SELEPET-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

by

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BUK YUKAT TOPNE

Buk yokat kutne English (Igilis) denan dictionary (diksaneri) samei. Diksaneri yokat topne yuwu.
Yen English (Igilis) den sallikum topne naganesam otmu yuwu sallikunomai. Kaddikum Selepet den haratahak kulemguye yu ekma nagam yawuak sallikunomai. a, å, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, ñ, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, y.


30 eten eten -galabâ 31

Den kunnan g kulemguye kulemguye ya mem tetem betnân gi yakat esenê hohehtân konok konok mem panma mem tetem sallikum naganomai. Esenê 35 yan kunnan sallikutetâ esenê yakat dopne yuwa otnomai.

34 gâto
gihit 35

Den kunnan gi kulemguye kulemguye ya mem tetem betnân gio yakat sallikum päînma eknomai. Esenê 36 yan dopne yuwa otnomai.

36 gik bårârâk
godok godok 37

Otmu Selepet den haratâhâk kulemguye yakat nاغm o wosan tap ya päînma mem tetenomai. o dopne ya ٞ otmu p hohetyetn mem tetenomai. Yuwu sallikum genomai. gik bårârâk, gik bererek yap, gik guâk me, gik yap, gik pak me, gikak, gike, gikiâk, gikpak yap, gilâm, gilân gilân, gilap, gilen belen tuhu, gilîn belen 1, gilîn belen 11, gilîn gâlîn, gim, ginnak, gin, gini, ginne, gin buruduŋ ari, gin gârârân, yakat gemnän giop sallikum mem tetenomai. Otmu
English (Igilis) denàn road, path, trail ya sålikum toponge någànomai. Den toponge någânesäm yu sålikum arim ya toponge någànomai.


40 gulip
hamesen 41

DEN KUNJAN HA KULEMGU KULEMGUNE YA MEM TETEM BETNAN HÀ YAKAT ESENJE PÅINMÀ ESENJE 43 YAN EKNOMAI. ESENJE 43 YAKAT DOPER YUWA.

42 hamodot
hâhiwin 43

DEN KUNJAN HÀ KULEMGU KULEMGENE YA MEM TETEM BETNAN HÀN YAKAT PÅINMÀ SÅLIKUM GEM ARI EKNOMAI. SÅLIKUM GEM ARI EKMA ESENJE ALÀ PANMÀ SÅLIKUM GEM ARI ALÀ PANMÀ SÅLIKUM GEM ESENJE 47 YAN HÀN SÅLIKUM EKNOMAI. OTMU English denàn earth, land, ground, plot, place - area of ground, territory, countryside, terrain ya sålikum toponge någànomai.
THE BASIS OF THIS BOOK

They say that the name of this book in the English language is 'dictionary'. The basis of this dictionary is thus.

When you want to read an English word and understand its meaning you must read like this. First you must look at the written Selepet alphabet, understand it and read it like this: a, á, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, ñ, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, and y.

When you find a Selepet word you will also read an English word and know its meaning. What do they say in the English language for the Selepet word giop? When you want to know about that you must read like this. You must seek the Selepet words which begin with g and do like this. As you turn each page you must read at the top of the pages. You must find the written words beginning with g. When you turn a page at a time you will find g on page 30. Page 30 looks like this.

30 eten eten -gålåbå 31

After you find the words which start with g then turn one page at a time until you find gi and recognize it. When you read at the top of page 35 it will look like this.

34 gåto gihit 35

After you find the words which start with gi then you must read and find words which read gio. Page 36 will look like this.

36 gik båråråk godok godok 37

And thinking about the written Selepet alphabet you must find where the letter o is found. You will find o between ñ and p. You will read down like this: gik båråråk, gik bererek yap, gik guåk me, gik gik yap, gik pak me, gikak, gike, gikiåk, gikpok yap, gilåm, gilån, gilåp, giliŋ beleŋ I, giliŋ beleŋ II, giliŋ gålåŋ, gim gimnak,gin gin, gini, ginge, gin buruduŋ ari, gin gåråråŋ and after that you will find and read giop. You will read and know its meaning in
English as *road, path, trail*. When you want to know the meaning of a word you will read and know it.

What do they say in the English language for the Selepet word *hán*? When you want to know its meaning you must read like this. Find the Selepet word which begins with *h* and do like this. Turn one page at a time and in the middle of page 40 you will see *h* and read it. That page looks like this.

40 *gulip*  
41 *hamesen*

After you find the words beginning with *h* then look for the page with *há* and you will see it at page 43. Page 43 looks like this.

42 *hamodot*  
43 *hâhiwin*

After you find the word beginning with *há* then you will read down and see *hán*. Read down and turn another page and read down and turn one more page and on page 47 you will read the word *hán*. You will read and know the English meanings *earth, land, ground, plot, place - area of ground, territory countryside, terrain.*
INTRODUCTION

The Selepet people live within the Selepet Census Division, Kabwum Sub-district, Morobe District, Territory of New Guinea. There are two dialects of the language, 88% lexicostatistically related. The Northern dialect is spoken by about 3,000 people living in ten villages (Domut, Hongo, Kabum, Kondolo, Nimbako, Pendeng, Satop, Sorong and Wap) located in the lower Pumune River valley and along the seaward side of the coastal ridge. The Southern dialect is represented principally by the villages of Selepet, Indum and Wekae in the upper Pumune valley above the Kabwum Sub-district office.

Several generations ago, in consequence of warfare, a portion of the people speaking the Southern dialect migrated out of the Pumune valley northward across the coastal ridge and settled on the seaward slopes. Until the arrival of Europeans after the turn of the century, the Selepet people lived scattered across the countryside in small hamlets. These settlements were patrilineal and the men and initiated youths slept in a men's club house while the women and children slept in private houses clustered about the men's house. When the Europeans arrived they encouraged the people to build and settle in larger villages. As a result, the refugees from the Pumune valley joined many of the people of the Northern dialect and today the villages of Domut, Satop, Pendeng and Hongo include speakers of both dialects. The villages of Belombibi, Karangan and Kulawi, on the other hand, consist primarily of speakers of the Southern dialect. The estimated population of the Southern dialect is about 2,500.

The Southern dialect is also spoken by an undetermined number of bilingual Komba people living in four villages (Eredengan, Gilang, Upat and Tipsit) with a population of over 2,000.

The Selepet language is a non-Austronesian language belonging to the Huon Stock of languages within the Finisterre-Huon Micro-phylum (see McElhanon, 1969). The language is closely related to the Timbe language to its west and many adult males in the southern Timbe and
Selepet areas are to a large extent bilingual. Although the Komba language to the east is structurally diverse from the Selepet and Timbe languages, the Komba people have little difficulty in learning either Timbe or Selepet. Thus, it is hoped that this dictionary will be useful outside the immediate Selepet area.

The data upon which this dictionary is based were collected primarily in Indum village during 1964-69 while the authors were under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the Australian National University. The checking of semantic domains for much of the vocabulary was aided by a concordance of 25,000 words of text collected mainly in the Southern dialect. This concordance was made on the IBM computer at the University of Oklahoma by the Linguistic Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, and sponsored by Grant GS-934 of the National Science Foundation.
PHONOLOGY

The Selepet language has fifteen consonant phonemes: p, t, k, b, d, g, m, n, ñ, w, y, h, s, l and r; and six vowel phonemes: i, e, a, â, o and u. Allophonic variation is conditioned by the occurrence of contiguous segments. An articulatory description of the allophones with their acoustical correlates as well as a description of intonation and higher level phonology is found in McElhanon (1969c). For detailed treatment of the problems of interpreting vocoid clusters see McElhanon (1967a) and for the problems of interpreting stops and fricatives see McElhanon (1968b).

The Selepet orthography has been styled primarily after that currently in use by the Lutheran Mission New Guinea for their publications in the Kâte language and secondarily after English. Thus the symbols ñ and â have been borrowed from Kâte but the symbol y has been borrowed from English in preference to the j of Kâte. The symbol â represents phoneme ñ. The alphabetical order used in this dictionary is as follows: a, â, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, ñ, o, p, r, s, t, u, w and y.

MORPHOPHONEMICS

A number of morphophonemic processes have been observed in affixation and compounding and are summarised in the following rules:

(1) The initial and final stop phonemes of the morphemes are replaced by their fricative counterparts initially and/or finally if vowels occur contiguously. Thus v + b- → vw-; v + d- → vr-; v + g- → vh-; -p + v → -wv; -t + v → -rv; -k + v → -hv. There are a number of exceptions to this rule. Firstly, in a few cases the final t is replaced by l rather than r when followed by a vowel. This phenomenon appears to be morphologically conditioned: t → l when followed by the locative clitics -åbâ out of as in nengålåbå out from among us, -ån at as in sålån at the teeth, -ånång towards as in halång towards the forest, -ångåbå from as in yegålångåbå from their (place); the restrictive morpheme -åk only as in yukålåk only for this; the 3rd per. sg. inchoative future tense morpheme -åk let him as in talåk let him be; and certain remote past tense (rpt.) morphemes, viz., -on 2s, rpt. as in kalon you put it, -op 3s, rpt. as in kalop he put it, -owot 2-3d, rpt. as in kalowot you/they (du.) put it; t + r when followed by class III reflexive pronoun -aho oneself as in siwiråhoap it rolled itself up; benefactive
pronominal suffix -agi for one another as in karagim putting for one another; and -âmâ however as in nengârâmâ for us, however. When the class I reflexive pronoun -ak (for) oneself occurs, the final t is usually replaced by r although in a few cases it is replaced by l, viz., gâilakmâ carrying for oneself, hâgulakmâ blowing on oneself, hagalakmâ dressing oneself, duwalakmâ tearing itself and pidilakmâ freeing oneself. That the replacement of t by l rather than t by r is considered the exception to the rule is based upon the replacement of the initial stop d by r, never by l, when preceded by a vowel. Thus the r replacement is regarded as predominant.

The second exception is that the initial b phoneme of the contrary-to-fact verbal suffixes and the future tense habituative mode suffixes is not replaced by the fricative counterpart w when preceded by a vowel: otbâp he should have done it and arîbâp he should have gone (not arîwâp); otbisâp he will always do it and arabisâp he will always go (not arîwisâp).

(2) Phoneme t reduces before s or l. Thus t + s → s; t + l → l.

(3) When two identical vowels occur contiguously, one reduces. Vowels a and â act as identical vowels in morphophonemic processes. Thus a + a → a; â + â → a; â + a → a; e + e → e; i + i → i; o + o → o; u + u → u.

In the sequence â + â vowel reduction does not occur; rather the second â dissimilates to e, i.e., â + â → âe. For example, bârâen in the forest from bârâ forest and -ân in; sâhâek let him tie it from sâhâ to tie it and -âk (3rd person singular, inchoative future tense). When -âk only is suffixed to ya that, the resulting form is either yaek or yaok only that.

(4) When two identical consonants occur contiguously, one reduces. Thus k + k → k; m + m → m; n + n → n; η + η → η; p + p → p; t + t → t.

(5) When a nasal is followed by a homo-organic voiced stop the nasal reduces. Thus m + b → b; n + d → d; η + g → g. This rule produces poly-morphemic words which are homophonous with mono-morphemic words.

[ɔŋgɔ] /âdâl/ kind of dance done by women
[ɔŋgɔ] /âdâl/ you move from ân- to move and -dâ
(2nd person singular, heteropersonal dependent verbal suffix).
A number of morphophonemic processes are associated with particular morphemes:

(6) The final vowel of the adjectiviser -ŋe or the pronominal elements with a final e is replaced by a when the morphemes -ŋe (subject/instrument-agent clitic) or -gât (causal-benefactive/possession clitic) are suffixed. Thus lok bâleŋe bad men but lok bâleŋaŋe the bad men (as subject) or by the bad men (as agent) and lok bâleŋahât for the bad men (as causal-benefactive) or the bad men's (as possession). baratŋe his daughter but baratŋaŋe his daughter (as subject) or by his daughter (as agent) and baratŋahât for his daughter (as causal-benefactive) or his daughter's (as possession); nine myself but ninahât for myself (as causal-benefactive).

(7) When the locative clitic -ân in, at is suffixed to the adjectiviser -ŋe or pronominal elements ending in e, the vowels e and ə reduce to a. Thus emetŋe his house plus -ân in yields emetŋan in his house; nine my own plus -ân in yields ninan with me (lit. at my (place)).

(8) When the morpheme -âk only or (adverbaliser) is suffixed to the morpheme -ŋe (adjectiviser/subject clitic/instrument-agent clitic/adverbaliser) or a pronominal element ending in e, either of two morphophonemic processes is operative. Usually the final e and the ə reduce to a as in tebeŋe with a bow plus -âk yielding tebeŋak only with a bow or nine my own plus -âk yielding ninak my very own. In a few pronominal forms, however, the e plus the ə may become â as in the alternate pronominal form niniâk I alone (see McElhanon, 1969b).
ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in the entries. The abbreviations given for word classes represent distributional classes rather than morphological classes. Therefore differences are found between these classes and those posited in the description of the Selepet grammar (see McElhanon, 1970).

ld  first person dual
lp  first person plural
ls  first person singular
2s  second person singular
2-3d second and/or third person dual
2-3p second and/or third person plural
3s  third person singular
acc. accompaniment clitic or word
acc. ph. Accompaniment Axis-relator Phrase
aj. adjective
ajct. adjunct
ajser. adjectiviser
assoc. associative clitic
aux. adjunct plus auxiliary verb
av. adverb
b.pr. pronominal benefactive marking
torical verbal suffix (used for benefaction as well as malefaction)
c.pr. contrastive pronoun
cau. causal/benefactive clitic
cau.ph. Causal/Benefactive Axis-relator Phrase
cau. tag. causal/benefactive tagmeme
cm. pr. comparative pronoun
conn. connective
ctf. contrary to fact mode
dem. demonstrative pronoun
dep. dependent verb
dep. cl. dependent clause
desid. desiderative verb
dft. delayed future tense (shows intention)
du. dual
emph.p.pr. emphatic possessive pronoun
emph. pr. emphatic pronoun
excl. exclamation
habit. habituative mode
hbt. future tense, habituative mode
hetero. dependent hetero-personal verb (i.e. change of actor indicated)
homo. dependent homopersonal (i.e., same actor)
icft. inceptive future tense (shows intention and perhaps determination)
if. inchoative future (equals English 'imperative')
ift. immediate future tense
indep.cl. independent clause
inst. instrument-agent clitic or word
inst. ph. Instrument Axis-relator Phrase
int. pr. interrogative pronoun
inten. intensifier
ipt. immediate past tense
iv. intransitive verb
k. of kind of
lit. literally
loc. locative clitic
loc. ph. Location Axis-relator Phrase
loc. tag. location tagmeme
m.s. man as speaker
n. noun
N. from Northern dialect
nomser. nominaliser
num. numeral, number
O.N. ph. Origin Noun Phrase
o.pr. pronominal object-marking verbal affix
opp. opposite to
p.m. possession-marking nominal suffix
p.pr possessive form of the regular personal pronoun
per. person
per. pr. regular personal pronoun
perm. permissive mode
pl. plural
poss. possessive clitic
poss. ph. Possession Axis-relator Phrase
proh. prohibitive mode
rft. remote future tense
rpt. remote past tense
s.m. subject-marking verbal suffix
s.o. someone
s.o.'s someone's
s.th. something
sg. singular
sub. subject clitic
sub. ph. Subject Axis-relator Phrase
sub. tag. Subject tagmeme
t. time word
t.m. time marking suffix
temp. temporal clitic
temp. ph. Temporal Axis-relator Phrase
temp. tag. temporal tagmeme
tv.I transitive verb, class I
tv.II transitive verb, class II
tv.III transitive verb, class III
w. with
w.s. woman as speaker
Ø zero morpheme

KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY

The kinship terms are abbreviated according to the method presented by G.P. Murdock (Social Structure. New York, 1949):

Br brother  Pa parent
Ch child    Sb sibling
Da daughter Si sister
El elder    So son
Fa father   Sp spouse
Hu husband  W1 wife
Mo mother   Yo younger

When these terms occur in succession, possession proceeds from left to right as in MoSiSo 'mother's sister's son', i.e., the son of one's maternal aunt.
PRESENTATION OF ENTRIES

Several difficulties arise in trying to present semantic equivalents for English words in Selepet and vice versa. In some cases a single morpheme in the source language is rendered by a phrase, clause or sentence in the receptor language. In some cases semantic distinctions found in English morphology are expressed by syntactic construction in Selepet. Moreover, some words may have such widely divergent semantic domains that an explanation is necessary. The chief aims in this volume are accuracy and clarity of presentation. Since this dictionary is designed to be useful to the Selepet speakers learning English as well as the English speakers learning Selepet, explanations and examples are freely added.

In writing a language for the first time one must make many decisions regarding spelling and word division; decisions which involve personal judgments and so are subject to dispute. The reader should not expect finality in the spellings given in this dictionary. Indigenous opinions regarding spelling vary considerably so that perhaps a number of variant spellings may be allowable for any particular word.

The fact that language is always in a state of flux provides the basis for variant pronunciations and spellings. In treating this phenomenon the authors have listed all variant pronunciations of a particular word if these variant pronunciations have a wide occurrence. Idiosyncracies are avoided. The variants are cross-referenced to the statistically prevalent form if this saves space. In the case of apparently idiosyncratic pronunciations the variants are not noted. For example, in the pronominal form nongo the n is sometimes assimilated to the g so that the form is [nongo] or the g is sometimes assimilated to the n so that the form is [nondo].

Hyphens are used to mark morpheme boundaries and to indicate that a particular form does not occur in isolation (except for kinship terms which occur unpossessed in vocative forms). Usually a root marked by a hyphen may be conjugated. It should be noted, however, that some word classes, particularly verbs, occur with zero morphemes among the affixes. Thus the entry ari- to go indicates that the form cannot occur in isolation; however, the form does occur with a zero morpheme -Ø 'second person singular, inchoative future tense' as in ari You go!

When an entry is given with hyphens on either side of parentheses, these hyphens indicate that the form indicated in the parentheses is part of the total word. Thus bāt-(p.m.)-ān on someone's hand indicates that the forms will be such as bātinenān on our hands, bātynēnān on their hands etc. Parentheses are also used in the English glosses to indicate that certain words do not occur in the Selepet example but
are required for idiomatic English.

1. Repetitive forms commonly occur in Selepet. In making word divisions and determining the subsequent spellings, a number of principles have been followed:

(a) If the repetitive forms have all the characteristics of individual stress groups they are separated by spaces; e.g.
\[ \text{[p h ɷ p h ɷ k h uəp]} \text{ He shook it is written pān pān kuap.} \]

(b) If the repetitive forms are single syllables and occur as two individual stress groups but on some occasions occur united in a single stress group, both forms are given with the single stress group cross-referenced; e.g., pābām sām ari- (cf. pām pām sām ari-).

(c) If the repetitive forms occur as a single stress group forming the basis for a derived word the forms are written as a single word; e.g., gōŋ gōŋ is apparently the basis for gogogu crooked and gogogu- to bend s.th.

(d) If the repetitive form is polysyllabic each repetition is written as a separate word; e.g., ihot ihot Black-capped Lory.

2. Verbs are not listed as minimal free forms but rather in their root form with hyphens indicating the occurrence of obligatory affixation. For the intransitive verbs and class I transitive verbs the root forms are the same as the minimal free forms because the 2s inchoative future morpheme as well as the 3s object-marking suffix are represented by zero morphemes. Class II and class III transitive verb roots do not occur without overt affixation. Only one verb in Selepet accepts object marking prefixes; viz., -n to call upon, say one's name as in yotko-n-sap (them (du.)-call upon-he 1pt) He called upon them (du.).

3. A number of Selepet transitive verbs occur as auxiliary verbs with an adjunct. The resulting construction occurs in the predicate tagmeme of the intransitive clause. In the majority of occurrences these auxiliary verbs have been observed with subject markers indicating third person singular and so are given in the dictionary with 3s ipt suffixation. When the auxiliary verb has been observed with person-number suffixation other than 3s the dictionary entry is given with the auxiliary verb in the root form. For example, the entry pataran yap to explode indicates that only 3s suffixation occurs but the entry hurudug să- indicates the possible occurrence of any person-number suffixation as in hurudug yap It slid down and hurudug yai They retreated.
4. Many English words are rendered in Selepet by descriptive phrases or idioms which involve a wide range of construction types. For example, intended action is indicated by a construction type, the intentive verb (see McElhanon 1969a) which has a complex syntactic structure but the phonological characteristics of a single word. Other construction types involve various parts of the noun phrase as well as clause types.

(a) Many of these descriptive phrases or idioms involve concord. This concord is indicated by a solid line drawn above the example and connecting the items in concord. The concord is specified in parentheses above the solid line.

\[
\text{per.-num. nibilam-} (p.m.) \text{ kat-} (s.m.) \text{ to lick (lit. to put one's tongue)}
\]

\[
\text{nibilamyene kasai they licked it}
\]

(b) In some entries the construction is noun plus another word class. When the noun occurs with bound suffixes it is marked with a hyphen. Many entries of this sort are noun plus noun in which the first noun may manifest any of the possession-marking suffixes but the second noun occurs only with 3s possession markers which refer to the preceding noun. Thus the following entry occurs: sen- tebe super-orbital ridge (lit. eye's bow) and which may be marked for possession as in senge tebe his super-orbital ridge (lit. his eye's bow) and senge tebe your super-orbital ridge (lit. your eye's bow). This particular example may be expanded by the addition of a third noun also marked by only 3s possession-marking suffixes; thus senge tebe se motige (lit. your eye's bow's hair).

A number of entries of this type are noun plus adjective and are formally indistinguishable with a noun plus noun construction.

\[
\text{bat- bane one's inheritance (lit. one's last hand)}
\]

\[
\text{bateg bane your inheritance}
\]

\[
\text{bateg bane his inheritance}
\]

(c) When a descriptive phrase or idiom includes an axis-relator phrase the relator clitic of that phrase is included as a bound morpheme not separated from the filler of the axis of that phrase.

\[
\text{per.-num. kai-} (p.m.) \text{ an ari-} (s.m.) \text{ to walk, travel on foot}
\]

\[
\text{lit. to go on one's legs}
\]

\[
\text{kaijan ariap He travelled on foot}
\]

\[
\text{kaiyegan ariai They travelled on foot.}
\]
(d) When a number of constructions or word classes may be manifested in the axis of an axis-relator phrase, only the relator clitic is given and listed separated by spaces from all other items in the entry.

\[ \text{biwi- gât ariap} \quad \text{to fall in love (lit. one's insides go for another)} \]
\[ \text{biwiñe ibiñahât ariap} \quad \text{He fell in love with his woman (lit. his insides went for his woman)} \]

(e) Idioms involve a limited number of nouns and verbs. The various combinations of these yield semantic equivalents for single words in English, e.g., the emotions of fear, love, hate, loneliness as well as the physiological states of thirst or hunger. Most of these idioms include a possessed noun as the subject and a verb with 3s subject-marking suffixes. The person and number for the subject in the English translation is taken from the person and number expressed in the possession-marking suffixes on the noun.

\[ \text{biwi- uk yap} \quad \text{to be excited (lit. one's insides are startled)} \]
\[ \text{biwiñe uk yap} \quad \text{They are excited (lit. their insides are startled).} \]

When the verb in the idiom does not obligatorily occur with 3s suffixation the subject in the English translation is the same as that expressed in the Selepet verb.

\[ \text{biwi-(p.m.) ku-(s.m.)} \quad \text{to mourn (lit. to hit one's insides)} \]
\[ \text{biwiñe kuai} \quad \text{They mourned (lit. they hit their insides).} \]

(f) A number of English words are rendered in Selepet by a sentence involving dependent and independent clauses: \( \text{nâgâ-(hetero.) tetéap} \) to remember (lit. to think it and it appears); \( \text{nâgâmune tetéap} \) I remembered (lit. I thought it and it appeared).

(g) The source of probable loan words is identified: (1) German, usually through Kâte; (2) Kâte, a related non-Austronesian language introduced by the Lutheran Mission New Guinea for evangelisation and education; (3) Komba, a closely related language to the east; (4) Pidgin, i.e., Neo-Melanesian or Pidgin English; (5) Sio, an Austronesian language on the north coast; (6) Timbe, a closely related language to the west; and (7) Latin (through Kâte). The word 'from' is added before the source language to indicate phonological accommodation to Selepet.

(h) Homonyms are indicated by Roman numerals.

**Identification of Flora and Fauna**

The authors are indebted to the Division of Botany (Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries) in Lae for the identification of
the majority of the flora. The identification of birds was aided by the use of Tom Iredale's *Birds of New Guinea*, 2 volumes, Melbourne, Georgian House, 1956. Since there was some disagreement among the informants over which bird picture should be associated with a particular Selepet bird name, these identifications must be regarded as tentative.

English terms which relate to the classification of flora are as follows: herb, i.e., a non-woody plant; shrub, i.e., a woody plant without a main trunk; tree, i.e., a woody plant with a main trunk; and bush, i.e. a short tree.
The following publications relating to the Selepet language are either published, in press, or submitted for publication.

HOOLEY, B.A. and K.A. McELHANON

McELHANON, K.A.
1970a Lexicostatistics and the Classification of Huon Peninsula Languages, Oceanic, 40 214-231.
A

a a sâ- (aux.) to coo.

aba I (n.) (N) men's house; pepa abañe school.

aba II (n.) dam: aba magu-to dam water.

abo- (n.) citizen, native: New Guinea abone native or citizen of New Guinea; inhabitant: Indum kapai aboline inhabitants of Indum village; member: Saluwan abone member of the Saluwan men's house; owner: tewet abone owner of the knife; leader: kapam abone the leader of the fight (lit. owner of the stick); ikjan abogon ari-only in pl.) to go one at a time;

ot-(s.m.) abone ot-(s.m.) to be responsible, accountable, answerable: ot abone oat you are responsible (lit. you are the owner of what you did); (place name) + abone owner of the area of which they were the owners): Wainep abone the spirit at Wainep. See also hân abone, emet abone.

aborâ (aj.) owned (lit. with owner).

agi- (o.pr.II) (not in sg.) (see. nibi-II) to reciprocate, to give to each other: um agim nene ot-to dine together; agim bero ot-to have or be in an agreement of exchanging food and gifts; agim bero emet store (also kedi); agi gugi ot-to trade, passing s.th. around in a chain reaction, give in exchange (of marriage and pigs).

-agî (b.pr. - 1st order verbal suffix) (see -nibî I); isigim weeping for one another (cf. -ak, -aho).

ago (aj., av.) new, newly: dakerago nev thatch, grass; agoân (loc.ph.) at the first, at the beginning, firstly; agoâk (av.) wholesome, healthy (also

hâlulâek): agoâk hâlulâek man-to live we irakne (N.).

ago- (iv) to be overgrown: giop agoap the road is overgrown; to grow up, out again: dakera agoap the grass has grown up again; yâbâ gam agom tap the whiskers have grown long again (cf. kâtîn yap).

ago (n.) (Pidgin) point, goal, score: ago konok your score is one goal; ago kat-to keep score.

aho- (ə, tv. III) (not with sg.a.m.) to fight (see noho-);

aho aho (n.) fighting

ahoak- to hit oneself, beat together (of leaves), to collide: ahoaksan I hit myself

ahoakne (n.) juncture, fork, joint: giop ahoaknan at the juncture of the roads.

-aho (o.pr.III) (see -noho) oneself (= English reflexive pronouns when the subject is singular): kâlâwahoap he shook himself; one another, each other (= English reflexive or reciprocal pronouns when the subject is dual or plural): kâlâwahop they shook themselves (i.e. they got ready for activity), they shook one another, each other; hejâhum playing with each other (cf. -ak, -agi).

ahonak (tv. III) (see nohon-) to call one's own name.

ahop- (n.) Hubrâkwi (w.a.); brother-in-law's wife.

ai- (tv.I) to dig.

-ai (a.m.) (follows vowels) 2-3p, tpt.

aiak- (tv.I) to be fully opened, to be in its prime, to branch out;

aiak aiakne (aj.) prime: esenê aiak aiakne new leaf which is just fully opened.
ailōn ailōn (aj., av.) stooped, hunchedbacked, hunched: lok iki sobo ailōn ailōn stooped and senile old man; ailōn ailōn yāhām gemap he goes up and comes down stooping (also tok tok).

ailōn ailōn ot-(aux.) to flinch: senęe ailōn ailōn oap he (i.e. his eyes) flinched; to beckon: bātōe ailōn ailōn oap he (i.e. his hand) beckoned.

-ain (s.m.) (follows vowels) lp, ipt. (also -in).

aiop (comm.) all right.

aişe (aj.) deadly: lok aişe man killer.

-ait (s.m.) (follows vowels) ld, ipt. (also -it).

-ak (o.pr.I) reflexive; oneself: (=English reflexive pronouns when the subject is singular) piriaksap he washed himself; themselves, one another: (=English reflexive or reciprocal pronouns when the subject is dual or plural) piriaksai; they washed themselves, they baptized one another; for oneself: puluhuaksap he bought it for himself; to oneself: tuhuahop he did it to himself; to each other: kara tuhuakbi they did sorcery to each other; (cf. -agi, -aho).

aka- (see âkâ-).

aki nak nak (n.) Mountain Caterpillar Catcher (Metagrapheus montanus).

akjangen (loc.ph.) very far, in the far distance, remote: akjangen panmu ariop he cast it and it went a great distance.

akoŋ (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

akuku kat- (aux.) to hide oneself (as in games of hide and seek).

ala- (n./N.) ChCh (w.s.), any other relative of the second descending generation; grandchild, granddaughter, grandson (cf. he-).

alahu- (tv.I) to talk, converse.

alahu gulahu ot-(aux.)(not in sg.) to have or hold a discussion, conversation.

alam (n.) conical haircut for women in the Kirim fertility dance.

alamge (n.) grease: ham alamge pandanus grease used for face decoration.

alat- (tv.I) to scratch up (ground).

alikše (n.) banana sucker, taro and potato tuber, shoot (for planting, seedling or seed (rare usage)): origin, source, cause: den alikše the origin, source, cause of the talk (cf. māmā).

alit- (tv.I) to withhold, retain, reserve, save (not give): weke alit alitge stunted (of garden produce) (lit. spirit-withheld).

aman (ajat.) with closed eyes; aman aman (aj.) squinted, partially closed: senęe aman aman squinted eyes; lok senęe aman aman ate a very good man (rare usage).

aman ek- to dream.

amangā eksap to make s.o. sleepy: amangā yelekmu it made them (du.) sleepy...

aman nelām i- or aman m nelāmgu/ i- to sleep deeply, soundly.

aman tän hutuk kutuk i- to sleep deeply.

aman (m./N.) clay pot, saucepan, clay (also obo).

amok- (n.) depth (occurs only in loc.ph.) (of water, ground, work, anger, laughter, etc.): to amokan in the deep water (lit. at the water’s depths); girin amokan in the depths of hilarity; amokan gam arimqiap it is deep (water) (lit. at its depth it comes, goes and sleeps).

amokanâk se- (tv.I) to burn badly, deeply: amokanâk seneksp it burned me badly.
amon (adj.) how many?: lok amon ęreke how many pounds? (lit. men); amon kādāk (inst.ph.) with how much (pay, cost)?: amon kādāk puluhanomai with how much will they buy it?

amotgen (see amutgen).

amsam (n.) k. of shrub (Ericaceae Rhododendron macgregoriae).

amun- (n.) seat, buttocks; base: amunghen to the base, foot, bottom of s.th. (follows noun); Bemtap amunghen giowot they (du.) went down to the base of Bemtap.

amutgen (loc.ph.) underneath: asahange amutgen underneath his armpit.

-an (s.m.) (follows vowels) ls, ipt.

-an (loc.) to, at, in, on, upon (also -ān).

aniwaka (see anewaka).

Anutu (n.) (Kâte) name for God.

aŋ (ajct.) open.

aŋ (iv.) to be open;

aŋ pāŋ ot- (aux.) to yawn.

aŋe (n.) kind of plant with edible leaves.

aŋe (n.) forest (only with hewukjë): aŋe hewukjë thick forest, deep forest; aŋe hewukjë pato gam yahap a big thick forest appeared and grew.

aŋe aŋe (n.) k. of tree - Bladder-nut family (Staphyleaceae Turpinia).

aŋelo (n.) (from Latin through Kâte) angel.

anewaka (n.) cassava, tapioca, manioc (Euphorbiaceae Manihot utilisissima) (also aniwaka; cf. gayam).

aŋulak- (tv.I) (aŋut + ak) to be ashamed: otmā aŋulaksan I did it and am ashamed.

aŋun (n.) sti

aŋun waŋ (see nihii-II) to cause s.o. shame (lit. to give shame to s.o.): aŋun gihihap he caused you shame.

-ap (s.m.) (follows vowels) ls, ipt.

apet (n.) (N.) wife, woman, female (cf. ibi).

aporo (n.) k. of banana.

ara- (iv.) to go (only in ipt.) (see ari-).

ari- (iv.) to go, to go away.

ari ariŋe (adj.) moveable;

ari ariŋe bia (aj.) stationary (lit. not going): eweŋe ǝlā ari ariŋe bia the other one up there is stationary.

arimețe- (iv.) to disperse, scatter.

(homo.) + ari- to go on doing s.th.: tipi tapi kunmā ariwom I will go on calling (their names) individually.

ariku gaku (see baku gaku).

ariwoŋa tariwoŋa (n.) chants, incantations.

asa- (iv.) (only in ipt.) (see aso-).

asahan- (n.) axilla, armpit (also hahan- (N.).

asahan- kehetje kidney, axillary glands.

asahan- (tv.III) to carry under the arm (also hahan- (tv.III) (N.)) to carry on the hip.

asaho- (iv.) (N.) to stick (cf. aso-).

asak- (tv.I) to put s.th. in, to slid, slide s.th. into (in a drawer, oven, pile of paper, deck of cards).

asak ot- (b.pr.) to break a promise: asak otnihiap he broke his promise to me.

asamaho (n.) (sword-shaped) war club (also keba keba (N.)).
asawok (n.) ant house (in tree).
asim (n.) urine.
asim (t.v.) to urinate;
asimaho- (t.v. III) (asim + aho) to urinate on oneself (an expression of delight probably with sexual connotations, said of women who are pleased with a man’s dancing performance).
asimaho (m.) caterpillar.
ase (t.v. III) to urinate;
asem (n.) bladder.
ase (t.v.) to urinate on oneself (an expression of delight probably with sexual connotations, said of women who are pleased with a man’s dancing performance).
al se (aux.) to sneeze.
ase (aux.) to stick tightly, cohere, adhere: biwinya asoap to be imbedded in s.th. (lit. to stick in its inside) (also asa- in tpt.) (also asa- (N.));
al sa (aux.) to become viscous: be barakhe asom asom oap the taro froth became viscous.
at (s.m.) (follows vowels) 2s, tpt.
ata- (n.) ElSB, FaBrElCh, MoSiElCh; elder brother, elder sister;
ata imi brothers (elder and younger).
ata imi (n.) k. of cat’s cradle.
atene (n.) hand of bananas.
aow (n.) dance hat decoration (also momolep).
awawi guwawi ot- (aux.) to grope: gioppaâ awawi guwawi oap he groped for the doorway; to be confused nágâ nágâyenê awawi guwawi otbuap their thoughts will be confused; to be delirious: den sâwesâm otmâ awawi guwawi oap when he wanted to talk he was delirious.
aow (n.) (in reference only) Fa, FaBr (as an alternative to yâwut-); father;
aow (n.) (in reference only) Fa, FaBr (as an alternative to yâwut-); father;
aow (n.) (in reference only) FaBrDa (as an alternative to yâwut-); father’s daughter); cousin;
awâ (mâmâ) (n.) parents - with 2-3 person p.m.
awâ (mânâ) (n.) parents - with 1st person p.m.
awâ (nâne) (n.) FaBrSo (in reference only) (lit. father’s son); cousin.
awe (n.) poinsettia (Euphorbiaceae Euphorbia pulcherrima) (cf. awu hepôe).
awe (n.) ( vocative) father (cf. awâ).
awe (n.) Grey and white Flycatcher (Monachella mulleriana).
awe (n.) k. of banana.
awe (n.) k. of herb - Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae Euphorbia) (cf. awe awe).
awe (n.) k. of herb - Indian shot (Cannaceae Canna indica).
awe (n.) k. of herb (Labiatae Coleus (amboinicus?)).
awe (n.) decoration: awu tawu ot-/tuhu-/me- to decorate.
awe (n.) lungs.
awe (n.) pulse.
awe (b.pr.)-ap to sense a stranger coming: awun menihap I sense a stranger coming (lit. pulse grips for me).
awe (b.pr.)- to take s.o.’s pulse: awun meôgiap he took her pulse.
awe (n.) banana flower: manam awuâne banana flower.
awurá (n.) red clay (used for face paint) (also pât pât (N.)).

-á (clitic) optionally occurring on the ctf. independent verb: tatbámágt ahobáin or tatbámágt ahobáiná if I had been here we (pl.) would have fought.

-ába (loc.) through, by way of, out of, from among (occurs with verbs of motion); -ábá (follows aj's, dem. pr. won-where, nouns, poss.ph., clauses): saru patoábá by way of the big sea; wonábá by which way; sumábá through the graveyard; -bá (follows dem. pr. ebu, edu, ewu); -pá (follows dem. pr. eba, eda, ewa, ya, yu, yi and wosá).

-ába not yet (clause with final verb in tpt. habit): ná ki arimanábá I have not yet gone.

ábá ábá (n.) k. of tree (Myrtaceae Eugenia) (also gåbå gåbå) (cf. silum silum).

ábáku- (tv. III) to hang s.th. on the body - arms, back, neck.

ábákum (n.) necklace.

ábám (n.) k. of orchid.

ábu (n.) k. of sweet potato.

ábu ot- (aux.) to be inflamed, infected.

ábulam (n.) lime gourd, penis gourd (sheath).

ádåp- (n.) ear;

ádåp- bok yap to be deaf (lit. one's ears become lifeless): ádåpne bok yap he is deaf;

ádåp- esené helix (lit. ear's leaf);

ádåp- kat katne one's pierced ear lobe;

ádåp- (p.m.) kat- (s.m.) to listen for s.th. (lit. to put one's ears): ádåpne kasap he listened for it;

ádåp- (p.m.) kat- (s.m.) to pierce the earlobe (with this meaning only if the p.m. and the s.m. indicate different persons): ádåpnenne katbi They pierced our ears.

ádåp- kärik (aj.) disobedient, stubborn (lit. strong ears).

ádåp- påråŋ yap to regain hearing (lit. one's ears are penetrated): ádåpne påråŋ yap he regained his hearing;

pet ádåpne pocket (lit. loin cloth's ear).

ádåp bok (n.) pupa.

áde- (tv.) to dance (of women), to swing the hips in dancing.

áde- (tv.) to continue, proceed: hilipkum ádei they continue doing badly (also ádi- in tpt.).

ádi- (see áde-).

ádinam (m.) k. of pandanus.

ádåp (n.) k. of pandanus (nut variety) (Pandanae pandanus); also k. of skirt made from this tree.

ádåp gotne (n.) k. of vine.

ádåp kålåpne (n.) k. of tree (Sapotaceae Planchonella).

ádåp warat (n.) k. of vine (Vitaceae Cissus).

ái (n.) work, garden: áiån arinomai they will go to work;

ái kalam garden in preparation: ái kalamañtåm arlowot They went to the garden they were preparing

ái kalam man- to live by gardening, as gardeners;

ái kalamån gatne cuttings or slips for planting (lit. one from the garden in preparation): ái kalamån gatne kämetmune bålemap the cuttings that I plant must not turn out bad;
produce (food from work): aĩ sot produce (very much of the many different kinds of produce);
ceremonies, doings: naom kunge yakât aĩ ceremonies for that firstborn child.

