tahegau ahu ninita varikinua. We turned around and sat quietly, everyone turned to face towards him.

varo<rE> n. stage for feast, sacred platform (of substantial construction), a stage that people can stand on to dance. Varo da kurukuvahima. I’m carving sacred platform posts. Cpart: naga<rE> ‘small platform, bench, table’. [Note: Varo is short for varo yaga<vahE> or varo naga<vahE> ceremonial platform. Varo could be either temporary (i.e., to be pulled down) or more permanent.]

varu<vahE> n. father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law. Tom Girina varuva Goria Marea vatiriheni uni komutava unae vaitovaitovare uhukevevage Tom Girina varevime ahu beduka mi orovonu. While Tom Girina’s daughter-in-law was threatening to die with heart palpitations Tom left her and brought the message. Ahu orovoniyare ahu ietahage varuvahe varuvahe. After he came his daughter-in-law died. [Note: Poss. sg. vare<rE>, pl. varu<vahE> yaghe. Short for varutane. Address form: Varu!]

varubu uhi<varE> n. type of banana.

varubu<varE> n. muscle of lower leg, calf muscle. da beha varubu<rE> my calf muscle


varu(-#, -#)1 vi. shine. Batare varuma. The moon is shining. Cpart: vagai<manu> ‘shine’. [Note: For stars it is better to use vabadi<vanu> or namanu(menu) although for a big star like the morning star (boiova) one can use varu<nu>.]

varu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)2 vt. put on (clothes). Short form of mavaru(nu), q.v.

vata<rE>, n. ground, land. Vatadage da yavima. I’m lying on the ground. A menige vataheno? Is it your menige’s
land?
vata kokira<vahE> n. red earth used for body decoration. See also: korani<varE>; bibina<varE> 'white clay; scented leaves'.
vata ita<varE> n. environment. Hogeri
Vata Ita Asosiesin Hogeri Environment Association
vata kinaka ata<varE> n. controller of land. Ege Haveri vata kinaka atavare uriaime ahu roinu,"..." And the controller of Haveri land got up and said,"..." Also: mata biagu<vahE>.
vata ita<varE> n. environment. Hogeri
Vata Ita Asosiesin Hogeri Environment Association
vata kouba<varE> n. valley.
From: MIK? (cf. Motu koupa chasm, ditch; koura valley.).
vata taha<varE> n. clod of earth.
vata vava<varE> n. cave, tunnel. Vata vava ekeva toviriviri tariki herehime ote! Drive through the tunnel!
vata<rE>2 n. footprint, tracks. Oho vatavare uhubavaho! There's fresh pig's tracks!
vatakunama<varE> n. ground pigeon. [Trugon terrestris].
vate, vateka<vahE> n. skin, bark (of tree). da vatene<rE> my skin da hiri vatene<rE> my lip idi vateka<vahE> bark of tree meko vate<varE> bamboo knife [Note: Has dialectal variant possessive form vateke<rE>].
vateka kaho<vanu) vt. ringbark (tree).
ватi<rЕ>1 n. weeds. diafani vati<varE> cobbler's pegs
ватi homo<varE> n. weeds, grass.
ватi homo ki(nu) vt. weed (garden). Da vati homo kirihero. I'm going to weed (the garden). Syn: mata homo.
ватi yaha<nu) vt. weed (garden).
ватi<rE>2 n. torch (of burning bamboo or fronds), lamp. Vatire ruruvima. The lamp's burning.
ватi yahura<vanu) vt. light lamp. Variant of yahureinu, q.v.
вatu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)1 vt. 1) throw away, throw out, discard. Ene yabu oti vaturi! Let them throw it away! Yabu roinua, "Oine Yesu mime ahu keriso toare, ekere mime dubu ietaha vaturiheyaboua." They said, "Whoever professes Jesus to be Messiah will be thrown out of the synagogue." Cpart: gore(menu), magore(menu) 'throw, throw away'. 2) load (goods). No toheve eke foikiyahaeniare didi vatuyahaimua. We loaded those things we had bought. 3) spend (money). Da moni vatunu. I spent the money. Nido mabare damunave no moni vatuniai
ただgahe K2565varo. Altogether we spent K2565.00 on Nido's wife's brideprice.
вatu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)2 vt. carry on shoulder. Tohi vatuyata ote! Carry it over your shoulder! Tohi vatu! Put it over your shoulder! Cpart: agedahu<manu) 'carry (on shoulder)'.
-vau<gE> lim. 1) self (reflexive). Avau iaguhama! Don't wash yourself. Novauge no durugeia. We help ourselves. Ahuvaue ahu donavaunamu. He misled himself. Davauge da iaguma. I'm washing myself. Cpart: -ubio<gE> 'by (one's) self'; SynD: -vai<gE>, -vou<gE>. 2) it's up to, it depends on. Avau! Otarihenivanume otiso! It's up to you! If you want to go, go! [Note: Only occurs with personal pronouns.]
вaubu<gE> adv. evening, night. 8.30 вaubu<gE> at 8.30 p.m. Negetu vaubuge da ribirivare berevanu. I was very cold last night.
vaubu nemehe<gE> adv. at midnight.
negetu vaubu<gE> n. last night. [Note: Each new day begins after sundown when it begins to get dark. Hence negetu vaubu<gE> means 'last night' not the coming night.]
vauduc<varE> adj. know not, have no idea, be ignorant of (a fact). Аhu otiniare dibakavahene a ua? Bebe, da vauduvvaro. Do you know where he went? No, I don't know. Аne vauduvane a ua? Don't you know? [Note: This form acts like a predicative
adjective. It is being replaced by the Motu borrowing diba(naka) + vehite(<rE>) (lit. know not.)

vaudu(voinu) vs. not know. Bane negetu okovage no eke/-/ eke vauduvaheitinivanuva. But nowadays we don’t know all those (snakes).

vaudu(<gE>) adv. first time. Tohe ekere vauhumuge da kinu. This is the first time that I have done this thing. Vauhumuge ahu otinu. That's his first time to go (e.g. to Australia) (so he doesn't know that place).

vauki(-#, -#; -#, -yahei ) vt. work. Vani nunutavage yabu vaukia. They work every day. From: Motu γαυ thing. [Note: In Koiari anything that one does that is not play is work.]


— adj. useful. vaukiki tohe(<varE>) useful thing

vaukikivaha(nu) vt. work on (some project). No Koiari yau diksinarive vaukikivahge. No diksinarive eke vaukikivahime no vehitekinuva. We worked on the Koir’s dictionary. We worked on it and finished it.

vava(<rE>) 1. n. 1) hole. Muni vava(<varE>) cave Kuru vava badiva! Cover the hole up that’s in the grass on the roof! Uri vavaka(<vahE>) nostril 2) gap (in teeth of comb). Gidoma vavaka(<vahE>) gap in the teeth of a comb

Muni vava(<varE>) n. hole in rock, cave.
Vata vava(<varE>) n. tunnel.

vava(<rE>) 2. n. bolt of lightning. Maiovo ekere tagia vorege ahu tabu behuvatinuva vavare hivavangen u vore votovanu. That woman with menses went beside the taboo place and the lightning struck and it thundered. [Note: Lightning bolts are believed to be black stones that are hurled to the ground when lightning strikes. It is said they can be found underground where lightning has struck. The belief is that thunder is the noise made by these stones hitting the ground.]

vava(<rE>) 3. n. rainbow. Vavare ma vananemenu. A rainbow has appeared.

vava, vavaka(<vahE>) 4. n. juice. Bainabu vavakavahe yavakavaho. The pineapple is juicy (lit. there’s plenty of pineapple juice).

amu vava(<varE>), amu vavakavahe totovima. Milk is dripping down. Da mabeta amu vava abuti foliyaheiyareime no inu. I bought two milk shakes and we drank them.

vava(<vahE>) 5. n. mind.

vava(<vahE>) kiriki(vanu) vi. be disturbed (in mind), be angry. Ata ekere vavavahe kirikivege ahu oti vavanu. That fellow got very disturbed and went and hit her.

vava maia(manu) vt. think about. Vadiibenigene a vava maia? What are you thinking about?

vavaha(<varE>) n. house post. Vavaha idi rukageiyahime... (They) cut house posts and... SynD: yaga du(<varE>).

vavahaki(-#, -#; -#, -yahei ) vt. move around (to get the chance to do something as in fighting or trying to grab an animal), weave about (from side to side or foot to foot). Ata ekere ata yohi hovekiriheni vavahakima. That person’s weaving about to kill that old man. [Note: This is the verb used to describe the action of a boxer or hunter trying to spear a pig or grab it.]

vavamu(<varE>) n. earthquake. Vavamuvahe vata kabikavahanu. The earthquake shook the ground.


vavanite ki(nu) vr. make sad, sadden. A
vavatoto n. type of pigeon (large green pune type).

vavi(-va, -rava) vs. be hungry.

Vavine a va? Are you hungry? Vavire da vima. I'm hungry. Cpart: ita tau(vanu) 'be thirsty'.

vaviso(-va, -rava) vi. exhale with force (when puffed or after exertion).

vavo n. centipede.

vavomaia(manu) vi. have a rest or spell. Cpart: ita tau(vanu) 'be thirsty'.

vavoroni<vahE>, vavoronika<vahE> n. descendant. da vavoronive<varE> my descendant Yayare Biae Foro vavoronivero. Yaya is Biae Foro's descendant. Cpart: arako<varE>; burehe<varE>; tene<varE>; menige<varE> 'clan; ancestors; ancestor; great grandfather'. [Note: No address form. One has to use vanimeni (friend) as in Vanimeni orovo! Friend come!]

-vaya nsuff. ones. Plural variant of -va one, ones, q.v.

va(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) vt. break off, pick (certain kinds of fruit). Ahu bava va'dime ahu va emiyabeinu. He climbed up the coconut tree, broke off coconuts and threw them down. [Note: Used for breaking off fruit such as oranges, breadfruit, coconuts and okari nuts.]

va(-#, -rava) vaux. do. Okateki viso! Do it like this. Oreni mi otitovane ya rava? Are you(pl.) taking oranges? Maitekavabo. Bane sigaretinigene a va? Fine. But would you like some cigarettes? Aike keare volyere a va! You're growing up! [Note: Not to be confused with the transitive verbs va(nu) plant (yam or other crops) or ki(nu) make, do. Used to make nouns into verbs, e.g. hedu(vanu) talk, de vomivomi(vanu) shit pellets, de tavo(vanu) have dysentery.]

va(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. plant (garden produce). Negetu otime hago viyaheirihere da unu. Today I'm going to plant yams.

va(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) vt. draw (water).

Itare da vime inua. I drew some water and drank it.

· va(-ti, -ruha) vs. 1) die. Ata keare keareya varuhitinivanua. The important men have all died. Eghege ahu ihava voiniyarero. Gabidahege ahu vatinu. He was alive before. Now he's dead. Koiari votovare vobaravime vatihero. The Koiari language is changing and will die. Cpart: hove(vanu), hoveka<vahE> 'die (doing something), dead'. 2) go numb, become numb, go to sleep (as of body parts). Da bosea tohevore agedahunuge da adakere vatinu. I carried the basket with things in it and my arm's gone to sleep (or become numb). Syn: tamuya(manu).

-va...ki(nu) caus. cause (to change state), make (someone or something (big, strong etc.) to). Keareva ki! Make it bigger! Egekava ki! Lengthen it! Duakava ki! Shorten it! Butuvi torokava kiso! Pull it tight (lit. pull it and make it tight)! Syn: -vaha(nu); Cpart: -te...ki(nu) 'make (someone or something) (happy, sick etc.).'

ve<vahE> n. vagina. ahu veke<vahE> her vagina SynD: ahu ve<varE>. [Note: This is a very private part of the female body which should not be referred to in company.]

— interj. Cunt!

ve borii(vanu) vt. have sexual intercourse.

-ve<varE> nsuff. possessive suffix on most nouns. da masisive<varE> my matches da kave<varE> my car SynD: -he<varE>. [Note: This is the most common possessive suffix. It is also a dialectal
variant of -ke<rE> on some words. Member of set: -de, -e, -ge, -ke, -me, -ne, -re, -ve./

vefoto(-va, -rava) vi. whistle (at, to or for someone or something). Tone orehegeno? Toni vefotovege ene ahu orove. Where’s the dog? Whistle for the dog to come. Cpart: susu(vanu) ‘whistle’. [Note: Requires ni<gE> on person or thing whistled to or at.]

vefotovaha(nu) vt. whistle. To vefotovaha! Whistle the dog!

vegemo<varE> n. clitoris. ahu vegemove<rE> her clitoris Hua vegemo! You bloody fool (or git) (lit. spirit clitoris)! “Sori vegemo ata beyanabe orovonuge vanianovare nivima,” tovoun. “Sori you git some people have probably come and a child is crying,” she said. [Note: This is a very private part of the female body which should not be referred to in company. This therefore makes it that much more powerful as an abusive term.]

vegoka<vahE> n. flowerlet. uhi vegoka<vahE> banana flowerlet Cpart: gag, gagoka<vahE> ‘flower bud’.

veha, vehaka<vahE> n. thigh. Dialectal variant of beha, q.v.

vehi<rE> n. sap, sperm, semen. idı vehiya<vahE> tree sap raba idı vehiya<vahE> latex ahu vehiye<rE> its semen Ant: ita<rE>. From: M/K? (cf. Motu vesi semen maris.). [Note: Vehi is regarded as bad language in the Hogeri dialect.]

vehite<rE> neg. not. Da eni viyavehitero. I don’t want that one. Oroviyavehitero. Hou guarama! He hasn’t come. Wait! Bebe, daike donavehitero. No, I’m not lying. Vadana kia? Ono bere da kiyavehitero. What are you doing? Nothing. Yabune mobo nihavenau a vehiteno? Are they married or not? Ya orovonau banere da ororovehitero. You (pl.) came but I didn’t. Bebe, da ereviyavehitero. No, I didn’t see it. Da yafainifainivehitero. I didn’t sleep well. Cpart: bebe ‘no, not’. [Note: With transitive and intransitive verbs this is attached to the base + epenthetic syllable ya. Alternatively the base of the verb is reduplicated. With stative verbs it acts like an adjective on the adjunct, i.e. translates as ‘no, none, without’.]

— quant. 1) no, none. Vehitenabao! There’s probably none (left)! Obo be vehitero! It’s something nothing (or It’s not worth worrying about)! Ane gorogovanua? Bebe, gorogovehitera da unu. Are you sick? No, I’m not sick. No nunutage motuka vehiterue no otiyavehitero. Because none of us had a car we did not go. Nauna vehite, garaga vehite! No arguing, no fighting. oboa vehite<rE> not many (or a few) Odua nariviso! Ata vehiteruge. Look after Odua! Because there’s no one around. Daike vehitero. Sinabada igau ma! None for me. Sinabada you take one! [Note: Only occurs with non-verbs, i.e. with adjuncts of stative verbs and adjectives. Bebe (no, not) cannot be used in its place in these sentences.] 2) without, instead of. Mavi vehitere ahu orovonu. He came without his wife. Mavire oroviyavehiteruge ahu orovonu. He came instead of his wife (lit. because wife not come he came).

vahiteki(nu) vt. finish (doing something). None oko vahitekiyarehime vadube kiriheno? What’ll we do when we’ve finished this. Bebe, hou vahitekiyavehitera da unu. No, I haven’t finished it yet. Ma mata i vahitekinu. He finished eating the food. Da ma kurukuvahi vahitekima. I’m finishing writing. Ane ma tati vahitekinua? You have finished laughing? Syn: tiniviyaata<gE>, -yareime/-yarehime.

vahitekime vmed. completive aspect (when used with another verb), and then, having done X (sg., pl. subject) then (with same subject following). Ahu mata i vahitekime ahu nema
Veida bubuka! interj. Bugger you! or Get nicked!

veika<vahE> adj. sweet, tasty. Veika mavavaho! It’s very tasty (lit. taste true). Niumukava vareme! Da veikava ima. Leave the bitter one. I’ll eat the sweet one.

veika vore<gE> adj. be tasty, have taste, be sweet. Bainabuvare veika vorego. The pineapple is tasty (or sweet). Cpart: ita yavaka<vahE>, vavaka

yavaka<vahE> ‘juicy’.

veika vheitere<rE> adj. tasteless.


vei(vanu) vs. be tasty, be sweet. Ewe kiso! Ene ahu veive! Put some salt on it to improve the taste (lit. and let it be tasty)

veika(vo

inu) vs. be tasty, be sweet. Ewe kiso! Ene ahu veikavoie! Put some salt on it to improve the taste (lit. and let it become tasty)

veika ki(nu) vt. taste. Alternative for veika ma(nu).

veirama vai (vabahu)<varE> n. type of yam.

veito, veitoka<vahE> n. 1) point. Bi veitoka<vahE> spear point 2) peak. Ahu Vagiranumu veitoka maiteda maiamanu. He put (the particular spear) on the very peak of Vagira mountain.

veitovaha(nu) vt. sharpen (point). Bi nita vaitovaha! Sharpen the spear (point)! Idi bi veitovahanu. Idi koroviyareime veitovahiareime ahu binu. He sharpened it into a spear point. Having sliced through the stick and sharpened it he speared her.

veitoka<vahE> adj. sharp (point). Benisorovare veitokavaho! The pencil is sharp.

vekure<re> dem. that (over there). Dialectal variant of ekeveye<rE>, q.v. Oinene eke vekure ramima? Who’s that standing over there?

velkam, velkamu<varE> n. welcome. Ahu velkam heduvitinivanu. He gave a speech of welcome.

velkam hedu roi(nu) vi. welcome (lit. say welcome talk (to)). Ahu yabuni velkam hedeu roinu. He welcomed them.

vene<rE> n. 1) fire. 2) matches. 3) firewood.

vene ago<varE> n. live coal, hot coal. Vene agoyabe hamuravanua. The
coals have gone out. *C*part: *ogeta* ‘charcoal (used for rubbing into tattoos)’.

*vene dui* n. smoke, cigarette.  
*Venere ravege vene dui chavadima.*  
When the fire burns the smoke rises.  
*Syn:* *sigareti.*

*vene dui komara* n. drugs.  
*Yabu vene dui komarava inua.* They smoked drugs.

*vene houka* n. floating ash, floaters.


*vene vahita* n. kindling, brambles (to make fire).

*vene rodohu* vt. put out fire.  
— vi. fire goes out or dies.

*vene vomo* vt. gather firewood.

*vene voto* n. rope for tying up firewood.

*veni* n. rain (generic).  
*Veni keare ruge matare segubaka voinu.* The ground’s wet from the heavy rain falling. *Also:* *veni ki* (n.

*veni dudu* (vanu) vi. drip.  
*veni ki*(-#, -#; -#, -gei*yahi) vi. rain.  
Alternative for *veni dobi* (vanu).

*veraka* (hago) n. type of yam.

*vere* dem. that (over there).  
*Orehyane eke vere u*a?* Who are those people over there? *[Note: Usually used in combination with eke* *E* ‘that’.*

*vere* adv. over there. *Verehe* ote! Get out of the way (lit. go over there)!

*vere* n. type of taro (that grows in swampy areas and is sweet like other taros that are planted in gardens).

*veru* n. cabbage.

*veru kobo* n. young cabbage leaves (eaten as greens), greens.

*veru kobo* n. pumpkin vine tips, greens.  
*SynD:* *voho koboka,* *naosina koboka* ‘pumpkin vine tips, greens’.

*Vesakaru* pn. Vesakaru, the name of a bird in traditional stories.

*vete,* *veteka* n. groin. *da veteve* my groin

*vete yago* n. pocket (lit. groin string bag).

*veu,* *veura* n. penis. *ahu veure* his penis *oho veura* pig’s penis

*veu yaga* n. toilet. *Veu yagavare kona ietahago.* The toilet is around the corner.

*Note: Has an irregular suppletive plural root vorei.*

*veu bori* (vanu) vt. have sex intercourse.

*veure toro* (vanu) vs. have an erection.


*veve* (-#, -#; -va, -gei) vt. spread out, open
veye<rE> n. out or up. Dialect variant of hehe(vanu).

veye<rE> dem. that (over there). Oinene eke veye unu? Who’s that over there?

Vadibevane eke veye kororo(ho)ma? What’s that making that (scraping) noise (as of a tree rubbing against the house)?

[Note: Usually used in combination with eke<rE> ‘that’.]

veyehencege adv. over there. Veyehenana ote! Go a bit further over there!

vidori<varE> n. reflective pool of water, mirror. Da vidorive<rE> my mirror

[Note: Formerly pools of water, but especially rock pools, were used as mirrors when dressing up for dancing.]

vihi<rE> n. 1) type of tree. 2) (edible) nut.

“Mahuramai vihi mi oti maneme, kiahu!” tovonu. He said, “Mahuramai get the vihi nuts and put them down and cut them up!”

[Note: Vihi nuts are poisonous but can be eaten after being soaked in water for several days and then ground up and cooked.]

vihituka<varE> n. bush shelter built on a large rock (not a real house). Cpart: muni yaniya<varE> ‘rock shelter’.

vime gore(menu) vt. baste (egg). Da koko unika vime goremima, iriheni. I’m basting an egg, to eat.

viri<rE> n. freshwater shrimp (large variety of bara<rE>). Da virive<rE> my shrimp

viri(rE)-ma, -ba vi. 1) walk about, roam around, go around (to different places). Ahu vamiano vodohu virima. He’s walking about holding the baby. Thomas Mota, ahu ihavabe raime virimigare matava. When he was alive Thomas Mota was going around to different places. Ekevage yabu Boboro T. Mota mime beravi virihege, eke uhukevage daike Greg mamakava vore otinu, Hoskins maketiva. Thereupon they called Boboro T. Mota to walk about (looking at the places), and during that time I went with Greg’s father to Hoskins market. Syn: omaniomani(vanu). 2) (in combination with the same subject form of another verb) around, about. Ekedage da Kimbe tauni uhuhevave dobiviya(vreme) da mata eke ervime virimige tauni ekere keare vehe(re). And so I alighted in Kimbe and looked around and (saw that) the town is not very big. Oti nidohi virima! Go and play about! ahuri hou rahi virihege... still standing around waiting for him and... No oti niyare Kasia yagava, ekehege yabu gurahime yabu nivorieyenge Thomas Mota, ahu gurahe ita komare i virimigare yagava. We went to Kasia village and there they sat and cried for Thomas Mota at the places where he used to stay and go around drinking alcohol. Oinene dahina orovarehe... mata maitekava u virimarihore. Whoever comes to me...will find pasture (lit. live around in good places). Manata data tim 15 yabu ruhuta vouti matava rahvirihize... Mana and I with team 15 stood around in different voting places... Syn: vorvirivaha(nu).

viriviri(vanu) vi. spin around, roll. Tarakitavare kekerava raminiyareruge ... ahu virivirime ahu motuka daivanu. Because the tractor was parked on the hill ... it spun around and bumped the car.

virivirivaha(nu) vt. roll (something), make (something) roll. Ohe virivirivahi orovo! Roll it over this way! Virivirivahige ahu otinu. He went rolling down (round and round). Darami virivirahime ote! Roll the drum down! From: Pidgin English (cf. Tok Pisin wilwil ‘bicycle’) or accidental correspondence.

vitika<vahE> adj. narrow. Variant of titika, q.v.

-voh suffix. singular subject referent in the intransitive verb to(-vo, -rava) call out, say. [Note: To(-vo, -rava) (call out, say) is the only verb in this class.]

voba(-#, -, va, -geyahei) vt. 1) turn
vobu, vobua<vahE>

over, overturn, tip over. Aleawi tarakita tarikime otiinyare tarakita vobavime manenemu. Aleawi drove the tractor down and overturned it. Vamiya ka vobavana, ege vami igauge vatimu. The boys tipped the car over and one of the boys died. 2) change. Ahe uhuve vobavime ahu roinu, "Ahuke maenu, no otarihero," tovotu. She changed her mind and said, "Nevermind, we’ll go." 3) translate. A vote vobavime nayo votovar heduva! Translate what you said into English.

vobara(vanu) vi. 1) spin, rotate, go round and round. Da kinakere vobaravege da bebe mata erevima. I'm giddy and can’t see the country. Babaravare vobavimen. The propeller’s spinning round and round. 2) capsize, tip over. Tovirivirivare vobaravamen. The truck tipped over. Ahe otine yabu hove aba kiyahieyarehe time ahu vobaravanu ata ruhuta. It went and tipped over with its passengers at the cemetery. 3) change. Koiai votovare vobavime vatihero. The Koiai language is changing and will die.

ni vobavoba<vahE> adj. cross-eyed.

vobu, vobua<vahE>, n. widow. Thomas Mota vobue Boboro T. Mota Thomas Mota’s widow Boboro T. Mota Pulisi ata keareva mime orevime ahu mime vobu Boboro vanhu ruhutha moheinu. The police superintendent brought it and gave it to widow Boboro and her children. Vobua eke yagahuva yuarero. That widow stays in the house. [Note: Vobu is only used for widows who are still relatively young; older widows are referred as vobuta<vahE>.]

vobu<vahE>2 n. type of lizard. Short form of bavavobu<vahE>, q.v.

vobuta<vahE> n. widow. [Note: Vobuta is only used to refer to older widows. Younger widows are referred to as vobuc<vahE>.]

vode(-me, he; -#, -yehei) vt. wrap up.
Ogotana otare a vahioima. Come here and I'll show you a secret way to go to Ogotana.

**vogo vami** n. illegitimate child.

Vogo vamivorege ahu unu. She's pregnant with an illegitimate child. From: M/K? (cf. Motu oyoyami poor, orhpan.).

**vogovo** vs. be confused.

Vehite voinuge da uhukere vogovovima. There's none and I'm puzzled. Syn: dorodoro(vanu).

**vogovovaha(nu)** vt. 1) forget. Tomure vogovovahumede ahu beta oroime da berabevaharihero. If Tom forgets he'll come and ask me. Ahu ihikere da vogovohanu. I've forgotten its name. Syn: dorodoro(vanu).

2) confuse (someone), make (someone) confused. Syn: dorodorovaha(nu) 'confuse (someone)'.

**vohi** vi. 1) part, leave (for different locations). No vohiraruhare Koki our parting Coke Ekedage no vohiraruhime no yage yageva orovonua. Following that we parted and went to our different villages. No bouraruhaniyare e vehitevoinuge no vohiraruhime no yage yageva otitoruhanua. When our meeting was finished we parted and went home. Ataya nihororavariheni bouraruhana. Nihorovare vehitevoinuge ata ekeya vohiraruhime yabu yage yageva otitoruhanua. The people gathered for a party. After the party finished those people left for their different villages. 2) scatter. Yaga biavare voiravi orovonuge rasikoliya vohiraruhanua. When the owners of the house returned the criminals scattered.

**vohivo** vi. look, search. Yabu lamepa vagakavage yabu vohivoravege...numuta gabada erume numuta veitoda. They went searching by the light of the lamp...on the body of the mountain and on the top. Kailaki misinarivare vohivoravare ata yabuni roinu, "Vafona okohe yagava rovonuge no aea adahe adahe
vohivo<varE> n. pumpkin. SynD: naosina<varE>. 

voho koboka<vahE> n. pumpkin vine tips, greens. SynD: naosina koboka<vahE>. 

voho nita<varE> n. pumpkin seed. 

vohodoka<vahE> n. blue tongued lizard. 

vohivohi<varE> vt. look for, search for. Da ohovere matava otinuge da vohima. My pig ran into the bush and I'm looking for it. Ekeredobivanuge da vohigarero. That fell down and I was looking for it. Vadibevane a kimene a da vohime oronuana? What did you come looking for me for? No oronuianiere umanatene da kobi abuti foikyaheiniyare eke vohiyaheinu. We were coming and on the way I looked for those two pots I had bought. Ahuvorege no oti vohonuana. We went and looked for it with him. Cpart: vohivo(vanu); bohe(menu) 'look, search; inspect, search for (track, foot prints, things inside a bag)'. 

vohime ma(nu) vt. recover (something), retrieve (lit. seek and get). Da ohere matava hivi otinu. Ekere da vohime manu. My pig ran away into the bush. And I recovered it. 

voiap-#,-va,-geiyahei vt. 1) take out. Pinati eke voia! Take out those peanuts (out of the pot)! Ina nunuta yagoga voiaegel! Take all of the sweet potatoes out of the bag! Mime a...voiaime a ogona yago uhuklava udavime varema. You can...take them out and put them in your clothes pocket and leave them. 2) pour out. Kibekibevahoi voia! Pour it out a little bit at a time! 

voiavoiavaha(nu) vt. pour out (a little bit at a time). 

voiara(-va, -ruhi) vi. 1) come out of a hole (like a mouse or water out of a pot), leak (water). Ege ahu kina mevere voiaraavanu. And his brain came out. Kobire takuyarahunuge itare voiaravima. The pot's burst open and the water's leaking out. 2) sprout. Konire voiaravima. The corn's sprouting. 

voiho imi<varE> n. type of sugarcane. [Note: There are two varieties of this type, voiho kurukuruwa (which has marks on it like writing) and voiho dubuka (lit. black voio).] 


voira(-va, -ruha) vi. turn around. Sikuli vehleruruge yabo voiraruhana. They turned around (and came back) because there was no school on. [Note: Normally not used alone but in combination with the same subject form of another verb.] 

voiravi(me) oro(nu) vi. come back, return. Eheraruhimene yabu voiraruhi oronuana? Why did they come back? Da inau, nuhenabe, vamabanabe voiravi ororhero. I don't know, perhaps I'll come back this afternoon or tomorrow. A lonivaniare damunavahe ahu voiravi ororhero. One has to repay a loan (lit. your loan money has to come back). 

voiravi(me) oti(nu) vi. go back, return. Dumore Tesdeva voiravime Kailaki otorihero. Dumo's going to return to Kailaki on Thursday. 

voiravi(me) roi(nu) vt. repeat, say again. Voiravi roiyavaitava! Say it over again! 

voi(-#, vahei) vaux. be (after change in state), become. Navu eke vobeime
voi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) maieime ahu aiova voime dokavanu. She turned that dish over and became a lizard and went underneath. Navuhuva tavo ekere vami voinu. The blood in the dish became a youth. Nuhe toviririvire maitekavaho. Negetuge ahu ma komara voinu. Yesterday the truck was quite okay. Today it’s broken down. A ahatane barutaka voirihero a suga ta raisi ta vani nunutava inuge! You’ll get fat if you eat rice and sugar all the time. Negetuge tenivaro. Yesterday the truck was quite okay. Today it’s broken down.

voi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)


voiniare<varE> n. the building (process). Yaga voiniare re ma vehitevoinu. The building of the house is finished.

vomara<varE> n. widower. Ata eke mabaravahe vatiniarerule ahu vomaravoinu. That man’s a widower because his wife died. Ant: vobu vobuta<varE>.

vomivomi<varE> n. 1) piece of. Ina vomivomiva eke mi da momi! Give me that piece of sweet potato! Cpart: haki be<varE>; mih, mihika<varE>; ihi, ihika<varE> ‘piece, half; piece (of food); end, butt, (short) piece’. 2) small heaps of. de vomivomi<varEE> small heaps of faeces (here and there like a baby’s or sheep’s but not necessarily in pellet form).

vomo<varE> n. type of small, finger-thick bamboo with large leaves which were formerly used as roofing material.


vene vomo<varE> n. bundle of firewood.

vonavavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. not able to recognise properly, question oneself about the identity of. Yabu vonavavahime ateki roinu, “Oinene a ua?” They did not recognise him properly and said, “Who are you?” A uma ekemoreva orovege da a vonavavahanu. I did not recognise you

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voraigogo

when you were coming along that track.

voraigogo n. milipede.

-vorava vsuff. plural subject referent in some intransitive verbs (e.g. veu(vanu) piss, ni(vanu) cry).

vore gE> posp. 1) with (having). Gorogo voregene a ota? Are you going even though you're sick (lit. with sickness).

2) together with (with singular referents). Taubada yore heduvarihenge da orovonu. I came to talk with Taubada.

3) with (accompaniment). Da ahu vore otima. I'm going with him.

4) by means of. Banigini oko kobi vore oinene varemi otinu? Who left their cup and pot here.

5) at (with certain verbs). Da ahu yore garagavanuge ahu borubovime otinu. I got wild at him and he sulked and went.

vore igau gE> vi. be same as. Ahu vore igauo. It's the same (as that). Ata ekehoreta ata okoeta ahu vore vari igauo. That man's and this man's faces are the same.

vore gE>...u(nu) vt. have. Ahune masisi voregeneo? Has he got any matches? O'e, masisi vorege da unu. Yes, I have matches. Daike oho abuti vorego. Banere vaitare vatini. Vaitare ihavaho. I had two pigs. But one died. The other one is still alive. Ane gorogo voregene a ua? Are you sick? No orovi

yaga erevanuge yagare koukouvaho. Loka vore unu. We came and saw the house and it was shut. It was locked.

vore vami ma(nu) vt. make pregnant. Vami ekere maivo eke vorege ahu vami manu. That boy made that girl pregnant.

vore(-va, -rava/-raruha) vi. deny. Maiovovare Sebure ihike vani youkava berabevahege ahu roiyeye banere Sebure vorevanu. The girl mentioned Sebure's name many times but Sebure denied it. Maivo ninka mamaka yabe roinua, “Enagi voreraruhava,” toravanua. The girl's parents said, “Don't (you pl.) deny it!”

vorefa <varE> n. armband. Vorivirire ahu ietaghagahu vorefa butimahu Gavada mabare mominu. After he (Gavada) left Vorivori took off his armband and gave it to Gavada's wife.

vorei(nua) vi. suppletive (plural) root of the verb 'urinate'. See: veu 'penis'.

voriri(-va, -rava/-raruha) vi. turn around on the spot, spin around. Pleni babaravare voririvima. The propeller is spinning around. Cpart: voira(vanu) 'turn around'.

voririvaha(nu) vi. 1) go around (a route). Yabu polisi tovirivirere Gerehu Steigi 2 voririvahia abutita igauta ravanua. Their police (patrol) car went around Gerehu Stage 2 (suburb) three times. Yabu mata ekeva herehime voririvahare uhukeva gE>... While they were going around that place... 2) encircle. Vote idi voririvihavare eke rukava! Cut that tree-climbing (lit. encircling) vine. Cpart: hiri(vanu) 'wind up, twist around, wrap around'. 3) turn (something) around, spin (something). Oti rukavi voririvahyo! Go and cut it and turn it around (you (pl.))! Vorivirivirivaha! Spin it! Cpart: voba(vanu) 'turn (something) around, tip over'.

voririvahime vaux. around (when preceded by the same subject form of
another verb). Mata eke ravanuge no otiniyare ata tahegau mata eke gurahime voririvahime otogo otogoravanua. When the food was cooked we all went and sat around that food and said grace. Erume yabu toravanuge no otime gurahi voririvahime mata eke iriheni da otogo otogovanu. And when they called us we went and sat around and I prayed so that we could eat that food. Ege maiovoya vene tavo voririvahanua. And the girls lit fires around about. Syn: viri(manu).

voririviri(voinu) vi. spin, go round and round. Da kinakere voririvorivoinuge da nitahi ma kurukukukuruva voinu. My head's dizzy; my eyes are going round and round. Syn: orere(vanu).

voririhoi(-#, -#; -#, -vahei) vt. 1) circle around, walk around (an object in a circle). Voririvahime otinua. They circled around it. Cpart: gigibeinu; oroitinu; orivotinu 'go around; come around; go around'. 2) mark out (a garden), survey (a garden). Oti rukavi voririvahiyohoe! Go and mark out the garden.

downstream, follow (a stream) down. No ma ita vorohi orovonua. We followed the stream down. Ant: maiaimi oti(nu).

voromi gura(manu), vorohi gura(hanua) vi. sit down. Bane yaibe vorohi guraha? Why don't you people sit down?

enavoro(manu) vi. dive down. See: ena<rE> 'deep water, pool'.

voro(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei)2 vt. set off (a trap), spring (a trap). Yabu otime eravanuge mire heina voromanugan mihava. They would go and look and if an animal had set the trap off they would get it (the animal).

voro(-va, -va; -#, -yahei) vt. dip up (water), fetch (water). Idi bana bokovi vorovi bai! Break off a leaf and dip up (water) and drink! Erume ahu vaini maiteka mava vorogeinu. And he fetched the best wine. Yabu kobi miyarehime yabu ita ribika vorovanua. They got a pot and got cold water.

vorovakita<varE> n. snail. Ahu vorovakita vaheiriheni yaga dokurava otinu. He went behind the house to kill snails.

voru(-ma, -ha) vi. bow down. Vamione misu ninakava Maria vore erereginu erume yabu voruhanua, emiavaheg. When they saw the small child with its mother they bowed down, and worshipped it.

voruvoru<vahE> adj. bent over. Ata yohivare ma gadia voruvoruva voinu. The old man's back is bent over.

voruvoruvahi<gE> adv. bowed down, bent over. Vahonige ahu voruvoruvahi ahu orovonu. He came to steal bowed down (so that he would not be seen).

vosi<rE> n. horse. Inau hosida nabe ahu vadimanu. She must be having a ride on the horse (at this time I guess). From: English 'horse'.

e another verb). Mata eke ravanuge no otiniyare ata tahegau mata eke gurahime voririvahime otogo otogoravanua. When the food was cooked we all went and sat around that food and said grace. Erume yabu toravanuge no otime gurahi voririvahime mata eke iriheni da otogo otogovanu. And when they called us we went and sat around and I prayed so that we could eat that food. Ege maiovoya vene tavo voririvahanua. And the girls lit fires around about. Syn: viri(manu).

voririviri(voinu) vi. spin, go round and round. Da kinakere voririvorivoinuge da nitabe ma kurukukurukuva voinu. My head's dizzy; my eyes are going round and round. Syn: orere(vanu).

voririhoi(-#, -#; -#, -vahei) vt. 1) circle around, walk around (an object in a circle). Voririvahime otinua. They circled around it. Cpart: gigibeinu; oroitinu; orivotinu 'go around; come around; go around'. 2) mark out (a garden), survey (a garden). Oti rukavi voririvahiyohoe! Go and mark out the garden.

downstream, follow (a stream) down. No ma ita vorohi orovonua. We followed the stream down. Ant: maiaimi oti(nu).

voromi gura(manu), vorohi gura(hanua) vi. sit down. Bane yaibe vorohi guraha? Why don't you people sit down?

enavoro(manu) vi. dive down. See: ena<rE> 'deep water, pool'.

voro(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei)2 vt. set off (a trap), spring (a trap). Yabu otime eravanuge mire heina voromanugan mihava. They would go and look and if an animal had set the trap off they would get it (the animal).

voro(-va, -va; -#, -yahei) vt. dip up (water), fetch (water). Idi bana bokovi vorovi bai! Break off a leaf and dip up (water) and drink! Erume ahu vaini maiteka mava vorogeinu. And he fetched the best wine. Yabu kobi miyarehime yabu ita ribika vorovanua. They got a pot and got cold water.

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vosi<rE> n. horse. Inau hosida nabe ahu vadimanu. She must be having a ride on the horse (at this time I guess). From: English 'horse'.

vote<rE> n. 1) vine. Vote da boviha
vote(-me, -he; -#, -yahei)

otima. I'm going to cut vines. 2) rope, string. yago vote <varE> string (for making netbags out of) Cpart: meu<varE> ‘fine string or thread’. [Note: This string is made from the oveta (or tulip in Tok Pisin) tree.]

vote(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) vt. put on (clothes), get dressed, dress (oneself). Dialect variant of mavote(menu).

vote<rE> n. 1) speech, talk, language. Da votere komara voinu. Ahu votere maiitekavaho! My speech is bad. His is good! Koiari vote<varE> the Koiari language Voto komara roihama! Don’t swear (lit. say bad language or talk)! A votene Ogotana bia yabu vote navateno? Is your language the same as that of Ogotana? No voto tahage da “raba” tovima. In our language we say ‘rubber’ (for this). Oratekigene yabu nao voto taha toravarenio. “Tomu, orehegene a ota?” How do they say in English (lit. foreigner’s talk), “Tom, where are you going?” 2) sound (of something), voice. da vote<rE> my voice Motuka votovare da uhuiamanu. I heard the sound of a car.

voto bubuka<vahE> adj. talkative. voto bubukava mavi<varE> a talkative woman Syn: voto korokoro<varE>.

voto dadi(vanu) vt. obey, keep to the word. Aike vami maiitekavahae a ua. Aike da votere a dadiava. You’re a good boy. You obey me.

voto dudu(vanu) vi. babble, talk inanely or incessantly, murmur. Enagi voto duduravihava! No motuka dudumi uhuiaravari. Stop babbling and let’s listen for the revving of the car (in the distance indicating it is coming). [Note: This verb is also used for the noise sorcerers are said to make when they’re under a house performing their magic. It is also used to describe the sound made by someone trying to wake up a sleeping person. Men also get very angry when their wives voto duduvima (continue babbling (or murmuring)) after they have had an argument.]

voto haerovahaha(nu) vt. judge. Voto haerovahahare atavare Koiari uhuiamiyavehitero. The judge does not understand Koiari.


voto korokoro<varE> adj. talkative, talk inanely and incessantly, be a nuisance or humbug. voto/bedu korokorovare mavi<varE> humbuggy woman (i.e. one that talks incessantly, too much) Syn: voto bubuka<vahE>. [Note: There is no single word for ‘humbug’ in Koiari. One uses circumlocutions like ‘too much talk (or play or laughter or argument or fighting or whatever)’.]

voto tahaga<vahE> n. word (of a language). No diksinari eke vaukikivavege, voto tahaga diksinari eke uhukeva tahegau yerivoime uruhi saisaisavahanua. We worked on that dictionary. We carefully assembled all the words for it. Also: hedu tahaga<vahE>.

voto uhuia(manu) vt. understand a language. Ane Motu voto uhuiamarihene a ua? Can you understand Motu?

voto uhuimavihehite<varE> adj. insolent, disobedient, cheeky (lit. does not listen to what’s said). Ekere voto uhuimavihehite vamivarivo. He’s an disobedient fellow. Ant: mamutaka<vahE>.

votovani uhuia(manu) vt. listen for the sound (of something). Motuka votovani uhuiamiso! Listen for the sound of the car! Tomu votovenige da uhuiamima. I can hear Tom’s voice. Ant: taha voto<varE>?

voto(vanu) vi. talk, speak, sing (birds). Atare votovima. The man’s talking. Defo biayabe votorava. The Defo people are talking. Ugure votovima.
The bird’s singing.

votovaha(nu) vt. make white magic, say magic words (to improve a situation).

Gorogovare ata ekere bebe mata iberigaheme da vahabu votovahime mominu, ege ahu inu. Gabidahege ahu nema mata youka youka irihero. The sick person was not eating well so I said some magic words over some food and gave it to him and he ate it. Later he will eat lots of food. SynD: vohe(vanu).

votovoto(vanu) vi. chat. Yaga eke biaya orime no rubuta gurahime voltovotoraime adabe bituravege vaubu 11 koloki navatevage no yavobanua. Those villagers came and sat and chatted and then joked with us until about 11 o’clock when we went to sleep.

vou, vouka(vahE) n. strap or handle on string bag or sling used for carrying (as on a travelling bag). SynD: buika(vahE).

-vou(gE) lim. self. Dialect variant of -va(gE), q.v.

vou(nu) vt. share out. Variant of vou(vanu), q.v.

vou(-va, -va; -, -geiyahe)i vt. share out. Da ma obo bovi vouvanu. I cut up the pig and shared it out. Also: vou(nu).

vou(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei)i2 vt. tie up (bundle of firewood). Vene vouyareime ahu maidivanu. Erume ahu yagava mi otinu. Having tied up the firewood she put it on her head. And she carried it to the village.

vova<rE> n. centipede.

vova uri homoka<vahE> n. centipede’s feelers.

vova vahika<vahE> n. centipede’s leg.

vova teteke<vahE> n. the imitation jaws on the tail end of a centipede.

vovo, vovoka<vahE> n. sibling of same sex but younger than speaker, younger brother, younger sister. Da vove<rE> my brother Ateke vovokavahe vatinu. That person’s younger brother died. Da oti vouhu eregiyaheiyareime vouhi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahe)

voiravarihero. (I’ll) go and see my brothers and come back. [Note: Poss. sg. vove<rE>, pl. vouhucyaabE]. Has address form Vovo! Brother!)

vovo(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahe) vt. fill in (hole). Aba eke vata deva vovova! Fill in that hole with dug out soil! Yabu aba vovoime atahunu. They filled in the grave and covered it up. [Note: Also used when planting sweet potatoes and yams etc. to refer to pushing the vine cutting into the soil and then smoothing over the soil.]

vovovi atahu(nu) vt. fill in (hole) and smooth over the soil. Also: vovovi badi(vanu).

vovovi badi(vanu) vt. fill in (hole) and smooth over the soil. Also: vovovi atahu(nu).

vovora(-va, -ruha) vi. buzz around. lure da toremenenge ahu vovoraima da uvanavanu. The wasp attacked me, buzzed around and stung me.

vubiavaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) vt. foster, bring up (child), adopt (child). Vamione misuka ekere da vubiavanahuge ahu kearevoinu. I adopted that child and he’s grown up. From: M/K? (cf. Motu heubu adopt; ubua feed, as a child or a pet; cherish.). [Note: Traditional Koiari word was eve(vanu).]

vuduvaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) vt. grate or pulverise (food or betel nut to cook or for old people to chew).

vufa<rE> n. mushroom.

vuhi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahe) vt. scrape (charcoal or burnt hair off cooked food). Ege oho homovare ravanuge no homokava vuhiyevge eketekoi time oho homovare tahegau ravitinvanuge no mime itava otinu. And the pig’s hair burnt and we scraped the hair off and kept doing that until all the pig’s hair was burnt totally off and we took it to the river. Goilala ata eke ahu maniota mavoiniyeare mime vuhiyareime ahu mime Vafona Girina mominu. The Goilala man got some cooked maniota.
and scraped it and gave it to Vafona.


vui(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) vt. cross over (stream), go through (swamp, stream). No ita vuivari! Let's cross the creek! No uma keare varehime no ita keare Anero vuime da otinivare munire da hovivanu ege da ita uhua kurevanu. We left the main road and crossed over Anero, the large stream, and went and I slipped on a rock and fell in the water. Da ita vuime time da ita hakibehe anada vadimau. I crossed the creek and got up on to dry land on the other side. Kakure no vuivanua Boregorogoro tariheni. We went through the swamp to get to Boregorogoro.

vuiena<varE>n. type of freshwater fish like a mullet (quite big and similar to boe).

vuini(-va, -rava) vi. win. Vamione orene vuinivima ahu harihari toheve marero. Whichever child wins he (or she) gets the prize. From: English ‘win’.


vuma<rE>n. axe. Vuma voregene a ua? Have you got an axe? Ekere vuma dohovorego. That has axe marks on it (that is, it is rough cut).

vuma eteka<vahE>n. axe handle.

vuma hidago<varE>n. binding on axe head.

vuma komukomu<vahE>, vuma kokomu<vahE>n. axe head (into which stone blade is fitted).

muni vumac<varE>n. stone axe.

nao vuma<varE>n. European axe, steel axe.

vumokora<varE>n. frogmouth. [Podargus papuensis].

vura(-va, -rava) vs. be surprised. Aike da erevime da vuraketarevanu. I was very surprised to see you. Cpart: iabau(vanu) ‘startle (someone)’.

vura<rE>n. surprise. da vurave<rE> my surprise

vure<rE>n. hornbill. [Rhyticeros plicatus].

vure voi(nu) vt. put on hornbill feathers, decorate oneself like a hornbill. [Note: To decorate oneself like a hornbill one paints marks on one’s forehead like those on a hornbill’s bill and puts on hornbill feathers. Then people say Aikeya ma vure voinu! “You are a hornbill!”]

vure hara<varE>n. very small freshwater prawn.

vurivuri<varE>n. prayer. From: Motu yuriyuri prayer.

vurivuri ki(nu) vi. pray, go to church. Ane ma vurivuri kinu? Have you been to church?


vusika<vahE>n. bad smell, stink (of food, fire). Tore oho bata vusikava vabuvahime otinu. The dog got the smell of the stinking pig and went. Syn: batahu(nu); Anti: vabuvabu<vahE>. — adj. smelly, stinky. Mehuia vusika eke vatu! Throw away that stinky fish! Ahune vusikavaheno? Does it smell bad?

vusika uhuiama(nu) vt. smell the odour of (inadvertantly). Ata ekeyeve re debubuvanu, ege da vusika uhuiamanu. That man farted and I smelt the odour. Benidinivare vusika uhuiamanu. I smelt the odour of the petrol. Ane vene dui vusika uhuiamanu? Did you smell the
vuta<rE>n. yaws.
vusika(voinu) vs. stink, smell bad. Da adakeyabe vusikavahea. My hands stink.
vuta<rE>n. yaws.
vutio<gE>posp. for, searching for, looking for, over, about, after, on account of, because of. Tore mi ita vutio rovorihero. The dog will come for (or because of) the bone. Atayabe mina vutioyabuhabadabahahuna. The people are digging away the bank of the stream looking for (or after) eels. Maiovo vutioyabuvaraharavaha. They’re fighting over (or about) the woman. Hinovaya rabisesektevutioyabu adahe orovonua. Flies come on top after that rubbish. Kerisoreahu mamoevutiovatirihero. Jesus will die for his flock (lit. sheep). [Note: The postpositions ni<gE>(for) and vutio<gE> overlap in some senses and are mutually substitutable in those cases.]
vuvuvare<rE>n. thought, idea, wish. Da vuvuvareneranutsrovonugennavornamesinivavukenihera. My idea is that when you come tomorrow we’ll work with the machine. Da vuvuvarenerestsorialerendevadima. My wish is to go to Australia. Syn: ura(vanu).vuvuviyakearevaha(nu),vuvuviyakinakavaha(nu)vt. think a lot about, love. Aikeadavuvuviyakearevahima. I think a lot about you (or I love you). Also: vuvuviyakinakavahana(nu).vuvuviyakinakavaha(nu)vt. think a lot about, love. Dumoreahu vamueyahuahu vuvuviyakinavahiyaheima. Dumo thinks a lot about his children. Also: vuvuviyakearevahana(nu).
vuvuva(nu)vt. think about. Ekedage ata kearevayaerumemaikearevayanabayuberiheduetitreinyarehimeadaheyabuyagayabyayagayavuvuvaheimovicar乎hanua. Thereupon the adult men and women gave their
speeches of encouragement and thought about their villages and returned to them.

vuvuviyavaita(vanu) vt. remember. Ane maiovo damuna kiyare vaniva ata ekeya vuvugeiyaheinua? Do you remember those people at the girl’s brideprice making time? Bebe, vuvuviyavaitavehitere da unu. No, I don’t (remember it).

Y - y

ya, ya<ikE> pers.prn. 1) you (pl.). Nuhe Goden maketivage da ya erevigeiyaheinu. I saw you (pl.) at Gordon’s market yesterday. Ahu roinu, “Yaike ohoyabe ya ua!” She said, “You are pigs you are!” 2) your (pl.) ya matameuhuva<gE> in your (pl.) country

yabe yabe<#> recip.prn. each other. Yaike yabe yabe navatero. You (pl.) are like each other. Bahu yabe yabe eregeiyaheiyohe! Please look at each other (you pl.)!

yaubio<gE> emph.prn. yourselves, by yourselves. Yaubioge ya kihava! Don’t do it by yourselves!

yauvau<gE> refl.prn. yourselves. Yavaugene ya durugeia? Are you (pl.) helping yourselves?

yaye<rE>, yayete<rE> pred.poss.prn. yours (pl.). Ekerere yayetero. Okore dayero. That’s yours (pl.). This is mine. See: -ye<rE>, -yete<rE> ‘possessive suffix on pronouns’.

-ya1 #. epenthetic syllable that occurs before some adverbs, the negative vehite<rE> and vare(m)ime in verbs. Kiyavaitaraviyiohe! Do it again (you pl.)! Vadibe kimene a moni magoremiyakavavanua? Why did you waste your money? Da monini viyavehitero. I don’t want money.

-ya2 nsuff. plural suffix. Hinovaya rabisi eke vutioge yabu adahe orovonua. Flies come on top after that rubbish. A voteya dahina ehuravanua. Your languages are difficult for me. Yaga biaya villagers motukaya cars (or trucks) Vami igau

igmauya vadihaniyareya dobiraruhime... The different boys who had boarded got off (the truck) and... Ruburu ataya orovime yabu hove ekeda nivoreiyège... The Ruburu people came and cried over that dead body and...

[Note: This suffix is a short form of <yabE> that formerly was only used with human nouns but is now being used as a general plural marker on all nouns. It may also be combined with -uhu, q.v.]

ya(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei)1 vt. 1) plant (seeds and suckers). Bainabu yamiha otari! Let’s go and plant pineapples! [Note: Has variant yaheinu for yamiyaiheinu (planted them).] 2) father (a child), be the father of. Solomon ire Boati yamanu. Solomon was the father of Boaz. 3) give birth to. Tore vami yamiyaheinu. The dog gave birth to the pups. 4) lay (egg). Ugure yagakadage ahu uni yamanu. The bird laid an egg in its nest (lit. on its nest). 5) put on (g-string). Da hamo yamanu. I put on my g-string. Cpart: mavote(menu); bete(nu)” put on (clothes); put on (clothes)”.

yamaniare<rE> n. planting. Ina yamaniyarere ma vehitevoinu. The sweet potato planting is finished.

ya(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei)2 vt. follow. Umare da yamime otinu. I followed the road along. Yamime otares atav<varE> a follower Syn: yo(vanu).

ya(-va, -voha) vi. 1) lie down, go to bed. Ata munana eke erevare TV eke roodohe no yavohanua. We switched
off the television (lit. that man’s picture) and went to bed. 2) sleep. Yane a va? Are you sleeping? Yaviso! Go to sleep! 3) stay, remain, be in a place. Ahu hoveravime yavanu. She died and stayed there. Igauche oko yavima. One’s here. Cpart: u(nu) ‘be (in a place)’.

ya<rE> n. sleep. da yae<rE> my sleep Ya donadonavare ahu vima. He’s pretending to sleep. Da yafainivehitero. I didn’t sleep well.

— adj. sleeping. ya mata<vare> sleeping place da ya ogonave<rE> my pyjamas yabu ya toheve<rE> their sleeping gear Syn: yavare, yavohare.

ya honohonoc<gE> n. dead or heavy sleep (in which one dreams or does actions like talking, hitting the wall, laughing). Vaubuge a ya honohonovage a nakaru vanua. You were in a dead sleep last night and snoring. Ya hononono uhuvage ahu baravanu. He called out in a dead sleep.

yavare, yavohare adj. sleeping. no yavohare yagava<gE> to our sleeping quarters Syn: yavare, yavohare.

ya<rE> va(manu) vt. be sleepy (lit. sleep hits). Omaniyakavaravigareruge yare da vamima. I’m sleepy because we went walking (lit. sleep is hitting me). Ataya ma no urigurahigare yabe yare vaheiyeye yabu otime yavohanua. The people who were waiting for us were sleepy and went and slept. Bane uyare yabe yabu yage yageva otime yabu yavohage, yare vaheikokomayakehinigue yabu otime yavohanua. But those who stayed went to their different houses and slept, they were extremely sleepy and they went and slept.

yavi vahohu(nu) vi. nod off to sleep, fall asleep. Da ma yoreravanu. Da yavi vahohima. I’m drowsy. I’m nodding off to sleep. Guramime ahu yavi vahohuma. He’s sitting there going to sleep.

-yabE spec. plural specifier. Okoyabe komara yaboua. These are no good. Ataya maviya youka youka mavayabe voutiravanua. Lots and lots of men and women voted.

yabu, yabu<kE> pers.prn. 1) they. Nuhege yabu orovonua. They came yesterday. Diapani solodiayabe uriuaruime yabu Ostrelia solodia dadigeyaheinua. The Japanese soldiers captured the Australian soldiers. Yabuke ekenanige yabu orovonua. They came just now. Yabuke o ua. They’re here. 2) them. 3) their. yabu yage<rE> their village

yabubio<gE> emph.prn. themselves, by themselves. Yabubioge yabu kinua. They did it themselves.

yabuvau<gE> refl.prn. themselves. Yabuvague yabu durugeia. They’re helping themselves.

yabuye<rE>, yabuyete<rE> pred.poss.prn. theirs. Ekere yabuyetero. Okore dayero. That theirs. This is mine. [Note: There is no reciprocal form yabube yabube. The conventional form is yaube yaube, q.v.]

yabuke pers.prn. they, as for them. Yabuke sikuli ravare yaboua. They’re school kids (lit. attending school). Yabukene orehegene yabu ota? As for them where are they going? Morph: yabu + ke ‘they + specifier’. [Note: Has question form yabukene.]

yabukene pers.prn. question form of yabuke they, q.v.

yabune pers.prn. question form of yabu they, q.v.

yadoyadovaha(-#, -#; -#; -yahei) vt.

1) shake (in air or water to remove dirt or rubbish). 2) rinse. Ita uhuvage yabu ma eke yadoyadovage gomugovare ma eke otonu. They rinsed it in the creek there and the dirt went (downstream).

yaabe Short form of ya + bebe you + not. Generally pronounced yaibe.

yafako<vare> n. small round freshwater fish about six inches long.
yaga\text{rE} n. 1) house. da yage\text{rE} my house yaga du\text{varE} house post Gabidahe vani nemehege no nema soa yagava othava, temuba didivariheni. Later on, at noon, we’ll go to the sawmill to collect the timbers. 2) village.
yaga mavi\text{varE} village woman A yagene Kailakigeno? Is Kailaki your village? [Note: Traditional Koiari villages were very small as the Koiari lived in small scattered groups or “sections” containing the most closely related kin.]
yaga atav\text{varE} n. owner or person in charge of the house. Ege abu mabeta vanimenika vaita yagehe time abu kokokokovege yaga atavare uriaime ahuni yaga arahanu. And he then went to another friend’s house and knocked on the door and the owner got up and opened the house for him.
yaga aua\text{vahE} n. doorway. Syn: udi aua\text{varE}.
yaga benove\text{varE} n. ridge cap, roof. da yaga benove\text{rE} the ridge cap of my house
yagabia\text{yabE} n. village gers, people of the village. Yaga biayaboua. They’re villagers.
yaga bokitaha\text{vahE} n. back of house. Vadibevane ehe yaga bokitahageno? What’s that behind (or at the back of) the house?
yaga komara\text{vahE} n. gaol, cell. Yabu otame yaga komarava kouvanua. They went and locked him up in the gaol.
yaga mavaka\text{vahE} n. roof of house, real part of the house (which implies the whole house). Yaga mavakavaho. It’s the roof (or real part) of the house.
yaga mavi\text{varE} n. village woman.
yaga misu\text{varE} n. childbirth hut. Yaga misuva oti vami maiamiso! Go and have the child in the childbirth hut!
yaga roroka\text{vahE} n. 1) house with no walls, open house, temporary shelter, tent. Ege no yaga roroka voiniare uhukeva otame gurahime enovanaravege eke uhukevage evanelia ata Gasika Gasika orovonu. And we went and sat under the open shelter which we had built and sang some prophet songs till Gasika Gasika came. Erume no orovonu, Depo, erume no otame yaga rorokava otame gurahanu. And we came to Depo and we went and sat under the open shelter. 2) empty house (when no one is at home).
yaga uhuka\text{vahE} n. room. Inara Mana yaga uhuka vaita babahuriheniravege no ateki roinu. We said that to take out another room in Inara Mana’s house.
yaga vami\text{varE} n. village lad.
yaga varika\text{vahE} n. front of house. Also: yaga voheka\text{vahE}.
yaga voheka\text{vahE} n. front of house. Also: yaga varika\text{vahE}.
yagayaga\text{varE} n. shelter, garden shelter.
yaga boko(vanu) vt. remove a house, take a house down.

toto otogo yaga\text{varE} n. church (building). Ototo otogo yaga ihava maneherihenige no rava. We want to build a new church.
yagaka n. nest. Ugure
yagakadage ahu uni yamanu. The bird laid an egg in the nest. 2) umbilical sack.
vami yagaka baby’s sack

yagara adj. village (animal), pet, tame.
Subutage torero. Negetuge yagarakavaho! Before it was wild. Now it is tame. Oho yagaravare no vamiyreime no inua. We killed the tame pig and ate it.

yagarate vt. tame (a wild animal).
Yagarate kirihenige no rava. We’re going to tame it.

yage vt. lift up.
Yago yagehiyabeiyahe! Lift up the net bags (you pl.)!

ada yage vt. raise one’s hand, put one’s hand up in the air.
dadi yage vt. hold up (in the air), support.
Ahu ita uhuva time ahu didi yagemeniyarere varni ekere hovekavaho. He went into the water and held him (the drowned boy) up but the boy was dead.

damaged, damaged (animal), used, pet

yagi, yagina n. 1) shoulder blade.
da yagine my shouulder blade oho yaginika pig’s shoulder blade Cpart: bagi, bagina ‘shoulder (of humans, not animals)’. 2) knife (used by women for cleaning the garden, scraping, and other things. Originally the shoulder blade bone of a pig.).
di yagine grass knife

yago n. netbag, string bag (generic).
da yagode my netbag ata yago man’s netbag

yago vana n. small netbag, purse.
Ege vahiyavahe ahu yago vanave igau mominu. And grandfather gave her his only (man’s) bilum.

yago vote n. string (for making netbags out of. Traditionally made from the oveta (or tulip in Tok Pisin) tree.
yago boi(nu) vt. pay first brideprice payment. Okore da mae yagodere da okoe boime orovonu. This is the first brideprice payment I’m paying for my daughter.
evoi yago n. personal string bag decorated with pretty colours.
bibina yago n. string bag decorated with bibina seeds.
yaguru n. cloud (generic). [Note: Includes yuva (morning mist, low cloud) and other clouds.]
yaha n. strong wind that comes with heavy rain (often with lightning), wet season. yaha vaniva in the wet season From: Motu lahara north-west monsoon.
yaha(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahe) vt. 1) pull out, take out, extract. Dogotavare da evie yahavanu. The doctor took out my tooth. Ugu homo yahitiyareime ahu vene tavoinu. Having plucked the bird he made a fire. Cpart: raka(vanu); tata(manu) ‘take away; take out’. 2) weed (garden), clear grass or weeds away (from other plants). Buruhuva vati yaha! Clear the weeds in the garden! See also: raka(vanu), butu(vanu), tata(manu). 3) harvest (root crops). No ina yahaviha ota. We’re going to harvest sweet potato.

-yahe vsuff. plural imperative suffix. Kiyaye! You (pl.) do it! Oti yavohiyahe! Go and sleep (all of you)! SynD: -yohe. [Note: Has variant -yohe used by Haveri and Western dialect Koiari speakers.]

-yahei vsuff. 1) variant of plural object referent -geiyahe. No oti maruhiyaheir! Let’s go and cook them! “Enagi maiovota vami eke vamiyapehav!,” tovonu. He said, “Don’t punish that girl and boy!” 2) group subject referent variant in sometimes used in some intransitive verbs. Ma otiyaha. They’re (the visitors) gone. Venire dobivarihenivege yaguru yahiyahinu. The clouds got dark when it was about to rain. [Note: The status of this suffix is not clear. It has only been observed to be used in some

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verbs by some speakers who when questioned give the otherwise expected variants -rava and -ruha.


yahi<varE> n. mango. Variant of yamiyahei(nu). See: ya(manu).

yahi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) vt. help. Orovi da yahiva! Come and help me! Syn: kahaiavaha(nu). [Note: Has modern variants ada momi(nu) and duru(vanu).]

yahurei(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. light (lamp). Vati yahurei! Light the lamp. Maigo, da ma vati yahureime otinua. We lit a lamp and went by means of its light.

yaike pers.prn. you (pl.), as for you (pl.). Yaike da yagehege ya ua. As for you (pl.) you’re staying at my house. Aihu roinu, “Yaike ohoyabe ya ua!” She said, “You are pigs you are!” Morph: ya + ikE ‘you (pl.) + specifier’. [Note: Has question form yaikene.]

yaike(nu) pers.prn. question form of yaikE you (pl.), q.v.

yameyame(-va, -rava) vs. talk in sleep. Yameyamevare da vege ahu harata daivanu. Ege da vuravi uriaminu. I talked in my sleep and he bumped the wall. And I got a fright and got up. Yameyamenabe ahu vima. He’s probably talking in his sleep.

yane pers.prn. question form of ya you (pl.), q.v.


yao<varE> n. a dream. Da yaoove uhukevage da voro ata erevanu. I saw a sorcerer in my dream.

yao(vanu) vi. dream. Nuhe vaubuge da yaovanu. Last night I dreamt.

yarama<varE> n. Papuan black snake.

yau pers.prn. they. Dialect variant of yabu.<varE>. Varara vaitava yaunai
roviye buru uhuva roviye lm\[11pt]karuviyavairavege... Next morning those same people came to the garden and tied up sugarcane again and ... 

yaube yaube recip.prn. each other, one another. Ata ekeya yabuke yaube yaube navate yaboua. Those guys are like each other. Vabhehe yabu yaube yaubeni vanimenikiarero. They made friends with each other long ago. [Note: Yau is a pronunciation variant of yabu (they) which has become standardised in this construction.]