āik- (tu.III) to ask, question, interrogate.

āilogo (av.) well, healthy: āilogo manom we will remain healthy;
(adj.) pleasing: lohibi āilogo a generous or pleasing couple (in that generosity is pleasing); beautiful: suriže āilogo beautiful blossom; fruitful: saqĩŋ āilogo a fruitful lemon tree; extraordinary: kâḷâp āilogo extraordinary firewood; attractive (in appearance), pretty ibi senge hâmene āilogo an attractive woman.

āilogologo (intensified form of āilogo) very pleasing, fruitful, etc.

āinge (adj.) new (also ago).

āinge kelulunge (m.) k. of magic.

āirok (m.) sub-cutaneous fat (on pig) (also āiruk); āirokqe bia lean (meat) (cf. sunumqeâk).

āiruk (m.) (see āirok)

āiruk (adj.) bad (cf. bâlene).

-āk I (s.m.) 3s. inf. ariâk let him go; (also -ek).

-āk II (clitic) only: konok yuâk tap only this one remains; just: yawuâk just like that; (also -ek and -ek);
(homo.)-āk tat- to remain (in action), to continue (action): nemâk tap he continues to eat; tohom arîmâk tap he is always coming and going;
(verb in inf.)-āk nâgâ- (s.m.) the if. verb and nâgâ- may not occur with the same per.-num. expressed in their s.m.) to want s.o. to do s.th.: nâhât emetne liakum eda ago tuhunihinêlâk nagan I want you to tear down my house and build a new (one) for me over there;

(1st per. if.vb.)-āk nâgâ- (s.m.) to want to do s.th.: goka nebeâk nagan I want to eat sweet potato (lit. I think only I must eat sweet potato);
(adverbaliser) as in ibiâk in vain, poorly (lit. only a woman): ibiâk taken I came in vain.

āk āk yap (aux.) to be dry (of bark cloth).

ākā- (tu.I) to expectorate, to cough s.th. up, out: uneqe akap he spat out the inedible portion; to finish, complete: lok den akap the man finished speaking (lit. spit out the words).

-āke (clitic) (occurs finally on the independent verb and indicates disbelief, surprise or ignorance on the part of the speaker): âun takarâke you have come now; what a surprise.

ālâ (dem.) another: ālâ tap another is here; what? (int. pr.) (may indicate a referent unknown to the speaker but known to the hearer: ālâ yat what did you say? (cf. wuân); one: imîqe âlâne one of his brothers; a, an (English indefinite article): lohibi sobo ālâ an old couple.

ālâengen (loc.ph.) elsewhere.

ālâengen ālâengen everywhere, from place to place: ālâengen ālâengen arî-habit.) to wander (lit. to go from one place to another); ālâengen ālâengen arî man- to be nomadic.

ālâhât (posa.ph) whose: ālâhât tewet whose knife.

ālâhu (av.) again: ālâhu tuhu do it again!

ālâlâ (dem.) many other, all, other things: wahap ālâlâ they did many other things;

senge ālâlâ everything, many kinds of things.
ālālāne (int.pr.) who? (plural).

ālān ālān oap (aux.) to feel a tickling sensation.

ālān ālān tuhu- (tv.I) to tickle s.o.; (also golek golek tuhu-); ālān ālān ari- (aux.) to swoop across, to skim along the surface of s.th. (of a plane following the mountain ridge) (also hālān hālān ari-).

ālāne (int.pr.) who? (sg.) (speaker does not know referent): ālāne gap who came?.

ālāp (m.) k. of tree.

āle- (iv.) to become ripe, to mature: sego āleap the corn is ripe.

āle- (iv.) to lust: yekmā āleap he saw them and lusted; (tv.I) to lust (for s.o.): āleheksan I lust for you.

ālek ālek (aj.) many kinds of: sogōāk ālek many k. of animals; many den ālek ālek many topics, many subject matters.

ālihit- (iv.) to cover oneself (protection from rain).

āliilak- (tv.I) to cover oneself, to shade oneself (also ālihilak-)

āliq (m.) k. of animal (also the animal's tooth used for carving knife).

ālip as in biwi ālip happiness.

ālip ālip or āliwālip (av.) well: āliwāliwāk tuhumai they do it only well, excellently.

ālipānan (loc.ph.) to a place of goodness.

ālipne (aj.,av.) good, right, fine, safe, well, properly, certainly, successfully; ālipne dodā very good; ālipne dodā very good; ālipne nadorone very good;

ālipne nange very good, wonderful (also uwawawpe bla): den ālipne nange unobjectionable talk.

ālipne o- to cease from something negative (illness), to recover: kalak hākpe ālipne oap the itchiness has ceased;

ālipne oap it is safe, all right, well. (not in if.) very: gālikpe ālipne (inten.) very flat.

ālit- (iv.) to cover oneself up (for protection from rain): ālitbe I will cover myself up; (tv.I) to cover s.o., s.th.: ālitgekke I'll cover you; (also ālihit-).

āliwahap rubbish; things: (often used for particular semantic categories) āliwahap toppe toppe all kinds of things (plants).

āliwālip (see ālip ālip).

-āmā (clitic) on the other hand, however, but.

āmāti (t.) what time? when?.

ān- (iv.) to make way, move aside (only in if. and dep.); ādā gawe move aside and I will come.

-ān (loc.) to, at, in, into, upon (generally does not occur with verbs of motion) (also -an, -en); -ān(follows consonants, vowels i, e, o, u and demonstrative pronouns): emetge kamenān ki yāha wuat you must not go into his empty house; hānān on the ground; kapāiān to the place; -an (follows emet house) emelān in the house; -en (follows a, ḍ or o) toen in the water; abāen in the men's house; bārāen in the bush;

These clitics do not occur following place names or regular pronouns.

also, at the time of: arīwaulān at the time we will go; at the place of: ples bula tihuwinān at the place where we made the airstrip.

-āne (clitic) then (occurs on a dependent verb and indicates that the action of the dependent verb is antecedent to that of the following verb): ekdāne katbom first
you look at it and then I will put it (away) (cf. benê); if (show conditional action): håbâ: takarâneh ahorom later on if you come ve (du.) will 'right (cf. -mâne !).

-ângèba (loc.) from (follows aj's not ending in e, poss.ph. and clauses) (also engebâ, -hebâ/-gebâ, -kebâ): -ângèba (follows âlâ another); âlââengeba from another place; -hebâ/-gebâ (follows possessed nouns, aj's ending in e and names); to sengeheba from the spring; Lawingeba from Lawin. -kebâ (follows demonstrative pronouns eda, eba, ewa, ya, yu, yi and wosa).

-ângen (loc.) to, towards, into, on, at (occurs with verbs of motion) (also -engen, -gen, -ken):
-ângen (follows aj's not ending in e, unpossessed nouns and poss.ph.: kallwângen into the distance; howângen on the ripening rack; yegâlângen to their place; -ângen (follows âlâ another) âlâângen to another place; -gen (follows nouns marked for possession, aj's ending in e and names): emetgehen in his house; balegehen at the bad (place); Bemtâgen at Bemtap; -ken (follows demonstrative pronouns eba, eda, ewa, ya, yu, yi and wosa).

âøm (n.) k. of pandanus tree; also type of skirt made from this tree (also âum).

âøm gotne (n.) k. of vine (also âum gotne).

ârâ- (n.) hip, thigh, hindquarter (of an animal): ârâ- katatkutu katatkutu pelvis (lit. joined together hips).

ârâdâñ (aj.) every: hilam ârâdâñ every day; enough: den ârâdâñ oap it is enough talk; all: ârâdâñ ganomai all will come; altogether: yen ârâdâñ you altogether;
ârâdâñ oap to be sufficient, right, able;
ki ârâdâñ oap it is wrong, insufficient;

(ârâdâñ oap to be unable (lit. to want to do s.th. but it was insufficient): yâhâwe sâm omune ki ârâdâñ oap I was unable to go up;
ârâdâñ ot- (b.pr.)-ap to satisfy s.o., to be satisfied: ârâdâñ otingiâp it satisfied them or they were satisfied.

ârâdâñ(âk)(av.) always: sâp ârâdâñ gem gaop he came all the time, at all times, always; sufficiently, able, right: tâhunetâ ârâdâñ oap they did it sufficiently, it was enough; alike: ârâdâñâk omiâop they were all alike;

ârâdâñâk ot- to be of one likeness, size, characteristic.

ârâdâñârdâñ (intensified form of ârâdâñ).

ârârâk sâ- (av.) to abandon (only with pl. s.m.): dâiâmâ ârârâk sâm âriwi they retreated, abandoned it and went;

ârârâk yap (av.) to dry up (of water) (also kârâk yap).

ârit (n.)(N.) nasal mucus (of. nâbâñ): ârit hîlînbe I will blow my nose.

ârok (n.) cucumber (yellow) (also kâwâ (N.).)

ârok kawet (n.)-lady bird, cucumber beetle.

ârurun guru run (av.) leisurely: lok sobo ârurun guru run omâ âdialâ/âdeai old men continue to do it leisurely.

âsân- (tv. III) to be alongside of s.th., next to s.th.

âsâp (n.) long bamboo water container.

âsît- (tv. I) to scratch, scrape, rake;
âsîrâk- to shave (lit. to scratch oneself); nak âsît plane (tool).

âtitåk yap (see ititik yap).
aum (n.) (see ñom)

aun (t.) now, today, present day; 
aun yukat at this present 
time; 
aun omongâne tonight; 
aun konok for the first time 
(w. ipt., ift., if.).

äwâlili oap (aux.) to be out of 
focus, nearsighted.

äwâwâ (n.) field cricket.

äwihi- (iv.) to not sprout, 
germinate.

äwihiop (n.) k. of tree - Mul-
berry family (Moraceae; 
Streblus urophyllus).

äwiliŋ- (tv.III) to be upset (of 
stomach): tepne äwiligum tap 
my stomach is upset (lit. it 
raises my stomach up).

äwilu (iv.) to rise up, raise up 
(of snake, worm); to squirm 
(of. piriŋ piriŋ yap).

äwiri- (iv.) to return (also 
owuri-).

-äyä (clitic) permissive or 
emphatic (when following the 
verb in if., ctf. or proh.) - 
probably showing disgust on 
the part of the speaker: 
ariŋeräyä you (pl.) go then! 
(if that is the way you feel 
about it).

B

ba- (iv.) to go: bam ek you go 
see him!

bâdede (n.) Reef heron (Demi-
gretta sacra);

bâdede ot- to act like a reef 
heron (of disobedient children 
or of a woman when she leaves 
her husband and returns to 
herself parents).

baga bread (adapted from coastal 
plant name for breadfruit) 
(cf. sillwak).

-bagi (b.pr.) for him, her (3s, 
b.pr.) (1st order verbal 
suffix; follows consonants; 
see -nihi).

bagogōn bagogōn (see gegogoŋ 
gagogoŋ).

baham I (n.) k. of bird 
(Salvadori's Coucal (Cent-
nigricans)

tropus Polophilus)

baham II (n.) k. of animal.

bahat (n.) k. of animal.

bahot (n.) k. of tree.

bawo yap (aux.) to fall down or 
be stripped off (of tree 
bark), to burst (of dam), 
to fall down (of fence), to 
break out of or drop out of 
(rim of a vessel).

baka (aj.) spotted, black and 
white, dappled; mottled - 
(pig colour).

bakakat (n.) k. of banana.

baku gaku ot- (aux.) to away 
(of trees in wind; people) 
(lit. to go going and coming) 
(also ariku gaku ot-)(cf. 
bawa gawa).

balalaŋ ot- (aux.) to quarrel 
(not with sg. s.m.): sâlan 
balalaŋ oawot they (du.) 
are quarrelling (on the 
teeth); 
den balalaŋ oawot they (du.) 
are quarrelling (with words).

balam (n.) flame, torch (also 
wâne (N.).)

balo (n.) WiSiHu (m.s.) (also 
baru-); my sister-in-law's 
husband.

bamu gamu ot- (aux.) to exchange 
(not with sg. s.m.): den 
bamu gamu oait we exchange 
views, opinions.

ban (n.) (N.) stinging nettle 
(Urticaceae Laportea) (cf. 
uaiek)

-ban (s.m.) 1s, rpt. (follows 
consonants).

banearâ (see seduk banearâ).

baoŋ (see hiong baoŋ under 
hion-).

baradaŋ yap (aux.) to wear out, 
tear apart, rip.
barahan- (n.) arms (as opposed to legs): only in duhu barahan-one's limbs.

barahanân (m.) arm bracelets, arm bands.

barak I (m.) foam, froth, spittle (cf. hehon).

barak II (acc.) without: tewet barak gap he came without a knife.

hâk barak (aj.) nude, unclothed, naked.

barat- (m.) Da, PaSbChDa, SpPaSbChDa, SbDa (m.s.), FachDa (m.s.), WiSbDa, SbDa (w.s.); daughter, girl; (see also men- baratâne, awân-baratâne).

baru- (see balu-).

baruk (see turuk baruk under turuk yap).

batbarat (m.) k. of tree - Custard-apple family (Elaeocarpacede Sloanea) (also teheloq).

bau I (m.) pig: bau ibi sow; bau lok boar; bau ot- to act like a pig (said of s.o. who refuses served food and so is rude).

bau II (m.) k. of cat's cradle.

bau bau (m.) k. of nettle (Urticaceae Pouzolzia (zeylanica?).

bau bero (m.) k. of lizard (lit. pig eater).

bau hâlâmê (m.) sugar cane cultigen.

bau sopne (m.) whirlpool (lit. pig's anus).

baurâ mânhe (m.) k. of tree.

bawa gawa (au.) a reciprocal, back and forth movement: bawa gawa tuhu- to push or slide s.th. back and forth; (cf. baku gaku).

bawalaŋ (aj.) thin: nak bawalaŋ thin plank; slender: lok bawalaŋ a slender man; den bawalaŋ så- to talk impetuously.

bawapi (m.) (from Kâte) evangelist.

bawarap (m.) k. of vine.

bawawu (n.) k. of herb - Galingale family (Cyperaceae Cyperus kernianus) (cf. kâhâmuŋ and kâiteŋ).

-bâ (loc.) through, by way of, out of (see -âbâ for usage).

bâbâlâm- (n.) flying fox or bat wings: bâbâlâm gâreâk gâreâk gâreâk gâreâk gâreâk gâreâk gâreâk webs of bat wings.

bâe (excl.) an exclamation of worry, concern, or mild disagreement.

bâgup (m.) wooden hammer (for preparing loincloth), club.

bâhâ (au.) (an adverb indicating that the action of the modified verb has been commenced but not brought to completion and has the probable meaning) to begin to do something but not carry it to completion, to commence but not complete, to desist: bâhâ yeran I tried to shoot (but stopped); bâhâ arian I began to go (but turned back).

bâhâ ku- (tv.III) to reprove (lit. to almost hit s.o.): bâhâ yongovan I reproved them.

bâhârâ (n.) coconut shell (cf. hâhâp).

-bâi (s.m.) 2-3p, ctf.

-bâin (s.m.) lp, ctf.

bâin (s.m.) all right, o.k.

bâinge (au.) that's all, finished, last: bâinge yako that is enough; bâinge såwuap he will talk lastly; (n.) end: bâinge (loc.ph.) at the end, at the outside, (opp. howetân); (aj.) youngest: imiyenê bâinge their last young brother, youngest brother;

bâinge + verb in if. to stop, quit an action in progress;

bâinge så stop talking!; bâinge så to talk lastly;

See also bâît- bâinge me- to inherit.

-bâit (s.m.) ld, ctf.
bakam (n.) short bamboo container (for cooking).

bālāk ḍerek (num.) ten.

bālān- (n.) calf of leg.

Bālān aboqe Satan (lit. owner of Bālān M.t.) (cf. hewukne lok, seduk baneārā).

bālāpne (adj.) cold: emet bālāpne to a cold place; per.num.

bālāp- (p.m.) -hāt ot- (s.m.) to be cold: bālāpnamāt oan I am cold; (n.) wind: bālāpne miap the wind blew (lit. held it).

bāle- (īv.) to become bad, to die (of people): awāge bāleap his father died, to be ruined: tebe bāleap the bow is ruined, to spoil: goka bāleap the sweet potato is spoiled. See emet bāleap.

bāle- (tv.I) to do evil to s.o.: bālenekap he did evil things to me, made it difficult for me.

bāleqe (inten.) (following aj.): kālāp bāleqe very hot.

bāleqe (adj.) bad: kulem bāleqe ot-to act badly, do bad things;

bāleqe malenee terrible, very bad: orotmembe bāleqe malenee a terrible custom; fierce: lok bāleqe malenee a fierce man; poor (of workmanship): tebe bāleqe a poor bow.

bāleqe ot- to sin (cf. tosa ot-);

bāleqe man- to live badly;

bāleqe tat- to remain bad;

den bāleqe sā- to use a pro-

- bām (s.m.) 1s, ctf.

-bān (clitic) (follows consonants) additive marker: on pronouns it means also, too: nāwān I also, me too; on nouns it indicates that focus is upon the various kind of things subsumed under the term to which it is suffixed and means varieties of, various kinds of: lokbān various kinds of men (i.e. black, white, etc. or Japanese, Australians, etc.);

gokawān varieties of sweet potato. (also -wān);
gāmālākbanāmā afterwards, in future times.

bāoke (n.) crack, fissure, rift, chink;

bāoke orop orop (aj.) coarse (of bark), rough: goka ya bāoke orop orop oap that sweet potato is full of fissures.

bāok yap (aux.) to be broken, full of fissures, cracked, split (lengthwise): eseņe bāok yap the leaf is nearly sprouting (lit. the leaf split); (cf. don yap);

bāok sām pereden yap (aux.) to bloom, blossom, flower (lit. break and spread out).

bāom bāom (n.) k. of wild sugar cane.

bāon sā- (aux.) (not in sg.) to split up, to separate, to disperse: nen bāon sām ba Ise arīwin we split up and went to Ise.

bāon bāon (av.) percussion sound.

bāp (av.) tightly: hāgi bāp magurom we (du) will close the door tightly; completely: bāp kurihio he covered it completely. (also bup).

bāp bāwāk (av.) in continuous line, in unbroken line.

bāp bāp oāp (aux.) to stick, it is stuck fast, it is tight (also bāwāp oāp).

-bāp (s.m.) 3s, ctf.

bārā bush country, clumps (of trees): bārāne gap to be overgrown with weeds.

bārā belae grasslands, coastal area (also emet sogae).

bārādān (av.) pull, lead: mem bārādān gan I pulled it and came; bārādān bārādān dāiaksai they led one another, they moved on.

bārāduŋ yap (aux.) to be pierced (cloth), penetrated (thicket), torn (hole in cloth), to
12 båråk yap

pierce, penetrate, tear (cf. påråŋ yap) (also båruduŋ or buruduŋ).

båråk yap (aux.) to be painful (of a minor piercing, pricking pain).

båruduŋ yap (see båråduŋ yap).

båruk (n.) pneumonia: båruk hounek sap I have pneumonia (lit. pneumonia stabs me).

båråtoqe (n.) crumbs (of food on lips after eating): laune båråtoqe nian'i moisten my lips, lick my lips (lit. I eat my mouth's crumbs).

båsåhåt (n.) k. of banana.

båsok (au.) nearly, almost: båsok моhasan I nearly vomited.

båt- (m.) arm, hand, foreleg: båt- egatqe wrist (lit. hand's neck); båt- tepåe palm (lit. hand's stomach); båt- kådåtqe back of hand;

båt- båinge inheritance;

båt- (p.m.) båinge waŋ-(a.m.) to endow, bequeath, bequest: båtåe båinge waŋsap he bestowed his inheritance on him;

båt- båinge me- to inherit from s.o. (specified by p.m. on båt-): båtnåe båinge mebuap he will get my inheritance;

båt belaisåk (au.) without compensation, (inability to repay), without charge, freely: båt belaisåk ningiaq he gave it to us and we were unable to repay;

båt- håmeåe wages;

båt- kaywårapaqt to clench one's fist (lit. one's hand folds itself up);

båt kuhu ot-(b.pr.)- to marry s.o.;

båt kuhu ot-(only in du.) to get married, to be married;

båt- (p.m.) kat-/ku-(a.m.) to finish a matter;

båt- (p.m.) lootoho-(a.m.) to clench one's fist (lit. to fold one's hand): båtnåe lootohoap I clenched my fist;

kåi båt mum pålåmåe ot- to be paralytic;

båt-(p.m.)-án patak yeråm

pan-(a.m.) to snap one's fingers: båtyånan patak yeråm pansai they snapped their fingers;

båt- torehene portion (of s. th. given).

båt båtoqe (n.) branch, sprig, twig.

-båt (a.m.) 2s, ctf.

båt kule (n.) snare (rat trap), cat's cradle.

båti (conn.) (N.) that's all (cf. båinå).

båtnobot (num.) five (lit. half of the hands);

båtnobote (aj.) fifth: konok båtnoboteæk only one, the fifth one (also moøeøe);

båtnobot båtnobot (num.) ten;

båtnobotån on Friday.

båwåk (aj.) plenty (also sesegåt);

båwåk ot- (only with pl. s.m.) to multiply, to become plenteous).

båwåp (see båp båp)

båwåwåŋ getek (aj.) circumscribed, encircling (completely) (of clouds, grass skirt).

båwåwåŋ yap (aux.) to crash (of trees falling in the forest), to splinter (of bones), to shatter.

-båwot (a.m.) 2-3d, ctf.

be (n.) taro (indigenous) (cf. sigap).

-be (s.m.) 1s, if. (follows consonants).

beåsi (n.) (Kåte), bec åsic (lit. carrying pig) horse.

bebe (n.) k. of plant (Rubiaceae Amaranthus).

behåt- (n.) niece, nephew; Såch (m.s.), FåBrDaCh (m.s.), MoSiDaCh (m.s.).
behâtâq (n.) shoot, sprout (pandanus).

behun- (n.) brains.

bek yap (aux.) to prolapse.

bekom (n.) flying fox (Pteropus poliocephalus) (also kobe (N)).

bekom ariap (n.) k. of cat's cradle.

belaiâk belaiâk (adj.) thin: hâkqê belaiâk belaiâk oap he is thin, skinny, slim;

belaiâk belaiâk pilâ- (aux.) to eat a portion (and discard the rest);

See also bêt belaiâk.

belângen (loc.ph.) behind, outside (lit. at the back) (cf. bet).

belâm- s.o.'s place: belâmângen to the place; (also welâm-);

belâmqeâk tâp it is absent (lit. only its place is here).

belâm belâm ot- to become whole (after being cut up into pieces).

belek (n.) lightning;

belek mâmâqe hail stones (?); the causative force of lightning which is said to reside in the mountains.

belek belek (adj.) broad (of leaves).

beleq yap (aux.) to reflect (light), to glare, to glint;

gleqe beleq yap to flash.

-belope (s.m.) 2d, perm (follows consonants).

belowinge (n.) k. of tree - nutmeg and mace (Myristicaceae Myristica).

bem (n.) story, myth;

bem patêqe legend

bem denqe story, tale.

bem petqe (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).

benben (n.) slate.

benge (conn.) then;

yamâ benge (conn.) but next;

gatqâne benge (conn.) after which, then.

bendâ (n.) Yellow-eared honey sucker (Xanthotis chrysotis (meyeri)). From Huon Gulf.

benge (n.) edible ground shoot of the bamboo (cf. kâbâtqê).

beredên yap I (aux.) to rip: sågum ya beredên yap that material ripped.

beredên yap II (aux.) to be over-crowded, over-populated: loknâk hân beredên vàm iap/tap the land is crowded with people.

berek as in karuben berek children's chant when they imitate a scorpion.

berem (n.) k. of tree (Leguminosae Erythrina).

berem kawetqê (n.) k. of leaf-eating insect; moth or butterfly pupae.

bererek yap (aux.) to shed (leaves): nak esenge bererek vàm the tree is always shedding its leaves; to heal rapidly: laqe bererek yap his mouth healed (of scabies).

bero eater (only in compounds); many vulgarisms and obscenities are compounds of bero: wik bero worm eater;

lok bero cannibal (lit. man eater);

katmâ bero plate (lit. putting eater);

hep bero army (lit. blood eater);

hâwurum bero scavenger (lit. gathering eater).

See tûkum bero, wataraq bero.

berum (n.) wind: berum me- to feel the wind: berum mebe I will feel the wind; dry season; (also seru)(cf. yabu).
-besäm (s.m.) sg. desid. (follows consonants).

besë (m.) bean.

bet (av.) later, afterwards: bet garomawot they will come later; behind: bet piläop he threw it behind...

bet sâ- (aux.) to follow: bet yan I followed.

bet- I (m.) back: tokan betné the back of the wall; (cf. kâdât-);

betjan (loc.ph.) or betnéhen (loc.ph.) following: yâku betjan watmâ baop he followed her (lit. chasing at her back he went); after (time): tebe betnéhen gaop he came after the fight, tebe kapam betnéhen after a fight; later: betnéhen takaop he came later; behind: tokan betnéhen kinop he stood behind the wall.

yukât betjan (loc.ph.) then (subsequent action), after this, afterwards, then, from now on.

bet- II (tv.III) to turn one's back on someone, offend someone.

betbet I (m.) k. of grub.

betbet II (av.) backwards, facing away: betbet kinsap he stood backwards, facing away; without looking back: betbet ariap he went away without looking back; palised: bâtne betbet oap his hands are palsied.

beuk ot- (aux.) to bow in respect, to show respect (with kabe-) kabeyênan beuk oai they bowed in respect.

-bi (s.m.) 2-3p, rft. (follows consonants).

bia (aj.) no, negative, none, nil, without: denê bia olâk let it be without comment; nothing: ûdâpne kalop bia olop he put his ear; nothing (happened) was heard;

bia ot- to dissipate, to vanish;

bia sâ- to refuse, disagree (opp. on sâ-).

biak (n.) k. of herb - Goa bean; Asparagus Pea (Leguminosae Psophocarpus tetragonolobus).

biapné (n.) pad (for head or shoulders for carrying): kunê biapné lîtohom katmâ hîkap she folded her carrying pad, put it on and carried her string bag.

biapnâ biapnán kinsap it is piled, stacked (of count nouns, e.g. paper).

biaro (m.) Short-billed Red Fantail (Rhipidura brachyrhyncha).

biat- I (iv.) (contraction of bia + ot-) to vanish (ift.), hide, disappear, become invisible;

biat- II (tv.I) to lose s.th.: ki biatbut don't lose it.

-biei (s.m.) 2-3p, rft. (follows consonants).

-biein (s.m.) lp, rft. (follows consonants).

-bieit (s.m.) Id, rft. (follows consonants).

bihit (m.) Mountain pipit (Anthus gutturalis rhododendri).

bihit bihit (m.) Wattled Brush Turkey (Aepyopus arfakianus).

bihu bihu ot- (aux.) to not obtain s.th. expected or sought for, to not receive the promise (also iwi ot-).

bik bik giap (aux.) to drip.

bikon (m.) mole cricket.

bilakê (aj.) undeveloped (used of plants), immature.

bilañe (aj.) without a string: tebe bilañe bow only, no string.

bim I (av.) with a thud (sound): hânân bim kionşap/kuap he alighted with a thud.

bim II (m.) k. of club (with knobby head) (cf. kemûn kemûn).
bin silin (n.) k. of club (also nobe).

-bin (s.m.) 1p, rpt. (follows consonants).

binbin (av.) vertical: binbin kinsap he stands up straight, or, it is vertical;
binbinge (n.) side (of ladder).

binen (n.) k. of vine (used for binding arrow points to the shaft) (Pandanaceae Freycinetia).

bio- (n.) brother-in-law; SiHu (m.s.), PaDaHu (m.s.), WiBr, WiBrWi, PaSbDaHu (m.s.), WiPaSbSo.

-bioi (s.m.) 2-3p, rft. (follows consonants).

-bioin (s.m.) 1p, rft. (follows consonants).

-bioit (s.m.) 1d, rft. (follows consonants).

-biom (s.m.) 1s, rft. (follows consonants).

-bion (s.m.) 2s, rft. (follows consonants).

-bion (s.m.) 2p, perm. (follows consonants).

-biop (s.m.) 3s, rft. (follows consonants).

-biowot (s.m.) 2-3d, rft. (follows consonants).

biram (n.) croton (Euphorbiaceae Codiaeum variegatum);

biram galeç galeç flame bush (also birom).

bire (n.) louse, bed bug (Cimex lectularis).

birik ot/ku (aux.) to faint, become unconscious; sen birik oap he is unconscious, he fainted.

birik yap (aux.) to drown (also haran-(tv.III)) (also birik-(tv.III)).

birik birik (n.) cold sweat, profuse sweat from fear; ohowak birik birik kinmu he was in a cold sweat from fear.

birik birik yap (aux.) to become full (of a puddle).

birin (n.) (Kate) nail, hypodermic needle;

birin ku- to nail s.th.

biriri (n.) (Kate) lines of people, lines in design; biriån kin- to stand in a line.

birom (see birâm).

birus biru (n.) tortoise shell earrings.

-bisāi (s.m.) 2-3p, hbt.

-bisāin (s.m.) 1p, hbt.

-bisāit (s.m.) 1d, hbt.

bisåk (n.) Australian Fantail-warbler (Cisticola exilis (diminuta)).

-bisawot (s.m.) 2-3d, hbt.

-bisām (s.m.) 1s, hbt.

-bisān (s.m.) 2s, hbt.

-bisāp (s.m.) 3s, hbt.

-bit (s.m.) 1d, rpt. (follows consonants).

bitāp (n.) (N.) abscess, pimple (cf. kubut).

bitin (n.) (Kate) trap (cf. gakom).

bitiån ku kuçê trapped;

bitiån kuap he was caught in a trap.

bitop (see bitāp).

biuk biuk oap (aux.) to shudder (of a house).

biwaq (n.) k. of shrub.

biwi- (n.) inside: biwigan (loc.ph.) on the inside; room: biwige älâengen ariap she went into another room; emet biwige room; biwigan gâtje internal organs, pith (lit. one from its insides).
biwi- ahom niaksap to wonder at s.t.h., to marvel (lit. one's insides fight and eat themselves); biwiyej ne ahom niaksap; they marvelled at it.

biwi- (p.m.)-ge ali- (s.m.) to not commit oneself, to be uncommitted, to withhold giving (lit. to withhold one's insides); biwiyej ne ali sai they did not commit themselves;

biwi- gâlân ariap to become devoted to s.o.; biwihe lokgâhâlân ariwap you will become devoted to your husband (lit. your insides will go to your husband's place);

biwi- gât ariap to fall in love: biwiye ibighâhât ariap he fell in love with his woman (lit. his insides went for his woman);

biwi âlip happiness;

biwi-âlipne oap to be happy, satisfied (lit. one's insides are good);

biwi bâle sadness; biwi- bâleap to be sad, to pity (lit. one's insides become bad); biwi bâle pato nâgâ- to feel very sad;

biwi- dopân oap to be satisfied (lit. one's insides are at the mark (measure));

biwi- ek- to know about s.o. else's feelings (lit. to view s.o.'s insides); biwihe kieksan I don't know his feelings on the matter;

biwi- (p.m.)-ân ekmâ nágâ- (s.m.) to ponder s.t.h. (lit. to look at one's insides and think); biwiânekmânagaphe pondered it;

biwi- giap to be not disappointed (lit. one's insides go down); biwiyejne giap we were not disappointed;

biwi- gulip oap to lose control of oneself over a woman (lit. one's insides disappear); ibi álâ ekmâ biwihe kí gulip otiwap when you see a woman, don't lose control of yourself;

biwi- hâkân oap to dislike it (lit. one's insides don't like it); biwiyejne hâkân oap they (du.) dislike it;

biwi- herone pato oap to be very happy, agreeable, pleased with s.o., s.t.h. (lit. one's insides are very pleased); biwiherone pato oap I am very pleased;

biwi- ikjîâk ikjîak hloâksap (not with sg. p.m.) to cease loving each other, to lose affection for one another (lit. one's insides split apart, separately); biwiyejne ikjîâk ikjîâk hloâksap they lost affection for each other;

biwi- kaok oap to be happy, content, peaceful: (lit. one's insides become white); biwihe kaok oap he is content;

biwi- (p.m.) kat- (s.m.) to decide, trust in (lit. to put one's insides): Anutuhât biwinene katbîn we trusted in God;

biwi- (p.m.)-gâlân kat- (s.m.) to trust in s.o. to decide for s.o.: biwihe Anutuhân katbân I decided for God;

biwi- kâlâp oap/siâp to rage, be enraged or furious: (lit. one's insides are hot/burn); biwihe kâlâp oap he is enraged;

biwi- (p.m.)-ân kâlâp siâp to rage, be enraged or furious: (lit. it burns on one's insides); biwiân kâlâp siap I am furious;

biwi- kârikâ oap to be harsh (lit. one's insides are strong); biwihe kârikâ oap you are harsh;

biwi- (p.m.)-ân kârikâ kep mi a (s.m.) to hum (tune) (lit. to hold a song/dance only on one's insides); biwiyanâk kep mîaî they hummed the tune;
biwi - kinsap to want it (lit. his insides stand): biwiñe kinsap he wants it;

biwi(p.m.)-ân kinsap to be embedded in s.th. (lit. to stand on s.o.'s inside): biwiñe kinsap it is embedded in it;

biwi- gâlân kinsap to love, to be in love, to be devoted to s.o.: biwiñe ibinâhâlân kinsap he loves his wife (lit. his insides stand with his wife);

biwi konohâk oap (not with sg. p.m.) well-adjusted: lok ya ibi ya biwiyetne konohâk oap that man and woman are well-adjusted in marriage (lit. their insides become only one);

biwi konok kat- (not with sg. s.m.) to have agreement (lit. to put one inside): biwi konok kasai they agreed

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.) ku-(s.m.) to mourn, grieve, sorrow (lit. to hit one's insides): isem biwiyne kuwi they wept and mourned;

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.) kum ise-(s.m.) to bemoan, wall, lament, bewail (lit. to hit one's insides and weep);

per.-num.

biwi kuhu ot- to harbour ill feelings, to be disgruntled (lit. to be hitting one's insides): biwi kuhu oai they are disgruntled;

per.-num.

biwi- lohotne oap to be mild mannered (lit. one's insides are weak): biwiñe lohotne omâr he is always mild mannered;

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.) lou-(s.m.) to desire (good or bad) (lit. to carry one's insides): biwiñe louai they desired it;

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.)-ge me-(s.m.) to think to oneself (lit. to hold one's insides): biwiñe miâp he thought to himself;

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.)-ge memâk tat-(s.m.) to put one's hope in s.o., to wait in expectation (lit. to be here only holding one's insides): biwiñe meñâne memâk tain ve wait in expectation;

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.)-ânâk nâgâ-(s.m.) to not express oneself (lit. to think only on one's insides): biwiñe nagiânâk nâgâmâ; they never express themselves;

biwi nâgâ nâgâ (n.) pity;

biwi-(p.m.) nâgâ-(s.m.) to pity (lit. to feel one's insides): biwiñe nagahe pitted him;

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.)-ge nâgâ-(s.m.) to think to oneself, to not speak out, to pray (lit. to think with one's insides): biwiñe nagahe he thought to himself;

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.)-ge nâgâ-(b.pr.)- (-s.m.) to miss s.o. (lit. to feel one's insides for s.o.): biwiñe nagahe nâgâwâgin main we miss him;

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.)-nâgâ-(hetero.) âliphe oap to feel fine (lit. to feel one's insides and they are all right): biwiñe nâgâmû âliphe oap he feels fine;

per.-num.

biwi-(p.m.)-qâk ot-(s.m.) to be desirous, covetous, envious (lit. to do with one's insides): biwiñe nagañâk oap he is covetous;

biwi- qasîn ot- to be bitter about s.th. (lit. to do bitter insides): biwi qasîn oai they are bitter;

biwi- oap to worry: biwiñe oap he worried (lit. one's insides happen);

biwi- orot-(p.m.)-hât about which someone alone knows (lit. for (that which) occurred (in) s.o.'s inside): biwiñorot ahat taka tuhup he came and did s.th. about which only he knows;

biwi-(p.m.)-ge orotok yap to be disappointed (lit. insides
slipped down): biwiyehẹ orotok yap they were disappointed;

biwi- páràk pilap to be aroused sexually, to be excited (of sexual desire) (lit. one's insides shake): biwiye páràk pilap he was sexually aroused;

biwi- pesuk yap to be satisfied (lit. one's insides are finished): biwiye pesuk yap he is satisfied;

biwi- purik yap to change one's mind, repent, come to one's senses (lit. one's insides turned): biwiye purik yap they came to their senses;

biwi-(p.m.)-ân tap to not express oneself (lit. to remain in one's insides) (also egat-(p.m.)-ân tap): biwiyan tap he is not expressing himself;

biwi- telan oap to not be enthusiastic (lit. one's insides are lazy): biwiye telan oap you are not enthusiastic;

biwi-(p.m.)-ân teteap it originated with him (lit. it appeared on one's insides): biwiyejẹ teteap it originated with us (pl.);

biwi- uk yap to be excited (lit. one's insides are startled): biwiyejẹ uk yap they are excited;

biwi-(p.m.)-ẹ ukenjẹ oap to be pleased with s.o. (lit. one's insides are sweet): biwiyejẹ ukenjẹ otmap we are always pleased about it;

biwi- umatjẹ oap to be sad, grieved (lit. one's insides are heavy): biwiyejẹ umatjẹ oap we are grieved;

biwi- yahasap to become/be excited, aroused (lit. one's insides get up): biwiyejẹ yahasap they are excited;

biwi yâhâp kat- (not with sg. s.m.) to disagree, have disagreement (lit. to put two insides): biwi yâhâp kasai they disagree;

biwi yâhâp ot- to be undecided, irresolute (lit. to do two insides): biwi yâhâp oan I am undecided.

biwi kisi (n.) k. of taro.

biwihâlâk (adj.) plenty.

biwirâ (adj.) many.

boa (n.) (N.) dog (of. soso).

bodâ (adj.) full, with contents (tin, bag).

boha (m.) k. of small lizard with red head.

boho boho (m.) twins, headdress with twin feathers on top.

bohopşe (m.) bamboo sheath (for main feather ornament on a dance hat).

bok yap (aux.) to die (of fire), to become lifeless (of ears and eyes in deafness and blindness): ādâp- bok yap to become deaf (lit. one's ears become lifeless): ādâpse bok yap he became deaf; sen- bok yap to become blind (lit. one's eyes become lifeless): senjẹ bok yap he became blind:

mem bok pilâ- to extinguish (fire) by separating the burning sticks;

kum bok tuhu- to extinguish (fire) by beating;

mem bok bok tuhu- (aux.) to shut s.th. off, make s.th. cease;

bok bok (adj.) smouldery:

bok bok firewood which smoulders.

bokjẹ orope orope (adj.) rough (of bark), knotted (of wood).

bokosok (m.) mud:

bokosok oap to become muddy;

bokosok lohot lohot mire, swamp;

bokosok orọtjẹ muddy;

bokosok bero k. of fish - carp (lit. mud eater).
bolep (n.) k. of banana.

-bot (s.m.) 1a, ift. (follows consonants).

-boman (s.m.) 1a, ift. (follows consonants).

-bomap (s.m.) 3s, ift. (follows consonants).

-bomat (s.m.) 2a, ift. (follows consonants).

-bomosan (s.m.) 1s, dft. (follows consonants).

-bomosap (s.m.) 3s, dft. (follows consonants).