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Next morning those same people came to the garden and tied up sugarcane again and ...

yavaga<varE> n. stone adze.

yavahu(-#, -##, -##, -yahehi) vt. put (something) in (a bag), stuff (something) in (a bag). Ahu idi hana hobita rubata didivime yago uhuva yavahe... She got the dead leaves rubbish and put it in her string bag and... Vamiano eke orime ahu uhi bae yavahunu. That child came and put ripe bananas in (the bag). Nuhege no otine vihi yavahunua. Yesterday we went and put collected vihi in (a bag). Taubada roviyebene da yavahuve. If Taubada doesn’t come I’ll put them in.

yavaka<varE> adj. 1) plenty, lots of. Idi ekere hana yavakaho. That tree’s got lots of leaves on it. hedu yavaka mavi<varE> a talkative woman Bainabu okore ita yavakavaho. This pineapple is juicy (lit. lots of juice). 2) always. Vamivahe oho vami vodohare yavakavahe da unu. I was always holding pigletess when I was a boy. Ata ekere boruboyavakaho. That chap’s always getting angry. Ata ekere mata kiare yavakavaho. He’s a busy worker (lit. always working).

Yaviso! interj. Cheerio!, Good night! [Note: This is the future imperative form of the verb ya(vanu) (sleep) and means ‘go to sleep’. It is used for leave taking at any time of the day and for closing correspondence.]

yavisovaha(nu) vt. say goodbye to, take one’s leave of ; bid farewell to ; farewell (someone). Yabu yavisovahyaiheime yabu oroiruhanua yagava. They said goodbye to them and went home.

yavisanvar<varE>/ yavisoravare yurivurire roitiinyarhime aba uhuva manenhahava. They will then have their farewell prayer on the edge of the grave and then place the body in the grave.

yaya, yayaika<vabE> n. paternal aunt, father’s sister(s). da yaye<rE> my paternal aunt Yaya Girinare da mame tatakavaho. Aunty Girina is my father’s sister. Yayaika? Aunty (where are you)? [Note: Poss. sg. yaye<rE>, pl. yayuhecyaB>. Has address form Yayaika! Aunty!]

yaye<rE>, yayete<rE> pred.poss.prn. yours (pl.). Predicative possessive forms of ya you (pl.), q.v.

ye<rE> dem. that (one that we were just talking about), that same. Manugoro ata yere orovonu. That Manugoro man (we were talking about) came. Yabu oho ye vahiaka adaka umuhiyaiheina. They tied up that (same) pig’s legs and forelegs. Syn: enege<rE>.

-ye<rE> nsuff. 1) pronunciation variant of possessive suffix -e following nouns ending in i. 2) predicative possessive suffix. Buka ekere dayero. That book’s mine. Oho okone oineyeno? Whose pig is this? Imisiyero. It’s Imisi’s. Also: -yete<rE>.

-yebe negsuff. not. Constructional variant of -bene not, q.v.

-yeha! nsuff. look out for, beware of. Se:, atayeha! Heh, watch out for the man!
yehe(-#, -#; -va, -gei(yabei))

Toyeha! Look out for the dog! Vamiyeha! Look out for the boy! [Note: Not used for inanimates.]

yehe(-#, -#; -va, -gei(yabei)) vt. pass (while going in the same or opposite direction), overtake. Toviririvare da yehevanu. The car overtook me (i.e. passed me). Da otime misinari abuti Fataki bisori umuka yehegeinu. I went and passed the two pastors at the foot of the Fataki bamboo (stand). No Kailaki yaga varehime no otiina. Otime no Koitaki yehevi time no PMV basi bemunia. We left Kailaki and went. We passed Koitaki and met a PMV bus. Eke otime ahu PMV toviririri eke yehevanu. It went and passed that PMV vehicle. Da vami maiowo beya umatani yehegeiyayeinu. I passed some of the boys and girls on the road. No otiinyarere Kasia yaga yehevime no otiina Galowalo yagava hereninua. We went past Kasia village and arrived at Galowalo village. Cpart: ori(vanu) ‘go around, pass’. 2) surpass, be better or bigger or whatever than someone else, beat (in competition). Nidore ma da yehevanu. Nido’s taller than I am. 3) cross over (stream). Ita eke yehevime otime hakibehe rami! Cross over that stream and stand on the other side. Syn: ita voi(nu).

yeheyeye(-#, -#; -va, -gei(yabei)) vt. imitate, mimic. Vamiano misuvare ninaka heduvere ahu yeheyevima. The baby’s mimicking its mother’s speech.

yei<rE> n. feeling of absence left after a person goes away (seen as a kind of sickness from sleeping in the same place as one slept with someone else). Da otiinuge da yeive re ya vaheirirhero. When I go away you (pl.) will be struck by my absence. Dumore da yei uhuvage ah u yavima. Dumo will be sleeping in my absence.

eyei(vanu) vs. be lonely, miss (someone). Dumore otiinyareruge danige ah u yeivamu. I miss Dumo because he’s gone away (lit. he is missed to me). No yani yeiravarihero, otareyaume. We will miss you (pl.) because you’re going. [Note: Requires ni<gE> on patient or experiencer.]

yei<rE> va(manu) vt. miss (someone). Sebure, a yeivere da vamanu. Sebure, I miss you.

eyei(-va, -rava) vi. fruit, come into fruit, produce fruit, set fruit. Orenivare yeirihenige ah u ini kinu. The orange produces flowers to fruit. Ovore yeiyere ah u vima. The okari tree is going to fruit. Oreniyabe ma yeiravanua. The oranges have set fruit.

yeiriri<vahE> adj. straight, accurate, correct. A hedu yeiririvahime maiamisayavahime nema heduviso! Make what you have to say accurate, put it in order and then say it! (said by a magistrate to a witness in a court case) Jesu Keriso heduere yeiriritakavaho. What Jesus Christ has to say is correct. Syn: riritaka<vahE>.

yeiriri(voinu) vs. straight, accurate, correct. Hedu okore egehe ah u komaravoinu. Negetuge ah u yeiririva voinu. The sentence was wrong before. Now it’s correct. No diksinari eke vaukkivahanua. Voto tahaga diksinari eke uhukeva tahegau yeiririvoime uruhi saia saiavahanua. We worked on that dictionary. We corrected and carefully assembled all the words in it.

yeiririvaha(nu) vt. put something straight, straighten, make correct, correct. Yabu nema voto eke yeiririvahanua. Then they corrected what had been said.

yeivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vt. take (something) off (something else (such as a netbag off a hook)). Yago yeivaha! Take the net bag off (the hook)! Cpart: bohi(vanu); debo(vanu); raka(vanu); tata(manu) ‘take off (clothes), undress; pull down (clothes), undress; take off, take away, rip off; take out, pull out,
-yere PRN (-va, -rava)

extract'.

-yere PRN (-va, -rava) vsuff. alternative verb form variant. Vodohu kibevahiyere da vima. I’m holding it in an embrace a little bit. A tativahiyere da vima. I’m laughing at you. Eke nhorovahiyekeyere da vima. I am very happy about that. Ribikamavaoiyere da vanu, vaibu. I was very cold, last night. Ribikovoiyere ahu vima. It’s (water, weather) getting cold. Bokoraruhiyere yabu rava. They’re going to break. Cpart: -are...PRN(-va, -rava) ‘alternative verb form variant’. [Note: The full use of this verb form is not understood.]


yo(-mo, -mo; -, -gei(yahei)) vr. weave or knit (net bag). Girinare yago yomonu. Girina wove the net bag. Ata eke abuti yabe otine yabu uhi meukava kee yomonua. Those two men went and made a net with banana thread. Cpart: bei(nu) ‘weave (bamboo)’.

yo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) vr. 1) chase. Tore yovege matava otinu. The dog chased it (the pig) and it went into the bush. 2) follow, come after or behind. Yabu tisave Mr Kila Gana eke da yoviata tisa ata keare opesiva otinu. Their teacher Mr Kila Gana followed me to the office of the head teacher. No uma yovime no oko yagahu herehi rovonua. We followed the road and came to the village here. Syn: ya(manu). 3) divorce (woman), get rid of (wife). Syn: genigevaha(nu).

-yohe vsuff. imperative suffix (you (pl.)). Dialect variant of -yahe, q.v.

yohi<rE> n. old, aged (person). yohi ata<varE> old man Yohi mabatavare to soiso bevoyahineua. The old woman is delousing the dog.

yohi(voineu) vr. become old, get old. Ata ekere ma yohivoinu. Beri vehitero. That man’s old. He’s got no strength. Vamivaihege da omanime oritigarero. Bane negetuge da ma yohivoinu. When I was a lad I used to go around hunting. But now I am old.

yohi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) vr. attach (dried strips of pandanus leaves to grass skirt). Vanini uruhege vanire vamanuge kaekae mava voinuge yohirihero. They’re put in the sun and the sun affects them and when they are very white they will attach them. Cpart: bei(nu) ‘weave (bamboo)’. [Note: The attaching is done by pushing a thread through a hole and passing it up and over where it is tied.]

yohoka uhi<varE> n. type of wild banana (that does not bear fruit).

yoima<rE> n. bandicoot. [Peroryctes broadbenti (?)].

yome<rE> n. rat, mouse (both grass and house varieties). Nuhe vaubuge da yome bidivaniare vamikero. That’s the young of the rat I shot last night.

yomera(-va, -ruha) vi. creep. Mata ekeva da uhuiamege ohoya garorovahiyege da nema beu kekei yomeravime oti oti eregeiyareime da nema oho keareva da erevare bihina. I listen at that place and if the pigs are grunting I then creep slowly up and having seen them I spear a big one that I see.

yore<nE> interrog.dem. dialectal variant of ore<nE> which. Ata yorene a vore otariheno? Which person is going with you? Voto yorene maitekahavene? Which way of saying it (lit. which speech) is the best? Mata yorevagene a uriheniva? Which place do you want to stay in? Mata yorevagene no oroiruhanua. (They wanted to know) where we came from? “Aea yo rene ekateki votovirna?” toravanua. “Which drum is that making that sound?” they said. Cpart: ore...yore<nE> ‘which (one of many)’.

yoreka<vahE> adj. 1) soft, weak,

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yori<rE>
compliant, placid, non-aggressive, easy. Oho vui eke mime vanini maiamege ene ahu yorekavvoie. Put the butter in the sun and let it get soft. 2) compliant, placid, non-aggressive. alta yoreka<vahE> compliant person 3) easy. Idi vadiharere yorekavaho! Climbing trees is easy!

ahatane<rE>...yoreka(voiOu) vi. feel tired or lethargic. Da ahatanere ma yorekamavavoinu. I'm feeling very tired. Vaibu eke uhukevage da ahatane yoreka yorekamavavoijege da time yavanu. I was feeling very tired that evening and went to bed. Da yagahu orovoniyarere da ahatane tahegauge yoreka yorekamavavoinu. I came home and I was so exhausted. Daik e da ahatanere yoreka yorekamavava vointyareruge da tovirivirida orovonu. Because I was feeling very tired I came on the truck.

yorekayoreka<vahE> adj. placid, quiet, not savage (dog). Bebe, to ekere yaorekayorekavaho. Uvaviyavehitero. No, that dog's quiet. It doesn't bite.

yorekavaki(nu) vt. weaken, make drowsy, tired or lethargic. Biare da inuge ahu da mime yorekavakiniyarero. When I drink beer it makes me drowsy.

yorera(vanu) vs. be drowsy. Da ma yoreravanu. Da yavi vahohuma. I'm drowsy. I'm nodding off to sleep.

yoreyorevaha(nu) vt. do (something) softly, carefully, or gently. Butuvi yoreyorevaha! Pull it carefully! Syn: sayasayavahi<ge> 'carefully'.

yorevaha(nu), yorekavaha(nu) vt. 1) make soft, soften, weaken. 2) calm (someone), settle (someone) down. Da at eke vore homoberebevege Tomu orovime da yorevahanu. When I got angry with that fellow Tom came and settled me down. 3) tame (a wild animal).

yorera(voiOu) vs. get soft, become soft.

yoreka(voiOu) n. parrot, female eclectus parrot, (the female). [Lorius lory.] [Note: The Koiari folk ancestor Sarayori was a bird of this type.]

yori kare<varE> n. type of pepper, Sarayori's pepper.

yori vadako<varE> n. reddish spotted ringtail possum.

yori(-va, -rava) vi. hang. Dobivime ahu ana ekeva yorivanu. She came down and hung on that vine.

yoriri<varE> n. spirit, ghost. [Note: Koiari spirits include godio, hua, munana, ehana, and yoriri. The latter are said to be dangerous and are to be avoided for they are said to kill and eat people. They live inland in the deep bush.]

youka<vahE> quant. many, lots of, plenty. Youka mavaVohavahavo. There are very many. kadi misumisu youka mava<yabe> lots of little ants Ahuke vani youkava detuVore uyavero. She's pregnant a lot. Syn: bagaroka<vahE>; See also: bubuka<vahE>; yavaka<vahE> 'a lot; always'.

youka(voiOu) vi. increase (in number), get greater (in number). Syn: uhehe(vanu); Cpart: keare(voiOu) 'increase (in size)'.

youka youka<vahE> quant. a lot, plenty. Dona youka youka atavare eke unu. That chap's a great liar.

yovo<rE> n. type of softwood tree (like an umbrella tree or tulip in Tok Pisin). [Alstonia scholaris.]

yuhukuyuhuku(-va, -rava) vs. be puffed, be out of breath, pant. Yuhukuyuhukuvare da vima. I'm puffed.

yunivesiti<varE> pn. university. Yunivesiti yabu yagere oko unu. This is the university's house. From: English 'university'.

yuva<rE> n. low cloud, mist, fog. Yuvare Gavada rokevanu. The low cloud obscured Gavada mountain.

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ENGLISH – KOIARI FINDERLIST
afraid

A - a

a quant. be<RE> (1).

a bit and a bit adv. kibeta<gE>.

a bit further down there adv. morehe
morehena<gE>, see: more<RE>.

a few quant. ooba vehite<RE>, see: ooba<vahE>.

a little bit adv. kibekibe<RE>, see: kibe<RE>.

d. misu<RE>, misuka<vahE> (2);
d. misumasu<varE>, misuka<vahE> (1), see: misu<RE>, misuka<vahE>;
t. navate<RE>;
quant. kibe<RE>.

a long time ago adv. subuta<gE>.

a lot
adj. bubu, bubuka<vahE>;
t. bubuka<vahE>;
t. gimagk<ahE>;
quant. youka youka<vahE>, see: youka<vahE>.

a real long time ago adv. subuta
maite<RE>, see: subuta<gE>.

a second time adv. mabeta<#>.

able to be eaten
adj. iare, see: i(-#, -#, -yahei).

able to see (be) vt. mata ere(vanu), see:
er(-va, -va; -#, -geiyaihei).

abortion
vt. riki(-#, -#, -va, -yahei).

about
posp. hina<gE> (5);
posp. navateva<gE>;
posp. ni<gE> (4);
posp. vutio<gE>;
vi. viri(-ma, -ha) (2).

about to
mod. ma<#> (1);
vsuff. -heni<gE> (2);
vsuff. -riheni<gE> (va, -rava)
(3), see: -riheni<gE>.

above
posp. da<gE> (2).

abuse
n. namina<varE>.

vi. namina(vanu), see:
namina<varE>.

accident
vi. huga(-va, -rava) (1).

accompany
vt. varahu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

according to posp. hina<gE> (3).

accurate
adj. yeiriri<vahE>.

achieve (goal) vt. dadi(-#, -#, -va,
egiyaihei) (5).

acquaintance n. nagava<vahE>.

act in a particular way vi. ate(-va, -rava);

Adam’s apple
n. tau komuko<varE>, see:
tau, tauka<vahE>.
n. tau tahaga<vahE>, see: tau,
tauka<vahE>.

d. hedu(vanu) (2), see:

address
vi. hedu(vanu) (4), see:
hedu<RE>.

adjusted to
vt. dibanaka(voinu) (2), see:
dibanaka<vahE>.

adopt
vt. eve(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei);

vi. ubivaha(nu);
vt. ubu(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei);

vi. ubiva(nu; -#, -#, -yahei).

adverb marker advsuff. -vahi<gE>.

advice
n. sisiba hedu<varE>.

advise
vi. hedu(vanu) (4), see:
hedu<RE>.

vt. hedu mo(minu), see:
hedu<RE>.

vt. roi(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (3);

vt. sisiba hedu roi(nu), see:
sisiba hedu<varE>.

adze
n. yavaga<varE>.

aeroplane
n. baraismini<varE>.

n. fereniv<varE>.

affect
vt. va(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) (4).

afraid
vs. hivi(-va, -rava);
vt. hivi voro(mani), see:
hivi(-va, -rava);
African tulip

vt. hivire va(manu), see: 
hibiv(-va, -rava).

African tulip n. ugadu<varE>,
see: hivi(-va, -rava).

after doing (pl. subject) vsuff. -yarehime.
after doing (sg. subject) vsuff. -yareime.

after (in time) posp. ietaha<#>.
after (on account of) posp. vutio<#>.

after that adv. adahe<#> (2);
dis.con. ekeda<#>.

afterbirth n. tavo rakura<varE>,
see: tavo<#>.

afternoon adv. vamaba<#>.

afterwards adv. gabida<#>,
see: gabida<#>.

again adv. beta<#> (4);
adv. mabeta<#>;
adv. rou<#>;
adv. vaita<#>;
mod. mac<#> (3).

aged n. yohik<#>.

agree adv. adaha<#> (2);
dis.con. ekeda<#>.

agree with vt. igau<#>
igau<#>;
vt. mavakaki(nu) (2), see:
mavaka<#>.

ahead adv. eghe<#> (2).

Alas! interj. Madikike!

Alas for interj. mabe<#>;
interj. madike<#> (1);
interj. maiek<#>;
interj. mariek<#>;
interj. novo mabe<#>;
interj. novo maiek<#> (1).

alcohol n. ita komara<#>
see: komara<#>;
n. muramura<#> (2).

alive adj. iha<#> (2);
adj. ihara<#>
see: iha<#>;
v.s. iha(tonu), see: iha<#>.

all quant. tunuta<#>;
quant. tahae<#>;
quant. tahegau<#>.

alternative verb form variant valt. -are
-are PRN (-va, -rava);
vsuff. -yere PRN (-va, -rava).

always adv. yavaka<#> (2);
adj. vani nunutava<#>, see:
vani<#>.

ambulance n. ambulanisk<#>.

amongst posp. nemhe<#>, see: neme,
nemeka<#>.

ancestor n. tene<#> (1).
ancestors n. bureh<#> (1);
n. tene uhe<#>, see:
tene<#>.

ancestral head n. menige<#>.
ancestral line n. arako<#>.
ancient one

prn. subutabia<varE>, see: subuta<gE>.

and

conj. bane<#>;
conj. ekerume<#>;
conj. erume<#>;
conj. erumeta<#>;
conj. -ta...-ta<gE> (1);
dis.con. ekere<#>;
dis.con. ere.

and then

dis.con. ekeda<gE>;
vmed. vehitekime, see: vehite<e>.

and then (with same subject following)

dis.con. Ege;
vsuff. -ege.

and (with different subject following)

dis.con. Ege;
vsuff. -ege.

anger

n. borubo<varE>;
vt. homoberebevaha(nu), see: homoberebe(-va, -rava);
vt. homoberebete ki(nu), see: homoberebe(-va, -rava).

angry

vi. vava<vahE> kiriki(vanu),
see: kiriki(-va, -rava);
vi. uhu vaniha(vanu), see: uhu,
uhuka<vahE>;
vi. vava<vahE> kiriki(vanu),
see: vava<vahE>;
vs. borubo(vanu), see:
borubo<varE>;
vs. homoberebe(-va, -rava).

animal

n. mi<re> (1).

ankle

n. ava naketaka<vahE>, see: ava, avana<vahE>;
va, vahi nekota<vahE>, see: vahi, vahika<vahE>,

annoy

vt. borubovaha(nu), see: borubo<varE>;
vt. daeadaevaha(nu), see: daeadae(-va, -rava);
vt. korokorovaha(nu) (1), see: korokorot(-va, -rava).

annoyance

n. borubo<varE>.

annoyed

vs. borubo(vanu), see: borubo<varE>.

annoying

vi. korokoro(-va, -rava) (2).

another

adj. vaita<re>.

another one

prn. vaita<e>.

another time

adv. vaita<re>.

answer

vi. hedu damu<varE> roi(nu),
see: hedu<e>;
vt. hedu damu<varE> roi(nu),
see: damu, damuna<varE>.

ant (generic)

n. kadi<e>.

ant lion

n. kohanikohani<varE>.

ant (type)

n. bido<e>;

n. ekoaka<varE>;

n. hahako<varE>;

n. hirumaia<varE>;

n. kokema<varE>;

n. uburagi<varE>.

antler

n. gudu, gudua<vahE>.

anus

n. de vava, de vavaka<vahE>,
see: de, deka<vahE>.

appear

vi. here(-me, -he; -#, -yahei)
(1);
vi. vamane(menu), see:
va<e>;
vi. vamane(-me, -he);
vt. hehe(-#, -#; -va, -gei).

appear in court

vi. kotava ra(minu), see:
kota<e>.

appear to be

mod. nabE (2).

appearance

n. harite navate<e>.

applaud

vi. faotofaoto(-va, -rava).

apple

n. idi taha be<e>, see:
idi<e>.

apply thatch

vt. kuru gumi(nu), see:
kuru<e>.

approach

vt. duavaha(nu),
duavaha(nu), see:
duaka<vahE>.

approaching

posp. navateva<ge>.
apron (on grass skirt)
n. gegenika<vahE>.

area

adv. ninita<ge>;
n. mata<re> (1).
area between streams $n.$ tana,
tanaka<vahE>$_1$ (1).

area near bush or jungle $n.$ mata
behubehuna<gE>, see: mata<rE>.

area of flat ground $n.$ dabuna<varE>.

argue $vi.$ aua unaeva<gE> PRN
nauna(-va, -rava), see: aua,
auava<vahE>;
vi. garaga(-va, -rava) (1);
vi. nauna(vanu), see:
auna<varE>.

arguing $n.$ nauna<varE>.

argument $n.$ nauna<varE>.

arise (from sitting or lying) $vi.$ uri(-va, -raruha);
vi. uri(-mi, -hi) (1).

arise (happen) $vi.$ her(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) (4).

arm $n.$ ada, adaka<vahE> (2).

arm band $n.$ ada hidago<varE>.

arm (lower) $n.$ ada gabaka<vahE>, see:
ada, adaka<vahE>;
ada hotova<vahE> (2), see:
ada, adaka<vahE>.

arm (upper) $n.$ ada gabaka<vahE>, see:
ada, adaka<vahE>.

armband $n.$ vorefa<varE>.

armpit $n.$ ekoko, ekokoka<vahE>;
$n.$ ekokanika<vahE>, see:
ekoko, ekokoka<vahE>.

around $posp.$ va<gE>$_2$ (8);
vaux. voririvahime, see:
voriri(-va, -rava/-raruha).

around (corner) $posp.$ ietaha<gE>.

around (in combination with same subject form of another verb) $vi.$

arrive (at) $vi.$ heremi oti(nu), heremi
oro(nu) (1), see: here(-me,
-he; -#, -yahei).

arrow $n.$ dibavahE>.

arrowroot $n.$ maniota<varE>.

artery $n.$ rodu, roduka<vahE>.

as $posp.$ he<gE> (3);
$posp.$ uhukeva<gE> (4);
$posp.$ va<gE>$_2$ (9);
at another time adv. vani vaitava<varE>, see: vani<varE>1.

at back of posp. bokitahava<varE>, see: bokitaha<vahE>.

at midnight adv. vaubu nemehe<varE>, see: vaubu<varE>.

at noon adv. vani nemehe<varE>, see: vani<varE>1.

at sunup adv. varararati<varE>, see: varara<vahE>.

at that moment adv. ekenani<varE>.

at that place adv. ekikehe<varE> (1).

at that time adv. ekikehe<varE> (2).

at the same time adv. adahae<varE> (3); adv. hahahae<varE>1.

at this moment adv. ekenani<varE>.

at this very moment adv. ekenakike<varE>.

B - b

babble vi. voto dudu(vanu), see: dudu(va, -rava);
vi. voto dudu(vanu), see: voto<varE>.
baby boy n. buroka<varE>.
baby girl n. badai<varE>.
baby tooth n. amu evi<varE>, see: amu, amura<vahE>.
back n. gadiva, gadivani<vahE>.
back leg of animal n. vahi, vahika<vahE>1 (1).
back of blade of knife n. kaia gadia<vahE>, see: kaia<varE>.
back (of house or head) n. deri, deriva<vahE>.

back of knee n. daru, daruka<vahE>;
back of neck n. eno tuika<vahE>, see: eno, enoia<vahE>.
back (of vehicle) n. de vava, de vavaka<vahE> (2), see: de, deka<vahE>.
back swimmer beetle n. etoeto<varE>, see: eto(va, -rava).
backbone n. gadin va<vahE>1, see: gadin, gadivani<vahE>.
backside n. de, deka<vahE>2; n. de vava, de vavaka<vahE>, see: de, deka<vahE>2.
bad adj. komara<vahE> (1);
adj. komare<vahE>;
adj. komasika<vahE> (1).

bad behaviour n. komasika<vahE>.
bad language n. hedu komara<vahE>,
see: komara<vahE>.

bad smell n. vusika<vahE>.
badly adv. komavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
bale out of gaol vt. yaga komareva bauvi
iahe maia(manu), see: bau(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei).
bane (European) n. nao uhi<varE>, see: uhi<rE>.
banana flower bud sheath n. uhi gago
kahuka<vahE>, see: uhi<rE>.
banana flower flowerlets (inside sheath)
n. uhi vekoka<vahE>, see:
uhi<rE>.
banana (generic) n. uhi<varE>.
banana leaves (dry) n. uhi hogori<varE>,
see: uhi<rE>.
banana maggot n. uhi huita<varE>, see:
 uhi<rE>.

baste (egg) vt. vime gore(menu).

baste (egg)

baste (egg)

band n. beni<rE>.
bandicoot n. yoima<rE>.
bank n. hidaka<vahE>.
bare footed adv. vahi unata<gE>, see: vahi,
vahika<vahE>.
bark (of dogs) vi. vahuto(-va, -rava).
bark (of tree) n. vate, vateka<vahE>.
barn owl n. keroko<vahE>.

barren (woman) adj. aramuka<vahE>.
base (of tree) n. behu, behuka<vahE> (1);
 n. umu, umuka<vahE> (2).

basin (type) n. fiuva<varE>;
 n. navu<rE>.

Bastard! interj. Hove gira!, see: hove,
hoveka<vahE>.
bastard (figuratively speaking) n. hua
mu dukava<vahE>, see:
 hua<rE>.
baste (egg) vt. vime gore(menu).

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bat (type)  
n. hihiko<varE>;  
n. maruba<varE>;  
n. taguna<varE>.

bathe  
vi. iagu(-#, -#).

bathers  
n. lagare ataca<varE>, see: iagu(-#, -#).

batten (of roof)  
n. hidu<rE>.

be  
vaux. unu.

be a person of a particular persuasion  
vt. haki behe<varE> ra(rninu), see: haki be<varE>.

be (after change in state)  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

be (as an alternative to final specifiers)  
valt. u(-#, -#).

be at (ceremony)  
vi. niada(-va, -rava).

be gone  
vs. baura(vanu) (2), see: bau(-#, -va, -geiyaihei).

be in a place  
vi. gura(-rna, -ha) (2);  
vi. u(-#, -#) (1);  
vi. ya(-va, -voha) (3).

be like  
posp. navate<varE> (1).

be on the side of  
vt. haki behe<varE> ra(rninu), see: haki be<varE>.

be out of breath  
vs. yuhukuyuhuku(-va, -rava).

be present among  
vs. tana(-voi, -vahei) (2).

Be quiet!  
interj. Sai!

be shaken  
vi. uni fito(vanu) (2), see: uni, unika<vahE>.

be smoking (of fire)  
vi. dui(vanu), see: dui<varE>.

be the father of  
vt. ya(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) (2).

beach  
n. ehaga<varE>, see: eha<varE>;  
n. eve haga<varE>, see: eve<varE>.

beads  
n. aefa<varE>;  
n. arefa<varE>.

bean  
n. bini<varE>.

bear (child)  
vt. vami maia(manu), see: maia(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei).

beard  
n. auki homoka<vahE>, see: auki, aukina<vahE>.

beat a drum  
vt. aea va(manu) (1), see: aea<varE>.

beat a retreat  
vi. rakara(-va, -ruha).

beat fast (heart)  
vi. uni fito(vanu) (1), see: uni, unika<vahE>.

beat (hit)  
vt. va(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei) (1).

beat (in competition)  
vt. vuinivaha(nu), see: vuini(-va, -rava);  
vt. yehe(-#, -va, -gei(yahei)) (2).

beat (into pulp)  
vt. bui(-#, -va, -geiyaihei) (1).

beautify  
adj. evava navate<varE>, see: eva<vahE>.

because  
conj. umuka<vahE>, see: umu, umuka<vahE>.

become alive  
vs. ihara(voinu), see: iha<vahE>.

become better (in health)  
vs. mavara(voinu), see: mava<vahE>.

become divorced  
vs. kadika(voinu), see: kadika<vahE>.

become fully grown  
vi. mavaka(voinu), see: mavaka<vahE>.

become heavy  
vs. ehuka(voinu), see: ehu, ehuka<vahE>.

become like  
vs. navate(voinu), see: navate<varE>.

become mature  
vi. mavaka(voinu), see: mavaka<vahE>.

become narrow  
vi. titika(voinu), see: titika<vahE>.

beauty  
adj. maitaka<vahE> (3).

become  
vaux. hoi(-#, vahei);  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

because of  
posp. u(me, ge);  
posp. vutio<gE>.

because of (pl.)  
posp. vauge;  
posp. yaume.

because of that  
conj. ekeruge, see: 
 eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. eke dainehe<varE>, see: eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. ekeruge<#>;  
 dis.con. eruge<#>.

become  
vaux. hoi(-#, vahei);  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

become  
vaux. hoi(-#, vahei);  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

become  
vaux. hoi(-#, vahei);  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

become  
vaux. hoi(-#, vahei);  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

because of that  
conj. ekeruge, see: 
 eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. eke dainehe<varE>, see: eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. ekeruge<#>;  
 dis.con. eruge<#>.

become  
vaux. hoi(-#, vahei);  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

because of that  
conj. ekeruge, see: 
 eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. eke dainehe<varE>, see: eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. ekeruge<#>;  
 dis.con. eruge<#>.

become  
vaux. hoi(-#, vahei);  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

because of that  
conj. ekeruge, see: 
 eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. eke dainehe<varE>, see: eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. ekeruge<#>;  
 dis.con. eruge<#>.

become  
vaux. hoi(-#, vahei);  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

because of that  
conj. ekeruge, see: 
 eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. eke dainehe<varE>, see: eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. ekeruge<#>;  
 dis.con. eruge<#>.

become  
vaux. hoi(-#, vahei);  
vaux. voi(-#, vahei).

because of that  
conj. ekeruge, see: 
 eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. eke dainehe<varE>, see: eke<varE>;  
 dis.con. ekeruge<#>;  
 dis.con. eruge<#>.
become no good  vs. komara(voinu) (1),
see: komara<vahE>;
vs. komasika(voinu), see:
komasika<vahE>.
become numb  vi. tamuaia-(ma, -rahu);
vs. va(-ti, -ruha) (2).
become old  vi. yohi(voinu), see: yohi<rE>.
become small  vs. misuka(voinu), see:
missic<rE>, misuka<vahE>.
become smelly  vi. vusiei(-#, -#).
become soft  vs. yoreka(voinu), see:
yoreka<vahE>.
become thin  vi. titika(voinu), see:
titika<vahE>.
become well  vs. maiteka(voinu), see:
maiteka<vahE>.
become wet  vs. segubaka(voinu), see:
segubaka<vahE>.
bed  n. taruba<varE>;
  n. tatuba<varE>.
bed (of stream)  n. korota<varE>.
bedbug  n. saru<varE>.
bedding  n. tatuba<varE>.
bee bird  n. vahaberobe<varE>.
bee (carpenter)  n. kobuko<varE>.
bee (honey)  n. uamu<varE> (1).
beer  n. bia<vahE>.
beeswax  n. uamu<varE> (3).
beetle (type)  n. avoi<varE>;
  n. de kobuko<varE>, see: de,
deka<vahE>;
  n. gude<rE>.
before  adv. egehe<gE> (1);
  adv. subuta<gE>;
  adv. vabehe<gE>.
before one’s eyes  posp. nihe<gE>, see:
ni<rE>, nitaha<vahE>.
beg  vi. imi(-va, -rava/-ruha) (1).
beg for  vt. imivaha(nu) (1), see:
imit(-va, -rava/-ruha).
begin  vt. matamaivaha(-#, -#, -#,
  -yahei);
  vt. matamavaha(-#, -#, -#,
  -yahei).
behaviour  n. kara<rE>;
  n. kiare<rE>, see: ki(-#, -#, -#,
  -geiyahei).
behind  n. de, deka<vahE>.
best

posp. gigikahe<ge>, see: gigi,
gigika<vahE>;
posp. gigiva<ge>,
gigikava<ge>, see: gigi,
gigika<vahE>.

best
adj. maiteka unae<re>, see:
maiteka<vahE>.
betel nut juice (red)
n. hava tavo<va>,
see: hava<re>.
betel nut pepper
n. goroto<va>;
n. kare<re>.
betel nut (type)
n. abua<va>;
n. gusika<va>;
n. hava<re>.
better again (be) vs. ihara(vanu), see:
inha<vahE>.
better (become in health) vres.
mavara(vanu), see:
mava<vahE>;
vs. maiteka(voinu), see:
maiteka<vahE>.
better than (be) vt. yehe(-#, -#; -va,
egi(yahei)) (2).
between posp. nemeh<ge>, see: neme,
nemeka<vahE>;
posp. nemekova<ge>, see:
neme, nemeka<vahE>.
between (one time and another) vi. otime,
see: oti(-#, -#).
beware of nsuff. -yeha!
Biai pn. Biai<re>.
bid farewell to vt. urivaha(-#, -#; -#
,yahei);
vt. yavisovaha(nu), see: Yaviso!
big
adj. kay<re> (1);
adj. keare<re> (1);
adj. ketare<re>.
big bellied
adj. detu keare<re>, see: detu,
detuka<vahE>;
adj. detu komutaka<vahE>,
see: detu, detuka<vahE>.
bigger than (be) vt. yehe(-#, -#; -va,
egi(yahei)) (2).
biggish
adj. keare navate<re>, see:
keare<re>.
bill
n. damu, damuna<va>(5).
binding
n. umu umu<va>.
binding on axe head n. vuma
hidago<va>, see:
vuma<re>.
bird (generic) n. ugu<re>.
Bird of Paradise and parrot headdress n.
hanava sisigara<va>, see:
sisigara<va>.
Bird of Paradise (Raggiana) n.
hanava<va> (1).
bird (type)
n. baira<va>;
n. dakora<va>;
n. dikad<va>;
n. domi<re>;
n. duna<re>;
n. esogia<va>;
n. etura<va>;
n. evetoto<va>;
n. eviakure<va>;
n. fururuka<va>;
n. garauka<va>;
n. gigiri<va>;
n. hanava<va> (1);
n. higiri misuka<vahE>;
n. hoho<re>;
n. ia<re>;
n. ihuhi<va>;
n. kae<re>;
n. kefoka<va>;
n. kere<va>;
n. keroke<va>;
n. kevo<re>;
n. kikerere<va>;
n. kisé<va>;
n. kikerere<va>;
n. kisereka<va>;
n. kisiadoudo<va>;
n. koiso<va>;
n. koked<va>;
n. korai korak<re>;
n. koroadodo<va>;
n. kororo<va>;
n. kunabaka<va>;
n. kuvo<re>;
n. mabu<re>;}
birthday  blood clot

black fishtail (bird)  n.
kisiadoudo<varE>.

black magic  n. kanibu<varE>;
n. voro<rE>.

black palm  n. goru<rE>.
black palm spear  n. goru bi<varE>, see: goru<rE>.

black spot on body  n. nuba<rE>.
blackboy  n. mahita<varE>.
blacks  adj. dubuka dubuka<varE>,
see: dubu, dubuka<vahE>.

blade of knife  n. kaia varavarava<vahE>,
see: kaia<vahE>.

blame  n. ehuka<vahE>, see: ehu,
ehuka<vahE>;
vt. garagavaha(nu), see:
garaga(-va, -rava);
vt. nareavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

bleed  vi. tavo maia(manu), see:
maia(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei);
vi. tavo biro(vanu), see:
tavo<rE>.

bless  vt. kearevaha(nu) (2), see:
keare<rE>.

black  adj. boketaka<vahE>;
adj. ni haiaka<vahE>, see:
haia(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);
adj. ni boketaka<vahE>, see:
ni<rE>, nitaha<vahE>;
adj. ni koroka<vahE>, see:
ni<rE>, nitaha<vahE>.
blistered  vs. bukabuka(-va, -rava/-ruha).

blistered  vs. bukabuka(-va, -rava/-ruha).

blood  n. tavo<rE> (1).

blood  vi. tavo boi(nu), see:
tavo<rE>.

blood clot  n. tavo rakura<varE>, see:
tavo<rE>.
blood coloured  adj. tavoka<vahE>, see: tavoc<rE>.

Bloody bastard!  interj. Hua vegemo!, see: hua<rE>.

Bloody hell!  interj. U:!

blow  vt. uhi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).

blow bubbles  vi. buebue(-va, -rava).

blow conch shell or horn  vt. biataka ki(nu), see: biataka<vahE>; vt. biataka uhi(nu), see:

blow (fire)  vt. uhitovaha(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei) (2).

blow raspberries  vi. hiruva tutu(vanu), see: hiruc<rE>; vi. tubutu(-va, -rava/-raruha).

blow (something along or off something else)  vt. uhitovaha(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei) (1).

blow up (balloon)  vt. uhi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (2).

blue jay  n. sorare<vahE>.

blue mountain parrot  n. kifiri<vahE>.

blue tongued lizard  n. vohodoka<vahE>.

blue wren  n. tirikutiriku<vahE>.

blunt  adj. banutaka<vahE> (1); adj. vani vehite<rE>, vanika vehite<rE>, see: vanika<vahE>.

boar  n. oho kohic<rE>, see: oho<rE>.

board (vehicle)  vt. adahe vadi(manu), see: adahe<gE>; vt. vadi(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei) (2).

body  n. ahata<vahE>;
 n. ahatanika<vahE>;
 n. mavaka<vahE> (1).

body decoration (for grief)  n. bibina<vahE>.

body (of person)  n. ata mavaka<vahE>, see: ata<rE>.

body (whole of)  n. ahatanika<vahE>, see: -nika<vahE>.

bogeyman  vi. hoviravime ra(manu), see: hovika<vahE>.

boil (food)  vt. maru(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei).

bole (of tree)  n. umu, umuka<vahE>2 (2).

bolt of lightning  n. vava<rE>2.

bone  n. ita, itaha<vahE>2.

bones of dead person  n. hove ita<vahE>, see: hove, hoveka<vahE>.

book  n. buka<rE>.

borer  n. hirigigi<vahE>.

born (be)  vi. ra(-mi, -hi/-muruha) (4); vs. vara(-va, -rava).

born together (be)  vi. vahvah ra(minu), see: vahvah.

Borobo  pn. Borobo<rE>.

borrow  vt. hou ma(nu), see: hou<gE>.

boss  n. biagu<vahE>;
 n. bosita<vahE>.

both  vmed. abutivaheime, see: abuti<gE>.

bottom  n. de, deka<vahE>2; n. de vava, de vavaka<vahE>, see: de, deka<vahE>; n. dehi, decia<vahE> (3).

boundary  n. ena, enaka<vahE>;
 n. evi, evia<vahE> (3);
 n. evika<vahE> (2).

bow  n. beba<rE>1.

bow down  vi. voru(-ma, -ha).

bowed down  adv. voruvoruvahi<gE>, see: voru(-ma, -ha).

bowerbird  n. kisereka<vahE>.

bowl (type)  n. fiuva<vahE>;
 n. navu<rE>.

box  n. bokisi<vahE>;
 n. maua<vahE>.

box (that food is stored in)  n. takabokisi<vahE>.

boy  n. mo<rE> (2);
 n. vami, vamika<vahE> (1).

boy (baby)  n. buroka<vahE>.

boys  n. vamivami<yabE>, see: vami, vamika<vahE>;
 n. vamivami<yabE>.

brace  n. ki<rE>;
 n. tukatuka<vahE>.

brain  n. kina uhuka<vahE>, see: kina, kinaka<vahE>;
 n. kina unika<vahE>, see: kina, kinaka<vahE>.
brainless

n. kina meuka<vahE>, see: meu, meuka<vahE>2.

brainless

adj. kina uni vehite<rE>, see: kina, kinaka<vahE>.

brave

adj. uhu toroka<vahE>, see: uhu, uhuka<vahE>.

bread

n. farava<varE> (2);

n. vadu bahu<varE>, see: vadu<rE>.

breadfruit (generic) n. ugu<rE>2.

breadfruit (type) n. moku<rE>;

n. ugita<varE>.2

break

vt. koki(-#, -#; -va -geiyahei).

break down

vt. vako(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

break off (fruit) VT. dakoia(-ma, -ma ; -#, -yahei) ;

vt. va(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

break off (part) VT. vomo(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

break open (nut) VT. huha(-#, -#; -va -geiyahei) (1);

VT. vomo(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).

break up ground VT. aba beru(manu), see:

aba<rE>1;

VT. aba(vanu), see: aba<rE>1.

break (vessel) VT. huru(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei).

breast

n. amu, amura<vahE> (1).

breast plate shell n. beri<rE>2;

n. mimihua<varE>.

breath

n. aua ogoka<vahE>, see: aua,

auava<vahE>;

n. aua ogo<varE>, see: ogo,

ogoka<vahE>2.

brideprice

n. damu, damuna<varE> (4);

n. mavi damu<varE>, see:

mavi<rE>.

brideprice payment (final) n. mavi damu

keare<rE>, see: mavi<rE>.

brideprice payment (first) VT. yago

boi(nu), see: yago<rE>.

brideprice payment (major) n. mavi
damu<varE>, see: damu,

damuna<varE>.

brideprice payment (second) n. bedi
damu<varE>.

bridge

n. idi hata<varE>, see:

idi<rE>;

n. uvaflu<varE>.

brim (of container) n. aua, auava<vahE>

(2).

bring (more than one object) VT. didivi

orovo(nu), see: didi(-#, -#; -va

-geiyahei).

bring (one object) VT. mi orovo(nu), see:

ma(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

bring to an end VT. turua(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

bring together VT. kokohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

bring up VT. eve(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei);

VT. vubiavaha(-#, -#, -yahei).

bring (vehicle) to a halt VT. mane(-me,

-he; -#, -yahei) (2).

bristle

VT. homo deadea(vanu), see:

homo, homoka<vahE>.

broken

adj. bokoboko<vahE>, see:

boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);

vres. bokora(vanu), see:

boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);

vres. rukara(vanu), see:

ruka(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);

vres. bokoboko(voinu), see:

boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

broken away vres. hakora(-va, -ruha);

vres. vakora(vanu), see:

vak(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

broken down VS. komara(voinu) (1), see:

komara<vahE>.

broken open vres. huvara(vanu), see:

hu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

broken down

vres.

broom

n. gimuri<varE>.

brother

n. nana, nanaka<vahE> (1).

brother (classificatory) n. kahida<vahE>.

brother-in-law n. abere<#>;

n. hiba<#>;

n. tanama<vahE>.

brown snake n. monorakoduru<varE>.

brownish adj. tavoka<vahE>, see:

tavo<rE>.

brush VT. riri(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).

brush turkey n. aba<rE>2.

brushtail possum (type) n. erefia<varE>.
brushtailed possum (type) n. brarahu<varE>.

bubble out vs. bokobo(-va, -rava).

bubbles n. haba, habaka<vahE> (1).

buckled adj. kebokakeboka<vahE>; adj. kebokebo<vahE>; vres. haiara(vanu), see: haiya(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahe).

bud (flower) n. gago, gagoka<vahE>, see: gago(-va, -rava).

bug vt. korokorovaha(nu) (1), see: korokoro(-va, -rava).

Bugger you! interj. Veida bubuka!

build vt. rnane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) (1); vt. voi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).

building (process) n. manehare<rE>, see: mane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei); n. voiniare<rE>, see: voi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

bullet n. buleti<varE>.

bullfinch n. kuru ugu<varE>.

bullock n. boromakau<varE>.

bum n. de, deka<vahE>.

bump vi. dae(vanu); vt. dai(-#, -#; -va, - (gei) yahei) (1).

bump and shake (contents down) vt. daidaivaha(nu), see: dai(-#, -#; -va, - (gei) yahei).

bump into vi. huga(-va, -rava) (1).

bumpy (road) adj. berutaka.

bundle n. umu umu<varE> (2); n. vodo komuta<varE>, see: vode(-me, he; -#, -yahei).

bundle of firewood n. vene vomo<varE>, see: vomo(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

bundle up vt. kuia(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahe).

burial stage n. kena<rE>.

burn (as of a light) vs. ruru(-va, -rava).

burn (as of pain) vs. taeta(-va, -rava) (2).

burn (skin) vi. mavoi(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (1).

burn to ash vi. ravi unika unae (voinu), see: ra(-va, -voha).

burning (be) vs. ra(-va, -voha) (1).
by hand carry (bag or other object) slung on shoulder under arm

by hand  adv. adatha<ge>, see: ada, adaka<vahE>;  
         adv. adava<ge>, see: ada, adaka<vahE>.

by himself (herself, itself)  emph.prn.  
         ahubio<ge>, see: ahu, ahu<kE>.

by means of  posp. taha<ge>, (1);  
         posp. va<ge> (4);  
         posp. vore<ge> (4).

by (one’s self)  lim. -ubio<ge>.

by ourselves  emph.prn. nobio<ge>, see: no, no<kE>.

by themselves  emph.prn. yabubio<ge>,  
         see: yabu, yabu<kE>.

by yourself  emph.prn. aubio<ge>, see: a, a<kE>.

by yourselves  emph.prn. yaubio<ge>, see: ya, ya<kE>.

C - c

cabbage  n. veru<rE>.

cage  n. mavu<rE>;  
       n. vara<rE> (2).

cake  n. sikoni<varE>.

calf muscle  n. varubu<varE>.

call  n. toto<rE>, see: to(-vo, -rava);  
       vi. to(-vo, -rava) (2);  
       vt. roi(-#, -#; -# yahei) (4).

call away  vt. beravime orimunu (1), see:  
         berah(-#, -#; -va, -geiyaihe)).

call out  vi. bara(-va, -ruha);  
         vi. to(-vo, -rava) (2).

call out (someone’s) name  vt. ihika  
         maia(manu), see: maia(-ma, 
         -ma; -#, -yaihe)).

call out to  vt. bera(-#, -#; -va, -geiyaihe)) (1).

call out when a tree is felled  vi. kaito(-va,  
         -rava).

call over distance  vi. tototaha<ge>  
         beravanu/hedu(vanu), see:  
         to(-vo, -rava).

call (something something)  vt. ihi roi(nu),  
         see: ihi, ihika<vahE> (2).

called  vt. toravacrE>, see: to(-vo,  
         -rava).

calm (someone)  vt. yorevahamu,  
         yorekavahamu (2), see:  
         yoreka<vahE>.

calmly  adv. keke<ge> (2).

can (able to)  mod. beu<#:>;  
         vsuff. -are<ge> (2).

can (be in a position to)  vsuff. -hama<ge>.

can’t  mod. enagi...V(-hina, -hava).

capsize  vi. vobara(vanu) (2), see:  
         voba(-#, -#; -va, -gaiyaihe).

capture  vt. dadi(-#, -#; -va, -gaiyaihe) (2).

care  n. motuka<varE>.

care about  vt. vuvu(-#, -#; -va, -gaiyaihe) (4).

care for  vt. ganak(-#, -#; -#; -yaihe);  
         vt. nari(-#, -#; -va, -gei) (1).

carefully  adv. fainifainivahi<ge>, see:  
         fain(#);  
         adv. keke<ge> (1);  
         adv. kekei kekeivahahi<ge>, see:  
         keke<ge>;
         adv. saivahahi<ge>,  
         saiayahahi<ge>, see:  
         saiayahah(#; -#; -#; -yaihe).

careless  adj. nariviyavehite<ge>, see:  
         nair(-#, -#; -va, -gei).

caring for  adj. narivare, see: nari(-#, -#;  
         -va, -gei).

carpenter bee  n. kobuko<varE>.

carpet snake  n. inuhu<varE>.

carry  n. mahure<ge>;  
       mahurei(-#, -#; -#; -yaihe);  
       ruhurei(nu).

carry away  vt. mahurei oti(nu), see:  
         mahurei(-#, -#; -#; -yaihe).

carry (bag or other object) slung on  shoulder under arm  vt.  
         mabedavaha(-#, -#; -#; -yaihe).
carry in crook of elbow  vt. ada
varokada<varE> maburei(nu),
see: maburei(-#, -#; -# -yahei).
carry in hand  vt. adava maburei(nu),
see: maburei(-#, -#; -# -yahei).
carry (netbag)  vt. maidi(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).
carry on back  vt. gadiada<varE> maburei(nu),
see: maburei(-#, -#; -# -yahei).
carry on chest  vt. kahahada<varE>
vodohume maburei(nu),
see: maburei(-#, -#; -# -yahei).
carry on head  vt. kinada maiami oti(nu),
see: kina, kinaka<vahE>.
carry on hip  vt. ehenida vodohume
maburei(nu), see: maburei(-#, -#; -# -yahei).
carry on pole  vt. tohiki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei).
carry on shoulder (long objects)  vt.
tohivatuki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei).
carry (someone)  vt. tavohi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
carry (someone) on back  vt. gadiada
tavohi(nu), see: tavohi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
carry (someone) on one’s shoulders around the neck  vt.
enoda tavohi(nu),
see: tavohi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
carry under arm  vt. ekokova
maburei(nu), see: maburei(-#, -#; -# -yahei).
carry upright  vt. mane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) (7).
cassava  n. maniota<varE>.
cassowary (type)  n. ia<rE>2;
vaiau<varE>.
cat  n. bosi<varE>.

centipede’s false jaws (on backside)
  n. bosikasi<varE>.
catapult  n. sagai<varE>.
catbird  n. kisereka<varE>.
catch (a plane, boat, vehicle)  vt. ma(-#, -#;
-#, -yahei) (2).
catch (fish)  vt. aru(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei);
butu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)
(2).
catch (in net)  vt. koda(-#, -#; -va,
-geiyahei).
catch (quarry)  vt. varaho(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
catch up (with)  vi. here(-me, -he; -#, -yahei)
(2).
caterpillar  n. konehi<varE>.
catfish  n. bebe<vahE>.
cat’s cradle (game)  n. vabe<rE>.
causative verb formative  vsuff. -vaha(nu).

cause  caus. -te ... ki(nu),
see: -te<rE>.
cause pain  vt. gorovaha(-#, -#, -#; -#, -yahei).
cause (something) to itch  vt.
nemerevaha(nu), see:
nemere(-va, -ravu-raruha).

cause to be no good or unserviceable  vt.
komavaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

cause (to change state)  caus. -te...ki(nu);
caus. -va...ki(nu).
cave  n. muni vava<varE>, see:
muni<rE>;
vata vava<varE>, see:
vata<rE>;
m. muni vava<varE>, see:
vava<rE>.
n. yaniva<varE>.

cease raining  vi. veni boi(nu), see:
veni<rE>.

cedar tree  n. tubobo<varE>.
celebrate  vt. nihorobaha(nu) (2), see:
nihoro<varE>.

celebration  n. nihoro<varE> (2).
cement  n. semenis<rE>.
cemetery  n. aba mata<varE>, see:
aba<rE>.

centipede  n. vavo<rE>.
n. vavo<rE>.
centipede’s false jaws (on backside)  n.
vova teteka<vahE>, see:
vova<rE>. 
centipede’s feelers  n. vova uri homoka<vahE>, see: vova<rE>.
centipede’s leg  n. vova vahika<vahE>, see: vova<rE>.
central part  n. tana, tanaka<vahE>; (2).
chair  n. sea<rE>.
Chalmers (Rev. James)  pn. Tamatie<rE>.
change  vi. vobara(vaou) (3), see: voba(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei); vt. boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (9); vt. idauvaha(-#, -#, -: -yahei); vt. voba(-#, -#, :- -yahei) (2).
change of participant or direction  adv. beta<#> (2).
change (someone’s) mind  vt. uhuka voba(vaou), see: uhu, uhuka<vahE>.
character  n. mutu<rE>.
characteristic  n. evava<vahE>.
charcoal  n. agoka<vahE>;
 n. ogeta<varE>.
charm  n. musikaka<varE>.
chase  vt. yo(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei) (1).
chase after  vt. vutio oti(nu), see: vutio<gE>.
chat  n. heduhedu<varE>, see: hedu<rE>;
 vi. heduhedu(vanu), see: hedu<rE>;
 vi. votovoto(vanu), see: voto<rE>.
chatter (teeth)  vi. rekere(-va, rava).
cheat  vt. vaivavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
check  vt. sekevaha(nu).
check (garden for damage)  vt. tibe(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
cheekiness  n. komasika<vahE>.
cheeks  n. tihii<rE>.
cheeky  adj. komasika<vahE> (2);
 adj. voto uhuiamiavehite<rE>, see: voto<rE>.
Cheerio!  interj. Yaviso!
cheque  n. teke<rE>.
cheque  n. teke<rE>.
chest  n. kahaha, kahahana<vahE>;
 n. vohe, voheka<vahE> (2).
chew  vt. nana(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei).
chicken  n. kokocrE>.
child (generic)  n. vamiano<varE>;
 n. vamione<varE>.
child (male)  n. vami, vamika<vahE> (1).
child of distant relative  n. boromeni<#>.
childbirth hut  n. yaga misu<vahE>, see: yaga<rE>.
childless  adj. aramuka<vahE>.
children  n. vamuhu, vamuhue<yabE>, see: vami, vamika<vahE>; n. vamiano<varE>;
 n. vamione<varE>.
chilli  n. urefa<varE>.
chin  n. auki, aukina<vahE>.
chin point  n. auki hotoka<vahE>, see: auki, aukina<vahE>.
chin (underneath part)  n. autoka<vahE>.
chip  n. hakita<varE>, hakitaka<vahE>, see: haki be<rE>.
chip of wood  n. idi hakita<varE> (1), see: idi<rE>;
 n. idi hakitaka<vahE>, see: idi<rE>.
chips (of food)  n. hakiti<varE>, see: hakiti(-#, -#, -va,-geiyahei);
 n. tiati<varE>.
choke  vt. eno dadi(vanu), see: eno, enoia<vahE>.
choke (on food)  vres. hagara(-va, -ruha) (1).
choko  n. sioko<varE>.
chop down  vres. ahege bokora(vaou), see: aha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei);
 vt. ahi boko(vaou), see: aha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
chop (meat)  n. dehi, debia<vahE> (2);
 n. ehenitaha<vahE> (2);
 n. ehenitaka<vahE>.
chop (wood)  vt. aha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
chopped up pieces (of food)  n.
hakiti<vahE>, see: hakiti(-#, -#, -va,-geiyahei);
 n. tiati<varE>.
Christian church  n. Ekaleisia<varE>.
Christianity  n. Ekaleisia<varE>.
church (building)  n. dubu<rE>.

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church contributions

church service

n. boubou

cicada

n. rire

cigarette

n. sigaretti

n. vene
cindered

vs. houka, see:
houka

circle around

vt. voririhoi

city

n. tauni

clan

n. arako

n. idika

clan name

pn. Vanororic

clap

vi. faotofaoto

clarify

vt. tanaki

claw

n. kahuka

clay (white)

n. korani

clean

adj. iha

clean (by washing)

vt. keto

clean up

vt. bobo

clear

adj. havoka

adj. kaekaec

adj. kaekaemava

clear (a place)

vt. bobo

vt. dodo

vt. hobo

vt. roi

clear grass or weeds away (from other plants)

vt. yaha

close off!

vi. Kekil!

vi. Kekiyah!
clear throat

vt. kahatovaha

cleared area in front of house

n. orogota

clever

adj. dibanaka

adj. kina maiteka, see:
kina

cleft

n. hako

climb up

vt. hirivi vadi

cloth

n. kirinika

n. vegemo

clod of earth

n. vata tahah

close

vt. badi

vt. faruha

vt. faruyaha

vt. faruyavaha

vt. kodohu

vt. kouva

close (become)

vs. duaka, see:
duaka

close behind

posp. hahahc

close by

adv. duavahai

close in (of weather, bush)

vi.
badirahu(nu), see: badi

close over

vt. badi

close to

posp. behubehuna

behu, see: behu

behu

behuka

behu

behu

posp. behubehuhina

posp. behuha

posp. behu

close up

vt. kou

vt. yaha
closed

vt. matabei(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).

adj. badibadi<vahE>, see: badi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahi);
adj. koukou<vahE>, see: kou(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).

cloth

n. ogona<varE> (2).

n. ogona<varE> (1).

n. yaguru<varE>;

n. yuva<rE>.

club (type)

n. ava bado<varE>, see: ava<rE>;

n. ava deredere<varE>, see: ava<rE>;

n. dubuta<varE>;

n. ogo dubuta<varE>;

n. varama<varE>.

coal (live)

n. vene ago<varE>, see: vene<rE>.

n. eve haga<varE>, see: eve<rE>.

coastal person

n. evebia<varE>, see: eve<rE>.

n. gagibura deka<vahE>, see: gagibura<varE>;

n. gagibura yagaka<vahE>, see: gagibura<varE>.

cockatoo (black)

n. bahuto<varE>.

cockatoo (white)

n. kaea<rE>.

coconut

n. bava<rE>.

n. kou<vahE>.

n. tuvu, tuvuva<vahE>.

comb

n. farafara<varE>.

comb hair of head

vt. vomo(-#, -#; -#,-yahei) (2).

comb (on fowl)

n. tuvu, tuvuva<vahE>.

come

vi. oro(-#, -#);

vi. rovo(nu).

come after or behind

vt. yo(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahi) (2).

come ahead

vi. urivoime orovo(nu), see: urivi(-voi, -va)-hi).

come around

vt. orivi orovo(nu), see: ori(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahi).

come back

vi. voiravi(me) orovo(nu), see: voira<-va,-ruha).

come backwards

vi. de vava(gE>

orovo(nu), see: de,

deka<vahE>2;

vi. dekuieku oro(-#, -#) /

ti(-#, -#).

come closer

vs. duaka(voinu), see:

duaka<vahE>.

come down

vi. dob(-va,-ruha) (3);

vt. voro(-ma,-ha; -#, -yahei).

come downstream

vi. voromi(me)
orovo(nu), see: voro(-ma,-ha; -#, -yahei).

come first

vi. urivoime orovo(nu), see: urivi(-voi, -va)-hi).

come inside

vi. uhuva orovo(nu), see: uhu,

uhuka<vahE>;

vi. uhuva orovo(nu), see:

uhuva<gE>.

come into fruit

vi. yei(-va,-rava).

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come off by itself (as of ripe fruit) vres. baura(vanu) (1), see: bau(-#, -#, -va, -gei(yabei)
congealed adj. rakura<varE>
congregate vi. bou(vanu), see: bou(-#, -#, -va, -gei(yabei)
vt. mane(-me, -he, -#, -yahei) (4)
conjunctivitis n. ni bata<varE>, see: batahu(-#, -#)
consequently conj. ekeruge, see:
eke<re>
dis. con. eke dainehe<gE>, see: eke<re>
constantly adv. tonitoni vah<ge> (2), see: -tonitoni<vahE>
construct vt. voi(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (2)
consume vt. li(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (1)
container n. diro<gE>
contents n. mavaka<vahE> (3)
continue vt. vaitava taki(nu), see: vaita<gE>
continue to sit (sg., pl.) vi. gurami oti(nu), gurahi oti(nua), see: gura(-ma, -ha)
continuing to vaux. gura(-ma, -ha);
vaux. oti(-#, -#);
vaux. raime (1)
continuous aspect vasp. haki behe
ra(minu), see: ra(-mi, -hi/-muruha)
continuously adv. adahe adahe<gE> (1), see: adahe<gE>
adv. kerekerevahi<gE>, see: kerekerevaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei)
vi. korokoro(-va, -rava) (1)
contraceptive n. idi hana<varE> (3), see: idi<gE>
contrary to fact suffix vsuff. -ebene...V-e;
vsuff. -gene,
contrary to what one might think interj. Se! (2)
contribute money to the church vt. boubou maiana(nu), see:
boubou<varE>
vt. boubou uruha(nu), see: boubou<varE>
contributions to church n.
boubou<varE>
controller n. biagu<varE>
controller of land  n. vata kinaka
   atak<rE>, see: vata<rE>.

converse  vi. heduvedu(vanu), see:
   hedu<rE>.

converse (with)  vi. hedu(vanu) (3), see:
   hedu<rE>.

converse (with)  vi. hedu(vanu) (3), see:
   hedu<rE>.

converse (with)  vi. hedu(vanu) (3), see:
   hedu<rE>.

conversely  adj. maitevahi<gE>, see:
   maite<rE>.

conversely  adj. maitevahi<gE>, see:
   maite<rE>.

co-vive  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-vive  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.

co-w ife  vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
   riritaka<vahE>.
crab (fresh water)  n. kokita<varE>.
crackle  vi. kikiria(-va, -ruha).
crane the neck to peep at  vi.
enogeno(-va, -rava).
crane (type)  n. baira<varE>;
   n. esogia<varE>;
   n. overovero kaeka<vahE>,
   see: overovero<varE>.
crash  vi.
crawl  vi.
crazy  adj. horuhoru<vahE>;
   adj. karekare<vahE>;
   adj. kina komara<vahE>,
   see: kina, kinaka<vahE>.
creak  vi.
credit  n.
   ita<rE>, (2).
creek  n.
creep  vi.
creep forward  vi.
cricket (green)  n.
   madkrE>.
cricket (mole)  n.
   teberokoru<varE>.
criminal  n. rasikoli<varE>.
cripple  n. vahi komara ata<varE>,
   see: vahi, vahika<vahE>n.
crippled  adj. bokoboko<vahE>,
   see: boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);
   vs. bokoboko(voinu),
   see: boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
cross- crossed  adj. boteabatea<vahE>;
   adv. boteabateavahi-gE>,
   see: boteabateavahi<vahE>.
crocodile  n. huye<rE>.
crook in a branch  n. idi nekotaka<vahE>,
   see: idi<rE>.
crook of arm  n. ada varoka<vahE>,
   see: ada, adaka<vahE>;
   ada, adaka-vahE>.
crooked  adj. gorogoro<vahE>;
   adj. haiahai<vahE>,
   see: hai(a(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);
   adj. kebokakeboka<vahE>;
   adv. haiahaiavahi-gE>,
   see: hai(a(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);
   adv. kebokakeboka<vahE>,
   see: kebokakeboka<vahE>.
crush  vi.
crush (into pulp)  vi.
crossed (become)  vs. gorogorova(voinu),
   see: gorogoro<vahE>.
cross over  vt. dodo(-#, -#; -va, -yahei),
   vt. taita(-#, -#; -va, -yahei) (2);
   vt. voi(-#, -#; -va, -yahei);
   vt. vui(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).
cross over (stream)  vt. yehe(-#, -#; -va,
   -gei(yahei)) (3).
crossbar  vt. begu(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei)
   (2).
cross-eyed  adj. ni haiaka<vahE>,
   see: ni<rE>, nitaha<vahE>;
   adj. ni vobavoba<vahE>,
   see: ni<rE>, nitaha<vahE>;
   adj. ni vobavoba<vahE>,
   see: voba(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
crossing over place on mountain  n.
   amaro<varE>.
cross-support  n. ki<rE>;
   n. tukatuka<vahE>.
croton  n. rubu<rE>;
   n. uгадu<vahE>.
crouch down  vi.
   geregerevahi gura(-vo, -rava).
crow  n. makaia<vahE>;
   see: nkrE>, nitaba<vahE>;
   adj. nkrE>, nitaba<vahE>;
   see: voba(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
crowbar  n. kuruba<vahE>.
crowded together  adv. ahube(d)
   ahubeda<gE>, see: ahu,
   ahu<KE>.
crowded up on top  adv. adahe adahe<gE>
   (2), see: adahe<gE>.
crown of tree  n. idi numuka<vahE>,
   see: idi<rE>;
   n. idi totoka<vahE>,
   see: idi<rE>.
crumple  vi. mohuvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei),
   see: mohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
crumpled  vi. mohura(vanu),
   see: mohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
crunch up (paper)  vt. mukutei(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)
   (1).
crunched up  adv. komuvahi<gE>,
   see: komu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
crush  vr. huha(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (2).
crush (into pulp)  vr. bui(-#, -#; -va,
crushed  vres. huhara(vanu), see: huhu(-#, -#, -va,-geiyahei); vs. buira(vanu), see: bui(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei).
cry  vs. ni(-vi, -vorei).
cry for a dead person  vt. hoveda(gE) ni(vanu), see: hove, hoveka<vahE>.
cry out  vi. koekoe(-va, -rava).
crying  n. nina<rE>, see: nina(-va, -raruha).
cuckoo  n. beha diridiri<varE>.
cucumber  n. beha<rE>2; n. vamuro<varE>.
cucumber seed  n. beha nita<varE>, see: beha<rE>2; n. vamuro nita<varE>, see: vamuro<varE>.
cud (of chewed fibres)  n. hati, hatika<vahE> (2).
Cunt!  interj. ve<rE>.
cup  n. banigini<varE>; n. kabusic<varE>.
curled up  adv. komuvahi<gE>, see: komu(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei).
current  n. uhuro<varE>.
cuscus (type)  n. barahu<varE>.
custom  n. dehidehi<varE> (2), see: dehidehivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei); n. kara<rE>.
customary present tense suffix  vsuff. -are<rE> (1).
cut  vres. rukara(vanu), see: ruka(-#, -#, -va,-geiyahei).
cut across (mountain)  vt. ruka(-#, -#, -va,-geiyahei) (2).
cut and run  vi. rakara(-va,-ruha).
cut bit by bit  vt. ahahivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
cut down  vt. koro(-va, -va; -#, -yahei) (2).
cut (elongated objects)  vt. ruka(-#, -#, -va,-geiyahei) (1).
cut into little pieces  vt. hakitei(nu), see: haki(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei).
cut (leaves for cooking purposes)  vt. va(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) (5).
cut off  adj. banutaka<vahE> (1); adj. bonutaka<vahE>.
cut off (mourning)  vt. turuha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
cut out (stop)  vi. boi(-#, --),
cut to flatten  vt. kahoh(-#, -#. -va,-geiyahei).
cut up (food into rough pieces or slices)  vt. kiahoh(-#, -#. -va,-geiyahei).
cut up very small (into chips)  vt. haki kisikisivanu(nu), see: haki(-#, -#, -#; -va,-geiyahei).
cut (with knife or saw)  vt. bovi(-#, -#, -#; -yahei).
cut (wood)  vt. aha(-#, -#, -#; -yahei).

d - d

dad (address)  interj. baba, babaika<vahE>.
dad (in reference)  n. mama, mamaka<vahE>.
damselyfly  n. faida dikadi<varE>.
dance and sing  vi. koa ki(nu), see: koa<rE>.
dance song  n. koa<rE>.
dance up and down (of flames)  vi. faitofaito(-va, -rava).
dancers  n. koakare ata<yabE>, see: koa<rE>.
dancing skirt  n. kuriki nigic<varE>, see: nigic<rE>.
dark  adj. ubuka<vahE>; vs. ubuka(voinu), see: ubuka<vahE>.
dark coloured  adj. dubu, dubuka<vahE>.
darken (as of cloud)  vs. girihu(-va, -ruha).
darkness  n. va ubuka<vahE>, see: ubuka<vahE>.
darkness falls  vi. ubuia(-ma, -#).
daughter  n. mae, maeka<vahE>.
daughter-in-law  

n. varu<vahE>

n. varutane<vahE>

n. varutani<vahE>

dawn  

vi. ara(-mi, --)

day  

n. vani<vahE> (2)

day after tomorrow  adv. urihe<gE>

day before yesterday  adv. urihe<gE>

day off  

n. taubu<vahE> (2)

dead  

adj. hove, hoveka<vahE>

dead (plant)  

adj. bodu, boduka<vahE>

deaf  

adj. banutaka<vahE> (2)

adj. ihiko banutaka<vahE>, see: ihiko, ihikona<vahE>

death feast  

n. bui<rE>;

n. rigi<rE>

death song  

n. hehera<vahE>

debris  

n. hobita hobita<vahE>, see: hobita<vahE>

n. hobita rabuta<vahE>, see: hobita<vahE>

deceive  

vt. donavaha(nu), see: dona<rE>

decide  

vi. uhuke<rE> maiama(nu), see: uhu, uhuka<vahE>

decorate  

vt. gamaga ki(nu), see: gamaga<vahE>

vt. heravaha(#, -#, -#, -yahei)

vt. keketavaha(#, -#, -#, -yahei)

decorate oneself like a hornbill  vt. vure

voi(nu), see: vure<rE>

decorated string bag  

n. evoi yago<vahE>, see: yago<rE>

decoration put in ear lobe  

n. sabisabi<vahE>

decorations (flowers)  

n. kakai<vahE>

decorations (on body)  

n. gamaga<vahE>

decorative pattern  

n. hoho<rE> (1)

decorative tanket  

n. romo<rE>

deep water  

n. ena<rE>

n. ena dokura<vahE>

defecate  

vt. dehe(-#, -#, -#, devorei)

definitely not  

interj. vehite

vehitemava<vahE>, see: vehite<rE>

Defo  

pn. Defoc<rE>

delay  

vi. nihini(-va, -rava)

Demarcation Committee  

n. dima

komiti<vahE>

n. gima komiti<vahE>
demolish  

vt. rofa(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)

dense  

adj. bata<vahE>

dense bush  

n. mata bata<vahE>, see: mata<rE>;

deny  

vi. vore(-va, -rava/-raruha)

depression  

n. koubaka<vahE>

deranged  

adj. horuhoru<vahE>

derrors root (used as a fish poison)  

n. imaga<vahE>

descend  

vi. ehavoro(manu), see: eha-v;

vt. voro(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei))

descendant  

n. arakonika<vahE> (1), see: arako<vahE>

n. voronini<vahE>, voronoka<vahE>

dew  

n. rimita<vahE>

dextrous  

adj. ada muduka<vahE> (1), see: ada, adaka<vahE>

adj. adaka muduka<vahE>, see: mudu, muduka<vahE>

diarrhoea  

vi. de bibi(vanu), see: de, deka<vahE>

die  

vs. va(-ti, -ruha) (1)

vs. vehite(voinu), see: vehite<rE>

die (doing something)  

vaux. hove(vanu), see: hove, hoveka<vahE>

die down  

vres. hamura(-va, -ruha)

die down (fire)  

vi. haveravime oti(nu), see: haverava(-va, -ruha)

die (euphemistically)  

vs. komara(voinu) (2), see: komara<vahE>

vt. ni kodohu(nu), see: kodohu(#, -#, -yahei)

die (fire, light)  

vi. rodohu(#, -#), (1)

die (of plants)  

vs. hoho(-va, -rava)

died  

vres. hovera(vanu), see: hove, hoveka<vahE>
different
adj. abuti navate<rE>, see: abuti<gE>;
adj. beya beya<#>, see: be<rE>.

different things n. vadievdabidivane, see: vadibe<vane>.
difficult
adj. ehu, ehu<vahE> (2);
adj. toro<vahE> (3), see: toro<rE>;
vs. ehu(vanu) (2), see: ehu, ehu<vahE>.
dig away (soil) vt. ahi babahu(nu), see: aha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
dig hole (or grave) vt. aba roho(nu), see: aba<vE>t.
dig out
vt. karohova(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1);
vt. roho(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).
dig out grass
vt. homo ki(nu), see: homo, homoka<vahE>.
dig up
vt. roho(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).
dig up ground
vt. aba(vanu), see: aba<rE>.
digging stick
n. ugitavarE>;
n. urita<vare>.
dilapidated adj. babababa<vahE>, see: bababahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
adj. bata<vahE>, see: batahu(-#, -#).
vres. babara(vanu), see: bababahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
vt. kubu(-#, -#; -va, -gyai).  
dip in
vt. voro(-va, -va; -#, -yahei).
dirt
n. gomugo<vare> (1);
adj. gomugo vorecgE>, see: gomugo<vare>;
adj. tiuhurocE>, see: tiuhu<rE>.
dirty
adj. gomugo vorcE>, see: gomugo<vare>;
adj. tiuhu<varE>, see: tiuhu<rE>.
disappear
vres. baura(vanu) (2), see: bau(-#, -#; -va, -gyai);  
vs. vehite(voinu), see: vehite<rE>.
disappeared vi. uhu vani(vanu), see: uhu, uhuka<vahE>.
discard
tv. magore(-me, -he; -#, -yahei);
disciple
vt. vatu(#, -, #, -yahei), (1).
discuss
vt. kiroi(-#, -, #, -yahei).
dish (type)
vt. dihu<rE>;
n. fiuva<vare>;
n. navuc<rE>.
dislocate
vt. reiavah(-#, -, #, -yahei) (2).
disobedient
adj. voto uhuiamiavehite<rE>, see: voto<rE>;
vs. daedae(-va, -rava).
disobey
vt. hedu ruka(vanu) (2), see: ruka(-#, -va, -gyai).
display (feathers) vi. vado(-va, -rava).
displease
vt. nihorote kiyaehite<rE>, see: nihoro<vE>r.
dispute
n. nauna<vare>;
vi. nauna(vanu), see: nauna<vare>.
disregard advice
vt. hedu ruka(vanu) (2), see: ruka(-#, -va, -gyai).
distance (between two points)
n. tana, tanaka<vahE> (3).
distant
adv. egevahkgE>, see: ege, egeka<vahE>;
adv. vahena<vE>r;
adv. varaha<vE>r.
distribute (passengers) vt. kabo(-#, -va, -gyai).
disturbed (in mind)
vi. vava<vahE> kiriki(vanu), see: kiriki(-va, -rava);
vi. vava<vahE> kiriki(vanu), see: vava<vahE>r.
disturb
n. koubaka<vahE>.
ditch
vs. vagavaga(-va, -rava).
dive
vi. ena voro(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei).
dive down
vi. ena voro(vanu), see: voro(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei).
diver (bird)
n. etura<vare>;
vs. overo<varE>r.
divide up
vt. laha(-#, -#; -va, -gei);
vt. raha(-#, -#; -va, -gei).
divination sign
n. mari<vE>r.
divorce (woman)
vt. genigevhah(-#, -#; -yahei) (2);
divorced

vt. yo(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahi) (3).

divorced

adj. kadika<vahE>;
vs. kadika(vo<#1>, see:
kadika<vahE>;
vs. kadira(vanu), see:
kadika<vahE>.

divorcee

n. kadika<vahE>.
dizzy

adj. orekaoreka<vahE>, see:
orere(-va, -rava).
do

vau.< va(-#, -rava);
vt. ki(-#, -#, -#), -geiyahi) (1).
do a little bit more

vt. kibekibe<#1>va(nu), see: kibe<#1>.  
do again and again and again until (with different subject following)

vusp. V-ege V-ege V-ege..., see: -ege.
do again and again and again (with same subject following) vusp. V-me V-me V-me..., see: -me.
do all the time

vt. kerekerevaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei);
vt. tonitonivaha(nu), see: -tonotoni<vahE>.  
do bit by bit

vt. kibekibe<#1>va(nu), see: kibe<#1>.  
do carefully

vt. fainifainivaha(nu), see:
faini<#1>;
vt. maitevaha(nu), see: maite<rE>;
vt. saivaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei);
vt. yoreyorevaha(nu), see: yoreka<vahE>.  
do constantly

vt. tonitonivaha(nu), see: -tonotoni<vahE>.  
do continuously

vt. kerekerevaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).  
do differently

vt. idauvaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
do exactly as told

vt. heduvaniare navate ki(nu), see: navate<rE>.  
do excessively

vt. kunukuvaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
do for a short time only

vt. botabotavaha(nu), see: botabota<gE?>.
do gently

vt. yoreyorevaha(nu), see:
yoreka<vahE>.
do loudly

vt. masavaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
do non-stop

vt. rukaviyah<#1>ite<rE>, see: ruka(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahi).
do nothing

vt. kiyah<#1>ite<rE>, see: ki(-#, -#, -#), -geiyahi).
do properly

vt. fainifainivaha(nu), see: faini<#1>;
vt. maitevaha(nu), see: maite<rE>.
do quickly

vt. soro<#1>kvaha(nu), see: soro<#1>va<vahE>.
do softly

vt. yoreyorevaha(nu), see: yoreka<vahE>.
do (something) very hard

vt. kinakinavaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
do thus

vi. ate(-va, -rava).
do well

vt. fainifainivaha(nu), see: faini<#1>;
vt. maitevaha(nu), see: maite<rE>;
vt. saivaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
doctor

n. dogeta<varE>.
dog

n. to<rE>I;  
n. totoka<varE>.
dog fish

n. erea<varE>.
dog ginger (used to increase aggression in dogs)

n. to avi<varE>, see: avi<rE>;
n. to avi<varE>, see: avi<rE>.
dog manure

n. to de<varE>, see: to<rE>1.
dog’s teeth headband

n. to vaha<varE>, see: to<rE>1.
doing nothing

adv. kava<#1>.
don (clothes)

vt. bete<#1>(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (1);
vt. mavaru(-#, -#, -#, -yahei);
vt. mavatu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
don (netbag)

vt. maidi(-#, -#, -va, -yahei).
done (cooked)

vs. ra(-va, -voha) (2).
don’t know if

mod. inau<#1>.
don’t let (X do Y)

vsuff. -hina (2).
don’t (you pl.)

vsuff. -hava1.
don’t (you sg.)

vsuff. -ham1.
door

n. vagari<varE>.
doorway

n. udi aua<varE>;
n. yaga aua<vahE>, see: yaga<rE>.
Doria’s tree-kangaroo *n. avira*<varE>.  
Dove *n. koroadodo*<varE>.  
Down *vpre. cha-*.  
*vpre. cheya-*.  
*vt. mane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei)* (8).  
Down (a track) *posp. tana*<varE>2’.  
Down there *adv. morehe*<varE>3’.  
Downstream *posp. derihe*<varE>2’, see: deri, deriva<varE>.  
Dragonfly *n. bukako*<varE>’.  
Draw out *vt. kokii(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)*.  
Draw (water) *vt. va(-#, -#; -va, -yaheih* (3).  
Dream *n. yao*<varE>;  
*vi. yao(vanu), see: yao*<varE>.  
Dress (oneself) *vt. mavote(-me, -be; -#, -yahei)*.  
Dress (oneself) up *vt. gamaga ki(nu), see: gamaga<varE>;  
*vt. gamaga vaho(-#, -#; -yahei)* (3).  
Dried up *adj. tutuka*<varE>.  
Drill (a hole) *vt. kobu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)*.  
Drink *vt. i(-#, -#; -#, -yabei) (2).  
Drink (soup) *vt. ruruvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yaheih* (2).  
Drink to excess *vt. ikunukunuvaba(nu), see: i(-#, -#; -#, -yabei).*  
Drip *vi. toto(-va, -rava);  
*vi. veni dudu(vanu), see: veni*<varE>.  
Drip of rain water *n. veni dudu*<varE>, see: veni*<varE>.  
Drive *vt. tariki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei)*.  
Driver *vt. tarikiare ata*<varE>, see: tariki(-#, -#; -#, -(gei)yahei).  
Drongo *n. kisiadoudo*<varE>.  
Drop (leaves or fruit) *vres. bibira(vanu) (1).  
See: *bibii(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).  
Drop off (passengers) *vt. bibii(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (2);  
*vt. emii(-, --; --, -yahei).  
Drop (something) down (into water) *vt. mane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) (3).  
Drums’ velum *n. aea aiovata*<varE>, see: aea*<varE>.  
Drunk person *n. ikunukuvahare  
ata*<varE>, see: *i(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);  
*n. muramura inniare*<varE>, see: *i(-#, -#; -#, -yabei);  
*n. muramura*<varE>.  
Dry (and hard ground) *adj. giraka*<varE>.  
Dry banana leaves *n. uhi hogor*<varE>, see: uhi<varE>.  
Dry (cloth) *adj. karika*<varE>.  
Dry land (in contrast to water) *n. ana*<varE>.  
Dry (of plants) *vs. hoho(-va, -rava).  
Dry season *n. gohura*<varE> (2).  
Dry (stream) *nsuff. -rodo;  
*vs. kororo(-hoi, -yahei)* (2).  
Dry up (as of streams) *vt. roduoh(-#, -#) (2).  
Duck *n. daki*<varE>.  
Dug out (soil) *n. de, deka*<varE> (3).  
Dumb *adj. mamutaka*<varE> (1).  
Dumo *pn. Dumo*<varE>.  
Dung *n. de, deka*<varE> (1).  
Dung beetle *n. de kobuko*<varE>, see: *de, deka*<varE>.  
During *posp. he*<varE> (3);  
*posp. uhukeva*<varE> (3).  
During that (time or occasion) *dis.con. eke uhukevage, see: eke*<varE>.  
Dust *n. dou*<varE>;  
*n. huguhic*<varE>;  
*n. huguhu*<varE>.  

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each adv. igau igau<gE>, see: igau<gE>; 
prnsuff. -be...-be<gE>.

each other 
recip.prn. ahu be ahube ahube<#, see: a, 
a<iKE>;
recip.prn. abe abe<#, see: a, 
a<iKE>;
recip.prn. nobe nobe<#, see: 
no, no<iKE>;
recip.prn. yabe yabe<#, see: 
y, ya<iKE>;
recip.prn. yaube yaube<#>. 
eagerly adv. uhu 
sorekasorekavahi<gE>, see: 
uhu, uhu<vahE>.
eagle 
n. ihiko, ihikona<vahE>.

ear (external) n. ihiko hanaka<vahE>, see: 
ihiko, ihikona<vahE>.

ear hole n. ihiko hanaka<vahE>, see: 
ihiko, ihikona<vahE>.

ear lobe n. ihiko tuvuka<vahE>, see: 
ihiko, ihikona<vahE>.

early adj. karikari<gE>.
early morn adv. vararahara<gE>, see: 
varara<vahE>.
earthquake n. vavamu<vahE>.

earwig n. makama<vahE>.
n. nakama<vahE>.
n. uhi kahika<vahE>, see: 
uhi<rE>.
easy adj. mudu, muduka<vahE> (3); 
adj. yoreka<vahE> (1); 
adj. yoreka<vahE> (3). 

eat vt. i(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1). 
Eat it! interj. Bai!

eat (soup) vt. ruruvah(<-#, -#; -#, -yahei>). 
eat to excess vt. ikunukunuvaha(nu), see: 
i(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
echidna n. gohani<vahE>.
encircle  vt. voririvaha(nu) (2), see: voriri(-va, -rava/-ruha).
enclosure  n. mavu<varE>.
eavour  n. bokitaha<vahE>; n. dekota, dekotaka<vahE>; n. ihi, ihika<vahE> (2).
endeavour ended  vi. haru(-#, -#).
enemy  n. varahare ata<varE>, see: varaha(-va, -raval-raruha).

engage (someone to someone)  vt. hari(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei); vt. tora(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei).

engine  n. enidin<varE>.

English language  n. nao voto<varE>, see: nao<#>.

enlarge  vt. kearete ki(nu), see: keare<varE>.
enormous  adj. korikori<vahE>.

enough  adj. hegeregere<vahE>; adj. vahude<gei>: adj. vahudi<gei>; adv. mai<gei>; vt. vahudi voi(nu), see: vahudi<gei>.

enter  vi. uhua orovo(nu), see: uhuh, uhuka<vahE>; vi. uhua oti(nu), see: uhuh, uhuka<vahE>; vi. uhua ororvo(nu), see: uhua<vahE>; vi. uhua oti(nu), see: uhua<vahE>; vt. arirahu(-#, -#, -#, -yahe)

enter (dance)  vt. vadi(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei) (3).

entice away  vt. beravi(me) oti(nu) (1), see: bera(-#, -#, -va; -gei(yahi)).

entrance fee  n. geiti damu<varE>, see: damu, damuna<varE>.

environment  n. vata ita<varE>, see: vata<varE>.

epenthetic syllable  #, -ya.

erect  vt. mane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) (1).

Erefa  pn. Erefa<varE>.

er  vi. kerere(vanu), see: kerere<varE>.

error  n. kerere<varE>.

erupt  vi. gago(-va, -rava).

escape  vi. hivi oti(nu), see: hivi(-va, -rava); vi. rakara(-va, -ruha).

escape route  n. hivi otarihe uma<varE>, hivi otare uma<varE>, see: hivi(-va, -rava).

essence  n. hedu umuka<vahE>, see: hedu<varE>.

European  adj. nao<#> (2).

European axe  n. nao vuma<varE>, see: vuma<varE>.

European man  pn. Taubada<varE>.

European pawpaw  n. nao nitani<varE>, see: nao<#>.

European person  n. ata kaeka<vahE>, see: ata<varE>; n. nao ata<varE>, see: n<#>; n. nao oho<varE>, see: n<#>; n. oho kaeka<vahE>, see: oho<varE>.

European woman  pn. sinabada<varE>.

 evangelical  adj. Evaneria<varE>.
even if  interj. Ahukemenu!
even so  conj. eke uhukeva<gei>, see: uhukeva<gei>.
even though  interj. Ahukemenu!
evening  adv. vaubu<gei>.
evening star  n. neketore<varE>; n. reketro<varE>.
every  quant. nuna<gei>.
every bit  n. nuna mavatu<gei>, see: nuna<gei>.
every day  n. vani igau igauva<gei>, see: igau<gei>.
every second day  n. vani abuti
abutiva<gei>, see: igau<gei>.
every single day  n. vani tahq
gau<gei>, see: igau<gei>.
everyone  vaux. tinii(-va, -rava) (1).
everywhere  adv. mata okaoyoukamava<gei>, see: mata<genE>.
aadv. mata taegeyava<gei>, mata nunutava<gei>, see: mata<genE>.
evil

n. komara<vahE>.  
explanation  
n. dehidehi<vahE> (1), see:
dehidehivaha(#,-#,-#, #, -yahei).

evil sign  
n. mari<vahE>.  
expose  
vt. tanaki(#,-#,-#, -geiyahei) (2).

evil spirit  
n. godio<vahE>;  
exposed  
adj. roro, roroka<vahE> (1);  
vs. tana(-voi, -vahei) (1).

excavate  
vt. karohovaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (1).
extinguish  
vt. rodohu(#,-#,-#, -yahei)2.

exchange  
vt. damuna...orovo(nu), see: 
edamu, damuna<vahE>.  
extra  
quant. betata<gE>, see:  
beta<#>.

excited  
vi. nihoro(vanu), see: 
exhausted  
nihoro<vahE>.  
excreta  
adj. ketare<rE>;  
exposure  
adv. kaye<vahE> (2);  
exposed  
adv. kokiruru<vahE>, see:  
kokira<vahE>.

excuse me  
hon. dahu<#>.  
exchange  
vt. damuna...orovo(nu), see: 
edamu, damuna<vahE>.  
extra  
quant. betata<gE>, see:  
beta<#>.

excuse us  
hon. nohu<#> (1).  
exhale with force  
vi. vaviso(-va, -rava).  
exhale with force  
vi. vaviso(-va, -rava).  
exhale with force  
vi. vaviso(-va, -rava).

fall asleep  
vi. yavi vahohu(nu), see:  
fall asleep  
vi. yavi vahohu(nu), see:  
fall asleep  
vi. yavi vahohu(nu), see:  
fall asleep  
vi. yavi vahohu(nu), see:  
fall asleep  
vi. yavi vahohu(nu), see:

fall down  
vi. kure(-va, -raruha) (1).  
fall down  
vi. kure(-va, -raruha) (1).  
fall down  
vi. kure(-va, -raruha) (1).  
fall down  
vi. kure(-va, -raruha) (1).

fall down (from height)  
vi. fito(-va, -rava) (1).  
fall down (from height)  
vi. fito(-va, -rava) (1).  
fall down (from height)  
vi. fito(-va, -rava) (1).  
fall down (from height)  
vi. fito(-va, -rava) (1).  
fall down (from height)  
vi. fito(-va, -rava) (1).

fall down (of water)  
vi. biro(-va, -raruha) (2).  
fall down (of water)  
vi. biro(-va, -raruha) (2).  
fall down (of water)  
vi. biro(-va, -raruha) (2).  
fall down (of water)  
vi. biro(-va, -raruha) (2).

fall off  
vi. biro(-va, -raruha).  
fall off  
vi. biro(-va, -raruha).  
fall off  
vi. biro(-va, -raruha).  
fall off  
vi. biro(-va, -raruha).  
fall off  
vi. biro(-va, -raruha).

false  
adj. dona<vahE>;  
family  
adj. munanaka<vahE>, see:  
family  
adj. munanaka<vahE>, see:  
family  
adj. munanaka<vahE>, see:

family  
n. te<#> (2).
famine
n. vamuhu, vamuh<evE>, see: vami, vamika<vahE>.
famine
n. ara vani<varE>; n. vagana<varE>.; n. vanaga vani<vare>.
fantail (bird) n. domi<rE>.
far away adv. vahena<gE>; adv. varaha<gE>.
far away (very) adv. varaha vaivava<gE>, see: varaha<gE>.
fare n. uma damu<varE>, see: damu, damuna<varE>.
farewell vt. urivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
farewell meal n. ada rukuru<bahu<varE>(2), see: rukuru<v-(va,-rava)>.
farewell prayer or church service n. yavisovare vurivur<varE>/yavisoravare vurivur<varE>, see: Yaviso!
farewell (someone) vt. yavisovaha(nu), see: Yaviso!
fart vi. de bubu(vanu), see: de, deka<vahE>.
fast moving adj. soreka<vahE>, soreka<soreka<vahE>, see: soreka<vahE>.
fasten vt. umuha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (2).
fat (corpulent) adj. detu keare<rE>, see: detu, detuka<vahE>; adj. detu komutaka<vahE>, see: detu, detu<varE>; vres. evera(-va,-ruha).
fat (grease) n. girisi<varE>; n. uhu, uhuka<vahE> (3); n. vui, vuika<vahE>.
father (a child) vt. ya(-ma,-ma; -#, -yahei) (2).
father (address) interj. baba, babaika<vahE>.
father (classificatory) n. mama, mamaika<vahE>.
father-in-law n. vare<rE>; n. varu<vahE>; n. varutane<rE>; n. varutani<vahE>.
father's sister(s) n. yaya, yayaika<vahE>.
feel like
fear n. hivi<rE>, see: hivi(-va,-rava);
vt. hia(-ma,-ma; -#, -gei).
feeling n. vesi<vahE>.
feels like id. inau...V-rihe<rE>, see: inau<#>.
fall (tree)  
vres. ahege bokora(vanu), see:  
ah(a-, #; -, -yabei);  
vt. ahi boko(vanu), see:  
ah(a-, #; -, -yabei);  
vt. tobei(#, -, #; -, -yabei).  

female  
adj. mabataE.  

fence (type)  
n. kokoE2;  
n. mavuE;  
n. vahaE;  
n. varaE (1).  

fetal (animal)  
adj. toreE.  

fertiliser  
n. meburuE;  
n. ina meburuE, see:  
meburuE.  

fetch (water)  
vt. voro(-va, -vaj -, -yabei).  

fetlock (of animal)  
n. ada naketakaVahE  
(2), see: ada, adakaVahE.  

feverish  
vs. gorogo(vanu), see:  
gorogoE1.  

ficus tree  
n. gabiE.  

fierce (fire)  

fifteen  
quant. ada abutita ada abutita  
hakibeheG; see: ada,  
adakaE;  
quant. ada abutiva igauG; see:  
ada, adakaE.  

fig tree  
n. gabicE.  

fight  
vi. varaha(-va, -rava/-rawa).  

fighter  
n. varahare ataE, see:  
varaha(-va, -rava/-rawa).  

fighting  
n. varahaE, see:  
varaha(-va, -rava/-rawa).  

fill (a container)  
vt. mavakaki(nu) (1), see:  
mavakaE;  
vt. tobokateki(nu), see:  
tobokaE;  
tobotoboE;  
vt. tobokavaki(nu), see:  
tobokaE;  
tobotoboE;  
vt. tobovaha(nu), see:  
tobokaE;  
tobotoboE.  

fill in (hole)  
vt. vovo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyaihe).  

fill in (hole) and smooth over the soil  
vt.  
vovo atahu(nu), see:  
vovo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyaihe);  

fill in (spaces)  
vt. uruhime oti(nu), see:  
uruh(-#, -#; -, -yabei).  

fill the sky  
vi. vabadi(vanu), see:  
vaE1;  
vi. vabadi(manu).  

fill up (a place)  
vt. hubu(-#, -#; -va, -va).  

fill up (by crowding)  
vt. abahu(nu), see:  
abaE1.  

filled out  
adj. evera(-va, -ruha).  

filled up (place)  
vres. hubura(vanu), see:  
hubu(-#, -#; -va, -va).  

fin (of fish)  
n. gini, ginikaVahE (3).  

final brideprice payment  
n. mavi damu  
keareE, see: maviE.  

find  
vt. davarivaha(-#, -?, -#; -yabei).  

fine  
adj. maitekaVahE (2);  
adj. misuE, misukaVahE (1);  
adj. misuE, misukaVahE (2).  

fine pieces (of food)  
n. hakitiE, see:  
haki(-#, -#; -va, -geiyaihe);  
n. tiatiE.  

fine rain  
n. gohuraE (1);  
n. gousaE;  
n. va gohuraE, see:  
vaE1;  
n. vaburaE.  

finger  
n. ada gobikaE, see: ada,  
adaE;  
gobi, gobikaE;  
gohi, gohivaE;  
gohi nihovaE, see:  
gohi, gohivaE.  

finger (index)  
n. agikoikoE.  

finger joint  
n. gohi naketakaE, see:  
gohi, gohivaE;  
n. naketakaE.  

finger (little)  
n. niregeE;  
n. niregemutimuE.  

finger (middle)  
n. minamaE;  
n. minamarefereE;  
n. refereE.  

finger (ring)  
n. referefirifiE;  
n. tefereE.
fingernail n. ada (gobi) kahuka<vahE>,
         see: ada, adaka<vahE>;
n. gohi karuva<vahE>, see:
goth, gohiva<vahE>;
n. karuhki<varE> (2), see:
karu(#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

finish vt. vehiteki(nu), see:
         vehite<rE>.
finished vi. haru(-#, -#);
         vres. haver(-va, -ruha);
         vs. vehite(voinu), see:
         vehite<vahE>.
finished (doing all) vaux. tini(-va, -rava) (4).
finished V-ing then (with same subject
         following) vsuff. -yata<vahE>.

fire n. vene<vahE> (1).
fire off vi. huga(-va, -rava) (2);
         vt. hugavaha(nu) (2), see:
         huga(-va, -rava).
firefly n. hedo<vahE>.
firestick n. vene tavo<varE>, see:
         tavo<vahE>.
firewood n. vene<vahE> (3).
firm adj. toroka<vahE> (2), see:
         toro<vahE>.
first adv. egehe<vahE> (2);
first one n. egehebia<vahE> (1), see:
         egehe<vahE>.
first time adv. vaudumu<vahE>.
fish (generic) n. mehua<vahE>.
fish hook n. kimai<varE>.
fish poison n. imaga<vahE>.
fish scale n. gina, ginaka<vahE>.
fish spear n. mehua biare bi<vahE>, see:
         bi<vahE>.
fish (type) n. boe<rE>;
         n. erea<vahE>;
         n. gurumu<vahE>;
         n. hevoka<vahE>;
         n. konemu<vahE>;
         n. koraba<vahE>;
         n. mina<vahE>;
         n. vuiena<vahE>;
         n. yafako<vahE>.
fishing tackle n. kimai<varE>.
fist n. ada komukova<vahE> (1),
         see: ada, adaka<vahE>.

five quant. ada haki be<rE>, see:
         ada, adaka<vahE>.
fix up vt. reu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)
         (1).
flag n. faraigi<varE>.
flame vs. ruru(-va, -rava).
flapping adv. vaiovahi<gE>.
flat adj. varava<vahE>
         varavarava<vahE>.
flat area n. dabuna<varE>.
flat (breasts) adj. dakodakodako<vahE>.
flatten (grass) vt. dada(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).

flattened out vt. varavaha(nu), see:
         varava<vahE>,
         varavarava<vahE>.
flatulate vi. de bubu(vanu), see: de,
         deka<vahE>.

flea n. soiso<varE>;
         n. umu<vahE>.

flesh n. mi hika<vahE>, see:
         mi<vahE>.

flirt vt. fikitei(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
         vt. fitovaha(-#, -#, -yahei).

fling away vt. baki fitovaha(-#, -#, -#,
         -yahei), see: baki(-#, -#; -#,
         -geiyahei);
         vt. fitivaha(-#, -#, -yahei)
         (2);
         vt. fitovahia(nu), see:
         fitovaha(-#, -#, -#; -yahei).

flinch vres. mukura(vanu) (2), see:
         muku(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

float vt. faiotai(vea), see:
         rovoroha-(-va, -rava).

float down vi. ehavoro(vea), see: ehavoro(vea),
         see: ehavoro(vea),
         see: ehavoro(vea).

flood n. ita tavo<varE>, see:
         ita<vahE>;
         n. ita tavo<varE>, see:
         tavo<vahE>.

floor n. kuraba<vahE>;
         n. kuraboc<vahE>.
floor joist n. tatata<vahE>.

floor joist vt. kuiara(vanu) (2), see:
         kuiar(-#, -#, -yahei).


flour n. farava<vahE> (1);
         n. ua de<vahE>, see: ua<vahE>;
         n. utuvu<varE> (2).
flower  n. idi inika<vahE> (1), see: idi<n>; idi<n>vahE.
flower bud  n. gago, gagoka<vahE>, see: gago(-va, -rava).
flowering plant  n. farafara<varE>.
flowerlet  n. vegoka<vahE>.
flowers  n. farafara<varE>.
flowers and coloured plants (as decoration)  n. kakakvarE.
flowing (stream) nsuff. -rovo<rE, gE>.
fly  n. turakvarE>.
fly away  vi. edora(vime) agera(vanu), see: edora(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
fly over  vt. edora(vime) agera(vanu), see: edora(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
fly (type)  n. Bukilbu<varE>; n. futoka<varE>.
fly up (like chips of wood or pieces of paper)  vi. fito(-va, -rava) (2).
flycatcher  n. Domi<rE>; n. kokodia<varE>.
foam  n. haba, habaka<vahE> (1); n. uhuro haba<varE>, see: uhuro<varE>.
fog  n. gousa<varE>.
fold up  vi. komu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (2).
folds (in palm of hand)  n. ada erobo erobo<varE>, see: ada, adaka<vahE>.
fold (type)  n. bia<varE>, yabE> (2). 
folk  n. tenetene<varE>.
follow  vt. ya(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei); vt. yo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (2).
follow (a ridge) down  vt. maoroha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
follow (a stream) down  vi. voromi(me) orovo(nu), see: voro(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei)1).
follow (a stream looking for fish and eels)  vt. vai(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).
follow (a stream) up  vt. behi vadi(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei); vt. maia(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei).
follow surreptitiously  vt. teteyavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
food  n. bahu<rE>_1; n. mata<rE>_2; n. vabahu<varE> (2).
food box  n. takabokisi<varE>.
food cooked in a ground oven  n. naveri<varE>.
fool  vi. donavaha(nu), see: dona<#E>.
foot covering  n. vahi vodo<varE>, see: vahi, vahika<vahE>1.
foot (of animal)  n. vahi, vahika<vahE>1 (2).
foot (of mountain)  n. dehi, debia<vahE>3.
foot (of tree)  n. umu, umuka<vahE>2 (2).
footprint  n. vahi vataha<vahE>, see: vahi, vahika<vahE>1; n. vata<rE>_2.
for  posp. hina<gE> (2); posp. ni<gE> (1); posp. uhukeya<gE> (5); posp. uri<gE>;
posp. va<gE>_2 (7); posp. vutio<gE>; vsuff. -henkgE> (3).
for a short time only  n. botabota<gE>?
for fear of  vt. hivirevime, see: hivi(-va, -rava).
for no reason  adv. kava<#>; adv. mava<varE>2.
for nothing  adv. mava<varE>2.
for (to) vsuff. -rihenkgE> (1). for what reason interrog.v.
ehevaniarumene, see: ehe<#>1.
force (someone to do something)  vt.  fusimvaha(-#, -, -#, -yahei);  vt. uhuka i(nu), see: uhu, uhuka<vahE>.  
forehead  n. emo, emoia<vahE>.  
foreign  adj. nao<#> (1).  
foreigner  n. ata kaeka<vahE>, see: atacRE;  n. nao atac varE>, see: nao<#>.  
forest people  n. idutubia<yabe>.  
forget  vt. vogovovaha(nu} (1), see: vogovo(-va, -rava).  
Forget about it!  interj.  Abukemaenu!  
fork (for eating with)  n. gini, ginika<vahE> (2).  
fork (of tree or track)  n. bakara, bakaraka<vahE>.  
former  adj. gabida<#> (2);  adj. subuta<ge>.  
former one  n. egebebia<varE> (3), see: egebe<gE>.  
formerly  adv. egebe<gE> (1);  adv. subuta<ge>.  
fortify  vt. berivaba(nu}, see: beri<rE>1.  
foster  vt. eve(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei);  vt. ubiavaha(nu);  vt. ubu(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei);  vt. vubiavaha(-#, -#, -yahei).  
four  quant. abutita abutita<gE>, see: abuti<gE>.  
fowl  n. koko<rE>i.  
frankincense  n. muramura vabua vore<gE>, see: muramura<vahE>.  
freezer meat  n. lamfosi<vahE>;  n. ramfosi<vahE>.  
fresh (food)  adj. isasa<vahE>.  
fresh shoots  n. kobo naruka<vahE>, see: kobo, koboka<vahE>.  
fresh (spoor)  adj. uhuba<vahE>.  
fresh water crab  n. kokita<vahE>.  
fresh water mussel  n. keuke<vahE>.  
friar bird  n. koiso<vahE>.  
friend  n. ate<rE>;  n. boromeni<#>;  n. fasi<rE>;  n. nagava<vahE>;  n. nubava<vahE> (2);  n. vanimeni, vanimenika<vahE>.  
frighten  vt. haro(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).  
frightened  vs. hivi(-va, -rava);  vt. hivi voro(manu), see: hivi(-va, -rava);  vt. hivire va(manu), see: hivi(-va, -rava).  
frightened of (be)  vt. hia(-ma, -ma; -#, -gei).  
frizzy (hair)  adj. gorogoro<vahE> (3).  
frog (type)  n. arebada<varE>;  n. garefana<varE>;  n. mavo<rE>.  
frogmouth  n. bou<rE>;  n. vumokora<varE>.  
from  posp. da<gE>2 (7);  posp. hina<gE>1 (3);  posp. va<gE>2 (2).  
from (as in make one out of or from another)  posp. uhukeva<gE> (8).  
from (one time to another)  vi. otime, see: oti(-#, -#).  
from (the point of view of the person referred to)  posp. hina<gE>1 (3).  
front leg (of animal)  n. ada, adaka<vahE> (4).  
front of  n. vari, varika<vahE>1;  n. vohe, voheka<vahE> (1).  
front of neck  n. eno tauka<vahE>, see: eno, enoia<vahE>.  
front (of vehicle)  n. uri, urida<vahE> (2).  
front one  prn. varikabia<vahE>;  see: vari, varika<vahE>1.  
frost  n. haba, habaka<vahE> (1).  
frozen meat  n. frisa miti<varE>.  
fruit  n. taha, tahaga<vahE>1 (1);  vi. yei(-va, -rava).  
fruit bat (type)  n. maruba<varE>;  n. taguna<varE>.  
fruit (type)  n. hava<rE>;  n. madarini<varE>;  n. oreni<varE>;  n. siboro<varE>;  n. urefa<varE>;
frying pan

n. yahi<rvE>.
n. baribani<varE>.

full

adj. tobotobo<varE>;
vs. toboro(-voi, -vahei).

full (container)

adj. toboka<varE>;
vs. toboka(voinu), see:
toboka<varE>;
vs. tobotobo(vanu), see:
toboka<varE>;
vs. tobotobo<varE>.

full (of food)

vs. detu berebe(vanu), see:
detu, detuka<varE>.

full of holes

adj. roro, roroka<varE> (2).

full-handed (from hunting)

adj. vadika<varE>.

fully grown

vi. mavaka(voinu), see:
mavaka<varE>.

fun

n. bitu<rE>;
vs. nihoro<varE> (1).

functioning (engine, machine)

vi. uria(-mi, -hi) (3).

funeral feast for deceased

n. hove ata
kobive<rvE>, see: hove,
hoveka<varE>.

fungus on food and plants

n. mihomihoy<varE>.

funnel web spider

n. akuba<varE>.

fur

n. homo, homoka<varE> (1).

future

adv. egevaahi<ge>, see: ege,
egeka<varE>.

future tense suffix

vsuff. -rihe<rvE> (1).

future tense suffix (indefinite)

vsuff. -hina (1).

gall bladder

n. vaiamuduka<varE>.

game

n. mi<rE>, (1).

game meat

n. minumanu<varE>.

gaol

n. yaga komara<varE>, see:
yaga<rvE>.

gap in mountain

n. gevaia<varE>.

gap (in teeth of comb)

n. vava<rE>l (2).

gapped

adj. kadiruka<varE>;
adj. roro, roroka<varE> (2).

garden

n. buru<rE>;
vs. n. muita<varE>.

garden shelter

n. yagayaga<varE>, see:
yaga<rvE>.

gargle

vt. mukutei(-#, -#; -va,-
-gei(yahei)).

gasoline

n. benidini<varE>.

gate

n. vagaric<varE>.

gather (firewood)

vt. vomo(-#, -#, -#
-yahi) (2).

gather (things) together

vt. didi(-#, -#; -va-
-gei(yahei)) (1).

gather together (congregate)

vi. bou(vanu),
see: bou(-#, -#; -va,
-gei(yahei)).

gather up and throw away

vt. didivi(me)
vatu(nu) (1), see: didi(-#, -#;
-va-gei(yahei)).

gather up (as in herding)

vt. kokohu(-#, -#;
-#, -yahei).

gather up (spears)

vt. kako(-#, -#, -va,
-yahei).

deciduous

n. evebroo<varE>.

generation

n. arakonika<varE> (2), see:
arako<varE>.

get and

vt. mi2.

get annoyed with

vi. garaga(-va, -rava)
(2).

get better

vs. ihara(voinu), see:
inha<varE>.

get better (in health)

vres. mavara(vanu),
see: mava<varE>;
vs. maiteka(voinu), see:
maiteka<varE>.

gather together (congregate)

vi. bou(vanu),
see: bou(-#, -#; -va,
-gei(yahei)).

gather up and throw away

vt. didivi(me)
vatu(nu) (1), see: didi(-#, -#;
-va-gei(yahei)).

gather up (as in herding)

vt. kokohu(-#, -#;
-#, -yahei).

gather up (spears)

vt. kako(-#, -#, -va,
-yahei).

deciduous

n. evebroo<varE>.

generation

n. arakonika<varE> (2), see:
arako<varE>.

gather (firewood)

vt. vomo(-#, -#, -#
-yahi) (2).

gather (things) together

vt. didi(-#, -#; -va-
-gei(yahei)) (1).

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see: bou(-#, -#; -va,
-gei(yahei)).

gather up and throw away

vt. didivi(me)
vatu(nu) (1), see: didi(-#, -#;
-va-gei(yahei)).

gather up (as in herding)

vt. kokohu(-#, -#;
-#, -yahei).

gather up (spears)

vt. kako(-#, -#, -va,
-yahei).

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vi. bou(vanu),
see: bou(-#, -#; -va,
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vatu(nu) (1), see: didi(-#, -#;
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vt. kokohu(-#, -#;
-#, -yahei).

gather up (spears)

vt. kako(-#, -#, -va,
-yahei).

gather together (congregate)

vi. bou(vanu),
see: bou(-#, -#; -va,
-gei(yahei)).

gather up and throw away

vt. didivi(me)
vatu(nu) (1), see: didi(-#, -#;
-va-gei(yahei)).

gather up (as in herding)

vt. kokohu(-#, -#;
-#, -yahei).

gather up (spears)

vt. kako(-#, -#, -va,
-yahei).
get bigger (in size) vi. keare(voinu), see: keare<vahE>.
get bushed vt. uma dorodorovaha(nu), see: dorodoror(-va, -rava).
get character back vt. mutu ma(nu), see: mutuc<vahE>.
get close to vr. duavaha(nu),
duaduavaha(nu), see: duak<vahE>.
get dark (as of cloud) vs. girihu(-va, -ruha).
get dark (evening) vi. ubuia(-ma, -I).
get dark (of cloud) vs. girihi(-va, -ruha).
get dark (evening) 

get character back

vt. mutu ma(nu), see: mutuc<vahE>.
get dark (as of cloud) vs. girihu(-va, -ruha).
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get dark (evening) vi. ubuia(-ma, -I).
get dark (of cloud) vs. girihi(-va, -ruha).
get dark (evening) 

get character back

vt. mutu ma(nu), see: mutuc<vahE>.
give as present  
vt. kiyakava(vanu), see: kiyakava(vanu); kiyakava(vanu); kiyakava(vanu);
vi. kiyakava(vanu);

give birth to  
vt. vami ya(manu), see: vami, vamika<vahE>;

give breast or milk to  
vt. amu mo(rninu), see: amu, amura<vahE>.

give food to  
vt. ubu(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei).

give presents  
vt. tohe ki(nu), see: tohe<rE>;

give raspberry with lips  
vi. hiruva bukubu(vanu), see: hiru<rE>.

give speech  
vi. heduve(vanu) (1), see: hedu<vahE>.

give speech about  
vt. heduva(vanu), see: hedu<rE>.

give sudden fright to  
vt. iabau(-#, -#; -va, -yahei); iabau(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).

glide  
vi. soba(-va, -rava); soba(-va, -rava); soba(-va, -rava);

glue  
n. todena<varE>.

gnat  
n. tomena<varE>.

go  
vi. otito(-va, -ruha); vi. otito(-va, -ruha);

go ahead  
vi. uri(-voi, -vahei); vi. uri(-voi, -vahei);

go away  
vi. Kekil;

Go away!  
vi. Kekiyave;

go off (become smelly)  
vi. vusiei(-#, -#).

goad (as of machine)  
vi. namara(-va, -rava).

Go away!  
vres. baura(vanu) (2), see: baura(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).

goa (fire, light)  
vi. rodohu(-#, -#).

go past (present)  
vt. kiyakava(vanu), see: kiyakava(vanu);

go past (something)  
vt. kiyakava(vanu), see: kiyakava(vanu);

go back  
vi. voiravi(me) oti(nu), see: voiravi(-va, -ruha).

go backwords  
vi. de vava(gE> oti(nu), see: de, deka<vahE>;

go beside  
vt. gigihe(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

go down  
vt. arir(a(-va, -rava) (1);

vt. dehu(-va, -rava);

vt. dobi(-va, -raruha) (3);

vt. ehavoro(manu), see: eha-;

vt. voro(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei)).

go down (flood waters)  
vres. rikira(vanu), see: riki(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).

go finish (and not come back)  
vi. ottotomaite<re> va(nu), see: maite<vahE>;

vi. ottotomaite<vahE>(-va, -rava), see: oti(-#, -#).

vi. urir(-voi, -vahei);

vi. urivoime oti(nu), see: urir(-voi, -vahei).

vi. urivoime oti(nu), see: urir(-voi, -vahei).

vi. urir(-voi, -vahei);

vi. urir(-voi, -vahei);

vi. urivoime oti(nu), see: urir(-voi, -vahei).

vi. urir(-voi, -vahei);

vi. urivoime oti(nu), see: urir(-voi, -vahei).

go fishing (along a stream)  
vt. vai(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).

go fishing (downstream)  
vt. vai

vooro(manu), see: vai(-#, -#, -va, -yahei).

go hither and thither  
vi. ororeoreore(vanu), see: orere(-va, -rava).

go in drunkenly fashion  
vi. kabi kabi kabi(vanu), see: kabi(-va, -rava/-raruha).

go inside  
vi. uhuva oti(nu), see: uhu,

uuka<vahE>;

vi. uhuva oti(nu), see: uhu,<vahE>.

vi. uhuva oti(nu), see: uhu<vahE>.

vi. uhuva oti(nu), see: uhu<vahE>.

vi. uhuva oti(nu), see: uhu<vahE>.

go into  
vi. arira(-va, -rava) (2);

vt. ariraho(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

go numb  
vs. va(-ti, -ruha) (2).

go on sitting (sg., pl.)  
vi. gurami oti(nu),

gurahi oti(nua), see: gura(-ma, -ha).

go out  
vi. rodohu(-#, -#).

go past (something)  
vt. ori(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).
go round and round vi. kuruku(-va, -rava);
vi. vobara(vanu) (1), see:
voba(-#, -#; -va, -gei yahei);
vi. voririvoriri(voinu), see:
voriri(-va, -rava/-raruha);
vs. kurukukurukuku(voinu), see:
kuruku(-va, -rava).
go round the back of a house (to get to the front) vi. yaga deri ori(vanu),
see: deri, deriva<vahE>.
go through vi. heremi oti(nu), heremi orovo(nu) (2),
see: here(-me, -he; -#, -yahei);
vt. vui(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).
go to bed vi. ya(-va, -voha) (1).
go to church vi. vurivuri ki(nu),
see: vurivurkvarE>.
go to court vi. kotava ra(minu),
see: kotavrE>.
go to school vi. sikuru(vanu), see:
sikuru<varE>.
go to sleep (as of body parts) vi.
tamuia(-ma, -rahu);
vs. va(-ti, -ruha) (2).
go underneath vi. doka(-va, -rava).
go up (to a place) vt. ehavadima(nu), see:
eha-vahE>.
go up (tree, hill, slope) vt. vadi(-ma, -ha;
-#, -yahei) (1);
vt. vadi(menu).
go with vt. varahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
goal n. golo<vahE>.
goanna n. aiovac<vahE>;
n. ifoka<vahE>.
God’s spirit n. munana<vahE> (3).
going (as of engine, machine) vi.
uria(-mi, -hi) (3).
good adj. maiteka<vahE> (1).
good again (be) vs. ihara(vanu), see:
iha<vahE>.
Good night! interj. Yaviso!
Goodfellows tree-kangaroo n.
rovoni<vahE>.
goods and chattels n. tohe<vahE> (2);
 n. tohe tahataka<vahE>, see: tohe<vahE>.

goose pimple vi. homo deadea(vanu), see:
homo, homoka<vahE>.
Gosh! interj. Se;
  interj. Vamikea!
goshaw n. duna<vahE>.
Goura pigeon n. ihuhu<vahE>.
grab vt. vodohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
graddly adv. misumisuvahi-g<vahE>, see:
misuvahE>, misuka<vahE>.
grandchild n. ivahika<vahE>;
 n. vahi, vahika<vahE>2.
grandparent n. ivahika<vahE>;
 n. vahi, vahika<vahE>2.
grapefruit n. kobo, koboka<vahE> (3);
 n. vati homo<vahE>, see: vati<vahE>.
grass and weeds n. mata homo<vahE>,
 see: mata<vahE>1;
 n. mata unae<vahE> (2), see:
mata<vahE>1.
grass house n. kuru yaga<vahE>, see:
kuru<vahE>.
grass tree n. mahita<vahE>.
grass (type) n. muhito<vahE>;
 n. tudi<vahE>.
grasshopper (type) n. isocrE>;
 n. madi<vahE>.
grassland n. isu<vahE>.
grasslander n. isubia<yabE>, see: isu<vahE>.
grate (food) vt. vuduvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
grave n. aba<vahE>1, (2);
 n. ata aba kiare mata<vahE>,
 see: ata<vahE>;
 n. hove ata aba<vahE>, see:
hove, hoevaka<vahE>.
grave digger n. aba rohare ata<vahE>,
 see: aba<vahE>.
gravel n. eha miri<vahE>, see: eha<vahE>.
gravel (?) n. korota<vahE>.
gravel rash vt. fogio(-mi, -mi; -#, -yahei).
gravy n. eiso, eisoka<vahE>.
grease n. girisi<vahE>;
 n. uhuh, uhuka<vahE> (3);
 n. vui, vuika<vahE>.
greasy fingered adj. ada muduka<vahE> (2), see: ada, adaka<vahE>.
great adj. bubu, bubuka<vah>E; adj. ketare<rE>.
great grandfather n. menige<rE>.
greedy adj. nitoka<vah>E.
green eclectus parrot n. kerea<vah>E.
green (in colour) adj. dubu, dubuka<vah>E.
green (not quite ripe) adj. tagereka<vah>E.
green (not ripe) adj. naruka<vah>E (2); adj. tagerategere<vah>E.
green parrot n. kiroki<varE>.
greens n. kobo, koboka<vah>E (2); n. naosina kobo<vah>E, see: naosina<vah>E, n. veru kobo<vah>E, see: veru<vah>E; n. veru kobo<vah>E; n. voho kobo<vah>E, see: voho<vah>E.
greet vt. inivaha(nu); vt. irivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).
grey hair n. hihuta<vah>E.
grey-pink adj. borava<vah>E.
grill vt. mavoi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (2).
grilled vs. houka(voinu), see: houka<vah>E.
groan (in pain) vi. vanava(-va, -rava).
grog n. ita komara<vah>E, see: komara<vah>E.
groin n. vete, veteka<vah>E.
ground n. vata<rE>z.
ground between streams n. tana, tanaka<vah>E; (1).
ground oven n. amudo<vah>E.
ground oven food n. naveri<vah>E.
ground pigeon n. vatakunama<vah>E.
group n. orea<vah>E; nsuff. -rea<rE>.
group (of people) from n. bia<vah>E, yabE; (2).
grow up vi. egeravime oti(nu), see: ege, egeka<vah>E; vi. egeravime; vi. keare(voinu), see: keare<rE>; vi. ketare(voinu), see: ketare<rE>.
growl vi. gurugu(-va, -rava).
grown up vi. mavaka(voinu), see: mavaka<vah>E; vres. evera(-va, -ruha).
grub (type) n. ua<vah>E.
grub’s behind n. ua deka<vah>E, see: ua<vah>E.
grunt (as a way of answering someone or like a pig looking for food) vi. umuto(-va, -rava).
grunt (in attack) vs. garoro(-voi, -vahei).
g-string n. hamo<rE> (2); n. kabadina<vah>E.
guard vt. be(-#, -#; -#, -yahei); vt. nimabei(-#, -#; -#, yahei).
guard (around tree) n. koko<rE>z.
guardian of (be) vt. ganaki(-#, -#; -#; -yahei); vt. naric(-#, -#; -va, -gei) (1).
guitar n. idibaru<vah>E.
gully n. erobo<vah>E.
gums (of teeth) n. bounaka<vah>E.
gun n. ibidi<vah>E.
gush out vi. titi(-va, -raruha).
guts of n. umu, umuka<vah>E; (4).

H - h

habitual tense suffix (past) vsuff. -gare<rE>.
had been V-ing vsuff. -gare<rE>.
had better mod. isahu<#>.
hair n. homo, homoka<vah>E (1); n. oro<rE> (2).
half adj. hap<#>; n. haki be<rE> (2); posp. nemehe<gE>, see: neme, nemeka<vah>E.
half way to posp. nemehe<gE>, see: neme, nemeka<vah>E.
hammer  
n. idi komuko<varE>, see: idi<re>.

hammock  
n. hamaka<varE>.

hand  
n. ada, adaka<vahE> (1).

hand held things  
n. ada tohe<varE>, see: tohe<re>.

hand luggage  
n. ada tohe<varE>, see: tohe<re>.

handbag  
n. hanbaikkvarE>.

handle (of axe, adze)  
n. ete, eteka<vabE>.

handle (of coffin)  
n. vada<vahE>.

handle of drum  
n. aea adaka<vahE>, see: aea<rE>.

handle (of knife)  
n. dai, daika<vabE> (2).

handle (on string bag)  
n. vouka<vahE>.

handle (on suitcase, drum)  
n. ada, adaka<vahE> (5).

hang  
vi. yori(-va, -rava).

hang (something on or around (something else))  
vt. manore(-me, -he; -#, -yahei).

hang up  
vt. kadibe(-#, -#; -#, -yahei); vt. makadibe(-#, -#, -yahei).

happen  
vi. here(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) (4).

happy  
vi. nihorovanu), see: nihoro<varE>.

hard  
adj. toroka<vahE> (1), see: toro<re>;
vs. toro(vanu) (1), see: toro<re>;
vs. toroka<voine>u), see: toro<re>.

hard (and dry ground)  
adj. giraka<vahE>.

hard skin under ball or heel of foot  
n. vahi baruvateka<vahE>, see: vahi, vahika<vahE>,

harden  
vt. torokavaha<nu> (1), see: toro<re>.

harass  
vt. daedae<nu> (1), see: daedae(-va, -rava).

harvest (corn)  
vt. boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (3).

harvest (sugarcane)  
vt. boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (2).

harvest time  
n. buru bae vani<varE>, see: buru<re>;

hagro rohane vani<varE>, see: hago<re>.

hat  
n. rokeroker<varE>, see: roke(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

have  
vt. -te<rE> ...u(nu), see: -te<rE>;
vt. vore<gE> ...u(nu), see: vore<gE>.

have a bath  
vi. iagu(-#, -#).

have a chat  
vi. hedu$hedu$vanu), see: hedu<re>.

have a cold  
vi. tune<vanu), see: tune<rE>.

have a meeting  
vi. hedu<vanu> (1), see: hedu<re>.

have a party  
vi. koa ki<nu), see: koa<rE>.

have a rest  
vi. siberi(-va, -rava);
vt. vavomane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei).

have a spell  
vt. vavomane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei).

have accident  
vi. huga(-va, -rava) (1).

have an erection  
vs. veure toro<vanu), see: -veu, veura<vahE>.

have been V-ing  
vsuff. -niare<rE>.

have diarrhoea  
vi. de bibi<vanu), see: de, deka<vahE>.

have dysentery  
vs. de tavo<vanu), see: de, deka<vahE>.

have elephantisis  
vi. govaia<vanu), see: govaia<varE>.

have fever  
vs. gorogo<vanu), see: gorogo<varE>.

have funeral  
vt. kou ki<nu), see: kou<rE>.

have goose pimples  
vi. homo deadea<vanu), see: Homo, homoka<vahE>.

have hurt feelings  
vi. uhu vani<vanu), see: uhu, uhuka<vahE>.

have no idea  
adj. vaudu<varE>.

have pins and needles (in part of the body)  
vs. tafaduka<voine>u), see: tafaduka<varE>.

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have sexual intercourse  vt. bori(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahi);  
vt. ve bori(vanu), see: ve<rE>;  
vt. veu bori(vanu), see: veu, veura<vahE>.  

have to  mod. dahu<#>;  
mod. ene...V(-ma, -ri), see: ene<#>;  
mod. nohu<#>;  
vsuff. -hava2;  
vsuff. -ri (2);  
vsuff. -rihe<rE> (2).  

having done X (pl. subject) then (with same subject following)  
vsuff. -yarehime.  

having done X (sg., pl. subject) then (with same subject following)  
vmed. vehite<kE>;  
vsuff. -yata<geE>.  

having done X (sg. subject) then (with same subject following)  
vsuff. -yareime.  

having finished (pl. subject) vsuff. -yarehime.  

having finished (sg. subject) vsuff. -yareime.  

hawk (type)  n. duna<rE>;  
n. kikitau<vahE>.  

he  pers.prn. ahu, ahu<kE> (1);  
pers.prn. ahukE.  
he (question form) pers.prn. ahukene;  
pers.prn. ahune.  

head  n. kina, kinaka<vahE> (1);  
n. oro<vahE> (1).  

head rest  n. oro vadoka<vahE>, see:  
or<vahE>;  
n. vadoka<vahE>.  

headband  n. gemo<rE>;  
n. mosini<vahE>;  
n. to vaha<vahE>, see:  
toc<rE>.  

headress (type)  n. hanava<vahE> (2);  
n. hanava sisigara<vahE>, see:  
sisigara<vahE>.  

healed  vres. mavara(vanu), see:  
mava<vahE>.  

heap together  vt. bou(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahi);  
vt. uruha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).  
hear  vt. uhuia(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) (1).  
heart  n. kokota<vahE>;  
n. uni kokota<vahE>, see: uni, unika<vahE>;  
n. uni komutaka<vahE>, see: uni, unika<vahE>.  
heat  n. huhune<vahE> (1).  
heat up  vt. mavoizi(-#, -#, -yahei) (3);  
vt. taetavaha(nu), see:  
taeta(-va, -rava);  
vt. vanihavaha(nu) (1), see:  
vaniha<vahE>.  
heated up  vs. vanihavatu<vahE> (1), see:  
vaniha<vahE>.  
heaven  n. va<rE> (1).  
heavy  vs. ehu(vanu) (1), see: ehu,  
ephuka<vahE>.  

heavy (become) vs. ephuka<vo(i)nu>, see:  
ehuka<vahE>.  

heavy (clouds)  adj. menutaka<vahE>.  
heavy (not light)  adj. ehu, ephuka<vahE> (1).  

heavy (rain)  adj. keare<rE> (1);  
adj. menutaka<vahE>.  
heavy rain  n. orota<vahE>;  
n. veni keare<rE>, see:  
veni<rE>.  
heavy sleep  n. ya honohono<gE>, see:  
va(-va, -voha).  
heal  n. avanava<vahE>;  
n. vahi avanava<vahE>, see:  
vahi, vahika<vahE>;  
n. vanaderi<vahE>.  

heel (underneath part)  n. avana  
deriva<vahE>, see: avanava<vahE>.  

Heh! interj. Se!;  
interj. Uabe!;  
interj. Ual, Urea!  
Heh guess what! interj. Uvabe!;  
interj. Uvareia!;  
interj. Uvaro!  

height  n. ege, egeka<vahE>.  

\[\text{have sexual intercourse} \quad \text{height} \]
Hell!

Hel! interj. Amu mava!
help vt. ada mo(minu), see: ada,
ada<varE>;
v.t. duru(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei);
v.t. kahaiavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahi);
v.t. yahi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahi).
hen n. koko mabata<varE>, see: koko<varE>.
her dis.con. eruge<#>; dis.con. ekeruge<#>.
here adv. ikehe<gE> (1);
adv. ikoh<gE>;
adv. o<<#>;
adv. ohe<gE>;
adv. oko<varE>;
adv. koko mabata<varE>, see: koko<varE>.
hers pred.poss.pm. abuye<rE>,
ahuyete<rE>, see: abu,
ahu<rE>.
herself emph.pm. abubio<gE>,
refl.pm. abuvau<gE>, see: abu,
ahu<rE>.
Hey look out! (as an expression of fear) interj. I!
hibiscus n. bukako<varE>.
hiccough v.i. ekeniekeni(-va, -rava).
hidden vres. vogera(vanu), see:
voge(-#, -#, -geiyahi).
hide vt. voge(-#, -#, -geiyahi);
vt. vogo(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahi).
high one n. evuribia<varE>, yabE>, see:
evuri<varE>.
high up adv. evuri<varE>.
hill n. kekerav<varE> (1).
him pers.pron. abu, abu<kE> (2).
himself emph.pron. abhubio<varE>, see:
abu, abu<kE>;
refl.pron. ahuvau<varE>, see: abu,
ahu<kE>.
hip n. dehi, dehia<vahE> (1).
hips (waist) n. dehi gabaka<vahE>, see:
dehi, dehia<vahE>.
his pers.pron. abu, abu<kE> (3);
hole in (nipple of) breast n. amu
pred.poss.pron. ahuye<rE>,
ahuyete<rE>, see: abu,
ahu<kE>.
hiss at (to attract attention) vt.
sisovaha(nu), see: siso(-va,
-rava).
hibiscus vt. da(evanu);
hit vt. be(#, -#, -#, -geiyahi);
vt. dai(-#, -#; -va, - (geiyahi)
hit (target) vt. dadi(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahi)
hit thatch vt. kuru va(manu), see:
kuru<varE>.
hit with open hand vt. tobavatu(-#, -#, -#, -yahi).
Hogeri Environment Association pn.
HVIA<varE>.
hold vt. kamutei(-#, -#, -#, -yahi);
vt. ruhurei(nu).
hold a party vt. taruki(nu), see: taru<varE>.
hold between teeth vt. uva(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahi) (2).
hold in embrace vt. vodohu(-#, -#, -#, -yahi).
hold (in hand) vt. dadi(-#, -#, -va,
-geiyahi) (1).
hold on lap vt. vehada<varE> mahurei(nu),
see: mahurei(-#, -#, -# -yahi).
hold (one object with another) vt.
barukahivaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahi)
(2).
hold tightly vt. bituka(-#, -#, -va, -yahi)
(1).
hold up (in air) vt. dadi yage(menu), see:
dadi(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahi);
vt. dadi yage(menu), see:
yage(-me, -he; -#, -yahi).
hole n. nic<varE>, nitaha<vahE> (2);
n. nitaha<vahE>;
n. vava<varE> (1).
hole in gab tree n. gabi roro<varE>, see:
gabi<varE>.
hole in (ground) n. abu<varE> (1).
hole in (nipple of) breast n. amu
vava<varE>, amu

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hole in rock  
vavaka<vahE> (2), see: amu, amura<vahE>.
hole in rock  
n. muni vava<vahE>, see:
vava<vahE>.
holiday  
taubu<vahE> (2).
holy  
adj. aena<vahE>.
holy place  
tabu<vahE>2 (2).
home sickness  
yaga gorogo<vahE>, see:
yaga<vahE>.
honest (answer)  
adj. mava<vahE> (4).
honey  
uamu<vahE> (2).
hoodwink  
vt. donavaha(nu), see:
dona<vahE>.
hoof  
ada komukova<vahE> (3), see:
ada, adaka<vahE>.
hook (fish)  
n. kimai<vahE>.
horizontal  
adj. begube<vahE>.
horizontally  
av. begubevahkgE).
see: begube<vahE>;
adv. begumkgE>.
horn  
n. bitiaka<vahE>;
gudu, gudua<vahE>.
hornbill  
n. vare<vahE>;
vure<vahE>.
hornet (generic)  
in<vahE>.
hornet (type)  
n. boboku<vahE>;
manare avkrE>.
horse  
hosi<vahE>;
vosi<vahE>.

horse fly  
futoka<vahE>.
hortative mood suffix  
vsuff. -ri (1).
hose (garden)  
raba dihi<vahE>, see:
dihi<vahE>.
hose (rubber)  
raba dihi<vahE>, see:
dihi<vahE>.
hospital  
hosibere<vahE>.
hot coal  
vene ago<vahE>, see:
vene<vahE>.
hot ginger  
avi berika<vahE>, see:
avi<vahE>.
hot (of spices)  
adj. tumuka<vahE>.
hot (perspire)  
vs. huhune(vanu), see:
huhune<vahE>.
hot (sensation)  
vs. taeta(-va, -rava) (1).
hot (temperature)  
adj. vaniha<vahE>;
vs. siahu(-va, -rava).
hourglass drum  
aea<vahE>.

house  
yaga<vahE> (1).
husband  
mobora<vahE>.
husk or outer skin (of fruits) *hati*, *hatika<vahE>* (1).