-bomosat (s.m.) 2s, dft. (follows consonants).

bon (aj.) right: bongen to the right; right-handed: bon ya that right-handed one.

bonanakov (av.) true, really, it is a fact, truly.

bonge (n.) fruit; meat (as opposed to blood, fat and skin): bongeak mebom I will take only the meat; contents: bonge tap the contents are here; product, achievement, consequence, result, outcome, success: bonge tetewuap it's success will appear - it will be successful; answer: yakat bongeamâ answer for that one; truth: bonge sâm speaking the truth.

bonge (aj.) true, truthful: hawat bonge real blessing;

bonge ot- to accomplish it, do s. th. about it;

See also naom bonge.

bon (n.) middle garden plot boundary - inside the fence (also bon sâte);

hân bonâ area;

bon kunge wedge-shaped (of a garden plot partitioned like a pie is cut).

bore (n.) New Guinea Hornbill (Rhyticeros plicatus (jungei)).

bosong bosong (n.) Black carrion beetle (Silpha ramosa).

bot bot ot- (aux.) to be blackened: helen bot bot ominio the firehood got very dirty

-bot (s.m.) 2a, perm.(follows consonants).

bowu (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

-buap (s.m.) 3s, ift. (follows consonants).

-buat (s.m.) 2a, ift. The ift. in second and third persons is often used to indicate a command regarded as always in effect: emetê kamenân ki yâhawuât Do not go up into someone's empty house.

bubukap (n.) Grand Mannikin (Munia grandis).

bubuleli (n.)butterfly, moth.

bubum (n.) stench, mould (green), mildew; also epidemic;

bubum- (tv.III) to mildew, mould.

bubum sâm ari- to fly - of a large insect (or bum bum sâm ari-).

budâ (n.) front flap of the loincloth (of sopogâ).

budâñ (n.) k. of imitative black magic, sorcery (of. karasunga, sainê).

bugawu yap (aux.) it exploded (of stomach), burst (of. bululun).

buhâm (n.) yam cultigen.

buhum gihitê (n.) k. of cat's cradle.

buhum liwat k. of snake - rock python (Liasis Amethystinus).

buk (n.) flatus;

buk tuhu - to break wind.

buk buk giap (aux.) to swell (as in hâkyeâe buk buk gewuâp their skins swelled up (from a bee sting)).

buku- (n.) friend, companion, relative;
buku ot- (not in sg.) to be reconciled: buku owot they were reconciled;
buku kat- to make friends with s.o.: buku katneksap he made friends with me;
buku konok (av.) friendly: buku konok ehakmâ mansin we treat each other as friends (lit. we live seeing each other only as friends);
bukuñala- (m.) friends and relations.
buli (m.) two ovula ovum shells tied together.
bulisat (m.) Purple-bellied lory (Domicella hypoinochroa (gulielmi)).
bululuq pilap (aux.) to burst, explode (cf. bugawun).
bulutuk tuhu- to paint (also lâwâlan-, lâpâñ-).
bum bum (see bubum).
bum bum sâm arî- (aux.) to fly (of a large insect) (or bubum sâm arî-) (cf. pâm pâm yap).
bumsit (m.) honey bee (?)
bumsit tone honey.
bunewâk (av.) completely, all: bunewâk loum ga bring it all;
bunewâk arî- to forego a place, abandon a place;
bunewâk sâm hegegu- to discuss it once and for all.
buğam (m.) victory dance (also oğ buğamge).
buğburun (ajct.) crashing sound, noise of falling, sound of thunder, rumble;
buğburun (av.) as in buğburun ariap to go crashing down;
buğburun yap (aux.) to thunder, to fall down loudly (also buруu buruŋ yap).
buŋsâp (m.) k. of insect - beetle similar to taroŋ.
buruduŋ yap (aux.) to penetrate (see bârum uŋ yap).
buruduŋâk (av.) suddenly (without warning).
buruhâk tat- (aux.) to form groups (of people).
buruk buruk (ajct.) pounding, driving (of rain): gelâk buruk buruk gap a driving rainstorm is coming.
burum sitik (m.) k. of herb - broomstick (Malvaceae side rhombifolia).
bururun bururun drum beat, sound of dancing.
bururun bururun yap (see buŋburuŋ).
busem (m.) monitor lizard (veranus) (also gusem (m.)): busem otmâ lau aqmâ tat: you act like a lizard and open your mouth in hinting for food.
busit (m.) sugar cane cultigen.
busuŋ korok (m.) k. of beetle.
buteli- (tv.I) to gesture by protruding the lower lip in contempt, to show contempt: laŋe buteliap he protruded his lower lip in contempt; (also butull-1, butuliku-).
butuk (m.) k. of vine (Leguminosae Pueraria).
butuli- or butuliku- (see butell-).
buwu- (n.) grandmother; PaMo and any other female of the grandparental generation. See also hako buwuŋ.
buwum (m.) k. of pandanus.
buwurep- (m.) nape of neck.

D
dakak (tv.I) to wallow (from dâkâ + ak scrape itself).
dakera (m.) k. of grass (Gramineae Imperata conferta) (also dokera, polap/palap (m.), sogae).
dakeraŋ kâkâlip the long wiry tail feathers of certain birds of paradise (cf. houmâŋ kâkâlip).

dakiloŋ (m.) field mouse.

daŋ (m.) roller (for moving heavy objects).

daŋ daŋ yap (aux.) to twirl, wag in a circular motion (of an animal's tail) (also taŋ taŋ).

daŋin daŋin (m.) yam cultigen.

darep (n.) the posts in the lope fence (cf. lope).

dawâq (m.) firewood heap.

-dâ (assoc.) with: ítarâk only with a net bag (also -râ) (frequently -dâek or -râek).

-dâ (ajser.) follows consonants; occurs on nouns to yield a derived adjective indicating a characteristic: lok kudâ an angry man (i.e. a man who is characterised by anger) (also -râ, frequently -dâek or -râek).

dâbía (n.) sago palm: dâbía porôja sago pudding.

dâbubu (m.) moss; also conical wig made from dâbubu and hair.

dâhâ dâhâ as in egâm dâhâ dâhâ magic (also egâm sâhâ sâhâ).

dâhâm (m.) bark rain cape (also hamesen).

dâhiloŋ (m.) k. of shrub (Melastomataceae Medinilla (amabilis?)�)

daï- (tv.I) to pull; to take (as dependent verb with verb 'to go' as independent verb): atayeŋe âlâ dâim ariop he took another of their elder brothers and went; to bring s.o. (as dependent verb with verb 'to come' as independent verb): nânje baratâne dâiyekmu tîkniâk tohowi he brought his sons and daughters and they came secretly; to invite: dâihekbe I will invite you; to lead forth: dâiyekmu ari they led them forth; to withdraw, retreat: dâiakmâ ari (also sirîk sâ-);

daïm hilipku- to mislead.

dâk dâk yap (aux.) as in mum dâk dâk yap to be stationary, immovable (cf. ari arîge bia ).

dâkâ- (tv.I) to scrape, grate; hán dâkâ- to crawl (on stomach) - of pigs and reptiles: hán dâkâm arimap it crawls along the ground; sâtne dâkâ- to sharpen.

daâke- (tv.) (from Kâte) to wither (of skin, leaves).

dâlik (m.) k. of cricket (cf. bikon).

dâliŋ (n.) k. of green bug.

dâmân (n.) (N.) fence (cf. lope, peke).

dânok (n.) k. of banana.

dânâk ek- (aux.) to stare (also dândânâk ek-).

dândânâk ek- (see dânâk).

-dânê (t.m.) at, in, during (of time): omondânê at night; gelâkânê during (the time of) rain.

dârek dârek (auv.) more.

dârip (m.) artificial pool formed in the dry season as a stratagem to attract birds.

dâwoka (m.) dance (originated among the Timbe people).

dâwôn (see kâráwôn dâwôn).

dâwulip (m.) k. of banana.

de- (tv.I) (N.) to speak (only with 3s o.pr.) (cf. sâ-).

-de (s.m.) 1d, if. (follows consonants).

-de sâm (s.m.) du. destâd. (follows consonants).

deden (n.) k. of wasp.

degân (m.) lake, pool, lagoon (any natural collection of water on the ground): degân tipîng puddle; (cf. pokon, hubân (N.) dârip).
degop (n.) clay.
dehom (n.) black tree kangaroo (cf. hewam).
dehonare (n.) k. of arrow point.
dek (n.) scorpion.
delaje (n.) one part: delage tetemu one part appeared.
delem (n.) shell money.
den (n.) speech, talk, news, order (command), conversation, comment, message, statement, utterance; language: Selepet den the Selepet language; voice: mâmâhâat den bia that is not your mother's voice; sound: nâi denge the sound of a bird; matter: den ya lap the matter was dropped (lit. slept); word: pepa den letter (lit. paper word), pepa den emetêc school (lit. paper word house); See also nâi denge.
den alahu- (not with sg. s.m.) to hold a conversation;
den allêkge the origin, source, cause of the talk (lit. the seedling of the talk) (cf. mâmâ-);
den bamu gamu oal wit we exchange views, opinions (lit. to do going and coming talk);
den bâlegen vulgarism, obscenity (lit. bad talk);
den gehêge sâ- (b.pr.) to criticise, to belittle s.o. (lit. to speak little words about s.o.): den gehêge sânhiaiap he belittled me;
den glâp the talk, conversation is finished (lit. the talk came down);
den golâ rumour, inaccurate statement (lit. living talk): den golâ sâ- to speak incorrectly;
den gulipggu- to interfere with the meeting (lit. to erase the talk);
den gulip oap the conversation has left its point, purpose; the conversation has become pointless (lit. the talk disappeared);
den hâmê re- to cease talking (because of an interruption) (lit. to cut and eat the words);
den halop halop whisper: den halop halop sâ- to whisper;
den heleg vulgarism, obscenity (lit. black talk);
den heroge flattery (lit. pleasing talk);
den hioq- to tattle, inform on s.o. (lit. to smash the talk);
den iwi joke, jest: den iwi sâ- to banter, kid s.o., joke;
den kaknên sâ- to contradict (lit. to speak on top of the talk);
den kâlâp angry words (lit. hot talk);
den kâlâp bâlegen sâ- to speak angrily (lit. to speak very hot talk);
den kârilge scream (lit. strong talk);
den kôbô groundless statements (lit. talk theft);
den konok ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to agree (lit. to do one talk): den konok oal they agreed;
den korokge sâ- to use a vulgarism, obscenity (lit. to speak smelly talk);
den ku- to ignore orders, disregard orders (lit. to hit the talk);
den logâi- to override orders (lit. to climb over the talk);
den lohotâge sâ- to assuage, mitigate, to make peace overtures (cf. den sâdukge sâ-); (lit. to speak soft words);
den lohotên sâ- to soothe with words, to yield in argument (lit. to speak on soft words);
den lôu- to obey (lit. to carry the talk);
den lou lou obedience;
den me- to lie, prevaricate (lit. to hold the talk);
den mem den mem lie, pretension;
den meme lok liar;
den ki någå någå ot- to become disobedient (lit. to do not listening to talk);
den nepné deliberations (with tuhu- to do): tosa girawuå omtå muap yakåt den nepné pato tuhuwin we had big deliberations about what kind of sin he had committed and died;
denån ot- to pray (of. ulit-) (lit. to make on the talk);
den ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to hold court (lit. to make talk): Kiapgålå arim den otbi they went to the patrol officer's place and held court;
den pat news, promise, covenant: den pat sám ek- (tv.III) to promise s.th., covenant: den pat sám ekyongop he promised them;
den pato Kåte, the church language (lit. big talk);
den pâåg central point, main point (of discussion);
den pilå- to send word (lit. to throw talk): lokågå den pilåm sending word for men (to come); also, to disobey;
den pilå pilå disobedience (opp. den lou lou);
den potonå moral, meaning, point of story;
den purik sâ- to distort the matter, twist the truth (lit. to turn the talk);
den purik gurik sâ- to translate the message (lit. to examine the talk by turning it);
den sâdukuå sâ- to assuage, mitigate, to make peace overtures (lit. to speak cool talk);
den sâksâål lawit- to mistell (lit. to cut the footstalk of the talk) (see sâksâål);
den sâm tete- to speak out (lit. to make talk appear by speaking);
den sâsååe to be reserved, spoken for: lånåhå denååe sâsååe engaged to be married (lit. spoken words to a man);
den sân sån sâ- to babble (lit. to speak words with a shiver);
den subunå parable;
den tånååi tånååi sâ- to jabber, babble (lit. to speak words uselessly);
den tikåå secret conversation, parable (lit. hidden talk) (of. den subunå);
den tipi tapi adolescent voice (lit. bits of talk);
den toppå origin myth (lit. essence of the talk);
den umåååe important talk (lit. heavy talk);
den urå urå proclamation;
den yahasap it is a big discussion (lit. the talk gets up);
den biååt (m.) Black-throated Monarch (Piezormona guttula (beterrura, from type of nigrifrons)).
dénå (m.) taro cultigen.
dénåk accurately: dénåk yeran I shoot accurately.
derep- (tv.III) to paralyse s.th.;
derepdå (adj.) paralytic;
derep derep ot- to be paralysed.
derå (m.) k. of wild sugar cane.
deru (m.) Crested gardener (Amblyornis macgregoriae).
deru deru (n.) Black Sun-bird (Cinnyris sericea).

deru wit wit (n.) tree frog (Hyla).

dewae- (t.v. I) to vie with:
dewaeak- to vie with one another; to bargain with: dewaeneksai they bargain with me, dewahe kārikñe you are a big beggar (lit. your begging is strong);
dewaem dewaem ek- to insist;
(homo.) + dewae- to outdo s.o., to excel: nem dewaep she out-eats everyone.

dewawâne (n.) overhanging ledge, ditch dug to confine pigs in an area: dewawâne amutgen talop he stayed underneath the over-hanging ledge (cf. tupa).

dewun (n.) Black caterpillar-catcher (Eodolisoma melas (meeki)).
dewun gibañ (n.) Dumont's grakle (Mino dumontii).
dewut (n.) taro disease.

dewutâ (n.) sun (also maha (N.), sikop);
dewutâ pilap the sun shines (lit. the sun throws);
dewutâ kuap the sun shines (lit. the sun hits);
dewutâ glap it is becoming afternoon (lit. the sun comes down);
dewutâ nêgâ- to warm oneself in sun (lit. to feel the sun).

dia (n.) (N.) k. of animal.
dihin- (n.) chest;
dihinge somot jest (lit. your chest is hairy);
dihin- hahitne one's breast bone.
dihit- I (t.v. I) to pluck (individual bananas, pandanus), to pick (fruit, mushrooms).
dihit- II (n.) groin;
dik dik yap (aus.) as in mum dik dik sâ- to quiver and die; to

tingle (of body parts): kâine mum dik dik yap my leg tingles.
dilik (n.) k. of swallow (also diluk).
diluk (see dilik).
diña (n.) k. of animal (also dia (N.).)
direm (n.) instructions (of initiation), directions, taboos, orders, commands (also girem);
diremne sâ- (t.v. I) or den direm ek- (t.v. III) to give instructions, orders, directions, taboos.
dirik darik (see dirik dirik).
dirik dirik (aj.) very young; imiyene tišiñe dirik dirik their very small young brother; (also dirik darik).
dirim (n.) k. of tree.
dirin- (t.v. III) to put side by side, line up s.th. together;
dirin dirin (av.) consecutively, unbroken, continuous.
dodâ (av.) hard, fiercely, greatly: dodâ kuan I hit hard; dodâ kl ahominwi! they did not fight fiercely, greatly; long: dodâ arimanbaut you'll go and stay a long time, dodâ dodâne very long time; (inten.) very: kâlap dodâ very hot;
dodâne (aj.) large: hânenne dodâne ewaken tap our large area of ground is up there;
dodâhâlák (av.) very: heleen
dodâhâlák very dirty, black.
dokera (see dakera).

-dom (s.m.) 1d, iift. (follows consonants).

-domawot (s.m.) 2-3d, ioft.; 2-3d, ieft. (follows consonants).

-domâit (s.m.) 1d, ioft. (follows consonants).

-domâiwot (s.m.) 2-3d, ioft. (follows consonants).
-domosait (*s.m.*) 1d, dft. (follows consonants).
-domosawot (*s.m.*) 2–3d, dft. (follows consonants).
-domosit (*s.m.*) 1d, dft. (follows consonants).

døø yap (*aux.*) to break (cf. bâok yap).

dop (*n.*) appearance, size, sign, mark, way, manner of doing s.th.:
dop yawuâk in just that manner, way, lok meme dopøe oap she is in puberty - of women (*lit. to be at the man holding mark*);

dop konohâk symmetrical: nehem talam dop konohâk a symmetrical arrow; dop amon oap What size is it?;

(poss. ph.) + dop tuhu- to measure s.th.: emetgât dop tuhuap he measured the house;

dop tuhu- to test, try s.th.;

(verb) -gâ dopøe bla impossible for s.th.: nâgâwomg dopøe bla it will be impossible for me to learn it; mânl gehehâ dop bla it is impossible to lover the price; holang holagâ dopøe bla it is impossible to loosen it;

dopøe ot- to turn out, to be fulfilled, to come to comple-
tion: otñêtâ dopøe olop they did it and it turned out all right;

(poss.ph.) + dop ot- to be ready for s.th.: hidâm kâmêt kâmêtgâ dop oap it is ready for replanting (pulling and planting);

dop- tâlâhuap time is up: dopøe tâlâhuap his time (mark) is up (short);

dopøan (*loa.ph.*) enough, sufficient, symmetrically: dopøan oap it was enough, sufficient, fitting (of an action); gikak nagat dopøan whatever you think, wish, desire; dopøan hâwiop he carved it symmetrically;

(verb in hetero.*) + kl dopøan oap to be unable: sâllkyongorâ kl dopøan oap you were not able to count them (*lit. you counted them and it was not sufficient*).
duk duk sâm pilâ- to puff on s.th. (cigarette).
duraq (m.) k. of banana.
durem (m.) k. of tree (Matattia).
duwâ (tv.I) to tear s.th., rend s.th.: duwalaksap it tore (itself);

lim duwat- to chew, bite into little pieces;
mem duwat- to rend.
duwâ duwâ (n.) k. of rodent.
duwi (n.) yam cultigen.
duwâqe (m.) hollow: kât duwâqe the hollow of the stone; shelter (by tree roots): nak duwâqe the shelter by the roots of a large tree.

edukbâ (loc.ph.) back from over there;
edaken (loc.ph.) to over there, that way;
edan (loc.ph.) over there (af. edun);
edapâ (loc.ph.) by that way over there.
edâgan (loc.ph.) at that place over there: edâgan yan beyond, at the time beyond that; edâgan be move a little bit over there.
edu- (dem.) over there (close) (only in loc.ph.);
edu (loc.ph.) over there;
edup (n.) barrier, road block, safeguard, cross (gravemarker), mark (on tree etc., X-shaped), (also idup, idip, uidip).

egat- (n.) neck: egat- kubutdâ goitre; egat-(p.m.)-ân kinsap to lodge in one's throat; kâl egatn ankle (lit. leg's neck);

egat- (p.m.) kotok ot-(a.m.) to have laryngitis: egatn kotok oap he has laryngitis;
egat- bia immature (reasoning), irresponsible, unaccountable: (lit. without a neck) (also obe- bia);
egatdâ (aj.) accountable, responsible, mature of reason: (lit. with a neck);
egat- herone oap to be in accord, willing (lit. one's neck is pleased): egatnê herone oap they are in accord;
egat (p.m.) kat-(a.m.) to decide: egatnê kasan I decided;
egat-nâsk kep me-(a.m.) to hum (tune) (lit. to hold a song/dance only on one's neck): egatnêk kep mial they hummed the tune;
egat-(p.m.) någå-(s.m.) to mature, grow up (lit. to know one's neck): egatne någap she is mature; emet egatne någap to approach dawn (lit. the place matures).

egat-(p.m.)-âk ot-(s.m.) to not express oneself, to not divulge information, to play ignorant or innocent (lit. to do only one's neck): egatneâk ot tap he is not expressing himself;

egat-(p.m.)-ân tap to not express oneself (lit. to be on one's neck): egatnâ tap he didn't express himself; (also biwi-(p.m.)-ân tap);

egat- umatne oap one's neck is stiff (lit. heavy): egatne umatne oap my neck is stiff.

egalân tatat (n.) k. of banana.

egâm egâm (n.) k. of tree - Mangrove family (Rhizophoraceae Gynotroches axillaris).

egâm dâhâ dâhâ k. of sorcery (also egâm sâhâ sâhâ).

ehak- (tv.I) to see oneself (ek- + -ak) (see nek-)

(not with sg.s.m.) to be sexually familiar with each other, one another (lit. see each other): ehaksawot they were familiar with each other.

ehekne (adj.) visible: senge âlâlâ kl ehekne something not for viewing, something invisible;

kâ empty towatne kl ehekne ill-mannered (lit. manners not to be seen).

um ehek (n.) k. of divination: um ehek hâmû yan tebe ahowl when he had performed divination, they fought;

ki ehekne ot- to be unseen, invisible!

ehut (n.) k. of animal.

ek-I (tv.III) to tell s.o. (also ok-).

ek- II (tv.I) to see s.th., watch, observe, see (intellectually)

ekmâ någå någå ot- to desire;

ekmâ någå någå ot- to taste s.th. (lit. eat and look at it).

-ek I (s.m.) 3s, if. (also -âk).

-ek II (alitic) only (follows â; see -âk II).

ekap (n.) banana leaf.

ekte- (iv)(only in if.) to flee, run, move out of the way (also oko-).

-ekte (alitic) (follows â; see -âke).

ekmâle ekmâle (see eknâle eknâle) (from ekmâ + âle ?).

eknâle eknâle ekmâle olop he lunged after her (see ale-) (of. sase Kâte) (also ekmâle ekmâle).

eleleke yap (auz.) to sprout, germinate; to ooze (of sap): hîngoneleleke yap the sap oozes out; to drain (of blister): kok sâmû yapâ toto eleleke sâm gawup it will blister and as a result the serum will drain and come; to smart, burn (of pain in mouth): laune eleleke sâop (also iriike-).

elem I (n.) k. of palm grass (edible shoots) (Setaria palmifolia).

elem II (n.) cloud;

elemdâne (t.) in cloudy weather;

elem ga memene a jest indicating one to be handi-capped (in speech) and lacking in intellect;

elem hâ reap the weather cleared up (lit. it cut the clouds);
elem miap to be overcast (sky) (lit. the clouds hold it); per.-num. (poss.ph.) kak-(p.m.)-å'n elem miap to be selfish (lit. the cloud held on top of s.o.: gâhâ kâkâgan elem miap you are selfish;

elem oap to be cloudy;
elem tok yap clouds are breaking up;
elem tonge light mist, sprinkling of rain;
elumge (n.) hair bristles at back of pig's neck, crest (of bird's head): elumge uk uk sâm the bristles stand up.

emam (n.) k. of tree.

emelâk (t.) long ago, before, formerly: kâtikum emelâk a long time ago; before long, by and by, later on, afterwards (used in continuous narrative following both medial and final forms) (used with ipt. to indicate an action which followed an earlier action or an action already completed): taka tânyongonëtâ emelâk tigî hârem yongom uyeke sâm they came and helped them and afterwards they wanted to tear down the fortification and kill them and burn them; arim arim emelâk târâop hâtikuwot going on and on before long they crossed over Târâop;

emelâk tuhuap he already did it;

emelâk kâliwâk a very long time ago.

emesâpne (n.) afternoon (lit. time of the place) (also emet yopne (N.)).

emesenne (n.) mouth, moon, sun (lit. the eye of the place):

emesenne hilângâ sun (lit. the eye for the day);

emesenne omongâ moon (lit. the eye for the darkness, night);

emesenne nobotne delâng quarter moon;

emesenne gatakawe sâm oap to become morning twilight, to dawn (lit. the moon wants to rise); (cf. emet omon sâwe sâm oap evening twilight);

emesenâhât wahap time of menstruation; emesenjâng yongomu oai they menstruate (lit. the moon hits them and they do).

emet (m.) house, home cocoon, nest: den emetne school (lit. talk house); asi emetne bladder (lit. house of urine); emet biwiñe room (lit. inside of the house); emet emetne peritoneum; emet hubiñe area in front of the house, house front; emet kâbukjê menstrual hut (lit. forbidden house); emet nânje gable (lit. house's son); pet kulem emetne gaol (lit. the house of coloured loin cloths); emet kiriworo orotne honeycomb (lit. a house like stalactites);

place (in the sense of a large area) - often used in idioms of time of day or weather: emet aboone village spirits; emet tonge the Selepet settlements on the coastal mountain ridge overlooking the coast (lit. the base of the place) (cf. bârâ belaë); emet sogae (m.) grasslands; emet kâǩe the Selepet settlements in the upper Pumune valley;

Idioms of time:

emet egâtne nagap to approach dawn (the pre-dawn glow from about 4 a.m.) (lit. the place feels its neck);

emet haq yap to dawn (lit. the place becomes evident);

emet oap to become late afternoon (about 5 to 5.30 p.m.) (lit. the place does it);

emet omon sâwe sâm oap to become twilight (evening) (lit. the place wants to be dark);

emet orok yap dusk approaches (lit. the place collapses);

emet yopne (N.) afternoon (cf. emesâpne) (lit. the time of the place).

Idioms of weather:

emet bâleap It is cloudy (lit. the place is bad);
emet bâleŋe takap bad weather is coming (lit. a bad place comes);
emet giap good times have come (lit. the place came down);
emet hapahap to clear up (after a threatened rain-storm) (lit. the place became tough);
emet heleguap to clear up (weather) (lit. the place straightened out);
emet heleguap to become dark (before storm) (lit. the place is black);
emet hidâm gap it is changing to dry season (refers to sun movements) (lit. the place pulled out and came);
emet kârîhiap it is changing to the dry season (lit. the place is strong);
emet kinsap to be dry (no rain), sunny (lit. the place stands): emet kin kin dry season;
emet lohotåŋ gap it is changing to the wet season, it is ready for a heavy rainstorm (lit. the place is becoming soft);
emet tiŋ tiŋ yap to clear up (after a rainstorm) (lit. the place is tight);
emet yahasap there is a riot, riotous unlawful behaviour (lit. the place gets up).
Other idiomatic usages:
emet hion- to break the law, to go against a custom (lit. to smash the place);
emet yahasap there is a riot, riotous unlawful behaviour (lit. the place gets up).
emet abone (m.) large k. of lizard.
emet emetåŋe (m.) tripe.
emetia (m.) k. of plant (Amaranthaceae Amaranthus).
emo (m.) k. of herb - edible shoots (? Commelinaceae) (also emu, gitåk (N.)).
emo hulin (m.) k. of wild cane.

emu (see emo).
en- (m.) vulva;
en- giopåe vagina.
-en (loc.) into, to, at, in, on, upon: itåen into the string bag (see -än for usage).
-engebå (loc.) from (see -ågebå for usage).
-engen (loc.) to, towards, at, in, upon, on (see -ången for usage).
ensa (m.) baby girl.
en mowun mowun (m.) bull roarer.
enåtamun (m.) k. of dance;
enåtamun ot- (aux.) (not with sg. s.m.) to give a pig in reciprocity: enåtamun oai they exchange pigs.
epo (m.) k. of pandanus.
ere (m.) k. of herb (Amaranthaceae Gomphrena celosioides).
erere (m.) spider web.
ero (m.) Schlegel's Whistler (Pachycephala schlegelli obscurior).
esen esen (aj.) soft (of fruit - e.g. tomato, papaya), tender pulpy (of soft food).
esen- (m.) leaf, leaflet, slip (for planting);
esen dodå (aj.) straight (in sense of non curly), stringy (lit. many leaves): somotåŋ esen dodå his straight hair.
esen purik (m.) k. of tree (Euphorbiaceae Mallotus ricinoides) (cf. habalam).
esenbelåm (m.) k. of plant.
esoŋ (m.) k. of brown grasshopper.
eteng eteng (n.) k. of blue butterfly (probably Papilio Ulysses Autolycus).

etugalon (see itogalon).

etum (n.) k. of small snake.

ewa (dem.) that up there above (remote) (removed from speaker and hearer) (cf. eda);

ewaken up to there, upwards;

ewan (loc.ph.) up, above, up there (cf. ewun);

ewapâ (loc.ph.) by that way up there.

ewawum (n.) (Komba) grass skirt (cf. ådup sârî, åum sârî, kalawa, mákâ, sârî) (also kâhâmun).

ewâgan (loc.ph.) up there.

eworom (n.) Mountain Duck (Salvadorina waiguenensis).

eworom (adj.) striped (of pig colour): bau eworom a pig with duck-like stripes.

ewu- (dem.) up, above (close) (only in loc.ph.);

ewubâ (loc.ph.) by that way up there;

ewan (loc.ph.) up above; up there (cf. ewan).

Ga-

gai (iv.) to come;

gam ari- to pass by;

gataka- to rise (sun), to appear, sprout, arrive.

gabaguet (n.) k. of aromatic tree (Lauraceae) (cf. hâk kukgal).

gadog gadog (n.) haircut (shaped like the yellow crown of the cockatoo);

gadog gadog tuhu- to cut a crown-shaped haircut.

gaguk (n.) k. of shrub - non-edible red berry used for bracelets (Zingiberaceae); top (toy) - made from this shrub.

gahae- (tv.I) to husk, skin (an animal), peel (a banana), strip bark or skin; to remove siding, walls: pâq ya hârem gahaegetâ they cut and pulled down the protective fence;

hini gahaeak gahaeakâne scaly.

gahai- (tv.I) (see gahae).

g Catherine (n.) door: Catherine galeme door keeper.

gho gaho (n.) k. of spider.

gakgululuk yap (aux.) to growl: tepne gakgululuk yap his stomach growls.

gakom (n.) trap.

Gak (see baku gaku).

galagat (n.) k. of tree - palm (Palmae) (also galagot (N.)) (cf. tebe, kon saba).

galagot (see galagat).

galag (n.) plant rust - affects taro, corn, yam and sweet potato;

galag slap to rust (plants): esengete galag slap the leaves are diseased with plant rust.

galem (n.) leader;

galem manman leadership;

sen galem (n.) watchfulness;

galem kin- (aux.) to guard, to lie in wait;

galem- (tv.III) to guard, care for, tend (animals);

galemgum hilipku- to mismanage, misrule;

galem ot-(b.pr.)- to guard s.th. for s.o.: emete gowete galem otnlingiwut you will guard the area beneath the house for us.

galem galem (n.) k. of herb - medicinal roots (Araliaceae Panax); scarlet (rare usage): biram galem galem flame bush; kurin galem galem type of decoration for dancing.

galip (n.) (from Pidgin) peanut.

galon I (n.) cavern with water underground.

galon II (n.) k. of vine.
gan gan yap (aux.) to bark (dog).

gara gara (aj.) oily: to gara gara oily water;

gara gara ot- (aux.) to jell, congeal (of meat juices and pig fat).

garadaq (av.) rapidly.

garansap (m.) sugar cane cultigen.

gare (n.) k. of plant.

garet (m.) (N.) stretcher (also kegen, kenken, pupu).

gari- (m.) younger sister, YoSi, FaBrYoDa, MoSiYoDa.

gari (n.) bottom wall plate (in house construction), bearers.

gari gari (aj.) many kinds of: bobop gari gari many kinds of bamboo pockets.

gasam I (m.) Single-wattled cassowary (Casuarius unappendiculatus (philipii)) (also hohat, kelâ, sukom).

**gasam II (m.)** k. of cat's cradle.

gasam tepnân (m.) k. of tree.

gasamsen (m.) k. of tree.

gasum- (n.) side (body part): gasum- tânne one's ribs.

gatakâ- (iv.) (see ga-).

gawa (see bawa gawa).

gaya (n.) k. of palm grass - edible (Gramineae Setaria palmifolia).

gâ (per.pr.) you (sg.);

gâge you (sub.ph.);

gâhât (poss.ph.) your, yours; (cau.ph.) for you;

gâmâ (com.pr.) you, however;

gânak (sub.ph. + -âk) you alone.
-âgâ (see -gât).

gâbâ (n.) k. of palm grass - edible shoots (Setaria palmifolia).

gâbâ gâbâ (n.) k. of tree (Myrtaceae Eugenia).

gâbune (n.) porridge: ham gâbune pandanus porridge, pandanus core; (also gobu). gâbuhap (m.) k. of tree - bush, Pepper family (Piperaceae Piper) (or gâbu gap).

gâhâitne (see nâhâitne).

gâhât (poss.ph.) your, yours, for you (sg.) (see gâ).

gâi- I (tv.I) to pour it out (also kâi-).

gâi- II (tv.I) to cut s.th., peel (taro), pare, engrave, incise, lacerate;

gâi gâiâne wounds;

hâkne gâi gâiâne peelings.

gâihâi (n.) water bug.

gâiq (m.) k. of large brown grasshopper.

gâiq gâiq (m.) Beautiful Fruit Dove (Ptilinopus (Eutruneron) pulchellus).

gât- (tv.I) to carry suspended from one shoulder; also, to hang on a peg, nail (cf. gole- (N.));

nâgâ nâgâ- (p.m.) gâitma
tat- (s.m.) to bear s.th. in mind (lit. to hang up one's thoughts and remain): nâgâ nâgâne gâitma talop he bore it in mind.

gâkâk(n.) bush fly.

gâkgâk yap (aux.) to fill up: to gâkgâk sâm yahasap the water is filling it up.

gâkipik (m.) k. of tree - Nettle family (Urticaceae Pipturus) (cf. goplk, hegum, wataraq).

gâku (see gâku but you (sg.) your emphatic possession): gâku bla but you don't have any (see nâku).

-gâlâbâ (-gât for + -âbâ out of) out of/from among the place of (generally occurs with verbs of motion): ye-gâlâbâ gas he came from among them (see -âbâ).
gālālām (n.) k. of banana.

-gālān (-gāt for + -ān at) with
(in company, presence of)
(generally does not occur with
verbs of motion), at, at the
place of, with, among: nengālān
mansap he lives among us;

-gālānɡen (-gāt for + -āngen
towards) towards the place of:
Koba yegālānɡen arlo p he went
towards the place of the Komba
people. (see -āngen);

-gālānɡebā (-gāt for + -āngebā
from) from the place of yāk
yegālānɡebā arlo p he went
back from their place; (see
-āngebā).

gālān gālān yap (aux.) to talk
excitedly, inattentively, oblivious
of other's conversation.

gāli (n.) cause for sickness:
gāll waŋ- to cause distress (said
to be done by deceased offended
relatives);
mum gāli ot- to have a seizure
(epileptic fit).

gālibut- (n.) wrist, ankle.

gālikne (n.) plain between cliffs,
valley;

gālikne (aj.) flat: hān gālikne
ālipne very flat ground.

gāliwa (aj.) pig colour - black
back and mixed sides.

gāmā (om.pr.) you, however (see
nāmā).

gāmālāk (t.) later (with if., ift.,
rft.) gāmālāk arluwap he will
go later; gāmālākbānāmā afterwards,
in future times;

gāmālāk (excl.) wait!

gāmālāk gāmālāk (av.) carefully,
hesitantly, slowly; gāmālāk
gāmālāk sā- to say it slowly.

gāme (n.) blue skin paint for
dances;

gāme kālāk kālākne lavender.

gāmerā (n.) k. of pandanus - short
fruit.

gānŋīn gokorok (n.) domestic fowl,
poultry.

gāŋak (sub.ph. + -āk) you
only (see nīnak).

gānte you (sub.ph.).

gāpik (n.) k. of tree (cf.
gākpi).

gārā gārā yap to gurgle.

gārā gārā sā- (aux.) to accuse:
iwiakmā gārā gārā yai they
jest and accuse one another,
hāiakmā gārā gārā yai they
insult and accuse one another.

gārāmā (conn.) however, verily,
all right, and so, furthermore,
moreover, on the other hand;

gārāmā bāiŋ/gārāmā bāti/gārāmā
benŋe however then.

gārāŋ gārāŋ (see giriŋ gārāŋ).

gārāŋ gurun (n.) dizziness,
drunkenness, swagger;

gārāŋ gurun ot- (aux.) to be
dizzy, drunk, to swagger.

gāre- (tv.I) to sew, weave
(net bag);

bāte gāre gāreŋe palsied
hand (lit. sewn);

gāreak gāreakŋe webbed: kālne
gārea k gāreakŋe webbed feet,
bābālmā gāreakŋe gāreakŋe
webbed wings (also katarak
katarakŋe);

gāre me-/gāreakmā me- to
entwine: muādaŋ ālīlipne
pamā gāre mlap the passion
fruit puts forth its tendril
and entwines it;

ɡāre gure oap (aux.) to twine
around (also hāre gāre oap);

ɡāre gureak- (tv.I) to
entwine (of tendril).

ɡāroŋ pan- (aux.) to cast s.th.
down, to toss s.th., to hurl
s.th.

ɡāruruk ot- to dive.

ɡāsuk gāsuk yap (aux.) to shake,
quake (of earth quake);

(mem) gāsuk gāsuk tuhu- (aux.)
to shake (s.o.'s head) - in
showing affection to them.
if (indicates a dependent ctf. clause): tatbāmgāt ahobain if I had been here we (pl.) would have fought;

because (usually a clause with verb in other than if. or proh. + -gāt): gelāk gapgāt kl arian because the rain came, I did not go;

because of, on account of (nominal or pronominal element + -gāt) kukgāt illwemat you are resisting because of anger;

in order to cause, in order that s.th. might happen (clause with final verb in if. + -gāt): yeņe nāhālān wahap bāleākgāt obi you did it in order that things would turn out bad at my place (for me);

lest (clause with the negative ki not and -gāt): kl nebilsāihāt hāgan yongomu lest they continually eat it, he sent them away;

of: to aboŋahāt kigtnenŋahāt otmain we are afraid of the owner of that river;

regarding, concerning: nengāremā however, concerning/regarding us;

over: ibihāt pawarakmā quarrelling over women;

in order to: sātblhāt magum damming water in order to (catch) tadpoles;

to: Selepet kapalŋahāt arlo he went down to his village of Selepet;

about: imiyēŋahāt sāwi they spoke about their little brother;

for: bukuŋahāt sām calling for his friend;

of course (used in reply to a question): nemalngā of course we eat it;

why: wuāŋgāt (lit. for what).

on behalf of: nāhāt hāgan yongop he sent them (pl.) on my behalf;

Idioms:

body part-(p.m.)-hāt ot-(a.m.): tepnāhāt oan my stomach hurts (lit. I do for my stomach).

(verb in lst per. if. -hāt nagā-(a.m.) to consider doing s.th.: ariwehāt nagan I am considering going (lit. I think about I must go);

kigtn-(p.m.)-hāt ot-(a.m.) to be afraid: kigtnagā oan I am afraid, kigtnagā oaat you are afraid;

(pos.s.) indicating possession: gāhāt sot your food;

bukuŋahāt baug his friend's pig;

its: (dem + -gāt) yakāt that one's, its;

of: Kiri mgāt topne the meaning of the Kiri m dance;

concerning: naom kunge yakāt āl work concerning that first-born child;

for: hāngāt pān pān searching for ground;

for: lokgāt den pilāwi they sent word for men (to come);

about: Ādāygāt bem denqe the tale about Ādāp.

gātgāt (m.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).

gātnaŋe (cum.);

(describing) + gātnaŋe after: nem gātnaŋe ari imu after eating he went and slept;

gātnaŋe benne after that, then...

gātnaŋe betnaŋ after that, later...

(see yapā gātnaŋe).

gātnè (O.N.Ph.) one from;

(loc. tag.) + gātnè : hewuknān gātnè one from the forest (i.e. a spirit); Indum gātnè one from Indum village;
(temp.tag) + gâtne : emelâk gâtne one from before (i.e. an aged person).

gâto (n.) k. of pandanus.

gâtok (n.) k. of vine.