**I - i**

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<td><em>n. aiskurima&lt;vahE&gt;.</em></td>
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<td>*n. oho vamosio naveater&lt;rE&gt;, see: <em>oho&lt;rE&gt;</em>; n. to vamosio navate&lt;rE&gt;, see: <em>to&lt;rE&gt;.</em></td>
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<td>ignorant</td>
<td>adj. <em>dibanaka vehite&lt;rE&gt;, see: dibanaka&lt;vahE&gt;.</em></td>
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<td>ignorant of (a fact)</td>
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<td>ignore</td>
<td>vt. <em>uri haia(vanu), see: haia(-#, -</em>,-va,-geiyahei).*</td>
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<td>ilimo tree</td>
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<td>illegitimate child</td>
<td><em>n. vogo vami&lt;vahE&gt;, see: vogo(-#, -</em>,-va,-geiyahei).*</td>
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<td>image</td>
<td><em>n. munana&lt;vahE&gt;</em> (1).</td>
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<td>imitate</td>
<td>vt. <em>yeheye(-#, -</em>,-va,-geiyahei).*</td>
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<tr>
<td>immediately (after that)</td>
<td>adv. <em>hahahe&lt;rE&gt;.</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**in**

| immitation | adj. *dona<rE>.* |
| impatient | vs. *homoberebe(-va,-rava).* |
| imperative suffix | vsuff. -*so*; vsuff. -*yahe*; vsuff. -*yohe*. |
| imperative suffix (2 sg.) on verb ‘go’ (irregular) | vsuff. -*e<stdio>.* |
| important | adj. *keare<rE>* (3). |
| impregnate | vt. *detute ki(nu), see: detu, detuka<vahE>.* |
| impressed | vi. *nihoro ketare(vanu), see: nihoro<vahE>*. |
| improve | vt. *reu(-#, -*,-va,-geiyahei)* (1). |
| in | posp. *da<geE>2* (3); posp. *na<geE>* (3); posp. *ni<geE>* (2); posp. *taha<geE>2* (3); posp. *uhukeva<geE>* (1); posp. *uhuva<geE>* (1); posp. *va<geE>2* (5). |
| in case | vt. *hivirevime, see: hivi(-va,-rava).* |
| in days gone by adv. *eghe<geE>* (1). |
| in front of | posp. *auavahe<geE>, see: aua, auava<vahE>; posp. *nihe<geE>, see: *ni<rE>, nitahe<vahE>; posp. *nihate<geE>, see: *nita, nitahe<vahE>; posp. *varikeva<geE>, varikehe<geE>, varikahe<geE>, see: *vari, varika<vahE>*, posp. *vohekehe<geE>, vohekehe<geE>, see: *vohe, voheka<vahE>*; posp. *vohekeva<geE>, voheva<geE>, see: *vohe, voheka<vahE>*. |
| in hand | adv. *adataha<geE>, see: ada, adaka<vahE>.* |
| in it | adv. *avahe<geE>* (2). |
in the cleared area in front of (the village houses) adv. orogotana<varE>, see: orogota<varE>.
in the direction of adv. ninita<varE>.
in the early morning adv. varara hakibe<he><varE>, see: varara<varE>.
in the know (be) adj. dibanaka<varE>.
in the middle posp. tanahe<varE>, see: tana, tanaka<varE>.
in the morning adv. vararati<varE>, see: varar<varE>.
in the village street adv. orogotana<varE>, see: orogota<varE>, adv. orogotani<varE>.
in the yard adv. orogotana<varE>, see: orogota<varE>, adv. orogotani<varE>.
in (this or that) manner posp. ateki<varE>.
in vain adv. kava<#>; adv. mava<varE>.
indefinite future tense suffix vsuff. -hina (1).
increase (in number) vi. oboa(voinu), see: oboa<varE>;
vi. uhehe(-va, -rava);
vi. youka(voinu), see: youka<varE>.
increase (in size) vi. keare(voinu), see: keare<varE>;
vt. kearevaha(nu) (1), see: keare<varE>.
index finger n. agikoiko<varE>.
indefinite future tense suffix vsuff. -hina (1).
indigenous adj. mava<varE>, (2).
inedible adj. iyavehite<varE>, see: i(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
inflamed adj. kokiravoiaire<varE>, see: kokira<varE>.
initials n. hoho<varE>, (2).
initiated vt. hoho bei(nu) (2), see: hoho<varE>.
injured adj. komara<varE> (2).
innumerable quant. oboa bata<varE>, see: oboa<varE>;
quant. oboa mava<varE>, see: oboa<varE>.
insane adj. horuhoro<varE>;
adj. kina komara<varE>, see: kina, kinaka<varE>.
insane insect eating bat n. hihiko<varE>.
insane insect (generic) n. iso<varE>.
insane insect (type) n. eveduna<varE>;
  n. faida dikadi<varE>;
  n. futoka<varE>;
  n. hahako<varE>;
  n. hine<varE>;
  n. kaiaka<varE>;
  n. kobuko<varE>;
  n. kohainokohani<varE>;
  n. madi<varE>;
  n. makama<varE>;
  n. rire<varE>;
  n. saru<varE>;
  n. soiso<varE>;
  n. tavota<varE>;
  n. teherokoru<varE>;
  n. toveubukubu<varE>;
  n. umu<varE>;
  n. vagomu<varE>.
insects (knats) n. ogomurumu<varE>.
inside posp. uhuva<varE> (1).
inside of elbow n. ada varoka<varE>, see: ada, adaka<varE>;
  n. ada varonika<varE>, see:
  ada, adaka<varE>.
inside (part) n. uhu, uhuka<varE> (1);
  n. uni, unika<varE> (1).
insist on vt. uragere...Vheni...eni(vanu), see: ura<varE>.
inseolate adj. komasika<varE>.
insolent adj. voto uhuiamiavehite<varE>, see: voto<varE>;
  vs. daedae(-va, -rava).
insect (a track) vt. boi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)2.
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<td><strong>inspect (garden for damage)</strong></td>
<td>vt. tibe(-#, -#; -#, -yahi).</td>
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<tr>
<td>inspector</td>
<td>n. tohe eregiare ata&lt;varE&gt;, tohe eregiare ata&lt;varE&gt;, see: ere(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei).</td>
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<td>install (someone in an official position)</td>
<td>vt. mane(-me, -he; -#, -yabei} (5).</td>
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<tr>
<td>instead</td>
<td>adv. beta&lt;#&gt; (1); adv. mabeta&lt;#&gt;; posp. navate&lt;rE&gt; (2).</td>
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<tr>
<td>instead of</td>
<td>prnsuff. -nai&lt;gE&gt; (2); quant. vahite&lt;rE&gt; (2).</td>
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<td>instep</td>
<td>n. vahi hotova&lt;vahE&gt;, see: vahi, vahika&lt;vahE&gt;].</td>
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<td>intelligent</td>
<td>advpre. ki-.</td>
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<td>interior of hand</td>
<td>n. ada uhuva&lt;vahE&gt;, see: ada, adaka&lt;vahE&gt;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>interrupt</td>
<td>vt. hedu ruka(vanu) (1), see: ruka(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).</td>
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<td>adj. bokobokovare&lt;rE&gt;, see: boko(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).</td>
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<td>n. de utaka&lt;vahE&gt;, see: de, deka&lt;vahE&gt;.</td>
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<td>into</td>
<td>posp. uhuva&lt;gE&gt; (2); posp. va&lt;gE&gt;; (6).</td>
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<td>vt. uma voho(nu), see: uma&lt;rE&gt;.</td>
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<td>iron</td>
<td>n. kuruba&lt;varE&gt;.</td>
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<td>iron roofed house</td>
<td>n. bunu yaga&lt;varE&gt;, see: bunu&lt;rE&gt;.</td>
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<td>iron spear</td>
<td>n. kuruba bi&lt;varE&gt;, see: kuruba&lt;varE&gt;.</td>
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<td>irritate</td>
<td>vt. daedaevaha(nu), see: daedae(-va, -rava).</td>
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<tr>
<td>is V-ing (regularly)</td>
<td>vsuff. -are&lt;rE&gt; (1).</td>
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<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>pers.prn. ahu, ahu&lt;kE&gt; (1); pers.prn. ahukE.</td>
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<td>it behoves (me)</td>
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<td>it continued thus and</td>
<td>dis.con. eke navate&lt;rE&gt;, see: eke&lt;rE&gt;.</td>
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<td>it depends on</td>
<td>lim. -vau&lt;gE&gt; (2).</td>
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<td>It doesn’t matter!</td>
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<td>pers.prn. ahukene; pers.prn. ahune.</td>
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<td>dis.con. eke navate&lt;rE&gt;, see: eke&lt;rE&gt;.</td>
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<td>itch</td>
<td>vi. nemere(-va, -rava/-raruha); vs. kiriki(-va, -rava).</td>
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<td>itchy</td>
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<td>its</td>
<td>pers.prn. ahu, ahu&lt;kE&gt; (3); pred.poss.prn. ahuyete&lt;rE&gt;, see: ahu, ahu&lt;kE&gt;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>It’s of no consequence!</td>
<td>interj. Ahukemaenu!</td>
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<td>it’s up to</td>
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<td>adv. ma ehe&lt;#&gt;.</td>
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**J - j**

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<td>adj. Diafani&lt;rE&gt;.</td>
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<td>Java starling</td>
<td>n. dakora&lt;varE&gt;.</td>
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<td>n. aukinika&lt;vahE&gt;, see: auki, aukina&lt;vahE&gt;.</td>
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**jealousy (sexual)**

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<td>vs. didibodidibodido&lt;varE&gt;.</td>
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<td>jealous (sexually)</td>
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jerk

vt. butuvi dai(vanu), see:
butu(-#, -#: -va, -geiyahei);
vt. dai(-#, -#: -va, -(geiyahei) (2);
vt. suadeivaha(-#, -#: -#, -yahei).

Jew's harp

n. itabo<varE>.

jiggle

vt. kabikavaha(nu) (3), see:
kabika(-va, -rava/-raruha);
vt. vaitovaha(nu), see:
vaito(-va, -rava).

job

n. mata<re>4;
n. vaukiki<varE>, see:
vauki(-#, -#: -#, -yahei).

join (streams)

vt. bio(-mi, -mi; -#, -yahei) (1).

join (timber)

vi. yatehu(-#, -#) (2);
vt. behi(-#, -#: -#, -yahei);
vt. bio(-mi, -mi; -#, -yahei) (2).

joined together

adj. badibadi<varE>, see:
badi(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).

joining

vi. mobora(vanu) (2), see:
mobora<varE>.

joint

n. kokomuva<varE>;
n. komuko, komukova<varE> (1);
n. komukumu<varE>;
n. nekotaka<varE>.

joist

n. tatatata<varE>.

joke

n. bitu<re>;
vi. bitu(vanu), see: bitu<re>.

joy

n. nihoro<varE> (1).

joyed

vi. nihoro(vanu), see:
nihoro<varE>.

judge

vt. voto haerovaha(nu), see:
voto<re>.

juice

n. eiso, eisoka<varE>;
n. ita<re> (3);
n. vava, vavaka<varE>.

juice (of chewed betel nut) n. tavo<re> (2).

juicy

adj. ita yavaka<varE>, see:
ita<re>.

jump

vi. faoto(-hoi, -vahei);
vi. faoto(-voi, -vahei).

jump down

vi. farara(- voi, -vahei).

jump (from one spot to another)

vi. biro(-va, -raruha) (1).

jump over

vi. edorei(nu);
vt. edora(-#, -#: -va, -geiyahei).

jump up and down

vi. faitofaito(-va, -rava);
vi. foito(vanu).

jump with fright

vres. mukura(vanu) (2),
see: muku(-#, -#: -va, -yahei).

jumper ant

n. bido<re>.

junction

n. bevai, bevaika<varE>.

jungle

n. mata<re>.

just

adj. unai<re>;
adv. kava<#>;
adv. mava<varE>;
adv. una<re>, unave<re>;
mod. ma eke<#>;
mod. ma oko<#>.

just as

posp. uhukeva<ge> (6).

just over there

adv. ekehe<ge>, see:
eke<re>.

just there

adv. ikikehe<ge>.

just this side of

inten. oko<re>.

K - k

kapok down n. var<re>2.

kapok tree n. var<re>2.

keep an eye on vi. nimore(-voi, -vahei);
vt. bei(-#, -#: -#, -yahei);
vt. nimabei(-#, -#: -#, -yahei);
vt. nimorevaha(nu), see:
nimore(-voi, -vahei).

keep doing V vaux. omani(-va, -rava);

vt. korokorovaha(nu) (2), see:
korokoro(-va, -rava).

keep V-ing until (with different subject following) vasp. V-ege V-ege
V-ege..., see: -ege.

keep V-ing until (with same subject following) vasp. V-me V-me
V-me..., see: -me.

kernel n. mavaka<varE> (2);
kettle

kick

knack

kick (as in death throes or in sleep) vi. vahitavahita(-va, -rava).

kidnap

kidney

kill

kill dead

kind of

kindling

kingfisher (type) n. dekebido<varE>; n. gigir<varE>; n. kororo<varE>.

kiss

kite (hawk) vs. muh<varE>. vi. dun<varE>. n. duna<varE>.

knats

knee

knee (back of) n. vahi daruka<vahE>, see: vahi, vahika<vahE>.

knee joint n. koha komuko<vahE>, see: koha, kohaka<vahE>.

kneel

knife

Know

labour n. hekwarai<varE>.

ladder n. vahenaka<varE>.

lamb (frozen) n. lamfosi<varE>.

lame adj. vahi gorogoro<vahE>, see: vahi, vahika<vahE>.

L - 1

English - Koiari Finderlist
lamp

vs. okomare(-va, -rava).

lamp
n. lamepa<varE>;
n. ramepa<varE>;
n. vati<re>.

land
n. ana<re>;
n. mata<re> (2);
n. vata<re>;
vi. dobi(-va, -raruha) (2).

land (of aeroplane) vi. dobivi(me) ra(minu),
see: dobi(-va, -raruha);
vh. ehavoro(manu), see: eha.

language
n. ramepa<varE>.

lantern
n. voto<re> (1).

lap
n. behade nika<vahE> (1), see:
beha, behada<vahE>;

n. behade nika<vahE> (2), see:
beha, behada<vahE>.

lard

last
adj. gabida<#> (2).

last born
n. gabidabia<varE>, see:
gabida<#>.

last night
adv. negetu vaubu<ge>, see:
negetu<ge>;

n. negetu vaubu<ge>, see:
vaubu<ge>.

last one
n. egehebia<varE> (2), see:
egehe<ge>;
n. gabidabia<varE>, see:
gabida<#>.

last (very last) adj. igau mava mava<ge>,
see: igau<ge>.

late
vi. nihini(-va, -rava);
vh. reiti(-va, -rava);
vs. leiti(-va, -rava).

later
adj. gabida<#> (1);
adv. adahe<ge> (2);
adv. gabidaha<ge>, see:
gabida<#>;
adv. houhouna<ge>, see:
hou<ge>.

later one
n. egehebia<varE> (2), see:
egehe<ge>.

lath (for roofing) n. mara<re>.

laughter
n. tati<re>.

latch

lavender(?) n. roguro<varE>.

law against n. aena<varE>;

law-breaker n. rasaikoli<varE>.

lay (egg) vt. ya(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei), (1);
lay (grass on roof) vt. gumi(-#, -#, -yahei).

lazy
adj. berika vehite<re>, see:
beri<re>;

law against n. aena<varE>;

lead away vt. beravimo<me> oti(nu) (2), see:
bera(-#, -#, -va, -gei(yahei)).

lead the way vt. butu(-#, -#, -va,
egi(yahei)) (5).

leaf
n. hana, hanaka<vahE>.

leaf used as roofing material and for
cooking n. kaha hana<varE>.

leaf used for making mats n.
faragi<varE>.

leak
vi. toto(-va, -rava);

n. hana, hanaka<vahE>.

lean against vt. baihavaha(-#, -#, -#)
ye, (1).

lean time n. ara vani<varE>;
n. vagana<varE>;
n. vanaga vani<varE>.

leaning over vi. tahara(-va, -ruha);

vres. gorora<vanu>, see:
gorogoro<vahE>.

learn
vi. sikuru<vanu>, see:
sikuru<varE>.

leatherhead n. koiiso<varE>.

leave
vi. adara(nu);

n. hana, hanaka<vahE>.

leaves (of sugarcane) n. huria,
hurika<vahE>.

leaves (young) n. kobo, koboka<vahE> (1).

leech n. demo<re>.

left hand n. vagada<varE>.
left over (food) adj. bahuka<vahE>; n. derika<vahE>, see: deri, deriva<vahE>.

leg n. vahi, vahika<vahE>, (1).

leg joint n. vahi komukova<vahE>, see: vahi, vahika<vahE>.

legal adj. aena<varE>.

legend n. tenetene<varE>.

lengthen n. vahi, vahika<vahE>, see: vahi, vahika<vahE>.

lengthwise adv. egeta<gE>.

lethargic vahio(-#, -#; -mi, -yahei).

letter n. idi hana<varE> (2), see: idi<rE>.

level adj. varava<vahE>, varavarava<vahE>.

lick vt. tera(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

lid n. karuh<vahE> (1), see: karuh(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);

lie (an untruth) n. dona<rE>.

lie down vi. ya(-va, -voha) (1);

lie flat against vi. bauge(-#, -#).

lie (tell untruth) vi. dona(vanu), see: dona<rE>.

lie to vt. donavaha(nu), see: dona<rE>.

life lines on hand n. koubakakoubaka<vahE>, see: koubaka<vahE>.

life time n. gurahare vani<varE>, see: gura(-ma, -ha).

lift up vt. yage(-me, -he; -#, -yahei).

light (coming from something) n. vaga, vagaka<vahE>.

light (fire) vt. tavoi(-#, -#; -(gei)yahei) (1).

light lamp vt. vati yahura(vanu).

light (lamp) vt. yahurei(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

light rain n. gohura<varE> (1);

light skinned adj. tavoka<vahE>, see: tavoka<vahE>.

light up vi. vagaia(manu), see: vaga, vagaka<vahE>.

lightning vi. hiva(-va, -ruha);

lightning bolt n. vava<rE>.

lightweight adj. ageka<vahE>;

like posp. ateki<gE>;

like posp. atiki<gE>;

like posp. navate<rE> (1);

like posp. -tiki<gE>

let's say (we do X) hon. nohu<#> (2).
like (become)  
vi. nae(-va, -rava).

like (become)  
vi. navate(voinu), see:
  navate<rE>.

like that  
adv. ekateki<gE>.

like this  
adv. okateki<gE>.

like to  
vsuff. -heni<gE> (1).

like (want)  
vsuff. -riheni<gE>...(-va, -rava} (1), see: -riheni<gE>.

lime  
n. siboro<varE>;
  n. udi<rE>.

gleme gourd  
n. borodikvarE> (2).

lines in palm of hand  
n. ada
  roduka<vahE> (2), see: ada,
  adaka<vahE>;
  n. koubakakoubaka<vahE>, see:
  koubaka<vahE>.

lip  
vt. -ni<gE>...uhuiauhuia(vanu), see: uhuia(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei).

little bit  
adj. misu<rE>, misuka<vahE> (2);
  adv. kibe<rE>.

little finger  
n. nirege<varE>;
  niregemutimu<varE>.

live  
vi. gura(-ma, -ha) (2).

live coal  
n. agoka<vahE>;
  n. vene tavo<varE>, see:
  tavo<rE>;
  n. vene ago<varE>, see:
  vene<rE>.

liver  
n. iru inika<vahE>, see: iru
  habaka<vahE>.

living  
adj. iha<vahE> (2).

lizard (type)  
n. bavabobu<varE>;
  n. ebe<rE>;
  n. evebobo<varE>;
  n. ifoka<varE>;
  n. vobu<rE>;
  n. vohodoka<vahE>.

load (goods)  
vt. betei(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (3);
  vt. vatu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei), (2).

loaf  
vi. maiamaia(-va, -rava).

loan  
adj. ronivaniare<rE>;
  n. lonivaniare<rE>.

lobe of ear  
n. ihiko tutuka<vahE>, see:
  ihiko, ihikona<vahE>;
  n. ihiko tuvuva<vahE>, see:
  tuvu, tuvuva<vahE>.

lock up  
vt. roka ki(-#, -#; -geiyahei).

lock up in gaol  
vt. yaga komarava
  kou(vanu), see: kou(-#, -#, -va,
  -yahei).

log  
vt. hamo<rE> (2);

loincloth  
n. kabadina<varE>;
  n. ogona<varE> (1).

loneliness  
lonely  
vs. yei(vanu), see: yei<rE>.

long  
adj. ege, egeka<vahE> (1).

long ago  
adv. vabehc<gE>.

long spear  
n. vare bi<varE>.

look  
vt. vohivof(-va, -rava).

look after  
vt. ganaki(-#, -#, -#, -yahei);
  vt. genaki(nu);
  vt. nari(-#, -#, -va, -gei) (1);
  vt. regu(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).

look around (expecting to see someone or something)  
vi. ere(vanu), see:
  ere(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei).

look around (survey scene)  
vt. erevi
  voroiti(nu), see: ere(-va, -va;
  -#, -geiyahei).

look at  
vt. ere(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei).

look for  
vt. bohe(-me, -me; -#, -yahei);
  vt. vohog(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

look for a way (to do something)  
vt. uma
  vohu(nu), see: uma<rE>.

look out for  
nsuff. -yeha!

looking glass  
n. evarivari<varE>.

loop knot  
n. iriko vote<varE>.

looped  
vres. komura(vanu), see:
  komu(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).

loose  
adj. rakaraka<vahE> (2), see:
  raka(-#, -#, -va, -yahei);
  adj. vaitovaito<vahE>, see:
  vaito(-va, -rava);
  vi. vaitovaito(vanu), see:
  vaito(-va, -rava);
  vres. rakara(vanu) (1), see:
  raka(-#, -#, -va, -yahei);
  vs. raukerauke(-va, -rava).
lopped adj. kebokakeboka<vahE>; adj. keboko<vahE>;
adv. kebokavahi<gE>, see: kebokakeboka<vahE>.

lorry n. motuka<vahE>.
lose control of oneself vi. uhuka<vahE>
komara(mava)(voiynu), see: uhuhuhu<vahE>.
lose (leaves or fruit) vres. bibira(vanu)
(1), see: bibi(-#, -#; -va,
egiyeaihe).
lose the way vt. uma dorodorovaha(nu), see:
dorodororo(-va, -rava).
lose track of vt. mivahueme(-#, -#; -#, 
egiyeaihe).
lotsof adj. yavaka<vahE> (1);
quant. bagoroka<vahE>;
quant. oboa<vahE>;
quant. youka<vahE>.

loudly adj. ketare<rE>;
vt. masavaba(-#, -#; -#, -yabei).

loudspeaker n. dueduvaratohe<vahE>, see:
duedu(-va, -rava).
louse n. umu<rE>.
love vt. X uhukeva X
Yni<gE>...#(vanu), see:
ni<gE>;
vt. vvuvuviyakearevaha(nu),
vuvuvyakinakivaha(nu),
see: vvuvu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyeaihe);

machine n. misini<vahE>.
mad adj. horuhoru<vahE>;
adj. karekare<vahE>;
adj. kina komara<vahE>, see: kina, kinaka<vahE>.
maggot n. huita<vahE>.
magic (black) n. kanibuc<vahE>;
n. vero<vahE>.
magic (white) n. mehuru<vahE>;
n. mura<vahE>.
magical chant requesting help vi. otogo
otogo(-va, -rava/-raruha) (1).
magic for making sweet potatoes grow
vt. vuvuviyakinakivaha(nu),
see: vvuvu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyeaihe).
love magic n. maiovo mehuru<vahE>, see:
mehuru<vahE>.
love potion n. maiovo mura(mura)<vahE>,
see: maiovo<vahE>.
low one n. derihebea<rE>, see: deri,
deriva<vahE>.
lower arm n. ada gabakave<vahE>, see:
ada, adaka<vahE>;
vt. ada gabikave<vahE>, see: ada,
ada<vahE>;
vt. ada hotovatave<vahE> (2), see:
ada, adaka<vahE>;
vt. ada vaitakeke<vahE>, see: ada,
ada<vahE>.
lower (something down) vt. tore(-me, -he; 
-#, -yahe)
lung n. iru habaka<vahE>, see:
haba, habaka<vahE>;
n. iru habaka<vahE>.
lust after vt. gimaviva(-#, -#; -#, 
egiyeaihe).

-m-

M-m

main part of n. mavaka<vahE> (1).
main root n. umu, umuka<vahE> (1).
main support post of gable roof n. vaivai
idi<vahE>.
major adj. gubugu<vahE>.
make vt. ki(-#, -#; -#, -geiyeaihe) (2);
vt. voi(-#, -#; -#, -yahe) (1).
make a din vi. korurukaruru(-va, -rava).
make a mess of vt. komavaha(-#, -#; -#, 
egiyeaihe).
make a noise vi. gogoni(-va, -rava).
make a racket

vi. korurukaru(-va, -rava).

make angry

vt. borubovaha(nu), see: borubo<varE>.

make baby sounds

vi. aua bubu(vanu), see: aua, auava<vahE>.

make (big, strong etc.)er

vt. ssuff.-vaha(nu).

make bigger

vt. kearete ki(nu), see: keare<re>.

vi. kearevaha(nu) (1), see: keare<re>.

make black magic

vt. voro ki(nu), see: voro<re>.

make “bobo” noise like baby

vi. bobo(-va, -rava).

make contributions to the church

vt. boubou maiama(nu), see: boubou<varE>.

make (crusade)

vt. ma(-#, -#; -#, -yabei) (5).

make decorative pattern on (objects)

vt. kurukuvaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (1).

make dizzy

vt. ivivaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (1);

vi. va(-ma, -ma, -#, -yahei) (4).

make drowsy

vt. yorekavaki(nu), see: yoreka<vahE>.

make drunk

vt. ivivaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

make dumplings or ricoles

vt. tahatahavaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

make feast

vt. taruki(nu), see: taru<re>.

make feverish

vt. kukute ki(nu), see: kukute<re>.

vt. kukuvaha(nu), see: kukute<re>.

vi. kukuvaha(nu), see: kukute<re>.

make fine

vt. kisikisivaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

make fire

by friction

vt. vutuvuvaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

make firm

vt. torokavaha(nu) (2), see: torokvaha<re>.

make first bride price payment

vt. maiovo ohive bau(vanu), see: ohive bau(-va, -va; -#, -gei).

make flat

vt. varavaha(nu), see: varava<vahE>, varavarava<vahE>.

make friends

vt. boromeni ki(nu), see: boromeni<#>.

vt. vanimeni ki(nu), see: vanimeni, vanimenika<vahE>.

make fun of (X)

vt. X bituve va(vanu), see: bitu<re>.

make fun (with)

vi. bitu(vanu), see: bitu<re>.

make good again

vt. reu(-#, #, -va, -geiyahe) (1).

make haste

vt. sorekavaha(nu), see: soreka<vahE>.

make hissing sound to attract attention

vi. siso(-va, -rava);

vi. tito(vanu).

make hole in

vt. takahaia(-#, #, -mi, -yahei).

make hole in the ground (to plant vegetables in)

vt. aba bi(nu), see: aba<re>.

make horizontal

vt. begubevaha(nu), begubete ki(nu), see: begube<vahE>.

make hot

vt. taetavaha(nu), see: taeta(-va, -rava);

vt. vanihavaha(nu) (1), see: vaniha<vahE>.

make hullabaloo at (to frighten)

vt. serovaha(nu).

make jealous of (sexually)

vt. didibodibovaha(nu), see: didibo<varE>.

make knocking, tapping, or bumping noise

vi. kororo(-boi, -vabei) (1).

make lethargic

vi. yorekavaki(nu), see: yoreka<vahE>.

make light headed

vt. ivivaha(-#, -#, -yahei).

make marriage feast

vt. mavi uri ki(nu), see: mavi<re>.

make mistake

vt. kerere(vanu), see: kerere<re>.

make mortuary feast

vt. rigi ki(nu), see: rigi<re>.

make noise with lips (like baby making bilabial trill)

vi. bubu(-va, -rava).
make out a cheque

vt. teke ki(nu), see: teke<rE>.

make peace

vt. taiboki(-#, -#; -#, -geiyahei).

make pit-a-pat sound

vi. dada(-va, -rava);

vi. dudu(-va, -rava) (1).

make popping sound with the lips

vi. hiruva bubu(vanu), see: hiru<rE>.

make pregnant

vt. detute ki(nu), see: detu, detuka<vahE>;

vt. vore vami ma(nu), see: vore<gE>.

make quiver

vt. kukute ki(nu), see: kuku(-va, -rava).

make (someone) angry

vt. homoberebevaha(nu), see: homoberebe(-va, -rava);

vt. homoberebete ki(nu), see: homoberebe(-va, -rava).

make (someone) confused

vt. vogovovaha(nu) (2), see: vogovo(-va, -rava).

make (someone) happy

vt. nihoroteki(nu), see: nihoro<varE>;

vt. nihorovaha(nu) (1), see: nihoro<varE>.

make (someone) laugh

vt. tativaha(nu), see: tati<rE>.

make (someone or something (big, strong etc.))er

caus. -te...ki(nu);

caus. -va...ki(nu).

make (someone or something) bleed

vt. tavo mo(minu), see: tavo<rE>.

make (someone or something) (happy, sick etc.)

caus. -te...ki(nu), see: -te<rE>.

make (someone or something) wake up

vt. utiha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).

make (someone) unhappy

vt. nihorote kiyavehite<rE>, see: nihoro<varE>.

make (something) different

vt. idauvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

make (something) itch

vt. nemerevaha(nu), see: nemere(-va, -rava/-raruha).

make (something) longer

vt. egekava ki(nu), see: egeka<vahE>.

make (something) play

vt. nidohivaha(nu), see: nidohi<varE>.

make (something) sound like baby

vi. buebue(-va, -rava).

make (something) strong

vt. berivaha(nu), see: beri<rE>.

make (something) sufficient

vt. oboavaha(nu), see: oboa<vahE>.

make (something) taboo knot (in grass or leaves)

vt. bodibo ki(nu), see: bodibo<varE>.

make (something) tight

vt. kahivaha(nu), see: kahi(-va, -rava);

vt. torokavaha(nu) (2), see: toro<rE>.

make (something) tired

vt. yorekavaki(nu), see: yoreka<vahE>.

make (something) track (in grass unintentionally)

vt. ohi bau(-va, -va; -#, -gei).
make up one's mind  *vt.* uhuke<rE>
  maiama(nu), *see:* uhuh, uhukah<vahE>.
make very hard  *vt.* torogigivaha(nu), *see:*
  toroc<rE>.
make very tight  *vt.* torogimagivaha(nu), *see:*
  toroc<rE>.
make weak  *vt.* yorevaha(nu),
  yorekavaha(nu) (1), *see:*
  yoreka<vahE>.
make white magic  *vi.* kohe(-va, -rava);
  *vt.* votovaha(nu, see: voto<rE>.
make-believe  *a* dj.
  dona<rE>.
make fun  *vi.* tati nidohi(vanu), *see:*
  tati<rE>.
make very hard  *vt.* torogigivaha(nu),
  see: toro<rE>.
make very tight  *vt.* torogimagivaha(nu),
  see: gimagi<vahE>; *vt.* torogigivaha(nu),
  see: toro<rE>.
make weak  *vt.* yorevaha(nu),
  yorekavaha(nu) (1), *see:*
  yoreka<vahE>.
make white magic  *vi.* kohe(-va, -rava);
  *vt.* votovaha(nu, see: voto<rE>.
make-believe  *adj.* dona<rE>.
make fun  *adj.* kohi<rE>;
  *n.* mo<rE> (1).
male offspring  *n.* vami, vamika<vahE> (1).
man  *n.* ata<rE> (1).
mandarine  *n.* madarini<varE>.
mange  *n.* yahi<rE>.
mango  *n.* yahi<rE>.
mantis  *n.* eveduna<varE>.
manure  *n.* de, deka<vahE> (1).
many  *quant.* bagoroka<vahE>;
  *quant.* oboa<vahE>;
  *quant.* youka<vahE>.
many small (and different)  *adj.*
  misumasu<varE>, misuka
  masuka<vahE> (2), *see:*
  misu<rE>, misuka<vahE>.
March fly  *n.* futoka<varE>.
mark  *n.* doho, dohoka<vahE> (2);
  *n.* maka<rE>;
  *vt.* maia(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) (5).
mark boundary  *vt.* enaka ki(nu), *see: ena,
  enaka<vahE>.
mark out  *vt.* maka ki(nu) (1), *see:*
  maka<rE>.
mark out (garden)  *vt.* tohuki(-#, -#, -gei)yahei (1);
  *vt.* voririhoi(-#, -#, -#,-vahei) (2).
market  *n.* maketi<varE>.
marriage  *n.* nihavare<rE>;
  nihavanijare<rE>, *see:*
  niha(-#, -#; -va, -gei).
marriage feast (make)  *vt.* mavi uri ki(nu),
  *see: mavi<rE>.
m란ed before  *n.* kadika<vahE>.
marr ow  *n.* meu, meuka<vahE>.
marry  *vt.* mobo niha(vanu).
marry (husband or wife)  *vt.* niha(-#, -#;
  -va, -gei).
marr y man  *vt.* mobo niha(vanu), *see:*
  niha(-#, -#,-va,-gei).
marr y woman  *vt.* mavi nihava(nu), *see:*
  mavi<rE>;
  *vt.* mavi niha(vanu), *see:*
  niha(-#, -#,-va,-gei).
Maski!  *interj.* Ahukemaenu!
master  *pn.* Taubada<varE>.
mat  *n.* geda<rE>;
  *n.* hovoda geda<varE>, *see:*
  hovoda<varE>.
matches  *n.* masisic<varE>;
  *n.* vutu nita<varE>, *see: nita,
  nitaha<vahE>;
  *n.* vene<rE> (2);
  *n.* vutu nita<varE>;
  *n.* vutu nita<varE> (2), *see:*
  vutuvutuvaha(-#, -#,-#, -yahei).
maternal uncle  *n.* vaiuki, vaiumu<vahE>;
  *n.* vaiumu.
mat-making leaf  *n.* faragi<varE>.
mature  *adj.* baeka<vahE>, *see: bae
  (-va,-rava);
  *adj.* keare<rE> (2);
  *vi.* keare(voinu), *see:*
  keare<rE>;
  *vi.* mavaka(voinu), *see:*
  mavaka<vahE>;
  *vs.* bae (-va,-rava).
maybe  *mod.* inabu<#>;
  *mod.* inau<#>;
  *mod.* inau...nabE, *see: inau<#>;
  *mod.* nabE.
meal time  *n.* vabahu iare vani<varE>,
  *see: vabahu<varE>.
meaning

- **meaning**
  - n. hedu umuka<vahE>, see: hedu<rE>;
  - n. mavaka<vahE> (4);
  - n. umu, umuka<vahE> (4).

- **measure**
  - vt. maka ma(nu), see: maka<rE>;
  - vt. maka ki(nu) (2), see: maka<rE>.

- **meat**
  - n. mic<rE>, (2).
  - meat (frozen)  n. lamfosi<varE>;
  - n. ramfosi<varE>.

- **mechanical**
  - n. motukamotuka<vahE>, see: motuka<varE>.

- **medicine**
  - n. muramura<varE> (1).

- **meet**
  - vt. bem(-#, -#; -#, -yabei);
  - vt. davarivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yabei) (2).

- **meeting**
  - vi. hedu(vanu) (1), see: hedu<rE>.

- **melon**
  - n. mereani<varE>.

- **melon seed**
  - n. mereani nita<varE>, see: mereani<varE>.

- **melt**
  - vi. dadar<-va, -ruha>;
  - vs. dada(n)atonu, see: dada(n)<-va, -ruha>.

- **milk**
  - n. amu, amura<vahE> (2);
  - n. amu vava<vahE>, amu vavakai<vahE> (1), see: amu, amura<vahE>;
  - n. amu vava<vahE>, amu vavakai<vahE>, see: vava, vavakai<vahE>.

- **milk tooth**
  - n. amu evi<vahE>, see: amu, amura<vahE>.

- **mimic**
  - vt. yehye(-#, -#; -#; -yabei).

- **mince meat**
  - n. bolmiti<varE>.

- **mind**
  - n. kina uhuka<vahE>, see: kina, kinaka<vahE>;
  - n. fagifai<vahE>.

- **mine**
  - pred.poss.prn. daye<re>,
  - dayete<re>, see: da, da<ikE>;
  - pred.poss.prn. daye<re>;
  - pred.poss.prn. daye<re>.

- **minister**
  - n. misi ata<varE>.

- **minor**
  - adj. misu<vahE>,
  - misu<vahE> (4).

- **mirror**
  - n. evarivarkvarE>.

- **miss**
  - (someone) vs. yei<vanu), see: yei<vahE>;
  - vt. yei<vahE> va<manu), see: yei<vahE>.

- **missus**
  - pn. sinabada<varE>.

- **mist**
  - n. yuva<varE>.

- **mistake**
  - vsuff. -ha, (2);
  - vsuff. -hima (1);
  - vsuff. -hima (1).

- **might**
  - mod. inau...nabE, see: inau<vahE>.

- **mild mannered**
  - adj. mamutaka<vahE>.

- **mildew**
  - n. fogofogo<varE>.

- **mildewed (be)**
  - vs. fogofogo(vanu), see: fogofogo<varE>.

- **millipede**
  - n. voraijogogovarE>.

- **millipede**
  - vs. mibomihovenu, see: mibomihovenu<varE>.

- **mind**
  - n. amu<varE>.

- **mind**
  - vs. amu<varE>, see: amu, amura<vahE>.

- **mid part of (hill or mountain)**
  - n. gaba,
  - gaba<vahE> (2).

- **midday (at)**
  - adv. vani nemehe<ge>, see: vani<ge>.

- **middle finger**
  - vs. minamarefere<varE>.

- **mine**
  - pred.poss.prn. daye<re>,
  - dayete<re>, see: da, da<ikE>;
  - pred.poss.prn. daye<re>;
  - pred.poss.prn. daye<re>.

- **minister**
  - n. misi ata<varE>.

- **minor**
  - adj. misu<vahE>,
  - misu<vahE> (4).

- **mirror**
  - n. evarivari<varE>;

- **miss**
  - (someone) vs. yei<vanu), see: yei<vahE>;
  - vt. yei<vahE> va<manu), see: yei<vahE>.

- **missus**
  - pn. sinabada<varE>.

- **mist**
  - n. yuva<varE>.

- **mistake**
  - n. kerere<varE>.
mister
vi. kerere(vanu), see: kerere<varE>.
mister
pn. Taubada<varE>.
misty rain
n. gousa<varE>.
mix
vt. bui(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahi) (2);
vt. gairovaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. isabuisabuvaha(-#, -#, -#; -yahei).
mixed colours
adj. kurukuru<varE>, see: kurukuvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
modern
adj. negetu...oko<rE>, see: negetu<gE>.
molar tooth
n. evi vamudoka<varE>, see: evi, evia<varE>;
n. vamudoka<varE>.
mole
n. nuba<rE>.
mole cricket
n. teherokoru<varE>.
money
n. damu, damuna<varE> (1);
n. moni<varE>;
n. sirinisi<varE>.
money contributed to church
n. boubou<varE>.
monitor lizard
n. ifoka<varE>.
monstrous
adj. korikori<varE>.
month
n. bata<rE> (2).
moon
n. bata<rE>.
more
lim. ta<gE>.
more than
inten. -gigi<varE>.
Moresby
pn. Era<rE>.
morning
n. varara<varE>.
morning bird
n. kiokerere<varE>.
morning star
n. boiova (koro)<varE>.
mortuary feast
n. bui<rE>;
n. rigi<rE>.
mosquito
n. tavota<varE>.
mosquito larvae
n. tavota
vamika<varE>, see: tavota<varE>.
moss
n. bonoru<varE>.
mother
n. ine;
n. neina.
mother (address)
n. ineka<varE>.
mother (classificatory)
n. nina,
ninaka<varE>.
mother tongue
n. taha voto<varE>, see: taha, tahaga<varE>.
mother-in-law
n. varu<varE>.
mortuary feast
n. varutane<rE>;
n. varutani<varE>.
mother-of-pearl shell
n. beri<rE>.
mother’s brother
n. vaiuki,
vaiumu;
n. vaiumu.
motor
vt. motuka<varE>;
n. toviririvi<varE>.
Motu
adj. Motu.
Motu language
n. Motu voto<varE>, see: Motu.
Motu people
n. Motu bia<varE>, see: Motu.
Motu person
n. evebia<varE>, see: eve<rE>;
n. Motu ata<varE>, see: Motu.
Mount
n. bei<rE>, see: bei,
beika<varE>.
mount (headdress)
vt. mane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) (1).
mount (horse)
vt. vadi(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei) (2).
mountain
n. numuta<varE>.
mountain people
n. mafotabia<yabE>.
mourn (for someone)
vt. ninavaha(nu), see: nina(-va, -raruha).
mournful song
n. hehera<varE>.
mourning
n. dibudi<varE>.
mourning dress
n. ogona dubuka<varE>, see: ogona<varE>.
mourning paint
n. korani<varE>.
mouse trap
n. doro<rE>.
mouse (type)
n. yome<rE>.
moustache
n. aua homoka<varE>, see: aua, auava<varE>;
n. uri homoka<varE>, see: uri,
urida<varE>.
mouth
n. aua, auava<varE> (1).
mouth (of stream)
n. umu, umuka<varE>.
mov[e.
vi. vareva(-va, -rava).
mov[e around (to get the chance to do
something)
vt. vavahaki(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
mov[e down (as saw cutting timber)
vi. dehu(-va, -rava).
mov[e forward (slowly a bit at a time)
vi. didiku(-va, -rava).
move off with  vt. dadi butu(vanu), see: dadi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
moves (something) forward slowly  vt. didikuvaha(nu), see: didik(u,-va, -rava).
mrs hon. misa<#>.
mucus n. tune<#>.
mud n. tihu<#>.
mudstone n. amata<varE>.
muddy adj. tihuvore<varE>, see: tihu<#>.
muddy place n. kaku<#>.
muddy (water) adj. gomugo yavaka vore<#>, see: gomugo<varE>.
mug n. kabus<varE>.
mule n. miuri<varE>.
multicoloured adj. borava<varE>.
mum (address) n. ineke<varE>.
mum (reference) n. nina, ninaka<varE>.
mumble vi. aua uhu unaevage PRN hedu(vanu), see: aua, auava<varE>.
murder  vt. hoveki(nu), see: hove, hoveka<varE>.
   vt. hovekime maiama(nu), see: hove, hoveka<varE>.
   vt. vamime hoveki maiama(nu), see: maia(-ma, -ma;#, -yahei).
murdered person n. hovekiniare ata<varE>, see: hove, hoveka<varE>.
murmur vi. voto dudu(vanu), see: voto<#>.
muscle n. hi, hika<varE>.
muscle of lower leg n. varubu<varE>.
mushroom n. ufa<#>.
muscle (generic) n. ufa<#>.
muscle (type) n. ufa tumuka<varE>, see: ufa<#>.
mussel n. keuke<varE>.
must mod. dahu<#>.
   mod. ene...V(-ma, -ri), see: ene<#>.
   mod. isahu<#>.
   mod. nohu<#>.
   vsuff. -hava2.
   vsuff. -ri (2).
mustard n. fadaka<varE>.
mustard (type) n. fadati<varE>.
my pers.prn. da, da<ikE>.
   myna (type) n. dakora<varE>.
   myna (ordinary) n. garauka<varE>.
myrrh n. hobohobo.
muramura<varE>, see: hoboe(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
muramura<varE>.
myself emph.prn. daubio<#>, see: da, da<ikE>.
   refl.prn. davau<#>, see: da, da<ikE>.
nail (of finger or toe) n. kahuka<varE>
   (2);
   n. karuhi<varE>.
   nail on or down vt. koko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
named vt. toravare<#>.
namesake n. ihimenic<#>, see: ihi, ihi<#>.
nape of neck n. eno, enoia<varE>.
named vt. to(-vo, -rava).
name (someone) vt. ihika maiama(nu), see: maia(-ma, -ma;#, -yahei).
nam (something) vt. ihi roi(nu), see: ihi, ihi<#>.
named vt. to(-vo, -rava).
namesake n. ihimenic<#>, see: ihi, ihi<#>.
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(2);
   n. karuhi<varE>.
nail on or down vt. koko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
named vt. to(-vo, -rava).
namesake n. ihimenic<#>, see: ihi, ihi<#>.
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namesake n. ihimenic<#>, see: ihi, ihi<#>.
name (someone) vt. ihika maiama(nu), see: maia(-ma, -ma;#, -yahei).
named vt. to(-vo, -rava).
namesake n. ihimenic<#>, see: ihi, ihi<#>.
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narrow (become)  adj. misukavakike<rE>, see: misu<rE>, misuka<vahE>;
adj. titika<vahE>;
adj. vitika<vahE>.

narrow (become)  vi. titika(voinu), see: titika<vahE>;
vs. misuka(voinu), see: misu<rE>, misuka<vahE>.

narrow waisted  adj. gaba titika<vahE>, see: gaba, gabaka<vahE>.

native  adj. mava<vahE>.

native cat  n. tonehi<varE>, see: tonehi<vahE>.

native pawpaw  n. ata mava nitani<varE>, see: ata<rE>.

native taro  n. vadu mavaka<vahE>, see: vadu<vahE>.

nature  n. evava<vahE>.

navel  n. evava<vahE>.

near  adv. duavahi<gE>, see: duaka<vahE>.

neatly  adv. duaka kike<rE> (2), see: duaka<vahE>.

neck  n. eno, enoia<vabE>.
neck (back of)  n. eno tuika<vahE>, see: eno, enoia<vahE>.
neck (front of)  n. tau, tauka<vahE>.
neck tie  n. eno muko<varE>, see: eno, enoia<vahE>.
neclace (type)  n. aefa<varE>;
nectlace (type)  n. arefa<varE>;
nectlace (type)  n. kudukudu<varE>.

need  vsuff. -riheni<gE>...(va, -rava) (1), see: -riheni<gE>.

negative imperative  vsuff. -hama1;

neighbour  n. behu uyare ata<varE>, see: behu, behuka<vahE>.

nephew  n. dimu, dimuka<vahE>.
nest  n. yagaka<vahE>.
net (type)  n. hegari<varE>;
net (type)  n. ivi<rE>;
net (type)  n. koe<rE>.

netbag (generic)  n. yago<rE>.
netbag (type)  n. yago vana<varE>, see: yago<rE>.
nettle (generic)  n. ino<rE>.
nettle (type)  n. avira ino<varE>, see: ino<rE>;
nettle (type)  n. avira ino<varE>, see: bare ino<varE>.

new  adj. iha<vahE> (1).

New Guinea dynamite  n. imaga<varE>.

New Guinea eagle  n. kikita<vahE>.

New Guinea quoll  n. tonehi<vahE>.

new shoots  n. kobo, koboka<vahE> (1);
new shoots  n. kobo naruka<vahE>, see: kobo, koboka<vahE>.

new (spoor)  adj. uhuba<vahE>.

newborn  adj. naruka<vahE> (1).

next  adv. beta<#> (3);
ext  adv. beta<#> (3);
next  dem. vaita eke<rE> (2), see: vaita<rE>.

next but one  prn. vaita ekevere<rE>, see: vaita<rE>.
niece  n. dimu, dimuka<vahE>.
night  adv. vaubu<gE>.
nightjar  n. tarobuka<varE>;
nightjar  n. tarubuka<varE>.
nipple  n. amu nibo<varE>, see: amu, amura<vahE>.

No!  interj. Bebe! (1), see: bebe<#>; interj. Vehitero!, see: vheite<rE>.

no  quant. vheite<rE> (1).

no end to people (coming)  vi. ata<yabe>

no good  adj. komara<vahE>.

no good (become)  vsuff. -riheni<gE>...(va, -rava) (1), see: -riheni<gE>.

no matter if  interj. Ahukemaenu!


no sign of  adj. gohua<vahE>.

nog  vi. eno boko(vanu), see: eno, enoia<vahE>;
nog  vi. eno va(manu), see: eno, enoia<vahE>.
nod off to sleep vi. vahoha(-#, -#);  
vi. yavi vahohu(nu), see: ya(-va, -voha).

noisy  
vi. gogoni(-va, -rava);  
vs. kereke(-va, -rava).

nominate  
vi. maia(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) (5).

non-aggressive adj. yoreka<vahE> (1);  
adj. yoreka<vahE> (2).

none  
interj. vahite
vehitemava<vahE>, see: vahite<rE>.

non-stop  
vi. korokoro(-va, -rava) (1).

noon (at)  
adv. vani nemehe<gE>, see: vankrE>.

noose snare n. heina<varE>.

normal  
adj. mava<vahE>, see: mava<vahE>.

nose  
n. uri, urida<vahE> (1).

nose pin  
n. muki<rE>.
	nose shell decoration n. kadina<varE>.

nostril  
n. uri vavaka<vahE>, see: uri, urida<vahE>.

not  
neg. bebe<#>;  
neg. ebe<#>;  
neg. -ibe<#>;  
neg. vahite<rE>;  
negsuff. -yebene.

not able to recognise properly vt.  
vonavavaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

not allowed to  
mod. enagi...V(-hina, -hava).

not caring  
adj. nariviyavehite<rE>, see: naric(-#, -#, -va, -gei).

not difficult  
adj. mudu, muduka<vahE> (3).

not dry (stream)  
nsuff. -rovo<rE, gE>.

not edible  
adj. iyavehite<rE>, see: i(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

not heavy  
adj. ageka<vahE>.

not in control of one's movements  
vres. kuia<vahE> (2), see: kuia(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei).

not know  
vs. vaudu(voinu), see: vaudu<vahE>.

not long afterwards adv. nihini  
vehithe<gE>, see: nihini(-va, -rava);  
adv. vahena vahite<rE>, see: vahena<gE>.

not many  
quant. oboa vahite<rE>, see: oboa<vahE>.

not please (someone) vt. nihorote  
kiyavehite<rE>, see: nihoro<varE>.

not properly cooked  
adj. ravisayavahiyevahite<rE>, see: ra(-va, -voha).

not quite ripe  
adj. tagereda<vahE>.

not ripe  
adj. naruka<vahE> (2).

not savage (dog) adj.  
yorekayoreka<vahE>, see: yoreka<vahE>.

not sharp  
adj. vahite<rE>, vanika  
vahite<rE>, see: vanika<vahE>.

not strong  
adj. berika vahite<rE>, see: beri<rE>.

not understand  
vt. badi (-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei) (3).

not want to have anything to do with  
vt. uravehite voi(nu), see: ura<rE>.

not wanted  
adj. eniviyavehite<rE>, see: eni(-va, -va; -#, -yabei).

not (what you think) negsuff. -bene<#> (1).

not yet  
mod. hou<gE> (2).

nothing  
interj. Bebe! (2), see: bebe<#>;  
interj. Se! (2).

now  
adv. ekenakike<gE>;  
adv. ikikohette<gE>;

adv. negetu<gE> (2);  
mod. ma<#>, see: negetu<gE>.

Now do you understand? interj. Bekei!  
nowhere interj. Bebe! (2), see: bebe<#>.

nubile  
adj. gunugunu<vahE>.

numb (become) vi. tamui(-ma, -ruha);  
vs. va(-ti, -ruha) (2).

number  
n. numerate<varE>.

nurse  
n. sista<varE>.
	nursing sister n. sista<varE>.

nut (type) n. ovo<rE> (2);  
n. vahite<rE>, see: vihi<rE> (2).
obedient adj. hedu uhuiamare<rE>, see: hedu<rE>.
obey vt. voto dadi(vanu), see: voto<rE>.
object referent vsuff. -gei1; vsuff. -hei; vsuff. -va2 (2); vsuff. -yahei (1).
obscur vt. badi (-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (1);

vt. matahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (2);
vt. roke(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).

obstinate adj. kina toroka<vahE>, see: kina, kinaka<vahE>.

obstruct vt. kadibei(-#, -#; -#, -yahei)l (1).

Office n. obisi<vahE>.

offspring (male) n. vami, vamika<vahE> (1).

oh nsuff. duna<rE>;

nsuff. tonehi<vahE>.

Oh dear! interj. Madikike!
oakari nut n. ovo<rE> (2).
oakari tree n. ovo<rE> (1).

Okay! interj. Maigo! (1), see: mai<vahE>.

old adj. babababa<vahE>, see: babahu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei);

adj. bata<vahE>, see: batahu(-#, -,#);

n. yohi<vahE>.

old (become) vi. yohi(voinu), see: yohi<vahE>.

old garden n. muita<vahE>.

old man n. ata yohi<vahE>, see: ata<rE>.

old one n. egehebia<vahE> (3), see: egehe<vahE>;

prn. subutabia<vahE>, see: subuta<vahE>.

old woman n. mabata<vahE>;

n. mavi mabata<vahE>, see: mavi<rE>.
on nsuff. -di<ghE>;

posp. ada<ghE>;

posp. da<ghE>2 (1);

posp. va<ghE>2 (8).
on account of posp. u(me, ge);

posp. vutio<ghE>.
on and on adv. adahe adahe<ghE> (1), see: adahe<ghE>.
on each other adv. ahube(da)

ahubeda<ghE>, see: abu,

ahu<kE>.
on each side adv. behe behe<ghE>, see: behe<vahE>.
on edge (teeth) vs. vadidi(-va, -rava) (1).
on heat vi. mobora(vanu) (1), see:
mobora<vahE>.
on it adv. adahe<ghE> (1);

adv. avahe<ghE> (1).
on (or from) all sides adv. behe behe<ghE>,

see: behe<vahE>.
on the other side of adv. haki behe<ghE>

(1), see: haki bec<vahE>.
on the point of (doing something) mod.

ma#<>, (1).
on the sea side adv. eve ninita<ghE>, see:
eve<vahE>.
on the surface of it adv. adahe<ghE> (1);

adv. avahe<ghE> (1).
on (top of) posp. da<ghE>2 (1).
on top of it adv. adahe<ghE> (1);

adv. avahe<ghE> (1).

once adv. vani igauva<ghE>, see:

vani<vahE>1.

once more adv. vaita<vahE>.

once upon a time adv. vabehe<ghE>.
on one n. bia<vahE>, yab<vahE>2 (1);

prn. -va#<y>; quant. becrE> (1).

one another recip. prn. abe abe#<>, see: a,

a<ikE>.

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one (as number) quant. igau<gE> (1).

one at a time adv. igau igau<gE>, see: igau<gE>.

each one recip.prn. igau igau<gE>, see: igau<gE>.

each one recip.prn. varikabia<varE>, see: var, varika<vahE>.

one in front prn. varikabia<varE>, see: var, varika<vahE>. or what? conj. o ibe<#>.

orange adj. oripe<#>; see: oripe<#>.

order (someone to do something) vt. vanihava<varE>.

order (pastor) vt. vanihava<varE>.

ornamental plant n. farafara<varE>.

orphan adj. oripe<#>; see: oripe<#>.

orphaned adj. oripe<#>.

osculate vi. fikorifaikori(-va, -rava).

over ripe adj. baegigi<vahe>.

otherwise adv. beta<#> (2); adv. isahu<#>; conj. komarahe<#>; mod. isabu<#>.

ought to vsuff. -hama2;

our pers.prn. no, no<ikE> (3).

ours pred.poss.prn. noye<rE>, noyete<rE>, see: no, no<ikE>.

ourselves emph.prn. nobio<gE>, see: no, no<ikE>.

oust (from office) vt. boko(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) (7).

out of posp. va<gE>2 (2).

out of (as in make one out of another) posp. uhukeva<gE> (8).

out of breath (be) vs. yuhukuyuhuku(-va, -rava).

out of line adv. haiahaiahaavi<ge>.

outside posp. iahe<ge> (2).

outside of (the) n. ia<rE?>4.

over posp. ada<ge>.

over posp. vutio<ge>.

over (as in cry or pray over) posp. da<ge>2 (1).

over it adv. adahe<ge> (1); adv. avahe<ge> (1).

over ripe adj. baegigi<vahe>, see: bae (-va, -rava);
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<td>adv. vabeh&lt;varE&gt;.</td>
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<td>pant</td>
<td>vs. yuhukuyuhuku(-va, -rava).</td>
<td>past habitual tense suffix</td>
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<td>n. beba&lt;rE&gt;2; n. idi hana&lt;varE&gt; (2), see: idi&lt;rE&gt;;</td>
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<td>vsuff. -nu; -nua.</td>
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<td>vsuff. -nugene.</td>
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<td>adv. kekei&lt;gE&gt; (2).</td>
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<td>vi. dada(-va, -rava); vi. dudu(-va, -rava) (1).</td>
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<td>paw</td>
<td>n. ada komukova&lt;vahE&gt; (2), see: ada, adaka&lt;vahE&gt;.</td>
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pick (certain kinds of fruit)  vt. bau(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (5);  
vt. dakoia(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei);  
vt. muku(-#, -#; -va, -yahei);  
vt. ruka(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) (3);  
vt. va(-#, -#; -, -yahei);  
vt. vomo(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (3).  

pick (com)  vt. boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (2).  

pick (sugarcane)  vt. boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (2).  

picture  n. bikasa<varE>;  
 n. munana<varE> (2).  

piece  n. haki be<rE>;  
 n. haki be<RE>;  
 n. hakitaka<varE>, see: haki be<RE>;  
 n. ihi, ihika<varE>1 (3);  
 n. kibe<rE>;  
 n. mihI, mihika<varE>;  
 n. vomivomi<varE> (1).  

piece of broken pot or bottle  n.  
hugitanika<varE>.  

piece of work  n. vauki(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).  

pig  n. hoho<RE> (1).  

pig fat  n. oho vui<varE>, see: oho<RE>.  

pig ginger (used for hunting to make pigs come closer)  n. oho avic<varE>, see: avic<RE>.  

pig manure  n. oho de<varE>, see: oho<RE>.  

pigeon (type)  n. evetoto<varE>;  
 n. eviakure<varE>;  
 n. hoho<RE>2;  
 n. ihuhu<varE>;  
 n. kuvo<RE>;  
 n. mabu<RE>;  
 n. orohukerea<varE>;  
 n. sekue<varE>;  
 n. uga<RE>;  
 n. vatakunama<varE>;  
 n. vavatoto<varE>.  

piggyback  vt. gadiada<gE> mahurei(nu), see: mahurei(-#, -#; -# -yahei);  
 vt. gadiada tavohi(nu), see: tavohi(-#, -#; -# -yahei).  

pig-headed  adj. kina toroka<varE>, see: kina, kinaka<varE>.  

pig’s track  n. oho dobido<varE>, see: oho<RE>.  

pikinini daylight  adv. varara  
 karikari<gE>, see: varara<varE>.  

pile together  vt. kabo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (3).  

piled up  vres. kuiara<vanu> (1), see: kuiara(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).  

pillow  n. oro vadoka<varE>, see: oro<RE>;  
 n. vadoka<varE>.  

pinch  vt. barukahivaha(-#, -#; -, -yahei) (1);  
 vt. biso(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).  

pineapple  n. bainabu<varE>.  

pins and needles (in part of the body)  n.  
tafaduka<varE>.  

pipe  n. dihi<RE>.  

pitpit  n. bovo<RE>.  

place  n. gabu<RE>;  
 n. mata<RE> (1);  
 vt. manet(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) (3).  

place horizontally  vt. egeta<gE>  
 maia<varE>, see: egeta<gE>.  

place (one object)  vt. maia(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei) (1).  

place vertically  vt. egeta<gE> mane(menu),  
 see: egeta<gE>.  

place where evil spirit lives  n. tabu<RE> (2).  

place (where something belongs)  n.  
doho, dohoka<varE> (1).  

place where stream flows over shoals  n.  
uhuro<varE>.  

placental sack  n. hogo, hogoka<varE>.  

placid  adj. yoreka<varE> (1);  
 adj. yoreka<varE> (2);  
 adj. yorekayoreka<varE>, see: yoreka<varE>.  

plain  n. dabuna<varE>.  

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plait
vt. bei(#, -#; -#, -geiyahei));
vt. evoio(-mo, -mo; -#, -yaihei);
vt. mori(#, -#, -va, -geiyahei)
(2).

plane (wood)  vt. kaho(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

plank
n. hata, hataka<vahE>;
n. idi hata<vahE>, see: idi<rE>.

plant (garden produce)  vt. va(-#, -#; -#, -yaihei);
vt. ya(-ma, -rna; -#, -yaihei) (1);
vt. yahei(nu).

plant (put aside for planting)  n. ia,
iaka<vahE>!

planting  n. yamaniare<rE>, see:
yata(rE)!

plants  n. mata unae<rE> (I),
see: mata<rE>!

plate  n. mereki<vahE>.

platform erected for felling trees from n. doda<rE> (2).

platform (small table)  n. naga<rE>.

play  n. nidoohi<vahE>;
vt. nidoohiki(nu), see: nidoohi<vahE>.

play about  vi. nidoohi(vanu), see: nidoohi<vahE>.

play football  vi. boro nidoohi ki(nu), see:
boro<rE>;
vi. boro nidoohi(vanu), see: boro<rE>;
vi. boro(vanu), see: boro<rE>.

playground  n. nidoohi mata<vahE>, see:
nidoohi<vahE>.

playing  n. nidoohi<vahE>.

pleasant smell  n. vabua<vahE>.

please
hon. bahu=#2 (1);
hon. bane=#;
vt. nihoroteki(nu), see:
nihoro<vahE>;
vt. nihorovaha(nu) (1), see:
nihoro<vahE>.

pleased
vi. nihoro(vanu), see: nihoro<vahE>.

pleasure
n. nihoro<vahE> (1).

plenty
adj. yavaka<vahE> (1);
quant. bagoroka<vahE>.
pool (of liquids)  
n. ita kouba <varE>, see:  
koubaka<vahE>.

pool (of liquids)  
vi. rahu(-#, --).
pool of water (in stream)  
n. enacrE.
pool of water (on road)  
n. evido<vahE>.
poor (as expression of sympathy)  
adj.  
kie<rE> (2);
interj. madike<#> (2);
interj. novo maike<#> (2).

poor person  
n. tohe vehite ata<vahE>, see:  
tohe<vahE>.

porcupine  
n. gohani<vahE>.

Port Moresby  
n. Mosibi<vahE>;
  pn. Ela<vahE>;
  pn. Era<vahE>.

possessing  
nsuff. -tec<vahE>.

possessions  
n. tohe<vahE> (2);
  n. tohe koinabu  
kainabu<vahE>, see:  
tohe<vahE>.

possessive suffix  
nsuff. -e<vahE>;
  nsuff. -ga<vahE>;
  nsuff. -ge<vahE>;
  nsuff. -he<vahE>;
  nsuff. -ke<vahE>;
  nsuff. -me;
  nsuff. -ne (1);
  nsuff. -rec<vahE>;
  nsuff. -va<vahE>;
  nsuff. -ve<vahE>;
  nsuff. -ye<vahE> (1);
  nsuff. -ye<vahE> (2);
  nsuff. -yet<vahE>;
  poss. -dec<vahE>.

possibly  
interj. meikana<#>;
  mod. nabE.

possum (generic)  
n. vadako<vahE>.

possum (type)  
n. barahuc<vahE>;
  n. ereflvia<vahE>;
  n. ereflvia<vahE>;
  n. hire<vahE>;
  n. taidubu<vahE>;
  n. yori vadako<vahE>, see:  
  yori<vahE>.

post (letter)  
v. bosivaba(-#, -#; -#, -yahey).
post (of house)  
n. du<vahE>;
  n. vavaha<vahE>.

pot  
n. fodu<vahE>;

potion  
n. muramura<vahE> (2);
  n. hohohobo  
muramura<vahE>, see:  
muramura<vahE>.

potion for rubbing on skin  
n. hohohobo  
muramura<vahE>, see:  
hobo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

pound  
vt. tutu(-va, -va; -#, -yahey).

pour down  
vs. kukuyarahah(nu), see:  
kukuyaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahey).

pour out  
vs. kukuyarahah(nu), see:  
kukuyaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahey);
  vt. kabo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (1);
  vt. kukuyaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahey);
  vt. voia(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (2);
  vt. voia voia vavaha(nu), see:  
  voia(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

power (physical)  
n. toro<vahE>;
  n. vaniha<vahE>.

practise sorcery  
v. voro ki(nu), see:  
voro<vahE>.

prawn (generic)  
n. hara<vahE>.

prawn (type)  
n. vure hara<vahE>.

pray  
vi. otogo otogo(-va,
  -rava/-raruha) (2);
  vi. vurivuri ki(nu), see:  
vurivuri<vahE>.

prayer  
n. imi<vahE>, see:  
imi(-va,
  -rava/-raruha);
  n. vurivuri<vahE>.

praying mantis  
n. eveduna<vahE>;
  n. kaiaka<vahE>.

preceeding one  
n. egehebia<vahE> (2), see:  
  egehe<ge>.

predicative possessive suffix nsuff. -ye<vahE> (2);
  nsuff. -yete<vahE>.

pregnant  
adj. detu vore<gE>, see:  
detu<vahE>.

prepare (a place for action)  
vt. reu(-#, -#;
  -va, -geiyahei) (2).

prepare (garden)  
vt. ro(-#, -#; -#, -yahey).

present  
n. harihari<vahE>, harihari  
tohe<vahE>.
present among (be) vs. tana(-voi,-vahei) (2).
present imperfect tense suffix (1sg., 3sg.) vsuff. -ma.
present imperfect tense suffix (2 sg., 1, 2, 3 pl.) vsuff. -a.
present tense suffix (customary) vsuff. -are.<rE> (1).

present-day adj. negetu<#>, see: negetu<gE>.

press down vt. dada(-#, -#; -va,-yahei).
press up against vi. baugei(-#, -#).
pretence n. donadona<vahE>, see: dona<rE>.

pretend vi. dona(vanu), see: dona<rE>; vi. donadona(vanu);
vi. vaiva(vanu), see: vaiva<vahE>.
pretending adj. dona<rE>.

pretty adj. evava navate<vahE>, see: evava<vahE>.
prevent from getting away vt. barukahivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (2).
previous one n. egehebia<vahE> (2), see: egehe<gE>.
prickle n. bei, beika<vahE>.
prize n. harihari varE>, harihari tohe<vahE>;
n. harihari tohe<vahE>, see: tohe<vahE>.
probably mod. inabu<#>;
mod. inau<#>;
mod. inau...nabE, see: inau<#>.
probably going to id. inau...V-rive<vahE>, see: inau<#>.
problem n. tohe<rE> (3).
produce fruit vi. yei(-va,-rava).
prohibition n. aena<vahE>;
n. taravatu<vahE>.
prop up vt. bituka(-#, -#; -va,-yahei) (2).
propeller n. babara<vahE>.
properly adv. fainifainivahi<gE>, see: faini<#>.

pull apart vt. rofa(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei) (1).
pull aside vt. bau(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei) (1).
pull down (clothes) vt. debo(-#, -#, -va,-geiyahei).
pull down (demolish) vt. rofa(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei) (2).
pull leg of vt. donavaha(nu), see: dona<rE>.
pull out vt. butu(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahe)
(4);
vt. koki(-#, -#; -va -geiyahe); vt. raka(-#, -#; -va,-yahei) (2);
vt. tata(-ma,-ma; -#, -yahei);
vt. yaha(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahe) (1).
pull suddenly vt. suadeivaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
pulsate (light) vi. kamura(-va,-ruha).
pulsating adj. heuheuhevheu<vahE>.
pulverise vt. huha(-#, -#; -va -geiyahe) (2);
vt. vuduvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
pulverised vres. huhrhara(vanu), see:
huha(-#, -#; -va -geiyahe).
pumpkin n. naosina<vahE>;
n. voho<rE>.
pumpkin seed n. voho nita<vahE>, see:
voho<rE>.
pumpkin vine tips n. naosina kobo<vahE>, see:
n. veru koboc<vahE>;
n. voho koboka<vahE>, see:
voho<rE>.
punish vt. va(-ma,-ma; -#, -yahei) (2).

present among (be) adv. maitevahaml<vahE>.
adv. maitekavahaml<vahE>.
adv. saiaxahaml<vahE>.
adv. siaasayahaml<vahE>, see:
siaxahaml(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

prophet n. peroveta ata<vahE>.
puffed vs. yuhukuyuhuku(-va,-rava).
pull vt. butu(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei) (1).
pull out vt. butu(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei) (4);
vt. koki(-#, -#; -va -geiyahe);
vt. raka(-#, -#; -va,-yahei) (2);
vt. tata(-ma,-ma; -#, -yahei); vt. yaha(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahe) (1).

principle n. peroveta ata<vahE>.
adv. maitevahaml<vahE>, see:
maite<vahE>;
adv. maitekavahaml<vahE>, see:
maite<vahE>.
adv. saiaxahaml<vahE>.
adv. siaasayahaml<vahE>, see:
siaxahaml(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

pulp vt. butu(-#, -#; -va,-geiyahei) (1).
pull amongst (be) vs. tana(-voi,-vahei) (2).
purplish

definitions:

adj. borava<vahE>, see: tavo<rE>.

purr

vi. gurugu(-va, -rava).

purse

n. hanbaikic<vahE>;
n. yago vana<vahE>, see: yago<rE>.

pus

n. egoka<vahE>.

push

vt. beine(-me, -he; #, -yahei).

push away

vt. baki doriavaha(nu), see: baki(-#, -#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. beinem oti(nu), see: beine(-me, -he; -, -yahei);
vt. geniegvaha(-#, -#; -#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1);
vt. kaia(-#, -, -va, -geiyaihe).

push down

vt. baki beine(menu) (2), see: baki(-#, -, -#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. beru(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei).

push open

vt. baki kaia(vanu), see: baki(-#, -#, -#; -#, -yahei).

push out

vt. baki doriavaha(nu), see: baki(-#, -#; -#, -#; -#, -yahei).

push over

vt. beru(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei);
vt. kaiavatu(nu), see: kaia(-#, -, -va, -geiyaihe).

push shut

vt. baki beine(menu) (1), see: baki(-#, -#; -#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. baki kaia(vanu), see: baki(-#, -#; -#, -#; -#, -yahei).

pussy cat

n. bosikasi<vahE>.

put away

vt. bau(-#, -#; -va, -geiyaihe) (3);
vt. mane(-me, -he; -, -yahei) (3).

put back again

vt. dohonikahe
maia(manu), see: doho, dohoka<vahE>.

put (clothes) on (someone)

vt. kio(-mi, -mi; -, -, -yahei).

put (collection of things) down

vt. emi(-, --; --, -yahei).

put covering on

vt. matahu(-#, -, -, -yahei) (1).

put decorations on

vt. gamaga ki(nu), see: gamaga<vahE>.

put down

vt. mane(-me, -he; -, -yahei) (3).

put horizontally

vt. begu(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei) (2).

put (many things) on a truck

vt. didivi(me)
vuatu(nu) (2), see: didi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyaihe).

put on

vt. vote(-me, -he; #, -yahei).

put on (clothes)

vt. betei(-#, -, -, -yahei) (1);
vt. mavaru(-#, -, -, -yahei);
vt. mavatu(-#, -, -, -yahei);
vt. mavote(me, -he; -, -yahei);
vt. varu(-#, -, -, -yahei) 2.

put on (g-string)

vt. ya(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei) (5).

put on (hat)

vt. maia(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei) (4).

put on hornbill feathers

vt. vure voi(nu), see: vure<rE>.

put on (netbag)

vt. maidi(-#, -, -va, -yahei).

put on (one object) down

vt. maia(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei) (1).

put on (one’s hand) in the air

vt. ada yage(menu), see: yage(me, -he; -, -yahei).

put out (fire)

vt. rodohu(-#, -, -, -yahei) 2.

put pressure on (someone to do something)

vt. fusimvaba(-#, -, -, -yahei).

put salt on

vt. eve ki(nu), see: eve<rE>.

put (someone in an official position)

vt. mane(-me, -he; -, -yahei) (5).

put (something) crooked

vt. kebokavaha(nu), see: kebokakeboka<vahE>.

put (something) in (a bag)

vt. yavahu(-#, -#, -, -yahei).

put (something) inside (hole)

vt. maiahu(-#, -, -, -yahei) (3).

put (something) inside (something else)

vt. maiahu(-#, -, -, -yahei) (3).

put (something) on its side

vt. kebokavaha(nu), see: kebokakeboka<vahE>.

put (something) on its side

vt. betei(-#, -, -, -yahei) (3).
put (sugar in tea)  vt. maia(-ma, -ma;#, -yahei) (2).
put (things) together  vt. kabo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (3);
v. uruhai(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (1).
python (type)  n. avara<varE>;

Q - q

quail  n. fururuka<varE>.
quake  vi. kuku(-va, -rava) (1);
vi. rekere(-va, rava).
quarrel  vi. nauna(vanu), see: nauna<varE>.
question  n. berabe<varE>, see: berabe(-va, -rava);
  n. kwestini<varE>;
vi. berabe(-va, -rava);
vt. berabevaha(-#, -#, -yahei), see: berabe(-va, -rava).
question form of specifier <gE>  spec.
  -gene2.
question form of specifier <ikE>  spec.
  -ikene.
question form of specifier <rE>  spec. -nE.
question form of specifier <vahE>  spec.
  -vahenE.
question form of specifier <varE>  spec.
  -vane.

quiet  adj. yorekayoreka<vahE>, see: yoreka<vahE>.
question marker  qmkr. -ne.
question oneself about the identity of  vt. vonavavaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
question suffix  qsuff. -mene.
quietly  adv. sorekataha<gE>, see: soreka<vahE>.
quickly  adv. sorekavahi<gE>, see: soreka<vahE>.
quiet (be)  vi. rigura(-va, -ruha).
adv. tobitobitahatataha<gE>.
adv. tobitobitahatataha<gE>.
quick  vi. kuku(-va, -rava) (1);
vi. kukukuku(vanu);
vi. rekere(-va, rava).

R - r

raft  n. tufe<rE>.
rafter  n. kodavaka<varE>.
Raggiana Bird of Paradise  n.
  hanava<varE> (1).
rain  n. va<rE>1 (2);
  vi. veni ki(-#, -#, -#, -geiyahei).
rain falls  vi. veni dobi(vanu), see: veni<rE>.
rain (generic)  n. veni<rE>.
rain heavily  vi. badirahu(nu), see: badi (-#, -#, -#, -va, -geiyahei).
rain (type)  n. dihudihi<varE>;
  n. gohura<varE> (1);
rainbow (type)  n. gousa<varE>;
  n. orota<varE>;
  n. va gohura<varE>, see: va<rE>1;
  n. vabura <varE>.
  n. veni keare<rE>, see: veni<rE>;
  n. veni misu misu<varE>, see: veni<rE>.
rainbow  n. vava<rE>3.
Rainbow Bee Eater  n.
  vahaberobe<varE>.
rainbow lorikeet  n. kifiri<varE>.
raintree

rantee

raise one’s hand vt. ada yage(menu), see:
yage(-me, -he; #-, -yahei).

rake

n. gimuric<varE>.

ram

vt. beine(-me, -he; #, -yahei);
vt. bi(-#, -#, -geiyabei) (2).

range

n. raha<RE>.

rapids

n. uhuro<varE>.

rat trap

n. doro<RE>.

rat (type)

n. tehu<RE>;

n. yome<RE>.

raw

adj. isasa<vahE>.

razor grass

n. mubito<varE>.

reach (destination) vi. heremi oti(nu),
heremi orovo(nu) (1), see:
here(-me,-he;-, -yahei).

reach (goal) vt. dadi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyabei)
(5).

read

vt. daha(#, -#, -va, -geiyabei) (2).

Ready! interj. Maigo! (3), see:
ma<GE>.

ready to

mod. ma#$>$ (1);
vsuff. -riheni<gE>...(-va, -rava)
(3), see: -riheni<gE>.

real

adj. maite<RE> (2);
adj. mava<vahE>, see:

real middle

n. neme riric<varE>, see: neme,
nemeka<vahE>.

really

adj. ketare<RE>;
adv. kaye<RE> (2);
inten. mava<vahE>, see:

really dry

adj. karikari<vahE>, see:
karika<vahE>.

really excited

vi. nihoro ketare(vanu), see:
nihoro<varE>.

really ripe

adj. baeka mava<vahE>, see:
bae(-va,-rava).

really want to

vt.
uragere...Vheni...eni(vanu),
see: ura<RE>.

really white

adj. kaekae mava<vahE>, see:
kaekae<vahE>.

reason

n. badinaka<vahE>;
n. behu, behuka<vahE> (2).

recede (flood waters) vres. rikira(vanu),
see: rikir(-#, -#, -va, -yahei).

recognise

vt. dibanaka(voinu) (1), see:
dibanaka<vahE>;

vt. vuvu(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei)
(4).

reconciliation meal

n. ada rukuruku
bahu<varE> (1), see:
rukuruku(-va, -rava).

recover (health)

vres. mavara(vanu), see:
mava<vahE>;
vs. maiteka(voinu), see:
maiteka<vahE>.

recover (something)

vt. vohime ma(nu),
see: vohi(-#, -#, -yahei).

red

adj. kokira<vahE>.

red earth used for body decoration

n. vata
kokira<vahE>, see: vata<RE>.

red ecclesius parrot

n. yori<RE>.

reddish

adj. tavoka<vahE>, see:
tavo<RE>.

reddish spotted ringtail possum

n. yori
vadako<varE>, see: yori<RE>.

reduce

vt. misuvaba(nu), see:
mis<RE>, mikusa<vahE>.

reflection

n. munana<varE> (1).

reflective pool of water

n. vidor<vahE>.

refuse

vi. vehitero to(vonu), see:
vehite<RE>.

relative

n. ate<RE>.

release

vres. baura(vanu) (1), see:
bau(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei);
vt. boko(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei)
(10).

remain

vi. ya(-va,-voha) (3).

remember

vt. vuvu(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei)
(4);
vt. vuvuviyavaita(vanu), see:
vuvu(-#, -va, -geiyabei).

remote cousin

n. nubava<vahE> (1).

remove

vt. bau(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei)
(1);
vt. raka(-#, -#, -va, -yahei) (1);
vt. rofa(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei)
(2);
vt. ta(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei);
vt. tata(-ma, -ma; -, -yahei)
(2).

remove (armband)

vt. butu(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei) (3).

remove (from office)

vt. boko(-#, -#, -va, -geiyabei) (7).
remove grass and weeds

vt. mata homo
ki(nu), see: mata<varE>.

repair
vt. reu(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei)
(1).

repeat
vt. voiravi(me) roi(nu), see:
voiria(-va, -ruha).
repeat over and over
vt. roi(me) edore
edorevaba(nu), see: roi(-#, -#
-#, -yabei).
repeat until (with different subject
following) vasp. V-ege V-ege
V-ege..., see: -ege.
repeat until (with same subject following)
 vasp. V-me V-me V-me...
see: -me.
repeatedly
vaux. V-yata(ge) vaheiyegge,
see: -yata<varE>;
vi. vaheiyegge.
replace
vt. dohonikahe maia(manu),
see: doho, dohoka<varE>.
replete
vs. detu berebe(vanu), see:
detu, detuka<varE>.
reply
vi. hedu damu<varE> roi(nu),
see: hedu<re>;
vt. hedu damu<varE> roi(nu),
see: damu, damuna<varE>.
report (someone or something)
vt. samanivaba(nu), see:
samani<varE>.
report (to police) vi. samani(vanu), see:
samani<varE>.
representative n. ihi, ihika<varE>.
rescue
t. rakavi maia(manu), see:
maia(-ma, -ma; -, -yabei).
resemble
posp. navate<re> (1);
vi. nae(-va, -rava);
vi. navate(voi(nu), see:
navate<re>.
resentful
vs. uriberi(-va, -rava).
reside
vi. ui(-#, -#) (2).
resist
vt. uravehite voi(nu), see:
ura<re>.
respect n. mataurai<varE>;
vt. mataurai<sai>ahahu(nu), see:
mataurai<varE>.
rest
vi. siberi(-va, -rava);
vi. vamaia(-ma, -ma);
vi. vavomaia(manu).
rest time n. taubu<varE> (2).
restrain
vt. barukahivaha(-#, -#, -#
-yabei) (2).
resultative marker vsuff. -ra, -ra(hu).
retrieve
vt. vohime ma(nu), see:
vohia(-#, -#, -#).
return
vi. voiravi(me) orovo(nu), see:
voiria(-va, -ruha);
vi. voiravi(me) oti(nu), see:
voiria(-va, -ruha)
return (something) vt. maia(-ma, -ma; -#
-yabei).
rev (of engine) vi. dudu(-va, -rava) (2).
reverse
vi. de vava<varE> orovo(nu), see:
de, deka<varE>;
vi. de vava<varE> oti(nu), see: de,
deka<varE>;
vi. dekuiekoroorovo(-#, -#) /
oti(-#, -#).
rheumatism vs. itaha vani(vanu), see: ita,
ita<varE>.
rib n. ehenitaha<varE> (1);
n. ehenitaka<varE>.
rice n. kadi unzi<varE>, see:
kadi<re>;
 n. razi<varE>;
 n. razi<varE>.
rich person n. tohe youkabia ata<varE>,
tohe youkava ata<varE>, see:
tohe<re>.
ridge n. amaro<varE>;
n. kekera<varE> (1);
 n. raha<re>.
ridge cap (on roof) n. beno<re>.
right adj. maite<re> (3);
adv. kike<re>;
vaux. tini(-va, -rava) (2).
right down there adv. kimorehe<varE>.
right hand n. vamava<varE>.
right here adv. ikehe<varE> (1);
adv. ikikoke<varE>;
adv. ikoke<varE>.
right now adv. ekenakike<varE>;
adv. ekenan<varE>.
right then adv. ekenani<varE>.
ring a bell
vt. aea va<manu> (2), see:
ea<re>.
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ring finger  
n. referefiri<varE>;  
n. tefere<varE>;  
n. referefiri<varE>.  

ringbark  
vt. ahahivaha(-#, -#, -#, -yihei);  
vt. vateka kaho(vanu), see:  
kaho(-#, -#, -va, -geiyaihei).  

ringing (in the ears)  
vt. sadidi(-va, -rava) (1).  

ringtail possum (small)  
n. erefuia<varE>.  

ringtail possum (type)  
n. vadako<varE>.  

ringworm  
n. arema<varE>.  

rip off  
vt. raka(-#, -#, -va, -yihei) (1).  

rip (or tear by biting)  
vt. uvavi  
babahu(nu), see:  
uvavi(-va, -va; -#, -geiyaihei).  

ripe  
adj. baeka<vahE>, see:  
bae(-va, -rava);  
vs. bae(-va, -rava);  
vs. toro(vanu) (2), see:  
toro<varE>.  

ripple  
vs. sadidi(-va, -rava) (2);  
vt. sadidivaha(nu), see:  
sadidi(-va, -rava).  

river  
n. ita<varE>; (2).  

road  
n. uma<varE>.  

roam around  
vi. omani(-va, -rava) (1);  
vi. rami(me) virima(nu),  
ra(-mi, -hi/-muraha);  
vi. viri(-ma, -ha) (1).  

roam around aimlessly  
vi. loaloavi  
riiriha(-#,-#);  
vi. roaroavi ririha(nu), see:  
roaroa(-va, -rava).  

robber  
n. rasikoli<varE>.  

rock  
vi. kabika(-va, -rava/-raruha) (1);  
vt. kabikavaha(nu) (1), see:  
kabika(-va, -rava/-raruha).  

rock (generic)  
n. muni<varE>.  

rock shelter  
n. muni yaniya<varE>, see:  
muni<varE>.  

roll  
vi. virivirivaha(nu), see:  
viri(-ma, -ha).  

rough  
adj. koubakakoubaka<vahE>, see:  
koubaka<vahE>.
round
adj. ruhiruhi<vahE> (1).
round up
vt. kokohu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).
rounded joint-like end of something
n. komuko, komukova<vahE> (2).
rub
vt. agu(-#, -#, -yahei);
vt. hobo(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) (2);
vt. ruha(-#, -#, -va, -yahei).
rub hands together
vt. mutubei(-#, -#, -yahei).
rubber hose
n. raba dihi<vahE>, see: dihi<rE>.
rubbish
n. hobita<vahE>;
n. hobita hobita<vahE>, see: hobita<vahE>;
n. hobita rabuta<vahE>, see: hobita<vahE>;
n. rabisi<vahE>;
n. tuta<rE> (1);
rubbish heap
n. tuta<rE> (1).
rump
n. de guka<vahE>, see: de, deka<vahE>);
n. dehi, dehia<vahE> (1).
run
vi. namara(-va, -rava).
run away
vi. rakara(-va, -ruha).
run away scared
vi. hivi oti(nu), see: hivi(-va, -rava).
run down (like blood)
vi. biro(-va, -raruha) (2).
run out of (petrol)
vi. rodohu(-#, -#) (3).
run over (by vehicle)
vt. baki(-#, -#, -#, -gei/-yahei) (2).
running (engine, machine)
vi.uria(-mi, -hi) (3).
running (stream)
suff. -rovo<rE, gE>.
rut
n. erobo<vahE>.

S - s

sacred
adj. aena<vahE>.
sacred place
n. tabu<rE> (2).
sacred place for Defo people (name of)
n. namana tabu<vahE>.
sacred platform
n. varo<rE>.
sad
vi. nihoro vehite(vanu), see: nihoro<vahE>;
vi. unika vani(vanu), see: unika<vahE>;
vs. uhuke<vahE> vani(vanu), see: vani<rE>;
vs. vani(-va, -rava).
sad for (be)
sadden
vt. vavanite ki(nu), see: vavanita<vahE>.
sage
n. rabi<rE>.
saliva
n. haba, habaka<vahE> (2).
salt
n. eve<vahE>;
vt. eve ki(nu), see: eve<vahE>.
salt water
same
dem. enege<rE>;
dem. eneve<vahE>;
prnsuff. -nai<gE> (1);
same as (be)
vi. vore igau<gE>, see: vore<gE>.
sand
n. eha<rE>;
n. heuc<rE>.
sand (beach) in bed of stream
n. ehaga<vahE>, see: eha<rE>.
sap
n. vehi<rE>.
Sarayori's pepper
n. yori kare<vahE>, see: yori<rE>.
sausage
n. oho dehi<vahE>, see: oho<rE>;
n. sosodi<vahE>.
saw
n. soa<rE>.
sawfly larvae
n. buiko<vahE>.
sawmill
n. soa yaga<vahE>, see: soa<rE>.
sawn timber
n. temuba<vahE>.
say
vi. to(-vo, -rava) (1);
vt. roi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).
say again
vi. voiravime(me) roi(nu), see: voira(-va, -ruha).
say bad words (to) vi. namina(vanu), see: namina<varE>.
say goodbye to vt. urivaha(-#, -#, -yahei);
vt. yaviso vaha(nu), see: Yaviso!
say grace vi. otogo otogo(-va,
-rava/-raruha) (2).
say magic words (to cure a medical
problem) vt. kohe(-va, -rava).
say magic words (to improve a situation)
vt. votovaha(nu), see:
yaviso<varE>. 
say no to vi. vehitero to(vonu), see:
vito<re>. 
say over and over vt. roi(me) edore
edorevaha(nu), see: roi(-#, -#;
-#, -yahei).
say something about vt. hedu va oli(nu),
see: hedu<re>. 
say sorry vi. soritovo(nu).
say thank you vi. tanikiu hedu(vanu), see:
teniki<re>. 
say to vt. hedu roi(nu), see:
hedu<re>. 
say what one has to say vi. hedu vaoli(vanu)
(1), see: hedu<re>. 
say word by word vt. roi tahaga
tahagavaha(nu), see: roi(-#, -#;
-#, -yahei). 
scabies n. hegita<varE>. 
scale (of fish) n. gina, ginaka<vahE>; 
n. heia, heka<vahE>. 
scale n. doro, doroka<vahE>. 
scent vi. vohi(-#, -raruha) (2);
vt. fitofatovah(nu), see:
fitofatovaha<varE>. 
scent everywhere vi. tikitaka(-va, -rava).
scented leaves n. bibina<vahE>. 
school n. sikuli<varE>; 
n. sikuru<varE>. 
scold vt. garagavaha(nu), see:
garaga(-va, -rava); 
secret talk n. vogo hedu<varE>, see:
vogo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
secret way or road  

n. vogo uma\(<\text{varE}>\),  

see: vogo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).  

see  
vt. ere(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei).  

seed  
n. idi inika\(<\text{vahE}>\) (2), see:  
idi\(<\text{rE}>\);  
n. inika\(<\text{vahE}>\);  
n. nita, nitaha\(<\text{vahE}>\) (5);  
n. taha, tahaga\(<\text{vahE}>\) (2).  

seed plant  
n. ia, iaka\(<\text{vahE}>\)'  

seed (type)  
n. agetafa\(<\text{varE}>\)3.  

seek a way (to do something)  
vt. uma  
voho(nu),  
see: uma\(<\text{rE}>\).  

seek and get  
vt. vohime ma(nu), see:  
voho(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).  

self  
mod. nabE (2).  

seiz up  
vi. tamuia(-ma, -rahu).  

sell  
vt. foiki(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).  

semen  
n. vehkrE>.  

send  
vt. behu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).  

sentence final variant of specifier fv:  
spec. -go.  

separate  
vt. bore(-me, -me; -#, -yahei);  
vt. laha(-#, -#, -va, -gei);  
vt. raha(-#, -#, -va, -gei);  
vt. rofa(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) (1).  

set (broken bone)  
vt. behime mane(menu), see:  
beh(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).  

set fire to  
vt. tavoi(-#, -#; -geiyahei) (1).  

set fruit  
vt. yeyi(-va, -rava).  

set off (trap)  
vt. voro(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei)2.  

set (passengers) down  
vt. kabo(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) (2).  

set up (hunting net)  
vt. voi(-#, -#, -#, -yahei)2 (2).  

settle (people)  
vt. kabo(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) (4).  

settle (someone) down  
vt. yorevaha(nu),  
yorekavaha(nu) (2), see:  
yoreka\(<\text{vahE}>\).  

sew  
vt. turi(-va, -va; -#, -yahei).  

sew up  
vt. badi (-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) (2).  

sexual intercourse (have)  
res.  
borira\(<\text{vanu}>\), see:  
bori(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);  
vt. bori(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).  

shame  
mod. -rihe<\text{rE}> (1);  
n. amata<\text{varE}>.  

shale  
n. amata<\text{varE}>.  

shall  
vsuff. -rihe<\text{rE}> (1).  

shaken (be)  
vt. uni fito\(<\text{vanu}>\) (2), see: uni,  
unika\(<\text{vahE}>\).  

shaking  
res. rakara\(<\text{vanu}>\) (1), see:  
raka(-#, -#, -va, -yahei).  

shale  
n. etura<\text{varE}>;  
n. overovero<\text{varE}>.  

shake  
vi. kabika(-va, -rava/-ruruha) (1);  
vi. kukku(-va, -rava) (1);  
vi. kukkuku\(<\text{vanu}>\);  
vi. rekere(-va, -rava);  
vi. rukuru\(<\text{va}, -rava);  
vi. vaito(-va, -rava);  
vi. vaitovaito\(<\text{vanu}>), see:  
vaito(-va, -rava);  
vt. fikifivaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (3);  
vt. kabiakavaha\(<\text{nu}>\) (2), see:  
kabika(-va, -rava/-ruruha);  
vt. kuvunaka\(<\text{nu}>), see:  
kuku(-va, -rava);  
vt. ada rukuru\(<\text{ku}, -ruruha)},  
see: rukuru\(<\text{kuvahnu}>);  
vt. ruruvaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei)\1;  
vt. vaitovaha\(<\text{nu}>), see:  
vaito(-va, -rava).  

shake hands  
vt. ada(ka) rukuru\(<\text{ku}, -ruruha},  
see: rukuru\(<\text{kuvahnu}>;  
vt. ada(ka) ruruvaha\(<\text{nu}>), see:  
ruruvaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).  

shake head  
vi. eno kabiakavaha\(<\text{nu}>), see:  
enou, enoia\(<\text{vahE}>.  

shake (to remove dirt or rubbish)  
vt.  
yadoyadovaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (1).  

shaken  
vi. uni fito\(<\text{vanu}>\) (2), see: uni,  
unika\(<\text{vahE}>\).  

shaking  
res. rakara\(<\text{vanu}>\) (1), see:  
raka(-#, -#, -va, -yahei).  

shale  
n. amata<\text{varE}>;  

shall  
vsuff. -rihe<\text{rE}> (1).  

shame  
n. mati<\text{rE}>.
shame (someone) — mativaha(nu), see: matikrE;
vt. mati mo(minu), see:
matikrE.

shanghai n. sagai<varE>.

share out vt. ariavaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei);
vrt. vou(nu);
vrt. vou(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei).

sharp (blade) adj. vanika<vahE>.
sharp (point) adj. veitoka<vahE>.

sharpen vt. hidu(--va, -va; -#, -gei) (1);
vrt. vanikava ki(nu), see:
vanika<vahE>;
vt. veitovaha(nu), see: veito,
veitoka<vahE>.

she n. huri, hurika<vahE>;
sh. kahuka<vahE> (1).

sheath n. huri, hurika<vahE>;
sh. kahuka<vahE> (2).

sheath around banana flower bud n. uhi
gago kahuka<vahE>, see:
uhicrE>.

shed (leaves or fruit) vres. bibira(vanu)
(1), see: bibi(-#, -#, -va,
egiyahei).

sheep n. mamoe<varE>.
sheet metal n. bunucrE>.

shell n. kahuka<vahE> (2).
shell (mother-of-pearl) n. beri<rE>.
shelter n. vihituka<varE>;
sh. yagayaga<varE>, see:
yaga<rE>.

she-oak tree n. mave<rE>.
shepherd vt. regu(-#, -va, -(ge)iyahei).
sheer (of pot or bottle) n.
hugitanika<vahE>.

shield (type) n. koda<rE>;
sh. sili<rE>;
sh. toroku<varE>.

shift up (to) vt. eheyavadime...ra(minu),
see: eha-.

shilling n. sirinisi<varE>.
shin bone n. kivi, kivika<vahE>.
shoulder n. bagi, bagina<vahE>,
shoulder blade n. yagi, yagina<vahE> (1).
shouldn’t mod. bebe...V-rihe<rE>, see: bebe#;
mod. enagi...V(-hina, -hava),
vasp. ene...V(-hina, -hava), see: ene#.

shout at (to frighten) vt. serovaha(nu).
shout out vi. bara(-va, -ruha);
vi. duedu(-va, -rava).
shout out at vt. baravaha(nu), see: bara(-va, -ruha).
shout out to vt. baravaha(nu), see: bara(-va, -ruha).
show vt. tanaki(-#, -#; -#, -geiyahei) (1);
vt. vahio(-#, -#; -mi, -yahei).

shower of rain n. veni misu misu<varE>, see: venkrE>.
shows itself vi. vamane(menu), see: va<rE>; vi. vamane(-me, -he).
shrimp n. virkrE>.
shrub (from which prickles obtained for tattooing) n. bevo<rE>.
shuffle along vi. dara(-va, -ruha).
shut adj. koukou<vahE>, see: kou(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. faruha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. faruyaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. faruyavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. kodohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. kou(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (2);
vt. kouva(-#, -#; -va-geiyahei);
vt. matabei(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).

Shut up! interj. Sai!
sibling of same sex but younger n. vovo, vovoka<vahE>.
sick vs. gorogo(vanu), see: gorogo<vahE>.
sicken vt. gorogote ki(nu), see: gorogo<vahE>;
vt. gorogovaha(nu), see: gorogo<vahE>.

sickness n. gorogo<varE>.
side n. dekoiako, dekoiakonika<vahE>;
side (of a road) n. bubu<vahE>.
side of face n. tihi<vahE>.
side of thigh n. dehi, dehia<vahE> (1).
side root n. fadaka<vahE> (1).
side shoot n. nigitanika<vahE>.
side track n. dovido<vahE>.

sickness n. gorogo<varE>.
side leavers n. tihi homo<vahE>, see: tihi<vahE>.
side (of a road) n. bubu<vahE>.
side of face n. tihi<vahE>.
side of thigh n. dehi, dehia<vahE> (1).
side root n. fadaka<vahE> (1).
side shoot n. nigitanika<vahE>.
side track n. dovido<vahE>.

sideways adv. eheni ehenivahigE, see: ehenitaha<vahE>.
signal with one’s eyes vi. niva hedu(vanu), see: hedu<rE>.
vi. niva hedu(vanu), see: ni<rE>, nitaha<vahE>.
vi. niva hedu(-va, -rava).
signal with one’s head vi. kinava hedu(vanu), see: hedu<rE>.
similar to posp. navate<rE> (1).
simply adv. mava<vahE>.
simultaneously adv. hahahigE>.
sin n. kara komasika<vahE>, kara komara<vahE>.
Singapore taro n. tamoru (vadu)<varE>.
sing vi. enovana(vanu), see: enovana<vahE>. sing (a dance song) vt. koa roi(nu), see: koa<rE>.
sing and dance vi. koa ki(nu), see: koa<rE>.
sing (birds) vi. voto(vanu), see: voto<rE>.
singer n. koa roiare ata<vahE>, see: koa<rE>.
singly adv. igau igau<gE>, see: igau<gE>.
sink vi. dehu voro(manu);
vi. dehu(-va, -rava).
sink down vi. arira(-va, -rava) (1).
sipoma n. arema<vahE>.
sister n. nana, nanaka<vahE> (2).
sister (classificatory) n. kahida<vahE>
sister (nurse) n. sista<varE>
sister (older) n. tata, tataka<vahE>
sister-in-law n. ene, eneka<vahE>
n. hiba<#>
n. tanama<vahE>
sit vi. gura(-ma, -ha) (1)
sit and sit vi. gurami oti(nu), gurahi oti(nua), see: gura(-ma, -ha). sit around to encircle vi. gigibei gura(-mi, -hi)me voririvaha(nu), see: gigibei(#; -#; -#; -yahei).
sit down vi. voromi gura(rnanu), vorohi gura(hanua), see: voro(-rnanu, -hanua).
sit on haunches vi. geregerevahi gura(-rnanu, -hanua).
sit still vi. riguravi gura(manu), see: rigura(-va, -ruha).
sit on haunches vi. geregerevahi gura(-rnanu, -hanua).
sit still vi. riguravi gura(manu), see: rigura(-va, -ruha).
sit with one foot up on the other knee vi. vahi kokokokovaha(nu), see: vahi, vahika<vahE>.
six quant. ada haki behe igau<gE>, see: ada, adaka<vahE>.
size n. keare<rE>.
sizzle vi. tiriri(-hoi, -vahei);
vi. tito(-vo, -rava).
skeleton n. hove ita<varE>, see: hove, hoveka<vahE>.
skin n. boborina, varE>;
vt. boborina ki(nu), see: boborina, varE>.
skin disease n. arema<varE>.
skirt vt. oric(#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (1);
vt. orivi oti(nu), see: oric(#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);
vt. orivi oro(o)nu(nu), see: oric(#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
skirt (generic) n. nigic<rE>.
skirt (type) n. buti nigic<varE>, see: nigic<rE>;
n. kuriki nigic<varE>, see: nigic<rE>;
n. yorito nigic<varE>, see: nigic<rE>.
sky n. va<rE> (1).

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sneezing

smelly adj. vusika<vahE>.
smelly (become) vi. vusie(##, -#).
smoke n. duy<rE>;
n. sigaret<varE>;
n. vene duy<rE>, see: vene<rE>.
smoke (food) vt. faraki(##, -#; #; -#; -yahe).
smoke (tobacco) vt. i(##, -#; -##; -yahe).

smoke (of fire) (be) vi. duy<vanu>, see: duy<rE>.
smooth adj. hovika<vahE>.
adj. ruhiri<varE> vehite<rE>, see: ruhiri<varE>;
adj. varava<vahE>, varavarava<vahE>.
snag (on something) vt. varaho(##, -#; -mi, -yahe) (2).
snail n. vorovakita<varE>.
snake (generic) n. varaka<varE>.
snake (type) n. avara<varE>;
n. avara tavoc<varE>, see: avara<varE>;
n. bauvo<varE>;
n. biri<rE>;
n. boreka<varE>;
n. emoria<varE>;
n. goume<varE>;
n. inuhu<varE>;
n. moc<rE>;
n. monorakoduru<varE>;
n. yarama<varE>.
snake up vt. hirivi vadi<manu>, see: hirivi(##, -#; -va, -geiyahe).
snake-like adj. varaka navate<rE>, see: varaka<varE>.
snare n. heina<varE>.
snatch vt. dai(##, -#; -va, - (geiyahe) (2);
vt. suadeivaha(##, -#; -#; -yahe).
sniff (food before eating) **vt.**

vabuahu(nu), see:

vabua.<varE>.

sniff scent of game (of dogs) **vt.**

vamukis(#, -#, -#, -geiyahei).

snore **vt.**

vs. nakuru(-va, -rava).

snout

n. uri, urida.<varE> (1).

so **conj.**

ekerege, see: eke.<varE>;

dis. con. ekeruge<#>.

so (?) **adv.**

beta<#> (5).

so that

dis. con. badinaka.<varE>...V-u.<gE>, see: badinaka.<varE>;

mod. ene...V-riheni, see:
enec<#>.

soil (dug out of hole) **n.**

de, deka.<varE> (3).

soldier

n. sorodia.<varE>.

solicit (funds, gifts) **vi.**

tauta(-va, -rava) (2).

some **quant.**

be.<varE> (2).

some more **quant.**

betata.<gE>, see:

beta<#>.

some time ago **adv.**

egehe.<gE> (1).

something **n.**

ono be.<varE>, see:

ono.<varE>.

sometimes **adv.**

vani waitava.<gE>, see:

vani.<varE>.

somewhat **adj.**

kike.<varE> (1);

inten. navate.<varE>.

somewhere **adv.**

mata waitava.<gE>, see:

mata.<varE>.

somewhere else **adv.**

autahe.<gE>.

son **n.**

moe, moeka.<varE>.

son of a bitch **n.**

oho vamiano

navate.<varE>, see:

oho.<varE>;

n. to vamiano navate.<varE>, see:

to.<varE>.

song **n.**

enovana.<varE>.

song (type) **n.**

hehera.<varE>;

n. koa.<varE>.

son-in-law **n.**

varu.<varE>.

sons **n.**

mouhe.<varE>, see:

moe.<varE>;

n. vamuhu, vamuhue.<varE>,

see:

vami, vamika.<varE>.

soon **adv.**

duaka.<varE>;

adv. nihini vheithe.<gE>, see:

nihini(-va, -rava).

soot **n.**

gogomu.<varE>;

n. monoc.<varE>.

sorcerer **n.**

voro ata.<varE>, see:

voro.<varE>.

sorcery **n.**

kanibu.<varE>;

n. voro.<varE>.

sore (or whitlow) **n.**

hua.<varE> (3).

sore (or wound) **n.**

batabata.<varE>, see:

batahu(-#, -#).

sorry **vs.**

vavani(-va, -rava).

sorry for **interj.**

madike<#> (1).

sort of **inten.**

navate.<varE>.

soul **n.**

hua.<varE> (2).

soul (of dead person) **n.**

munana.<varE> (4).

sound horn (of vehicle) **vt.**

biataka ki(nu),

see: bitiaka.<varE>;

vt. bitiaka uhi(nu), see:

bitiaka.<varE>.

sound (of something) **n.**

voto.<varE> (2).

sound (vibrating)) **n.**

dudu.<varE>.

sour **adj.**

niumuka.<varE>, see:

niimu(-va, -rava);

vs. niumu(-va, -rava).

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pn. Soko Soa Idi

Kampeni.<varE>.

soil (dug out of hole) **n.**

de, deka.<varE>.

soldier **n.**

sorodia.<varE>.

sometime ago **adv.**

egehe.<gE> (1).

something **n.**

ono be.<varE>, see:

ono.<varE>.

sometimes **adv.**

vani waitava.<gE>, see:

vani.<varE>.

somewhat **adj.**

kike.<varE> (1);

inten. navate.<varE>.

somewhere **adv.**

mata waitava.<gE>, see:

mata.<varE>.

somewhere else **adv.**

autahe.<gE>.

son **n.**

moe, moeka.<varE>.

son of a bitch **n.**

oho vamiano

navate.<varE>, see:

oho.<varE>;

n. to vamiano navate.<varE>, see:

to.<varE>.

song **n.**

enovana.<varE>.

song (type) **n.**

hehera.<varE>;

n. koa.<varE>.

son-in-law **n.**

varu.<varE>.

sons **n.**

mouhe.<varE>, see:

moe.<varE>;

n. vamuhu, vamuhue.<varE>,

see:

vami, vamika.<varE>.

soon **adv.**

duaka.<varE>;

adv. nihini vheithe.<gE>, see:

nihini(-va, -rava).

soot **n.**

gogomu.<varE>;

n. monoc.<varE>.

sorcerer **n.**

voro ata.<varE>, see:

voro.<varE>.

sorcery **n.**

kanibu.<varE>;

n. voro.<varE>.

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see: bitiaka.<varE>;

vt. bitiaka uhi(nu), see:

bitiaka.<varE>.

sound (of something) **n.**

voto.<varE> (2).

sound (vibrating)) **n.**

dudu.<varE>.

sour **adj.**

niumuka.<varE>, see:

niimu(-va, -rava);

vs. niumu(-va, -rava).
source of stream  n. vana, vanaka<vahE>.
sow  n. oho mabata<varE>, see: oho<varE>.
spaces  n. nemeka nemeka<yabE>, see: neme, nemeka<vahE>.
Spangled Drongo  n. marodubu<varE>.
spark  vi. kikira(-va, -ruha).
spatula (lime)  n. bedu<varE>.
speak  vi. voto(vanu), see: voto<varE>.
speak about  vt. heduva(vanu), see: hedu<vahE>.
speak one's mother tongue  vi. taha(vanu), see: taha,<vahE>, tahaga<vahE>l.
speak to  vi. hedu(vanu) (2), see: hedu<varE>.
spear  vt. bi(-#, -#; -#, -geiyahei) (1).
spear dead  vt. bime miama(nu), see: maia(-ma, -ma;-#, -yahei).
spear (generic)  n. bi<vahE>.
spear point  n. bi nita <vahE>, see: bi<varE>.
spear (type)  n. ava bi<varE>, see: avac<varE>; n. mehuia biare bi<varE>, see: bi<varE>;
  n. goru bi<varE>, see: goru<varE>;
  n. kuruba bi<varE>, see: kuruba<varE>;
  n. vare bi<varE>.
specifier  spec. -gE;
specifier (plural)  spec. -yabE.
speech  n. hedu<varE>;
  n. voto<varE> (1);
  n. voto<varE> (1).
speed  n. soreka<vahE>;
  vi. namara ketare(vanu), see: namara(-va, -rava).
specificity  spec. -lkE.
spell  vi. vamaia(-ma, -ma);
  vi. vavomaia(vanu).
spell (rest)  vi. siberi(-va, -rava).
spend (money)  vt. gore(-me, -he; -#, -yahei) (2);
  vt. vatu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (3).
sperm  n. vehi<varE>.
spicy  adj. tumuka<vahE>.
spider (generic)  n. akubu<vahE>.
spider (type)  n. gagibura<varE>;
  n. meita<bure<varE>.
spider's web  n. gagibura deka<vahE>, see: gagibura<varE>.
  n. gagibura yagaka<vahE>, see: gagibura<varE>.
spike  n. gini, ginika<vahE> (1).
spill  vs. kukuyaraha(nu), see: kukuyaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
  vt. kabo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (1);
  vt. kukuyaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
spill all over the place  vi. tikitaka(-va, -rava).
spilt (be)  vres. kabora(vanu), see: kabo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
spin  vi. kuruku(-va, -rava);
  vi. orere(-va, -rava);
  vi. vobara(vanu) (1), see:
  voba(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);
  vi. voririviri(voinu), see:
  voriri(-va, -rava)
  vs. kurukukuruva(voinu), see: kuruku(-va, -rava).
spin around  vi. viriviri(vanu), see: viri(-ma, -ha);
  vi. voriri(-va, -rava)
spill (of fat)  vi. tiriri(-hoi, -yahei);
  vi. tito(-vo, -rava).
spin (something)  vt. voririvaha(nu) (3), see: voriri(-va, -rava)
spirit (type)  n. ehana<varE>;
  n. godio<varE>;
  n. hua<varE> (1);
  n. huara<varE> (1);
  n. tabu<vahE>2;
  n. yorir<vahE>.
spit (of fat)  vi. tiriri(-hoi, -yahei);
  vi. tito(-vo, -rava).
spit out  vt. tohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
spittle  n. haba, habaka<vahE> (2);
  n. tune<varE>.
splash up  vi. tiriri(-hoi, -yahei);
  vi. tito(-vo, -rava).
spoil  vt. komavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
spoiled  vs. bokoboko(voinu), see: boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);
spoilt

vs. huhahua(voirinu), see:

huhua(-#, -#, -va -geiyahei);

vs. komara(voirinu) (1), see:
komara<vaHE>.

spoilt

vs. komasika(voirinu), see:
komasika<vaHE>.

spoon

n. bedu<RE>;

n. kabelu<varE>;

n. sibunu<varE>.

spoorless

adj. gohuka<vaHE>.

spotted

adj. kurahukurahu<vaHE>;

adj. kurakurakurahu<vaHE>, see:
kurakurakurahu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

spread (one foodstuff on another) vt.
hobo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (3);

vt. uruha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (2).

spread out

vres. hehera(voiru) (1), see:

hehe(-#, -#, -va, -gei);

vt. hehe(-#, -#, -va, -gei);

vt. matata(-#, -#, -va, -gei);

vt. tata(-#, -#, -va, -gei);

vt. veve(-#, -#, -va, -gei).

spring a leak

vi. takiuraharunu), see:
takiuraharunu(-#, -#, -mi, -yahei).

spring (a trap) vt.
voro(-ma, -#; -#, -yahei).

sprout

vt. here(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei) (3);

vi. voiara(-va, -rava) (2).

spruce up

vt. reu(-#, -#, -va, -geiyahei) (2).

spur

n. amaro<varE>.

spurt out

vs. bokobo(-va, -rava).

spy on

vt. tetyavaha(-#, -#, -#; -yahei).

spy out

vi. nimore(voir, -va, -yahei);

vt. nimorevaha(voir), see:
nimore(voir, -va, -yahei).

squall

n. gubugu<varE>.

squash

vt. bevoi(-#, -#, -#, -yahei);

vt. mohuva(-#, -#, -#, -yahei);

vt. mohu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

squat

vi. geregerevahi gura(-ma, -ha);

vi. vahi kokokokovaha(voir),

see: vahi, vahika<vaHE>.

squatter

n. uyamavavare ata<varE>,

see: u(-#, -#).
steadfast adj. uhu toroka<vahE>, see: uhu, uhuka<vahE>.

steadily adv. kekeki<gE> (1).

steak n. mi hika<vahE>, see: micrE>.

steal vt. vahoki(nu), see: vaho<rE>; vt. vah(vanu), see: vaho<rE>.

stealing n. vaho<rE>.

steam n. ogro, ogoka<vahE>2.

steam (food) vt. maru(-ma, -ha; -#, -yabei).

steel n. sitirkvarE>.

steel axe n. vabanaka<varE>.

steep side n. babada<varE>.

stem (of leaf) n. dai, daika<vahE> (1).

step on vt. baki(-#, -#; -,#,-gei/-yahei) (1).

steps n. vabenaka<varE>.

stick n. idi<rE> (2); n. idi misuka<vahE>, see: idi<rE>.

stick a spear in vt. bi mane(menu), see: bi<rE>.

stick insect n. bovobeduka<varE>.

stick to (something) vi. yatehu(-#, -#) (1); vt. kadibei(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (2).

sticky adj. tonika<vahE>; vs. tonika(voine), see: tonika<vahE>.

stiff (hair) adj. berika<vahE> (2), see: berik<rE>.

stile n. doda<rE> (1); n. vabenaka<varE>.

still mod. hou<gE> (1); vasp. haki behe ra(minu), see: ra(-mi,-hi/-muruha); vaux. gura(-ma,-ha); vaux. otl(-#, -#); vaux. raime (1).

still alive (while dying) (be) vs. ihara(vanu), see: iha<vahE>.

still (be) vi. rigura(-va,-ruha).

sting (as of pain) vs. taeta(-va,-rava) (2).

sting (of insects) vt. uva(-va,-va; -#, -gei/-yahei) (2).

stinging nettle (generic) n. ino<rE>.

stinging nettle (type) n. ino mava<vahE>, see: ino<rE>.

n. avira ino<vahE>, see: ino<rE>.

n. avira ino<vahE>, see: bare ino<vahE>.

stink n. vusika<vahE>.

vi. batahu(-#, -#).

vi. vusiei(-#, -#).

vs. kanika(-#, -rava).

stinker n. hua muduka<vahE>, see: hua<rE>.

stinking adj. bataka<vahE>, see: batahu(-#, -#); vi. batahu(-#, -#); vs. bataka (voine), see: batahu(-#, -#).

stinking (be) vs. vusika(voine), see: vusika<vahE>.

stinky adj. vusika<vahE>.

stir vt. isabuisabuvaha(-#, -#, -yahei); vt. raigovaha(-#, -#, -#,-yahei).

stir (fire) vt. tavo(i(-#, -#,(gei)yahei) (2).

stir up vt. gairovaha(-#, -#, -yahei).

stomach n. de utaka<vahE>, see: de, deka<vahE>.

n. detu, detuka<vahE>.

n. unica<vahE> (2).

stone n. munirE>.

stone adze n. yavaga<vahE>.

stone axe n. muni vuma<vahE>, see: vuma<rE>.

stone club n. dubuta<vahE>;

n. ogodubuta<vahE>.

stone (mud) n. amata<vahE>.

stop vi. boi(-#, -#).

stop (a noise) vt. kou(-#, -#, -va,-yahei) (3);

vt. kouavaha(nu), see: kou(-#, -#, -va,-yahei).

stop breathing vi. tau tini(vanu), see: tau, tauka<vahE>.

vi. tauka<vahE>.

tiniyarahu(nu), see: tau, tauka<vahE>.

stop (doing something) vt. vare(-me,-he; -#, -he) (2).
stop (engine) vi. rodohu(-#, -#). (1).
stop for a spell or rest vi. vamaiami gura(manu), see: vamaia(-ma, -ma).
stop (in a place) vi. ra(-mi, -hi/-mururuha) (3).
stop (people fighting) vt. taiboki(-#, -#; -#, -geiyhei).
stop raining vi. veni boi(nu), see: veni<rE>.
Stop that! interj. Sek#. 
stop (in a vehicle) vt. rnane(-rne, -he; -#, -yahei) (2).
stopper n. kodobua<varE>.
store n. sitoa<varE>.
storm n. gubugu<varE>.
story n. sitor<varE>.

straight adj. riritaka<vahE> (1);
adj. yeiriri<vahE>;
vs. yeiriri(voinu), see:
yeiririvaha(nu), see:
vt. riritakavaba(nu), see:
vt. yeiririvaha(nu), see:

straight away adv. ekenani<gE>.
straight away (after that) adv. hahahae-gE>(2).
straight (hair) adj. ege, egeka<vahE> (2).
straighten vt. riritakavaha(nu), see:
riritaka<vahE>;
vt. yeiririvaha(nu), see:
yeiriri<vahE>.

strip (on string bag or sling used for carrying) n. bui, buika<vahE>; n. vou, vouka<vahE>. 
stream n. ita<rE> (2).
street light n. uma laumpa<varE>, see: uma<rE>.
strength n. beri<rE>; n. toro<rE>.
strengthen vt. berivaha(nu), see:
beri<rE>.

stretched out adv. tonitonivahi<gE> (1), see: -tonitoniviha(gE) (1).
stretcher n. busa hamaka<varE>, see:
busa<rE>;
n. hamaka<varE>.

strike vt. va(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) (1).
strike (match) vt. boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyhei) (3).
string n. ana vote<varE>, see: ana<rE>1;
n. vote<rE> (2).
string bag (generic) n. yago<rE>.
string bag (type) n. rabura<varE>;
v. nabadura<varE>;
v. n.evoi yago<varE>, see: yago<rE>

strong adj. berika<vahE> (1), see: beri<rE>1;
vi. beri(vanu), see: beri<rE>1;
vs. toro(vanu) (1), see:
toro<rE>.

strongly adv. torovahkgE>, see: toro<rE>.

stubble n. umu, umuka<vahE> (3).
stubborn adj. kina toroka<vahE>, see: kina, kinaka<vahE>.

stuck (in) vi. kaha(-va, -rava).
stud n. toidai<varE>.
stuff (something) in (a bag) vt. yavahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

stump n. gaba, gakaba<vahE> (1);
n. umu, umuka<vahE> (2).

stump (of tail) n. gini, ginika<vahE> (4).
stumpy adj. banutaka<vahE> (1);
**stupid**

adj. bonutaka<vahE>;  
adj. donutaka<vahE>.

**subject referent suffix**  
vsuff. -geiz (1);  
vsuff. -ha2;  
vsuff. -me (1);  
vsuff. -raruha;  
vsuff. -rava;  
vsuff. -ruha;  
vsuff. -ruhi;  
vsuff. -ti;  
vsuff. -uruha;  
vsuff. -va (1);  
vsuff. -vo;  
vsuff. -voha;  
vsuff. -vorava;  
vsuff. -yahe} (2).

**sufficient**

adj. begeregere<vabE>;  
adj. vabude<gE>;  
adj. vahudkgE>;  
adv. makgE>.

**suff suff.**  
vsuff. -ti;  
vsuff. -uruha;  
vsuff. -va (1);  
vsuff. -va;  
vsuff. -voha;  
vsuff. -vorava;  
vsuff. -yabei (2).

**summons**

n. vani<rE> (1).

**surface**

n. hana, hanaka<vahE> (1).
surprise  n. vura<rE>, see: vura(-va, -rava).
surprised (be)  vs. vura(-va, -rava).
surreptitiously  adv. teteyavahi<gE>, see: teteyavaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).
survey (garden)  vt. voririhoi(-#, -#, -vaheih(2).
survey (scene)  vt. erevi voroiti(nu), see: ere(-va, -va, -#; -yahei).
survey (track)  vt. boi(-#, -#, -yahei).
suspect  n. didibodidibohava(nu), see: didibo<vahE>.
suspicion (sexual)  n. didibo<varE>; didibodidibohava(nu), see: didibo<vahE>.
suspicious (sexually)  vs. didibo(vanu), see: didibo<vahE>.
swag  n. suaiko<vahE>.
swallow  n. dikadi<vahE>.
vt. tau nenu ma(nu), see: tau, tauka<vahE>.
vt. tau nenu mane(rnenu), see: tau, tauka<vahE>.
swanage  n. ita kouba<vahE>, see: koubaka<vahE>.
swamp  n. ita kouba<vahE>, see: koubaka<vahE>.
swamp hen  n. kema<rE>.
swamp tiger snake  n. emoria<vahE>.
swear  vi. hedu komara<vahE>.
roi(nu), see: hedu<rE>;
vt. vero komara<vahE>.
roi(nu), see: vero<vahE>.
swear (at )  vi. namina(vanu), see: namina<vahE>.
swearing  n. hedu komara<vahE>, see: hedu<vahE>;
 n. hedu komara<vahE>, see: komara<vahE>;
 n. namina<vahE>.
sweet  adj. veika<vahE>;
swarm  n. neden<#>

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table  n. idi hata<vahE>, see:
idi<rE>;
n. naga<rE>;

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|                         | *n. voto<re> (1); *vi. hedu<vanu> (1), see: hedu<re>; *vi. voto<vanu>, see: voto<re>. |
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talk in sleep
vt. roi(-#, -#; -#, -yahei), (4).
talk in sleep vs. yameyame(-va, -rava).
talk inanely adj. voto korokoro<varE>, see: voto<varE>;
vi. voto dudu(vanu), see: voto<varE>.
talk on the telephone vi. talafoniva
hededu(hedu(vanu), see: talafon<varE>.
talk to vi. hedu(vanu) (2), see: hedu<varE>;
vt. hedu roi(nu), see: hedu<varE>.
talk (with) vi. hedu(vanu) (3), see: hedu<varE>.
talkative adj. hedu bubuka<vahE>, see: hedu<varE>;
adj. hedu kavavare<rE>, see: hedu<varE>;
adj. hedu korokorovare<rE>, see: hedu<varE>;
adj. hedu yavakavare<rE>, see: hedu<varE>;
adj. voto bubuka<vahE>, see: voto<varE>;
adj. voto korokoro<vahE>, see: voto<varE>.
talkative woman n. hedu kavavare
mav<varE>, voto kavavare
mav<varE>, see: kava-#.
talking n. hedu<hedenu<vahE>;
adj. hedu<varE>
adj. hedu<varE>.
tall adj. kaye<rE>, (1).
tame adj. yagara<rE>,
yagaraka<vahE>.
tame (a wild animal) vt. yagarate ki(nu),
see: yagara<vahE>,
yagaraka<vahE>;
vt. yorevaha(nu),
yorekavaha(nu) (3), see: yorekavaha<vahE>.
tamp down (soil) vt. baki beine(menu) (2),
see: baki(-#, -#; -#, -gel/-yahei).
tangled adj. bodibodi<vahE>, see:
bodi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
tankan (type) n. romo<varE>;
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taste vt. veika ma(nu), see:
veika<vahE>;
vt. veika ki(nu).
tasteless adj. veika vehite<rE>, see:
veika<vahE>.
tasty adj. veika<vahE>;
adj. veika vore<gE>, see:
veika<vahE>.
tattoo n. hoho<varE>, (1);
vt. hoho be(nu) (1), see: hoho<varE>.
tattoo (marks) n. hoho beiare<vahE>, see:
hoho<varE>.
tawoaming prickly shrub n. bevo<vahE>.
tea n. ti<varE>.
tea leaves n. idi hana<varE>, see:
idi<varE>.
tea leaves n. vabe<varE>2;
n. matava vabe<varE>, see:
vabe<varE>2.
tap root n. umu, umuka<vahE>2, (1).
tap (something) vt. kokokokovaha(nu), see:
kokokoko(-va, -rava).
target n. madeka<vahE>2
n. vadu<vahE>.
tar (generic) n. vadu<vahE>.
taro shoot n. vadu nigitanika<vahE>, see:
vadu<vahE>.
taro sucker n. vadu nigitanika<vahE>, see:
vadu<vahE>.
taro top (for planting) n. vadu
kinaka<vahE>, see: vadu<vahE>.
taro (type) n. areakita<vahE>;
n. bihiva (vadu)<varE>;
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veika<vahE>;
vt. veika ki(nu).
tasteless adj. veika vehite<rE>, see:
veika<vahE>.
tasty adj. veika<vahE>;
adj. veika vore<gE>, see:
veika<vahE>.
tattoo n. hoho<varE>, (1);
vt. hoho be(nu) (1), see: hoho<varE>.
tattoo (marks) n. hoho beiare<vahE>, see:
hoho<varE>.
tawoaming prickly shrub n. bevo<vahE>.
tea n. ti<varE>.
tea leaves n. idi hana<varE> (1), see:
idi<varE>.
### Teach

**n.** ti hana<varE>, see: ti<rE>.  
**vt.** vahio(-#, -#; -mi, -yahei).  
**teacher**

**n.** vamione vahio(-#, -#; -mi, -yahei).  
**atà<varE>, see:** vahio(-#, -#; -mi, -yahei).  

### Tear

**vt.** babahu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (1).  
**tear away (soil, undergrowth)**

**vt.** ahi babahu(nu), see: aha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).  
**tear (by biting)**

**vt.** uvavi babahu(nu), see: uva(-va, -va; -, -yahei).  
**tear open**

**vt.** babahu maia(manu), see: babahu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei); babahu heremi maia(manu), see: here(-me, -he; -, -yahei).  
**tear open (soil, undergrowth)**

**vt.** babahu maia(manu), see: babahu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei); babahu heremi maia(manu), see: here(-me, -he; -, -yahei).  
**tear out**

**vt.** babahu(-#, -#, -#, -yahei) (2).  
**tears**

**n.** ninamota<varE>, see: Dina(-va, -raruha).  
**tease**

**vt.** korokorovaha(nu) (1), see: korokoro(-va, -rava).  
**tease out**

**vt.** mihi(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).  
**teasing**

**vi.** korokoro(-va, -rava) (2).  
**teeny weeny**

**adj.** kiribonikaike<rE>.  
**teeth**

**n.** evi, evia<vahE> (1).  
**telephone**

**n.** talafon<varE>; **n.** telefon<varE>.  
**telephone someone**

**vi.** talafoniva hedu(hedu(vanu), see: talafoni<varE>.  
**tell**

**vt.** roi(-#, -#, -#, -yahei); roi(nu), see: hedu<re>.  
**tell a lie**

**vi.** dona(vanu), see: dona<re>; vi. donadona(vanu).  
**tell one’s story**

**vi.** hedu(venu) (1), see: hedu<re>.  
**tell the truth**

**vt.** hedu mavaka(X-nic<ge>) roi(nu), see: hedu<re>.  
**tell to**

**vt.** hedu roi(nu), see: hedu<re>.  
**tell untruth to**

**vt.** donavaha(nu), see: dona<re>.  
**temporary house**

**n.** vihituka<varE>.  
**temporary shelter**

**n.** yaga roroka<re>.  

That’s it!
the lot

n. nunuta mavatu<GE>, see: nunuta<GE>;
vaux. tini(-va, -rava) (3).

the one after the next one

pron. vaita

ekerev<-E>, see: vaita<-E>.

the one underneath

n. derihebia<-rE>, see: deri, deriva<vahE>.

the only one

lim. igau<GE>.

the same

dem. enege<-E>;
dem. eneve<-E>.

the thing one intends to do

vsuff. -rihere,

see: -rihe<-E>.

the two of us

pers.prn. no nina<GE>,

see: no, no<ikE>.

the V-ing (person or thing)

v.adj.mkr.
-are<-E>;

v.n.mkr. -are<-rE>.

the whole lot

vaux. tini(-va, -rava) (1).

their

pers.prn. yabu, yabu<kE> (3).

their

pred.poss.prn. yabuye<-rE>,
yabuyete<-rE>, see: yabu,
yabu<-kE>.

them

pers.prn. yabu, yabu<kE> (2).

themselves

emph.pron. yabubio<GE>,

see: yabu, yabu<kE>;

refl.pron. yabuvau<GE>, see:
yabu, yabu<iE>.

then

adv. adahe<GE> (2);

adv. beta<#> (3).

then (in that case)

mod. nema<#>.

there

adv. ehe<-GE>;

adv. ekhe<-GE>, see: eke<-rE>;

adv. ekikehe<-GE> (1);

adv. hohe<-GE>;

adv. horehe<-GE>, see:

hore<-rE>;

adv. ikhehe<-GE> (1);

adv. ikikehe<-GE>;

adv. mohe<-GE>;

adv. morehe<-GE>, see:

more<-rE>;

mod. ma eke<-#>.

there is/are

adv. ekehe<-GE> (2).

conj. ekeruge, see: eke<-rE>;

dis.conj. eke dainehe<-GE>, see:
eke<-rE>;

dis.conj. ekeruge<#>;

dis.conj. eruge<#>.

think about

vt. vava maia<manu>, see:
vava<vaHE>;

vt. vuvu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyeahei) (4);

vt. vuvuva<hE>, see: vuvu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyeahei).

there’s (that person or thing doing

something) adv. eke...V, see:
eke<-rE>.

these

dem. oko<-rE>.

they

pers.prn. yabu, yabu<kE> (1);

pers.prn. yabukE;

pers.prn. yau.

they are

vsuff. -goua.

they (question form)

pers.prn. yabukene;

pers.prn. yabune.

think

adj. banutaka<vahE> (1);

adj. barutaka<vahE>;

adj. bata<vahE>;

adj. menutaka<vahE>.

thief

n. rasikoli<vahE>;

n. vaho ata<varE>, vahokare

ata<varE>, vahovare

ata<varE>, see: vaho<-rE>.

thigh

n. beha, behada<vahE>;

n. behade nika<vahE> (1), see:

beha, behada<vahE>;

n. vahi behada<vahE>, see:

vahi, vahika<vahE>;

n. veha, vekaha<vahE>.

thin

adj. aneka<vahE>;

adj. misu<rE>, misuka<vahE>

(5).

thin (become)

vi. titika(voinu), see:
titika<vahE>.

thing

n. bia<varE>, yabE>2 (3);

n. ia<varE>;

n. ono<rE> (1);

n. tohe<rE> (1).

things

n. tohe<rE> (1).

think

vt. vuvu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyeahei) (1).

think a lot about

vt. vuvuviyakearevaha(nu),
vuvuviyakinavaha(nu),

see: vuvu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyeahei);

vt. vuvuviyakinavaha(nu),

see: vuvu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyeahei).

there is/are

conj. ekeruge, see: eke<-rE>;

dis.conj. eke dainehe<-GE>, see:
eke<-rE>;

dis.conj. ekeruge<#>;

dis.conj. eruge<#>.
think about a place (to go hunting) vt.

thirsty vs.
this

this morning

this way

thong (slipper) n. siribasics<varE>.
thorn

those

thread

thou

thought

thirty word forms from English to Koiari (translated and normalized)

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tight

adj. toroka<vahE> (2), see:
toro<vahE>.
vs. kahi(-va, -rava);
vs. toro(vanu) (3), see:
toro<vahE>.

tighten

vt. kahivaha(nu), see: kahi(-va, -rava);
vt. torokavaha(nu) (2), see: toro<vahE>.

tighten

vt. vata bi(nu), see: bi(-#, -#, -geiyahei).

till soil

vt. vagana<vahE>.

till (until)

vt. ene ... V(-hi, -e, -ri) (2), see: ene<#>.

timber (sawn)

n. temuba<varE>.

time

n. vana nita<varE>, see: nita,
nitaha<vahE>;
n. vana<n> (2);
n. vana nita<vahE>, see:
vani<vahE>.

time of little food

n. vagana<vahE>;
n. vanaga vani<vare>.

tinea

n. arema<varE>.

tiny

adj. kibokake<vahE>.

tip out

vt. kukuyaha(-#, -#, -#; -yahei).
tip over

vt. vobara(vanu) (2), see:
voba(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);
vt. voba(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (1).

tired

vt. ahata ehu(vanu), see:
ahata<vahE>;
vt. ahata<vahE>.

together

lim. navore;
lim. ninavore<ge>;
lim. vaheime;
vsuff. -gei2 (1).

together with

posp. ruhuta<ge>;
posp. vore<ge> (2).

toil

n. hekwara<vahE>.

toilet

n. veu yaga<vahE>, see: veu,
veura<vahE>.

toilet paper

n. de ruhi<vahE>, see: de,
deka<vahE>;
n. ruhi<vahE>.
tomato

n. tomato<vahE>.
tomorrow
adv. nuhe<gE>.
tomorrow morning adv. nuhe vararati<gE>, see: nuhe<gE>.
tongs
n. kahi<rE>.
tongs for holding hot stones n. muni kahi<vahE>, see: kahi<rE>.
tongue
n. neme, nemeka<vahE>.
tongue-tied adj. neme bodibodi<vahE>, see: bodi(#, -, -, va, -geiyahei).
too
lim. tae<rE>;
lim. takrE>.
tongue-tied
adj. neme bodibodi<vahE>, see: bodi(#, -, -, va, -geiyahei).
to
n. evi, evia<vahE> (1).
tooth
n. evi, evia<vahE> (1).
tooth (baby)
adj. amu evi<vahE>, see: amu, amura<vahE>.
tooth (molar)
adj. evi vamudoka<vahE>, see: evi, evia<vahE>.
tooth of instrument
n. nita, nitaha<vahE> (4).
tooth point
n. evi bikoka<vahE>, see: evi, evia<vahE>.
top
n. karuhi<vahE> (1), see: karu(#, -, -, va, -geiyahei);
n. karuhi nika<vahE>.
top (?) of mountain
n. numuta vito<vahE>?, see: numuta<vahE>.
top of (flat surface)
adj. gorogo, gorogonika<vahE>2.
top of foot
n. hoto, hotova<vahE> (1).
top of grave
n. aba gorogo, aba gorogonika<vahE>, see: aba<rE>1.
top (of plant)
adj. kina, kinaka<vahE> (2).
top of tree
adj. idi numuka<vahE>, see: idi<rE>;
adj. idi totoka<vahE>, see: idi<rE>.
torch
adj. tosi<rE>;
adj. vati<rE>2.
torn
vres. babara(vanu), see: babahu(#, -, #, - Bayerni).
torso
n. tana, tanaka<vahE> (1). 
tortoise shell breast plate
n. mimihavahE>.
tortuous
adj. gorogore<vahE>.
touch vt. dadi(-#, -, va, -geiyahei) (3);
vt. riiri(-#, -, va, -yahei)).
touch (and rub) ceremonially vt. ahata riiri(vanu), see: riiri(-#, -, va, -yahei)).
tough (hair)
adj. berika<vahE> (2), see: beric<rE>.
towards
adv. haki behe<gE> (2), see: haki be<rE>;
adv. ninita<gE>;
posp. hina<gE>1.
towards the sea
adv. eve ninita<gE>, see: eve<rE>.
town
n. tauni<vahE>.
toy
n. motukamotuka<vahE>, see: motuka<vahE>.
tracks
n. vata<rE>2.
tractor
n. tarakita<vahE>.
traditional
adj. burehe<yabE>.
traditional story
n. tenetene<vahE>.
traffic light
n. uma lamepa<vahE>, see: uma<rE>.
translate vt. voba(-#, -, va, -geiyahei) (3).
trap (type)
adj. doro<rE>;
adj. heina<vahE>.
trash
n. huria, hurika<vahE>;
n. tuta<rE> (1).
tray (of truck)
adj. teha<rE>.
tree (generic)
adj. idi<rE>.
tree guard
n. koko<rE>2.
tree house
n. aea dobo<vahE>;
n. aea yaga<vahE>;
n. dobo<rE>;
n. dobo yaga<vahE>.
tree snake
n. biri<rE>;
n. gome<rE>.
tree (type)
adj. bere<rE>;
adj. beregigita<vahE>;
adj. erokaivare<vahE>;
adj. figo<rE>;
adj. fomo<rE>;
adj. gabir<vahE>;
adj. guri<rE>;
adj. hamo<rE> (1);
adj. hava<rE>.
tree type
adj. hava<rE>.
tree (type)  
 n. higumaiata<varE>;  
 n. hovoda<varE>;  
 n. ihir<varE>;  
 n. kabanigi<varE>;  
 n. madarini<varE>;  
 n. mave<varE>;  
 n. meu<varE>, (1);  
 n. mono<varE>;  
 n. moto (idi)<varE>;  
 n. ogo<varE>;  
 n. omon<varE>;  
 n. oveta<varE>;  
 n. ovo<varE> (1);  
 n. rab<varE>;  
 n. rada<varE>;  
 n. rentri<varE>;  
 n. sabari<varE>;  
 n. siboro<varE>;  
 n. subu<varE>;  
 n. tubobo<varE>;  
 n. ugu<varE>;  
 n. yan<varE>;  
 n. yovo<varE>.  

true  
 adj. maite<varE> (1);  
 adj. maiteke<varE>;  
 adj. mava<varE>, (1).  

truly  
 inten. mava<varE>.  

trumpet  
 n. bitiaka<varE>.  

trunk  
 n. gaba, gaba<varE> (1);  
 n. hata, hata<varE>;  
 n. tana, tanaka<varE>, (2).  

truss up  
 vt. umuh<#, -#, -#, -yahei>. (1).  

truth  
 n. heda mavaka<varE>, see:  
 heda<varE>;  
 n. heda mavaka<varE>, see:  
 mava<varE>.  

try (and do V (if possible))  
 hon. bahu<#> (2).  

try on (clothes)  
 vt. tohuk(#, -, -, -(gei)yahei ) (2).  

try to walk  
 vaux. rai<#> (2);  
 vi. dar<#, -ruha>.  

trying to  
 vsuff. -hen<#> (4).  

tumble down  
 vi. bii<v#, -ruru> (2).  

tunnel  
 n. vata vava<varE>, see:  
 vata<varE>;  
 n. vata vava<varE>, see:  
 vava<varE>.  

turkey (type)  
 n. aba<varE>;  
 n. kefo<varE>.  

turn around  
 vi. voira<#, -ruha>.  

turn around on the spot  
 vi. vori<-, -ruru> (2).  

turn away  
 vt. h<#, -#, -yahei>.  

turn down (a request or proposal)  
 vi.  
 vehi<#> (2).  

turn face away from  
 vt. uri haiavaha<#, see:  
 uri, urida<varE>.  

turn into (path)  
 vi. ar<#, -ruru> (2).  

turn off (path)  
 vi. adara<#, see:  
 adari<#, -#, -yahei> (1).  

turn over  
 vt. bii<v#, -ruru> (2).  

turn (something) around  
 vt. vori<v#, see:  
 vori<v#, -ruru>.  

turn yellow  
 vs. h<#, -yahei>.  

turned away  
 vres. haiara<#, see:  
 hai<#, -yahei>.  

tribe  
 n. tene<varE> (2).  

trick  
 vt. donavaha<#, see:  
 dona<#, see:  
 va<#, -yahei>.  

trim (branches off)  
 vt. kini<#, -#, -yahei>.  

trip over  
 vi. kure<-, -ruru> (1).  

trotter  
 n. ada komukova<varE>, see:  
 ada, adaka<varE>.  

troubled  
 vs. tahuta<-, -ruru>.  

trouser  
 n. biribou<varE>;  
 n. ham<varE> (2);  
 n. kabadina<varE>.  

truck  
 n. motuka<varE>;  
 n. tovirivir<varE>.  

true  
 adj. maite<varE> (1);  
 adj. maiteke<varE>;  
 adj. mava<varE>, (1).  

turned away  
 vres. haiara<#, see:  
 hai<#, -yahei>.  