Gâtok nâtok (n.) a grass-pulling game with kâlêqor or hulin surînge to see whose breaks first: gâtok nâtok tuhuawot they play a grass-pulling game.

gâu gâu (see guhâu guhâu).

gâuŋak (see tân tânak).

Gâwânge (n.) tree branch crotch, fork (also lapâne).

Gâwân gâwân (aj.) round, spherical;

gâwân gâwân yap (aux.) to rotate, turn, spin, hover and circle, turn around: sen- gâwân gâwân yap to be dizzy;

gâwân gâwân getek tuhu- (aux.) to completely encircle;

gâwân gâwân getek (aj.) completely encircled;

gâwân gâwân (av.) rotating, spinning around in a circular motion.

Gâwâre- (tv.I) to sweep s.th., carry s.th. away (of flood waters) (cf. urut-).

Gâwikne (aj.) narrow (of road), shrunken (of stomach, clothes), thin (of tree which sheds its bark);

Gâwhiho- (tv.III) to shrink, become narrow, become thinner.

Gâwu (n.) carbon, soot, charcoal, charred wood (also gowu);

Kålâp gâwûqe charcoal, also sparks (rare usage);

Gâwu tuhu- (aux.) to blacken s.th.;

Helen gâwu oap (aux.) to be black;

Gâwu gâwu ot- (aux.) to be hazy, purple in the distance: Waliñâl gâwu gâwu otmu yan ekâ looking to where Waliñâl was purple in the distance.

gge- (iv.) to come down, descend: tipiñe giap it becomes less;

Gehene reduced: håk- gehe oap to be haggard (lit. reduced skin);

den gehene så-(b.pr.)- to criticise s.o.: den gehene sânihiap he criticised me.

-ge (p.m.) (2nd order nominal suffix)(follows consonants) your, yours (sg.) (2s, p.m.).

-gebâ (loc.) from (see -angebâ for usage).

Gedan gedan liq- (aux.) to walk pigeon-toed, to walk with legs apart (due to sores).

Gedu gedu (n.) (N.) porch, verandah (cf. podo podo).

Gegebun- (n.) waist.

Gegogon gagogon (aj.) s-curved, wriggly (or bagogon gagogon).

Gehene (see ge-).

Gehonare (n.) k. of arrow point (also nehem nane, yoñàn).

Gek-(0, tv.I) to see (see nek-).

-Gek you sg. (2s, o.pr.I) (follows consonants) (see -nek).

Gekum bakum (av.) careening downwards, bobbing up and down.

Gelak gelak (aj.) tall and thin, flexible: lok kurîn gelak gelak a tall and thin red-skinned man.

Gelak (n.) rain (also map (N.));

Gelak săpne or gelak gaha săpne rainy season;

Gelak giap to rain;

Gelak nihi- (see nhi- I) to be rained upon (lit. rain bites one); gelak glihmap Don’t you get rained on;

Gelak oap to be rainy;

Gelahângen (loc.ph.) to a rainy place.
gelâp I k. of herb - Pepper family (Piperaceae Piper) (also gobuap (N.));
gelâp II (n.) k. of pandanus. ham gelâp.

gelâp kâbâtâne a target cut out from the gelâp tree.
gelek gelek tuhu- (tv.I) to tickle s.o. (also cf. âlân âlân tuhu-).
gem ko皋 bam ko皋 (av.) (see gekum bakum).
-gen (loc.) at, near, in, to, towards, upon, on: Selepet gen at Selepet (see ângen).
genam (n.) bamboo arrow.
geŋ (n.) papaya.
geraho (n.) k. of tree.
geseng (aj.) black - pig colour.
get get (n.) Rufescen Scrub-wren (Sericornis rufescens).
get gelâk (av.) temporarily, briefly, short-lived, fleeting - of laughter: get gelâk giriŋâ tap he laughs briefly.
getat- (tv.) (ge- + tat- come down and stay here) squat, sit down.
getek (av.) almost, nearly, slightly - diminutive: getek mansin we are nearly morally all right; getek âlîpge a little bit good; getek tliŋge âlî tap a little bit is left; soon, short time, immediately: getek ariwuap he will go soon; hilâm getek short time.
getek (getek) (av.) a diminutive meaning 'few, a little, slightly, loosely, lightly, slowly, etc.:
getek getek gap to come down slowly - of rain;
getek getek oap to go down a little, to decrease slightly;
getek getek man- to stay a little while, time; to be few in number;
getek getek me- to hold s.th. loosely, lightly.

gethâk (av.) very short:
gethâk pârân sawuap in a very short time it will break.
gewâk- (n.) one's place
gewâk gewâk ot- to replace oneself.
gi- (iv.) (see ge-).

giap (iv.) to turn out well, to come to fruition, to be rewarding; otmu ki giap he does it and it isn't good, doesn't come to fruition, isn't rewarding.
gibâŋ (aj.) yellow, orange: gibâŋ oap to become ripe, yellow - of fruit.
gibân gibân ot- (aux.) to do s.th. slowly.
gibaren (n.) k. of herb - Tick Clover, Tick Trefoil (Leguminosae Desmodium S.ux).
gibâ (n.) ridge pole, roof; seam: kudup gibâŋe the seam of the sleeping mat.
gibâ gibâ oap (aux.) as in helen gibâ gibâ oap to be black.
gibâne (n.) mountain, hill, knoll (of. pumâe (N.));
gibâne sâtâne sâtâne or gibâne tewet tewet or gibâne yogo yogo mountain ridge;
gibâne tliŋge hillock;
gibâne topâne foothills, base of mountain.
gidu (n.) (N.) verandah (cf. hetak, podo podo).
gigaraŋ (n.) k. of reed grass (Gramineae) (used in making net bags and sleeping mats).

gihi-(ð,tv.II) to bite (see nihl- I); to give (see nihl-II).

-gihi for you (sg.) 2s, b.pr. (1st order verbal suffix; follows consonants) (see -nihl).
gihi- (n.) root.
gik bârârâk (aj.) slender - of leaves, lengthwise - of cut strips, striped - lengthwise (also yik yârârâk) (cf. klîn pâwâwân) gik bêrârâk yap (aux.) to be slender, etc.

gik bererek yap (aux.) to come loose - of latex stuck on arrow.

gik guâk me- to bend off s.th - hâlâm, hâpu, emo kâmê.

gik gik yap (aux.) to creak - of tree limbs, doors, to groan.

gik pak me- (aux.) to take off, tear off, tear down - of skin, bark, fence: peke mem gik pak miap he takes down the fence.

gikak (emp.pr.) you yourself/you alone (see ninâk).

gike (emp.pr.) your (sg.), yours.

gikiâk (emp.pr.) you yourself (sg.) (emphatic) (see ninâk).

gikpok yap (aux.) to crack - of concrete, crumble - of food; kum gikpok tuhu-/me- to smash.

gîlâm (aj.) (N.) red (also gîlîn gîlân) (cf. kurîn). See also nak gîlâm;

gîlâm- (tv. III) to be ripe - of pandanus which becomes red.

gîlân, gîlân (m.) jabber, chatter;

den gîlân gîlân ot- (aux.) to jabber, chatter.

gîlîp (m.) tear drop, tears, weeping, crying, lamentation, mourning, sorrow: nâ gîlîp nagan I hear mourning; gîlîp amokgân isem tap he cries in the depths of sorrow;

gîlîpdâ (aj.) tearful.

gîlen beîn tuhu- (aux.) to flash s.th. (mirror) (also gîlîn beîn) gîlen beîn yap (aux.) to flash.

gîlîn beîn I (aj.) scaley (of skin).

gîlîn beîn II (see gîlen beîn tuhu-).

gîlîn gâlân (see gîlân gîlân).

gim (m.) donut-shaped shell, breast plate - of woman, ring around the opening in a lime gourd.

gimnak (m.) k. of tree - Nettle family.

gin gin (av.) sideways: gin ginê tap it is sideways;

gin gin ot- (aux.) to be sideways.

gini (m.) (N.) k. of nut tree.

gin ginê (m.) edge, border, margin: gin ginêhen (loc.ph.) or ginân (loc.ph.) close to, in the vicinity of, at the outskirts of, at the edge of, alongside;

ginân hawamu- to skirt;

ibî ginê (aj.) spinster, unmarried woman (also ibî tatatâne).

gîn bûruduq ari- (aux.) to rush headlong.

gîn gârârân (m.) k. of reed grass (Gramineae).

giop (m.) road, path, trail: sogo giopîne animal trail; hole, doorway, opening: peke giopîne opening in fence for a path, entrance; way: gokorok giopîne the way of raising chickens for a living; gap: giopîne kâdâk kâdâk with gaps.

giop kubutne knoll, rise - in a road;

giop wat wat ot- (aux.) to always walk around;

giop ari- or giowan ari- to travel, to trek.

giop pâri ari-/taka- (aux.) to go/come to get, obtain s.th.

giop pâlâmne (av.) unsuccessful, luckless - in hunting (cf. pâlâmne);

giop pâlâmne manmâ taka- to be unsuccessful (lit. to live and come on a blunt road).

gipen (m.) k. of herb - ginger (Zingiberaceae Zingiber) (cf. metâ (N.)) k. of sorcery involving the use of ginger (cf. kara).
gip en tuhu- to make one's fingers like ginger (a game).
gira (av.) how, what (may indicate an unknown referent and is used in rhetorical questions or for emphasis), what k. of thing/action?: giru tuhuyenke what k. of thing shall we do to them? How shall we treat them?
girat- (gira + ot-): giratbe How shall I do it? (only in future tense);
girawu (av.) which; how (lit. like what kind of thing);
girawunan when, where (possibly in rhetorical questions for emphasis): sâp girawunan what time, or, at which time;
girawuhât why (possibly in rhetorical questions for emphasis).
girawuya (dem.) which (one)?: emetge girawuya which one is your house?
girâŋ girâŋ (m.) k. of swallow (also girâŋ girâŋ).
girem (m.) instructions (of initiation), directions, taboos (also direm, direm den, girem den);
girem (sâm) ek- (tv. III) to give orders, instructions, to command: girem den (sâm) ekyongoap he gave them instructions (in initiation), commanded them.
giri (m.) rafter.
girik (m.) (N.) k. of herb - edible shoots (also gitâk (N.)) (cf. emo).
giriŋ (m.) laughter, hilarity: girîŋ amokan giriŋmâ tap he laughs hilariously (lit. is in the depths of hilarity);
giriŋđa (aj.) jolly (lit. with laughter) (cf. imun- (N.));
giriŋ- (iv.) to laugh, smile.
giriŋ baraŋ yap (aux.) to be holey (from rotting) - of roofs, clothing.
giriŋ gàroŋ yap to leak;
giriŋ gàroŋ ariap (aux.) to trickle: gelâk giriŋ gàroŋ gemap the rain always trickles in.
giriŋ gàroŋ (m.) k. of swallow (also girâŋ girâŋ).
gitâk (m.) (N.) k. of herb - edible shoots (cf. emo).
gitgirâŋ (n.) iguana: hânge yeraŋ gitgirâŋ your skin has tinea like the skin of an iguana (insult).
giwîŋ gâwân (av.) spinning, turning round and round (as making dizzy) (cf. gâwân gâwân);
giwîŋ gâwân yap (aux.) to spin, turn round and round.
goak yap (aux.) to bend and break - of bamboo, banana or pandanus stalk; to droop (cf. hagak-);
mem goak Pilâ (aux.) to pick pandanus fruit, or a bunch of bananas.
goân goân yap (aux.) to bay (of a dog on a trail).
gobam (m.) k. of python (also kuba (N.)).
gobe (n.) sugar cane cultigen.
gobo gobo (n.) k. of herb - Sweet flag (Araceae Acorus calamus).
gobo gaho (m.) k. of jumping spider.
gobu gaho (see gobo gaho).
gobuap (n.) (N.) k. of herb (cf. gelâp I).
gobuŋe (m.) pandanus core (also gâbuŋe).
godedeŋ (m.) bamboo knife (used for cutting pig, taro etc.) (cf. tewet).
godem (m.) k. of banana.
godok godok (m.) k. of banana - edible shoots (Setaria palmarum) (cf. hullin, emo).
gogaran (n.) k. of beetle - eats tree leaves, not taro (cf. gugaron (N.)).
gogo (n.) k. of banana.
gogon- (tv.III) to bend, make crooked; mem gogogu- to fold it, bend it;
gogon magon (aj.) very crooked;
gogone (aj.) crooked, bent;
gogonaho- (tv.III) to curl; to coil - of snake;
gogogum gogogum yahap it swirls and rises - of smoke.
goguq (av.) every way: gãlakmã mem goguq takaminiop he always came carrying in all manners, every way he could.
gohai (n.) k. of tree.
goho- (Ø, tv.III) to hit (see noho-).
-goho you (sg.) 2s, o.pr. III (follows consonants; see -noho for usage).
gohon- to call your name (see nohon- for usage).
goka (n.) sweet potato - generic term (also kibi).
gokorok (n.) (from Pidgin) chicken, rooster;
gokorok emetne gaol.
gokolok (n.) small green grass-hopper.
golak golak (aj.) easily flexed, very flexible or pliable (cf. golek golak);
golak golak oap (aux.) to be weak - of an easily flexed bow.
golare (n.) pancreas (also sabançe).
golan- (tv.III) to stir s.th.
golâ (aj.) green, living, unripe, uncooked, raw: golâ nemain we eat it raw; awake, alive, conscious: sen- golâ oap to be awake, to wake up; cold - of water;
golâ man-/kin-/tat- to be awake;
golâ golâek muap he suddenly died; den golâ rumour (lit. living talk).
golâne (n.) yam cultigen.
gole- (tv.I) (N.) to carry suspended from shoulder (cf. gàit-).
golelek (see golek golak).
golek golak (aj.) flexible (cf. golak golak);
golek golak tuhu- (aux.) to make s.th. flexible;
golelek yap (aux.) to bend, flex (intransitive);
golelek tuhu- or mem golelek tuhu- (aux.) to bend s.th., flex s.th. (transitive).
golotok (n.) slime; (aj.) slimy, scaley;
golotok oap/yap to be slimy;
golotok sâsâne/orotne (aj.) slimy.
golaim (n.) secondary scrub growth.
gom (n.) small lizard.
gom gom (n.) k. of small bush.
goniŋ (n.) hen (also gonîŋ gokorok) (cf. pul).
gon kiŋ kiŋ (n.) type of white magic (cf. yârîŋ be kiŋ kiŋ).
gon tân (n.) k. of palm grass - edible (cf. emo kurîŋ, làbum, hako emeŋe, tâpuruk).
gon wataran (n.) k. of tree - Nettle family (Urticaceae Pipturus); (cf. gâkpiŋ, hegun).
gop gop (n.) Black Butcher-bird (Cracticus (Meliora) quoyi).
gopik (n.) k. of tree (Urticaceae Pipturus) (cf. hegun, wataran).
gorâ- I (n.) worry, anxiety;
gorâ- (b.pr.) - to worry s.o.;
   gorâni hap it worries me;

gorâ kun- (aux.) to cry out and
   cause fear in the enemy during
   battle.

gorâ- II (n.) one's gums;

gorâneâk tat- to be toothless
   (lit. only gums).

goselek yap (aux.) to become limp.

got (n.) k. of fern (Compositae).

got- (n.) proximity, nearness, area
   around s.o.: got yerâ- to shoot
   nearby, close to s.o.;

gotan (loc.ph.) near it (with
   animate noun);

gotnenânan (loc.ph.) near us;

gotne tete tuhu- (aux.) to put
   s.th. in the open near s.o.

got kuriq (n.) k. of banana.

gotne new leaflets which have not
   yet spread out from the stem:
   gotne kuriq quriq ga takap its
   leaves are beginning to open,
   unfold.

gotoq goton (n.) k. of vine
   (Ericaceae Dimorphanthera).

gowap- (tv.III) to twine together
   - of rolling two strings on the
   thigh to form a cord.

gowe- (n.) leg bone of cassowary
   or pig.

gowet- (n.) area underneath a
   building;

gowetgâ toilet, outhouse (lit.
   for the area underneath);

gowelan (loc.ph.) underneath;

gowetân (loc.ph.) underneath
   it.

gowo qaho (n.) k. of spider.

gowu (n.) (see gâwu).

-gu I he, she, it 3s, o.pr.III
   (follows nasals) (see -no ho).

-gu II contrastive suffix occurring
   on plural forms of the regular
   personal pronouns (see nâku)
   (also -hu, -ku).

guâng guâng yap (aux.) to bark
   - of dog.

gudu (n.) k. of herb - Pepper
   family (Piperaceae Piper).

gudu lâwinê (n.) k. of tree
   (also gudu nakê).

gudu nakê (n.) k. of tree (also
   gudu lâwinê)

gugaron (n.) (N.) k. of beetle
   (cf. gogaran).

gugan (n.) bell.

gugi (see agl gugi).

gugun (n.) cadence - used to
   start a dance or provide
   transition between songs in
   a dance;

gugun yap (aux.) to gurgle,
   guggle - of a liquid flowing
   from a narrow-necked con-
   tainer;

gugun ku- or kum gugun tuhu-
   to beat the drum - of
   rapid patting action.

guguruq guguruq yap (aux.) to
   rumble - of thunder.

guhâu guhâu sâ- (aux.) to
   rejoice - after victory in
   battle.

guhet (see hohet guhet).

gulahu (see alahu gulahu).

gulip- (tv.III) to erase s.th.,
   rub out s.th., wipe up - spit,
   efface, delete, smear s.th.,
   obliterate, confound - talk;

   gulip tuhu- to obliterate;

   inln gulipgu- (tv.III) to
   efface;

   inln gulipwoaop to become
   illegible (lit. it weakly
   disappeared);

   kum gulipyongo- (tv.III) to
   annihilate;

   kum gulip tuhuyek- (tv.I) to
   annihilate: yongom gulip
   tuhuyeknom ve shall kill
   them completely, obliterate
   them;
gulip

gulip tuhuyekminiop he used to eat up all (the people);
gulip malip tuhu- to shuffle s.th., mix up s.th.;
gulip malip ot- to disturb by talking, to cause a commotion;
den gulipgu- to disturb the meeting, to confound the talk;
gulip ot- to cease to exist (cf. bia ot-);
guliwaho- to become extinct: guliwahoai they disappeared;
gulip gulip tat- to be complacent: någám gulip gulip tat- to ignore s.o., s.th.;
gulip gulip ot- to be unconcerned;
gulip tuhu- to do completely;
biwi- gulip oap to become intoxicated;
gulip- (o.pr. III)-ap (with o.pr. not in third person) to forget: gulipnohoap I forget.
gululuk yap (aux.) (see gakgululuk yap).
gulune (n.) (N.) corner - of room, head - of valley (cf. tugune).
gumon (n.) crab.
gupakne (n.) (see walapne).
gupik (see tâpik-).
gupon (n.) k. of tree - Breadfruit (Moraceae Artocarpus) (also mesem).
guruwu (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus adenosperma).
guru (see gårâg guru). 
gururuwu yap (aux.) to growl - of an animal.
gusem (n.) (N.) k. of lizard (cf. busem).
guset (see oset guset) (cf. hohet guhet).
gusi- (tv.I) to prepare a bow string, to string a bow.
gusubut (n.) (N.) jews harp (cf. waragaon).
gusuhut- (tv.I) to skin by pinching - coffee; to squeeze s.th. out - coffee beans from the berry (also lisihut-).
gut (n.) scar, knot;
gut gut giap (aux.) to scar over - of skin, bark;
gutne orop (adj.) knotty;
gutne orop orop (adj.) very rough - of bark.
guwawi (see awawl guwawi).
guwirip (n.) sty (also guwurip).
guwu wilâk (n.) New Guinea Blackbird (turduc papuensis).
guwu guwu (adj.) pea-shaped, bead-like (often equated with gâwâg gâwâg).
guwurip (see guwirip).

habalam (n.) k. of tree (Euphorbiaceae Mallotus) (cf. esen purik).
habam (n.) k. of wild cane (Gramineae Polytoca macrophylla).
habat (n.) k. of tree (Himantandraceae Galbulimima).
habâi- (tv.) to become rotten - of buildings, wood: emet habâlap the house is rotten; to become spoiled - of food: goka habâlap the sweet potato became spoiled; to become sore: lâune habâlap - his mouth became sore - of scabies, sores.
habe (n.) k. of python, snake - there is not a generic term for 'snake' but habe is often used as such;
habe mohasap rainbow (lit. the python vomits).
habo I (n.) fungus - grows on flora or rocks;
habo yap (aux.) to develop fungus.
habo II (n.) post - in house construction.

habo- (tv. I) to splash, moisten, dampen s.th., wet s.th.: ságum haboap he moistened the cloth; dodâ habo- to drench s.th., soak s.th.

habo kudut (m.) k. of wood borer, termite.

habuqe (adj.) rotten, worn out - of log, string bags, cloth.

hadop (n.) grass arm band or leg band, rattan cane; also k. of rope (N.) (cf. mot).

hæe oroñ (n.) (Kâte) ceremony for public confession and accusation.

haek haek (excl.) expression of pain or fear when fighting: haek haek sâmâmu Stop it, he said.

haga- (see hâgâ-).

hagak- (iv. ) to bend over - of pandanus fruit, banana stalk, bamboo (cf. goak yap).

hagalak- (tv. I) (hagat- + -ak) to dress up, put on clothes, clothe oneself, dress oneself.

haha- (tv. I) (see hâhâ-).

haham bero (m.) cutlery - spoon (rare) (cf. kason (Kâte)).

hahan- (m.) axilla, armpit (also asahan- (N.));

hahan- (tv. III) to carry s.th. on the hip, under the arm (also asahan- (N.)).

hahit- (m.) bone, bones (also tân-).

hahiwaro (m.) human skeleton.

hahon näige (m.) Black Bittern (Dupetor flavicollis).

hako (m.) yam - generic (also nawo (N.));

hako buwüge seed yam.

hako nihi- (see nihi- I) (N.) to be bitter (to me) (cf. kalak nihi-).

hako emone (n.) k. of palm grass - edible shoots (Gramineae (Gramineae Setaria palmifolia) (also emo kuriñ, gön tân, lábumb, tápuruk).

hako salek (m.) yam cultigen.

hako somot (m.) yam cultigen.

halahu- (tv.I) to shout out.

halalañ yap (aux.) to sprinkle - of big drops of rain preceding a cloud burst, to trickle, dribble out: gelâk halalañ sâm takap it is sprinkling - big drops of rain.

halan (n.) Meyer's Bronze Cuckoo (Chalcites meyerii).

halap- (tv. III) to trick, misrepresent, tease by pretending to offer s.th. but retaining it, to swoop: kîlîm halapkuap it (hawk) swooped and missed it (the prey).

halemu (m.) (N.) day after tomorrow.

halihu (m.) day after tomorrow (also haluhu).

halop halop (av.) whisper;

halop alahu- to whisper;

den halop halop ot- (aux.) to whisper.

haluhu (m.) day after tomorrow (also halihu) (also halemu (N.)).

ham (m.) pandanus - generic;

ham ku- to turn pandanus in cooking;

ham gobuñe pandanus porridge;

ham alâmne pandanus grease used for face decoration.

hamam (m.) k. of tree - Bramble bush (raspberry) (Rosaceae Rubus rosefolius).

hamesen (m.) mat, blanket, rain cape (lit. pandanus leaf) (cf. dâhâm).
hamodot (n.) Blackish Honey-sucker (Ptilopora perstriata (perstriata type)).

hamunqe (adj.) healthy - of pigs and staple crops: bau hamunqe a productive and healthy pig.

hananak (av.) half full or thereabouts: hananak kinsap it is half full (also hangjak);
hanjjak gap to decrease: tepge hanjjak gamu her (pregnant) stomach decreased (after aborting).

han- (tv. III) to hide s.th., to bury s.th., to go down inside s.th. - out of sight: hanyongominiwi they buried them;
hanaho- to hide oneself (lit. to bury oneself).

hanjjak (see hananak).

haq (m.) expanse, void (see hajan).

haq yap (aux.) to become evident: giop haq sâekgât in order that the way might be evident;
emet haq yap it is dawning (lit. the place is becoming evident);
haqaye hanj sâne very skinny (man) (lit. evident skin).

hanq (av.) lonely and sad, as in we-/tep-(p.m.) hanq nágá-(s.m.) to be lonely and sad: wege hanq nagap he was lonely and sad; tepge hanq yap he is lonely; (also tep- hâlâlîk yap).

hanq yap (aux.) to rattle - of a lid on boiling pot.

hanân (looc.ph.) upwards, high above;
haq pâne expanse, space, void;
haq pânan (loc.ph.) overhead (also hanân, pânan).

hanoloq (n.) k. of tree - Fern family (Pteris) (cf. siliwak).

haomâ (av.) always, continually: haomâ kîoqna kinsap she is always falling; omonânak haomâ piriuwat you will always wash in the morning.

hap-(tv. III) to splash s.o., to trim off - branches, to pick off - hand of bananas, shoots, sprouts (cf. dihit-).

hapheâ- (iv.) to remain unripe (cf. hapak) (rarely with the benefactive pronoun): manan hapakgihiuwap the banana will not ripen for you;
emet hapheâapest to clear up - after a threatened rain storm (lit. the place became tough).

hapakqe (adj.) tough, hard, inedible - of wood, leaves, food: hapakqe oap it is tough; (cf. hapae-).

hape- (m.) tail;

hapem- (p.m.) kyu-(s.m.) to wag its tail from side to side - of animals: hapene kupa it wags its tail;
hape-(p.m.) daŋ daŋ yap to wag its tail in a circular motion, to twirl - of animals.

haran- (tv. III) to drown: tōân haranguap he drowned in the water (also blrik yap).

haraŋ haraŋ yap (aux.) to rattle.

harut- (tv. I) to jerk s.th. out, to pluck - feathers: usually with 3s. object pronoun as sōmtoget hariusan I jerk out your hair, but rarely spoken as sōmtoget harutgeksan I jerk out your hair.

hasapoŋ (n.) stud - house construction (also hasopoŋ).

hasopoŋ (see hasapoŋ).

hat (n.) forest, area of the southern dialect;

hat arl- (aux.) to go hunting, to hunt;

hat lok an man from the southern dialect - i.e. a forest dweller.

hatak ot- (aux.) to detect magic, find evidence of sorcery: hatak oan I detect magic - by eating food and finding exuviae in it.
hawak (n.) k. of taro insect - eats stems.
hawam- (tv.III) to circle, to encircle, to enclose, encompass, surround s.th.;

hawamgum ari- to go around s.th.;
ginjan hawamgu- to skirt s.th.;
hawamaho- to hover; to swirl - of water;

sen- hawamahoap to be dizzy.

hawan (n.) slug.
hawat (n.) blessing, white magic, curative spell - healing magic;

hawat pâlâmâne counter sorcery;

hawat tuhu- (tv.I) to bless s.o.: bau gâim hawat tuhu- to sacrifice a pig; hawat bonge tuhuekminiwi they did real blessings to them;

hawat kak-(p.m.)-ân pilâ- to bless s.o.: hawat kakyeñan pilâop he blessed them (lit. on top of them he threw a blessing);

hawat me- (aux.) to bless s.o.: hawat meyèkñâ they blessed them.

hawk (n.) hook (also om kela).
hawiñan (looc.ph.) near, beside - follows inanimate nouns (cf. got).
hawiñe (n.) eaves: emet hawiñan kinsap he stands at the eaves.

-hâ (see -gât).

hâbâ (n.) bark cloak - used for armour.
hâbârâ (n.) elytron, wing cover - a protective covering for the rear wings of certain insects.

hâbi (t.) later (also hâbâi).
hâdâhân (n.) tomorrow;

hâdâhân mukan tomorrow or future, after a few days - future, sooner or later - indefinite future time, in the future.

hâdâñ (n.) (Kâte) nut (cf. kehñge).

hâgâ- (tv.I) to pick - corn ears off the stalk, sugar cane.

hâgân- (tv.III) to despatch, send s.o.: atayèg èlà hâgângwì they sent one of their older brothers.

hâgâm (n.) k. of wild sugar cane - edible (Gramineae Saccharum) (also heu).

hâgep (n.) k. of banana.
hâgi (n.) door.

hâgïne (aj.) old, worn, former, stale - of food: kiap hâgïne former patrol officer.

hâgut- (tv.I) to blow - of people, not wind (cf. bàlâpâne miap).

hâhâ- I (tv.I) to work - used primarily for woman's work (cf. tuhu-); to weave - net bag, to make s.th. - woman's work; to draw water, to scoop s.th. up: to haham meseliap she scooped up water and dumped it; to shovel - ground (also oso- (N.)).

to haham bet- (p.m.)-hen tuhu-(s.m.) to paddle (lit. drawing water do it towards one's back).

hâhâ- II (n.) an edible portion on the top of a frog's back.

hâhâ (n.) leech (also kere (N.)).

hâhâ ot- to be a leech - of women who steal men.

hâhâ kereget (n.) Giant Wood-swallow (Artamus maximus) (lit. leech swallower).

hâhâdik (n.) pimple (cf. kubut) (also hâhân hâtik, nâgnârîñ).

hâhâlik (aj.) smooth (not slippery): kâwîn hâhâlik bâlene very smooth floor.

hâhân hâtik (n.) pimple (also hâhâdik, nâgnârîñ).

hâhâp (n.) coconut shell - shell used for basin (cf. kotêwà).

hâhâp hâhâp hâwi- to hollow s.th.

hâhiwin (n.) sickness, pneumonia, pain (possibly from hâk + hlwîn);
hāhiwin nihi- to be in pain (lit. pain bites me);

hāhiwin sātge oap to be near death;

-gāt hāhiwin bāleng ot- to be tired of s.th. - hyperbole: āi yukāt hāhiwin bāleng oan I am tired of this work.

hāi- (tv.I) to insult, abuse (cf. gārā gārā sā-).

hāi hāinge (adj.) difficult, hard, abusive.

hāilāŋ- (tv.I) to rub, massage: (also hāilōŋ-).

hāilōŋ- (see hāilāŋ-).

hāip (m.) k. of bamboo - Feathery bamboo (Gramineae Bambusa vulgaris) (cf. kebāŋ, kāoŋ, tābāt); also, bow string - made from hāip: hāip isewuap the bow strings will twang (lit. cry).

hāk- (m.) skin, husks - corn, lining of a house, corpse, body; nak hākē bark; hākādō (adj.) unpeeled, with skin on (lit. with skin): hākādēk u- to cook s.th. with skin on; hākgen near, close (lit. at the skin); hākgen near it (lit. at its skin): kapai hākgen close to the village;

hāk- ālipge oap to be fine, well, to recover from sickness (lit. one's skin becomes good): hākne ālipge oap I have recovered;

hāk bāle leprosy: hāk bāle kārikē (lit. very bad skin).

hāk-(p.m.)-ān ek- (a.m.) to flee - of people and animals after being hit or shot (lit. to look at its skin): hākān ekšap it fled;

hākang ģātge (O.N.ph.) semen, amniotic fluid (lit. one from the skin);

hāk gehe (adj.) haggard (lit. reduced skin).

hāk- hākāŋ oap to dislike, not take part in s.th.;

hāk-(p.m.)-hāt u- to cook for s.o.'s skin - of a rite of passage ensuring health for a child;

hākne hākne ordinary, mediocre (lit. skin (deep));

hākne hākne ot- to have a lack of devotion, to be unproductive (lit. to do skin (deep)) (also hāk hākne ot-);

hākne hākneāk ari- to go empty-handed (lit. to go in the skin);

hāk- ārāŋ yap to be sad - when s.o. departs (lit. one's skin becomes dry): hākne ārāŋ yap I am sad (also hāk- kataheap);

hāk-(p.m.) hegēmaho-(a.m.) to adorn oneself: hākne hegēmahōap he adorns himself (lit. decorate one's skin);

hāk- herone oap to be happy (lit. one's skin is pleased): hākne herone ot tap he is always happy;

hāk- āwēnew oap to feel sad, to recover from sickness, be well (lit. one's skin becomes light): hākēne āwēnew oap they feel sad;

hāk- āwukne oap to be about to deliver (lit. one's skin becomes thick): hākne āwukne oap she is about ready to deliver;

hāk-(p.m.)-ān hīdā- to perform magic - of extraction of exuviae from the body of one affected: hākēne hīdāmīnīwī they used to practise magic of extraction from one another (lit. to pull out of one's skin) (also hāhān hīdā-);

hāk- hūtuk yap to rest from work (lit. one's bones become silent): hākēne hūtuk yap they are resting;

hāk-(p.m.) kat- (a.m.) to gain weight (lit. to put one's skin);

hāk-(p.m.)-ān kat- to implicate, shift the blame on s.o., to involve s.o.: hākēne ān kasap he put the blame on us;
hâk- kataheap to be sad - when s.o. departs (lit. one's skin gels) (also hâk- hârân yap);

hâk-te justify (adj.) disagreeable (lit. jellied skin);

hâk-katippe suit, shirt, clothing (lit. skin wrapping);

hâk- kâlâp oap to be energetic; also, to have a fever (lit. one's skin becomes hot): hâkne kâlâp oap he has a fever;

hâk kâlâp ot-(b.pr.)- to urge s.o. (lit. to heat the skin for s.o.): hâk kâlâp kl otnihi don't you urge me;

hâk-(p.m.) me-(s.m.) to praise oneself, to brag, to be proud, boastful (lit. to hold one's skin); hâkne miap he praises himself;

hâk-(p.m.)-ân me- to retard growth, be stunned (lit. to hold on s.o.'s skin): hâknan miap he retarded its growth - probably a reference to a spirit holding one's skin and the result being a stunned condition;

hâk meme ot- to be a braggart (lit. to do holding the skin);

hâk-(p.m.) nagâ-(s.m.) he refreshes, gets his breath (lit. to feel one's skin): hâkne nagap he got his breath;

hâk- nelâmâk (av.) well, healthy (lit. mindful of one's skin): hâkne nelâmâk gap he came in good health;

hâkne orok sâsâne skinny, thin - of people (lit. collapsed skin);

hâk-(p.m.)-ân sâ- to accuse s.o. (lit. to speak on s.o's skin): yâkne kobohât hâknan yap he accuses me of theft;

hâkge somot jest (lit. you are hairy);

hâk-(p.m.)-ân tap to have s.th. (possess) (lit. there is some on one's skin): hâknan tap I have it;

hâk- telân oap to be reluctant, unenthusiastic (lit. one's skin is lazy): hâkne telan oap they are reluctant;

hâk- tihitêe modesty (lit. skin safety);

hâk-(p.m.) tihitêe ki nàgâ-(s.m.) to be immodest (lit. to not think of the safety of one's skin): hâkne tihitêe ki nàgâm iap she is lying immodestly;

hâk- tin tin yap (aux.) to develop - of newly born baby in the first months of life (lit. one's skin becomes tight): hâknete tin tin sâmù they (du.) developed...;

hâk- umatñe oap pregnant, to be about to deliver, to feel ill; heavy - of children (lit. one's skin becomes heavy): hâkne umatñe oap she is about to deliver.

hâk kuknâi (n.) k. of tree (Lauraceae Cinamomum) (cf. gabanjet).

hâkân ot- (aux.) to dislike s.th.: lok ya hâkân oan I dislike that man; hâkân bâlene ot- to hate.

hâku- (n.) any relative of the third ascending or descending generations; great grandparent, great grand-child.

-hâlábâ (see -gâlâbâ).

hâlâlák (av.) longing for s.o.

tep-(p.m.) hâlâlák nágâ-(s.m.) to have a longing for s.o., to miss s.o., to be homesick: tepyeñe hâlâlák nágal they are homesick (also tep-hâlâlák yap).

hâlâlân yap (aux.) to dry out - of parched plants, cut grass, to wilt, wither, be fatigued, tired, weary: goka hâlâlân yap the sweet potatoes dry out; tân- hâlâlân yap to be fatigued (lit. one's bones dry out, wilt): tânyeñe hâlâlân yap they are fatigued.

hâlâm (n.) sugar cane.
hálám uak (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

hálám sâbêne (n.) k. of shrub (Myrsinaceae Ardicia).

-hálân (see -gâlân).

-hálângen (see -gâlângen).

hálângâ (tu.I and III) to sit alongside of s.th., next to s.o.;

den hálângâ hálângâ sâ- to speak a related language, to speak with an accent.

hálâng hálâng ari- (see ålång ålång).

hálîhitne (n.) yam support pole.

hálîhu- (see hálîhu-).

hálîli- (tv.I) to eschew - responsibility or duty, to shirk, to avoid or shun - work: hóñ hállîm tap he is shirking in taking the message; gâlemongâwe sâm hállâp he eschews his responsibility of guarding them;

hálîlikâ (tv.I) to not deliver - child: hàkê hiwiê otmu hállîkâ isìap her body was in pain, and not delivering she cried; to prevent oneself from doing s.th., to restrain, suppress, stifle s.th.: mohattâm hálîlikâ- to be nauseated (lit. to suppress (the urge) to vomit.)

hálîlîpe (n.) tendril, fingers: muádâo hállîlîpe pannâ gâre miap the passionfruit puts out its tendril and entwines it.

hálîm- (tv.III) to initiate s.o.: kawe hálîm the uninitiated boys.

hálîp I (m.) bush burr for dance decoration.

hálîp- II (m.) fingers, small toes: hálîp- pekâtje toenail, fingernail; hálîp- senge one’s knuckles (lit. finger’s eyes) (cf. hálîlîpe).

hálîp-(p.m.) mem yâhâ sât-(p.m.)