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turned eye  adj. ni haiaka<vahE>, see: hai(a-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
tusk  n. gudu, gudua<vahE>.
twenty  quant. ada aboutiva abouti<gE>, see: ada, adaka<vahE>.
twenty kina  n. oho kina<varE>, see: oho<rE>.
twice  adv. vani aboutiva<gE>, see: vani<rE>.
twin banana  n. uhi makamaka<vahE>, see: uhi<rE>.
twinkle  vi. kamura(-va, -ruha).
twinkle a lot  vi. kamurakamura(vanu), see: kamura(-va, -ruha).
twist  vt. idi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei); vt. mori(#, -#; -va, -geiyabei) (1).
twist around  vt. hiri(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (1).
twist off  vt. muku(-#, -#; -va, -yahei).
twist up (paper)  vt. mukutei(-#, -#; -#; -yahei) (1).
twisted  vi. hori(-va, -rava); vres. haiara(vanu), see: hai(a-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).
twisting  adj. gorogoro<vahE>.
two  quant. abuti<gE>.
two at a time  adv. abuti abuti<gE>, see: abuti<gE>.
two days after tomorrow  adv. urihe vaitava<gE>, see: urihe<gE>.
two days before yesterday  adv. urihe vaitava<gE>, see: urihe<gE>.
two each  distrib.prn. abuti abuti<gE>, see: abuti<gE>.
two together  vmed. abutivaheime, see: abuti<gE>.

U-u

umbilical cord  n. de mo<rE>, see: de, deka<vahE>.
umbilical sack  n. vami hogoka<vahE>, see: vami, vamika<vahE>; n. vami yagaka<vahE>; n. yagaka<vahE> (2).

umbrella tree  n. yovo<rE>.
unable to make up one’s mind  vs. dorodoro(-va, -rava).
unable to stand without assistance  adj. oreyeka<vahE>, see: orere(-va, -rava).
uncauing  adj. nariviyavehite<rE>, see: nari(-#, -#; -va, -gei).
uncertain  vs. tahuta(-va, -rava).
uncertain what to do  vs. vagavaga(-va, -rava).

under  posp. derihe<gE> (1), see: deri, deriva<vahE>;
       posp. harahe<gE>;
       posp. vohekeva, voheva<gE> (2), see: vohe, voheka<vahE>.
underneath  posp. derihe<gE> (1), see: deri, deriva<vahE>;
           posp. derivehe<gE>, see: deri, deriva<vahE>;
           posp. harahe<gE>.
underneath one (the)  n. derihebia<rE>, see: deri, deriva<vahE>.
underneath part of foot  n. vahi
       uhuka<vahE>, see: vahi, vahika<vahE>.
underneath (part of house)  n. deri, deriva<vahE>.

understand  vt. dibanaka(voinu) (1), see: dibanaka<vahE>;
       vt. uhukere hehe(vanu), see: hehe(-#, -#; -va, -gei);
       vt. uhuia(-ma, -ma; -#, -yahei) (2).

undo  vt. vahe(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei).
undress

vt. bohi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei);
vt. boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)
(5);
vt. debo(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

uneven

adj. barabara<vahE>;
adj. berutaka
berutaka<vahE>, see:
beru(-ma, -ha; -#, -yahei);
adj. koubakakoubaka<vahE>,
see: koubaka<vahE>.

unfortunate

adj. kike<rE> (2);
interj. novo maike<#> (2).

unfriendly

vs. uriberi(-va, -rava).

unhappy

vi. nihoro vehite(vanu), see:
nihoro<varE>.

university

pn. yunivesiti<varE>.

unripe

adj. kanukanu<vahE>;
adj. naruka<vahE> (2).

unsuccessful (at hunting)
adj.
boneka<vahE>.

untangle

vt. bodibodi boko(vanu), see:
bodi(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

untie

vt. boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei)
(10);
vt. vahe(-va, -va; -#, -geiyahei).

until

vsuff. ene...V(-hi, -e, -ri) (2),
see: ene<#>.

untruth

n. dona<rE>.

untruthful

vi. dona(vanu), see: dona<rE>.

untruthful (be)

vi. donadona(vanu).

unwanted

adj. eniviyahevite<rE>, see:
eni(-va, -va; -#, -yahei).

unwelcoming

vs. uriberi(-va, -rava).

up

vpre. eha-;
vpre. eheya-.

up there

adv. horehe<gE>, see:
hore<vahE>;
adv. hoyehe<gE>, see:
hoye<#>.

upcoming

adj. maneheniare<rE>, see:
mane(-me, -he; -#, -yahei).

upper arm

n. ada gabaka<vahE>, see:
ada, adaka<vahE>.

upset

vi. uhu vani(vanu), see: uhu,
uhuka<vahE>.

vs. borubo(vanu), see:
borubo<varE>;
vs. vaniha(vanu) (2), see:
vaniha<vahE>.

urge

vi. hedu(vanu) (4), see:
hedu<vahE>;
vt. hedu roinu), see:
hedu<rE>.

urinate

vs. veu(vanu), see: veu,
veura<vahE>.

us

pers.prn. no, noci<kE> (2).

use one’s head to indicate one’s desires or
intentions

vi. kinava
hedu(vanu), see: hedu<rE>.

vsuff. -gare<rE>.

used to

useful

adj. vaukiki<varE>, see:
vauki(-#, -#, -#; -yahei).

useless

adj. komara mava<vahE>, see:
komasika<vahE>;
adj. komasika mava<vahE>,
see: komasika<vahE>.

V - v

vacant

adj. tovaka<vahE>.

variegated

adj. kurukuru<vahE>, see:
kurukuvaha(-#, -#, -#, -yahei).

vegetables (greens)

n. kobo,
koboka<vahE> (2).

vein

n. ada roduka<vahE> (1), see:
ada, adaka<vahE>;

n. rodu, roduka<vahE>.

verandah

n. teha<rE> (1).

verandah eaves

n. teha dokura<varE>, see:
dokura<varE>.
verbal noun marker

n. teha dokura<varE>, see: teha<varE>.

verbal noun marker v.n.mkr. -are<varE>.

very adj. bubu, bubuka<vahE>); adv. kike<varE> (2); adv. kokiruru<vahE>, see: kokira<vahE>; inten. bata<vahE>; inten. bubuka<vahE>; inten. gimagi<vahE>; inten. keare<varE>; inten. -kuku<vahE>; inten. mava<vahE>; inten. riri<gE>; inten. -ruru<varE>; inten. (vahE).

very big adj. korikori<vahE>.

very close adv. duaka kike<varE> (2), see: duaka<vahE>.

very dirty (water) adj. gomugo yavaka vore<gE>, see: gomugo<vahE>.

very distant adv. vahena vaitava<gE>, see: vahena<gE>.

very dry adj. karikari<vahE>, see: karika<vahE>.

very early in the morning adv. vararaharaha<gE>, see: varara<vahE>; adv. varara karikari<gE>, see: varara<vahE>.

very far away adv. vahena vaitava<gE>, see: vahena<gE>; adv. varaha vaitava<gE>, see: varaha<gE>.

very fine adj. misumasu<vahE>, misuka masuka<vahE> (1), see: misu<vahE>, misuka<vahE>.

very hard adj. torogigi<vahE>, see: toro<varE>.

very knowledgeable adj. dibanaka mava<vahE>, see: dibanaka<vahE>.

very last adj. igau mava mava<gE>, see: igau<gE>.

very many adj. korikori mava<vahE>, see: korikorivahE>; quant. ooba bata<vahE>, see: ooba<vahE>; quant. ooba mava<vahE>, see: ooba<vahE>.

very (of intensity of colour) adv. girigiri<vahE>.

very pleasing to see (or watch) adj. evava navate<varE>, see: evava<vahE>.

very red adj. kokiruru<vahE>, see: kokira<vahE>; adj. kokiruru<varE>.

very ripe adj. baeka mava<vahE>, see: bae (-va, -rava). 

very short adv. duaka kike<varE> (1), see: duaka<vahE>.

very small adj. kibokaike<varE>;

adj. misumasu<vahE>, misuka masuka<vahE> (1), see: misu<vahE>, misuka<vahE>.

very strong adj. berikuku<vahE>, see: beri<varE>.

very very inten. -gigi<vahE>.

very very big adj. korikori mava<vahE>, see: korikorivahE>.

Vesakaru pn. Vesakaru<varE>.

vibrate vi. dudu(-va, -rava) (2).

victim n. hovekinaire ata<varE>, see: hove, hoveka<vahE>.

village n. yaga<varE> (2).

village (animal) adj. yagara<vahE>, yagarakakia<vahE>.

village lad n. yaga vami<varE>, see: yaga<varE>.

village street n. orogota<vahE>.

village woman n. yaga mavi<varE>, see: yaga<vahE>.

villagers n. yagabia<yabE>, see: yaga<vahE>.

vine n. vote<varE> (1).

wine (generic) n. ana<varE>.

wine (type) n. borodi<varE> (1);

n. gogou<vahE>;

n. karaba<vahE>.

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visit

n. vaioka (vote)<varE>.

vt. hahivime orovo(nu), hahi oti(nu), see: hahi<varE>.

vomiting

n. edo<rE>.

voice

n. voto<varE> (2).

vomit

n. edo haba<varE>, see:
edo<rE>;
vi. edova(nu);
vi. edovoho(-#, -#).

vis itor

n. hahi<rE>.

wait

vt. ganaki gura(manu), see:
ganaki(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. nari(-#, -#; -va, -gei) (2);
vt. urkgE> gura(-ma, -ha);
vt. urkgE> ra(-mi, -hi);
vt. ni...#(-va, -rava), see:

W - w

wages

n. damu, damuna<varE> (1).

vi. hehera<varE>;  
n. sesera;

wait

n. dehi gabaka<vhE>, see:
dehi, dehia<vhE>.

wait for

vt. ganaki gura(manu), see:
ganaki(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);
vt. nari(-#, -#; -va, -gei) (2);
vt. uri<vhE> gura(-ma, -ha);
vt. uri<vhE> ra(-mi, -hi);

wait on

vi. hou ra(manu), see:
hou<vhE>.

wake

vt. utiha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (1).

walk about

vi. rami(-va, -rava) (1);
vi. rahi(me) viriha(nua), see:
r(=mi, -hi/-murua);
vi. roaroa(-va, -rava);

walk around

vi. roaroavi
ririha(nu), see: roaroa(-va, -rava).

wash (oneself)

vi. iagu(-#, -#).

wash (someone)

vt. iago(-me, me; -#, -yahei).

wash (something)

vt. keto(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei).

wash (generic)

adj. ketoketo<vhE>, see:
keto(-#, -va, -geiyahei).

wasp

n. boboku<varE>;
n. toveubukubu<vhE>.
### wasp-waisted

**adj.** gaba titika<vahE>, see: gaba, gabaka<vahE>.

### waste

**vt.** magoremiyakava(vanu), see: magore(-me, -he; -, #, -yihei).

### watch

**n.** hanivaskvarE;  
**vi.** nimore(-voi, -yihei);  
**vt.** bei(-#, -#, #, -yihei);  
**vt.** nimabei(-#, #, -, #, -yihei);  
**vt.** nimorevaha(nu), see: nimore(-voi, -yihei);  
**vt.** teteyavaha(-#, #, -, #, -yihei).

### water

**n.** ita<rE> (1).  
**n.** kema<rE>.  
**n.** fodu<rE>.  
**n.** butuvare inidinkvarE>, see: butu(-#, #, -va, -geiyahei).

### water hen

**n.** kema<rE>.

### water pot

**n.** fodu<rE>.

### water pump

**n.** ita butuvare inidinkvarE>, see: butu(-#, #, -va, -geiyahei).

### water python

**n.** emoria<varE>.

### water rat

**n.** tehu<rE>.

### water weeds

**n.** bonoru<varE>.

### waterfall

**n.** yauto<varE>.

### watermelon

**n.** mereankvarE>.

### watery

**ad.** itaita<vahE>, see: ita<rE>.

### wave

**vi.** kabika(-va, -rava/-raruha) (2);  
**vt.** ada kabikavaha(nu), see: ada, adaka<vahE>;  
**vt.** kabikavaha(nu) (1), see: kabika(-va, -rava/-raruha);  
**vt.** kaveavaha(-#, #, #, -yihei).

### wax (in ear)

**n.** gomugo<varE> (2).

### way

**n.** uma<rE>.

### way of acting

**n.** kara<rE>;  
**n.** kiare<rE>, see: ki(-#, #, #, -geiyahei).

### way (up, down there)

**mod.** ma<#>.

### way up or down a mountain

**n.** kekerja<varE>.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>we</th>
<th>pers.prn. no, no&lt;ci&lt;kE&gt; (1); pers.prn. noikeE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>we (question form)</td>
<td>pers.prn. noikeE; pers.prn. none.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we two together</td>
<td>pers.prn. no ninavore&lt;ci&lt;kE&gt;., see: no, no&lt;ci&lt;kE&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### weak

**adj.** berika vehite<vahE>, see: beri<rE>.

### weaken

**vt.** yorekavakivi(nu), see: yoreka<vahE>.

### weave

**vt.** yorekavaha(nu), yorekavaha(nu) (1), see: yoreka<vahE>.

### weave about

**vt.** vahahaki(-#, #, #, -yihei).

### web

**n.** de, deka<vahE> (2);  
**n.** gagibura deka<vahE>, see: gagibura<varE>.

### wedding

**n.** nihavare<rE>, nihavaniyare<rE>, see: nihai(-#, #, -va, -gei).

### wedge

**n.** giniba<vahE>;  
**n.** ginika<vahE>.

### wedged (in)

**vi.** kaha(-va, -rava).

### weed

**n.** diafanivati<vahE>.

### weed (garden)

**vt.** homo kiv(nu), see: homo, homoka<vahE>.

### welcome

**vt.** velkam hedu roi(nu), see: velkam, velkamu<vahE>.

### weeds

**n.** vati<rE>;
**n.** vati hom<vahE>, see: vati<rE>.

### weight

**n.** bura<rE>.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>week</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
well  adj. fainin<#>;  
adv. fainifainivah<#><#>, see:  
fainin<#>;  
adv. saiavah<#><#>,  
saiasayavah<#><#>, see:  
saiavaha(#, #, #, -yahei).

well (become)  vs. maiteka(voinu), see:  
maiteka<vahE>.

well behaved  adj. mamutaka<vahE> (2).

wet  adj. segubaka<vahE>.

wet (be)  vs. seguba(vanu), see:  
segubaka<vahE>.

wet season  n. yaha<rE>.

what  interrog.prn. vadane;  
interrog.prn. oratekkgE> (2);  
interrog. p. rpn. oratevahE>.

what about  interrog.adv. ehe<#>l;  
interrog. adv. oratekkgE> (2);  
interrog. adv. oratevahE>, see:  
ore<vahE>.

what do you call it?  n. ono<rE> (2).

what does one do with  interrog.v.  
ehekimene, see:  ehe<#>l'.

what else  interrog.prn. ono  
vadibe<vanE>, see:  ono<rE>.

what for  vi. ehe(vanu), see:  ehe<#>l.

What happened to you?  id. Ane ehe vanua?

what is it?  n. ono<rE> (2).

what is said  n. hedu<vahE>.

what kind of  interrog.adj. vadibe<vanE>.

what sort of a thing is it  interrog.adv.  
oreva<vahE>, see:  ore<nE>.

What was the matter with it that  interrog.v.  
ehevahimene, see:  ehe<#>l'?

what with  interrog.adv. ehe<#>l.

whatever  interrog.adv. orateki<vahE> (3).

what's it like  interrog.adv. orateki<vahE>  
(2);  
interrog.adv. orenavate<nE>,  
see:  ore<nE>.

when  interrog.adv. vaninita  
vadibe<vahE>, see:  vani<rE>.

when (with different subject following)  
vsuff. -ge;

when (with same subject following)  
vsuff. -nuge;

where  interrog.adv. orhe<vahE>, see:  ore<nE>.

which  interrog.adj. oreore<nE>, see:  ore<nE>.

which (one of many)  interrog.prn.  
ore...yore<nE>.

which way  interrog.adv. orateki<vahE> (1).

whichever  interrog. dem. ore<nE>.

while  posp. he<gE> (3);  
posp. huhevak<vahE> (4);  
vsuff. -arehe<gE>, see:  
-are<vahE>.

whine  vi. ninataha hedu(vanu), see:  
hedu<vahE>.

whinge  vi. vanava(-va, -rava);

whip snake  n. goume<vrE>.
whistle  vi. susu(-va, -rava);
         vi. vefotot(-va, -rava);
         vt. vefotovaha(nu), see: vefo(-va, -rava).
whistle at (to attract attention)  vt.
         sisovaha(nu), see: siso(-va, -rava).

white  adj. kaeka<vahE>.
white crane  n. overovero kaeka<vahE>,
            see: overovero<varE>.
white magic  n. mehuru<varE>.
white person  n. ata kaeka<vahE>,
              see: ata<rE>.

why  interrog.adv.
         vadibevane...kimene, see:
         vadibe<vanE>;
         interrog.v. ehevaniarumene,
         see: ehe(#));
         interrog.v. ehevanumene, see:
         ehe(#));
         interrog.v. ehevarihenigene,
         see: ehe(#));
         interrog.v. eheravimene,
         see: ehe<vahE>.

wickedness  n. komara<vahE>.
widow  n. vobu, vobua<vahE>;
       n. vobuta<varE>.
widower  n. vomara<vahE>.
wife  n. mabara<vahE>.

wild (angry) vs. borubo(vanu), see:
         borubo<varE>;
         vs. homoberebe(-va, -rava).
wild (animal)  adj. tore<rE>.

wild apple tree  n. sabari<varE>.
wild plum  n. guri<varE>.
wild sugarcane  n. bovo<varE>.
will  vsuff. -rihe<varE> (1).
willing  adj. ivisi ivisi<vahE>.
willing to  vsuff. -riheni<ge>...(-va, -rava)
       (2), see: -riheni<ge>.
Willy wagtail  n. kokodia<varE>.
win  vi. vuini(-va, -rava).
win debate  vt. heduve va(manu), see:
            hedu<varE>.

wind  n. hihi<varE>.
wind (string on hand)  vt. kabikavaha(nu)
              (4), see: kabika(-va,
                 -rava/-rahu).
wind up (string or rope)  vt. hiri(#, -#, -va,
                 -geiyahe) (2).
windy time  n. hihi vani<varE>, see:
            hihi<varE>.
wine fly  n. hine<varE>.
wing  n. ada, adaka<vahE> (3).
wink  vi. ni kamutei(nu), see: ni<rE>,
       nitaha<vahE>.
wink (at)  vi. ni kamura(vanu), see:
          ni<rE>, nitaha<vahE>.

wipe  vt. hobo(#, -#, -va, -geiyahe)
      (1);
      vt. ruha(#, -#, -va, -yahei).

wise  adj. dibanaka mava<vahE>,
      see: dibanaka<vahE>.

wish  n. enivare<ge>, see: eni(-va,
       -va; -#, -yahei);
       n. ura<varE>;
       n. vuvuvare<ge>, see: vuvu(#,
          -#, -va, -geiyahe);
       vsuff. -heni<ge> (1);
       vsuff. -riheni<ge>...(-va, -rava)
       (1), see: -riheni<ge>;
       vt. ura(vanu), see: ura<varE>.

witchcraft  n. kanibu<varE>;
            n. voro<varE>.

witchetty grub  n. ua<varE>.

with  nsuff. -te<varE>;
     posp. da<ge> (5);
     posp. ni<ge> (3);
     posp. ta<ge> (2);
     posp. va<ge> (4).
with (accompaniment) posp. ruhuta<eE>; posp. vore<eE> (3).

with (having) posp. vore<eE> (1).

withdraw (money from bank) vt. boko(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (8).

within posp. uhukeva<eE> (1).

without quant. vehite<rE> (2).

without delay adv. nihini vehite<eE>, see: nihini(-va, -rava).

without purpose adv. mava<varE> (2).

without delay adv. nihini vehite<eE>, see: nihini(-va, -rava).

without purpose adv. mava<varE> (2).

wobble vi. kabikakabika(vanu), see: kabika(-va, -rava/-raruha).

wobble along vi. orereorere(vanu), see: orere(-va, -rava).

woman n. mavi<eE>.

woman’s monthly period n. taubu<varE> (1).

women n. maimai<yabE>;

n. maiyamaiya<yabE>.

wonder vi. arisa arisa(-va, -rava);

vs. vagavaga(-va, -rava);

vt. vuvu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (3).

wound n. batabata<varE>, see: bataba(-#, -rava).

wrap around vt. hiri(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (1).

wrap (cloth) around one’s buttocks vt. deva hiri(vanu), see: de, deka<vahE>.

wrap up vt. vode(-me, he; -#, -yehei);

vt. vodo(manu).

wrapping n. kahuka<vahE> (1);

n. vodo<eE>, see: vode(-me, he; -#, -yehei).

wren (blue) n. tirikutiriku<varE>.

wrestle vt. vodohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

wring (out) vt. mori(#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (1).

wrinkle vt. mohuvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei), see: mohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

wrinkled adj. ruhiruhi<vahE> (2);

adj. tutuka<vahE>.

vi. mohura(vanu), see: mohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);

vs. koubaka(voiru), see: koubaka<vahE>.

work (as of machine) vi. namara(-va, -rava).

work on (some project) vt. vaukikivaha(nu), see: vauki(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

worker n. kiare ata<varE>, see: ki(-#, -#; -#, -geiyahei);

n. mata kiare<eE>, see: mata<eE>.

worm n. guma<eE>;

n. tehe<eE>.

worn out adj. babababa<vahE>, see: babahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);

adj. bata<varE>, see: batahu(-#, -#);

vres. babara(vanu), see: babahu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei).

worried (about what to do) vs. tahuta(-va, -rava).

worry vi. uhu tahuta(vanu), see: uhu, uhu<eE>.

vt. vuvu(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (3).

worship vt. imivaha(nu) (2), see: imi(-va, -rava/-raruha).

would you mind (doing V) hon. bahu<#>2 (1).

wound n. batabata<varE>, see: bataba(-#, -#).

wrap around vt. hiri(-#, -#; -va, -geiyahei) (1).

wrap (cloth) around one’s buttocks vt. deva hiri(vanu), see: de, deka<vahE>.

wrap up vt. vode(-me, he; -#, -yehei);

vt. vodo(manu).

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wrinkled adj. ruhiruhi<vahE> (2);

adj. tutuka<vahE>.

vi. mohura(vanu), see: mohu(-#, -#; -#, -yahei);

vs. koubaka(voiru), see: koubaka<vahE>.

n. ada naketaka<vahE> (1), see: ada, adaka<vahE>;

wrist
wristlet watch  
n. naketaka<vahE>.
wristlet watch  
n. hanivasi<vahE>.

write  
vt. kurukuvaha(-#, -#; -#, -yahei) (2).

Y - y

yam bag  
n. vabahu busa<vahE>, see: vabahu<vahE>.
yam (generic)  
n. vabahu<vahE> (1).
yam magic  
n. vabahu mehuru<vahE>, see: mehuru<vahE>.
yam (type)  
n. agetafa<vahE>; 
n. aoa (vaea)<varE>; 
n. boiova (hago)<varE>; 
n. boru (vaea)<varE>; 
n. bubu vabahu<vahE>; 
n. dabu (vaea)<varE>; 
n. derura (vaea)<varE>; 
n. gumana (vaea)<varE>; 
n. hago<vahE>; 
n. ikuku (vabahu)<varE>; 
n. maharika (vabahu)<varE>; 
n. munahu<vahE>; 
n. murua (vabahu)<varE>; 
n. nebo (vabahu)<varE>; 
n. odaobu (vabahu)<varE>; 
n. orame (vabahu)<vahE>; 
n. sisima (vabahu)<varE>; 
n. sumere (vaea)<varE>; 
n. tavoni (vabahu)<vahrE>; 
n. toyota (vabahu)<varE>; 
n. vaea<vahE>; 
n. vagara (vaea)<varE>; 
n. vaha (vaea)<varE>; 
n. vanata (vaea)<varE>; 
n. veirama vai (vabahu)<varE>; 
n. veraka (hago)<varE>.
yard  
n. orogota<vahE>.
yarn  
n. sitori<vahE>.
yawn  
n. ariho<vahE>; 
vs. ariho(vanu), see: ariho<vahE>.
yawning  
n. ariho<vahE>.
yaws  
n. vuta<vahE>.
year  
n. lavani<vahE>; 
n. rani<vahE>?

yellow  
adj. maiakonika<vahE>; vs. hoho(-va, -rava).
yellow croton  
n. rubu<vahE>.
yellow-faced myna  
n. garauka<vahE>.
yelp  
vi. koekoe(-va, -rava).
Yes!  
interj. N!;
interj. o’e.
yesterday  
adv. nuhe<vahE>.
yesterday morning  
adv. nuhe vararati<vahE>, see: nuhe<vahE>.
yet  
mod. hou<vahE> (1);
mod. ma<#> (2);
vasp. haki behe ra(minu), see: ra(-mi, -hi/-muruhu);
vaux. gura(-ma, -ha);
vaux. raima (1).
yodel  
vi. tototaha<vahE> bera(vanu)/hedu(vanu), see: to(-vo, -rava).
you and I (but not him/her)  
pers.prn. no ninavore<vahE>, see: no, no<ikE>.
you (pl.)  
pers.prn. ya, ya<ikE> (1);
pers.prn. yaikE.
you (pl.) (question form)  
pers.prn. yaikene;
pers.prn. yane.
you (sg.)  
pers.prn. a, a<ikE>;
pers.prn. aikE.
you (sg.) (question form)  
pers.prn. aikene.
younger  
adj. dogodogo<vahE> (1).
young leaves  
n. kobo, koboka<vahE> (1).
young leaves of cabbage (eaten as greens)  
n. veru kobo<vahE>, see: veru<vahE>.
young (of animals)  
n. vami, vamika<vahE> (2).
younger brother  
n. vovo, vovoka<vahE> (3).
younger sister  
n. vovo, vovoka<vahE>.
your (pl.)  

your (pl.)  pers.prn. ya, ya<ikE> (2).

your (sg.)  pers.prn. a, a<ikE> (2).

yours (pl.)  pred.poss.prn. yaye<rE>,
yayete<rE>.

yours (sg.)  pred.poss.prn. aye<rE>,
ayete<rE>, see: a, a<ikE>.

yourself  emph.prn. aubio<gE>, see: a,
a<ikE>;
reft.prn. avau<gE>, see: a,
a<ikE>.

yourselves  emph.prn. yaubio<gE>, see: ya,
y<ikE>;
reft.prn. yauvau<gE>, see: ya,
y<ikE>.

youth  pred.poss.prn. yaye<rE>,
yayete<rE>, see: ya, ya<ikE>.

n. mo<rE> (2).

Z - z

zig-zag  vi. kabikakabika(vanu), see:
kabika(-va, -rava/-raruha).
Grammar notes

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1 Introduction

In most respects Koiari is a typical Papuan language. It is typologically SOV with core arguments (subjects and objects in traditional terms or S, A and O in modern terms) reflected morphologically in the verb and peripheral ones (like time, manner and location) indicated by postpositions. The verb is the centre of the clause and is morphologically the most complex constituent. Verbs vary in form according to whether they are in sentence-final or sentence-medial position. In the former position they indicate different tense-aspect and person-number combinations. In medial position they indicate such things as whether the subject of the following clause is the same as or different from that of the preceding clause, the nature of the logical or temporal relationship between the preceding and following clauses. There are no articles. Noun classes are only distinguished by the manner in which they are formally marked for possession. The language has only six pronouns and no inclusive-exclusive distinction is made. The Koiari counting system is based on two. In other respects, however, Koiari is unusual amongst Papuan languages. It is phonologically relatively simple—all syllables are open and there are no unusual vowels or consonants and no complex consonant clusters. Its verb system is also unusual in making dual reference to subjects and objects, one set of suffixes reflecting the number of subjects and objects ergative-absolutely, the other agreeing with subjects nominatively. Moreover, all non-verbal words in Koiari, except for a small subset of function words, are inherently marked for category by a number of clitic morphemes, herein called specifiers (indicated by arrowhead brackets (<>)) in the interlinear gloss of the examples in which they occur), which appear on sentence constituents under certain conditions. Possessive case marking is also unusual in Koiari in that it is marked by suffixation, and in the range of suffixes and constructions used to indicate different possessive relations.

Koiari is not a highly inflecting language or one with many derivational affixes. All Koiari inflections are suffixes. Most of these occur on verbs. The remainder occur on nouns and pronouns. Furthermore Koiari only has a small set of productive derivational suffixes. Again most of these are verb forming. The others are applied to adjectives and some adverbs to pronominalise them.

---

1 These notes are a revised version of those to be found in my sketch grammar of Koiari (Dutton 1996).

2 There are two morphemes in the language that could possibly be regarded as prefixes. One is eha or eheya which only occurs with two verbs of motion ehavadimanu 'ascend' and ehavoromanu 'descend'. The other is ki which only occurs as an intensifier on demonstratives (see §2.6). These forms probably represent grammaticalised elements (perhaps formerly some sort of verb) whose meaning is no longer clear.
2 Word classes

The major division in Koiari words is between verbs and non-verbs, and within the latter between nouns, adjectives, adverbs and other categories. These divisions are made on formal (for example, syntactic position and inflectional possibilities) rather than on semantic grounds although semantic differences are used to distinguish different subclasses within a class. The following non-verb word classes are distinguished:

Nouns
Adjectives
Adverbs
Modals
Demonstratives
Pronouns
Postpositions
Specifiers
Quantifiers
Intensifiers
Limiters
Negatives
Question tags
Honorifics
Conjunctions
Discourse connectives
Interjections

Except for postpositions and specifiers these categories correspond approximately to grammatical categories with similar names in traditional descriptions of English. Postpositions correspond to prepositions, which, as the name suggests, occur following a noun or noun phrase instead of before it.

2.1 Verbs

Verbs function as predicates in clauses. Except for imperative sentences like Ote! ‘(You sg.) go!’ and Otiyohe! ‘(You pl.) go!’ they cannot stand alone as complete sentences in Koiari; they must occur with an overt subject because there are no inflections on them that uniquely identify the person and number of subjects.

Verbs are morphologically the most complex constituents in sentences. They only occur as inflected forms. These forms vary according to whether they occur sentence medially or sentence finally. Whereas final verbs inflect for different tenses, aspects and moods to agree with the person and number of subjects of the sentences in which they occur, medial verbs do not. Instead they all inflect to indicate whether the subject of the following clause is the same or different from that of the preceding one. While final verbs
are used to make assertions about actions or states in single clause sentences or in the
final clauses of multi-clausal sentences, medial verbs are used to express certain temporal
and semantic relations between clauses in multi-clausal sentences.

2.1.1 Final verbs

Some inflected forms of Koiari verbs occur in one of two forms, a plain form and an
alternative form. The plain form is that which is usually given in the elicitation of simple
sentences. The alternative form is, as the name suggests, a form that is used under certain
circumstances. Thus, for example, the alternative form of Da erevanu ‘I saw it’ is
Ereviyere da vanu. Alternative forms generally express a meaning similar to, but not
always the same as, that expressed by the plain form. They are described in §2.1.1.2.

2.1.1.1 Plain form of final verbs

All Koiari final verbs have the following structure in their plain form:

\[ V = V_{head} - SR/OR - TAM \]

where ‘Vhead’ represents a verb head, ‘SR/OR’ a set of suffixes that cross-reference the
number of core arguments, and ‘TAM’ a set of suffixes that indicate tense, aspect and
mood.

2.1.1.1.1 Verb heads

Verb heads are those elements that carry the lexical meaning of verbs. Verb heads can
either be lexical verb roots or adjuncts, which in turn are either adjectives or nouns.
These two types of verbal heads define two types of verb in Koiari.3 Type I verbs include

---

3 Note that (i) a few transitive verbs have suppletive roots in Koiari. For example: ma ‘get (one
object)’ > didi ‘get (more than one object), maiama ‘put (one object)’ > uruha ‘put (many
objects together)’ and one, ‘become’, which has a zero verb root #( -voi, -vahei) (see §
2.1.1.1.2); (ii) there are no ditransitive verb roots in Koiari. Those that are ditransitive in
English are transitive in Koiari (e.g. mo ‘give’, vahio ‘show, teach’, tanaki ‘explain’, roi ‘say,
tell’). That is, the indirect object in English is treated as the direct object in Koiari and if the
direct object in English is to be named in Koiari it is introduced in one of several different
ways. For example: either as the direct object of a second verb ma ‘get’ as in:

Hama mime da momi! ‘Give me the hammer (lit. get hammer and give me).’
Hama mime yabu mohe! ‘Give them the hammer (lit. get hammer and give them).’

or of a postposition ni, as in:

A hedu(v)e dani roi! ‘Tell me what you’ve got to say (lit. your talk me.to tell).’
A yabuni heduvaniare dani tanakiso! ‘Explain to me what you said to them (lit. you
them.to said me.to explain).’

or some nominal expression is used e.g. hedu is used for ‘talk’ in the last two examples above
as well as in the following:
those in which subjects have some sort of control over the action or state expressed by the verb; type II verbs, on the other hand, are divided between those in which there is some sort of control and those in which there is not. Type I verbs thus include transitive and intransitive verbs, type II includes both intransitive and stative verbs. We shall refer to type I verbs as action verbs and those of type II as state verbs, while at the same time recognising that state verbs have ‘controlled’ and ‘uncontrolled’ subdivisions. Uncontrolled state verbs in Koiari are generally translatable as ‘be ADJ(ective)’ in English, for example ‘be sick, be broken down’. Table 1 shows the various categories of verbs in Koiari:

### Table 1: Koiari verb types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>root</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>+ control</td>
<td>- control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ere ‘see’</td>
<td>gorogo ‘be sick’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vodohu ‘embrace’</td>
<td>vehite ‘be finished’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bodi ‘tie’</td>
<td>mati ‘be ashamed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vode ‘wrap up’</td>
<td>nihoro ‘be happy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>va ‘hit’</td>
<td>iha ‘be alive’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>+ control</td>
<td>- control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gura ‘sit’</td>
<td>ya ‘sleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>oti ‘go’</td>
<td>hedu ‘talk’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ra ‘stand’</td>
<td>to ‘say’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>here ‘arrive’</td>
<td>omani ‘walk about’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dobi ‘fall’</td>
<td>nauna ‘argue’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.1.1.1.2 Number cross-referencing suffixes

Coming immediately after verb heads are suffixes which except for a few cases to be noted below, agree in number with the subjects of intransitive action verbs and all state verbs and the objects or complements of transitive action ones.\(^4\) In this respect Koiari is ergative-absolutive. Compare, for example, the following in which the SR/OR is underlined:

a) action verbs
   i) transitive
   
   **Da ere-va-nu.**  ‘I saw it.’
   
   **No ere-va-nua.**  ‘We saw it.’

---

\(^4\) Subjects and objects can be defined objectively in Koiari. For example: by word order, verbal agreement and the appearance of specifiers.
Da ere-geiyahei-nu. ‘I saw them.’
No ere-geiyahei-nua. ‘We saw them.’

ii) intransitive
Da gura-ma-nu. ‘I sat.’
No gura-ha-nua. ‘We sat.’

b) state verbs
i) controlled
Da ya-va-nu. ‘I slept.’
No ya-voha-nua. ‘We slept.’

ii) uncontrolled
Da gorogo-va-nu. ‘I am sick.’
No gorogo-rava-nua. ‘We are sick.’

For transitive verbs ORs are generally manifested by yahei but there is some dialectal, conventional and individual variation between this and another form gei and a longer composite form geiyahei. The forms of SR/ORs define several different subtypes of action and state verbs in Koiari, shown in Table 2. In this table and in listing verbs elsewhere, SR/ORs are separated by a slash (/) and enclosed by ( )s with singular and plural variants of each separated by commas.

Table 2: Subclasses of Koiari action and state verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Subclass</th>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>Intransitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ki(#)</td>
<td>‘make, do’</td>
<td>oti(#, #)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>aha(#)</td>
<td>‘cut, chop’</td>
<td>orovo(#, #)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>vodohu(#)</td>
<td>‘embrace, catch’</td>
<td>u(#, #)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>vodeme(#)</td>
<td>‘roll up’</td>
<td>iagu(#, #)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>vare(-me, -hel-yahei)</td>
<td>‘leave’</td>
<td>gura(-ma, -ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>mane(-me, -hel-yahei)</td>
<td>‘erect’</td>
<td>voro(-ma, -ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>vode(-me, -hel-yahei)</td>
<td>‘wrap up’</td>
<td>here(me, -he)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>maru(-ma, -ha/-yahei)</td>
<td>‘cook’</td>
<td>ra(-mi, -hi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>ere(-va, -geiyahei)</td>
<td>‘see’</td>
<td>omani(-va, -rava)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>bodi(-va, -geiyahei)</td>
<td>‘tie’</td>
<td>sikuru(-va, -rava)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>dadi(-va, -geiyahei)</td>
<td>‘hold’</td>
<td>kure(-va, -raruha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>ruka(-va, -geiyahei)</td>
<td>‘cut’</td>
<td>dobi(-va, -raruha)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Controlled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>E</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>va</td>
<td>tati(-va, -rava) ‘laugh’</td>
<td>gorogo(-va, -rava) ‘be sick’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akisi(-va, -rava) ‘sneeze’</td>
<td>borubo(-va, -rava) ‘be upset’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ariho(-va, -rava) ‘yawn’</td>
<td>mati(-va, -rava) ‘be ashamed’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hedu(-va, -rava) ‘talk’</td>
<td>nihoro(-va, -rava) ‘be happy’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dona(-va, -rava) ‘lie’</td>
<td>vavi(-va, -rava) ‘be hungry’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veu(-va, vorei) ‘urinate’</td>
<td>vavani(-va, -rava) ‘be sad’</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| voi |   |   |   |   |   | vo | komara(-voi, -vahei) ‘be no good’
    |   |   |   |   |   |   | maiteka(-voi, -vahei) ‘be okay’
    |   |   |   |   |   |   | keare(-voi, -vahei) ‘be grown up’
    |   |   |   |   |   |   | vehite(-voi, -vahei) ‘be finished’
    |   |   |   |   |   |   | segubaka(-voi, -vahei) ‘be wet’

The subclasses of verbs shown in Table 2 are briefly discussed in the following subsections. There are three subclasses of action verbs, the S subclass, the m subclass, and the v subclass.

In the # subclass the SR/OR marker for all subjects and singular objects is zero (#) and that for plural objects is yahei (or its variants). With respect to this subclass note that:

i) the intransitive verbs in it are exceptions to the definition of SR/OR in that they do not reflect the number of the subject;

ii) a small subset of these intransitive verbs also have optional alternatives in which the root is partially duplicated and the SR is ruha. For example:

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oti(#)</td>
<td>‘go’</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>oti(#, otitoruha)</td>
<td>‘go’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orovo(#)</td>
<td>‘come’</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>orovo(#, oroiroruha)</td>
<td>‘come’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These appear to be an historical legacy from a time when this was one of the Proto Koiaric ways of indicating plural subjects, as this is the normal form in Koita, Koiari’s most closely related sister.

The verbs of the m subclass change m to h for plural subjects. For transitive verbs this is again an exception to the general pattern of SR/OR where the suffix is supposed to reflect only the number of the object, as already noted. In other words there is double marking in this subclass—a change for subject as well as for object. The verb mo(-mi, -hei) ‘give’ is the only exception to this general pattern so far encountered.

The v subclass is the largest subclass of verbs in Koiari. Verb roots in this subclass have SR/ORs that end in a with one notable exception, viz. to (vo, rava) ‘call out, say’. Two other intransitive verbs have unexpected plural SR forms. These are ra(-va, -voha) ‘burn’ and bou(--⁶, -raruha) ‘congregate, gather together’.

{⁵} Vorei is a suppletive verb root.

⁶ There is no SG form for this verb for it is not possible for one person to congregate together.
A subset of verbs in this subclass also look like resultative state verbs described below (see §2.1.3.1) but are only accidentally similar:

- voira(-va, -ruha) ‘return’
- vobara(-va, -ruha) ‘rotate’
- agera(-va, -ruha) ‘fly’

There are two subclasses of state verbs, defined by the types of adjunct they have as their heads, nominal or adjectival, and the SRs associated with them. Thus the nominal class has -va, -rava (or -raruha) as its SR and the adjectival subclass has -voi, -vahei as its. These will hereafter be referred to as the -va and -voi subclasses to parallel the transitive-intransitive ones just described.

There are two types in the -va subclass, controlled states and uncontrolled states. Both have nouns as adjuncts and both express temporary or accidental physical and mental states (not necessarily resulting from some known cause). But both differ in a number of ways such that controlled states occupy a syntactico-semantic position midway between intransitive verbs and uncontrolled states.

Controlled state verbs have action nouns as adjuncts. They express temporary or accidental physical states over which the experiencer as subject has some control. Some of these have irregular plurals. For example:

- ya(-va, voha) ‘sleep’
- nina(-va, -vora ~ -raruha-) or ni(-vi, -vorai) ‘cry’
- veu(-va, vorei) ‘urinate’

Note that some have irregular plural SRs.

Uncontrolled state verbs express feelings and mental states over which the experiencer as subject has no (or at best little) control. Besides the semantic difference between controlled and uncontrolled states these verbs use different structures to express inchoation. Thus uncontrolled states use an alternative verb form ADJUNCT<> PRN vima (where ma [in vima] is the ‘normal’ present tense form of TAM) to express inchoation whereas controlled states use the structure ADJUNCT<> PRN va(-ma, -ha/-yahei) (lit. ADJUNCT hits PRN). For example:

*Da gorogovanu (*Gorogovima). ‘I’m sick.’ > Gorogovare da vima (*Gorogovoiyere da vima) ‘I’m getting sick.’ or ‘I’m going to be sick.’ (= I’m starting to get sick.)*

*Da yavima (*Yavare da vima). ‘I’m going to sleep.’ > Yare da va(m)ima. ‘I’m getting sleepy.’*

---

7 There are some common intransitive verbs, however, which do have an inchoative structure similar to that of stative verbs, viz. those that duplicate their roots and appear to be historical relics already noted. For example: *Otitovare da vima ‘I’m getting going (or I’m off).’*
Controlled and uncontrolled state verbs are alike in other respects, however. Thus, for example, they have to be relativised like other verbs to be used adjectivally,\(^8\) for example, \textit{gorogovare ata}\(<\text{varE}\>\) ‘sick person’ (lit. ‘person who is sick’), \textit{yavare ata}\(<\text{varE}\>\) ‘sleeping person’.

Hereafter the combination \textit{Vhead+SR/OR} is referred to as the verb stem as it participates in a number of rules concerned with verbs in Koiari.

The \textit{voi subclass} has adjectives as adjuncts. Its members express physical states as the culmination of a process. The SR literally means ‘become’. In many the meaning resulting from the combination is slightly idiomatic or different from the sum of the parts although the semantic connection is clear.

\subsection*{2.1.1.1.3 Tense, aspect and mood suffixes}

These are portmanteau forms that vary for the person and number of the subjects of action and some state verbs and the experiencers of other state verbs, as well as for tense, aspect and mood of sentences in which they occur. They combine information about the actuality of an event or state, the time at which it occurred or is to occur and the manner of its occurrence. In this respect Koiari is nominative-accusative.

The following moods are expressed suffixially in Koiari:

- indicative/declarative
- imperative
- hortative
- obligatory
- desiderative

Interrogative mood is not indicated suffixially. It is expressed phonologically by changing \textit{r} to \textit{n} in specifiers and by a corresponding intonational pattern (see the introduction to the dictionary above). All moods have their own intonation patterns and voice qualities associated with them.

\subsubsection*{2.1.1.1.3.1 Indicative/declarative mood}

There are six sets of suffixes in this category. These are set out in Table 3:

\(^8\) Although there are exceptions to this generalisation. For example: \textit{hove ata} ‘dead person’, \textit{maite ata} ‘married man’.
These suffixes fall into two modality (or status) groups which for present purposes will be referred to as realis and irrealis although there is some doubt that these are the best labels for them. The realis group indicates that an event or state has been or is being or will be performed or experienced at the time of speaking (or with respect to a point of time taken as that). The irrealis group indicates that an event or state is anticipated or contemplated but not yet performed or experienced, or that it is or was performed regularly or has been performed at some indefinite time in the past. Only realis forms vary for person and number; irrealis forms all end in ro, the sentence-final variant of <rE>.

Tense and aspect are not formally distinguished in Koiari. The one set of forms implies some aspect of both. Thus, for example, the suffix -nu implies that the action described has been completed or that the state described has been arrived at and is therefore in the past. Similarly the suffix -are<rE> implies that the action is customary and therefore imperfect. Depending on the semantics of the verb head, however, one or the other of these aspects of tense and aspect may be more prominent than the other. Thus with uncontrolled states -nu indicates completed aspect rather than past tense and translates the present tense in English, for example gorogovanu means ‘I am sick (that is I have achieved the state of being sick)’ and not ‘I was sick’ as would be expected if -nu was merely a past tense marker. Despite the non-formal separation of tense and aspect in Koiari it is clear from Table 1 that three tense and four aspect distinctions are made in Koiari, notably present, past and future tense and perfect-imperfect and customary-habitual aspect. There are no aspectual distinctions made in the future tense, however; definiteness, or lack of it, are the important semantic aspects of this tense.

This is an unusually small number of distinctions for these categories for a Papuan language. It is not that other distinctions cannot be made—they are, but by adverbs, verb serialisation, and special verb forms, not by affixation on the verb.

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9 Other types of modality are indicated in other ways. For example: by modals.
Before taking each of the suffixes listed in turn there are two other general points to be made. These are:

a) Koiari makes very few contrasts between persons and numbers of subjects in its tense-aspect suffixes. Those that are made are only made in the present and past realis modes. There the most that they vary is for three sets of person-number combinations, viz. 1SG and 3SG, 2SG, and 1, 2, and 3PL. Generally, however, only two distinctions are made. In that case the 2SG form is the same as the 1, 2 and 3PL form. For example:

- Da erevanu. 'I saw it.'
- Ahu erevanu. 'He/She/It saw it.'
- A erevanua. 'You (SG) saw it.'
- No erevanua. 'We saw it.'
- Ya erevanua. 'You (PL) saw it.'
- Yabu erevanua. 'They saw it.'

b) There are two past irrealis forms in Koiari, -niare<rE> and -gare<rE>. The former is used for individual or spontaneous events and states, the latter for habitual (HAB) events. There is no corresponding formal distinction made in the present or future irrealis mode.

Now taking each of the sets of suffixes in turn:

2.1.1.3.1.1 Present imperfect (-ma/-a)

The listed forms are used for events or states that are still in process or not yet complete. They thus combine present tense and imperfective aspect. For example:

- Mosbi-ge da oti-ma.
  Moresby-<> I go-PRES
  'I’m going to Port Moresby (said in answer to the question ‘Where are you going [now]? say’).

Present imperfect forms may also be used to express:

a) inception (‘about to, intend to’) especially when modified by ma ‘already’ and oko ‘here’. In this they overlap in meaning with -riheni<gE> ‘want to, about to’. For example:

- Da mokotima (< Da ma+oko+otima).
  I MOD+here+go.PRES (< I MOD+here+go.PRES)
  'I’m going right now (said as one is getting up to go).'

b) ability: (‘can’) in the sense of ‘am (physically) able to’ in contrast to ‘know how to’ (which is -are<rE> q.v.). For example:

- Da erevima (< ere-va-im)a) ‘I can see it.’ (lit. ‘I see it/I am seeing it.’)
- Da bebe erevima. ‘I can’t see it.’ (lit. ‘I don’t see it/I am not seeing it.’)
2.1.1.3.1.1 Past perfect (-nu/nu)

The listed forms are used to express events that have been completed or states that have been arrived at. Thus when referring to events and controlled states they express completed actions and states and when referring to uncontrolled states (like 'be sick, wet') they indicate the presently existing condition, that is, the condition that has been arrived at. For example:

Aike da ereviha orovonu.
You<> I see.PUR come.P
'I came to see you.'

Da gorogovanu.
I sick.PRES
'I am sick.'

The completed nature of these actions and states is intensified by ma 'already, definite' or ma plus oko 'here', ikohe<gE> 'right here', eke 'there'. For example:

Ma hoveravanu.
MOD die.PRES
'He's dead already.'

Da heduere ma oko ikohe ahu ma vehitevoinu.
my talk.POSS MOD DEM here<> it MOD finish.P
'My story is finished right here.'

Note in these that there is only a two-way contrast in subject marking in this category for action and controlled state verbs, viz. between 1, 3 SG and the rest, but a three-way contrast in subject marking in this category for uncontrolled state verbs, viz. 1 and 3SG (vanu), 2SG (vanua), and 1-3PL (ravannua).

Da gorogovanu. 'I am sick.'
Ane gorogovanua? 'Are you sick?'
No gorogoravanua. 'We are sick.'

2.1.1.3.1.3 Present customary (-are<rE>)

This form is used for activities that are repeated regularly and so are characteristic. Because repeating an activity regularly in Koiari means knowing how to do such an activity this suffix also has the meaning of 'know how to (do X), can (do X)'. As such it is distinguished from -gare<rE> which is purely repetitive without the element of ability or knowledge.

Vani nunutage ahu moninige ahu imivarero.
dau all<> he money.for<> he beg.CUST<>
'He's always begging for money.'
Ane Motu taha heduwarene a ua?
you in talk.CUST you BE
‘Can you speak Motu?’ (lit. ‘in Motu?’)

2.1.1.3.1.4 Past imperfect (-niare<rE>)

This form is used for actions and states that occur in the past (as indicated by the -ni element) but which are not viewed as punctiliar (in contrast to -nu) but as taking place over an indefinite period. As such it encompasses a wide time spectrum and covers not only the past continuous (‘was V-ing’) but also the perfect progressive present (‘have been V-ing’) and past (‘had been V-ing’) in English. That is, there is an implication in using this form that the action is not complete, that it is not final. Thus in answering the question Ane Joni erevanua? ‘Did you see Johnny?’ with O’e da ma erevaniarero ‘Yes, I saw him’ the implication is that the addressee saw Johnny on at least one occasion and that s/he expects to see him again. By way of contrast if the addressee were to answer with O’e da ma erevanu the implication would be that s/he saw Johnny once and that he did not expect to see him again. Because of its progressive aspect this form is used for repeated (non-habitual) actions. For example:

Vani abuti-va-ge da ki-niare-ro.
time two-at IMPER I do-
‘I did it twice.’

2.1.1.3.1.5 Past habitual (-gare<rE>)

This form is used for repeated or habitual actions in the past (in contrast to the present customary form -are<rE>):

Mata eke-va oti-gare-ro.
place that-to go-HAB-
‘I used to go there.’

Subuta-ge kauboi-vare u-me yabu ravi-gare-ro.
before cowboy stay-SS they SR-HAB-
‘There used to be cowboys before.’

Eke=ateki-ge no buruhe-ya egehe ki-gare-ro.
that=like our ancestors-PL before do-HAB-
‘Our ancestors used to act like that before.’

2.1.1.3.1.6 Future (-rihe<rE>)

This form is used for events and states that are expected to occur at some time in the future, all things being equal. As such it may also be used to express necessity or weak

10 It is also possible to use the present tense forms as future markers in certain situations.
obligation. In that case it contrasts with the set of forms represented by -(ri)hina below. Consider the following:

No-ne vadibe -irihe-no?
we-<Q> what eat-FUT-<Q>
‘What are we going to eat?’

Da voirai orovo-rihe-ro, nuhe, pleni ma-riheni.
I turn.SS come-FUT-<> tomorrow plane get-DES
‘I have to come back tomorrow to catch the plane.’

A bebe mata oko i-rihe-ro.
you not food this eat-FUT-<>
‘You shouldn’t eat this food.’

2.1.1.1.3.2 Imperative mood

The following forms occur:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-number</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2SG</td>
<td>Vstem!</td>
<td>(Enagi&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;)...Vstem-hama!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2PL</td>
<td>Vstem-yohe/yahe!</td>
<td>(Enagi)...Vstem-hava!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

Ereva! ‘(You SG) look at it!’ (Enagi) erevihama! ‘Don’t (you SG) look at it!’
Eregeiyaei! ‘(You SG) look at them!’ (Enagi) eregeiyaeihama! ‘Don’t (you SG) look at them!’
Ereviyohe! ‘(You PL) look at it!’ (Enagi) erevihava! ‘Don’t (you PL) look at it!’
Eregeiyaeiyoe! ‘(You PL) look at them!’ (Enagi) eregeiyaeihava! ‘Don’t (you PL) look at them!’
Gurama! ‘(You SG) sit down!’ (Enagi) guramihama! ‘Don’t (you SG) sit down!’
Guraha! ‘(You PL) sit down!’ (Enagi) gurahihava! ‘Don’t (you PL) sit down!’

Notes:

i) The negative introducer enagi is generally omitted in giving negative commands (presumably because commands are usually short and said with unmistakable directness) although it is available for emphasis or to avoid ambiguity when required.

ii) There is a delayed imperative mood 2SG suffix -iso but no corresponding 2PL form. For example:

<sup>11</sup> Enage, a dialectal variant of enagi, is also used in Kailakinumu.
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Yaviso! ‘(You SG) go to sleep!‘

iii) The following irregular 2SG forms occur:

Bai! (*1!) ‘(You SG) eat it!’
Ote! (*Oti!) ‘(You SG) go!’

2.1.1.1.3.3 Hortative mood

The following suffixes are used to express the idea of ‘let X do V’

Table 4: Hortative suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-number</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1SG</td>
<td>-hi\textsuperscript{13}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2SG</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3SG</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPL</td>
<td>-ari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2PL</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3PL</td>
<td>-ari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

a) For 3SG and 3PL, \textit{ene} is generally used to introduce the clause in which the relevant suffixes occur. For example:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Ene ahu me} (<\textit{ma(#)} ‘get’). ‘Let him get it.’
  \item \textit{Ene yabu erevari} (<\textit{ere(-va)} ‘see’). ‘Let them see it.’
  \item \textit{Da oti mahi!} ‘Let me go and get it!’
  \item \textit{A bukave miorovege ene da erevahi!} ‘Bring your book and let me see it!’
  \item \textit{Mamoe eke vodohege ene da dadiwha!} ‘Grab that sheep and let me hold it!’
\end{itemize}

Compare these with IPL for example as in:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{No oti mari} (<\textit{ma(#)} ‘get’). ‘Let’s go and get it.’
\end{itemize}

b) The negative form of this mood (that is ‘don’t let X V’) is same as that for obligatory mood described in the following subsection.

\textsuperscript{12} Yaviso is also the Koiari version of ‘Cheerio’ in leave-taking (for 2SG).

\textsuperscript{13} According to my principal helper -rihe and -riheni are also possible alternatives to 1SG -hi and 3SG -e.
2.1.1.3.4 Obligatory mood

The following forms are used to express ‘should, ought to’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person-number</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1SG</td>
<td>-ahina (or -ahima)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2SG</td>
<td>-ihama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3SG</td>
<td>-ahima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1PL</td>
<td>-ihava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2PL</td>
<td>-ihava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3PL</td>
<td>-ihava</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

a) These forms are used in association with the modals nema or nema beu. For example:

Ura-vanume a nema rovi-me erevi-hama.
wish-if you MOD come-SS see-OBL
‘If you want to (you can) come and see it.’

A orovo-nu-ge ahu nema ereva-hima.
you come-P-DS he MOD see-OBL
‘When you come he should see it.’

Ekevere-he oti-yareime da nema=beu oroi-me vehiteki-hina.
that-at go-COMP I MOD come-SS finish-OBL
‘After I’ve been there I’ll come and finish it.’

b) The 2SG delayed imperative mood form -iso and the normal 2PL imperative mood form -yohe/yaha may be used instead of -ihama and -ihava respectively except that in this mood they are combined with the modals nema or nema beu (as the other forms are), that is

a nema V-iso = a nema V-ihama
ya nema V-yohe = ya nema V-ihava

Compare:

Ahu-ni roiyenge ene ahu vodohu-hima!
he-to tell.DS let he grab-OBL
‘Tell him not to grab it!’

Ahu-ni roi. Enagi vodohu-hima!
he-to tell.IMP NEG grab-OBL
‘Tell him not to grab it!’
Veni-re boinuge a nema oti-hama!
rain-<> stop.DS you MOD go-OBL
‘You can go when the rain stops!’

Veni-re boinuge a nema oti-so!
rain-<> stop.DS you MOD go-OBL
‘You can go when the rain stops!’

c) Negative forms of this mood (that is ‘should not, don’t let’) are obtained by using the negative imperative introducer enagi without nema or nema beu. For example:

Ahu-ni roi. Enagi vodohu-hima!
him-to say.IMP NEG hold-OBL
‘Tell him not to catch it.’

Enagi vami-ya oti ita hina-da nidohirai-hava!
NEG child-PL go.SS stream bank-on play-OBL
‘Don’t let the children go and play near the edge of the river.’

Ahu oroi-me da-ni roi-nu enagi da ereva-hima.
he come-SS me-to say-P NEG I see-OBL
‘He came and told me not to look at it.’

Enagi yabu i-hava!
NEG they eat-OBL
‘Don’t let them eat it (or they should not eat it)!’

Oti yabu-ni roi yabu oroi-hava.
go.SS they-to say.IMP they come-OBL
‘Go and tell them not to come.’

d) Obligatory mood forms are also used for ‘lest, in case, otherwise’ but without nema or nema beu. For example:

Orovoi da-ni roi da ota-hina.
come.SS me-to say.IMP I go-OBL/OBL
‘Come and tell me lest I go.’

2.1.1.3.5 Desiderative mood

This has the form Vstem-riheni<gE> AUX SR:va and is used for expressing desires, wishes, intentions. It is closely related to the definite FUT marker -rihe<rE> being a combination of that and -ni ‘for’. It translates English ‘want to, like V-ing, intend to, about to V, trying to V, starting to V’.

Ohore da vodohu-riheni vima.
pig.<> I grab-DES AUX.PRES
‘I want to (or intend to or am about to) grab the pig.’
Ohore da vodohu-yahei-riheni vima.
'\(\)I want to (or intend to or am about to) grab the pigs.'

Uriama-rihenig ahu vima.
'It’s (car) starting to move.'

Nuhege da bahu maruma-riheni-vima.
'Tomorrow I’m going to cook food.'

Note that the desiderative form may be used:
(a) as an equivalent of -ha ‘in order to’;
(b) with nabe to express ‘seem to be V-ing’. For example:

Ahu ereva-riheni nabe ahu vima.
'He seems to be looking at it.'

2.1.1.2 Alternative form of final verbs

Declarative/indicative and desiderative final verb forms have variants whose use is not fully understood except for uncontrolled state verbs where they are used to express inchoation as described below. Otherwise they seem to be used mostly for stylistic reasons such as for focussing on the subject or for avoiding ordering problems in sentences where there are more than the usual number of core and peripheral elements. These variants are transformationally derivable from the basic or plain form of the verb as already described. Their form is determined by the form of the TAM suffixes that occur on the plain form. There are thus two types:

- those that end in -ro;
- those that end in -ma and -nu.