-sån ihî-(g.m.) to be amazed, to be astonished, to wonder (lit. to raise one’s fingers and bite them on one’s teeth): hálîpyege mem yâhâ sâtyege ihiai they were amazed (cf. biwi- ahom niëksap).

hálîp hálîp (m.) yam cultigen.

hálîhu- (tv.I) to clear out, clean out: teugan hálîhugetâ kionsap they poked into its lair and it came down; to comb: somotje hálîhuap he combed his hair; to clean out by scraping: hálîpe hálîhuap he cleans his fingernails; hálîhum kât- to dab on; (also hálîhu-; rarely hálulu-).

hálulâek (av.) wholesome, healthy: agoâk hálulâek manom We will live well, we will be only wholesome and healthy; (also agoâk).

hâme- I (m.) snout, nose, muzzle, prominent point of land, face (cf. kuden-);

hâme- (p.m.) sen- (g.m.) bâlêge homely (lit. nose eyes bad); hâme- giopje one’s nostril;

hâme- lewâge septum;

hâme- pegâmje nose - part around the nostril;

hâmeôe somotje antennae;

hâme- tânje bridge of nose;

hâme- towatje one’s looks, appearance (lit. the shape of one’s nose);

hâme- bâleap to be dejected, disgruntled (lit. one’s nose is bad);

hâme bâle bâle ot- to be unfriendly (lit. to do badly nose);

hâmeôe hâmeôe ot- to sniff - of animals (lit. to do with the nose);

hâmeåk hâmeåk tat- to face s.o. (lit. to be only with the nose);

hâme- hârem ne- to kiss - an affectionate greeting but no actual contact (lit. cut and eat another’s nose); loum hâmeôe hârem niop he embraced and kissed him;

hâme- hâum pâpkuap to suffocate (lit. one’s nose fails to make a hole): hâmêyege hâmê hâm pâpkuap they suffocated;
hāme- hero hero oap to smile, be friendly, amiable: hāme ye hero hero oap they smiled (lit. their noses were pleasant);

hāme- hewukne oap to be depressed, sober, ill-natured, melancholic, (lit. thick nosed): hāme hewukdā (ag.) sober, etc.

hāme- (p.m.)-(-ān) hidā- to instigate, to incite s.o. (lit. to pull (on) s.o.'s nose): hāme hewukdā to incite, to pull (on) s.o.'s nose;

korokne hāme- (p.m.)-ān bap/gap/ ariap to smell s.th. (lit. the smell goes into one's nose): korokne hāme yegan bap they smelled it;

hāme- kālip companionable, sociable (rare usage) (lit. long nose);

hāme- mumujē unsociable (lit. dead nose);

hāme- sāduk yap to show a facial change at beginning of adolescence - of boys (lit. one's nose became pliable);

mem hāme- (p.m.)-ān tuhu- to find it for s.o. (lit. to hold it at s.o.'s nose): mem hāme yegan tuhual they found it for him.

hāme- II (n.) price wages: hāme ye bia or hāme yegā barak wageless, payless (clause with ot-) + yakā hāme yegā reward - for action, punishment: oat yakā hāme yegā the punishment for what you did.

hāmikum (n.) k. of banana.

hān (n.) earth, land, ground, plot, place - area of ground, territory, countrysidel terrain: hān boŋ boundary area; hān egatye isthmus (lit. the ground's neck); hān glāŋe mountainous country; hān gāllkje flat country, plains; hān waiat inhabited ground; hān kahapōŋ ground vapour; hān potonje peninsula - enclosing bay or harbour; hān meteŋe face or upper edge of cliff - natural elevation: hān tobe undeveloped bush;

hān dākā- to crawl on stomach - of reptiles, pigs;

hānān kioŋ to leave - house, alight on the ground;

hān hewewen oap it is changing from wet season to dry season (lit. the ground becomes light);

hān umatqe oap it is changing from dry season to wet season (lit. the ground becomes heavy).

hān ābone (m.) k. of small lizard.

hān hewuk (m.) death adder (Acanthophis antarcticus).

hān kawetqe (m.) earthworm (of. wik).

hān kāra (n.) hoe - implement.

hān kedā (n.) (N.) bandicoot (of. tāmātgu).

hān tāmātgu (m.) bandicoot.

hān tete (n.) plant - generic term (also hāngā wahap).

hānāngen (m.) ground marsupial.

hāngā wahap (m.) plant - generic term (also hān tete).

hāŋ (see hoŋ).

hāok hāok yap (aux.) to grunt - of pig.

hāoŋ (m.) (N.) smoke, cigarette, tobacco (of. utun).

hāoŋ(āk) (av.) thoughtlessly, without any concern: hāoŋ arlōwot they (du.) went without any concern.

hāoŋ yap (see houŋ yap).

hāp (n.) housefly.

hāpālāŋ (n.) k. of tree.

hāpu (n.) bamboo, clumps of bamboo;

hāpu kaporan tīpine a small bamboo pipe;

hāpu hāpu (m.) purlin.

hāpu hāpu- (m.) larynx;

hāpu hāpuŋe ipŋe jugular vein.
hapun (n.) lever;

hapun- (tv.I) to push s.th. away, to push against s.th. - with an instrument, to pry s.th.: ki hapunekbat you'll not shove me; to dismiss, discharge - from employment (cf. wat-).

häräk häräk (see herek herek).

härämun- (tv.I) to slice: ki háruwá khárāmun sap he sliced it croswise.

härāŋ yap (aux.) to be dry, to become dry.

härāŋ härāŋ yap (aux.) it rattles (cf. kārāŋ kārāŋ yap, härāŋ härāŋ yap).

härät (n.) k. of tree.

härätåk (av.) in a line, single file: härätåk gawi they came single file; härätåk kartā arial they put it in a line as they went.

härätång (n.) branch, bough, limb (cf. bátåtång); sprout - of cabbage; part of a settlement, hamlet - as a hamlet may be part of a larger village: Indum yakât härätång a hamlet near Indum village (lit. a branch of Indum).

häre- (tv.I) to cut, saw, eat - of insects eating leaves: ītā härewayi sap it chewed (his - lit. for him) net bag;

häre häreŋ cut, saved;

den häre-(b.pr.)- to interrupt s.o. (lit. to cut the speech for s.o.): den häreyingi sap he interrupted them;

elem häreap the weather cleared (lit. it cut the clouds);

hep häreak-(b.pr.)-ap to mis-carry (lit. blood cut itself for s.o.): hep häreakbagi sap she miscarried;

kapam häre- to break up a fight;

häre- (hetero.) tok yap to sever: (lit. to cut it and it snapped: härempune tok yap I severed it.

häre gäre (see gäre gure).

härung härung yap (aux.) to be crisp - of dry leaves, to rustle - of leaves on the ground.

härung härung oap (aux.) to crumble - of dry foods.

hät- (tv.III) to change into s.th.: soso hātkuap it changed into a dog; to stick, adhere to s.th.: hātgoap it sticks to you - of grass, etc., you are in possession of it.

hätik- (tv.III) to cross through - water, cross over, traverse: hätiknoap it crossed over me;

hätik mitik (av.) croswise:

hätik mitik takap he crossed over and came.

hätīŋ hātīŋ ot- (aux.) to limp - in favouring an injury.

hāu- (see hou-).

hāum uk pilā- to prop s.th. up.

hāunge pilap (aux.) to clear up: hibim hāunge pilap the sky is clearing.

hāun yap (see houŋ yap).

hāunge (see houŋge).

hāwāgāp (n.) blowfly.

hāwāŋ hāwāŋ (aj.) round, ball-shaped, - often equated with gāwāŋ gāwāŋ.

hāwāwāŋ (av.) running;

hāwāwāŋ sā- (aux.) to run:

hāwāwāŋ sām arial they ran quickly (cf. sururuk sā-);

hāwāwāŋāk arial he ran away (lit. he went running).

hāwi I (aj.) speckled, black and white spotted, flecked, - pig colour.

hāwi II (n.) k. of animal.

hāwi- (tv.I) to carve, whittle, cut - bamboo for fence building;
nak hāwi hāwie wood carving;
hāwim mānuq- to fit - an arrow
point to the shaft.
hāwirik ku- (aux.) to rinse s.th. -
by shaking out, to svish, to
scrape out (also hāwuruk ku-).
hāwiwin (see hāhiwin).
hāwun māwun (n.) small bull roarer.
hāwurum (tv.I) to gather s.th.
together, collect s.th., to round
up - animals: hep hāwurum
meduhuak's blood clotted -
and a fetus developed;
hāwurum bero scavenger;
hāwuruak- (tv.I) to meet to­
gether.
hāwuru guwaru (adj.) terrible, very
bad (cf. bālene malene).
hāwuruk ku- (see hāwirik ku-).
he- (n.) ChCh(w.s.), any other
relative of the second descending
generation; granddaughter, grand­
son.
heak (n.) breath;
heak pan- to exhale;
heak tuhu- to pant, puff, be
short-winded or out of breath.
-heba (loc.) from (see -āngebā for
usage).
hegegu- (see hegem-).
hegem- (tv.III) to correct,
straighten out, fix s.th.,
repair s.th., mend s.th., tidy
s.th., arrange s.th. (also
hegen-);
(homo.) + hegemgu- to do s.th.
well.
hegen- (see hegem-).
hegum (n.) k. of nettle (Urticaceae
Pipturus) (cf. wataran, gâkpik).
hehek yap (aux.) to screech - of
pig (cf. hik hāok yap).
hehon (n.) state of boiling,
froth (cf. barak);
hehon gap to boil (also kārāk
kārāk yap);
hehon kaok u- cook white
froth - for prayer;
hehon hehon (n.) bubble;
hehon hehon oap to bubble.
hek hek yap (aux.) to suffocate
(rare usage).
-hek you (sg.), 2s, o.pr.I -
follows vowels (see -nek).
heku- (tv.I) to tie - with a
slipknot, to wind round s.th.,
to detain s.o. - hyperbole:
egatgē hekum huuahop he
strangled himself (lit. he
tied his neck and burst
himself) (cf. hiwawak-).
hele (n.) weed.
heleq (adj.) black, dirty,
unwashed, brown: heleq orop
dirty;
heleq bero an eater of
unwashed food;
den heleq vulgarism,
obscenity (also den korokqē);
heleq kālāk kālākqē grey, tan;
heleq- (tv.III) to become
black.
hem (n.) cliff, precipice.
heq ot-/tuhu- (aux.) to play -
of children; also used of
adults in sexual activity;
heqah- (tv.III) (not with
gs. s.m.) to play
together;
heqāk heqāk ot- to be a
nuisance.
hep (n.) blood: hep gap to
bleed (lit. blood comes);
hep kātqē blood clot (lit.
blood's stone);
hep bero army (lit. blood
eater);
hep hāu-(o.pr.I)-sap(tv.I) to have sharp local pain, to have pneumonia;

hep ku- to abort, to induce an abortion;

hep hāreak-(b.pr.)-ap to miscarry - accidentally;

hep tet- to have dysentery;

hep konok lineage (lit. one blood);

hep torehen- relative

hep lohot lohotåe tender - of child (lit. weak blood);

hep kālāp-(tv.III) to twitch: bātnan hep kālāphoahap my arm is twitching (lit. the blood shakes me on my arm);

hepnahå u- to do the rite of passage - at birth (lit. to cook for its blood): naom memu hepnahå um nenom sāgetå when she gave birth, they said 'Let us cook and eat for its blood'.

here (n.) yam hill (cf. slromot).

heręk as in kāt herék pulverised limestone.

herék herék I (n.) mark - notch on pig's ear: herék herék gāi- to notch, mark - a pig's ear for identification (cf. hārak hārak).

herék herék II (n.) scratching - sound: herék herék åsilap he scratched with a noise (cf. kerek kerek).

hero hero (av.) well: naom ya hero hero oap the child grows up well;

hero hero slik slik yap garden produce grows up well;

hāme- hero hero oap to smile, be friendly, amiable.

hero maro (av.) (intensified form) very well.

herōge (aj.) pleasing, agreeable, happy, sociable, companionable, jovial; herōge maro (intensified form): herōge pato ot- to be friendly, sociable, etc.; herōge maro (aj.) to rejoice;

hero karak- (not with sg. s.m.) to be in agreement, one accord, harmony: hero karaksal they were in agreement;

-nmå hero pato ot- to worship (lit. to call upon and be friendly with): lmân yet Wahapå yotkomnå hero pato otbi they worshipped lmân and Wahapå;

herōge ot-(b.pr.)- to be glad for s.o., to be friends with s.o.: yegåt herōge otyingiminwi they were glad for them;

-yegåt herōge ot tat- to be proud of s.o.: nanahät herōge ot tan I am proud of my son;

(n.) + herōgean ot tat- to be proud of s.th.: somotåe herōgean ot tap she is proud of her hair;

herōge bla disagreeable: lok herōge bla a disagreeable man (cf. hākåe katakåe);

sätåe herōge (aj.) with a pleasant personality (lit. pleasant teeth).

het- (tv.I) to copulate - only of men as the actor; women are regarded as passive.

hetak (n.) veranda (also podo podo, gidu (N.)).

hetebiŋ (n.) k. of herb - Knotweed, Fleece-flower (Polygonaceae Polygonum) (cf. păng kākålıp).

hetek hetek (av.) famished, as in tep-(p.m.)-ān hetek hetek oap to be famished: tepenegan hetek hetek oap we are famished.

hetgat (n.) Yellow Waterfall frog (Hyla nannotis).

heu (n.) k. of wild sugar cane - edible (also hāgåm).

hewam (n.) tree kangaroo - red (cf. dehom).
hewewen (adj.) light - of weight; easy, trivial;

hâk- hewewen oap to feel sad (lit. one's skin is light);

hân hewewen oap it is changing to the dry season (lit. the ground becomes light);

hewewen ot- (aux.) to recover from illness: yâk hewewen oap me? has he recovered or not? (lit. has he become light).

hewubâ (n.) pus, infection, semen: hewubâ gap to discharge - pus (lit. pus comes).

hewukâ (n.) forest: hewukâ beleâge uninhabitable bush;

hewukâ lok spirits which control particular formations or areas of ground;

hewukâ ititik sâsâge heavy undergrowth of forest (lit. thickened forest);

hewukân gâte (n.) game - forest animals (lit. one from the forest);

(adj.) thick (opp. bawalaq);

hewuk hewukâ oap (aux.) to become thicker;

hewukdâ (adj.) as in hâmege hewukdâ straight-faced, sober, depressed, melancholic, unfriendly (lit. thick-nosed);

hewukâ mawukâ (adj.) very dense: hewukâ mawukâ ari-to go and live in the forest;

hâk- hewukâ oap (aux.) to about to deliver, bear a child (see hân hewuk).

hewum (n.) bundle, bunch, load;

hewumdâek (av.) in a bundle, sheaf (lit. only with a bundle);

hewum- (tv. III) to tie in bundles, to bundle s.th.

hewum- (n.) mother-in-law; WiMo, WiPaSi, WiPaBrWi (m.s.).

hibim (n.) sky, heaven;

hibim waga aeroplane;

hibim oap or hibim kârobagiap it thunders;

hibim hâunge pilap the sky is clearing;

hibim laâinge pilap the sky is clear (lit. the sky throws its light);

hibim topnê cumulonimbus clouds, horizon (lit. the base of the sky).

hibit hibit (n.) orchid, necklace (cf. kâlpot).

hibitdâ (n.) Australian brown hawk (Ieracidea berigora) (also kâinge hibitdâ) (lit. with orchid legs).

hidâ- (tv.I) to pull out s.th.: sânte hidâop he pulled out its teeth;

mem hidâ- to open s.th.: gahatâe mem hidap he opened the door;

hîldk- (tv.I) to arise out of s.th.: dégân kâlehebâ hîldkâmâ gam nem ariop it arose out of the pool, came, ate it and went; to come out of s.th.: sumâbâ hîldkâmâ arlop it came out of the grave and went away; to pop off - of a board popping free of the nail;

sen kâdâk kâdâk hîldkâmâ ek- (aux.) to glare at s.o.;

hâhân hidâ- to perform the magic of extracting s.th. from the skin;

tep- hîldap to desire earnestly, to fear greatly, to eagerly anticipate s.th.: tepyêge hîldap they earnestly desired it - of the extreme emotional state one has just before confrontation in battle, or receiving s.th. (lit. stomach pulls out);

kapai hidâ- to change village sites.

hidum (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

higap (n.) whistle;
hihi for you (sg.); 2s, b.pr.
(1st order verbal suffix -
follows vowels) (see -nih).}

hihop- (m.) ankle bone - on the
outside part of ankle.

hik (m.) sobs: hik gàiit gàiit isiap
she cried with sobs.

hik háok yap (aux.) to scream - of
pig (often used in text to show
that a pig reached maturity) (cf.
hehe yap).

hikâ- (tv.I) to carry s.th. sus-
pended from the forehead -
women's method of carrying (cf.
gáiit-).

hiki (m.) k. of fern (Athrygium).

hikinge (m.) sheltered area - and
therefore dry: nak hikingan
getalop he sat down in the
shelter of the tree;

hikinge (aj.) dry - of firewood.

hilâm (m.) day: hilâmđâge in the
day time;

hilâm kârikgan at noon, midday,
in the heat of the day;

hilâm ālâ the next day, another
time;

hilâm ārâdâng (av.) every day;

hilâm kedun holiday;

hilâmne tat- (aux.) to rest;

hilâm ihi (aj.) lazy (lit. the
day eats him);

hilâm konok (av.) suddenly - in
a short period of time (also
sâp konok); hilâm konok konok
very quickly;

hilâmnâk hilâmânâk (av.) without
delay;

hilâm getek (av.) in a short
time;

hilâmne (av.) in daylight:
hilâmne tatâm otminiiwi they
used to do it in daylight;

hilâmne hilâmne (av.) daily:
hilâmne hilâmne manmâ gaman I
always come, daily.

hilik sâ- (aux.) to suck, slurp
through teeth showing satis-
faction with food.

hiliŋ- (tv.I) to blow - nose:
nâbâng hiliŋbe I will blow (my)
nose mucus.

hilip- (tv.III) to transgress,
do wrong; also, to kill, to
ruin s.th., destroy s.th.; to
do s.th. amiss;
(homo.) + hilip- (tv.III) to
err in doing s.th., to mis-
(i.e. it corresponds to the
prefix 'mis' as in such
English verbs as to misstate,
miscarry, misfire, etc.):
tatmâ hilipku- to slump,
slouch; otmâ hilipku- to
blunder; giop tiripkum
hilipku- to misdirect; den
pat sâm hilipku- to misinform;
galeyumong hilipku- to mis-
mane; topne sâm hilipku-
to misstate; topne nágâm
hilipku to misinterpret;
galeyumong hilipku to
misrule; dâim hilipku-
to misunderstand; mem hilipku-
to fumble s.th.

hilipku-(b.pr.) - (tv.III) to
cause damage to s.o.'s
possessions: emetyene kum
hilipkuyingio ph damaged
their homes;

hilip hilip (av.) wrongly,
poorly, loosely, incorrectly,
slovenly;

mem hilip hilip tuhu- to
fumble;

nâgâm hilip hilip ot- to
misunderstand, to think
incorrectly;

otmâ hilipku hilipku lok a
man guilty of misconduct;

lok hilip hilipkuje lok mur-
derer;

hiliwoho- to perish (lit.
destroyed oneself).

hilit- (tv.I) to deride, abuse,
riddle.

himan (m.) wild breadfruit.
hini (m.) callous, fish scale, skin scales;

hini gahaiak gahaiakŋe scale; kun- hiniŋe dandruff.

hinirə (m.) k. of tree (Loganiaceae Fagraea).

hinämå (m.) k. of vine.

hinämŋe (m.) white sap (also hinomŋe).

hinelem (m.) k. of herb - Pepper family (Piperaceae Piper).

hinomŋe (see hinämŋe).

hinoŋ (m.) k. of tree.

hioŋ (m.) k. of cat's cradle.

hioŋ-(tv.I) to smash, tear to bits (body part)-(p.m.) hioŋ-(o.pr.I)-sap to pain: dihine hioŋŋekaps my chest pains;

hioŋ baŋ ot- (aux.) (not in sg.) to split up, to disperse: hioŋ baŋ omā ariali they split up and went away;

hioŋ baŋ tuhu- to divide s.th. into pieces, to sub-divide;

ihim hioŋ- to chew s.th.;

emet hioŋ hioŋe incestuous, perverted;

emet hioŋ- to commit incest;

hioŋak- to separate, part company, disperse, part (not with sg. s.m.): biwiyetŋe ikŋiŋk ikŋiŋk hioŋakmu they became estranged (lit. their insides separated and went separately);

turebe hioŋaksap to form a gully;

turebe hioŋakŋe cleft, fissure;

hioŋak hioŋak ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to scatter: hioŋak hioŋak oai they scattered.

hipâ (m.) resin: use hipâŋe scab.

hirik hirik yap (aux.) to pulsate - of blood, pulse (also awun miap, pudug pudug yap); to continually appear (rare usage): māniŋŋak hirik hirik sâmu ge puluhunom the money itself will appear and we will come down and buy it;

hirik hirik (av.) repeatedly: kāi- otŋaŋe hirik hirik dâjâkmâ kinsap to have a leg cramp (lit. the tendons of one's legs repeatedly pull and stand.

hiriki- (tv.I) to remove a grass roof (also hiriți-).

hirig yap (aux.) as in tepyêŋe hirig yap they were not disappointed; they were satisfied.

hirig haraŋ yap (aux.) to rattle, to tumble about - of stones.

hirig huruŋ getat-(aux.) to squat: pāsok sâm hirig huruŋ getatŋet bending (the knees) you (pl.) squat down!

hirigâk tat- (aux.) to be motionless.

hiriti- (see hiriķi-).

hiteŋ (m.) k. of vine (Convolvulaceae Merremia).

hiwawak- (tv.I) (hiwap- -ak) to commit suicide.

hiwawe (m.) small type of bull roarer (cf. mowuŋ mowuŋ).

hiwi (m.) (N.) joke, jest (of. iwi).

hiwili I (m.) k. of tree (Elaeocarpaceae Elaeocarpus).

hiwili II (m.) green ladybug.

hiwinge (m.) pain, ache: sât hiwinge toothache;

hiwinge ot- to ache: bâtne hiwinge oap my arm aches.

hobaŋ (m.) (Kate) holiday, Christmas, year, anniversary (also kedon).

hobilô (m.) yam cultigen.

hobot (m.) k. of wild sugar cane (Gramineae Saccharum spontaneum, or Gramineae Miscanthus floridulus);
hobot tepê batten.

hodo (n.) dry leaf from banana;

hodo hodo oap (aux.) to become dry: mum hodo hodo otım kinmap they (the leaves) are dead and dry;

hodoğeâk (av.) only dry, sterile, fruitless: hodoğeâk pato oap it only bore dry leaves.

hodok (n.) dew.

hoali (n.) k. of owl.

hohat (n.) (N.) cassowary (Casuarius Casuarius) (cf. gasam, kelâ, sukam).

hohâi- (tv.I) to support s.th. - with hands underneath, to raise s.th.;

hohâim sâhâ sâhâ centre floor bearers.

hohet- (n.) central position, middle area (also howet-, oset-);

hohet-(p.m.)-an (loc.ph.) among (p.m. in plural); between (p.m. in dual): hohetğan (loc. ph.) between:

hohetyeğan (loc.ph.) among, in their midst, among them;

hohetğan konok konok kat- or hohetğe kâdâk kâdâk pan- to space s.th., broken lines, segmented, discontinued;

hohet guhî ot- (aux.) to combine two languages while speaking, to interlace, to intersperse, intertwine, intermingle, to be streaked, alternate, every other one (also oset guset);

hohet oap to intervene - break up or stop a fight;

den hohetğan hohetğan sâ- to mingle, mix - languages;

hohetğan tat- or hohetğan ari- to be interposed, to intervene;

in lok bia hohetğe no people in the middle area.

-hohoh you (sg.) 2s, o.pr. III - follows vowels (see -noho).

hohorâ (n.) Magnificent Fruit Pigeon (Megaloprepia puella).

hok tat- (aux.) to remain safe - in time of battle, to be undisturbed, unaffected.

hoko (n.) crutches.

hokok- (n.) upper back (also hokop-(N.));

hokok- hahiteg shoulder blade.

hokop (n.) (N.) upper back (cf. hokok-).

holaq- (tv.I) to undo, untie, unravel s.th. (also hulaq) (N.);

holaqmâ kat- to undress;

holaqmâ hegegu- to disentangle;

otım samut holaq- to break - the law, to do s.th. illegal;

holâqaksap to become loose, to uncoil - of snake, to loosen, to unravel;

hololoq ot- (aux.) to sag - of rope, loincloth, waist-band (also stilîg yap).

hom (n.) intestinal worm - roundworm, pinworm, tapeworm, hookworm.

homge (n.) ornamental tail feathers - of the bird of paradise.

hoq- I (tv.I) to spit out, blow out - betel nut; also, to blow - in performing white magic.

hoq- II (av.) as in hoq hâgânîyongop he sent them as spies: den mem hoq ari-/takato report, pass a message, carry a message;

hoq ba- (b.pr.)-(aux.) to be a servant for s.o., to serve s.o. hoq bawaglap he served him;

hoqbâwa (n.) servant, helper, messenger; hoqbâwa naom boy servant; hoqbâwa ibî girl servant.
hoŋ hoŋ oap (aux.) to be loose - in a hole or socket: sānje hoŋ hoŋ oap her teeth are loose;
mem hoŋ hoŋ tuhu- to loosen - from a hole.
hoŋ kolololŋ oap (aux.) to be loose - as a rope around wrist, to wobble about.

hop (n.) platform - for ripening fruit, ripening rack - in eaves, harvest rack;

hop kakōjan name of a carved statue - used in worship (lit. on top of the ripening rack).

horagiak- (tv.I) (horagi- + -ak) (not with ag. s.m.) to be opinionated to argue over possession of s.th.: horagiaksaŋ they argue over possession of it.

horat (n.) end rafter, hips - of a hip roof;

somot- horatŋe goose pimples.

horat- (tv.I) to stick, wedge, fasten - of vines;
horatmā horatmā oap it is rough - of coconut shell.

hore ware tuhu- (aux.) to put or scatter s.th. round about, anywhere: gotŋe tete hore ware tuhuwi they scattered it all around about him (also horeŋ paren).

horeŋ paren (see hore ware).

horodoŋ ot- (aux.) to scoot down;

horodoŋ yap (aux.) to roll on rollers, to slide down - of stones.

horok horok ari-/ba- (aux.) to crawl.

hot u- (aux.) to roast s.th.

hote (n.) water cress.

hote ŋasın wild plant used for treating coughs.

hotom (n.) smell, aroma, incense: hāpu hotomŋe pilap the bamboo odour is detectable;
hotom u- to make a burnt offering;
gāim hotom u- to sacrifice.

hou- (tv.I) to penetrate, stab, spear, dig - with spade, make a hole or opening through s.th., inject s.th.; also, to stand s.th. up by spearing it into the ground; to perform - used of various magical rituals: um ehek houop he performed the divination based on cooking and inspecting food (also hāu-).

kat-(hetero.) utun houap to smoke s.th. (lit. put it and the smoke penetrates it): katŋetā utun houap they smoked it;
bau hou- to exchange marriage gifts - pigs;

nep hou- to turn over the ground, spade it;

hep hou-(o.pr.I)-sap to twinge - sharp local pain: hep houneksap I have twinges of pain;

nāgā-(hetero.) houap to understand (lit. to hear s.th. and it spears it): nāgāŋetā houwp it they will understand;

laŋŋe pilām houap to be illuminated (lit. the light shines and spears it);

houm magu- to plug a hole;

houm kusān- to drill a hole;

houm hidā- to stab it and pull it out, to gouge out s.th.;

hāme- houm pāpkup to suffocate (lit. nose fails to make a hole);

houm heku- to thatch - with sago or wild banana (cf. līsoho for grass and wild sugar cane).

houmāk (av.) very close to, near.

houmŋe kākālip (n.) twin wire-like tail feathers of certain birds of paradise (cf. dakerāŋ).
houb yap (aux.) to wilt, to wither (also hau yap, hâo yap);

hâk- houb yap to be famished, starving (lit. one's skin withers, wilts): hâkye houb yap they are famished;

tân- houb yap to be weary, fatigued, exhausted, tired (lit. one's bones wilt): tânuye houb yap they are fatigued, etc. (cf. hutuk yap).

houye (n.) its exchange;

hou ku- to exchange s.th. or s.o. - marriage relationship, to exchange money;

houye waâ- to give in exchange, to give a return gift;

houye bia gift (lit. without an exchange);

houye bia waâ- to give without expecting a reciprocal gift;

houye houye ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to make an exchange; houye houye otmain we regularly make exchanges;

houye ot- to be an exchange for s.o., s.th.

howan (n.) dibble stick, walking stick.

howe (n.) (Kâte, from German) plane - tool.

howet- (see hohet-).

-hu contrastive suffix occurring on the indefinite pronoun âlâ (see âlâhu II) (also -gu, -ku).

hu hu sâ- (aux.) to ward s.o. off, to let a man know he isn't wanted.

hubân (n.) (N.) lake, pool, lagoon (cf. degân).

hubige (n.) area in front of the house, house front (rarely subige).

hubu I (n.) k. of spider.

hubu II (n.) puzzle - insoluble.

hubuñe (n.) k. of magic of invisibility - performed when one wanted to enter an enemy's area unnoticed;

hubuñe (aj.) invisible, hidden;

hubuñe (av.) secretly, with stealth, invisibly: lok hubuñe otmai they do it in secret, stealth (cf. tik tik); or possibly hubuñe ot- to become invisible, to be hidden;

hubuñe man- to be invisible, hidden.

huhopnê (n.) feast - which follows a community work project - for in-laws: huhopnê uwî they prepared (lit. cooked) a feast after planting the gardens.

huhu- (tv.I) to smash s.th. to pieces, break, to split (firewood); to sprout out of the ground - of sprouts (cf. kâmne);

kun- huhuap to ache: kune huhuap my head aches (lit. my head smashes to pieces);

ligâm huhu- to break by stomping, treading on; per.-num. egat-(p.m.) hekum huhuak-(s.m.) to strangle oneself;

emet huhu huhuñe incestuous, perverted;

emet huhu- to commit incest.

huk huk yap (aux.) to rustle - of trees in wind (also kududu yap).

hukâtku (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

hulañ- (tv.I) (N.) to undo, untie, unwrap s.th. (cf. holañ-).

hulin I (aj.) wild.

hulin II (n.) k. of palm grass (Gramineae Setaria palmifolia).

hulin surígan (n.) Blue-faced Finch (Erythura trichroa (sigillifera)).

huluk (n.) tomato;

huluk katakâe tomato sauce.

huluktuk yap (aux.) to slurp (also tumak deap (N.)).
hum (n.) (N.) intestinal worm (cf. hom).

hun sabe (adj./adv.) with abundance:
    hun sabe manom we will stay with abundance.

hun hugg yap (aux.) to sniff, sniff:
    hâmene hun hugg sâm katmâ nagap it puts its nose, sniffs and smells it;

hugbero (adj.) poor, unrespected.

huruduq sâ- (aux.) to retreat:
    Japan ya huruduq yai those Japanese retreated.

huruduq yap (aux.) to sink, become depressed - of ground (cf. huruq yap).

huruduq pilâm- (aux.) to descend:
    goq gibâne yâhâm huruduq pilâm Timbe ariop he ascended Mt. Goq and descending he went to Timbe.

huruk ot- (aux.) to sway the pelvis back and forth - of dancing women:
    kep kum huruk pâsok oai they are dancing and flexing the knees, swaying the pelvis (also pidiq pidiq tuhu-);

huruk yap (aux.) to swish - of grass skirts.

huruq yap I (aux.) to collapse - in the middle, to sink, be depressed - in the middle of a flat surface, to duck out of sight;

mem huruq tuhu- (tv.I) to silence s.o. from speaking: den tetewe sâm otmu yêgak mem huruq tuhuai he wanted to express himself but they alone silenced him;

huruq ot- to keep silent about s.th., not repeat s.th.: nâgâm huruq oan I heard and I am keeping silent about it;

mem huruq pan- (tv.I) to protect s.o.;

uk sâm huruq sam orotqe rugged - of mountains: hân uk sâm huruq sâm oap the ground is uneven;

huruq yap II (aux.) to thunder, roar - of the sea.

hururuq lat- (aux.) to pull on, put on - a long dress.

hutuk (n.) quiet, shade.

hutuk or hutuk hutuk (adv.) quietly, silently, calmly;

hutuk tat- to be silent, quiet:
    ise ise âlâ bia hutuk tatketâ there was no crying, they stayed quietly;

aman tân hutuk hutuk ot- to be in a deep sleep;

hutuk yap (aux.) to be calm, quiet - of wind, waves; to abate - of storm or earthquake;

tân- hutuk yap to be amused, (rarely) to be weary: (lit. one's bones are silent: tâne hutuk yap I am amused;

tân hutuk hutukane amusement;

hutuk sâ- (aux.) to stop talking, making a noise, to be silent - and thus yield in an argument, to yield - through silence.

hwwuq hwwuq (adj.) round, ball-shaped (also hâwân hâwân, gâwân gâwân).

hwwuq hwwuq yap (aux.) to flicker: balam sem hwwuq hwwuq sâm klnsap the flame burns and flickers.

i- (iv) to sleep, stay, lie down, be kept in reserve, to be postponed: den ya lap that matter was postponed; to be - of things: negâlân sabe ibuap there will be an abundance of things at our place.

ibât (num.) four;

ibâtne (n.) Thursday; (adj.) fourth;

ibi- (n.) woman, wife, female: (also apet (N.));

ibi lokne orop or ibi lokda married woman;

ibi memehâ dop ot- to be marriageable - of men;
ibi memehâ dop bia to be unmarriageable - of men;

ibi ginge spinster, unmarried woman (also ibi tatâtâje);

ibi kabut widow;

ibi lokne married man (lit. woman's husband);

ibiqe orop (aj.) married (lit. with his wife);

ibihât pâli bride price;

ibi me-(b.pr.)- to steal a wife from s.o.: ibi mewagi they stole his wife.

ibi saitâje (n.) New Guinea Walking Stick (Diapherodes gigantea).

ibiâk (av.) (lit. only a woman) in vain: ibiâk ahominîwi they fought in vain; without warning or announcement: ibiâk takap he came without announcement, warning; poorly ibiâk tuhuan I made it poorly;

ibiâk + (aux. ph.) + så- to fool, tease, banter with s.o.: ibiâk gâhât yan I teased you, fooled you.

idip (see idup).

idup (n.) road block, barrier, safeguard, cross (gravemarker), mark (on tree etc., X-shaped), (also udip, edup, idip).

igep (n.) throwing spear - weapon of the coastal people.

ihî- (tu.II) to eat, bite, chew (see nihi-I);

ihim hâre- to chew or bite s.th. off;

ihim hion- to chew or bite s.th. into pieces (lit. one chews and smashes it);

-(p.m.)-ân ihiap to pain - with body part signifying area of pain: tepnaâ ihiap I have a stomach ache (lit. it pains on one's stomach).

iholan (n.) (N.) k. of tree.

iholok (aj.) all kinds of, many kinds of, any: lok iholok any man, anybody, anyone;

naom iholok mansai all kinds of boys are there; (av.) nevertheless, in spite of, in vain, without any purpose, anyway: nâ iholok arian I went in vain, without any purpose, anyway; (excl.) forget it!

iholok ot- to be scattered about (cf. kâdoñ-);

sen iholok ek- to look about, let one's eyes wander.

iholok maholok (aj.) disordered, scattered, confused; tangled, matted: somotâje iholok maholok his tangled hair; (av.) in a confused manner: iholok maholok tuhuap he did it in a confused manner; everywhere: lok kâbukjeh je iholok maholok bia the medicine men were not everywhere;

iholok maholok ari- to wander around;

iholok maholok pan- to scatter s.th. (also ilik malok).

ihorihot (n.) Black-capped Lory (Domicella lory).

ik ik yap (aux.) to tingle, to have an orgasm: tokabîlîne sekolân kumû ik ik yap he hit me on my funny bone and it tingled; (also irik irik yap or iririk yap).

ikai- (tu.I) to dry in the heat of the fire; to charge - battery.

iki sobo (aj.) senile, decrepit.

ikiwe (n.) Amboina Cuckoo-dove (Macropygia amboinensis (goldieil)). (also ikiwi).

ikiwi (see ikiwe).

ikje (emp.pr.) he himself, she herself, itself; his own, her own, its own;

ikjeâk/ikjîâk/yâkâk/yâhâk (emp. pr.) he himself, he alone, etc.: (see niniaâk);

(yâk) iknâk (emp.pr.) (see ninâk for usage);

iknân aboñan ari- to go one at a time (lit. to go at oneself at the owner);
ikjia (a.v.) alone, by oneself, unique: han yaku ya ikjia that particular ground is unique; ikjia ikjia (a.v.) separately; ikjia ikjia ot- to become special, separate, immiscible.

ilanne (n.) stringy hair, straight hair; feathers below eye of a parrot.

ilinae (n.) k. of arrow point - this design was probably imported from Markham, used primarily for shooting humans.

iliwet- (tv.1) to resist, defy; iliwet iliwet (av.) defiantly, in defiance.

ilok ilok or ilohilok (aj.) tangled, umkempt - of hair: somotje ilohilok her tangled hair.

ilok malok (see ilok maholok).

ime wame ot- (aux.) to clasps each other's hands - a game played by two or more.

imen (n.) louse (pediculus capitis), mite - of bird.

imi- (n.) younger brother; YoBr, FaBrYoSo, MoSiYoSo.

imige (n.) k. of pandanus.

imun- (av.) (n.) to laugh (cf. girin).

in (av.) merely, just, only: in eknom we'll just look at it; without reason, cause or meaning: in ahonomai they will fight for no reason, without any cause; with no one, nothing: in kamen pato no one, completely empty; freely: in nihiuap he will give it to me freely;
inak (av.) empty-handed, without anything: mani inak taken I came without money (cf. inin).

-in (s.m.) (follows vowels) lp, ipt (also -ain).

inap (n.) k. of vine.

inak (see in).

inan (av.) without preparations.

inanjan (t.) long long ago.
inin (av.) lightly, superficially:inin seneksap it burned me just a little, lightly;
inin guliwahaoap to become illegible;
inin sesene (aj.) light brown - chocolate coloured (cf. in).
inje (aj.) insignificant - of men.

ignai (n.) spike - placed for enemies to tread on (cf. totoan).

igan (n.) (Sio) fish;

igan itanje fish net.

ip (n.) vine, rope, strap of net bag, handle, thread (cf. mot);

ip kehetje (see muadang);
iwan pan- to string beads (lit. to put on the rope).

ip kaok (n.) k. of vine.

ip karih (m.) k. of vine.

ip omok (n.) k. of vine.

ipomok (n.) k. of pandanus.

irahot irahot yahah- (aux.) to be straight - of bamboo, yams, sugar cane, wild cane.

irak (av.) (with non-past tense) not yet: in reference to future time: irak ariwom I have not yet gone; in reference to past time: (desid. hetero.) + verb in ipt. or rpt.: irak takawe samune muop when I had not yet come, he died, or, he died before I came (lit. not yet, I wanting to come, he died).

irakge (aj.) (n.) new (cf. ago).

iran- (n.) daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law; SoWi, SbSoWi, FachSoWi, SpSbSoWi; HuPa or any other consanguineal relative of the husband in the first ascending generation.
iratek (av.) (with ipt.) prematurely, too early: iratek gat you have come too early.

irawut (aj.) green, not ripe - of corn, sweet potato, taro.

irep (n.) k. of tree.

iri (n.) (N.) net bag (cf. ità).

irik irik yap (see ik ik yap).

irik irik tat- (aux.) to sit and await s.th.

irike (iiv.) to sprout (also elelek yap).

irike irike ot- (aux.) to protrude - of teeth, to be bucktoothed.

iririk yap (aux.) (see ik ik yap).

ise- (iiv.) to cry, crow - of a chicken, twang - of a bow string, play - of a flute;

ise ise (n.) crying, weeping: ise ise âlà bia there was no weeping.

isi- (iiv.) (see ise-).

-it (s.m.) (follows vowels) ld, ipt. (also -aiit).

ità (n.) net bag, pouch - of marsupials, crop - of birds: hânângen itàŋe the opossum's pouch (also ito, iri (N.));

itâkat (n.) men's small string bag;

ità sukum (n.) valuable ornaments, wealth, riches, goods: ità sukumâe orop (aj.) wealthy.

itâ habuwe (n.) Nankeen Night Heron (Nycticorax caledonicus (hîllî)).

ïtârâŋe (t.) (Komba) just now (also yuweñe).

itit kewom tuhu- (aux.) to destroy everything, to slay, to demolish (also itit kiom tuhu-).

itit kiom tuhu- (see itit kewom tuhu-).

ititik yap (aux.) to become thick - of forest undergrowth: hëwukâe ititik sâsâŋe heavy undergrowth of forest (also âtilîtitik yap).

ito (see ità).

itnan (av.) now, finally, always (with habit.) - used with ipt. verb to indicate completed state: Itnan kârikâe mit we have finally become capable.

itogalôn ot- or iton galôn ot- to be not in a line, to be scattered, dispersed, disorganised (also itugalôn, etugalôn);

itogalôn ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to disperse, disband, break up - of gathering: itogalôn omâ aerial they disbanded and went away.

itomot (n.) k. of dance hat.

itugalôn (see itogalôn).

iwa- (n.) BrCh (w.s.), HuSbCh (w.s.); nephew, niece.

iwaŋ (n.) yam cultigen.

iwi I (n.) joke or jest (also hiwî (N.));

den iwi sâ- to jest, joke;

iwiak- (not with sg. s.m.) (tv.I) to jest, joke with each other: iwiaksawot they (du.) joke with each other.

iwi II (n.) k. of poisonous lizard.

iwi ot- (aux.) to not obtain s.th. expected or sought for (also bihu bihu ot-).

iwit (n.) white - of something that has changed colour such as hair: iwit iwit ot- (aux.) to fade: sâgum iwit iwit oap the clothes faded.

iwôñata taiwôñata (n.) k. of chant, incantation.

K

k- (tv.I) (only in ipt.) to put (cf. kat-).

kababa (n.) dead rib of a sago leaf.

kabam (n.) joists in house construction.
kabe- (n.) shoulder;  
sigap kabejë stem, stalk of taro.

kabek (n.) belch, burp;  
kabek-(o.pr.III)-ap to belch, burp: kabeknohoap I belched.

kabiam- (n.) heart, liver, internal organ;  
kabiam- kârikgé one's liver;  
kabiam- lohoté one's heart;  
kabiam- nasingé one's gall bladder, bile;  

per.-num.

kabiam-(p.m.) kâsikum nïhi-(a.m.) to express feelings about s.th. to s.o. (lit. to distribute and give one's heart to s.o.): kabiamyéë kâsikum gihinomal they will express their feelings about it to you.

kabim (n.) k. of grub.

kabo (n.) opossum.

kabut (aj.) of one who has lost his mate in death: ibi kabut widow;  
lok kabut widower;  
kabut me- to remarry, marry a widow/widower.

kadi (av.) instantly, easily, readily: kadi bârâdâg sâwuap it will tear instantly, easily, readily; (av.) loose, weak, without roots: kadi tap it is loose, weak, without roots; (av.) temporarily: kadi tai they are here only temporarily;

kadi me- (aux.) to borrow s.th.: kadi mem ariap he borrowed it and went;

kadi oap to be transient, temporary, to have no lasting basis;

kadi taka- to visit: Tibëjë kadi takatakâjë those who are visiting (lit. came temporarily) from Timbe;

lok bât kadi bero (n.) leech - figurative of a person who draws upon his victims' wealth (lit. a man who temporarily eats from another's hand).

kagarañ an onomatopoeic form representing the sound of a pack of dogs: soso kagarañ dog pack (also soso kan’ kañ).

kaha- (n.) brother-in-law, sister-in-law; BrWi (m.s.), PaSoWi (m.s.), WiSi, WiBrWi, PaSbSoWi (m.s.), WiPaSbDa, SiHu (w.s.), PaDaHu (w.s.), HuBr, HuSiHu, PaSbDaHu (w.s.).

kahapôŋ (n.) steam, vapour, breath, k. of sorcery (also kahapum (N.)).

kahapum (n.) (N.) (see kahapôŋ).

kahawan- (n.) cheek.

kahawâŋ (n.) crayfish.

kahawô (aj.) striped - of piglets.

kai- (tu.III) to interlock arms, to lock arms with s.o.: kaihoawot they (du.) locked arms;

kaihum kinsai they stand with their arms interlocked.

kaide (n.) k. of plant (Compositae Crassocephalum crepidoioides).

kak- (n.) top, tip;

kakñan on, upon, above: hibim kakñan gam ariap it goes above the sky;

kakñabâ along the surface of s.th.:

to kakñabâ gap it came along the surface of the water;

kakñe oap to not have depth, to be at the surface; also, to be false, not true: yiwl reë ekmunë kakñe oap now we see it and it is false;

kakñan kakñan kat- to stack s.th. up;

kakñeâk kododoŋ oap to be shallow - of water;

den kakñan sâ- to contradict s.o. (lit. to speak on top of the talk);
kak-(p.m.)-ān yāhā- to have intercourse with s.o. (lit. to go up on s.o.): kakān yāhāwe I'll have intercourse with you;
kak-(p.m.)-ān yāhā-/glap to come upon s.o. - of work: āi sesegāt kakenān yāhāmu a lot of work has come upon us/we have plenty of work to do;
kakān (loc.ph.) after: habon kakan after Christmas.
kakabon (n.) k. of tree; also, fireplace, hearth - wooden frame.
kakasi- (iv.) to swoop, dive - of a bird (cf. halapku-).
kaki kaki (aj.) overlapping - of teeth.
kakirik kakirik yap (aux.) to gnash, crunch - of teeth and bones.
kakān tatat (n.) chair.
kalabu (num.) three (also kalibu, maik (N.)) (see kalibu).
kalak nihi- (see nihi- I) to be itchy, to itch (lit. itchiness bites one); kalak nihiap itches (on me);
kalak oap to be bitter (also ṃasān oap) (cf. hakō nihi-).
kalak yap (aux.) to smart - rare usage, to itch (cf. ṃasān yap).
kalkadā (n.) k. of tree (Saurauia-ceae Saurauia) (cf. kebā kāleğe, ushit).
kalam (n.) producing garden;
kalam kune/satne focal point of spoke-like garden plot, axis of garden plot;
kalamān gâtnęe vegetable.
kalawa (n.) k. of grass skirt.
kalem (n.) generosity, hospitality: ibi kalemętęe bia the hospitality of the two women is nil;
kalemęe orop (aj.) generous, hospitable: lok ya kalemęe orop that man is generous;
kalem me- to be generous:
kalem kimi map he is never generous;
kalem meme (aj.) generous:
lok kalem meme a generous man;
kalem đā (aj.) generous.
kalibu (num.) three (also kalabu, maik (N.));
kalibune (n.) Wednesday, (av.) for a third time: yāhā kalibune men gâitma arlop he went up a third time and carried it away; (aj.) third.
kamadak (n.) White-plumed Bird of Paradise (Trichoparadisea guilielmi).
kamamje (n.) k. of dance: as in bātā kamamje or kep kamamje.
kame (auv.) alone: baratge kame, ot tap your daughter is alone.
kamen (aj.) empty, uninhabited, deserted: emetże kamenān ki yāhawuat you must not go up into his deserted house;
kamen kın- to be empty: tepne kamen kinsap my stomach is empty.
kamet (n.) sound, noise: kāl kemetęe sound of footsteps (cf. mün).
kamondat (n.) New Guinea Scrub-robin (Drymodina beccarii (brevirostris, type)).
kamop (n.) k. of tree (Profeaceae Finschia chloroxantha).
kane (iv.) to stab, spear - on a fork or bamboo spike - usually for storing; to impale: kangohoww I will impale you;
kanęe (n.) handle - for axe, knife, spike for spearing and storing things: hān hāu hāu kanęe hoe handle.
kanađa- (see kānāđa-).
kanalak (n.) k. of tree - Rose-of-China (Malvaceae Hibiscus rosasinensis).
kanam (aj.) lazy: lok kanam lazy man.

kanam sikoko ot-/tat- (aux.) to sit down with one's knees together and arms clasped around one's legs (e.g. the classical Mexican siesta pose).

kane (aj.) left: kanehen to the left side; left-handed: kane ålå one was left handed.

kangu (n.) k. of bush with burrs (Compositae Bidens pilosa) (also sen kangu).

kansom I (n.) k. of tree.

kansom II (n.) k. of bird.

kaŋ (ajct.) a lot of, all the kinds of: kaŋ manam a lot of bananas.

kaŋ kaŋ (n.) white grease from meat, fat, drippings: kaŋ kaŋ papato a lot of white drippings (cf. åiroke);

kaŋ kaŋ yap (aux.) to ooze out of s.th.

kaŋ kaŋ as in soso kaŋ kaŋ pack of dogs, dog pack (also soso kagaraj).

kaŋbijik (n.) k. of vine.

kaok (aj.) white; (n.) European; more generally Chinese, Japanese;

kaok oap to become peaceful, reconciled, tranquil: kuk kaok oap to become peaceful (lit. the anger became white).

kaŋŋ (n.) k. of bamboo (Gramineae Bambusa) (cf. tābāt).

kaorap (n.) small bamboo pipe.

kap kap (n.) k. of grub (cf. peru).

kapae/kapai (n.) village (also kapi (N.)).

kapakap (n.) k. of tree.

kapam (n.) stick: kapam gogoŋ magoŋ a very crooked stick; fight: kapam isemāk tap the fight continues; battle, war: kapam teteap there is a battle, war;

kapam lok fighter, soldier (cf. hep boro);

kapam abone the leader of the fight (lit. the owner of the stick);

kapam ne- to be slain (lit. to eat the stick);

kapam ku-(b.pr.)- to quell fighting (lit. to hit the stick for s.o.): kapam kuyingiop he quelled their fighting.

kapapa as in gilip kapapa pig tusks that curve.

kape (n.) lime - chewed with betel nut;

kape karikŋe (n.) oyster or clam shell - from which lime is made.

kaperam (n.) bark mushroom-shaped headdress.

kapi (n.) (N.) village (cf. kapai).

kapioŋ (n.) bamboo tongs.

kapioŋ kapioŋ (n.) earwig.

kapoŋ (n.) k. of dance hat.

kara I (n.) yam cultigen.

kara II (n.) black magic, sorcery - generic term.

kara- (see kârâ-).

karak- I (from kârâ- + ak-) to cut each other, to peck - of chickens.

karak- II (from kat + ak-) to put for oneself.

karaŋ karaŋ yap (aux.) to rattle - of arrows.

karap karap (n.) clavicle.

karasuŋa (n.) k. of sorcery (cf. budān, saltēn).

karuŋ破损 berek (n.) children's chant when imitating a scorpion.

kasa (n.) enemy: kasa kârîkŋe a real enemy, an enemy to the end (lit. strong enemy) (see nam kasaŋe).
kasi me- (aiz.) to make fire by a bamboo thong - rope pulling.

kasonţ (m.) (Kâte) spoon (cf. haham bero).

kat- (tv.I) to put s.th., place s.th., dismiss s.o., set s.th. aside; kateyksap he dismissed them; to appoint: soňan sâm kateyksin pronouncing them to be leaders we appointed them; (also k-);

buku kat- to make s.o. friends;

den kat- to send a message;

bât kat- to finish a matter;

karak- (kat + ak) to put for oneself;

kat katne (aj.) put, placed: âdâp kat katne pierced earlobe;

dop kat katne its established mark;

örek parene kat katne step, tread of a ladder (lit. the placed level part of a ladder);

katahe- (see katakne).

katakne (m.) jelly, sauce: huluk katakne tomato sauce;

hakne katakne (aj.) disagreeable person; also, dumb, mute;

katakne oap to gel, become viscous (also katahe-);

hâk- kataheap to be sad - when s.o. departs (also hâk-hârâgh yap);

esæne kataheap the leaves look withered - of taro, ready for harvesting;

katak katakne ot- to become viscous.

katap (m.) potato.

kataraho- (see katat-).

katarak katarakne (aj.) webbed;

katarak oap (aiz.) it is webbed - of the foot.

katat- (tv.III) to join s.th. together, to be parasitic,

to attach to - of plants with air roots: katatkuap he joined it together;

kataraho- to spread (also ligarak-), to become combined or joined together;

kataku kataku kataku joints: bôt kataku kataku kataku joints in one’s hands;

ârâ- kataku kataku kataku one’s pelvis.

kataň (m.) (Kâte) window.

katip- (tv.III) to wrap s.th., bandage s.th., cover s.th., to alibi for s.o.: katiyongoap he covered them, he alibied for them.

katip (m.) wrapping - banana leaf, parcel, container, carton;

hâk katipne suit, shirt;

kâi katipne shoes.

katmâ bero (m.) plate.

kauku- (iv.) to have dry rot, be afflicted with dry rot: mum kaukum kinsap it stands dead and full of dry rot.

kaut kaut (m.) k. of tree (Araliaceae Schefflera (actinophylla?)); (cf. nak qilâm).

kautne (m.) (see soron kautne).

kawa (m.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).

kawalion (m.) Spotted Tree-Duck (Dendrocygna guttata).

kawe halim the uniniated boys (cf. halim-).

kawet (m.) insect - generally large varieties (cf. sokl sokl) (also kawet kawet);

saru kawetne sea food, fish.

kawi- (m.) (N.) place (cf. welâm-);

kawi hegemguwuap the weather will clear (rare usage).

kawisik- (tv.III) to clench one’s fist, to make a fist.
kawit tawit (n.) insect - very small insects such as lice.
kawum (n.) k. of insect.
kâbât- (n.) heel, end of leaf stem where it is joined to the branch, trunk shoot of the bamboo, shoot of wild sugar cane or cabbage; (cf. beje);
kâbât tuhu- to stomp.
kâboqdâ (n.) Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (Seleucidis melanolencus).
kâbuk (excl.) don't, stop, cease!
kâbukje (adj.) forbidden, taboo: emet kâbukje menstrual hut or spirit habitation;
sodan kâbukje haunted area;
lok kâbukje practitioner of the healing arts, medicine man, sorcerer, curer;
 op on kâbukje men's ceremonial club house, ancestral spirit house;
 umut umut kâbukje (adj.) should not be seen - of menstruating women.
kâbulalep (n.) k. of large black spider (also kobulalep).
kâbump (n.) k. of orchid (Orchidaceae Calanthe veratrifolia); also, green dye - made from this plant.
kâdâk (inst.) with - instrument, implement: amon kâdâk puluhunomai with how much will they buy it? how much will they pay for it?
wuan kâdâk tuhuat? with what did you do it?
kâdâk kâdâk (adj.) broad - of leaves (also belek belek).
kâdâk kâdâk pan- (aux.) to space s.th. put gaps: hohetnje kâdâk kâdâk pansan I spaced them (lit. I put individual middle spaces with gaps).
kâdâkdâ (adj.) whole, complete: be kâdâkdâ a whole taro.
kâdâng- (tv.I) to scatter s.th. about; (also kâdâŋ-);
kâdâŋak- (tv.I) to collapse - of firewood heap (also kâdâŋak-).
kâdât- (n.) back:kâdât- tânge one's spine;
kâdât- pato hunch backed;
kâdâtne sulumne spinal cord and marrow - of pig;
kâdâtjan (Ioo.ph.) behind;
kâdât- (tv.III) to turn one's back on s.o. - in contempt, scorn (cf. kâhâl-);
kâdât kâdât (au.) backwards, with one's back towards another: yâk kâdât kâdât kinsap he stands with his back towards him.
kâdik- (tv.III) to begin, commence, start, create s.th.: hân hibim kâdikyotkop He created heaven and earth;
kep kâdikuwi they started the dance (also kâdük-);
kâdikum (t.) at first, first - of action: kâdikum nâne mebom first I will have it;
kâdikum emelâk in the beginning, a long time ago: kâdikum gâtne (O.N.ph.) former one, an aged person.
kâdoŋ- (tv.I) (see kâdâŋ-).
kâdük- (see kâdik-).
kâdük kâdük (n.) knocking, rapping - sound;
kâdük kâdük ku- (aux.) to rap, knock; (cf. duk duk);
kâdük kâdük yap (aux.) to rattle - of a spatula in the lime gourd;
kâdük kâdük tuhu- to rattle the spatula.
kâdum (n.) k. of plant - Drimys family (Winteraceae Bubbia).
kâdun- (tv.III) to form a crevice, landslide, crack - in ground, to crumble - of ground;
emet kādunku- to inundate, flood - more generally, pertaining to any natural disaster.

kāgāwīŋ (n.) k. of vine - used in making woman's breast plate, bracelets, armbands, legbands.

kāgik sālāgik tuhú- (aux.) to clasp hands - a game played by one person.

kāhāi- (n.) temple - body part;

kāhāi- (tv.I or tv.II) to offend - by turning one's temple toward s.o.: kāhāineksap or kāhāinhiap he offended me (lit. he turned his temple toward me);

kī kāhāim tātobom I'll not be offensive (cf. kādāt- (tv.III)).

kāhāle (n.) mushroom, fungus - probably a generic term.

kāhāmūŋ (n.) k. of herb - Galingale family (Cyperaceae Cyperus kernianus); also k. of skirt made from this plant (cf. bawawu and kālēŋo).

kāhāpēŋ (n.) (Timbe) musk bag - of tree kangaroo; also its contents (also kāhātēŋ).

kāi- (n.) foot, leg, hind leg, footprint, footsteps, tracks (cf. bāt-): kāi katipē shoes;

kāi- kādātēŋ the top of one's foot;

kāi- tepēŋ sole of one's foot;

kāi- egatēŋ ankle;

kāi- lapāŋe area between toes;

kāi- bālāŋe calf of one's leg;

kāi kamaŋe the sound of footsteps;

kāinge gāreak gāreakŋe webbed feet;

kāiyāhāt- part of the body below the waist (lit. one's two legs);

kāi- (p.m.)-ān ari-(s.m.) to walk (lit. to go on one's legs);

kāi betbet ari-/ga- to walk pigeon-toed (cf. gedan gedan);

kāi pare pare ga- to walk slue-footed;

kāi- tik yap to limp - of being crippled (lit. one's leg hides);

kāi- tiŋ yap to stub one's toe (lit. one's leg is tight);

kāi-(p.m.)-ān ketetmā ari- to track s.o. (lit. to follow in s.o.'s tracks);

kāi bāt mum pālāmŋe ot- to be paralytic;

kāi bāt towatŋe manners;

kāi toka ceremony, manners;

kāi- topŋalŋe descendants;

kāi bāt kārāŋ kārāŋ ot- (aux.) to tremble (lit. legs, arms shiver);

kāi- otgāŋe hirik hirik dāiakmā kinsap to have a leg cramp;

kāi- otgāŋe lohot lohot oap to be weary - from hiking (lit. leg tendons become weak);

kāi kat- to discern the presence, effect of magic;

kāi oap or kāi kasap an omen occurs.

kāi- (tv.I) to dump s.th., to pour s.th. out, to spill s.th. (cf. gāi-, loke, mesele-);

kāiaksap it spilled out (lit. it poured itself out);

kāiak- (tv.I) to shrink - of clothes or anything which shrinks in quantity or size from use.

kāi hibitdā (see kālēŋe hibitdā).

kāi kāi (n.) k. of bird.

kāi nobolāŋ gērek (num.) fifteen (lit. all at the one side of the legs).

kāi nobotgen ibāt (num.) nineteen (lit. four at the other leg).
kāi nobotgen kalibu (num.) eighteen (lit. three at the other leg).

kāi nobotgen konok (num.) sixteen (lit. one at the other leg).

kāi nobotgen yāhāp (num.) seventeen (lit. two at the other leg).

kāiāk kāiākñe (aj.) pastel, as in kuriŋ kāiāk kāiākñe pink, u uge kāiāk kāiākñe salmon coloured.

kāiākñe oap (auz.) to spread out - of newly formed leaves: esenge kāiākñe oap the leaf has spread out (lit. the leaf is streaked from just opening).

kāiān ibat (num.) fourteen (lit. four at the foot).

kāiān kalibu (num.) thirteen (lit. three at the foot).

kāiān konok (num.) eleven (lit. one at the foot).

kāiān yāhāp (num.) twelve (lit. two at the foot).

kāibon- (tv. I) to withhold information, to not inform s.o., to confide, tell s.th. in confidence: kāibonsai they didn't release information; refused to speak out;

kāibon māibon (au.) without informing s.o.

kāi(ge) hibitdā (n.) Australian Brown Hawk (Ieracidea berigora) (lit. legs with orchid strands).

kāiñe walapā (n.) Dark mantled Honey sucker (Meliirrhophetes ochromelas).

kāipun- (tv. I) to paint s.th., apply grease to s.th. (also kepun-, lāpān-, lāwālān-).

kāiput (n.) necklace, string - for making string bags, measuring tape, line; (also ononñā (N.J.).

kāiput katmā ek- to measure;

kāiput kārā- to form a skein;

kāiput kulem cat's cradle (also bāt kulem).

kāiraho- (see kāit-).

kāiron I (n.) split, cut, crack-in skin.

kāiron II (n.) k. of centipede, millipede.

kāit- (tv. III) to lie, deceive (also kāitmāit-);

kāiraho- (tv. III) to play hide and seek, to deceive each other;

kāit māit tuhu- (tv. I) to trick;

kāit-(hetero.) umut- arlap to frighten, scare (lit. deceive one and one's shadow vent): kāityongomune umutyenge arlap I frightened them, scared them;

kāit kāit (n.) lie, falsehood, deceit: kāit kāit māmāŋe oat you are the mother of lies.

kāiteg (n.) k. of grass - Wire grass (Gramineae Eleusine indica) (cf. kāhāmun, bawawu).

kākā- (n.) molars;

kākā-(p.m.)-ān bok yap to be delicious (lit. to break on one's molars (a hint for more));

sogo kākāñe barbs on arrows.

kākāk yap (auz.) to suffocate - onomatopoeia.

kākālipne (aj.) long, tubular, oblong.

kākālu (n.) k. of sweet potato.

kākmāk (n.) k. of bamboo arrow point with carved barbs - used for shooting tree kangaroos.

kālāndā (n.) bamboo lance.

kālāp (n.) fire, firewood: kālāp gāwuge charcoal;

kālāp titlpā kindling; (aj.) hot: hāk- kālāp fever;

kālāp nāgā- to warm oneself by fire, to feel warmth;

kālāp u-/sau- to kindle, light a fire;

biwi- kālāp oap (lit. one's insides become hot) or biwi-(p.m.)-ān kālāp slap (lit. fire burns in one's insides) to be enraged;
kālāp den inflammatory speech, stirring speech.

kālāp- (tv. III) to annoy s.o., to arouse s.o., to shake s.o.; to pulsate - of blood: kālāpkuwe I will shake it, arouse it;

kī kālāpnohoget don't annoy me;

kālāwaho- (tv. III) to stir oneself, awake from sleep; yahatmā kālāwahope he awoke from sleep and got up; to move oneself: kī kālāwahohet don't move!; to wag - tail: hapenē kālāwahohap its tail wags (cf. daŋ daŋ Yap);
to ready oneself for s.th., to prepare: nepghā kālāwahohai they are getting ready for work;

tebe mem kālāwahohai they took the bows and prepared for battle.

kālāpdā (n.) Stephan's Bronzeewing (?)
(Chalocops stephani).

kālāpdā lokne (n.) Gold and Black Flycatcher (Monarchanax chrysomela).

kālāpdā màmàŋe (n.) Yellow-breasted Robin-flycatcher (Microeca papuana).

kāle (n.) food - usually taro or sweet potato: bau kālene the pig's food.

kālehen (loc.ph.) inside.

kāli (see kālikaka).

kāligogone (n.) larynx.

kālikaka (n.) New Guinea Harpy Eagle (Harpyopsis novae-guineae) (also kāli).

kālin- I (tv. III) to be half-cooked, half-baked, partially consumed: sem kāliguwp it will be partially cooked (also kālù-); to warm - of sunshine: kālinohohap I warm myself in the sun, bask in the sun (lit. the sun warms me);

kāligu kāliguŋe (aj.) half-cooked.

kāliŋ II (n.) (N.) mango (cf. pohak).

kālip (aj.) long - of space or time: kālip pato very long, too

long; far: kālīpjan (loc.ph.) far off, high above, far away, at some distance (cf. akŋangen); high: gibāŋe kālip olop the mountain was high; tall: lok kālip a tall man; deep - of containers: lām kālip a deep hole;

kālip torokat- to lengthen, extend s.th.;

kālip tālāwāk assymetrical - in length, uneven: wapo kālip tālāwāk an uneven comb;

kālip kālip ot- (aux.) to delay;

kāliwāk (av.) for a long time;

kāliwāngen (loc.ph.) into the distance.

kāluŋ (tv. III) (see kālin-).

kām- (tv. III) to duck one's head, bend one's head down: kāmgum in taminiop he bent his head - in indifference.

kāmānem (n.) k. of tree - Olive family (Oleaceae Linociera).

kāmātā (aj.) tawny - pig colour.

kāmet- (tv. I) to plant s.th. (also kemet-) (cf. ku-): kāpi kāmet kāmet orotmene the way to plant coffee.

kām- (n.) bud, sprout, shoot;
tep- kāmŋe one's large intestine.

kāmuŋe (aj.) empty - of open or closed containers, of shells of coffee, betelnut, beans, corn.

kānāgā- (tv. I) to erect, to stand s.th. up vertically - of short stick (cf. hou-) (also kanagā- (N.).)

kāniŋ sā- to delude, lie;

kāniŋ kāit- (tv. III) to cheat, swindle s.o.: kāniŋ kāitnohoap he swindled me.
kánkánák någá- (aux.) to long for s.o.: ibinahât kánkánák nagan I long for my wife.

kánoŋ (n.) (Káte) money tin, purse.

kāŋ yap (aux.) to become erect;

kāŋ kāŋ (aj.) firm - of a young woman's breasts, erect, upright.

kārāk (n.) k. of bird (cf. tewurâ).

kārā- (tv.I) to chop, cut down s.th., to clear the forest - for a garden site: kalam kārā- to clear a garden; to wind s.th.: kālpūt kārā- to wind string on the hand: itā kālpūt karap she winds string for net bag; to peck: kārānhekmap careful, it will peck you, cut you;

karaksawot they are pecking each other; (cf. keten keten);

hān kārā hoe;

kārām kusān- to hatch (lit. to cut and hollow out).

kārāk yap (aux.) to evaporate, dry up;

tāp- kārāk oap to grow speechless from shame or fright (lit. one's spit dries up).

kārāk kārāk yap I (aux.) to make the sound of s.th. dragging on the ground;

kārāk kārāk dāi- to drag s.th. noisily.

kārāk kārāk yap II (aux.) to boil.

kārāk kārāk ari- to patter away.

kārāŋ- (tv.II) to squeal: bau nanye kārāŋbagimu the piglet squeals; to thunder: hibim kārāŋbagiap heaven thunders; to reprove: kārāŋyingiap he reproved them; (also kārōŋ-).

kārāŋ kārāŋ sā- (aux.) to shiver;

(kāi bāt) kārāŋ kārāŋ ot- (aux.) to tremble;

nekan- kārāŋ kārāŋ yap to stutter, stammer (lit. one's chin shivers).

kārāŋ kārāŋ yap (aux.) to rattle - of arrows (cf. hārāŋ hārāŋ).

kārārāk kārārāk ot- (aux.) to snore.

kārāwōŋ dāwōŋ orotŋe (aj.) rough hevn, gouged out, rounded off - of edges;

kārāwōŋ dāwōŋ hāwi- to roughly hev s.th.

kārerek (n.) pulverized limestone, volcanic ash, white ground (from kāt herek?);

kārerek kāu kāu powder.

kārigoŋ I (n.) head band.

kārigoŋ II (n.) wedge-shaped mark.

kārihe- (iv.) to ripen - of corn, become strong - of developing infants.

kārikin (n.) cave.

kāriknē (aj.) strong: nak kāriknē a strong tree; disobedient: kāriknē oat you are disobedient; firm, hard, rigid: hān kāriknē otmu yan when the ground becomes firm; inflexible: busem hākŋe yu kāriknē tap this lizard skin remains inflexible; stubborn: kāriknē otmā yuān tatbi they were stubborn and remained here; permanently, completely, for good: ari ari kāriknē ariop he went for good; real: kasa kāriknē an enemy to the end, a real enemy; deep: hewukŋe kāriknān in the deep forest.

kāriknē kāriknē man- to be stubborn throughout life;

kāriknē kāriknē tat- to remain stubborn;

kāriknē me- to be skillful, capable, able;

kāriknē ot- to win: Indum kāriknē otmā Indum was the winner;

kāriknē tat- to abstain;

kāriknē sā- (aux.) to do s.th. with finality;

hān ya kāriknē sām pilāwi they gave up any claim to that ground, they completely relinquished that ground;
kârikge otmâ manminiwi- they used to be invincible;

hilâm kârikgan at noon, midday;

manman kârikge everlasting life;

tat tat kârikge immoveable.

kârip (n.) k. of shrub (Lîliaceae Cordyline) (cf. awu kaok, momelep, tibe).

kâroŋ- arî- to penetrate, to disappear into a hole: asahange kâroŋ ariap it penetrated into his armpit.

kâroŋ- (tv. II) (see kâran̄-).

käsî (aj.) childless, sterile, barren- of men or women;

käsî ot- to be barren.

käsik- (tv. III) to scale up, divide out and distribute, to segregate, to apportion;

käsikum- waŋ- to share, distribute;

den nágâm käsikum waŋ- to relate s.th. to s.o. (lit. hear distribute and give words to s.o.);

käsikum me- to choose;

sâm käsiku käsiku ot- to spell out a word;

tipi tapi (verb in homo.) + käsik- (tv. III) to subdivide: tipi tapi gâim käsikuap to cut it up and subdivide it;

käsik misik tuhu- (aux.) to deal cards, to mix s.th. up, to confuse s.th.: sågum mem käsik misik tuhuan I mixed up the clothing;

denyene mem käsik misik tuhup he confused their talk.

kâsiwalak I (n.) k. of snake.

kâsiwalak II (n.) k. of pandanus.

kât (n.) stone, limestone, rock: kât lâunj small hole in stone;

kât tupînge flake of stone, lamina;

kât kârikin cave;

kât mamâge algae.

-kât (aux.) because; at: âun yûkât at the present time; (follows dem. cf. -gât).

kât kât yap (aux.) to be stiff, tired- of body parts: bâtne kât kât yap his arms are tired, stiff.

kâtâp- (tv. III) to conceal, hide: nakge kapal kâtâpkuap the trees conceal the village; to interpose: kî kâtâpnohoget don't you (pl.) stand in front of me; to screen from sight, to shade; to shield s.th., s.o., to shelter, protect s.th.;

kâtâpân tat- to be hidden (lit. to be in the concealed area);

kâtâpne its concealed portion, area (occurs only in loc.ph).

kâtâtâ (n.) k. of tree (Euphorbiaceae Homalanthus (populifolius?).

kâtâtâ hare (n.) k. of animal - similar to Wallabia rufogrisea.

kâtebe (n.) indigenous salt.

kâtiŋ tuhu- (see kitiŋ kâtiŋ tuhu-).

kâtiŋ yap (aux.) to grow out again - of whiskers; to grow up again - of forest, grass: hewukge gam kâtiŋ yap the forest (comes and) grows up again; (cf. ago-);

nekam- kâtiŋ yap to be unconscious.

kâtigon (n.) Thick-billed Ground Pigeon (Trugon terrestris).

kâtiwayok (n.) Great Black Cockatoo (Probosciger aterrimus (macgillivrayi)).

kâtpâ (n.) k. of arrow - no point.

kâtuŋan (n.) grey granite, whetstone; also knife made from granite: unam pâlâmje otmu kâtuŋan mem sâtne dâkâmîniwi when the axes became dull they used to take the whetstone and sharpen them (cf. kon).
kâturuk (n.) black ladybird.

kâturuk kâturuk ne- (aux.) to crunch - in eating s.th.

kâu (n.) volcanic ash, ashes (also kou-);

kârerek kâu kâu powder;

kâu senge place of significance, distinction, importance, favour kâu the fireplace - the place at the end of the fireplace facing the door (lit. the eye of ashes);

kâu topge place of insignificance at the fireplace - place at the end of the fireplace facing away from the door (lit. the base of the ashes);

kâu wan- to give ashes - in peace ceremony: kâu aginom we will exchange ashes - i.e. make peace;

kâuge (n.) small crumbs, scraps, waste, shavings, scrapings, powder: nak kâuge sawdust;

kâuge kâuge ot- (aux.) to become powdery;

kusit-(hetero.) kâuge kâuge oap to powder s.th. (lit. one crushes it and it becomes powdery).

kâwâ (n.) (N.) cucumber - dark or light variety (cf. ârok).

kâwâ koda (adj.) promiscuous: kâwâ koda look a promiscuous man.

kâwâng tekop inattentive, not receptive to orders or advice: kâwâng tekop yaâne those (people) who do not listen to what we say.

kâwi (n.) floor (also kâwin);

kâwi kat- to make space, room: kâwi karakasap he made space for himself, made room for himself.

kâwi nobotne (n.) half-brother, half-sister; FaCh or MoCh, i.e. half sibling.

kâwiâk (av.) showing approval, approvingly - on part of the speaker, very good, it is good that.... kâwiâk gohoin it is good that we hit you (cf. âlippe nanjê);

kâwiâk sâ- to agree with.

kâwin (see kâwi).

kâwurumâne (n.) abandoned settlement.

keba keba (n.) (N.) (sword-shaped) war club (cf. asamaho).

keban (n.) k. of bamboo - Feathery bamboo (Gramineae Bambusa ? vulgaris) (cf. håip, kaon tâbat).

kebâ (n.) Rednecked Phalarope (Lobipes lobatus).

-kebâ (loc.) from (see -ângebâ for usage).

kebâ kâleq (n.) k. of tree (Sauruïaceae Saurauia) (cf. kalakdâ, usihit).

kedâ I (n.) k. of tree.

kedâ II (n.) yellow crown of cockatoo.

kedat (n.) k. of tree.

kedâ (tv.I) (Timbe) to dig, shovel (cf. ai-).

kedîq (n.) store (loan?) (also agim bero emet).

kedon (n.) holiday: hilâm kедon (rarely kedon) (also hobaq (Kâte)).

kedun (see kedon).

kegeq (n.) (N.) stretcher (also pupu, garet, keq keq).

kehère- (tv.) (N.) to swell (up), to become fat (also kewere-).

kehête kéhête (n.) kidneys.

kehêtdâ (n.) yam cultigen.

kehêtne (n.) seed, fruit, egg (also kêsêtte).

kekai (n.) retaining wall.

kela (n.) scraper- for hot coals (cf. om kela).

kelagat- (tv.I) to vary s.th., to alter s.th.: den kelagat- to tell a different story, change the story.
kelâ (n.) Single-wattled cassowary (Casuarius unappendiculatus (philipi)) (also gasam, sukam).

kele (n.) bamboo eating spike, quills: keleŋak kangumu he speared it with the spike; (also kiket, pigi).

keleŋ keleŋ (n.) Rainbow Lorikeet (Trichoglossus haematodus (micropteryx)).

keleŋe (n.) runner — of taro, bananas, and various small plants: keleŋe paŋmu dāiakmâ ba yanjang teteap it put the runner and it went out and therefore (fruit) appeared.

kelesek (n.) Dusky Wood Shrike (Melanocorypha nigrescens (harteri)).

kelik- (tv.I) to stroke, caresskin, hair; to level: hān yāhāwe geve kum keikišan I levelled the uneven ground; to dip s.th. into: toen kelekmune sāduk yap I dipped it into water and it became soft; (also kilik-).

kelihak- (tv.I) to become flat (lit. flatten oneself, itself) (cf. ligarak-).

kelu I (n.) k. of pandanus.

kelu II (n.) fat, pulp of papaya, squash or marrow (also sāngsāŋe (N.));

den keluŋe sâ- or bau keluŋe kat- to flatter, praise, adulate s.o.

keluluŋe (n.) k. of magic (also āiŋe keluluŋe).

keluŋe maguap metamorphosis from caterpillar to pupa.

kemet- (tv.I) (see kámät-).

kemuŋ kemuŋ (n.) stone club — with smooth head (cf. bim).

kemuŋ kange (n.) k. of tree.

-ken (loc.) to, to wards, at, in, upon, on (see -āŋgen).

kenbe (n.) tree frog (Hyla caerulea).

kensara (n.) yam cultigen.

keŋ keŋ (n.) (see kegeŋ).

keom tuhu- (aux.) to destroy (also kewom tuhu-, kliom tuhu-, itit kewom tuhu-).

kep (n.) k. of dance, song;

kep me- to sing;

kep ku- to beat the drums in dancing, to dance.

kep ādīai (n.) k. of cat’s cradle.

kepae (n.) k. of cat’s cradle.

kepâ (see kepo).

kepei- (tv.I) to twist together, to coil around or bind s.o. — of a python;

mem kepei- to ravel s.th.;

kepeiak- (tv.I) to become ravelled;

kepeiak kepeiakñe (aj.) cross-grained, twisted, knurled — of wood.

kepo (n.) binding holding the arrow point in place, portion of the arrow shaft where the point is affixed (also kepâ).

kepun- (tv.I) (N.) to paint, apply grease to s.th. (also kāipun-, lāpön-, lāwīnīn-).

kerak (n.) cabbage.

keram (n.) rat (also melonja (N.));
	keram kutuk bush rat.

kere (n.) (N.) leech (also hāhā).

kereget- (tv.I) to swallow s.th.: nem keregesap he swallowed it and ate it.

kerek (aj.) all: dakerā kerek gahalap he pulled off all the grass — of the roof; altogether: nen yu kerekjong we altogether (also ñerek);

kerekāk (av.) finished, completely (also ñerehāk).

kerek kerek yap (aux.) to make a scratching sound: kerek kerek sāmu nagan I hear a scratching sound (cf. herek herek).
kerek kerek āsīt- to scratch with a noise, to scratch noisily.
kerem kerem (n.) as in sāri kerem kerem short grass skirt.
kereŋ (n.) (from Kâte) cloth - for drying;
kereŋ me- (aux.) to dry s.th. by wiping.
kereŋ ot- (aux.) (not in singular) to be side by side.
keroŋ keroŋ (n.) Magpie-fly catcher (Pomareopsis bruijni).
kesetŋe (n.) seed, fruit, egg (also kehetŋe).
kesuŋ (n.) frog (also waŋ (N.));
kesuŋ pālāmŋe bull frog;
kesuŋ salek clean frog - not taboo: sātbi kesuŋ salek otmap the tadpole will become a clean frog.
ket (n.) k. of horn beetle - eats taro and yam roots (Passalus cornutus).
ketemŋe ketemŋ kārā- (aux.) to chop.
keterak- (see ketet).
kete (t.v. I) to follow;
kāi-(p.m.) ketemā ari- to track a person (lit. to follow in s.o.'s footsteps and go);
kete (t.v. I) to separate s.th.: ketemā katbagiwe I'll separate it and set it aside for him;
ketemā kāsiku- (t.v. III) to separate s.th., divide s.th. up;
kete (t.v. I) to discard s.th.: ketetdā ariāk you discard it (and let it go);
nāgam ketet ot- to be deep in thought, contemplate s.th. (lit. to think and set it aside);
keterak- (t.v. I) to remove oneself from, to separate oneself from, to step or stand aside, to move to one side: keterakŋet stand aside in a group (dual or pl. form only); separate yourselves into families;
nāgam-(hetero.) keterak- to perceive a fact: nāgāmune keteraksap I perceive the matter, I see the point: (lit. I thought and it separated to one side);
nibelam- keteraksap to articulate; nibilam- ki keteraksap to be inarticulate.
ketok- (t.v. II) to neglect to repay, to neglect to fulfill an obligation, to fail to repay.
ketu (n.) eel.
ketere (t.v. II) (N.) to swell up, become fat (also kehēre-);
kewere (adj.) fat, swollen: lok kewere pato a very fat man.
kie (p.m.) kētie to ostracise s.o., to expatriate s.o., to exile s.o.: kewetētē tap he is in exile (lit. they exiled him and he is here); (t.v.) to become a hermit: kewetē ariap he went away and became a hermit; (see kewilak-).
kewemtu (a. m.) to destroy (also keom tuhu-, itit kewom).
ki (av.) not: ki takai they did not come; before: ki takamune yan muap he died before I came (lit. I not coming, at that time he died);
ki + (verb in habit.) never: kalem ki menap he is never generous.
ki (n.) wild banana (cf. sāget).
kiāk ga-/ari- to delay in coming going.
kibi (n.) (Komba) sweet potato (also goka).

kigit- I (m.) fright, fear: kigit pato ot- to be terrified;

kigitdā or kigitne (aj.) fearful, cowardly;

kigitne bia (aj.) fearless;

kigit-(p.m.)-hāt ot-(s.m.) to be afraid: kigitnahā oan I am afraid;

kigitha oat you are afraid;

kigitne ku- (aux.) to fear, be afraid;

kiligāk (av.) fearfully, in/with fear;

kiligāk pato tatu she was in great fear.

kigitne (n.) much, plenty, a lot of s.th., many:

kigitenne orop (aj.) very much;

(ajv.) (indicates intensified action in the following verb):

kigitne orop showi they fought fiercely;

kigitne kigitne orop very, very much.

kigōn (aj.) unacceptable: orotmeme kigōn an unacceptable custom;

kigōn kigōn ot- (aux.) to act unacceptably;

kigōn kigōn man- (aux.) to live with ill fortune.

kik kārārāk sā- (aux.) to snore.

kik palatak (yap) (aux.) to blister, to callous.

kiket (n.) bamboo eating spike (also kele).

kiki I (n.) sweet cultigen (also tiki).

kiki II (n.) New Guinea Striated oriole (Mimeta melanotis (szalayi)).

kikok kikok yap (aux.) to come up in blisters.

kikpok kikpok (aj.) tangled - of a mass of hair;

kikpok kikpok kepeiaksap to become tangled, intertwined.

kili tabo tat- (aux.) to sit cross-legged.

kilihak- (see kellik-).

kilik- (see kellik).

kilik (m.) arrow point - four bamboo points, used for birds and animals (also sehut).

kimi (m.) k. of vine.

kin- (iv.) to stand: tokan betqehen kinsap he stands behind the wall; to stay: gloj burudun arim kibī they rushed away and stayed there;

tep-(p.m.)-ān kin- to be angry with s.o (lit. to stand on s.o's stomach): tepnan kinsap you are angry with me (lit. you are standing on my stomach);

biwi-(p.m.)-ān kin- to be embedded (lit. to stand at its inside).

kin kin (m.) k. of tree.

kin kin kān kān oap (aux.) to ooze - of fat drippings (cf. kin kīn kān kān oap).

kin kinge (aj.) full - of bamboo tube of water (lit. standing).

kin kuhu ot- (aux.) (see kingu ot-).

kinen (m.) k. of sorcery performed with discarded food scraps (also kineneje).

kingu- (tv.III) to languish (rare usage).

kingu ot- (aux.) to delay - in leaving, to tarry, loiter, linger, lag behind, dally (also kin kuhu ot-).

kin kīn kān kān oap (aux.) to ooze out - of pig fat, drippings (cf. kin kin kān kān oap).

kin paqoq (n.) toy pop gun.

kin pataraq yap (aux.) to crackle loudly.
kiŋ pəwəwəŋ (aj.) striped - cross-wise (cf. gik bərərək); av. with/ in crosswise strips: bau kiŋ pəwəwəŋ gəiop he cut the pig in strips across its body;

mem kiŋ pəwəwəŋ me- (aux.) to break off sprouts, branches;

kiŋ pəwəwəŋ ga- (aux.) to cross over, through s.th.: kiŋ pəwəwəŋ gam bap he crossed through (the garden plot).

kiŋ pererəŋ yap (aux.) to splatter.