2.1.1.2.1 -ro variants

All verbs ending in -ro have transformational variants in which:

a) the -ro is replaced by -re, the medial form of a specifier required by the presence of the following pronoun:14

b) a recapitulative subject pronoun that agrees with the preceding pronoun occurs before a conjugated form of the verb u(nu) ‘be’ as indicated in the following table:

---

14 This is because specifiers are really special forms of the verb (Dutton 1993b:136 fn. 13).
1SG da unu
2SG a ua
3SG ahu unu
1PL no ua
2PL ya ua
3PL yabu ua

That is, the alternative form of the verb has the following structure:

\[ V = Vstem-SR/OR-TAM<re> PRN u(nu) \]

Verbs ending in \(-rihe<re>\) ‘future’, \(-niare<re>\) ‘imperfect’, \(-gare<re>\) ‘past habitual’ and \(-are<re>\) ‘customary’ have variants of this form. Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Da vodohu-rihe-ro.} & \quad \text{Vodohu-rihe-re da unu.} \\
1 & \quad \text{hold-FUT-<> hold-FUT-<> I be} \\
& \quad \text{‘I’ll hold it.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Da vodohu-niyare-ro.} & \quad \text{Vodohu-niyare-re da unu.} \\
1 & \quad \text{hold-PI-<> hold-PI-<> I be} \\
& \quad \text{‘I was holding it (some time ago).’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Da vodohu-gare-ro.} & \quad \text{Vodohu-gare-re da unu.} \\
1 & \quad \text{hold-HAB-<> hold-HAB-<> I be} \\
& \quad \text{‘I used to hold it.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Da vodohu-yare-ro.} & \quad \text{Vodohu-yare-re da unu.} \\
1 & \quad \text{hold-CUST-<> hold-CUST-<> I be} \\
& \quad \text{‘I can hold it.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Yahi-re baevi-yere ahu vima.} & \quad \text{mango-<> ripe.SR.SG-<> it AUX.PRES} \\
& \quad \text{‘The mango’s getting ripe.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Yahi-yabe baeraruhi-yere yabu rava.} & \quad \text{mango-<> ripe.SR.PL-<> they AUX.PRES} \\
& \quad \text{‘The mangos are getting ripe.’}
\end{align*}
\]

2.1.1.2.2 -ma and -nu variants

Alternative forms of present imperfect (-ma/-a) and past perfect (-nu/-nua) forms of final verbs are similar in structure to those of the -ro variants just described except that:

a) they use different specifiers: controlled state verbs use \(<re>\) or \(<\text{varE}>\) (depending on the number of syllables in the adjunct being used), desiderative forms use \(<gE>\) and all others use \(-\text{yere} \);\(^{15}\)

---

\(^{15}\) Although the full uses of \(-\text{yere}\) are not understood its use seems to be mandatory (a) following causative verbs (e.g. sorekavaha(nu) ‘do quickly’); (b) after the resultative form of verbs; (c) after the stative form of adjectives using the auxiliary verb (voi, vahei) ‘become’; and (d) if
b) They use a zero head dummy auxiliary verb (#) to which an SR(-va, -rava) and relevant forms of TAM are attached (instead of using u(nu)) that agree with the number of the PRN.

That is, they have the following structure:

1) controlled state: \( V = V_{stem-re/vare} \ PRN \#(-va, -rava)/TAM \)
2) desiderative: \( V = V_{stem-riheni-ge} \ PRN \#(-va, -rava)/TAM \)
3) other: \( V = V_{stem-yere} \ PRN \#(-va, -rava)/TAM \)

Examples:

- Da tativima. > Tati-re da vi-ma.
  I laugh-PRES laugh-<> I SR-PRES
  ‘I'm laughing.’

- Da Era ota-riheni-vi-ma. > Era ota-riheni-ge da vi-ma.
  I Ela go-DES-SR-PRES Ela go-DES-<> I SR-PRES
  ‘I want to go to Ela (or Port Moresby).’

- No Ela ota-riheni-va. > Ela ota-riheni-ge no rava.
  we Ela go-DES-SR.PRES Ela go-DES-<> we SR.PRES
  ‘We want to go to Ela (or Port Moresby).’

- Da vodohu-ma. > Vodohu-ye-re da vi-ma.
  I embrace-PRES embrace-ye-<> I SR-PRES
  ‘I’m embracing it.’

- No vodohu-nua. > Vodohu-yere no rava-nua.
  we embrace-P embrace-ye-<> we SR-P
  ‘We embraced it.’

- Vodohu kibevahi-yere da vi-ma.
  embrace little.CAUS-ye<> I SR-PRES
  ‘I’m embracing it a little bit.’

- Ribika-mava-voi-yere da va-nu, vaubu.
  cold-real-become-ye<> I SR-P last.night
  ‘I was very cold, last night.’

- Ribika-voi-yere ahu vi-ma.
  cold-become-ye<> it SR-PRES
  It’s (water, weather) getting cold.’

Adverbs that do not take the epenthetic syllable ya before them (e.g. kibe ‘a little bit’, kaye ‘a lot’) are incorporated into the verb. Furthermore -yere is separable (as in Nihorovahi-ye-kibe-re da vima ‘I am quite happy’). It consists of an epenthetic syllable -ye and a specifier -re which becomes -ne as expected in questions. For example: (Ane) iagu-ye-ne a va? ‘Are you bathing?’
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Boko-raruhi-yere yabu ra-va.
break-RES-ye<> they SR-PRES
'They're going to break.'

For all except uncontrolled state verbs alternative forms of verbs express meanings similar to those expressed by the corresponding plain forms (as indicated by the examples above). However, for uncontrolled state verbs which use -nu to express the present achieved state and not -ma, the alternative form in -ma expresses inchoation and that in -nu completion of the process described by the verb head. Compare, for example:

Da gorogovanu. 'I'm sick.'
Gorogovare da vima. 'I'm getting sick.'
Gorogovare da vanu. 'I got sick.'
Yabu gorogoravanua. 'They're sick.'
Gorogovare yabu rava. 'They're getting sick.'
Gorogovare yabu ravanua. 'They got sick.'

Note that the structure of these alternative forms is the same as that for controlled state verbs.

2.1.2 Medial verbs

As already indicated, medial verbs are those that occur internally in sentences. They have the same structure as final verbs except they have medial suffixes in lieu of TAM ones. That is, they have the structure:

\[ V = V_{head}\text{-SR/OR-medial suffix} \]

where the medial suffix may be one that varies to indicate whether the subject of the first of any two clauses is the same (SS) or different (DS) from that of the following clause. Take for example, the following sentence in which the medial suffixes expressed—sometimes they are not expressed as will be indicated below—are underlined:

Taubada-re oti-me vohi vohi-me varemi
gora-nu-ge no ahu vore-ge no oti vohu-nua.

'Taubada went and looked for it and came back and then we went with him and looked for it.'

To reiterate, medial verbs are used to express a number of temporal and other relationships between the events or states described in one clause and those in the following clause. Before describing those relationships, however, note that these verbs are used to convey a number of relationships that are expressed by conjunctions and subjunctions in English. In addition the order of clauses in Koiari is iconic, that is, reflects the order in which the events described in them actually occur or occurred or they reflect the given-consequent or cause-effect order. That is the events described in the first
clause precede or overlap in time those in the second or they set the scene for the result in the second. It is to be noted also that there may be alternative ways of communicating some of the relationships expressed by medial verbs in Koiari.16

The following relationships are expressed by medial verbs in Koiari.

2.1.2.1 Temporal relationships

The following forms are used for expressing sequential temporal relationships between clauses in Koiari. These relationships are of three subtypes: immediate, subsequent and iterative. They are indicated by the following sets of suffixes:

Table 5: Temporal relationships expressed by medial verb suffixes in Koiari

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship type</th>
<th>Same subject (SS) form</th>
<th>Different subject (DS) form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sequential action</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- immediate</td>
<td>-me17</td>
<td>-ege</td>
<td>‘and’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- subsequent</td>
<td>-yareime/-yarehime,18</td>
<td>-yatage</td>
<td>‘and then’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- iterative</td>
<td>(Vhead-SR/OR)\textsuperscript{n}</td>
<td>(Vhead-SR/OR-ege)\textsuperscript{n}</td>
<td>‘kept V-ing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vhead-SR/OR ki ki ki...</td>
<td>Vhead-SR/OR kege kege kege...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vhead-SR/OR oti ti ti...</td>
<td>Vhead-SR/OR otege otege otege...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taking each of these in turn:

2.1.2.1.1 Immediate actions

This is the only set of these suffixes that indicates whether the subjects of two clauses in sequence are the same (SS) or different (DS)—apparent anomalies are used for special purposes19—while also simultaneously indicating temporal relationships between the two clauses. The SS form is used for all tenses; its tense is interpreted as being the same as that of the final verb. There are two DS forms, one, -ege, is used when the tense of the final verb is present or customary and the other, -nuge, for when the tense of the final verb is past, whether perfect, habitual or imperfect.

Regarding these SS and DS suffixes it is to be noted that:

---

16 For example ‘because’ may be expressed by umukahe, erume, ‘after/before’ by ietahage, and ‘otherwise’ by komarahe (see §2.16).

17 The final vowel of the verb stem changes to /i/ when this suffix is added as it does when other suffixes beginning with a consonant (except /n/ and /r/) do (unless it is /u/ when there is no change). See morphophonemic rule 1 in the introduction to this dictionary.

18 -yarehime is the form used for plural subjects.

19 For example referential overlap where the choice between -me or -ege depends on whether the subject of the following clause is considered to be a member of the group or not.
a) the two suffixes cannot occur together, that is they are not used in combination to mark particular relationships (as in some other Papuan languages);

b) the SS suffix -me may be dispensed with in sequences of verbs where the actions are conceived of as being very closely related. In particular they are not used in giving commands. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
Oti & \quad \text{maiama!} \\
go & \quad (SS) \quad \text{put.it.IMP} \\
& \quad \text{‘Go and put it (over there)!’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
Orovi & \quad \text{teha=}da \quad \text{gurama!} \\
\text{come} & \quad (SS) \quad \text{verandah=}on \quad \text{sit.IMP} \\
& \quad \text{‘Come and sit on the verandah!’}
\end{align*}
\]

or in asking questions except where the medial verb is regarded as part of the question. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
Ane & \quad \text{buka} \quad \text{dahi} /(*\text{dahime}) \quad \text{dibanakavoia?} \\
\text{you.\langle Q\rangle} & \quad \text{book} \quad \text{read}(SS) \quad \text{know.2SG.PRES} \\
& \quad \text{‘Do you read and understand (what you read)?’}
\end{align*}
\]

For # subclass of verbs this SS short form is the same as the verb root. This short form of SS medial verbs is the source of serial verb phrases (see §3.2.1). For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mi orovo} & \quad \text{‘bring’ (lit. ‘get.(SS) come’)}
\end{align*}
\]

It is also used for continuous aspect when the verb gura(-ma, -ha) ‘sit’ is used in combination with the SS short form of the verb. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Veni-re} & \quad \text{dobi} \quad \text{gurami-ma.} \\
\text{rain-<} & \quad \text{fall}(SS) \quad \text{sit.3 SG-PRES} \\
& \quad \text{‘It’s (still) raining.’}
\end{align*}
\]

c) both SS and DS forms have question variants -mene and -gene respectively which may be used in information or WH questions. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Vadibe-vane a} & \quad \text{ki-yege/ki-yegene ata eke} \\
\text{what-\langle Q\rangle} & \quad \text{you do-DS/do-DS.Q person that} \\
\text{a yehe-me oti-nu?} & \quad \text{you pass-SS go-3SG.P} \\
& \quad \text{‘What were you doing that that guy passed you?’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Vadibe-vane a} & \quad \text{ki-mene a kureva-nua?} \\
\text{what-\langle Q\rangle} & \quad \text{you do-SS.Q you fall-2SG.P} \\
& \quad \text{‘What did you do to fall down?’ (lit. ‘and you fell down?’)}
\end{align*}
\]

2.1.2.1.2 Subsequent actions

Where the same person is performing a number of actions and the speaker wishes to indicate that one action was finished before the next began s/he has a choice of a number
of forms, two of which -yareime/-yarehime (lit. 'left off doing')\(^{20}\) and -yata\(<ge>\) ('having done V') act like suffixes (in that they occur attached to the main verb but do not change form for SS and DS), and vehiteki(#, #)/vehite(-voi, -vahei) (lit. 'finished doing (V)/(V) was finished') which is a serialised verb. They thus translate 'having done V\(_1\) then PRN did V\(_2\)' or 'after V\(_1\) then PRN did V\(_2\)'. Compare, for example, the following possibilities:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Idi hana kurukuvahi-tini-yareime ahu orovo-nu.} \\
\text{tree leaf write-completely-COMP he come-P} \\
\text{'He wrote the letter completely then came.'}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Idi hana kurukuvahi-vehiteki-me ahu orovo-nu.} \\
\text{tree leaf write-COMP-SS he come-P} \\
\text{'He wrote the letter then came.'}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Idi hana kurukuvahi-yata-ge ahu orovo-nu.} \\
\text{tree leaf write-COMP-<> he come-P} \\
\text{'He wrote the letter then came.'}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
...mi bovi-vehiteki-me/bovi-tini-yareime... \\
...game cut-COMP-SS/cut-completely-COMP... \\
'...(X) cut up the game completely and then...'
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ipidi-vare da mi-yata oti-nu.} \\
\text{rifle-<> I get-COMP go-P} \\
\text{'I got the rifle and went.'}
\end{align*}
\]

2.1.2.1.3 Iterative actions

Where the same action is performed a number of times in succession or is conceived of as lasting for a considerable period until some other action intervenes this is indicated in one of several ways\(^{21}\). In these cases the normal rules for SS and DS forms apply.

a) the medial form of the verb is repeated, the number of repeats indicating the relative length of time the action was performed for;

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ateki vadi-me oti oti oti-me ahu vadu} \\
\text{thus ascend-SS go.(SS) go.(SS) go-SS he yam} \\
\text{vanivani-va mi-me ahu huruma-nu.} \\
\text{hot-one get-SS he break-P} \\
\text{'He went up like that and continued to do so until he got some hot yam and broke it.'}
\end{align*}
\]

\(^{20}\) This is a grammaticalised form of the verb varel(-me, -he) 'leave off'. There is no DS form -yareige or -yarege.

\(^{21}\) There is no subordinating conjunction 'until' in Koiari.
Yabu-ke Borogorogoro gurah-ege gurah-ege tahegau
they-<> Borogorogoro sit-DS sit-DS all
vehitevahei-nua.
finish.SR.PL-3PL.P
‘They all kept living at Borogorogoro until there were none left.’

Godio varemi yov-ege yov-ege yov-ege ahu
Godio leave.(SS) search-DS search-DS search-DS he
oti-me oti-me oti-me yaga-va heremi ti-me...
go-SS go-SS go-SS village-at arrive.(SS) go-SS
‘He left the Godio and searched and searched and searched until he arrived at
the village and...’

For SS repetitions a short form of the verb may be, and generally is, used,
especially where the activity is intense or of short duration. This form is derived
by leaving off the SS marker -me.

Idi idi idi-me ahu magoreme-nuge ahu
twist.(SS) twist.(SS) twist-SS he throw-P.DS he
oti-me oti-me oti-me yaga-va heremi ti-me...
go-SS go-SS go-SS go-SS Yunovo MOD
vorovi-me oti-me oti-me...
come.up-SS go-SS go-SS
‘He kept twisting the thread and throwing it (out) until he came up on to
Yunovo...’

b) the verbs ki ‘do’ and oti ‘go’ may be substituted for the repeated verb after the first
instance;

Godio varemi yov-ege yov-ege yov-ege ahu
Godio leave.(SS) search-DS search-DS search-DS he
oti-me oti-me oti-me yaga-va heremi ti-me...
go-SS go-SS go-SS village-at arrive.(SS) go-SS
‘He left the Godio and searched and searched and searched until he arrived at
the village and...’

A ma vere momi more momi vaita
you MOD that.one give.(SS) that.one give.(SS) another
momi ateki oti oti oti oti-me
give.(SS) thus go.(SS) go.(SS) go.(SS) go-SS
vani igau-va-ge tini eke igau ma vehitevoi-nu.
day one-at-<> tin that one MOD finish-P
‘You give that person one (cigarette), and that one one, and another one one and
it keeps going on like that until that tin (of cigarettes) is exhausted in one day.’
c) the verb *omani*(/-va, -rava) 'walk about' may be used together with the SS short form of the verb. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ita} & \quad \text{omani} & \quad \text{ita} & \quad \text{omani} \\
\text{water} & \quad \text{drink} & \quad \text{walk.about} & \quad \text{drink} & \quad \text{walk.about} \\
\text{‘keeps drinking’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mata} & \quad \text{omani} & \quad \text{mata} & \quad \text{omani} \\
\text{food} & \quad \text{eat} & \quad \text{walk.about} & \quad \text{eat} & \quad \text{walk.about} \\
\text{‘keeps eating’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mata} & \quad \text{ki} & \quad \text{omani} & \quad \text{ki} & \quad \text{omani} \\
\text{work} & \quad \text{do} & \quad \text{walk.about} & \quad \text{do} & \quad \text{walk.about} \\
\text{‘work and work and work’}
\end{align*}
\]

2.1.2.2 Other relationships

A second set of medial verb suffixes is used for expressing purpose and contrary to fact (CTF) conditions. These do not vary for SS and DS sequences. However, because of the nature of the relationships expressed in such clause sequences most are SS. These suffixes are set out in Table 6.

**Table 6: Other medial verb suffixes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship expressed</th>
<th>SS/DS form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>-ha&lt;\text{gE}&gt;, -riheni&lt;\text{gE}&gt;</td>
<td>‘in order to’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrary to fact</td>
<td>-V-bene...V-ye</td>
<td>‘if X had V then Y would have V’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A-ike} & \quad \text{da} & \quad \text{erevi-ha} & \quad \text{orovo-nu}. \\
\text{you}-<> & \quad \text{I see-PUR} & \quad \text{come-P} \\
\text{‘I came to see you.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Omanivi-ha-ge} & \quad \text{ahu} & \quad \text{oti-niare-ro}. \quad \text{Baner} & \quad \text{uma} & \quad \text{badivi-me} \\
\text{hunt-PUR-<>} & \quad \text{he} & \quad \text{go-IMPER-<>} & \quad \text{but} & \quad \text{track} & \quad \text{confuse-SS} \\
\text{ahu} & \quad \text{voirava-nu}. \\
\text{he} & \quad \text{turn.around-P} \\
\text{‘He went (for) hunting but missed the track and came back.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A} & \quad \text{uye-bene} & \quad \text{da} & \quad \text{vauki-ye}. \\
\text{you} & \quad \text{stay-CTF.NEG} & \quad \text{I work-CTF} \\
\text{‘If you’d been here I would have worked.’}
\end{align*}
\]

2.1.3 Derived verbs

There are two types: resultative state verbs and causatives.
2.1.3.1 Resultative state verbs

Resultative state verbs are prototypically derived from corresponding transitive verbs by a regular process of adding -ra to the verb stem (Vhead+SR/OR) of the corresponding transitive verb and declining it with SR -va, -ruha. They indicate resulting new and permanent states e.g,

\[ \text{Da ma bokovanu. } 'I \text{ broke it.}' \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Ma bokoravanu. } 'It's \text{ broken.}' \]
\[ \text{Setire da babahunu. } 'I \text{ tore the shirt.' } \rightarrow \quad \text{Setire ma babaravanu. } 'The \text{ shirt's torn.'} \]

Table 7: Resultative state verb heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive verb head</th>
<th>Corresponding resultative state verb head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bau</td>
<td>baura ‘be released’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haki</td>
<td>hakira ‘be split’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vogo</td>
<td>vogera ‘be hidden, concealed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baba</td>
<td>babara ‘be torn, dilapidated’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

a) There is one slight exception to the above rule:

\[ \text{tovo} 'call out' \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{tora} 'be spoken for, engaged' \]

b) Resultative state verbs are conjugatable like other verbs but do not have alternative forms. For example:

\[ \text{babaravarihe}<rE> \quad 'will be torn' \]
\[ \text{babaravaniare}<rE> \quad 'has been torn' \]
\[ \text{babaravarihneni(-va, -rava)} \quad 'about to be torn' \]
\[ \text{babaraviyavehite}<rE> \quad 'not torn' \]

c) Some transitive verbs do not have resultative state counterparts. For example:

\[ \text{karu(va, geiyahei)} \quad 'peel' \quad \rightarrow \quad *\text{karura(-va, -ruha)} \quad 'be peeled' \]
\[ \text{arahah(#, -yahei)} \quad 'open' \quad \rightarrow \quad *\text{arahara(-va, -ruha)} \quad 'be opened' \]
\[ \text{faruyavaha(#, -yahei)} \quad 'shut' \quad \rightarrow \quad *\text{faruyavahara(-va, -ruha)} \quad 'be closed' \]

d) Some verbs are easily elicited in resultative state form but there is no known source verb. For example:

\[ \text{hovira(-va, -ruha)} \quad 'be slippery'( < \text{hovika ‘slippery’}) \]
\[ \text{kakira(-va, -ruha)} \quad 'be flaring up' \]
\[ \text{rakara(-va, -ruha)} \quad 'be bald' \]
\[ \text{hovera(-va, -ruha)} \quad 'be dead' \]

e) Some resultative state verbs have unpredictable forms. For example:
f) There are some pseudo forms as already noted.

Like other state verbs, resultative state verbs can only be used adjectivally by relativising them. For example:

Bokoravaniare kapusi mi oroVo! ‘Bring the broken cup!’

2.1.3.2 Causatives

Causative verbs are derived most regularly from nouns and adjectives by adding the causative verb marker vaha ‘do, make’ to them. This derived verb then acts like a transitive verb of the # subclass (that is has the SR/OR #, -yahei). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Causative Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dona</td>
<td>‘untruth’</td>
<td>donavaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tati</td>
<td>‘laughter’</td>
<td>tativaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gorogo</td>
<td>‘sickness’</td>
<td>gorogovaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homobere</td>
<td>‘anger’</td>
<td>homoberebevaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mati</td>
<td>‘shame’</td>
<td>mativaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keare</td>
<td>‘big’</td>
<td>kearevaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duaka</td>
<td>‘short’</td>
<td>duakavaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misu</td>
<td>‘small’</td>
<td>misuvaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soreka</td>
<td>‘fast’</td>
<td>sorekavaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaniha</td>
<td>‘hot’</td>
<td>vanihavaha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

a) Formations are not always regular. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Causative Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>egeka</td>
<td>‘lengthen’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>komara</td>
<td>‘spoil’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Some expected forms do not occur. Compare:

vusie(#, #) ‘something smells or stinks’ : vabuavaha(#, -yahei) ‘smell something’
iagu(#, #) ‘wash oneself’ : keto(-va, -geiyahei) ‘wash something’

---

Alternatively verbs may be derived from adjectives by using the suffix -va in combination with the transitive verb ki(-#, -yahei) ‘do make’. For example: kearevaki(-#, -yahei) ‘make sick, sicken’ or egekavaki(-#, -yahei) ‘make longer, lengthen’. They may also be derived from nouns by using the suffix -te ‘possessing’ in combination with the same verb ki(-#, -yahei). For example: gorogoteki(-#, -yahei) ‘make sick, sicken’, vavaniteki(-#, -yahei) ‘make sad, sadden’.

---

22
kukuyarahu(#, #) ‘something spills’ : kabot(-va, -geiyahei) ‘spill something’  
vehite(-voi, -vahei) ‘something finishes’ : vehiteki(#, -yahei) ‘finish something’

c) The same formative is regularly used to form verbs from loans from Motu and English in Koiari. Thus

(i) from Motu:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motu Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Koiari Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aria</td>
<td>'feast'</td>
<td>ariavaha</td>
<td>'make feast'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>davaria</td>
<td>'find'</td>
<td>davarivaha</td>
<td>'find'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hera</td>
<td>'personal adornment'</td>
<td>heravaha</td>
<td>'decorate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matamata</td>
<td>'new'</td>
<td>matamavaha</td>
<td>'begin'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idau</td>
<td>'different'</td>
<td>idavaha</td>
<td>'make different, change'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) from English:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Koiari Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
<td>'postal service'</td>
<td>bosivaha</td>
<td>'post something'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, not every loan word is converted to a Koiari verb with this form. Some take (-va, -(gei)yahei), others ki (#, #) or ma(#, -yahei):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Koiari Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>duru(-va, -geiyahei)</td>
<td>'help' (&lt; Motu duru-a 'help')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nari(-va, -geiyahei)</td>
<td>'look after, wait for' (&lt; Motu nari-a 'look after, wait for')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidia(-va, -geiyahei)</td>
<td>'shoot' (&lt; Motu pidia-a 'shoot')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koval(-va, -geiyahei)</td>
<td>'shut' (&lt; Motu koua 'close (as a door)')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rokaki(#, #)</td>
<td>'lock' (&lt; English 'lock')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vubiana(#, -yahei)</td>
<td>'adopt, bring up' (&lt; Motu ubu-a 'feed (as a child)')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same formative is used to indicate repetitious transitive actions whether suggested semantically by the base or by full or partial reduplication of the base:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Koiari Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aahavaha</td>
<td>'whittle' (&lt; aha(#, -yahei) 'cut')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butubutuvaha</td>
<td>'pull slowly' (&lt; butu(-va, -geiyahei) 'pull')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daidaivaha</td>
<td>'bump and shake down' (&lt; dai(-va, -geiyahei) 'bump')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voririvorivaha</td>
<td>'spin something' (&lt; voriri(-va, -rava) 'go round')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) -vaha verbs cannot be converted into -ra resultative state ones. One has to relativise these using -niare<rE>

komavahaniare<rE> ‘(the) spoiled one(s)’

---

23 Thus this excludes stative verbs like enototo(-va, -rava) 'cough'.
2.2 Nouns

2.2.1 Definition

Nouns occur syntactically as subjects and objects of verbs and as objects of postpositions, as heads of noun phrases and certain adverbial phrases of time, and as topics and comments of equative sentences. There is no gender distinction between nouns. Nouns are not marked for number except when they occur in such a position that a specifier is required. In that case the singular or plural form of the appropriate specifier must be used (see §2.9). Increasingly a short form of the plural specifier *yabe*, notably *ya*, is being used to mark plural number, for example *Anahadabu yutiya* ‘Anahadabu youth’. A subset of inherently possessed nouns (kinship nouns) also have singular and plural variants, for example *da mame* ‘my father’ > *da mamuhe(ya)* ‘my fathers’, as described further below. In any case the number of core arguments is reflected morphologically in the verb in those verbal sentences in which they occur (see §2.1.1.1.2).

Nouns can usually be identified by the fact that they normally take the specifiers <rE> or <varE>\textsuperscript{24} except where:

- the noun is partitively possessed in which case it takes <vahE>;
- the noun is being used as a locative in which case it takes <gE>. For example: *Aberovo<gE>* instead of *Aberoro<rE>*.

Apart from specifiers nouns occur with the following suffixes:

- plural suffixes
- possessive suffixes
- vocative suffixes

Plural suffixes may occur with possessive suffixes but not with vocative suffixes.

2.2.2 Suffixes by type

2.2.2.1 Plural suffixes

Koiari has several methods of indicating that more than one thing is being talked about. Such a variety of ways is needed because some nouns (notably non-inherently possessed nouns) do not change form to show more than one. In these cases plurality is marked in one of or both of two ways:

a) by <yabE>

\textsuperscript{24} Note, however, not all words that take these specifiers are nouns. For example: *keare<rE/vahE>* ‘big’.
Dejo bia-yabe eke ua.
Dejo peopled<> that be.3PL.PRES
'They're Dejo people.'

Be-yabe hoveraruha-nua.
some-<> die-3PL.P
'Some died.'

b) by the SR/OR marker in the verb, as already indicated.

For the remaining nouns (notably inherently possessed ones) and a few otherwise non-inherently possessed ones like yuti ‘youth’ plurality is indicated:

i) by -ya

Anahadabu yuti-ya 'the youth of Anahadabu'
ahu mauahe foikiare-ya 'those who bought his coffin'
Tamati ruhuta ata orovoniare-ya 'Tamati’s carriers'

ii) by -uheya, which is only used on kin terms

da mamuhe-ya 'my fathers'

There is one kin term which cannot be so pluralised, however, probably because it is inherently plural. That is burehe ‘ancestors’. For example:

No burehe yabu voto-ve-re oko unu.
our ancestors their language-POSS-<> this be
'This is our ancestors' language.'

2.2.2.2 Possessive suffixes

There are attributive and predicative suffixes. The attributive suffixes are:

a) -Ce where C is one of the consonants d, h, k, m, n, r, or v:

da uri-de ‘my nose’
da aha-ke ‘my arm’
da bagi-ne ‘my shoulder’
da hedu-ve ‘my speech’

b) word-final vowel > e

yaga > da yage ‘my house’
aho > da ohe ‘my pig’

c) -ka, or in some isolated cases -ga. These are partitive possessive forms.

idi umu-ka ‘the stump (or root) of the tree’
idi taha-ga ‘the fruit of the tree’

For further details on possession in Koiari see Dutton (1993a).
Predicatively possession is marked by -ye or -yete. For example:

\[
\text{Eke-re da-ye-ro.} \\
\text{that-<> i-POSS-<>} \\
\text{‘That’s mine.’}
\]

\[
\text{Eke-re Nanuka-yete-ro.} \\
\text{that-<> Nanuka-POSS-<>} \\
\text{‘That’s Nanuka’s.’}
\]

2.2.2.3 Vocative suffixes

Five vocative suffixes have so far been observed. These are -e/-o and -ika for calling someone or getting their attention, -yeha for asking someone or something to be careful or watch what they are about, -keal/-onea for pardoning oneself, and -duna for calling out when hunting or fighting. Of these -e/-o occurs with personal proper names and -duna with geographical location names (usually mountains).\(^{26}\)

\[
\text{Ineka-o!/Inaka-e! ‘Mother!’ (used in calling out over a distance)} \\
\text{Tataika! ‘Sister!’} \\
\text{Vamikea! ‘Oh dear me children!’} \\
\text{Se: atayeha! ‘Heh! Watch out for that person!’} \\
\text{Gavadaduna! ‘Oh Gavada!’ (said when spearing an animal)}
\]

2.2.3 Noun classes

There are three noun classes in Koiari distinguished by the manner in which they are formally marked for possession. These are inherently possessed nouns (such as body parts and kinship nouns), non-inherently possessed (or common) nouns, and unpossessable nouns (proper names).

2.2.3.1 Inherently possessed nouns (body parts and kinship terms)

These nouns always occur in some possessed form. Semantically the set includes such things as body parts (including parts of other animate and inanimate physical objects like animals, houses, trees, instruments and the like but excluding the names of the fingers and

\(^{26}\) These names are culturally determined for an individual in that he or she is born into a clan or culturally defined social group which associates itself with certain mountains or prominent hills in Koiari territory. The vocative form of these mountains is used when prey is speared during hunting or an enemy or opponent is struck by a weapon in fighting. Then the person striking the prey or opponent, who is associated with the mountain Erefa say, would call out Erefaduna! [da ma a binu! I’ Oh Erefa, [I speared you [the prey/enemy]]’ as the spear strikes the prey or whoever.
the words for ‘sore’ and ‘menstrual period’) and certain other items like ‘name, speech, language’.

Formally all possessed nouns end in -e except for partitives which end in -ka or -ga as already indicated.

2.2.3.2 Non-inherently possessed (or common) nouns

These are the nouns that normally occur unpossessed and unmarked for number. They are further subdivisible into countable and non-countable subtypes according to whether they may occur with be ‘some’ and/or kibe ‘a little bit of’, for example ata ‘person’ may occur with be as ata be ‘a (certain) person’ but cannot occur with kibe (*ata kibe). The word for ‘water’ on the other hand, ita, may occur with both be and kibe, thus:

\[ \text{ita be} \quad \text{‘some water’} \]
\[ \text{ita kibe} \quad \text{‘a little bit of water’} \]

Common nouns are further divisible into animate and inanimate subtypes on various grounds. When possessed, however, the formation in both is often irregular or unpredictable for example da matame < mata ‘land’—see Dutton (1993a).

Non-countable nouns are further subdivisible into abstract and non-abstract subtypes. Abstract nouns are usually derived from verbs and adjectives. For example:

\[ \text{Da gorogov-are-re maiteka-bene.} \]
\[ \text{my sick-CUST<> good-NEG} \]
\[ \text{‘My being sick was not good.’} \]

\[ \text{Satani ahu komara-ve} \]
\[ \text{Satan his badness-POSS} \]
\[ \text{‘Satan’s badness (or Satan’s wickedness)’} \]

Non-abstract nouns include such items as:

\[ \text{bahu ‘food’} \]
\[ \text{ita ‘water’} \]
\[ \text{tihu ‘mud’} \]
\[ \text{dou ‘dust’} \]
\[ \text{bia ‘people of’} \]
\[ \text{veni ‘rain’} \]
\[ \text{vene ‘fire’} \]

2.2.3.3 Unpossessable nouns: Proper Name nouns

These include specific names of animals, birds, trees and other items (mi ‘wallaby’, sabari ‘sabari tree’, kuvo ‘brown pigeon’), names of geographic locations or portions of land (for example gavada ‘Gavada mountain’), names of ethnic groups (Koita), and personal names of people (for example Dumo, Nanuka).

Note that nouns like mati ‘shame’ are not derived from verbs, verbs are derived from them. For example: mati(-va, -rava) ‘be ashamed’.
2.3 Adjectives

Adjectives in Koiari occur as modifiers of nouns in noun phrases and as comments in topic-comment equative clauses. For example:

\[
yaga \text{ maiteka} \quad \text{house good} \quad \text{‘good house’}
\]

\[
Eke-re \text{ maiteka-vaho.} \quad \text{that-<> good-<>} \quad \text{‘That’s good.’}
\]

Semantically adjectives express an inherent, permanent ‘essence’ and, in contrast to English ones, do not include those of temporary or ‘accidental’ (for example hungry, sick) or resultative state (for example broken, torn). These latter are expressed by verbs or derived from them in Koiari as already noted.

Most adjectives are of Dixon’s (1977)\textsuperscript{28} PHYSICAL PROPERTY type with much smaller numbers in the DIMENSION, COLOUR, AGE and VALUE categories. There are no SPEED adjectives: adverbs are used to express these concepts as they are also for some HUMAN PROPENSITY concepts (for example careful)—and only a handful of questionable HUMAN PROPENSITY ones. The concepts underlying these latter in English are expressed by state verbs in Koiari, the heads of which are nouns. As already noted these verbs are then relativised to translate corresponding English adjectives and in that case come before the head noun.

Cross-cutting these semantic types are morphological subtypes—those that end in \textit{ka} and those that do not, although this fact is no longer of any significance, if it once was. The majority of Koiari adjectives are of the \textit{ka} type. Compare, for example, the following selection:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Semantic type} & \textbf{ka type} & \textbf{Meaning} & \textbf{non-ka type} & \textbf{Meaning} \\
\hline
\textbf{HUMAN PROPENSITY} & \textit{diba(n)ka} & ‘intelligent’ & \textit{horuhoru} & ‘mad, crazy’ \\
& \textit{hoveka} & ‘dead’ & \textit{ihara} & ‘alive’ \\
& \textit{mamutaka} & ‘dumb, peaceful’ & & \\
& \textit{banutaka} & ‘deaf’ & & \\
& \textit{yoreka} & ‘compliant’ & & \\
\hline
\textbf{DIMENSION} & \textit{misuka} & ‘small’ & \textit{keare} & ‘big’ \\
& \textit{duaka} & ‘short, close’ & \textit{varaha} & ‘distant’ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHYSICAL PROPERTY</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>egeka</td>
<td>‘long’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barutaka</td>
<td>‘thick’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baeka</td>
<td>‘ripe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koubaka</td>
<td>‘wrinkled’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ribika</td>
<td>‘cold’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riritaka</td>
<td>‘straight’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segubaka</td>
<td>‘wet’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bataka</td>
<td>‘rotten’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berika</td>
<td>‘strong’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gouseaka</td>
<td>‘feeble’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hovika</td>
<td>‘slippery’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>komutaka</td>
<td>‘round’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mavaka</td>
<td>‘real’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumuka</td>
<td>‘hot, spicy (curry)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iha</td>
<td>‘new’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kohi</td>
<td>‘male’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hegeregere</td>
<td>‘sufficient’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maite</td>
<td>‘true’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okomare</td>
<td>‘lame’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tore</td>
<td>‘wild’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOUR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dubuka</td>
<td>‘black’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maiakonika</td>
<td>‘yellow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borava</td>
<td>‘multicoloured’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaekae</td>
<td>‘white’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokira</td>
<td>‘red’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naruka</td>
<td>‘immature’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yohi</td>
<td>‘old’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maiteka</td>
<td>‘good’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>komara</td>
<td>‘bad’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are over eighty adjectives in Koiari, excluding reduplicated forms with predictable meanings, nouns functioning as nominal adjuncts (for example Koiari ata ‘Koiari person’) and phrases such as ni haiaka ‘blind’ (lit. ‘eye closed’) or kina toraka ‘stubborn’ (lit. ‘head hard’) which also function as nominal modifiers.

Other noteworthy aspects of adjectives in Koiari are:

a) Most adjectives can be reduplicated with different semantic effects for different semantic categories. Thus:

(i) when DIMENSION, AGE, and VALUE adjectives are reduplicated they express plurality or ‘lots of’. For example:

*idi keare keare*  ‘big trees’
(ii) when PHYSICAL PROPERTY adjectives are reduplicated they express 'very' or intensification. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{aheka aheka (}= \text{aheka mava)} & \quad \text{‘very light’} \\
\text{berika berika (}=\text{berika mava)} & \quad \text{‘very strong’}
\end{align*}
\]

(iii) when COLOUR adjectives are reduplicated they indicate that the quality is diminished. For example:

\[
dubuka dubuka (}=\text{dubuka navate}\langle rE\rangle) \quad \text{‘blackish’}
\]

b) Some Koiari verb roots may be reduplicated to form adjectives. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Root reduplicated</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maru</td>
<td>‘cook’</td>
<td>marumaru</td>
<td>‘cooked’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boko</td>
<td>‘break (stick)’</td>
<td>bokoboko</td>
<td>‘broken’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baba</td>
<td>‘tear’</td>
<td>babababa</td>
<td>‘torn’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huha</td>
<td>‘break open’</td>
<td>huhahuhu</td>
<td>‘broken open’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badi</td>
<td>‘block’</td>
<td>badibadi</td>
<td>‘incorrect’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keto</td>
<td>‘wash’</td>
<td>ketoketo</td>
<td>‘washed’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) There are no comparative or superlative degree forms of adjectives. Such degrees are expressed sententially in Koiari in the form ‘X is ADJ; Y is not ADJ’ or ‘X is ADJ; Y is antonym ADJ’ or ‘X beats (or wins) Y in respect of ADJ’.

2.4 Adverbs

Adverbs are characterised by the following features:

a) they only occur with dynamic verbs; with state verbs adverbial senses are expressed by adjectives as indicated in the description of certain verb phrases in §3.2.2;

b) they generally occur between the core arguments and the verb but some also occur inside the verb. Those that occur outside the verb may be left or even right dislocated.

c) they occur with \(<gE>\) if they take place outside the verb and generally with (-va, -rava) if they appear inside the verb;

d) although it is normal for only one adverb to occur per clause, when more than one does occur the statistically most common order is time before location before manner.

There are three subtypes of adverbs defined semantically: locative adverbs, time adverbs, and manner adverbs.
2.4.1 Locative adverbs

These are either deictics, proper names or other forms.

The demonstratives oko and eke, may be used as adverbs of location or intensification in certain constructions. As such they come next to the verb (that is after modals if there are any). In some cases they cannot be translated into English very elegantly. For example:

Ota-riheni-ge da ma oko vi-ma.

go-DES-<> I MOD here SR-1SG.PRES

‘I’m about to go.’ (lit. ‘here I am about to go.’)

“Vadaeni, maino-vare da negetu oko a momi-ru.”

okay peace-<> I now here you give-1SG.P

‘Okay I’ve given you peace here,” (he said).’

Proper names may be used as adverbs without the expected direction postposition va<gE>. In that case, however, they occur with <gE>:

Era-ge da oti-ma.

Ela-<> I go-1SG.PRES

‘I’m going to Ela (or Port Moresby).’

There is a small remaining subset of adverbs of location most of which are marked by -he<gE> ‘at’. These include those based on demonstratives (for example okohe ‘here’, ekehe ‘there’, horehe ‘up there’) and the following: ikohe ‘right here’ and ikehe ‘right there’ (which have no corresponding present-day demonstrative but which follow the pattern of other adverbs based on demonstratives). For example: Ane ikehegene a ua?

‘Are you there (in the house)?’

adahe ‘on top’
avahe ‘on top’
tanahe ‘in the middle’
auahe ‘somewhere else’
iahe ‘to the side, behind’
oriahe ‘where’
Kobi tatami-yahe, iahe maiami-yahe!
pot take.it.off-2PL.IMP beside putit-2PL.IMP

‘Take the pot off (the fire) and put it to the side!’

Those that do not occur with the location suffix -he<gE> include:

a) evuri<gE> ‘high up there’

Evuri-ge yome-re yaga voi-nu.

high.up-<> rat-<> nest make-P

‘The rat made a nest up high there.’

b) those marked by -tana<gE> ‘around, on (the village square but only in the fossilised form orogotana)’, and ‘along’ or ‘down (a track or road)’. For example:
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2.4.2 Time adverbs

These include nouns used as time adverbs and a small closed set of other words. Nouns used as time adverbs are:

negetu\textless gE\textgreater  ‘now, today’

nuhe\textless gE\textgreater \textsuperscript{29} ‘tomorrow, yesterday’

urihe\textless gE\textgreater  ‘day after tomorrow, day before yesterday’

urihe vaita\textless rE\textgreater  ‘day after the day after tomorrow, day before the day before yesterday’

subuta\textless gE\textgreater  ‘before, long ago’

vamaba\textless gE\textgreater  ‘afternoon’

vaubu\textless gE\textgreater  ‘evening’

Other time adverbs include the following small closed set:

egehe\textless gE\textgreater  ‘before, first, formerly’\textsuperscript{30}

ekenani\textless gE\textgreater  ‘now, at this moment’, and ekenakike\textless gE\textgreater  ‘right now, at this very moment’

vararati\textless gE\textgreater  (a fossilised form < varara morning) ‘in the morning’

vabehe\textless gE\textgreater  ‘long ago’

gabidahe\textless gE\textgreater  ‘later, afterwards’

\textsuperscript{29} Note here that the \textit{-he} on nuhe and urihe are not counted as locative postpositions although historically they probably were.

\textsuperscript{30} In Anahadabu there is a word vaudumu ‘first time’ but this does not seem to be commonly used in Kailakinumu.
Grammar notes

houhouna<gE> ‘later, afterwards’

and such phrases as those marked by either the postposition va<gE> ‘on, at, for’ or he<gE> ‘at’ given in §3.4.2.2.

There is no single word for ‘when’ in Koiari, only phrases corresponding to ‘at what time/day’ and the like—see §3.4.2.4.

2.4.3 Manner words

There are very few true manner adverbs in Koiari. Most English manner adverbs do not have corresponding adverbs in Koiari, the concepts generally being translated by verbs. Of those manner adverbs that do occur there are two types, those that occur inside the verb and those that occur outside it. The former include the following:

vaita ‘again’ unae ‘only’
mava (or kava) ‘for no reason, in vain’ kibe ‘a little bit’

Bane roi-ya-vaita-va!
please say-#-again-SR.IMP
‘Please say it again’!

Moni a momi-ya-mava-va-riheni-ge da vi-ma.
money you give-ya-no.reason-SR-want<> I SR-PRES
‘I want to give you the money for nothing.’

When these are used the epenthetic syllable ya is inserted between the verb stem and the modifying element. They are also conjugated with the auxiliary SR (-va, -rava).

Manner adverbs that occur outside the verb include those incorporating the postposition ateki<gE> ‘like’, such as

okateki (<oko+ateki) ‘like this’
ekateki (<oke+ateki) ‘like that’
orateki<genE> (<ore+ateki) ‘like which, how’

as well as the following:

kekei<gE> ‘slowly, carefully’
egeta<gE> ‘vertically’
sorekataha<gE> ‘quickly’
begumi<gE>, begubivahi<gE> ‘horizontally’
vahi unata<gE> ‘bare footed’

There is no comparative degree in adverbs. To express this one has to use two chained clauses or clauses parattractically arranged. For example:

Temuba-vare da bov-ege soa-re temuba
timber-<> I cut-DS saw-<> timber

uhuva-ge ahu ariravi-me oti-nu.
inside-<> it enter-SS go-P
‘I cut the timber and the saw cut deeper.’ (lit. ‘went into the timber’)

2.5 Modals

There are only a small closed set of these. They have the following characteristics:

a) they do not occur with specifiers;
b) they only occur with verbs;
c) they have relatively fixed positions, for example they come immediately after the subject and before adverbs of place and time;
d) they cannot occur inside the verb or be made into verbs;
e) some combine with each other, viz. ma + beta, nema + beu; and most (all?) do not occur with negatives.

As such they differ from adverbs.

Modals tentatively include the following forms, some of whose meanings or uses are not fully understood:

- ma  'already, completed'
- mabeta  'instead'
- nema  'then, in that case(?)
- nema beu  'obligation(?)
- beu  'can (permission), it's okay to'
- inau  'perhaps'
- hou  'still'

2.6 Demonstratives

Koiari demonstratives indicate relative distance from the location of the speaker both horizontally and vertically. Two others are solely used for referring to participants in texts or conversations anaphorically. These latter are ye<rE> 'that (previously mentioned) one' and enege<rE> 'the same one'. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Manugoro ata ye-re ma orovo-nu.} \\
\text{Manugoro man that-MOD come-P} \\
\text{‘That Manugoro man (that we talked about) came.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ata enege-re eke oroi-ma.} \\
\text{man same- that come-PRES} \\
\text{‘That that same man (that has been referred to before) is coming.’}
\end{align*}
\]

As such these demonstratives cannot stand alone; they must always be used in association with some noun. All other demonstratives are spatial. They can be divided into two groups:

- those that refer to a position in a definite direction away from the speaker;
- those that refer to a position in an indefinite direction away from the speaker.

2.6.1 Definition direction demonstratives

There are two of these. One, hore (and its sociolectal variants hoye and hokure) refers to a location upstream from or up above the level of the speaker. The other, more (and its sociolectal variants moye and mokure), refers to a location downstream from or below the level of the speaker. Because streams run roughly from east to west in the Koiari area hore and more coincidentally refer to east and west and inland and seaward respectively.

2.6.2 Indefinite direction demonstratives

There are four of these, each indicating a location further away from the speaker in any but the definite hore and more directions. These are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrative</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oko</td>
<td>‘this (near the speaker)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eke</td>
<td>‘that (near but further away from the speaker than oko)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veye</td>
<td>‘that (further away than eke)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vere</td>
<td>‘that (further away than veye and so far away that it is probably out of sight)’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus Koiari horizontal space is divided up into the following directions and indefinite zones:

```
| vere   |
| veye   |
| eke    |
| oko    |

down <-- more --------SPEAKER’S LOCUS-------- hore--> up
| oko    |
| eke    |
| veye   |
| vere   |
```

and its vertical space into the following:

```
| up |
|    |
|    |
| hore|
|    |
|    |
| SPEAKER’S LOCUS |
|    |
|    |
| more|
|    |
|    |
|    |
| down|
```
Finer distinctions in the *oko* and *eko* locations are made by modifying them with the definite and indefinite direction demonstratives *hore*, *more*, *veye*, and *vere* respectively. For example:

- *oko hore* 'this one up there'
- *eko hore* 'that one up there further away'
- *oko more* 'this one down there'
- *eko more* 'that one down there'
- *eko veye* 'that one over there'
- *eko vere* 'that one over there further away'

Finer distinctions in the definite and indefinite direction demonstratives can be made by prefixing them with *ki*. Thus *kihore* is further away than *hore* and similarly for the other members of the subsets.

- *kihore* 'that one right up there'
- *kimore* 'that one right down there'
- *kiveye* 'that one right over there'
- *kivere* 'that one right over there'

Relative further distance for the definite direction demonstratives can also be indicated by lengthening the first vowel and drawing out the word, for example *mo::re* 'that one way down there'. The adverbs *dabu* or *evuri* or *evuri taubu* 'up' may also be added to these, for example *mo::re dabu* 'way down there'.

Finally it is to be noted that all demonstratives take the specifier <rE>.

### 2.6.3 Interrogative demonstratives

There are two of these:

- *ore* or *(ore...)yore* 'which'

  - Toviriviri *ore-ne eke orovima?*  
    vehicle which-<Q> that come-PRES
    'Which vehicle is that coming?'

- *oreore* 'which other'

  - Bane yaga *oreore-ne a vote*  
    please village which.other-<Q> your language
    
    - *dibanaka-vaheno?*  
      know-<Q>
      'Which other villages know your language?'
2.7 Pronouns

2.7.1 Personal pronouns

There are six main personal pronouns in Koiari corresponding to differences in singular versus plural number and 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>'I'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ahu</td>
<td>'he, she, it'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>'we'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>yabu</td>
<td>'they'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides these there is one other personal pronoun. This is a special dual inclusive form no ninavore 'we (2), you and me' which is of restricted use; it cannot be used in possessive, reflexive and reciprocal constructions, for example.

With respect to the six main personal pronouns it is to be noted that:

a) they are free and never appear suffixed (for example to verbs) or cliticised to other elements;

b) they do not vary in form for different cases, case being marked by postpositions when appropriate for example;

c) they occur with the specifiers <ikE> for statements and <ikenE> or <nE> for questions. For example:

\[ A-ne \text{ maiteka-vahen a ua?} \]
\[ you-<Q> \text{ good-<Q> you be} \]
\[ \text{How are you?} \]

\[ O, \text{ da-ike, da yage=he-ge da oti-ma.} \]
\[ oh \text{ I-<> I house=to-<> I go-PRES} \]
\[ \text{Oh, me, I'm going home.} \] (Where the commas indicate relevant intonational and pausal features.)

d) they may occur with numerals and limiters of different kinds, such as nunuta <gE> 'all', tae <rE> 'also', unai <rE> 'only'.

2.7.2 Emphatic pronouns

These are derived from the six main personal pronouns by suffixing -ubio<gE> to them. The full set is thus:
For example:

Da-ubio-ge da ki-nu.
I-by selv-<> I do-P
‘I did it by myself.’

Ah-uke ah-ubio narivi-ya-vehite-re ata-va re eke unu.
he-<> he-by selv look after ya-NEG-<> person-<> that be
‘That fellow’s a careless person (that is doesn’t care about himself).’

2.7.3 Reflexive pronouns

These are derived from the six main personal pronouns by suffixing vau<gE> (or for some speakers vai<gE>) or ubio<gE> to them. The full set is thus:

davau<gE> ‘myself’
avau<gE> ‘yourself’
ahuvau<gE> ‘himself, herself, itself’
novau<gE> ‘ourselves’
yavau<gE> ‘yourselves’
yabuvau<gE> ‘themselves’

For example:

Muramura i-kunukuvah-are-re ahu-vau-ge ahu bidiva-nu.
liquor drink-excessively-CUST <> he selv <> he shoot-P
‘The drunk (man) shot himself.’

2.7.4 Reciprocal pronouns

In Koiari reciprocal actions are indicated by reduplicated pronouns formed from the six main personal pronouns by suffixing be to them, except that the expected yabube yabube ‘one another, each other’ is realised as yaube yaube. The full set of forms is:

ahube ahube ‘each one (of two)’
nobe nobe ‘each other (of us)’
yabe yabe ‘each other (of you)’
yaube yaube ‘each other (of two, of them)’

For example:
2.7.5 Interrogative personal pronouns

These are:

a) oine ‘who’. For example:

\[ Oine-ne \ orovi-ma? \]
\[ who-<Q> \ come-PRES \]
‘Who’s coming?’

b) oine...N-POSS ‘whose’ when used attributively and oineye(te)<nE> ‘whose’ when used predicatively. For example:

\[ Oine \ motuka-ve-no? \]
\[ who \ car-POSS-<Q> \]
‘Whose car is it?’

\[ Oine-yete-no? \]
\[ who-POSS-<Q> \]
‘Whose is it?’

2.7.6 Interrogative non-personal pronouns

Interrogative adjectives and numerals such as \( ore<nE> \) ‘which one’, \( vadibe \), \( vadube<vanE> \) ‘what, which one’, and \( vahuti<genE> \) ‘how many, how much’ may be used as pronouns. For example:

\[ Ore-ni-gene \ a \ va? \]
\[ which-for-<Q> \ you \ SR.2SG \]
‘Which one do you want?’

It is to be noted, however, that:

a) there are no partitive pronouns for ‘something, anything, nothing, anyone, someone’. In Koiari the equivalents of these are phrases. For example:

\( ono \ be<rE> \) ‘something, anything’
\( ata \ be<rE> \) ‘someone, anyone’
\( X \ vehite<rE> \) ‘nothing’
b) there are no relative pronouns (see §4.2.2.1);

c) there are no universal pronouns ‘each, everybody’. These are translated by reduplicating numerals ‘one one’, ‘two two’ and the like.

2.7.7 Other pronouns

Demonstratives are used as pronouns in certain circumstances, for example as topics of equative clauses, see:

"Vadibe tavo-vane oko unu?" tovo-nu.
what blood-<Q> this be say-3SG.P
"‘What’s this blood?’ she said.’

and as substitutes for noun phrases. For example:

Eke momi!
that give.2SG.IMP
‘Give it to that person.’

Oko=va to vama!
this=with dog hit.2SG.IMP
‘Hit the dog with this (thing)!’

All Koiari numbers and the general quantifiers nunuta ‘many, a lot of’, nunuta mavatu ‘every bit of’, oboa ‘many, much’, kibe ‘a little’, be ‘some’ and beta (be)ta ‘some more’ may be used pronominally.

Betata=ni-gene a va?
some.more=for-<Q> you SR.2SG
‘Do you want some more?’

Igau=ni-ge da vi-ma.
One=for-<> I SR-PRES
‘I want one.’

However, there is no indefinite ‘one’ corresponding to English ‘one’ (as in ‘one shouldn’t do that’) in Koiari and there is no indefinite article ‘a, an’. The numeral igau ‘one’ or be must be used for the latter.

Adjectives can be pronominalised by suffixing va ‘one, ones’ to them. For example:

keare ‘big’ > keare-va<#> ‘big one’

Similarly certain adverbs of location and time can be pronominalised by adding bia ‘one’ to them. For example:

Ogotana-bia<yabE> ‘those from Ogotana (or Ogotana people, Ogotanaites)’
subuta-bia<yabE> ‘those from earlier times, former ones’
2.8 Postpositions

There are two types: simple and complex.

2.8.1 Simple postpositions

There are many of these. The following chart sets out the most common of them and the sorts of nouns and pronouns they may co-occur with (where PP = personal pronoun, DP = demonstrative pronoun, PN = personal name, CN = common noun, KN = kinship noun):

Table 9: Koiai simple postpositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postposition</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>PP</th>
<th>DP</th>
<th>PN</th>
<th>CN</th>
<th>KN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ada</td>
<td>'on'</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ateke</td>
<td>'like'</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da</td>
<td>'on'</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>'at'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hinu</td>
<td>'to'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki</td>
<td>'about'</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navate</td>
<td>'like'</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>'to'</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruhuta</td>
<td>'together with'</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tana</td>
<td>'along, around'</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uhu</td>
<td>'in'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(me, ge)</td>
<td>'because of, on account of'</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uri</td>
<td>'for'</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>va</td>
<td>'to'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vahe</td>
<td>'at the time when'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vore</td>
<td>'together with'</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vutio</td>
<td>'about'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

Oko=ateke ki-so!
this=like do-2SG.IMP
'Do it like this!'

Ote, Dumo=hina!
go.2SG.IMP Dumo-to
'Go to Dumo!'
With respect to the above list it is to be noted further that:

a) *vore* and *ruhuta* are mutually exclusive and number dependent, the former only occurring with singular nouns and pronouns and the latter with plural ones. For example:

\[
A\text{-ne no}=ruhuta \quad ota-rihe-ne \quad a \quad ua?
\]

you-<Q> us=together.with go-FUT.-<Q> you be

‘Are you going with us?’

\[
Ahu=vore-ge \quad da \quad behuva-nu.
\]

him=together.with-<> I send-1SG.P

‘I sent it with him.’

b) *hina* and *va* are mutually exclusive, *hina* being used for persons and *va* elsewhere;

c) all postpositions (except *u(me, ge]*) occur with <gE>;

d) *taha* may be used instead of *va* for ‘in, by means of’ in some cases. For example: *Motu voto=va/taha<gE> ‘in the Motu language’;

e) *u<ge, me>* ‘because of, on account of’ is unusual in that:

i) it only occurs after specifiers;\(^{31}\)

ii) there are DS and SS forms viz. *-uge* and *-ume*;

f) there are many idioms especially where they are associated with verbs (Feste Verbindungen in German):

\[
X=vore \quad igau<gE>
\quad \text{‘be the same as’}
\]

\[
X=vore<gE>
\quad \text{‘have X’}
\]

\[
X=\text{ni} \quad \text{ki(#, -yahei)}
\quad \text{‘give to, make available to’}
\]

\[
X=\text{ni} \quad \text{ni(-vi, -vorai)}
\quad \text{‘cry for X’}
\]

\[
X=\text{ni} \quad \text{nihorovaha(-#, -yahei)}
\quad \text{‘be angry with’}
\]

\[
X=\text{ni} \quad \text{berabevaha(-#, -yahei)}
\quad \text{‘ask for’}
\]

\[
X=\text{ni} \quad (-va, -rava)
\quad \text{‘like X’}
\]

\[
X=vore \quad \text{vami ma(#, -yahei)}
\quad \text{‘make pregnant’}
\]

g) *uri* ‘for’ only occurs in combination with the verbs *gura(-ma, -ha)* ‘sit’ and *ra(-mi, -ha)* ‘stand’ to mean ‘wait for’ as in:

\[
\text{Gomugo=} \quad \text{vore-r=}
\quad \text{r=ge}
\quad \text{bebe}
\quad i-are-ro!
\]

Dirt=with<>because<> not eat-CUST-<>  

‘It’s dirty so don’t eat it! (lit. Because it’s dirty it’s not for eating).’

\(^{31}\) There is one exception to this claim and that is for *vore*gE>. Here the expected form is *voregu*gE> but the actual form is *voreru*gE> as in the following example:

\[
\text{Gomugo=} \quad \text{vore-r=}
\quad \text{r=ge}
\quad \text{bebe}
\quad i-are-ro!
\]

Dirt=with<>because<> not eat-CUST-<>  

‘It’s dirty so don’t eat it! (lit. Because it’s dirty it’s not for eating).’
h) specific locations with respect to some point in space and time are expressed by a combination of a body part and the postposition he<gE> or va<gE> ‘at’. In these the body part is either possessed in the usual way as for example in:

- *numuta dehi-e=va*  
  mountain side-POSS=at  
  ‘at the foot of the mountain’

- *Tuisde uhu-ke=va*  
  Tuesday inside-POSS=at  
  ‘during Tuesday’

- *da gadiva-ne=he*  
  my back-POSS=at  
  ‘behind me’

or an unpossessed form of the body part is used in combination with these postpositions. For example:

- *neme=he*  
  middle=at  
  ‘amongst, between, in the middle of’

- *deri=he*  
  under.part=at  
  ‘underneath’

One of these latter forms is also used with clauses to express ideas like ‘while, after’:

- *da guram-are uhu-ke=va*  
  my sit-CUST inside-POSS=at  
  ‘while I was sitting’

2.8.2 Complex postpositions

Some postpositions may be used together, for example *uhu=va, navate=da*, see:

- *buru=uhu=va*  
  garden=in=at  
  ‘to/into the garden’

- *Tomionumu=navate=da*  
  Tomionumu=like=on  
  ‘on a place like Tomionumu’
2.9 Specifiers

As already indicated Koiari is unusual amongst Papuan languages in having a set of clitic morphemes that occur on different constituents under certain conditions. Thus, for example, the element *ge* on *va* in the following example indicates that the phrasal constituent *buru uhu va* is fronted with respect to the subject pronoun *da*:

\[
Buru=uhu=va-ge\quad da\; otima.
\]

"Garden=to=in<>\ I\ going\ \ 'It's to the garden I'm going.'"

This clitic is one of a number of such clitics that are referred to herein as specifiers (indicated by arrowhead brackets (<> in the interlinear gloss of the examples in which they occur). Although one of the main functions of these clitics seems to be to focus attention on the constituents on which they occur, as in the above example, the full range of their functions is not yet understood. The following notes describe their main characteristics. They are based on a fuller description to be found in Dutton (1993b).

Specifiers come in a number of different shapes and sizes.\(^{32}\) There are singular and plural variants of them for declarative and question kinds of sentences. The complete set of forms is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declarative</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-rE</td>
<td>-nE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-varE</td>
<td>-vanE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-vahE(^{33})</td>
<td>-vahenE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gE</td>
<td>-genE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ikE</td>
<td>-ikenE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yabE</td>
<td>-yanE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yabE</td>
<td>-yanE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yabE</td>
<td>-yanE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yabE</td>
<td>-yanE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yabE</td>
<td>-yanE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yabE</td>
<td>-yanE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ikE</td>
<td>-ikenE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where *E* represents a morphophoneme which is realized as *e* sentence internally and *o* sentence finally. These specifiers are fairly consistently related to word class. Thus

\(^{32}\) There is some variation between speakers as to the form of some of these. For example: my chief informant from the Hogerí “section” sometimes uses *<varE>* for *<vahE>* and *<vahE>* for *<varE>* and *<rE>*. For example: *bokoravaniare<vhahE>* instead of *bokoravaniare<rE>* ‘the broken one’; *Modoreta mabare<vahE>* instead of *Modoreta mabare<rE>* ‘the moderator’s wife’. This variation reflects differences in the social origin of the speakers.

\(^{33}\) Speakers often ‘drop’ the *va* in this specifier.
Grammar notes

a) \(<rE>\) occurs on nouns of two syllables (for example \(ua<rE>\) ‘grub’, \(ata<rE>\) ‘man’, \(mavi<rE>\) ‘woman’), proper names (for example \(Nanuka<rE>\) ‘Nanuka’, \(Aberorovo<rE>\) ‘Aberovo creek’), possessed nouns (including nominalised verb forms (for example \(da\ mame<rE>\) ‘my father’, \(Nanukayete<rE>\) ‘Nanuka’s’, \(dvuvuvare<rE>\) ‘my thinking’ and on a few other descriptive words (like \(vaita<rE>\) ‘another’, \(keare<rE>\) ‘big’, and \(vehite<rE>\) ‘no’);

b) \(<varE>\) occurs on nouns of more than two syllables. For example:

\[\
\begin{align*}
\text{toviriviriviri}\&\text{varE}\quad &\text{‘motor vehicle'} \\
\text{badai}\&\text{varE}\quad &\text{‘baby girl'} \\
\text{aena}\&\text{varE}\quad &\text{‘day off'}
\end{align*}\
\]

c) \(<vahE>\) occurs on adjectives and partitively possessed nouns. For example:

\[\
\begin{align*}
\text{maiteka}\&\text{vahE}\quad &\text{‘good'} \\
\text{idi\ adaka}\&\text{vahE}\quad &\text{‘branch of tree'}
\end{align*}\
\]

d) \(<gE>\) occurs on adverbs, postpositions, and certain numerals. For example:

\[\
\begin{align*}
\text{negetu}\&\text{gE}\quad &\text{‘now, today'} \\
\text{ekehe}\&\text{gE}\quad &\text{‘there'} \\
\text{sorekataha}\&\text{gE}\quad &\text{‘quickly'} \\
\text{vore}\&\text{gE}\quad &\text{‘with'} \\
\text{va}\&\text{gE}\quad &\text{‘to, from, with, by'} \\
\text{nunuta}\&\text{gE}\quad &\text{‘all'}
\end{align*}\
\]

e) \(<ikE>\) occurs on pronouns. For example:

\[\
\begin{align*}
\text{daike}\quad &\text{‘I'} \\
\text{aike}\quad &\text{‘you'} \\
\text{ahuke}\quad &\text{‘he, she, it'} \\
\text{noike}\quad &\text{‘we'} \\
\text{yaike}\quad &\text{‘you (PL)'} \\
\text{yabuke}\quad &\text{‘they'}
\end{align*}\
\]

Specifiers occur on all kinds of constituents (under the right conditions) except for:

i) a small closed set of negatives, modal particles, honorifics and conjunctions including:

\[\
\begin{align*}
\text{Ekerere \& Aberovoro!} & \text{‘That’s Aberovo creek!’ and } \text{Aberovoge \& da otima} \text{ ‘I’m going to Aberovo creek’. The assignment of }<gE> \text{ to such geographical proper names derives from the fact that movement towards a place is generally indicated by the postposition } va\&gE>. \text{ However, even though this postposition is not usually used with geographical proper names the specifier is still used.}
\end{align*}\
\]

\[34\] Note that Aberovo and similar geographical proper names may occur with the specifier \(<gE>\) when used as a location in sentences involving movement towards a place (i.e. when it is being used adverbially). Thus compare \text{Ekere Aberovoro!} \text{ ‘That’s Aberovo creek!’ and } \text{Aberovoge \& da otima} \text{ ‘I’m going to Aberovo creek’}. The assignment of \(<gE>\) to such geographical proper names derives from the fact that movement towards a place is generally indicated by the postposition \(va\&gE\). However, even though this postposition is not usually used with geographical proper names the specifier is still used.
bebe 'not'
ma 'already'
nema 'then (in that case) (?)'
beu 'allowed to ( )?'
hou 'still  \textsuperscript{35}'
bane 'please'
o ibe 'or'

bene 'not'
mabeta 'then, subsequently'
nema beu 'obligation (?)'
ineu 'perhaps'
bahu 'please'
erume 'and'

ii) nouns in vocative case and other incomplete sentences:

\textbf{Nanuka!} 'Nanuka!' \textbf{Meikana!} 'Perhaps!'

iii) short answers to questions. For example: \textit{Tomu} 'Tom' as the short answer to the question \textit{Oinene orovima?} 'Who's coming?' even though the expected form is \textit{Tomure orovima} 'Tom's coming'.

iv) certain verb suffixes—see below.

Specifiers always attach to the last element of a constituent and take their form from that element. Thus nominal compounds, phrases and clauses with constituent final nominal heads take \textit{<varE>}. For example:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{idi hana<varE>}: 'paper' (lit. 'tree leaf')
  \item \textit{Ogotana ata<varE>}: '(the) Ogotana man'
  \item \textit{Ogotana orovoniare ata<varE>}: 'the man who came from Ogotana'
\end{itemize}

Descriptive phrases ending in an adjective or other descriptive word take the specifier associated with that adjective or other descriptive word. For example:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{ata maiteka<vahE>}: '(the) good man'
  \item \textit{ata keare<re>}: '(the) big man'
  \item \textit{ata vaita<rE>}: 'another man'
  \item \textit{ata nunuta<gE>}: 'all the men'
\end{itemize}

Personal possessive phrases always take \textit{<rE>} and partitive possessive ones \textit{<vahE>}.\textsuperscript{37} For example:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{da tovirivirive<rE>}: 'my motor vehicle'
  \item \textit{idi hanaka<vahE>}: 'the leaf of the tree'
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{35} \textit{Hou} can occur with a specifier \textit{<gE>} when it is being used as an adverb meaning 'not yet'. Thus \textit{Bebe! Hougo!} 'No! Not yet!' is a common answer to questions asking if someone or something has come yet, for example.

\textsuperscript{36} Alternatively this could be \textit{ata keare<vahE>} for those speakers who use \textit{<vahE>} instead of \textit{<rE>} with \textit{keare}.

\textsuperscript{37} Personal possession is indicated in Koiari by a suffix attached to the possessum or thing possessed. For more details on the suffixes involved and other possessive structures in Koiari see §2.2.2 and Dutton (1993a).
Specifiers occur in all basic sentence types. For example:

*To-re soiso-vare ahu vohima.*

dog-<> flea-<> it search.for.3SG.PRES

‘The dog is searching for fleas.’

*Buru=uhu=va-ge da otima.*

Garden=to=in-<> I go.1SG.PRES

‘It’s to the garden I’m going.’

*Eburi-re vuma=vore-go.*

Eburi-<> axe-with-<>

‘Eburi has an axe.’

Specifiers occur on the questioned element (indicated by <Q>) in questions and on the corresponding element in the answer. For example:

Q: *Orehe-gene yabu otinua, toviriviri=da?*

where-<Q> they go.3PL.P truck=on

‘Where did they go, on the truck that is?’

A: *Subitana-ge yabu otinua.*

Subitana-<> they go.3PL.P

‘It was to Subitana they went.’

Specifiers only occur on certain constituents in verbal sentences, their number and position depending on word order. Specifiers always occur on discourse connectives such as *ekeda<gE>* ‘subsequently’, *eke<rE>* or *e<rE>* ‘having done all that’ (lit. ‘that.and’), *ekeru<ge>* ‘therefore, because of that’.

Specifiers occur on irrealis tense-aspect-mood suffixes of verbs, notably *-are<rE>* ‘present customary’, *-niare<rE>* ‘past imperfect’, *-gare<rE>* ‘past habitual’, and *-rihe<rE>* ‘future’. For example:

*Da vodohu-gare-ro.*

I hold-HAB-<>

‘I used to hold it.’

*Da vodohu-rihe-ro.*

I hold-FUT-<>

‘I’ll hold it.’

2.10 Quantifiers

There are two types of quantifiers: definite and indefinite. Both types follow adjectives when both are present.
2.10.1 Definite quantifiers – numerals

These include all cardinal numbers; there are no ordinal numbers in Koiari. Until recently the Koiari number system was based on two, with five, ten, fifteen and twenty derived from the words for hands and feet. The system included the following main members:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{igau<gE>} & \quad \text{‘one’} \\
\text{abuti<gE>} & \quad \text{‘two’} \\
\text{igauta abutita<gE>} & \quad \text{‘three’} \\
\text{abutita abutita<gE>} & \quad \text{‘four’} \\
\text{ada hakibehe<gE>} & \quad \text{‘five’} \\
\text{ada hakibehe igau<gE>} & \quad \text{‘six’} \\
\text{ada hakibehe abuti<gE>} & \quad \text{‘seven’} \\
\text{ada hakibehe abuti ta igau ta<gE>} & \quad \text{‘eight’} \\
\text{ada hakibehe abuti ta abuti ta<gE>} & \quad \text{‘nine’} \\
\text{ada abuti<gE>} & \quad \text{‘ten’} \\
\text{ada abutiva abuti} & \quad \text{‘twenty’}
\end{align*}
\]

Although these numbers were available for counting they were in fact cumbersome so that for numbers over about five oboa or youka ‘many’ were used. Present-day speakers use either Motu or English numbers for numbers above ‘five’.

2.10.2 Indefinite quantifiers

Indefinite quantifiers are general terms which refer to amounts or parts thereof and are therefore mostly indefinite compared with numerals. Their members can be divided into subtypes depending on whether they may be negated by the negative vehite or not. These correspond to count and non-count nouns respectively.

a) Negatable

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{be<rE>} & \quad \text{‘some’} \\
\text{kibe<rE>} & \quad \text{‘a little’} \\
\text{nunuta<gE>} & \quad \text{‘all’} \\
\text{oboa<vahE>} & \quad \text{‘many’} \\
\text{tahigau<gE>} & \quad \text{‘all (every single one)’} \\
\text{youka<vahE>} & \quad \text{‘many’}
\end{align*}
\]

---

38 The only items approaching ordinal numbers in Koiari are egehebia<varE> ‘first, former’ and gabidabia<varE> ‘last, latter’. These are adjectives-cum-pronouns, however.

39 This use of the hands and feet in counting does not qualify as a body-part counting system. See, for example, Edward P. Wolfers’ article in The encyclopedia of Papua New Guinea (1972), pp. 216–220.
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b) Non-negatable

- **be<vahE>** 'one, a certain one'
- **betata<ge>** 'some more'
- **vaita<rE>** 'other, another'
- **vehite<rE>** 'none'

### 2.10.3 Interrogative numerals

There is only one: **vahuti<ge>** 'how many, how much'. For example:

- *Moni vahuti-gene a foiki-nua?*
  - money how.much-<Q> you sell-2SG.P
  - 'How much money did you sell it for?'

### 2.11 Intensifiers

Koiari adjectives and adverbs may be intensified by a set of forms most of which are adjectives or quantifiers in their own right. The most common adjective modifying ones are: **mava<vahE>** 'really, truly, very', **maite(ke)<rE>** 'really', **kaye <rE>** 'very', **ketare<rE>** 'very', **kibe <rE>** 'a little, slightly', and **navate<rE>** 'slightly, kind of'. For example:

- **maiteka mava<vahE>** 'very good'
- **keare kaye<rE>** 'very big'
- **ribiri ketare<rE>** 'very cold'
- **ribiri kibe<rE>** 'a little cold'
- **subuta maite<rE>** 'a very long time ago'
- **maiteka navate<rE>** 'quite good'

However, not all adjectives are intensified by all these forms. Some have idiosyncratic collocations,\(^40\). For example:

- **toro gigi<vahE>** 'very hard'
- **bae gigi<vahE>** 'over ripe'
- **oboa bata<vahE>** 'very many'
- **dubu girigiri<vahE>** 'very very black, jet black'
- **duaka kike<re>** 'very short'
- **beri kuku<vahE>** 'very strong'
- **koki ruru<vahE>** 'very red'
- **ege tonitoni<vahE>** 'very long'

---

\(^{40}\) I do not regard these as suffixes because they are stressed independently of the adjective.
Others may not be intensified at all. Those that cannot include adjectives derived from verbs (for example ‘broken, washed’) and some of the PHYSICAL PROPERTY type (for example ‘male, female’) described above in §2.3.

Finally some adverbs may also be intensified by some of the above forms. For example: mava ‘really, very’ and navate ‘quite’. Others have special collocations such as evuri taubu<$gE> ‘very high up’ and ekena kike<$rE> ‘right now’.

### 2.12 Limiters

There is only a small closed set of these. They include the following, the first two of which (unai and tae/tai) can occur with most word classes, the others only with pronouns.

- tae, tae<$rE> ‘also, too’
- unai<$rE>, unave<$rE> ‘only, just’
- ubio<$gE> ‘by one’s self’
- vau<$gE>, vai<$gE> ‘only, self, emphatic, it depends on, it’s up to’
- igau<$gE> ‘alone’ (lit. ‘one’)
- navore, ninavore ‘together’ (but only in the expression no ninavore ‘we together’)

Examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Da-tae, maiteka-vahe da unu.} \\
\text{I-too good-<> I be} \\
\text{‘Me too, I’m fine.’} \\
\text{No-yete igau-ge no ki-a.} \\
\text{we-POSS alone-<> we do-1PL.PRES} \\
\text{‘We’re doing only ours.’ (lit. ‘ours alone we are doing.’)}
\end{align*}
\]

### 2.13 Negatives

There are three negatives in Koiari, bebe, bene and vehite<$rE> with different distributions and uses. The first two are like modals in not occurring with <> and the third is like an adjective or quantifier.

The negative bebe means ‘no’ and hence is used as the negative reply to yes/no and interrogative questions (except for those about ‘having’ objects or qualities when vehite<$rE> must be used). For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A-ne ma ki-nua? Bebe, da ki-ya-vehite-ro.} \\
\text{you-<Q> MOD do-2SG.P NEG I do-ya-NEG-<>} \\
\text{‘Did you do it? No I didn’t.’} \\
\text{Oine-ne ihikehe gurami-ma? Bebe, ata vehite-ro.} \\
\text{who-<Q> there sit-3SG.PRES NEG person NEG-<>} \\
\text{‘Who’s there? No one.’}
\end{align*}
\]
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It only occurs in verbal sentences with action verbs; it cannot be used with state verbs — *vehite*<rE> has to be used for these. For example:

\[\text{Ahu-ke negetu-ge ahata barutaka-vehite-ro.}\]
\[\text{he<> now<> body thick-NEG<>}\]
\[\text{‘He’s not fat any more.’}\]

It normally occurs after the subject unless there is a recapitulative subject pronoun when it will occur between that pronoun and the verb. For example:

\[\text{Da beb negetu Era otima.}\]
\[\text{I NEG today Ela go.PRES}\]
\[\text{‘I’m not going to Moresby today.’}\]

\[\text{Mata okore da beb iarero.}\]
\[\text{food this<> I NEG eat.CUST<>}\]
\[\text{‘I don’t eat this kind of food.’}\]

It may be replaced by *vehite*<rE> in transitive and intransitive sentences—see below. The negative *vehite*<rE> is basically an adjective meaning ‘no, none’ and therefore is used to express ‘be without something, have no X, there is/are no X’. For example:

\[\text{Da ura vehite-ro.}\]
\[\text{I want NEG<>}\]
\[\text{‘I don’t want it.’}\]

As such it is used in equative clauses of form TOP + COM but generally without the TOP being marked by `<>`.

\[\text{Yabu-tae kaia vehite-ro.}\]
\[\text{they-also knife NEG<>}\]
\[\text{‘They don’t have a knife either.’}\]

It is also used to negate state verbs. As such it acts like an adjective following the adjunct head. For example:

\[\text{Gorogo-vehite-re da unu.}\]
\[\text{sickness-NEG<> I be}\]
\[\text{‘I’m not sick.’}\]

*Vehite*<rE> is equivalent to *bebe* in action verbal sentences, however. In that case it has to be linked to the verb root by an epenthetic *ya* or the verb root is reduplicated. For example:

\[\text{Orovi-ya-vehite-ro. Hou gurama!}\]
\[\text{come-#-NEG<> yet sit.2SG.IMP}\]
\[\text{‘He won’t come. Wait!’}\]

In addition it is to be noted that *vehite*<rE>:

a) may be modified by *nabe* as in:
Vehite nabo? ‘Probably not.’

b) may be reduplicated for emphasis. For example:

Vehite vehite-mava!
NEG NEG-true
‘Definitely not!’

c) can only be used with realis tense-aspect verb forms. When so used it is conjugated with u(nu) and therefore cancels any other tense marking. For example:

Da bebe otima. > Otiyavehitere da unu. ‘I’m not going.’
Da bebe otinu. > Otiyavehitere da unu. ‘I didn’t go.’

The suffix -bene is used in contrary-to-fact sentences. In equative type sentences bene occurs on the element being contrasted.


Tihu-vore-bene.
Mud-with-NEG
‘(Contrary to what you might think) it’s not dirty.’

“I, ekere mabatavare eke unu. Ekere maiovo-bene,”
eh, that.<> old.woman.<> that be that.<> girl-NEG
toravanua.
say.3PL.P
‘They said, “Eh, that’s an old woman. (Contrary to what you might think) it’s not a girl.”’

In verbal sentences -bene is combined with a special contrary-to-fact form of the verb indicated by the suffix -ye. This is like a double negative giving a positive reading. For example:

Ahu orovi-ye-bene ahu ono be mi-ye.
he come-CTF-NEG he thing a get-CTF
‘If he had come he’d have gotten something.’

A u-ye-bene da vauki-ye.
you stay-CTF-NEG I work-CTF
‘If you had been here (but you weren’t) I would have worked.’

Ahu disi=uhuva ariravi-ye-bene da parasi mi-ye.
it dish=inside go.into-CTF-NEG I prize get-CTF
‘If it (the frog) had gone into the dish (but it didn’t) I would have won a prize.’

Finally when -bene is used in combination with the past perfect tense the sentence has a negative reading. For example:
2.14 Question tags

Koiari has two question tags, itobeto and oibe. The first corresponds to the English tags 'eh, aren't I, aren't you, isn't he' etc. and expects the answer 'yes':

Ma orovonu, itobeto?
MOD come.P Qtag
'He came, didn't he?'

The second question tag oibe (often shortened to o) literally means 'or' and may be answered with 'yes' or 'no':

Ane Era otarihene a ua, oibe?
you.<Q> Ela go.FUT.<Q> you be Qtag
'Are you going to go to Ela or not?'

This latter tag is a combination of English o 'or' (most probably borrowed via the lingua franca Hiri, or Police, Motu) and the true Koiari form ibe probably originally meaning 'or not'.

2.15 Honorifics

There are two sets of these. One set is used for polite requests or polite statements. This set includes three forms: bahu 'please, could you' used for giving polite commands or making polite requests of a second person or persons, and dahu (< da + bahu) 'may I', and nohu (< no + bahu) 'may we' used for making polite statements by first persons singular and plural respectively. They are difficult to translate into English but correspond very well to the use of 'please' in Papua New Guinea English.

Bahu a ihike ihiroi!
HON you name.POSS call.IMP
'Could you say your name please!'

Dahu erevima?
HON see.PRES
'May I have a look?'

The other set contains only one member, bane. This literally means 'but' and seems to be used for gentle commands:
2.16 Conjunctions

There are two types of conjunction in Koiari. One is used for conjoining phrases and independent clauses between which there is no necessary semantic connection. The other is used for conjoining independent clauses which are semantically dependent. The first will be referred to as general conjunctions and the second as restricted conjunctions.

2.16.1 General conjunctions

There are three of these:

- **ta...((ta)(ta)<gE>** ‘and’
- **erume** ‘and’
- **o ibe** ‘or’

With respect to these note that **ta...((ta)(ta)<gE>** ‘and’ is used mainly for joining noun phrases. It is not generally reduplicated except with numbers. For example:

- **abuti ta igau ta((ta)<gE>** ‘three’
- **vadu bahu ta bata ta(gE>** ‘bread and butter’

This same form has also been observed being used to join verbs in a repeated activity. In that case the short SS medial form of the verb only is used. For example:

- **beki ta beki ta** ‘sweeping and sweeping’

This use of **ta...((ta)<gE>** may be contrasted with simply repeating the stem of a verb or lengthening the stem vowel or using the SS form of the verb **oti(nu)** ‘go’ (as already noted) to indicate an activity continuing until some other event occurs. For example:

- **beki beki be:::ki** ‘(kept) sweeping and sweeping and sweeping until’

The conjunction **erume** ‘and’ seems to have originally been a verb ending but is now increasingly being used by younger generation speakers as a substitute for **ta...((ta)(ta)** probably under the influence of English and Hiri Motu. For example:

- **Modea Dumo vati-niare erume abaki-niare**
  Modea Dumo die-IMPER and bury-IMPER
  ‘(This story about) Modea Dumo’s death and his burial’

- **Treva, mabarava erume Nido**
  Trevor wife.POSS and Nido
  ‘Trevor, his wife and Nido’
The conjunction o ibe ‘or’ is, as already noted, primarily used as a question tag and was probably not a traditional form but a blend of English ‘or’ and Koiari ‘or not’. However, it may be used to join independent clauses when it corresponds to ‘or’ in English. Note, however, that the clauses so joined are questions of parallel structure and that the conjunction introduces the second and is separated from it by intonational and pausal features that are indicated by a ‘;’ in illustrative examples in these notes. For example:

Motuka=da-gene a ota; o ibe vahi=va-gene a 
car=on-<Q> you go.2SG.PRES or foot=by-<Q> you 
ota?
go.2SG.PRES
‘Are you going by car or on foot?’

The postpositions vore/ruhuta<gE> ‘together with’ may be used for linking nouns or noun phrases, especially where accompaniment is being indicated as against mere conjunction. For example:

Ebure mabata vore<gE>
Ebure wife together. with
‘Ebure and his wife’

veni misumisu hihi ribiri vore<gE>
rain fine wind cold together. with
‘fine rain and cold wind’

2.16.2 Restricted conjunctions

There are four of these:

bane ~ baneke ~ banere ‘but’
umukahe ‘because’
Ahuke maenu ‘even if, even though, no matter if’
komarahe ‘otherwise’

Taking each of these in turn, bane ~ baneke ~ banere ‘but’ appear on present evidence to be social variants. They are used to express adversatives very much as ‘but’ is used in English. That is, they join independent clauses that are semantically connected. However, bane may also follow SS and DS medial verbs and other verb forms in <rE>:

SS:

(Ahu) i orovime ro ro ro ro rovime yabu
(he) eat.(SS) come.SS come come come come.SS they

uma bakarava rovime bane Godio umavare unuge ahu 
track fork.POSS come.SS but Godio track.<> stay.P.DS he
mabeta ateke roinu...
MOD thus say.P
'(He) ate (the pig) and they kept coming and came to a fork in the track where
Godio’s track was and he said thus…'

DS:
...eke hore Tomionumunu navate=dage ahu gurahege
...that up.there Tomionumunu like=on.<> she sit.SR.DS
banel/-/ ege Sori=ta Budo=ta eke hoye yabu vene-re
but and.DS Sori=and Budo=and there up.there their fire-<>
Yugoronumu navate=da-ge...
Yugoronumu like=on-<>...
‘...(And that girl) sat up there on a mountain like Tomionumunu but/-/ (that boy
came to) Sori and Budo’s fire on a mountain like Yugoronumunu…’

In sentences explaining the reasons for particular actions or events *umukahe*
(< *umuka*vahE>) ‘because’ (lit. ‘the basis or reason’) introduces the reason clause
which always follows the consequent clause. For example:

*Ah-uke bebe gurami-ya-ege-varihe-ro umuka-he ahu-ni-ge
he-<> NEG sit-ya-long-FUT-<> reason-<> he-to-<>*

*yabu homoberebe-ravanua.
they angry-SR.3PL.P
‘He will not stay any longer because they were angry with him.’*

*Umukahe* is equivalent to *u<me, ge>* ‘because’ except that the latter attaches to the
specifier at the end of the reason clause which then comes first in the sentence (see §2.9).
For example:

*Hahavumaha-va-niare-rume da bebe vaukirihero.
lethargic-SR-IMPER-<>because I not work.FUT
‘I won’t work because I feel lethargic.’*

*Igau-guge da varemenu.
one-<>because I left.it.P
‘I left it because there’s only one.’*

*Ahuke maenu (< ahuke ma eke unu) ‘even though, no matter that, although’ (lit.
‘that’s it’) and komarehe (< komara*vahE>) ‘otherwise’ (lit. ‘it is bad or no good’) are
illustrated in the following:

*Ahuke maenu. Vaubu banekere otarihere da unu.
no.matter dark but go.FUT.<> I be
‘Even though it’s dark I’m going.’*

*Enagi ek=ateki maiami-hama komare-he ahu
NEG that=like put-2SG.IMP no.good-<> it*
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* batahu-rihe-ro.
  stink-FUT-<>
  ‘Don’t put it like that otherwise it will stink.’

2.17 Discourse connectives

These relate sentences to one another in discourse. That is, they connect what is being said with what was said before. Most are based on the demonstrative *eke* ‘that’ but two, *ege* and *me*, are DS and SS medial verb suffixes respectively. They are often used by themselves to introduce new sentences. As such they represent a kind of tail-head linkage or short-cut clause chaining mechanism in which the verb to which they would normally be attached is deleted.

The following connectives occur:

- **ekeda**<gE> ‘subsequently, and then’
- **eke uhukeva**<gE> ‘during that (time or occasion referred to before)’
- **ekehe**<gE> ‘there (referring back to the previous sentence)’
- **eke navate**<rE> ‘it was like that and, it continued thus and’
- **eruge, eke dainehe**<gE> ‘consequently, because of that, therefore’
- **ekere, ere** ‘and’ (as a short form of *erume* ‘and’)
- **ege and me** ‘and’

**Examples**

*Ekeda-ge ahu orovi-me yaga-va ogona ihava subsequently-<> he came-SS house-to clothes clean*

* kime...
  put.on(SS)
  ‘After that he came to the house and put on clean clothes and...’

*Eke-re ahu uri'ai-me ahu... that-<> he got.up-SS he...*
  ‘Having done all that just related (lit. ‘that and’) he got up and...’

“*Ahu yage=va mi otime maiamarihero,” toravanua.*
  his house.POSS=at get go(SS) put.him.FUT.<> say.3PL.P

*Eke uhukevage yabu mabeta voto vobavanua.*
  that inside.POSS.at.<> they then speech change.3PL.P

“*Mime Ebure Korohi yage=he maimarihero,”* 
  get(SS) Ebure Korohi house.POSS=at put.him.FUT.<>

*toravanua. Ege Nido Girina erume Dubu Monohu ahu say.SR.P that.DS Nido Girina and Dubu Monohu her*

*vore abuti vaheime roinua, “Enagi yaga eke together.with two together say.PL.P NEG.IMP house that*
maimihava!” tovonua.
put.him.2PL.NEG.IMP say.3PL.P
“(We’ll) take him and put him in his house,” they said. During that time what
was said changed. “(We’ll) take him and put him in Ebure Korohi’s house,”
they said. And Nido Girina and Dubu Monohu together said,” Don’t put him in
that house!”

2.18 Interjections

These include:

a) single word utterances with no internal grammatical structure. They include
affirmative, negative and dubitative replies to questions, vocative forms of nouns,
terms of address, attention-getters, expressions of sympathy, fear or delight,
decision making, such as:

Se! ‘Hey!’
O’e! or N:! ‘Yes!’
Bebe! ‘No!’
Maiteka! ‘Thank you! That’s good!’
Mai! or Maigo! ‘Okay. All’s well. (or Thank you. No worries!)’
Meikana! or Ikana! ‘Perhaps!’
Madike! or Maike! ‘Alas, oh dear I’m sorry to hear that!’
I! ‘Hey, look out (fear!)’
Sei! ‘Stop that! Get away!’ (said with sharp onset and loudly)
Uvaro! ‘Hey guess what?’

b) incantations such as the following to call rain:

Muni muni dagi dagi!

c) greetings (loan translations from English) such as:

Varara maiteka! ‘Good morning!’
Vani maiteka! ‘Good day!’
Vamaba maiteka! ‘Good afternoon!’

d) swear words or words of abuse like:

Hove gira! ‘Rotten bastard!’ (lit. ‘stiff corpse!’)
Ata mudu! ‘Rotten bastard!’ (lit. ‘decomposed body!’)
Hua bata! ‘Rotten bastard!’ (lit. ‘rotten spirit!’)
Hua gira! ‘Rotten bastard!’ (lit. ‘stiff spirit!’)
Hua vegemo! ‘Bloody bastard!’ (lit. ‘spirit’s clitoris!’)
U:! ‘Bloody hell!’
Ve! ‘Cunt!’
A veure bai! ‘Get stuffed!’ (lit. ‘eat your penis!’)
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Phonologically, interjections are separated from other utterances by pausal and intonational features indicated by a comma (,) or exclamation mark (!) in written texts.

3 Phrases

3.1 Noun phrases

Noun phrases are either simple, complex or compound.

3.1.1 Simple noun phrases

These consist of a noun head preceded or followed by one or more modifiers. Prenominal modifiers include pronouns, certain adjectives, participial and relative clause modifiers, and other nouns. Postnominal modifiers include most adjectives, demonstratives, quantifiers, and limiters (or phrasal versions of those as appropriate) and in that order if all or more than one is present. However, it is not usual for Koiari noun phrases to have more than three constituents. In any case noun phrases are tightly bound with closure marked by specifiers or the plural marker ya when they occur.

3.1.1.1 Prenominal modifiers

Pronouns, proper names, and other noun phrases may occur as possessive premodifiers giving possessive noun phrases such as:

- **da mame<ref>** 'my father'
- **da mame ahu yage<ref>** 'my father’s house'
- **Dumo yage<ref>** 'Dumo’s house'

For further details see §2.2.2 above and Dutton (1993a).

As noted in §2.3 some adjectives occur before the head and a few others may occur either before or after the head. For example:

- **no subuta Kailaki misinareve<ref>** 'our former Kailaki pastor'
- **ata yohi<var> or yohi ata<var>** 'old man (or old person)'
- **ata horuhoru<var> or horuhoru ata<var>** 'mad man'

There are also certain collocations of noun+adjective or noun+quantifier that may occur as nominal premodifiers. These are referred to as phrasal adjectives. For example:

- **diba(na)ka vehite ata<var>** 'unintelligent person' (lit. ‘knowledge none person’)
- **vahi bokoboko ata<var>** 'lame person' (lit. ‘leg broken person’)
- **kina komara ata<var>** 'crazy person' (lit. ‘head no good person’)
- **ni koroka ata<var>** 'blind person' (lit. ‘eye starred person’)
ihiko banutaka ata<varE> ‘deaf person’ (lit. ‘ear closed person’)
varaha vaita yaga<varE> ‘distant village’ (lit. ‘distance another village’)

Some of these may also come after the noun head. In that case, however, they are pronominalised by va (as part of <vahE>) ‘one’ and act as a pronoun in apposition with the head noun. For example: ata ihiko banutakava ‘deaf person’ (lit. ‘person ear closed one’).

Participial modifiers describe characteristics. For example:

ketovare masini<varE> ‘washing machine’ (<keto(-va, -geiyahei) ‘wash’)
ita butuvare inideni<varE> ‘turbine’ (lit. ‘water drawing engine’) (<ita butu(-va, -geiyahei) ‘draw water’)
bokoravaniare yaga<varE> ‘ruined house’ (<bokora(-va, -ruha) ‘broken, ruined’)

These modifiers are reduced externally headed relative clauses (see §4.2.2.1).

Names and other nouns indicating origin or ‘nationality’ may be used as nominal premodifiers. Phrases derived from Motu and English or loan translations of them are common in this position. For example:

Motu mavi<varE> ‘a Motu (tribe) woman’
Ogotana ata<varE> ‘Ogotana (village) man’
yuti kanisolo ata<varE> ‘the youth councillor’
Koiari Seketi yuti<yabE> ‘Koiari (church) circuit youth’
peroveta enovana<varE> ‘prophet songs’
Iarowari Hai Sikuli gereidi 10<varE> ‘Iarowari High School grade 10’
Itikinumu komuniti sikuli<varE> ‘Itikinumu community school’
harihari tohe<varE> ‘presents’ (lit. ‘present things’) 
aena buka<varE> ‘song book’

Nominal premodifiers come closest to the head noun and cannot have any other modifier between them and the head noun.

3.1.1.2 Postnominal modifiers

Most adjectives come after the noun they qualify. These include those that describe the sex, colour, age, quality and dimension of the noun qualified. For example:

oho yagara<varE> ‘tame pig’
ahe keare<rE, vahE> ‘big man’
oho dubuka<vahE> ‘black pig’
muni komutaka<vahE>  'round stone'
koko kohi<varE>  'rooster' (lit. 'chicken male')
koko mabata<varE>  'hen' (lit. 'chicken female')
ita vaniha<vahE>  'hot water'
hedu kibe<rE>  'a little talk'

In fact adjectives are used sparingly in texts. When they occur usually only one is used at a time in a phrase. Where more than one occurs the relative ordering is that given above.

All demonstratives occur as nominal postmodifiers.

vaukiki eke<rE>  'that work'

Quantifier postmodifiers include the Koiari words for 'some', 'all', 'many' or 'lots of', 'much', 'each', 'a little', 'no' or 'none' and all numbers. For example:

ono be<rE>  'something' (lit. 'thing a certain')
kuku be<rE>  'some tobacco'
ata bagoroka<vahE>  'many men'
yaga igau igau<gE>  'each village'
varaka abuti<gE>  'two snakes'

Limiters occur as the last postmodifying elements in noun phrases. For example:

mavi misukava abuti unai<rE>  'only two small women'
yaga yagaya tae<rE>  'the different villages also'

3.1.2 Complex noun phrases

Noun phrases may be complex if they involve relative clauses embedded in possessive noun phrases. Consider the following, for example, in which the relative clauses are enclosed in square brackets:

[yesterday evening-<> I rat shoot-IMPER-<> child-POSS-<>]

'That's the baby of the rat I shot last night.'

[I house-to go-CUST talk-POSS-<> I

them-to say-1SG.PRES

'I'm talking to them about my going home.'
3.1.3 Compound noun phrases

Noun phrases may be conjoined by \( \tau a \ldots (\tau a)(\tau a) \) ‘and’, erume ‘and’, or vore/ruhuta ‘together with’ to form compound noun phrases. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{abuti} &= \text{ta igau} = \text{ta}(\text{ta}) \quad \text{‘three’} \\
\text{Fare} &= \text{ta Sara} = \text{ta} \quad \text{‘Fare and Sara’} \\
\text{Anahadabu yuti-ya erume Boredabu yuti} &= \text{y(ya)} \quad \text{‘the youth of Anahadabu and Boredabu’} \\
\text{ata eke mabara} &= \text{vore} \quad \text{‘that husband and wife’} \\
\text{veni misumisu hihi ribiri} &= \text{vore} \quad \text{(heremenu)} \\
\end{align*}
\]

3.1.4 Number marking in noun phrases

The number of noun phrases is indicated in the same way as it is in nouns (see §2.2) except that where specifiers are required the form of singular ones is determined by the last element in the phrase. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{yaga be} &= \text{rE} \quad \text{‘a (certain) village’} \\
\text{da yage} &= \text{rE} \quad \text{‘my village’} \\
\text{yaga igau} &= \text{gE} \quad \text{‘one village’} \\
\text{yaga maiteka} &= \text{vahE} \quad \text{‘(the) good village’}
\end{align*}
\]

3.2 Verb phrases

3.2.1 Serial verb phrases

Medial verbs sharing the same subject may be serialised or chained in Koiari as in other Papuan languages to reflect closely connected events. Thus, for example, in the following sentence the verbs oti, vohi, varemi and orovo are serialised or chained to reflect the close connection between going and repeated looking for the pig which is the subject of the text.

\[
\text{Taubada-} \quad \text{oti-me vohi vohi-me varemi.} \\
\text{Taubada-} \quad \text{go-SS look.for look.for-SS leave.off} \\
\text{orovonu-ge} \quad \text{no ahu-vore-ge} \quad \text{no oti vohonua.} \\
\text{come-DS we} \quad \text{he-with-} \quad \text{we go look.for.it.P} \\
\text{‘Taubada went and looked and looked for it (the pig) and then came back and then we went with him and looked for it.’}
\]

As indicated in this sentence the motion verbs oti ‘go’ and orovo ‘come’ commonly share in these constructions. Other characteristic features of serialised verbs in Koiari are:

a) They are phonologically close-knit and said without a pause between them. As such they only allow a restricted number and types of elements to intervene between them, if any.
b) When negated the negation applies to the whole construction and not to one part.

c) The meaning is usually transparent and derived from the meanings of the individual verbs. Some such combinations become lexicalised as compound verbs. In this case the first verb has the form of a reduced SS medial verb (that is, one without the SS suffix). For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
mi \text{ orovo-} & \quad \text{‘bring’} \quad (< mi \text{ ‘get’} + \text{ orovo ‘come’}) \\
mi \text{ oti-} & \quad \text{‘take’} \quad (< mi \text{ ‘get’} + \text{ oti ‘go’}) \\
hivoti- & \quad \text{‘scoot off’} \quad (< hivi \text{ ‘fear’} + \text{ oti ‘go’}) \\
manemi rami- & \quad \text{‘park (vehicle)’} \quad (< \text{ manemi ‘place’} + \text{ rami ‘stand’}) \\
didi \text{ uruhiyahei-} & \quad \text{‘pile up’} \quad (< \text{ didi ‘get (many things)’} + \text{ uruha ‘put together’})
\end{align*}
\]

### 3.2.2 Other verb phrases

Other verb phrases in Koiari consist of a verb modified by an adverb or some other element, excluding negatives (§2.13).

Action verbs are modified in three ways.

In the first type tini(-va, -rava) is added after the verb stem to show that the action or event indicated by the verb root has been done in its entirety. For transitive verbs these translate as ‘V the lot’ and for intransitive verbs ‘V completely, for good’. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Da } & \quad \text{ ma } \quad \text{ mata } \quad \text{i-tini-vanu.} \\
\text{ I } & \quad \text{ MOD food eat-COMP-P} \quad \text{‘I ate the food up (the lot of it).’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ahu } & \quad \text{ ma } \quad \text{ oti-tini-vanu.} \\
\text{ he } & \quad \text{ MOD go-COMP-P} \quad \text{‘He’s gone completely (or for good).’}
\end{align*}
\]

In the second type of modification a small set of adverbs may be inserted after the verb stem. This set is given in §2.4.3.

In the third type of modification the modifying element appears as a causative verb (see §2.1.3.2) in a serial construction with the verb whose action is being modified. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Erevi=} & \quad \text{sayavaha!} \\
\text{see.(SS)=careful.do.2SG/IMP} \\
\text{‘Look carefully!’} \quad \text{(lit. ‘see.it.and do.it.carefully.’)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{No } & \quad \text{ butuvi=torovahari!} \\
\text{we pull.(SS)=strong.do.1PL.HORT} \\
\text{‘Let’s pull strongly!’} \quad \text{(lit. ‘we pull.it.and let’s.do.it.strongly.’)}
\end{align*}
\]

The most frequently occurring members of this set are:
kibe 'a little bit'  
maite 'properly'  
kekei 'slowly'  
kinakina 'very hard'  
kunuku 'excessively'  
fainifaini 'well'  
saya 'carefully'  
duadua 'finely, briefly'  
soreka 'quickly'

There is a certain amount of freedom in the ordering of these verbs relative to one another although the most common is as above. However, when the causative verb is ordered first it may be treated as a SS medial verb as in:

_Sorekavahi-me oroVO!_
quick.do-SS come.2SG.IMP
'Come quickly!'

_Kekeikekeivahi butuvi-yahe!_
slowly.do.(SS) pull-2PL.IMP
'Pull slowly (you PL)!

Alternatively the modifying element may be treated as an adverb. In that case it is marked by the usual adverb specifier <gE> and occurs before the verb. For example:

_Komavahi-ge da uruha-nu._
wrongly-<> I put-lSG.P
'I put them together wrongly.'

_Maitevahi-gene a ki-nua?_
properly-<Q> you do-2SG.P
'Did you do it properly?'

Certain state verbs are composed of a noun and a postmodifying adjective. Compare, for example:

_Da gorogovanu._ > _Da gorogo-keare-vanu._
I sick.P I sick-big-P
'I am sick.' 'I am very sick.'

Common modifiers in this construction are:

 korokoro 'all the time'  
 keare, ketare 'very'  
 bubu 'a lot'  
 kibe 'a little'

It is to be noted that there is considerable overlap in the members of the modifiers that can occur with the different verb types.

---

41 There are two possible explanations for this apparent anomaly:

i) it results from pattern pressure from other adverbs which, when followed by a subject pronoun, are marked by <gE> as in Negetuge da otima. 'I'm going now.';

ii) it results from pattern pressure of adverbs with similar but slightly different adverbial suffixation, notably -taha<gE> as for example in Sorekatahage da orovonu. 'I came quickly.'
Grammar notes

In certain cases the adjective can be modified by adverbs just as in adjectival phrases. For example:

\[ kearemava(-voi, -vahei) \] \( \text{\textasciitilde be very grown up} \) (= \( \text{keare+mava \text{\textasciitilde big+true}} \))

3.3 Adjectival phrases

As already noted in §2.11 Koiari adjectives may be modified by a set of intensifiers most of which are adjectives or quantifiers in their own right. Such adjective + intensifier combinations constitute adjective phrases. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{maiteka mava}<vahE> & \quad \text{very good}\nonumber \\
\text{keare kaye}<rE> & \quad \text{very big}\nonumber \\
\text{ribiri ketare}<rE> & \quad \text{very cold}\nonumber \\
\text{ribiri kibe}<rE> & \quad \text{a little cold}\nonumber \\
\text{subuta maite}<rE> & \quad \text{a very long time ago}\nonumber \\
\text{maiteka navate}<rE> & \quad \text{quite good}\nonumber \\
\text{toro gigi}<vahE> & \quad \text{very hard}\nonumber \\
\text{bae gigi}<vahE> & \quad \text{over ripe}\nonumber \\
\text{oboa bata}<vahE> & \quad \text{very many}\nonumber \\
\text{dubu girigiri}<vahE> & \quad \text{very very black, jet black}\nonumber \\
\text{duaka kike}<re> & \quad \text{very short}\nonumber \\
\text{beri kuku}<vahE> & \quad \text{very strong}\nonumber \\
\text{koki ruru}<vahE> & \quad \text{very red}\nonumber \\
\text{ege tonitoni}<vahE> & \quad \text{very long}\nonumber \\
\text{igau mava mava}<vahE> & \quad \text{very last one}\nonumber 
\end{align*}
\]

3.4 Adverbial phrases

There are two types of adverbial phrases—those referred to herein as common adverbial phrases and those referred to herein as postpositional adverbial phrases.

3.4.1 Common adverbial phrases

These phrases consist of an adverb modified by an intensifier (§2.11). They are used to modify verbs. For example: \( \text{maiteka mava}<vahE> \) in \( \text{Maiteka mava'vahe da kinu \text{\textasciitilde I did it perfectly}} \). Other such phrases are:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{komara navate}<rE> & \quad \text{somewhat badly}\nonumber \\
\text{evuri taubu}<gE> & \quad \text{very high up}\nonumber \\
\text{ekena kike}<rE> & \quad \text{right now}\nonumber 
\end{align*}
\]

\[42\] Reduplicated adjectives are not regarded as adjective phrases—see §2.3.
3.4.2 Postpositional adverbial phrases

Except for a small number to be noted below these phrases consist of a head filled by a noun or pronoun followed by one of a number of postpositions indicating 'at, in, to, for, with' etc. cliticised to them—see §2.8. They are used to indicate the place, time or manner in which an action takes place.

3.4.2.1 Adverbial phrases of location

These are either simple or complex.

Simple adverbial phrases of location consist of a head filled by a noun or pronoun followed by a postposition cliticised to it. For example:

- \( naga=da<gE> \) ‘on the table’
- \( tauni=va<gE> \) ‘to town’
- \( Taubada=hina<gE> \) ‘to(wards) Taubada’
- \( mi ita=vutio<gE> \) ‘(The dog will come) for (or on account of ) the bone’

Complex adverbial phrases of location use possessive noun phrases as heads in combination with cliticised postpositions to indicate locations such as in front of, behind, inside, near, beside. For example:

- \( yaga varika=he<gE> \) ‘in front of the house’
- \( da yage derive=he<gE> \) ‘behind my house’
- \( buru=uhu=va<gE> \) ‘to/into the garden’
- \( idi umuka=va<gE> \) ‘near the tree, at the base of the tree’
- \( da yage=he<gE> \) ‘at my house, at home’

3.4.2.2 Adverbial phrases of time

Except for the following and related expressions

- \( negetu vararati<gE> \) ‘this morning’
- \( negetu vaubu<gE> \) ‘last night’
- \( nuhe vaubu<gE> \) ‘tomorrow night’

these phrases are marked by either of the postpositions \( va<gE> \) ‘on, at, for’ or \( he<gE> \) ‘at’, e.g.

- \( vani abuti=va<gE> \) ‘twice’
- \( vani vaita=va<gE> \) ‘at some other time’
- \( vani nunuta=va<gE> \) ‘always, every day, all the time’
- \( vani eke=va<gE> \) ‘on that day’
- \( vani nita eke=va<gE> \) ‘at that time’
- \( urihe vaita=va<gE> \) ‘(on/at) the day after tomorrow’
- \( bura vaita eke=va<gE> \) ‘(on/at) next week’
3.4.2.3 Adverbial phrases of manner

Except for vahe unata <gE> ‘barefooted’ these phrases are marked by one of a number of postpositions indicating ‘with’ or ‘by’:

- mabara = vore <gE> ‘with (his) wife’
- no = ruhuta <gE> ‘with us’
- toviriri = da <gE> ‘by car’
- muni = va <gE> ‘with a stone’

3.4.2.4 Interrogative adverbial phrases

All the above postpostional adverbial phrases have interrogative counterparts corresponding to WH question words in English. However, it is to be noted that there is no single word for ‘when’ in Koiari, only phrases corresponding to ‘at what time/day’ and the like. The most common interrogative adverbial phrases are:

- vani vahute = he <gen E> ‘when?’ (lit. ‘at how many days?’)
- vani nita vadibe = va <gen E> ‘when, at what time?’
- ore = he <gen E> ‘where?’
- ore = va <gen E> ‘how?’
- oine = vore <gen E> ‘with whom (sg.)?’

3.5 Demonstrative phrases

As already indicated in §2.6 the demonstratives oke and eke ‘here’ and ‘there’ can be modified by the definite and indefinite direction demonstratives hore, more, veye, and vere respectively. For example:

- oke hore ‘this one up there’
- eke hore ‘that one up there further away’
- oke more ‘this one down there’
- eke more ‘that one down there’
- eke veye ‘that one over there’
- eke vere ‘that one over there further away’
4 Clauses

4.1 The structure of clauses

Clauses consist of at least a subject argument, minimally a subject pronoun, and a verb, except for one variant of the copular construction to be described below. Subjects need to be expressly stated in Koiari because the morphology of Koiari verbs does not indicate them unambiguously; the same TAM suffixes may be used for two or more person-number combinations (see §2.1.1.3).

In unmarked order, subjects precede objects and may be separated from each other and the verb by peripheral arguments. Other constituents such as negatives and modals have particular, favoured locations. In marked order, peripheral arguments and objects may occur sentence initially but in the latter case only if the subject is a pronoun. If the subject is a noun or noun phrase, fronting an object has the effect of promoting it to subject position, an impossible move. If the subject is a pronoun and the object is fronted, this has the effect of making the object appear before a recapitulatory subject pronoun (which in this case happens to be the same as the normal subject pronoun) and so be marked by a specifier, the common situation. Compare, for example, the following two possible versions of the same sentence meaning 'Today I'm going to go to Ela (or Port Moresby)':

\[ \text{Negetu-ge da Era ota-rihe-ro.} \]
\[ \text{today-<> I Ela go-FUT-<>} \]
\[ \text{Negetu Era ota-rihe-re da unu.} \]
\[ \text{today Ela go-FUT-<> I be} \]

Pronominal subjects are a special case. They are usually unmarked but they may be fronted for emphasis. In that case they are marked by the specifier \(<ikE>\) and are separated from the rest of the sentence by pause and intonational features (indicated by a comma in transcription). As such they act as extra sentential constituents and do not affect the internal arrangement of elements in the rest of the sentence. Logically, however, they do require a recapitulatory subject pronoun to complete the sense of the sentence. For example:

Q: \[ Oine-ne a ua? \]
\[ \text{who-<Q> you be} \]
\[ \text{‘Who are you?’} \]

A: \[ Da-ike, Kailaki-ge da guram-are-ro. \]
\[ \text{1-<> Kailaki-<> I sit-CUST-<>} \]
\[ \text{‘I am the one living at Kailaki.’} \]

Speakers use these pronouns to emphasise or focus attention on participants in discourse. Where there is a switch in topics in such cases the conjunction \textit{bane} ‘but’ is used in combination with the focussed forms. For example, in recounting how he went to a wedding at Ogotana, the speaker of a recorded text contrasts himself with those who have been mentioned in previous sentences by saying:
Bane da-ike, Sande vaubu-ge da orovonu.
but I-<> Sunday night-<> I come.P
‘But as for me I came back on Sunday night.’

Here the speaker uses *daike* to focus attention on himself who up to this point was relating what other people had been doing. In English the difference between focussed and non-focussed pronouns corresponding to the use of *<ikE>* is captured by using the marked sentence structure ‘It is/was X...’ versus the normal sentence structure. Compare the different versions of the following example:

Neutral form                  Focussed form

*Da a mominu.*                *A-ike da mominu.*
I you give.it.P               you-<> I give.it.P
‘I gave it to you.’            ‘It was you I gave it to.’

In response to the question ‘Who are you?’ the order of the focussed pronoun (as topic) and the comment may be reversed as in the following:

Q: *Oinene a ua?*
   ‘Who are you?’

A: *Imisi, da-i ko!*
   *Imisi I-<>*
   ‘It’s me, Imisi!’

In any event up to three specifiers may occur in verbal sentences (though in practice only two at most generally occur), one on any fronted element, one on the subject and one on any element immediately preceding a recapitulatory pronoun.43 In sentences with unmarked word order only the subject may be marked, and generally is but may not be. In sentences with marked word order the subject outranks all other elements. That is, it will be marked (provided it is not a pronoun) if any other element (notably, a fronted element and/or an element immediately preceding a recapitulatory subject pronoun) is. The following show the range of possibilities:

43 The recapitulatory pronoun may be omitted if it is clear from the context and structure that the same subject is doing the action. For example: in a recorded text in which a dog is mentioned as eating various things the storyteller says:

*Bane kare-re iyavehitero.*
but pepper-<>did.not.eat
‘But pepper he did not eat.’

in which the repeated topic *ahu* ‘he’ is omitted. Yet *kare-re* is marked by a specifier as though *ahu* were understood. Had the storyteller not wanted to focus on *kare* he could have said, and would have had to have said *Bane ahu kare iyavehitero.* The fact that *kare* was being contrasted with other things the dog had eaten requires that it be marked. The only way of doing that in such a sentence is to have it fronted with respect to a recapitulatory subject pronoun.
To-re soiso-vare ahu vohi-ma.
dog-<> flea-<> it search.for-3SG.PRES
'The dog is searching for fleas.'

Oho-re vararati-ge ahu Taubada yage deri-ve=he
pig-<> morning-<> it Taubada house.POSS back-POSS=at
rovo-nu.
come-3SG.P
'The pig (we are talking about) came behind Taubada’s house this morning.'

Vararati-ge oho-re Taubada yage deri-ve=he-ge
morning-<> pig-<> Taubada house.POSS back-POSS=at-<>
ahu rovo-nu.

'the pig (we are talking about) came behind Taubada’s house this morning.'

4.2 Clause types

Clauses in Koiari are either independent or dependent.

4.2.1 Independent clauses

These are syntactically self-contained structures that may stand alone. Their predicates are manifested by verbs except for the variant of the copular construction in which a specifier takes the place of the copular verb.

There are two copula verbs in Koiari, u(nu) ‘be’ and #(voi, -vahei) ‘become’. These are used in equative or topic-comment type sentences where the topic may be a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun (hereafter an NP) and the comment an NP or adjective as in:

*Da-ike, tisa ata-vare da unu.*
I-<> teacher person-<> I be
'As for me I’m a teacher.'

*A-ne maiteka-vahene a ua?*
you-<Q> good-<Q> you be
'How are you?' (lit. ‘are you okay?’)

*Egehe-ge ahu ata voi-niare-ro. Gabidahe-ge ahu*
befor-<> she person become-IMPER-<> later-<> she
*aiova voi-nu.*

'Goanna become-3SG.P
'She was a person before. Later she became a goanna.'
Veni keare-ru-ge mata-re segubaka voi-nu.
rain big-because-<> place-<> wet become-3SG.P
‘The ground is wet from the heavy rain.’

Q: Masisi=vore-gene a ua?
matches=with-<Q> you be
‘Have you got any matches?’

A: O’e masisi=vore-ge da unu. (or O’e masisi vore-go.)
yes matches=with-<<> I be
‘Yes I have.’

The verb \( u(nu) \) is a special use of the lexical verb \( u(nu) \) ‘stay, be in a place’ (as in \( \text{Daike Kailakige da uyaro}. \) ‘As for me I’m the one who’s living in Kailakinumu.’) (which would be used in answer to the question ‘Who are you?’ for example). The other copular verb \#(-voi, -vahei) has no corresponding lexical verb. These two verbs also differ in that \( u(nu) \) does not reflect the absolutive-ergative distinction of other verbs while \#(-voi, -vahei) does. Thus voi becomes vahei\(^{44}\) when the topic is plural. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Motuka-ya ma vehite-vahei-nua.} \\
\text{truck-PL MOD none-SR.PL-3PL.P}
\end{align*}
\]

‘Trucks have disappeared (that is one does not see them any more).’

That is, morphologically \#(-voi, -vahei) acts like an intransitive action verb or a state verb, not a transitive active one. \( U(nu) \) is also unusual in that it is replaced by a specifier when a present state is being expressed. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Daike Tomu-ro.} & \quad \text{Eke-re idi-ro.} \\
\text{I-<> Tomu-<>} & \quad \text{that-<> tree-<>}
\end{align*}
\]

‘I’m Tom.’ ‘That’s a tree.’

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ahu-ke tisa ata-varo.} \\
\text{he-<> teacher person-<>}
\end{align*}
\]

‘He’s a teacher.’

However, for all except 3SG topics these sentences can be rephrased so that the comment precedes the topic and \( u(nu) \) is used. That is

\[
\text{TOPIC<>^COMMENT<>} \Rightarrow (\text{TOPIC<>})^\text{COMMENT<>}^{\text{RECAP PRN}}\{u(nu)\}
\]

Thus

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Daike Tomuro } \Rightarrow (\text{Daike) Tomure da unu.} \ ‘I’m Tom.’ \\
\text{Yabuke Koiari atavaro. } \Rightarrow (\text{Yabuke) Koiari ata yaboua.} \ ‘They’re Koiari people.’
\end{align*}
\]

For 3SG topics rephrasing is not possible unless one uses eke ‘that’ or oko ‘this’ instead of the normal 3SG pronoun ahu. For example:

\[\text{Note that vahei is the general pronunciation variant of the expected voiyaheri.}\]
Ahuke tisa atavaro. ==> *Ahuke tisa atavare ahu unu. ‘He’s a teacher.’
Ekere idiro. ==> *Ekere idire ahu unu. ‘That’s a tree.’
Ekere tisa atavaro. ==> Tisa atavare eke unu. ‘That guy’s a teacher.’

The opening and closing sentences of texts are usually manifested by independent clauses.

4.2.2 Dependent clauses

These are either embedded or non-embedded. Dependent embedded clauses have non-medial verbs as their heads. They include:
- relative clauses
- adverbial clauses
- some complements (for example those of sense verbs described in §4.2.2.3).

Dependent non-embedded clauses are clauses that are not embedded but are semantically dependent on other clauses (Foley & van Valin 1984:257). They either have medial verbs as their heads or are introduced by one of the conjunctions bane–banere–baneko ‘but’, umukahe ‘because’, komarahe ‘otherwise’ or ahuke maenu ‘although’. Bane (and variants) expresses an adversative relation, umukahe (< umuka ‘base’ + <vahE>) a reason relation, komarahe (< komara ‘bad’ + <vahE>) a prohibitive relation and ahuke maenu (< ahuke ‘it’ + ma ‘already’ + eke ‘that’ + unu ‘it is’) a concessive relation.

The relationship between clauses that have medial verbs as their heads is indicated by the sets of suffixes described in §2.1.2. Dependent non-embedded clauses with DS medial verbs as their heads have been observed to stand alone as independent sentences to give a certain immediacy to what is being said. In such cases a final verb is implied or can be recovered from the context. Thus, for example the sentence Yeheiyere da ma vege! literally means ‘I was about to cross over and’ but has the effect of meaning ‘You know, I was about to cross over when something else happened that was very fortunate for me (in this case, a friend called out)’. Or again the sentence Taua dage da vadimime otege da unikere kikiravege literally means ‘Whenever I go up the (telecommunications) tower I get vertigo (lit. ‘my heart sparks’)’ but implies that it is more serious than that, for example, I get sick as a result. Clauses ending in SS medial verbs do not seem to be used in the same way.

4.2.2.1 Relative clauses

These have different structures depending on whether the head noun is in subject (S or A) or object (O) relationship with the verb of the clause. Where the head is the subject of the clause the clause precedes the head; where it is object it is internal to the clause. The

former are referred to as externally headed relative clauses and the latter as internally
headed ones.

4.2.2.1 Externally headed relative clauses

These are derived from irrealis forms of the verb without \(<rE>\). For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
[vogovare] & \text{ ata}<varE> \quad \text{‘the person who hides’} \\
[vogovaniare] & \text{ ata}<varE> \quad \text{‘the person who hid’} \\
[vogovarihe] & \text{ ata}<varE> \quad \text{‘the person who will hide’} \\
[ata abakiyaheiare] & \text{ mata he<gE>} \quad \text{‘at the cemetery’ (lit. ‘at the place where they bury people’)}
\end{align*}
\]

As such these clauses usually describe characteristics of the head noun and correspond to English participial phrases.

\[
\begin{align*}
[vaukiki youka kiare] & \text{ ata}<varE> \quad \text{‘busy/active (working) person’} \\
[ogona ketovare] & \text{ misini<varE>} \quad \text{‘washing machine’} \\
[voto mare] & \text{ misini<varE>} \quad \text{‘tape recorder’} \\
[mereki ketovare] & \text{ ogona bubu<varE>} \quad \text{‘piece of washing up cloth’} \\
[ita komare iare] & \text{ ata<yabe>} \quad \text{‘drunkards’} \\
[gorogovaniare] & \text{ ata<varE>} \quad \text{‘sick person’}
\end{align*}
\]

Clauses derived from the resultative state form of verbs usually come after the head, not before it. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
[Sioti babaravaniare] & \text{ eke miorovo!} \quad \text{‘Bring that torn shirt!’}
\end{align*}
\]

4.2.2.1.2 Internally headed relative clauses

These are also derived from irrealis forms of the verb. For example:
Clause coordination is mainly achieved by chaining medial verbs in Koiari. Independent clauses may be coordinated, however. When they are, they are joined by one of the conjunctions erume ‘and’ or o ibe ‘or’ (see §2.16) or are simply arranged paratactically in iconic order. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Da=ni roi-so;} & \quad \text{da uhuama-rihe-ro.} \\
\text{me=to say-2SG.IMP} & \quad \text{I listen-FUT-<>} \\
\text{‘(You) tell me and I’ll listen.’}
\end{align*}
\]

When independent clauses are coordinated by these latter methods, however, there is also little or no conjunction reduction or gapping in the clauses so coordinated. That is, shared noun phrases and verbs are not deleted although following shared noun phrases may be reduced to recapitulative pronouns. Thus, a sentence like ‘the villagers make gardens and the villagers go hunting’ would not be reduced to ‘the villagers make gardens and go hunting’ but to ‘the villagers make gardens and they go hunting.’ Similarly a sentence like ‘I bought the petrol and my brother bought the tobacco’ would not be reduced to ‘I bought the petrol and my brother the tobacco’; the verb ‘bought’ would be expressed in both juncts in Koiari.

5 Sentences

Sentences consist of one or more independent (or main) clauses (§4.2.1) accompanied by an intonation pattern. As described in the introduction to the dictionary above there are six main intonation patterns in Koiari. Two of these, however, are special cases and do not define sentence types. These are the listing pattern and that used before pauses. The remaining four are commonly used for all sentence types depending on the nature and number of underlying clauses and the nature of the discourse. Sentences may be defined as either simple, complex or compound according to the number and nature of clauses they contain with further subdivisions determined by the intonation patterns accompanying them as utterances.

Simple sentences are those that contain only one clause, an independent clause. They may be accompanied by any of the main intonation contours (excluding the listing and pausal ones just noted). For example:

1) question sentence

---

46 The listing pattern is used for utterances that do not have an underlying clause. That used before pauses is employed for an interruption to the flow of speech.

47 Excluded from this classification are fragmentary sentences such as answers to questions (e.g. O’e! ‘Yes!’, Bebe! ‘No!’), attentiongetters (e.g. Se! ‘Heh!’), expressions of emotional involvement with the speaker (e.g. Madike! ‘Alas!’) and greetings and farewells (e.g. Yaviso! ‘Cheerio!’) although these are generally accompanied by a ‘2(-3)-4 intonation pattern similar to that used for questions.
Grammar notes

'Orehege'naota? (ORE-he-gen E ota)
'2- 3 '2-4 (WHICH-at <Q> you going)
'Where are you going?'

'Erage'naota? (< Era-gen E ota)
'2- 3 '2-4 (< Ela <Q> you going)
'I'm going to Ela (or Port Moresby)'.

2) answer-to-question sentence

'Nuhe 'nabe da 'vorei orovori'hero!
'2-3 '3-4 '2-3 '2-4
tomorrow probably I turn.around will.come
'I'll probably come back tomorrow!'

3) statement sentence

'Da 'motima. (< da ma otima)
'3 '2-3/4 (< I MOD going)
'I'm going (right now).'

4) imperative sentence

'Ote!
'2
'Go!'

'Kiso!
'3
'Do it!'

'Yaviso!
'2-3-4
'Go to sleep!'

5) arresting imperative sentence

'Ehe 'vareme! (< ehe vareme)
'2 '2-3/4 (< there leave.off.IMP)
'Stop that!'

Complex sentences consist of a main or independent clause and one or more dependent clauses with subtypes defined by the kind of dependent clauses involved (§4.2.2). Such collections of clauses are generally accompanied by the statement intonation pattern although they may be accompanied by a question or an answer-to-a-question pattern if they occur as questions or answers to questions. For example:

48 It is beyond the scope of these notes to define and exemplify all possible subtypes of sentences.
Compound sentences consist of more than one main or independent clause conjoined by a conjunction or simply juxtaposed together (§4.3). As such they will generally be accompanied by the statement intonation contour unless they contain imperatives or are answers to questions in which case they will be accompanied by the relevant intonation contour. For example:

'Oti'motima'hu::/-'voirei 'orovonu (>oti-me oti-me ahu/-/voiravi orovonu)

'2-3 '2-3- '1/-/ '2 - 3 '3 - 4 (>go-SS go-SS hel/-/turn SS come.3SG.P)

'He went and went and he ah—turned around and came back.'

6 Discourse

No detailed study has yet been made of different discourse types in Koiari. The following are some of the common features of traditional and other stories, however.

6.1 Topics

Stories are usually introduced by what Dik (1989:268) calls "an explicit metalinguistic statement about what is going to happen to the topic of the ensuing discourse”. This introduction is usually of the form “Now I’m going to tell the story about...” or “This is a story about...” or “I’m going to tell a folktale...”. For example:

Tene be-re da roima.
story a-<> I say.PRES
‘I’m going to tell a folk tale.’

Ivahika hedu-e-re da oko varihenige da
grandfather talk-POSS-<> I here want<> I

oko vima.
here do.1SG.PRES
‘Here I am about to tell the story about granddad.’

When the discourse topic is set by the addressee (as, for example, when an addressee asks the speaker to say what happened on a particular occasion, or to describe something) there is usually no such introduction; it is as unnecessary in Koiari as it is in English. In both cases the recounting of events or the description begins with the introduction of the

topic sentence which is done baldly—there is no special construction to do so as in other languages, for example by an “existential or locative-existential construction” like “Once upon a time there was...”, or by placing it in “the object or second argument position”, or by using “predicates which in some way or other designate a form of ‘appearing on the scene’” as Dik (1989:268) has suggested are common ways of introducing new topics.

Once introduced, topics are re-established in Koiari by repeating the original topic. Thereafter they are maintained either by using unstressed anaphoric pronouns or, for 3rd person subjects, by zero anaphora. Topics are also tracked by the switch reference (SR) system. As already noted Koiari has two suffixes -me and -ege to show that the same or different topics (qua subjects) are being talked about respectively. If a pronominal topic is introduced after -ege or a final verb phrase this is signalled and emphasised by bane ‘but’ and the ‘specified’ form of the pronoun is used (for example bane daike... ‘but as for me...’).

Furthermore, unless specifically indicated otherwise, topics are taken to be definite in reference even though nouns are inherently ambiguous as to definiteness in Koiari, that is they are not marked as being either definite or indefinite. Definiteness and indefiniteness can be specifically indicated if necessary, however, by using the distal demonstrative eke ‘that (over there)’ or ye ‘the one being talked about’ or the indefinite numeral be ‘a, one’ (for example ata be ‘someone’) respectively.

Where there are several topics coordinated by intonational and pausal means in the one sentence all may be marked by specifiers as if each was the only topic, as, for example, in:

\[
\text{Marubavare, tore, ohore, iare koakiha otime} \\
\text{flyng.fox<> dog<> pig<> cassowary<> dance.PUR go.SS} \\
\text{bouraruhana.} \\
\text{gathere.together.3PL.P} \\
\text{‘The flying fox, the dog, the pig, and the cassowary went and gathered together to dance.’}
\]

Topics are also to be distinguished from extra-clausal constituents in Koiari. The only such constituents so far observed are attention-getters like se ‘heh’, address forms like Tomu, and focussed pronouns (or those marked by <lkE>), as in the following examples:

\[
\text{Se, Tomu, orehegene a ota?} \\
\text{Q: Oinene a ua?} \\
\text{A: Daike, Kailakige da guramarero.} \\
\text{‘Heh, where are you going Tom?’} \\
\text{‘Who are you?’} \\
\text{‘Me, I’m the one who is living at Kailaki.’}
\]

In sentences in which these constituents occur, the constituents are separated from the rest of the sentence by a pause and intonational bracketing indicated by a comma in written discourse.
6.2 Clause chains

As already noted in §2.1.2 events are related in the order in which the events occur. Connectedness between such events is achieved either by using discourse connectors (such as *ekeda*<gE> ‘subsequently, after that, and then’, *eke uhukevage* ‘during that time or occasion previously referred to’, *eke dainehe*<gE>/ekeruge ‘consequently, because of that’, *eke navate*<rE> ‘it was like that and, it continued thus and’), clause chaining as already described and tail-head linkage. This latter is used for showing that one event is complete before the next takes place. If the final verb of the preceding sentence ends in the past tense form of the verb, the next sentence will recapulate this by repeating the final verb in one of the following forms (where V(SS) stands for the short form of the SS form of the verb).

\[V(SS)-yareime\) (for SS.SG) or -yarehime (for SS.PL). For example:

\[...\] *binu.\] *Bi-yareime ahu yaga=va mi orovonu.\]... spear.3SG.P spear-left.off.SS he village=to get(SS) come.P
‘...(he) speared it. Having speared it he brought it to the village.’

\[V(SS)-vehitekime (SS)I-vehitekiyege(DS) or -vehitekinuge(DS)\]

\[...\] *binu.\] *Bi-vehitekime ahu yaga=va mi orovonu.\]... spear.3SG.P spear-finish.SS he village=to get(SS) come.P
‘...(he) speared it. Having speared it he brought it to the village.’

\[...\] *binu.\] *Bi-vehitekinuge yabu yaga=va mi orovonu.\]... spear.3SG.P spear-finish.DS they village=to get(SS)
‘...(he) speared it. (He) having speared it they brought it to the village.’

If the final verb of the preceding sentence ends in the past imperfect tense form of the verb, the next sentence will recapulate this by repeating the same form (but with a morphophonemically modified specifier as determined by its position). For example:

\[...\] *da otiniyarero. Da otiniyarere vabahuva\] 2000
'...I went. I went and (they) gave 2000 yams and 147 pounds (as brideprice).‘

6.3 Story endings

Stories are usually formally closed with formulaic expressions such as:
Ma harunu.
MOD finish.P
'It's finished.'

Maigo. Ma vehitevoinu.
okay<> MOD finish.P
'Okay. It's finished.'

Ahuke ma eke vehitevoinu.
it<> MOD there finish.P
'There's where it's finished.'

Maigo. Da hedu-e-re vehitevoiare ahu
okay<> my talk-POSS-<> finishes it
eke ikohe vanu.
there right.here SR.3SG.P
'Okay. My story finishes right there.'

Da hedu-e-re ma eke vehitevoiare
my talk-POSS-<> MOD there finishes
ahu eke vanu. Yaviso!
it there SR.3SG.P cheerio
'My story finishes there. Cheerio!'

Dokonakahe eke unu.
end<> that be
'That's the end.'