Kiom (see kewom).

kiŋ (tv.) to fall off s.th., to get down off s.th., to alight, leave, dismount: hänän kiŋop he alighted on the ground, left the house (lit. he got down on the ground).

kiran kirən (m.) Meyer's sickle bill.

Kiribaga (m.) k. of dance.

Kirik kərək (m.) k. of cat's cradle.

Kiri kərək yap (aux.) to rattle (cf. harəŋ harəŋ yap).

Kirim I (m.) k. of fertility dance; also k. of magic for increasing pig fertility.

Kirim II (m.) k. of herb (Begonia-ceae Begonia).

Kiriŋ kərəŋ yap (aux.) to rattle (cf. hiriŋ harəŋ yap).

Kiriŋ pərəŋ oap (aux.) to become full of holes, holey.

Kiripŋ (m.) (loan) pencil.

Kiriworo (m.) stalactites, stalagmites (also kət namə); emet kiriworo orotŋə honeycomb.

Kiros kiriŋ (m.) Galatea Racket-tail (tanyisiptera galatea (minor)).

Kisi (aj.) blue, bluish, sky blue;

Kisi kəiək kəiəkəə aqua.

Kisik pəsok oap (aux.) to fall - of breasts.

Kisik pəsok tuhə- to make a pup tent shelter.

Kisige (m.) empty shell - of coffee bean, betel nut, bean, corn; closed container.

Kiti- (tv.I) to miss - in shooting.

Kitik pataŋ yap (aux.) to snap, crackle - of fire, joints, to rustle: lok kitik pataŋ takaŋtə munəŋə nəŋənə the men rustled as they came and I heard their noise.

Kitiŋ kətəŋ tuhə- (aux.) to replace, put s.th. back together: mem kitiŋ kətəŋ tuhəhəp he put himself back together.

Kitu (m.) (N.) k. of eel.

Kiwe (m.) (N.) k. of fern (cf. salup).

Kiwet (m.) k. of banana.

Kiwilak- (tv.I) (kiwit- + -ak) to precipitate, separate out (also kewilak-); nəgə- (hetəro.) kiwilaksap to understand: nəgəmu ki kiwilaksap he heard and did not understand.

Koayu (m.) (N.) k. of herb (also kore).

Kobe (m.) (N.) flying fox (cf. bekom).

Kobo (m.) theft;

Kobo ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to commit adultery, fornication: iki kobo təpeŋə oai the women are illegitimately pregnant;

Kobo me- to steal;

Kobo meməŋ stolen;

Koborə (aj.) thieving: lok koborə a thief;

Den kobo groundless statements (lit. stolen talk).

Koboŋ (m.) k. of herb (Piperaceae Piper).
koboje bia (adj.) good physique, flat - of stomach: lok ya tepne koboje bia that man has a good physique, that man has a flat stomach.

kobilalep (n.) k. of large black spider (also kobulalep, kâbulalep).

kobum (see kâbum)

kobut (see kubut).

kodarâ (adj.) adulterous: ibi kodorâ whore, harlot;

koda ot- (ag. s.m.) to be an adulterer, a fornicator;

koda ot- (not with ag. s.m.) to commit adultery, fornication;

kâwâ koda lok a promiscuous man.

kodo (n.) (N.) trough - wooden plate (cf. oto).

kododô yap (aux.) to flow - over rapids; to slide along on s.th., to slide across s.th., to slide - of brooks; to cascade down - of rain or rivers: to kododô sâm gam arîmap the river babbles as it goes by;

gelâk kododô sâm giap the rain cascades down (the window).

kodopardâ (n.) k. of tree (Rutaceae Zanthoxylum).

kogon yap (aux.) to tumble, roll down (also kon kop yap).

kohetne (n.) (see koketne).

kohom (n.) Southern slopes of the Saruwaged mountain range.

kohom subiî (n.) yam cultigen.

koko salek (av.) healthy (health and prosperity are equated with righteousness): koko salek salek manom we will stay very healthy; righteous, clean - morally: nimnaom ya koko salek pato otnetâ the children will be righteous, sinless; fruitful; kâmetsmun koko salek otbuap I will plant it and it will be fruitful;

mem koko salek tuhu- (b.pr.) - to bless and make it prosper for s.o.

kokolet (n.) k. of tree - Nettle family ?.

kokore (n.) floor battens: kokore gârem pilînetâ they severed and put down the floor battens.

kolopaq (n.) bamboo husks - used for patching roof.

kom komoje (n.) blunt end of s.th.;

kom komoje (adj.) hooked: laûge kom komoje hooked beak (cf. pela pela).

komot (n.) bundle, heap, mound - artificial elevation, crowd, clan, group: komot patoje man- to be many;

komotyegât for their group.

komotdâ (adj.) bushy - of hair, fur.

kon (n.) pink granite, hard stone used for war tools and stone axes (cf. kâtuquen).

kon yap (aux.) to emerge from a cocoon; to shed skin - of snake: habe hâkje kon sâop the python sheds its skin;

mem kon pan- to denude, disrobe, unclothe s.o.; to strip bark or skin.

konok (num.) one; (av.) only; Hâwi konok sâwan I talked only to Hâwi; just: to konok just water; in common (av.) senje âlâlâ yeñe konok manbl they had all things in common;

konok ne (n.) Monday, as in Hande konokgan on Monday;

konok ne (adj.) first;

mem konok ot- to make s.th. one, join s.th. together;

mem konohân kat- to pack it;
konok konok (av.) one at a time, singly, one by one: konok konok sārā nāgāwē say it slowly and I will understand (i.e. one word at a time);
sāp konok konok seldom: sāp konok konok gem gaop he seldom came down;
konokāk (av.) same: dopyetē konokāk they are the same (lit. their marks are only one);

sen konokāk kat- to only watch - not work (cf. sen konok ek-).

konset (n.) wedge.

kon (n.) k. of betel palm (Palmae Areca) (also takoan (N.)).

kon barok (n.) k. of betel palm (Palmae Areca).

kon kon Yap (aux.) to tumble, roll down (also kogo yap).

kon saba (n.) k. of betel palm (Palmae Areca Cáthecu).

kon yap (aux.) to not penetrate.

kongbese (n.) (loan?) pea.

kop kōp sā- (aux.) to be stooped.

kōp (a j.) mute, deaf, handicapped, lame, palsied, crippled, deformed, ignorant; rarely 'heathen' (cf. mutu): kōpēn in the time of the heathen (cf. mutuān);
kōpē ku- to be unable;
kōpē kāît kāît waŋ- to defraud s.o.

kōpē II (a excl.) (exclamation showing disappointment, dissatisfaction).

kōpō kōpō (n.) Pseudo Monarch (Penemonarcha axillaris (reichenowi)).

kōpot (n.) k. of tree.

kōpusūpē (n.) hernia.

kōrē (n.) k. of edible herb (Cruciferae Nasturtium) (also sibu, koayu (N.)) (cf. dotgārotgā).

kōrobara (n.) k. of magic performed to neutralise the effects of sorcery.

kōroko- (m.) stink, smell, stench, odour;

hāk kōroko a despised person (lit. a person with smelly skin);

den kōroko swearing, profanity (also den hēnē);

kōroko- (b.pr./o.pr.III)-ap to smell s.th.: kōroknhiap I smell s.th.;
kōrokoŋkōpop they smelted the odour.

kōrōk papato (n.) k. of animal - similar to a yābitgan.

kōroko kōroko (m.) k. of aquatic herb - Water Milfoil family (Haloragaceae Gunnera Maerophylla).

kōset (n.) k. of bread fruit (cf. baga).

kōseŋ (n.) yam cultigen - hako kōseŋ

kōso- (see koso-).

kōsoho- (t.v.I) to break off at the base - of harvesting sugar cane (also koso-).

kōsom (n.) mole, wart.

kōsōsoŋ yap (aux.) to be slippery.

kōsōsoŋ gā-/ari- (aux.) to crawl through, come speedily or in a flash.

kōtewa (n.) bowl - coconut shell.

kōtoloko yap (aux.) to become bald - i.e. to fall out: somotē kōtoloko yap his hair fell out.

kōtok (n.) cough, cold;

kōtok kūn- (aux.) to cough;

kōtok mānāŋ sputum, catarrh, phlegm (cf. tāp-).

kōtoroko yap (see kōk Yap).

kōu (see kāu).

kōūne kōūne ot- (see kāu-).
kowai I (n.) k. of plant (Compositae).
kowai II (n.) k. of cat's cradle.
kowanj (n.) white forehead shell.
kowasik (n.) tarantula.

ku- (tv.III) to knock, hit, strike, kill; to kick - ball (see noho-);
tokan ku- to weave - bamboo;
ham ku- to turn pandanus - in cooking; to plant pandanus;
birin ku- to drive, pound nails: birin kum biwi egan ariap he drove the nail into it (lit. he hit the nail and it went inside);

otma samut kuap he did it and broke the law;
per.-num. bät-(p.m.)ku-(s.m.) to finish a matter, to become friends, to become married; (lit. to hit one's hand);
per.-num. biwi-(p.m.)ku-(s.m.) to mourn: biwiyege kuai they mourn (lit. they hit their insides);
ku-(b.pr.)- to urge, compel, force, to discourage, to hit or kill for s.o., to expiate sin for s.o.; ki kuhihiwin we did not urge you;
kum gikpok me- to smash;
kum kusän- to crack s.th. open, to gouge - eyes;
kum hilipku- to hit crooked;
kum mete- to expiate, remove sin: tosa kum mete- to remove sin (see kuhuge).

-ku I he, she, it (3s, o.pr.III) (follows vowels and voiceless stops) (see -noho).

-ku II contrastive suffix occurring on the sg. and du. forms of the regular personal pronouns (see nako) (also -gu, -hu).

kubam (n.) (N.) k. of snake (of gobam).
kubai (n.) sugar cane cultigen.
kubap (n.) cabbage.
kubarâŋ (tv.I) to trim off - thorns, branches, with axe or knife.
kubip (n.) k. of sweet potato.
kubu (n.) k. of tree.
kubu warat (n.) k. of plant - Nettle family (Urticaceae Elatostemma).
kubut (n.) abscess, knot, knob - in wood or rope; node - hollow where shoot came out of node; lump, bump (cf. bitap (N.));
kubut tuhu- to tie a knot in rope - in order to keep it from slipping through;
kubutne (aj.) knotty, lumpy, bumpy, knobby: katap kubutne knobby potato;
katap kubut mabut very knobby potato, pebble-sized potato;
kubutne orop orop (aj.) rough - of bark, knotted, knotty - of wood, knurled, gnarled;
giap kubutne knoll, rise - on a road;
egat- kubutdâ one's goitre.
kudat (n.) sickness (of. mesik, hâhiwin).
kudâŋ kudâŋ (see kudon kudon).
kudeli (n.) orange.
kuden- face (of. sen- hâme-).
kudon kudon (n.) Gunther's frog (Hyla latopalmata) (also kudâŋ kudâŋ).
kududug yap (aux.) to rustle - of trees in a breeze (also huk huk yap).
kudum karap (aux.) to blister: kudum kârm kârikâ oap it blisters and becomes strong (it becomes callous) (also kok yap).
kudup (n.) palm leaf, sleeping mat - occasionally used as a rain cape.
kudut- (iv.) to swell up - of cooking rice.
kudut (see habo kudut).
kuge- (n.) son-in-law; DaHu (v.s.), SbDaHu (v.s.), PaChDaHu (v.s.), HuSbDaHu (v.s.).
kuguy yap (aux.) to ripen, to be yellow - of a leaf.
kuhupin (n.) centre post - in construction.
kuhuye (adj.) struck, smitten, killed (of. ku-).
kuit (n.) Tawny Grass-warbler (Megalurus macrurus (harterti)).
kuk I (n.) anger;
kukdâ (adj.) pugnacious: lok kukdâ a fierce, angry, bad-tempered man;
kuk wag - to be angry with s.o.: kuk yinglap he was angry with them;
kuk sâ (aux.) to become angry, feel cross;
kuk ot-(b.pr.)- to be angry with s.o.: kuk tipiñe âlà ogihian I am a little angry with you;
kuk-(o.pr.I)-sap to annoy, anger s.o.: kukneksap it angers me;
kuk nâgâ-(b.pr.)-mâk man- to hold a grudge against s.o. (lit. to live only thinking angrily about s.o.): kuk nâgâwagâmâk manâgâhâmâk manmap he holds a grudge against him;
kuk kaok oap to become peaceful, tranquil.
kuk II (n.) fragrance, aroma.
kuk kuk yap (aux.) to whine.
kuknjai (n.) k. of tree - fragrant bark, used in medicinal practice;
hâk kuknjai cinnamon.
kuku- (tv.I) to carry s.o. on the shoulders - as a child sits (cf. soko-);
kukum pilak - to somersault;
kukum pilâ- to play leap frog;
kuku magan tuhu- (tv.I) to greet s.o.
kulak- (n.) double chin - of people, cheek flesh - of pig.
kulem (n.) writing, mark, design, pattern: kulem orop (adj.) with a pattern; inarticulate - in a bilingual situation: nibilam- kulemge one is inarticulate: nibilamge kulemge you are inarticulate (lit. one's tongue is marked); foolishness: kulem ki otâet don't do foolish things; magic: kulem ot- to work a miracle;
kulem tuhu- to decorate, adorn, incise s.th.;
kulem- (tv.III) to write, draw a picture;
bât kulem rope snare; cat's cradle;
kulem mulem or kulem melem (n.) designs, patterns on s.th.
kulet- (iv.) to proceed, precede.
kulewonboŋ (n.) thunderhead cloud - cumulonimbus.
kulînâ (n.) Thick-billed flower pecker (Rhamphocharis crassirostris?).
kumâroro (n.) k. of sweet potato.
kumu (n.) k. of herb - Mustard family (Cruciferae) (cf. sairoq).
kun- I (tv.III) to call, call upon s.th., placate: yotko nsap he called upon the two of them; (see -n-, nohon-);
kun- II (n.) head: kun- hiniqe dandruff;
kun- hâkge scalp;
kun- tânge skull;
kun- huhuap one's head aches (lit. smashes to pieces);
kun- kârikne oap to be obstinate (lit. one's head becomes strong);

kunje (aj.) eldest, oldest, first, firstborn: atâne kunje oldest brother; ibi kunje teteop the firstborn girl was born; lok kunje head man, leader, significant man, important man;

to kunje lover reach of river.

kun tâwoŋ I (n.) k. of beetle that nods its head; (n.) the nodding of the head by male dancers imitating the beetle.

kun tâwoŋ II (n.) divination by burning wild sugar cane.

kungiak (see wangiak kungiak).

kunγan kunriq (m.) Little Coronated Fruit dove (Ptîlinopus (Ptîlopodiscus) coronulatus (huonensis)).

kunje gogoŋe (m.) k. of pandanus.

kuoŋ kuŋ ku- (aux.) to beat - drum.

kup kup (n.) tick.

kupek- (tv. I) to pick, pluck s.th., to release - a drawn bow:
kupekma wapop he picked it up and gave it to him;

den kupek-(b.pr.)- to disobey, disregard an order: yâkŋe den kupeknihiap he disobey me (lit. he picked off my words (for me)).

kurat- (tv. III) to cover s.th., to set - of hen: kehetŋe kuratkum tap it is setting upon the eggs (lit. it covers the eggs).

kurân (m.) roller, log, prop, support, pillow.

kurâp kin- (aux.) (not in sg.) to be in groups, to be a spectator, to view from groups.

kurihi- (tv. I) to cover s.th., bury s.th. - with water, to fill in s.th.: lâm kurihiap he filled in the hole;

kum kurihi- (tv.I) to annihilate s.o. (only in 2-3p, o.pr.I).

curiq (aj.) red: kurîŋâk pato oap to be bloodshot (also gilâm (m.).)

curiq- (tv.III) to rust;

curiq kâîâk kâîâŋe pink;
curiq kuriq ot tap (aux.) to glow - of fire;

sen kurîŋ kurîŋ (see sen- I).

curirîŋ yap (aux.) to ripen - of pandanus, to redden - of sunset.

kurukum (n.) Black and White Butcher-Bird (Cracticus cassicus).

kurun kurun as in tamaŋ kurun kurun (m.) chant, incantations, and maŋ kurun kurun (m.) chant, incantations;

kurun kurun yap (aux.) to resound - of drum.

kusarak- (tv. III) to trim s.th., strip s.th. - leaves, twigs.

kusat- (tv. I) to part s.th., separate s.th., divide s.th. in searching, to break a trail in travelling.

kusân- (tv.I) to hollow, chisel s.th. out;

kum kusân- to gouge - eyes; also, to crack s.th. open;

houm kusân- to drill - hole;

kârâm kusân- to hatch
kusânmâ tuhu- to string - beads;

den sâm kusân-(b.pr.)- to remind s.o. (lit. to speak and hollow out the talk for s.o.);

sâm kusân- to tell s.th. nev;

nâgâm kusân- to think up, contrive s.th.;

kusâŋe kusâŋe hollowed out;
kusânak- (tv.I) to go down deeply - of hole, to penetrate.

kusâp (n.) hair of deceased - put on shells and ornaments.
kusik (n.) Stella's Lorikeet (Charmosyna stellae (goliathina)).

kusik atange (n.) Blue-cheeked Alpine Lorikeet (Oreopsittacus arfakii).

kusik buwuke (n.) Green-winged King Parrot (Alisterus chloropterus).

kusik iminge (n.) Alpine Musschenbroek's Lorikeet (Neopsittacus pullicauda (socialis)).

kusit- (tv.I) to squash, smash - of clumps of ground and bamboo, to peel coffee beans by squashing, to pulverise, to crush: hän kusisai they smash the ground;

kusitmune hiojakmâ tipi tapi oap I flayed it (lit. I crushed it and it became little pieces).

kusohoe- (tv.I) to lean: nak kusohoai they made a ladder (lit. they leaned a piece of wood).

kut- (n.) name;

kut-(p.m.) sam kat- (o.pr.I) - to name s.o.; kutyetge Inân yet Wahapdâ sam katyelehop he named them Inân and Wahapdâ;

to pirim kute- one's baptismal name;

kutâ (aj.) respected, rich (lit. with a name);

Kutâ (n.) God (cf. Anutu);

kutânan tat- (tv.I) to relax, rest (lit. to be on one's name).

kutaki- (tv.I) to fashion, mould, form, shape with clay (also kutaku-).

kutaku- (see kutaki-).

kutuk (n.) as in keram kutuk bush rat.

kutulu (n.) as in nak kutulu k. of resinous tree.

kutururuburu oap the development of whisker follicles at puberty when the youth's face hair (misilolo) is replaced by whiskers (yâbâ).

kuwakeop (n.) k. of vine.

kuwik- (tv.I) to clarify s.th.: ekmâ kuwikbi they saw (i.e. understood) it and clarified it; to straighten s.th. or s.o. that is crooked: kuwiknenekbi they straightened us out;

kuwihak- (tv.I) to become clear, be corrected: nâgâ ngâyene kuwihakbuap their understanding will become clear; to stretch oneself, to roll - as of a dog on grass.

labat (n.) swelling, blood blister;

labatâ (aj.) fat: lok labatâ pato a very fat man;

labat- (iv.) to swell up.

ladero (n.) k. of tree (Leguminosae Leucaena leucocephala).

lagat- (tv.I) to respect one's in-laws by not speaking their names, to acknowledge affinal ties.

lak lak yap (aux.) to fill up, to overflow, to be filled up;

tep- lak lak oap or tep lak lak ot- to be concerned, be alert for danger;

lak sâne (aj.) full up; also bent forward - of cauliflower ears: âdâpne lak sâne his ears are bent forward.

laki (n.) onion, leek.

lakop (n.) fig.

lama ot- (aux.) to become insignificant, impotent - lacking authority and power, to fall into disfavour: lama ot tap he is a man of no reputation (cf. Kâte oma).

lamat- (n.) father-in-law; WiFa, DaHu (m.s.), SbDaHu (m.s.), FaChDaHu (m.s.), WiPaBr, WiPaSiHu, WiSbDaHu.

lan- (tv.III) (see lan-).
lan- (*tv.III*) to shade s.th. from the sun and so inhibit its growth - of one plant shading another, to stunt growth by shading, to inhibit growth by shading.

laninge (n.) light;

laninge pilap/oap to shine (lit. light throws down/occurs);

lan laq yap (aux.) to be illuminated, to glow;

in lan laq sâm tap to glow - of a fire.

lap- (n.) fin.

lapa (n.) tree crotch, fork;

gibâne lapañe mountain pass;

nâi lapa contraction holding the main swaying feathers of a dance hat.

lapu lapu ot- (aux.) to wave, swing - as a pendulum: lapu lapu arim gaop it waved backwards and forwards.

lasi (lasi) I (n.) centipede.

lasi lasi II (n.) k. of dance hat.

lat (n.) body louse (Fediculus humanus).

lat- (*tv.I*) to gird on oneself;

pet kulem lat-(b.pr.)- to gool s.o., to imprison s.o. (lit. to gird s.o. with a marked loin-cloth).

lau- (n.) mouth, lips, beak: lau-hâkne lips - used when specifying;

lau- somotge mustache (lit. mouth hair);

lau- potonne corners of the mouth;

lauge kom komge hooked beak;

lau-(p.m.)-ân me- to answer back;

per.-num. lau-(p.m.)-ân me-(s.m.) to grunt in assent;

lau- buteliap to protrude one's lower lip in an act of contempt, scorn;

nâi lauñe portion of the dance hat into which the nâi lapa is inserted.

lawade (n.) collections of rubbish on the floor joists - from sweeping;

lawadene (n.) nest - of rat, lair.

lawit- (*tv.I*) to cut - grass (moving action), to swipe, strike - sidelong blow, to mow: somotge lawisap they cut the brush (lit. hair);

den sâksâlik lawit- to mistell s.th. (*lit. to cut the talk's footstalks*).

lâbum (n.) k. of palm grass - edible (Gramineae Setaria palmifolia) (also emo kuriŋ, 90ŋ tan, hako emone, tâpuruk).

lâbum kaokñe (n.) k. of palm grass - edible.

lâde- (*tv.I*) to take s.th. out of a container, to remove s.th. from a container.

lâm I (n.) hole, pit.

lâm II (n.) k. of cat's cradle.

lâm- (*tv.III*) to watch s.th., tend, mind, guard s.th. - in watching a vine when hunting animals.

lâm howan (n.) k. of tree - Wild Coffee family (Rubiacese Psychotria) (cf. uyon uyon).

lâmi (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

lâmun (n.) conch shell;

lâmun kun- to blow the conch shell.

lâmun lâmun (n.) mollusc.

lâpâŋ- (*tv.I*) to rub s.th., paint s.th., apply grease to s.th. (cf. hâloŋ) (also kâipun-, kepun-, lâwâlân-);

lâpâŋ tuhū- to iron - clothes.

Lâpio (n.) ancestral cult figure (cf. Porom).

lâwâ lâwâ tuhū- (*tv.I*) to finish the work: nep lâwâ lâwâ tuhuain we finished the work; to rub s.th. with grease;
lāwą lāwą tuhuak- (not in sg.)
to fight with the fists, engage in fisticuffs.

lāwâlāŋ- (tv.I) to smear s.th. on s.th. (also lāwâle- (cf. kāipun-, kepun-, lápâŋ-).

lāwâle- (see lāwâlāŋ-).

lebahom (n.) k. of lizard.

leban (n.) (N.) k. of rubber tree (cf. otgārā, sigirin (N.)).

lebânn (n.) woman's loin cloth.

lebe (aj.) ginger brown - pig colour.

lebelak- (tv.III) as in pālātâk lebalaku- to lick off food stuck to a plate - of dogs and pigs.

lebo lebo (n.) tadpole (cf. sâtbi).

leko kuriŋ (n.) tree frog (Hyla gracilenta).

lepa (n.) maguey, century plant (from English 'rope' through Kâte).

lesak- (n.) spittle (also barak).

lewâ- (n.) ear lobe;

hâmē- lewâŋe septum.

liak- (tv.III) to remove s.th., to tear s.th. down - grass roof, house, dam, to dismantle s.th. - dance hat (also liwak-).

libârōŋ- (see liborōŋ-).

liborōŋ- (tv.III) to break down, break through, crash through - a fence, crowd of people, underbrush: peke liborogum tap he is breaking down the fence (also libâruŋ-, liborōŋ-, libârōŋ-).

libâk- (tv.I) to extinguish - fire: kâlāp libâkanomai they'll make the fire die; to become calm - of emotions: libâkanomai they will cool down - in anger; to cool down.

ligarak- (see ligat-).

ligat- (tv.I) to cover oneself up - for sleeping, to lay s.th. out flat: kâwî huhum ligasap he prepared and laid a floor; to spread out - cloth, food;

um petem tuhum ligatŋetâ kînmu they cooked (a feast) and removed (the pit covering) and spread it out (the food) and it remained there...;

ligarak- (tv.I) to spread out, become level, flat - of branches, floor, ground: hân ligaraksap to become flat, level - of mountains giving way to foothills and plains (cf. kilihâk-) (also kataraho-).

lilâkâ- (tv.I) to bless, to surround, encircle - of women's part in dancing the Kirim dance, to dance in a circle (cf. lukule-).

liluhut- (tv.I) to dismantle s.th. - fence, house, dance hat (cf. liak-).

lin- (tv.I) to step on s.th., tread on s.th.

-lip (lat order nominal suffix) (plural number marker):
atâlipne my elder brothers (cf. -yâhât, -ô IV).

lip lip (n.) (N.) hawk (cf. kâîne hîbitdâ).

lisihut- (tv.I) to skin by pinching - coffee beans, to squeeze s.th. out - coffee beans from the berry (also gusuhut-).

lisohoh- (tv.I) to fold, bend s.th., to thatch - of grass, wild sugar cane roods (cf. houm heku-), to break - of bow, from pulling too hard; to flex - muscle: ninqâk lîtoho to flex muscles; to swirl: lisohom lisohom yahap it swirls and rises - of smoke (also lîtoho-, losohoh-, lotoho-); (see bât lisohoh-).

lisukut- (tv.I) to release or take down a bow string.

lîtoho- (tv.I) (see lisohoh-).

liwak- (tv.III) (see liak-).

liwap- (tv.III) to twine together - of rolling two strings on the thigh to form a cord (also lowai-, gowap-).
liwat - (tv.I, III) to push against s.th., s.o. (cf. hāpun); to bend s.th. over;
liwarak - (tv. I) to bend over; liwarakāgi giop it bent over and went down.
loba (n.) stranger, foreigner, outsider, alien; (av.) non-indigenous: sāgum loba takap non-indigenous clothing has come;
loba tat - to be a stranger.
logāi - (tv.I) to climb over s.th., up on s.o. (euphemism for sexual intercourse);
sōq pi lām logāi - to leap over s.th.;
den logāi - to override, disregard an order.
lohai - (tv.I) to roll string from maguey fibres (also masip - tv.III).
lohanqe (n.) yam cultigen.
lohāk lohāk (av.) happily swinging one's arms - in walking: lohāk lohāk gam ariap he came and went happily swinging his arms.
lohibi (n.) nuclear family, adults, people: lohibi yāhāp a married couple, nuclear family.
lohole - (tv.) to roll, become tame, weak.
lohotqe (aj.) weak, soft, muddy, tame, harmless, mild-mannered, fragile;
lohotqe ot - to become weak, etc. (also lohole-);
lohotqe ṭen me - to hold s.th. loosely, weakly;
den lohotqe sā - to assuage, mitigate, to yield in argument, to soothe with words;
hep lohot lohotqe tender - of child;
hep lohot lohot weak from sickness;
lohot i - (rare usage) to yield, become tame: ekā lohot iop she saw it and yielded (cf. lohole-).
lok (n.) man, male, husband; people: lok yu yeqāt qerek a multitude; (aj.) male: bau lok boar; lok kabut widower; lok tatāqe bachelor (lit. a remaining man); lok sātne or lok alīqe man killer, deadly to man; lok kunge headman; lok ibīrā or lok ibīqe orop married; lokqe orop (aj.) married (lit. with her husband); lok memehā dop ot - to be marriageable - of women; to reach puberty;
lok ber o cannibal (lit. man eater);
lokge somot somot jest (lit. your husband is hairy).
lok konok ḡerek (num.) twenty (lit. one man completely).
lok konok ḡerek lok allā bālāk ḡerek (num.) thirty (lit. one man completely, another man both hands completely).
lok sobo (n.) k. of tree (Melastomataceae Poikilogyne) (cf. okom okom).
lok tikje malevolent spirits (cf. seduk banearā).
lok yāhāp ḡerek/kerek (num.) forty (lit. two men completely).
loke - (tv.I) (N.) to pour s.th. out, to dump s.th. (also kāi-) (cf. mesele-).
lokqe ibiqe (n.) k. of cat's cradle.
lope (n.) k. of fence (also dāmān (N.) (cf. paset);
lope papaqe bamboo rake.
lopot (n.) k. of grass - Job's tears (Coix Lacryma Jōbi);
senqe lopotqe cataract - of eye;
sen- lopot oap one's eyes have cataracts.
losohō - (tv.I) (see liosohō).
lotohō - (tv.I) (see liosohō).
luo - (tv.I) to carry s.th. on one's shoulder; to cuddle - baby: ensa louwe I will cuddle the baby girl; to rise - of flood waters;
den lou- to obey;
sât-(p.m.)-ân lou- to obey s.o. (lit. to carry at s.o.'s teeth); sero sât nan kl louap Cheryl did not obey me;
sâlân lou lou (aj.) obedient: naom den lou louge oap he is an obedient child;
loom pepe pepe yâhâ to shin - up a tree;
loom magan or lorn para- (tv.I) to greet by the New Guinea custom of shaking s.o., to embrace.
lowai- (tv.I) to twine together - of rolling two strings on one's thigh to form a cord (also liwap-, gowap-).
lowokne (m.) pineapple sucker (also lowotne).
lowotne (m.) (see lowokne).
lube lube (av.) kindly;
lubeje (aj.) kind;
lube lube ot- (aux.) to be kind;
lube lube ot- (b.pr.) to act kindly toward s.o.: lok âlâ takam lube lube onthiapi another man came and acted kindly toward me;
lubeje way- (tv.II) to be kind: lubeje nihiap he was kind to me.
lue lue yap (aux.) to howl, yelp - of dogs.
luhu- (tv.I) to fill up s.th., to put s.th. into a container (also mânuq-).
luk luk yap (aux.) to ripple - of waves, to have waves - of the sea.
lukule- (tv.I) to bless with productivity, to make productive - of ancestral blessing; (cf. 1lâkâ-).
lulu giap (aux.) to swell again, to grow new bark or a second skin - of a tree.
m- (iv.) (only in ipt.) to be elsewhere, to exist, live (cf. man-).
-m I (2nd order verbal suffix) habit., with ipt.; prob. with ipt.; nohomai they always hit me, or, they must not hit me.
-m II homo., punctiliar (follows vowels, cf. -mâ)
-ma homo., prolonged.
mabot- (tv.III) to await s.o., to wait for s.o.
maburuk (see uburuk maburuk).
mabuyam (m.) k. of tree (Araliaceae Harmslopanax).
madawu (m.) k. of tree - nuts used in the abacus (Fagaceae Pasaania).
madu (m.) orphan.
magan- (tv. I, III) to greet, shake hands: maganakde let us shake hands (also para-).
magen (n.) wallaby.
magoñ (see gogon magoñ).
magu- (tv.II) to close s.th.: hâgi magu close the door; to cover s.th.: obo maguap he covered the pot; to plug s.th.: giopâ maguap he plugged the hole; to dam up s.th.: aba maguop he dammed it; to barricade s.th.: giop magum barricading the road;
houm magu- to plug s.th. - specifying the manner of closing;
kârikne magu- to lock s.th.;
maguñe (n.) stopper, plug, lid;
magu maguñe (aj.) locked;
(see keluñe maguap).
maha (n.) (N.) sun (cf. dewutâ, slikop (N.).)
mahak (n.) k. of shrub - Nightshade family (Solanaceae Solanum nigrum) (cf. wâkâ wâkâ II).

maholok (see iholok maholok).

maik (num.) (N.) three (cf. kalabu, kalibu).

mak- (n.) stalk - dividing the root from the head - bamboo, sugar, taro, yam.

malân malan (n.) k. of dance hat.

maleñe (see bâleñe maleñe).

malepoôn (n.) (Kâte) crucifix (cf. waka II).

mama (n.) moss: kât mamâne slime.

man- (iv.) to live, to practice: emêlêk orotmême yawu manbi long ago they practiced the custom like that;

manman (n.) life-sustaining power: yâk yegât manman temêmu their life sustaining power appeared;

lok manman existence: lok manmanenê gulip otmâp our existence must not cease;

manman kârikêne eternal life.

manam (n.) banana - generic.

manam amerika (n.) k. of banana - introduced by Europeans.

manam awuqân (n.) Long-billed Honey-sucker (Melilesthes megarhynchus).

manam awuqê banana flower.

manam hulin (n.) k. of wild banana.

manam lohotôqê (n.) k. of banana.

manam manam (n.) k. of orchid (Orchidaceae Spathoglottis plicata).

manam pâlâmqe (n.) k. of banana.

manu (n.) k. of bird (cf. qarak).

manu launqe (n.) window, hole - in the gable to allow smoke to escape.

maq (n.) Striped blister beetle (Meloidae).

maq kuruq kuruq (n.) chant, incantation.

map (n.) (N.) rain (cf. gelâk).

mapa (n.) (from Kâte) wealth, cargo (cf. sukum).

mapilik (see tipilik mapilik).

maren (n.) peace: marenân in the time of peace (also wame sadukê);

maren (aq.) tame, calm, domesticated, peaceful: bau maren tame pig; maren otmu it became peaceful.

marone as in herone marone ot-to rejoice.

masip- (tv.III) to roll string from maguey fibres (also lohâi- (tv.I)).

mat I (av.) well - indicating pleasure on the part of the speaker; I am glad that ...:

mat ekân I see s.th. that is very good, I am pleased with what I see;

mat tuhauai they did it very well;

mat- (tv.III) to do s.th. well.

mat- II (n.) punishment; act of revenge, vengeance, retribution; payment;

matôe matôe agi- to reciprocate;

matôe waq- to pay back, give a payment to s.o., to repay s.o.: matôe nihip he repaid me;

matôe ku- (aux.) to retaliate, avenge s.th.;

matôe sô- (aux.) or den matôe sô- to reply, to answer.

matahu- (tv.I) to mimic, emulate (cf. senqân giap);

kâtigon matahuat you mimic and hide in shame like the ground pigeon;
matahuat you mimic and act like a gluttonous dog;
gasam matahuat you mimic and forget like the cassowary.

mataku- (tv. III) to chew out sweetness, suck out the flavour - and later expectorate the inedible portion, as in sugar cane, chewing gum;
mataku (n.) rubbish, waste, refuse - of the inedible sugar cane fibres after the sweetness has been sucked out (also ume).

matuk (n.) (Sio) coconut (also yalom).
mawukne (see hewukne mawukne).

mayawa (n.) bean.

-má homo., punctiliar (follows consonants, cf. -m II).
máde- (tv.I) to awaken s.o.; to call together, summon s.o.: kirim ya kum madeneneká doing the Kirim dance they summoned us...
mádi- (see máde-).
mábái- (tv.I) to afflict s.o. - of action of malevolent spirits.
máhák (n.) k. of edible plant.
mái- (n.) penis.
máká (n.) banana leaf skirt;
máká kat- to put on the banana leaf - at the time of menstruation.
máluát (n.) sugar cane cultivigen.

mámá- (n.) mother (with second and third person possessive suffixes); Mo, MoSi, FaWi, FaBrWi, MoBrWi. (also meñ-).
mámáne (aj.) big;
mámáne pato huge, very big.

-mán (clítío) maybe, perhaps: lok yákñemántuhap perhaps the man did it (also -mon).
máne continuous action: ahom máne máne going on fighting;

etcetera: dehom hán támágtu pigirá máne tree kangaroos, bandicoots, anteaters, etc.

-máne I (clítío) if - contrary to fact: lok helehámá kubám if he were a black man I would have hit him;
in bet pilám ariopámá yawu ki otbáp if he had just thrown it and gone, however, it would not have happened like that;

(olause with final verb in if.-máne to attempt, to try: im ibemáne lan I tried to sleep and slept;
gam ariuwemáne I attempted to go.

-máne II (n.) (see -mune).
máni (n.) (Pidgin) money, price, cost (cf. tewensenge, hàme-).

-máne (n.) (see -muné).
mánuq- (tv.I) to fill up s.th., to put s.th. into s.th. (rarely munuq-); (also luhu-);

háwim mánuq- to carve and fit an arrow point to the shaft;

nága nága-(p.m.) mánuqak-
(b.pr.) - to become knowledgeable, informed, to recover consciousness.

mánuqak mánuqak (n.) shirt: mánuqak mánuqak sené button (lit. shirt's eye);
káí mánuqak mánuqakne shoe (lit. foot's shirt).
mánuq- (tv.I) to draw back the bow string (also máne-).
mánuqíwen (n.) k. of herb (Labiatae Coleus scutellarioides) (cf. awu omon).
máne- (see mánuq-).
mápu- (n.) soft spot - of baby's head between fontanelles, crown - of head, top - of tree, mountain, cloud, peak, pinnacle.
máruátá (n.) k. of wood nettle (Urticaceae Laportea).
maruboŋ (n.) k. of vine.

mâsí (n.) (Kâte) miracle: mâsí àlâ oan I worked a miracle (cf. kulem).

matâp (n.) (N.) bed, road (cf. golop);
matâp ari- (aux.) to travel.
-mâtœ (N.) (see -mutœ).

matuŋa (m.) island.

me (conn.) or, and (rare usage); interrogative marker: ariap me did he go?

me- (tv.I) to hold s.th. in one's hands; to have s.th.; to accept s.th.; to grasp, grab, catch s.th.; to appoint s.o.; to feel s.th.: berum mebe I will feel the wind; to capture s.th., to get: menenekebi they captured us; to beget, pro-create: Gâtokôg Humun miop Gâtokôg begat kumun; to marry; (cf. miak-);

ki memeŋe (aj.) untouchable;
mem ba- to take s.th.;
mem ga- to bring s.th.;
bat-(p.m.) panmá me-(s.m.) to reach;

me- (b.pr.)- to take from s.o.; (euphemism for 'to steal'): tebe nanangê ki meawigiwat do not take the boys and arrows from him;
naom me- to give birth to, to bear a child;
elen ga memeŋe a jest - spoken to those handicapped in speech;
sâp me- to set a date, fix a time, make an appointment: sâp mebom I will set a date.

mean (see toan mean).

mebet pîlå- (aux.) to be unconcerned for s.o's welfare.

medâré- (tv.I) to wring, squeeze juice out of s.th., to express milk.

meden- (tv.I) to braid s.th.

meduha- (tv.I) to collect s.th., to mix, to assemble together, to combine, to round up - people, animals: meduhenenekbi they brought us together;

meduhaŋŋet you (pl.) meet together;
meduhaŋ meduhaŋ (n.) gathering - of people;
meduhaŋ meduhaŋŋenje our meeting.

melânŋe (m.) as in nan melânŋe uterus (also melene).

melene (see melânŋe).

melon- (tv.I) to stir - pandanus, to turn over - ground (of. golan-)
melonak- to roll over, wallow, roll in s.th. - dirt;
melon guloŋak- to wallow;
melon guloŋ ot- (aux.) to wallow (of. purik gurik ot-).

melon- (m.) (N.) k. of rat.

melu (m.) feast, ground oven.

meman- (tv.I) to use or do - as a way of life: ki memanop he did not use/do it.

menâm (n.) Giant Tree Frog (Hyla infrafrenata).

menâm burâta (n.) water holding frog (Cyclorana platycephalus).

men (n.) mother (with first person possessive suffixes): Mo, MoSi, FaWi, FaBrWi, MoBrWi. (also miŋ-(N.), mâmâ-).

men awân- (m.) parents.

men- baratœ (n.) (lit. mother's daughter): MoSiDa (in reference only).

men- nanqe (n.) (lit. mother's son): MoSiSo (in reference only).

mēnâle- (tv.I) to groom, decorate s.o.

mepae- (tv.I) to be thankful, grateful to s.o.
meren- (tv.I) to shave off s.th., trim off - of bark with an axe or knife.

meren (n.) Goodenough Island Blackbird (Turdus canescens (keysseri)).

mesa (n.) infant boy.

mesabut- (tv.I) (see misibut-).

mesele- (tv.I) to dump s.th. out, to upset s.th., to capsize s.th., to overturn s.th. (also loke- (N.), mosele- (N.), motele-, metele-);

meseleaksap to spill out (lit. it dumped itself out).

mesem I (n.) k. of tree - Breadfruit (Moraceae Artocarpus) (also gupon).

mesem II (n.) pink chalky stone - associated with spirits, seduk banearâ.

mesik (n.) sickness, illness, disease;

mesik soki soki or mesik mâmâne germs;

mesik umutne plague (cf. bubum);

saru mesik malaria;

mesik sât gan ot- to be critically ill, deathly ill (lit. to be at the teeth of sickness);

mesihâk mesihâk ot- to be chronically ill.

metaki- (tv.I) to collect, gather (also metaku-);

metakilakmâ katnomai they will hold an election, vote;

metakiakqe (n.) steady beating of drum to call a meeting, cadence, union, rhythm.

metâ (n.) (N.) ginger (Zingiberaceae Zingiber) (of. gipen).

mete- I (n.) forehead;

mete ot- (aux.) to appear before s.o., s.th.;

meteâk (av.) in front, forward, openly;

mete me te kin-/ot- (aux.) to face s.o.

mete- II (tv.I) to finish, complete, to do s.th. thoroughly, completely: nêgâm meteap he knows it thoroughly;

sâlikum metemâmâ ghiwom when I read it all, I will give it to you (cf. pesuk pilâ-).

tosa kum mete-(b.pr.) to expiate, remove sin.

mete pirik pirik ot- (aux.) to fool around.

meteheh meteheh ot- (aux.) to be cruel, uncharitable, ill-disposed, to act unkindly.

metekowaq (n.) Harlequin bug, a vertical mark or stroke of white clay on the forehead.

metele- (tv.I) (see mesele-).

metene as in hân metene a natural elevation.

mewa- (see mewan-(b.pr.).-).

mewan-(b.pr.)- to bless with productivity: wekene mewanîhiap the spirit helped us in having plenty; to be well with s.o. - of recovery from sickness or of possession of wealth: mewanîhiap it is well with me - I am all right.

mewale- (tv.II) to cheat s.o., to defraud s.o., to accept another's challenge.

mewelaki- (tv.I) to unfold s.th., to open a book.

mi- (see me-).

miak- (tv.I) (me- + -ak) to keep s.th., take s.th., to marry (not with sg. s.m.) to hold hands (not with sg. s.m.);

miak miak ot- (not with sg. s.m.) to ally - make friends.

mian ot- (aux.) to immigrate, migrate.

miak (n.) k. of weed.

mikqe (n.) its tail feathers - of rooster.
milap (n.) (N.) k. of fish.

-mini (2nd order verbal suffix) habit., with rpt.

mini (n.) k. of caterpillar.

miq (n.) (N.) mother (cf. men).

mirik mirik (m.) k. of animal.

misibut- (tv.I) to hide, to conceal s.o.: misimburakbin we hid ourselves.

misik as in mem kāṣik misik tuhu- to confuse s.th.

misilolo (n.) facial hair.

miti (n.) (from English through kāte) Gospel, church service: miti ya dāim taka katbi they brought the church service and established it here; liturgy: miti sāliku- to read the liturgy;

miti ek- (tv.III) to preach to s.o.;

miti nāgā- to worship;

miti lok Christian;

miti emetē or miti selepē church.

mitik as in hātik mitik takap he came down and up in crossing a valley.

miwōn (m.) k. of herb - Ginger (Zingiberaceae Alpinia).

miwōn miwōn (m.) k. of shrub - Cardamon (Zingiberaceae Amomum).

miyōn (m.) k. of shrub - Fleabane (Compositae Erigeron Sumatrensis).

modot- (tv.I) to shell s.th. - corn;

modot modotē (n.) kernel - of corn (lit. shelled corn).

mogāi- (tv.I) to destroy s.o., s.th. - of destructive or harmful influence of spirits or the dead.

mohat- (tv.I) to vomit (also olok kat- (N.).)
mu- (tv.) to die;

sotgåt muan I am dying of
hunger - hyperbole for being
hungry;
tohåt muan I am dying of thirst -
hyperbole for being thirsty.

-mu (s.m.) 3s, hetero.

muadał) (n.) from muc håndaŋ:
Kåte) passionfruit (Vitaceae
Cayratia); (rarely ip kehetje).

mukan (t.) yesterday;
mukanåk (t.) recently - used in
comparing a recent event with
one in the distant past.

mula (n.) yam cultigen.
mule (n.) (see mole).
muliam (n.) k. of tree (also
ñoabo).

mulik mulik (aj.) bulging, promi-
inent: senje mulik mulik
bulging eyes;

gibâge mulik mulik a prominent
mountain, a soaring mountain
peak;

mulik mulik ot- to bulge, soar,
to be prominent.

muluk muluk (av.) secretly: tik
tik muluk muluk arî- to go
secretly; (of. tik tik);

muluk muluk ot- (aux.) to cover,
huddle up to avoid being
noticed.

mum tap to be stationary,
immoveable: mum dâk dâk yap
to remain stationary,
immoveable.

mumak (n.) k. of black and yellow
non-stinging wasp.
mumân (n.) k. of tree.
mumu (n.) death;
mumunje (aj.) dead;
hâmeje munuje unsociable (lit.
dead nose).
mun I (n.) k. of wild pandanus
tree.
nak gilâm (n.) k. of tree (Avaliaceae Schefflera) (cf. kaut kaut).

nak korok (n.) k. of odiferous tree.

nak kutulu (n.) k. of resinous tree.

nalem (n.) food - cold, for eating on the trail.

nam- (n.) milk, breast, teat: nam- senje nipple;

nam pan-/kat- to be weaned (lit. to leave/put the breast):

mâmâgâhat nam pansap he was weaned from his mother's breast (lit. he left his mother's breast);

nam kasanje lymph glands in the neck: nam kasanje oap his lymph glands are swollen.

namâ (n.) White Striped Fly-robin (Heteromyias ? albospecularis (atricapilla)).

nan- (n.) son; So, PasBChSo, SpPaSBChSo, SbSo (m.s.), PachSo (m.s.), WisBSo, SiSo (v.s.), HuSo, HuBrSo;

nananje sons: bau nananje piglets;

teben nananje arrows (lit. sons of the bow).

(See also men- nanje, awâq-nanje).

nan melene or nan melânje uterus.

nane (n.) maggot.

naom (n.) child, young boy, foetus: naom bonje embryo;

naom emetne placenta (lit. the child's house), foetal membranes.

nawo (n.) (N.) yam (cf. hako).

nà (per.pr.) I, me.

nâje (sub.ph.) I;

nâhât (poss.ph.) my, mine; (cau.ph.) for me;

nâmâ (cm.pr.) I, however;

nâgak (sub.ph. + -âk) I alone.

nâbâ sabâne (n.) k. of herb - ground creeper (also sisiloko saîne).

nâbâo- (n.) nasal mucus (also ârit-(N.)).

nabât (n.) pumpkin.

nâbât nàbât (n.) k. of tree.

nàdârà (n.) k. of plant (Lycopodiaceae Lycopodium).

nâgâ- (tv.1) to listen to s.th., to pay attention, to hear, to know: sâmune nàgâjët you (pl.) listen to what I say; to think: gâne nagat (doppa) whatever you think; to smell: kukje nâgâop he smelled a fragrance; to feel: kâlâp nàgâwe I must feel the warmth, dewuta nâgâ to warm oneself in the sun; to understand; to learn: tiripyongonetâ nàgâil he taught them and they learned; to recognise s.o.: to warye yekmâ nàgâwin we saw their features and recognised them; (also nâgân- only in ipt.);

mitÌ nàgâ- to worship;

ekmâ nàgâ nàgâ ot- to desire;

den nàgâ- to listen, pay attention;

den ki nàgâ nàgâ inattention;

den ki nàgâ nàgâ ot- to become disobedient;

-gât tope ki nàgâ- to be incompetent in s.th.: sàliku sàlikuhâ tope ki nàgâ nàgâ (aj.) illiterate;

sàliku sàlikuhâ tope ki nàgâ to be illiterate;

nàgâm nàgâm kat- to bear in mind;

nàgâm ek- to recollect, recall (lit. to think and see it);

nàgâm teq- to conjure up s.th. (lit. to think and cause it to appear);

nàgâ-(hetero.) teq to remember (lit. to think and it appears);
yiberëa now I remembered;
nágâ-(hetero.) keteraksap to perceive a fact, discern, recognise s.th.,
to become clear - of a thought (lit. to think and it stands aside);
nágâm ketet ot- to contemplate s.th. (lit. to think and set it aside);
nágâm hilipku- to misunderstand;
nágâm hilil hipil (n.) misunderstanding;
nágâm hâkâng ot- to ignore s.o. (lit. to think and not like it);
nágâm kusân- to think up s.th., to contrive (lit. to think and hollow it out);
nágâ- (hetero.) houap to come to understand s.th., to comprehend s.th. (lit. to think and it speaks it): nágâgetâ houwup they will come to understand;
nágâm gulip gulip tat- (aux.) to ignore;
nágâm tápiku- to misconceive (lit. to think and err); (homo. destd. verb) yakalâk
nágâ-(s.m.) to be intent on s.th. (lit. wanting to do s.th., to think only about that): tosa miaknesâm yakalâk nágâwi they were intent on sinning;
nágâ-(b.pr.) - to be concerned for s.o.: nágâhîihian I am concerned about you; to give s.o. understanding, knowledge: nágâhîihian I am giving you knowledge;

(Clause with final verb in 1st per.-num. person 2f.)-gât nágâ-(s.m.)-
to want to do s.th.: yegâlân torokatehât nagan I want to join them;

(Clause with final verb in 2nd person 2f.)-âk nágâ-(s.m.) to want s.o. to do s.th.:
otgelâk nagap she wants them to do it (lit. she thought, only let them do it);

(Clause with final verb in 1st per.-num. person 1f.)-ak nágâ-(s.m.)
to want to do s.th.: otbeâk nagan I want to do it;

(also nágâ- in ipt.);

Idiomatic usages:
hâk-(p.m.) nágâ-(s.m.) to be refreshed, get one's breath (lit. to feel one's skin);
tep-(p.m.) nágâ-(b.pr.)-(s.m.)
tu.II) to pity, sympathise, comfort, console (lit. to feel one's stomach for s.o.);
bêwi nágâm nágâm ek- to introspect, self-examine (lit. thinking and looking at one's insides);
we-(p.m.) nágâ-(s.m.) to be sorrowful (lit. to feel one's inner being);
nágâ nágâ- (n.) mind, thoughts, thinking, knowledge, understanding;

nágâ nágâ-(p.m.) allît-(s.m.)
to withhold one's thoughts;
nágâ nágâ- bâileap to be near death (lit. one's thoughts become bad);
nágâ nágâ- bia stupid, ignorant (lit. without knowledge);
nágâ nágâ- ek- to know about s.o. else's feelings (also biwi ek-); (lit. to look at s.o.'s thoughts);

nágâ nágâ-(p.m.) gâltma tat-(s.m.)
to bear s.th. in mind (lit. to hang up one's thoughts and stay);
nágâ nágâ- giap to come to a conclusion, to conclude s.th. (lit. one's thoughts come down);
nágâ nágâ gulip ot- to be unconscious: kumune nágâ nágâ gulip otmâ iâp I hit him and he became unconscious; to have an epileptic fit (lit. to do thought disappearance);
nágâ nágâ- hewen oap to be smart (lit. one's thoughts become light);
nágā nágā- hidap/aarip to be unconscious, in a coma (lit. one's thoughts pull out/go away);

per.-num.
nágā nágā-(p.m.) mánunāk-(b.pr.)
ap to become knowledgeable, informed, to recover consciousness (lit. one's thoughts become filled up for him);

nágā nágā- orop brilliant, clever (lit. with thoughts);

nágā nágā- parrāq yap to recover from drunkenness or a fit, to become clear - of thoughts, to regain consciousness, to become conscious (lit. one's thoughts are pierced);

nágā nágā- sabe oap to be confused (lit. one's thoughts become plenteous);

per.-num.
nágā nágā-(p.m.) tete-(b.pr.)-ap to revive, regain consciousness (lit. understanding appears for s.o.);

nágā nágā- umatq españ oap to be stupid (lit. one's thoughts become heavy);

nágā nágā- yahasap to be very smart (lit. one's thoughts get up).

nagān- (see nágā-) (only in ipt.) nagānsan I understand.

nágum (n.) k. of tree - Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae Macaranga) (cf. ubām).

nāhāitqe să- (aux.) to not say another's name: nāhāitqē sāmu he did not say my name (cf. lagat-);

Sg. Du. Pl.
1. nāhāitqe netkāitqe nengāitqe
2. gāhāitqe yetkāitqe yeqāitqe

*Plural forms are not admitted by most speakers.

nāhāt (see nā).

nāhet (n.) k. of animal.

nāi (n.) bird, fowl - generic; dance hat - generic: nāi lapa apparatus for holding the waving feathers on a dance hat;

nāi denge Neo-Melanesian, Pidgin English.

nāi gilēp (n.) k. of vine (Ranunculaceae Clematis).

nāi kalak (n.) Australian Golden Thrush (Oreocinclalunulata (papuensis)).

nāi kopa (n.) owl.

nāi lauñe (n.) part of the dance hat in which the swaying apparatus (nāi lapa) is fitted.

nāku (c.pr.) (nāk + -ku) mine, my own (emphatic possession); nāku emetne my own house; but I: nāku bia but I didn't get any;

nāku niniāk I only, by myself (i.e. intensified);

Sg. Du. Pl.
1. nāku netku nengu
2. gāku yetku yengu
3. yāku yāk(yet)ku yāku or yākyengu.

nāmā (om.pr.) (nā + -āmā) I, however;

Sg. Du. Pl.
1. nāmā nerāmā nenāmā
2. gāmā yerāmā yenāmā
3. yāhāmā yāhāmā yāhāmā.

nāmākqe (n.) weakness from illness;

nāmāk nāmāk ot- (aux.) to be weak, feeble from illness.

nāmī- (n.) one's sister-in-law;

BrWi(w.s.), Hu Si, PaSbSoWi (w.s.).

nānāriq (n.) pimple (also hāhādik, hāhan hātik).

nāp nāp (n.) cavern.

ne- (tv.I) to eat, drink, smoke;

um agim nene ot- to dine together - habitually in an exchange relationship.

-ne I (2nd order nominal suffix) my (ls, p.m.).

-ne II lp, if.

-ne sām pl., desid.

nebak nebak (n.) k. of big white butterfly (also nibak nibak).
nebeq (n.) clam shell (?) (cf. seket).

nehem (n.) k. of arrow;

nehem nangê k. of arrow used for killing pigs (also gehonare, yoğan).

nek- (Ø, tv.I) to see

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reflexive/reciprocal: ehak- to see oneself, one another, each other;

neksap he saw me;

geksap he saw you;

ehaksawot they (du.) saw each other.

-nek me (ls, o.pr.I)

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reflexive/reciprocal: -ak oneself, one another, each other; also benefactive: for oneself.

nekam- (n.) chin: nekam- seketqe mandible;

nekam-(p.m.)-än sâ- to accuse s.o. (lit. to speak on s.o.'s chin): nekampan ki sâwuat you must not accuse him;

nekam-(p.m.)-än pek pek ot-(s.m.) to argue with s.o.: nekametgan pek pek oait we are arguing against each other;

nekam- hewewen oap to be fluent (lit. one's chin is light);

nekam- kârgâ kârgâ oap to stutter (lit. one's chin shivers);

nekam- kâtiq yap to be unconscious;

nekam- umatqe oap to not be fluent (lit. one's chin is heavy).

nelâm (n.) mind;

nelâm pâng konok (aj.) forgetful (lit. short mind);

nelâm-(o.pr.III)-ap to forget: nelâmnoap I forget;

aman im nelâmguap he sleeps soundly, deeply;

hâk- nelâmâk (av.) well, healthy: hâkne nelâmâk gap he came in good health.

neleq- (Ø, tv.I) to see (see nek- for usage).

-neleq (1d, o.pr.I) us (du.) (see -nek for usage).

nen (per.pr.) us (pl.), we (pl.);

nen (n.)  nenne our, ours (pl.) (possession).

nene nak nak (n.) Shining Monarch (Piezorhynchus alecto).

nenek (Ø, tv.I) to see (see nek- for usage).

-nenek us (pl.) (1p, o.pr.I) (see -nek).

nenêne (aj.) edible: yuâmâ nenêne this is edible;

yamâ kinenêne that is inedible.

nengâit (see nâhâit).

nengu (o.pr.) our, ours (pl.) (emphatic possession); but us; (see naku for usage).

nençak (emp.pr.) ourselves (pl.) (see ninak for usage).

-nenê (2nd order nominal suffix) our (pl.) (1p, p.m.).

(nen) nençêâk (emp.pr.) we ourselves (pl.) (see niniêk for usage).

neq (n.) coral (also neq kârikqe).

nep (n.) garden, work, job (cf. âi);

nep lok workman, labourer;

nep hou- to prepare a garden: soron sesenê nep houai they are preparing the burned off field;

den nepê tuhu- to deliberate.
nepan (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus sp.).
nepā pāruṇ (n.) freckle; nepā pāruṇ orotne (aj.) freckled (also nepā puruṇ);
nepā pāruṇ or- to become freckled.
nepā- (n.) one's (cross) cousin; MoBrCh, FaSiCh.
nepāng (n.) sterile - of pandanus nut tree.
net (per.pr) we(du.), us(du.);
netne (sub.ph) we (du.);
netgāt (posa.ph) our, ours(du.), (cau.ph) for us (du.);
net (n.)-netne our, ours (du.) (possession).
netkāṅtne (see nāṅtne sā-).
netku (o.pr) our, ours (du.) (emphatic possession); but we (du.) (see nāku for usage).
netnak (emp.pr) ourselves (du.) (see ninak for usage).
-netne (2nd order nominal suffix) our (du.) (1d, p.m.).
(net) netnek (emp.pr) us, ourselves (du.) (see ninak for usage).
newan bero (n.) Sudest Butcherbird (Cracttius louisianensis).
newet- (tv.I) to crush s.o., s.th., to squeeze s.o., s.th.;
newerak- to grind - pushing back and forth action.
ni- (see ne-).
nibak (n.) k. of butterfly (also nibak nibak, nebak nebak).
nibilak- (tv.III) to lick.
nibilam- (n.) tongue;
nibilam-(p.m.) kat-(e.m.) to lick s.th. (lit. to put one's tongue) (also peletek ne-);
nibilam-(p.m.) ?action kat-(e.m.) to taste s.th. (lit. to put on one's tongue and look at it) (of. nem ek-);
nibilam- keteraksap (action) to be articulate;
nibilam- ki keteraksap to be inarticulate;
nibilam- kulema oap to become inarticulate;
nibilam- kulema (jest) one's tongue is marked.
nigān (n.) k. of tree (also nigan).
nigirip- (n.) gums.
nigon (n.) k. of tree (also nigan).
nihi- (∅, tv.II) to bite (cf. nihi- II to give);
1. nihi- nitki- ningi-
2. gihi- yitki- yingi-
3.  ihi- yitki- yingi-
nihiap he bit me; gihia p he bit you; etc.
nihi- II (∅, tv.II) to give (cf. nihi- II to give);
1. nihi- nitki- ningi-
2. gihi- yitki- yingi-
3.  ihi- yitki- yingi-
reflexive/reciprocal: agi-
(not with sg.s.m.);
nihiap he gave it to me; gihia p he gave it to you; agai they gave each other, exchanged things.

-nihi I 1st order benefactive pronoun verbal suffix (la, b.pr.);
1. -nihi -nitki -ningi
2. -gihi/-hihi -yitki -yingi
3. -bagi/-wagi -yitki -yingi
reflexive/reciprocal: -agi
(does not occur with sg.s.m.).
This pronominal suffix expresses both benefaction and malefaction:

1. Benefaction: for me:
   - kathihiap he put it for me;
   - kunbagiap he called him for her - instead of her calling him;

2. Malefaction: from me, mine, my, for me:
   - ibi menihiap he took my wife/she took the woman from me; nenihnop he ate mine - i.e., he ate it to my loss; kurin kurin otuhiap it became red (bad) for me.

-nihii me (ls, o.pr.II);

Sg. Du. Pl.
1. -nihii -nitkii -ningii
2. -gihi/-hihi -yitkii -yinngii
3. -kah -yitkii -yinngii

nikawii or nikawaaw (n.) k. of tree (Loganiaceae Neuburgia).

nileii (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

nim (n.) k. of tree.

nimnimm (n.) Giant Fairy-wren (Todopsis cyanoscepha). 

nimnaaom (n.) children, offspring.

ninak (emp.pr.) I myself/I alone:
inak mem gian I brought it down;

Sg. Du. Pl.
1. (nii) ninak (net) netnjii
2. (gii) gikak (yet) yetnjii
3. (yii) iknjak yakk(yet)njii

Pl.
1. (nen) nenqijak
2. (yen) yejiiqak
3. (yii) yejiiqak

ninaak I myself; gii gikak you yourself; etc.

-ningii for us (pl.) (l.p, b.pr.) (see -nihi- I).

-ningii us (pl.) (l.p, o.pr.II) (see -nihi- I).

niniak (emp.pr.) I myself - emphatic;

Sg. Du. Pl.
1. (na) nniijak (net) netnjii
2. (gii) gikak (yet) yetnjii
3. (yii) iknjak (yak) yetnjii

-nihiii I myself; gii gikak you yourself; etc.

ninsiwi (n.) k. of bark used for dance hat.

niok (n.) Schach Shrike (Lanius Schach).

niti (t, tu.II) to bite (see nihi-I); to give (see nihi-II).

-niti I for us (du.) (ld, b.pr.) (see -nihi-I).

-niti II us (du.) (ld, o.pr.II) (see -nihi-II).

nobako (n.) k. of pandanus.

nobe (n.) k. of war club (also bim little).

nobolunjii (num.) nine:
obolunjii ibatje (aj.) ninth.

nobolunjii kaliju (num.) eight:
obolunjii kalibu (aj.) eighth.

nobolunjii konok (num.) six; (n.) Saturday; nobolunjii konokje (aj.) sixth.

nobolunjii yahajii (num.) seven; (n.) Sunday; nobolunjii yahapje (aj.) seventh.

nobot (n.) side, half, some, part, a portion, few, remainder:
obot to the other side;

bagup nobot, kaniimo nobot one side is Bagup, one side is Konimdo;

nobot nobot some here, some there: batnenje nobot nobot mem siahum tying our hands together - side by side;
nobotqe nobotqeqak (av.) intermittently, half-heartedly; 
nobotqe nobotqeq ak ahowi they fought half-heartedly, intermittently.

noho- (Ø, tu.III) to hit, kill, 
strike s.o., fall down (lit. 
it (the ground) hit s.o.);

Sg.  Du.  Pl.
1. noho-  notko-  nongo- 
2. goho-  yotko-  yongo- 
3. ku-  yotko-  yongo-

reflexive: ahoak- to hit oneself; 
reciprocal: aho- (not in singular);

nohoap he hit me/I fell down 
(the ground hit me);

gohoap he hit you/you fell down 
(the ground hit you);

ahoaksai they (pl.) hit themselves;

ahoai they (pl.) fought.

-noho me (ls, o.pr.III);

Sg.  Du.  Pl.
1. -noho-  -notko-  -nongo- 
2. -goho/-hoho  -yotko-  -yongo- 
3. -ku/-gu/-hu  -yotko-  -yongo-

reflexive reciprocal: -aho oneself, one another, each other.

nohon- (tu.III) to call upon s.o., 
to say s.o.'s name, to summon s.o., to call upon s.o. - in 
prayer (cf. -n-);

Sg.  Du.  Pl.
1. nohon-  notkon-  nongon- 
2. gohon-  yotkon-  yongon- 
3. kun-  yotkon-  yongon-

reflexive/reciprocal ahonak- to 
call one's own name.

-nom (s.m.) lp, ift.

-nomai (s.m.) 2-3p, ift.

-nomai (s.m.) 2-3p, icft.

-nomain (s.m.) lp, icft.

-nomosai (s.m.) 2-3p, dft.

-nomosain (s.m.) lp, dft.

-nomosin (s.m.) lp, dft.

-nongo- (Ø, tv.III) to hit, kill, 
strike s.o., fall down (see 
noho- for usage).

-nongo us (pl.) (lp, o.pr.III) 
(see -noho for usage).

noni (m.) (Kâte) goat.

notko- (Ø, tu.III) to hit, kill, 
strike s.o., fall down (see 
noho- for usage).

-notko us (du.) (ld, o.pr.III) 
(see -noho for usage).

nubusum- (m.) navel, umbilicus: 
nubusum- ipe umbilical cord.

nukum (m.) dust.

numic (m.) k. of banana.

nuriqe (m.) coconut husk, cloth 
made from this husk.

ŋabo (m.) k. of tree (cf. 
muliam).

ŋabok (m.) k. of palm tree.

ŋak ŋak (m.) New Guinea Crow 
(Corvus orru).

ŋak (inst.) (probably -ŋe + -ak; 
see -ŋe (inst.) with: 
tebenŋak yogonom we will kill 
them with a bow and arrow;

lokŋak hân beredęŋ sâm iap 
the land is overcrowded with 
people;

Indep.Cl. (ipt.) + -ŋak + 
Indep.Cl. (ipt.) to do s.th. 
on and on, too long: 
mansainŋak mansai we stay 
on and on;

mansatŋak mansat you stayed 
too long.

ŋalâque (m.) neighbour, another 
other - identical.

ŋao ŋao (see ŋaoŋ ŋaoŋ).

ŋaoŋ ŋaoŋ (adj.) sky blue, aqua, 
turquoise (also ŋao ŋao).

ŋaniŋ ŋaniŋ (m.) mosquito, 
gnat.

ŋaniŋ ŋaniŋ kâkâlip (m.) crane 
fly (Tipula sp.).
qiqa (m.) child, childhood, infant.
qiarak (m.) New Guinea Eclectus Parrot (Lorius roratus).
qasin (aqj.) bitter, sour (also hako (N.));
biwi- qasin oap to be bitter about s.th. (lit. one's insides become bitter).
qat qat (m.) New Guinea Tree Creeper (?) (Climacteris placeris).
qayam (m.) tapioca, cassava, manioc (Euphorbiaceae Jatropha esculentum) or (Manihot utilissima).
varieties: qayam kuringe, qayam koqke, qayam gilabe.
-qait (acc.) with (accompaniment): irangait with (their) mother-in-law;
hikqait qait isiap she cried with sobs (cf. orop).
qanang yap (aux.) to quiver.
qanangan(aqj.) stocky: loc qanangan oap he became a stocky man.
qatâk (m.) hiccup, belch;
qatâk-(o. pr.III)-ap to hiccup: qatâknohoap I hiccuped.
-ge I (p.m.) his, her, its (3s, p.m.) (2nd order nominal suffix).
-ge II (numser):betanje the one behind s.th. - the wall.
-ge III (aqser):bâlene bad (from bâle + ge).
-ge IV (sub.) who: emelâk takapen the one who came long ago.
-ge V (inst.) wuâne puluhanom with what shall we buy it?
qepleâen (m.) locust, cicada, cicadidae.
qereden (m.) dog's teeth, also ornament made of dog's teeth.
qerek (aqj.) all (also kerek);
qerehâk (av.) finished, completely (also kerehâk).
qeren- (aqv.) to die - with a bad connotation; perhaps better as 'to drop dead'.
-ñet (s.m.) 2-3p, if.
-ñetâ (s.m.) 2-3p, hetero.
qilik nilikâ (m.) temple bands, the area of movement on one's temple as one chews (also qotuk notuke).
qilip- (m.) tusks, also pig tusk used as nose piece; antennae, horns: qilip kapapa pig tusks that curve right around.
qîn (m.) night, darkness: qîndage at night;
qînânâk early morning, dawn;
qîn tânâmân (loc.ph.) at midnight (opposite of haŋ) (cf. omoŋ);
qîn yap (aux.) to be dark, evening, dusk.
qîn yap (aux.) to be dark, packed full - of a container;
qînîkâ (av.) tightly;
qînîkâ tuhu- to do or put tightly: dakera qînîkâ tuhuap he thatched the grass tightly;
qînîkâ oap to flex - of muscle, to fit tightly - of clothing;
qînîkâ litohô- to flex muscles;
qînîkâ kinsap or qînîq sâm kinsap to be empty - of a village (cf. kamen).
qînog (m.) k. of flute: qînog waku flute blown under water.
qirik qirik(nej) I (aqj.) sweet, tasty.
qirik qirik(nej) II (av.) tightly: qirik qirik heku- to tie tightly;
qirik qirik yap (aux.) to be overproductive - of garden produce (lit. to be tightly packed).
qiritik yap (aux.) to be strong, stuck; to be late evening (7 or 8 p.m.);

qiritik hekum strongly constricting - of python.

gisirik så-/tuhu- (aux.) to spit between the teeth.

goruk gorukge (n.) cartilege - at the base of the pig's brain and in the nose (cf. taon taonge);

goruk goruk ne- (aux.) to crunch in eating (also şuruk şuruk ne-).

gorik gorikge (n.) lymph glands - in the groin (also şorikge).

gotuk gotuke (n.) temple bands, the area of movement on one's temple as one chews (also şilik şilikge);

nem gotuk gotuke (n.) esophagus.

şuruk şuruk ne- (see şoruk şoruk ne-).

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o- (tv.I) to do (only in iht.) (see ot-).

oa oo (n.) k. of bird.

oaq (n.) k. of Bower bird.

obe- (n.) neck (cf. egat-) (egat-substitutes for obe- but not vice versa);

oberâ (aj.) accountable, responsible, mature of reason (lit. with a neck);

obene bia immature - reasoning, irresponsible, unaccountable (lit. without his neck);

obetâek larger - of child, tree, house;

obenâek (av.) without action: obenâek ariap he went just thinking (lit. he went only on his neck);

obe-(p.m.) tàn täŋâk (av.) (the p.m. exhibits concord with the s.m. of the verb) responsibly (lit. straight necked): obene tàn täŋâk den sâm hegewayap she will talk responsibly;

obe-(p.m.) nágâ-(s.m.) to be responsible (lit. to know one's neck: obene ki nágap she is irresponsible;

obe-(p.m.) tuhu-(s.m.) to exercise free will, to do s.th. voluntarily, of free will, willingly: gike obegan ki takaon you didn't come of your own free will;

den obetâek så- to change - of adolescent's voice (lit. to speak with the neck).

obo (n.) clay; clay pot, saucepan (also amaq);

obo şatqe rim of the clay pot.

odop I (dem.) another - of a different type: lok odop mebom I'll get another husband - one different from and presumably better than the first; somebody else: odop oot you are someone else; different: towâqe odop oap his appearance is different.

odop II (av.) a long time: odop mansap he stayed a long time.

ogiriq (av.) joyfully: ogiriq heqahom mansai they play joyfully.

ohom- (n.) scrotum, testicles;

ohom- kârâ- to castrate s.o.

ohowak (n.) perspiration, sweat;

ohowak-(o.pr.III)-ap to sweat, perspire.

ok ot- (aux.) to be startled: ok pato oap he was very startled.

ok- (tv.III) (N.) to tell s.o. (does not occur with 3s.) (also ek-).

-ok (clitic) only (see -åk).

oko- I (tv.I) (N.) to carry pick-a-back (cf. soko-).

oko- II (tv.) to flee, run (only in if.) (also eke-).

okom okom (n.) k. of plant (Melastomataceae Poikilogyne) (cf. lok sobo).
oktâ - (n.) (N.) vein, tendon (cf. otgâ).

ole ole (n.) k. of herb - Touch-me-not; Snapweed (Balsaminaceae Impatiens) (cf. pawut birik).

olele- (iv.) to peep; olelem eksap he peeped and saw it.

olelet (n.) k. of feast - prepared after a communal project.

olo gilâp tuhu-/sâ- (aux.) to weep bitterly.

olok kat- (aux.) (N.) to vomit (cf. mohat-).

olotog ot- (aux.) to make no reply, to ignore s.o. (rarely doto, dop dop II).

om kela (n.) hook (also hawik).

oma (aj.) (Kâte) without influence or authority, uninfluential, insignificant, ordinary - without fame (cf. lama).

omog (n.) night, darkness: omog oap to be night;

omog tânâmân at midnight;

omog bâp oap night came, fell;

omogâne at night; (aj.) dark; (aj.) black - pig colour: bau omoğ a black pig;

omog- (tv.III) to become dark (cf. nîj);

omog yap to become dusk;

omog hhu- to go out of doors in the night as a thief (lit. to split the night): wuàngât bekom otmâ omog hhuat why do you imitate a flying fox and come in the night to steal?;

emet omog sâwe sâm oap to become twilight - of evening;

sen- omog oap to be blind;

omoğanâk morning.

omog omog (av.) well: omog omog manbom I will live well; productively: be kâmêmtune âi omog omog othuap I will plant taro and the work will be productive.

omoğe as in tepêne omoge pato large intestine.

-om (s.m.) 2s, rpt.

onom (n.) k. of bird.

onom âlipê (aj.) best, nicest, most beautiful.

onomân (n.) (N.) necklace, string for net bag (also kâlput).

on I (exol.) yes, affirmative (also owâň);

on sâ- to agree to s.th., to approve.

on II (n.) k. of song - sung during carrying.

on buñamge k. of dance - victory dance.

onowilâk (n.) k. of bird.

-op (s.m.) 3s, rpt.

opon (n.) men's house (also aba (N.));

opon kâbukge or opon samut men's ceremonial club house, ancestral spirit house;

miti omonge church.

orak (n.) k. of tree.

oran (t.) (N.) yesterday, tomorrow.

orok yap (aux.) to reduce in size - swelling; to break down, collapse: emêlâk tlrek ya orok sâop long ago that bridge broke down; to recede - flood waters: uwurip orok yap the flood waters receded;

orok sâsâne (aj.) slim: hâk- orok sâsâne oap to be slim;

hâk- orok yap to be famished (lit. one's skin reduces in size);

emet orok yap to approach dusk (lit. the place reduces, becomes smaller with darkness settling in).

oronge (n.) broth, residue of cooked food - sweet potato, taro.
oropo (see hae oropo).

oropo (acc.) with - accompaniment: imiŋe ala oropo ariowot he went with one of his younger brothers (lit. with one of his younger brothers, they (du.) went);
oropo yeŋiŋaŋ tatnoŋ they will stay with you (cf. -ŋaŋ);
orowak with: mun orowak with a noise, noisy; too, also: nà orowak I also;
(see kigitnë oropo).
ororok ororok (av.) easily, smoothly - of rolling objects.

orot- (reduplication of ot-): bokosok orotje muddy (from bokosok oap (it is muddy);
han sait orotje cursed ground;
orotje (aj.) possible, acceptable;
ki orotje (aj.) impossible, unacceptable: wahap ki orotje something impossible;
yu ki orotje oap this is not possible, this is impossible;
orotmeme (n.) (reduplication of ot- + me-) manner of life, way of life, custom.
orotok yap (aux.) to slip down - of s.th. tied; also of sun setting;
biwi-(p.m.)-ŋe orotok yap to be disappointed (lit. inside slip down).
orowak (see oropo).

osom (n.) k. of tree.

ot- (tv.I) to be: kuk oap he is angry; to do: ñu ya otbi they did this and that; to become: ñbi oap she became a woman; to happen, occur: emelak yauw olop long ago it happened like that; to mean - have the meaning of: kuten tatatje oap it means 'rest' (lit. it means 'it stayed on his name'); to act like s.th.: soso oap you act like a dog; to tell a story: bem denge otbi I will tell a story; to perform: kirim otrbi they performed the Kirim dance; (also o-/u- ipt.);
(also as an auxiliary verb with an adjunct as in lapu lapu oap it waved);

per-num-tense
ot- aboŋe ot- to be answerable, responsible, accountable for one's own acts: oot aboŋe oap you are responsible for what you did (lit. you are the owner of what you did);
num.
(verb in 1st person if.) +

ot-(s.m.) to want to do s.th.: ekbe oap he wants to see it;

per-num.
(body part)-(p.m.)-ŋat ot-(s.m.) to hurt, ache, be painful: tepnahat oan my stomach aches, hurts, is painful.

otgâ- (n.) vein, tendon, fibre, artery (also oktane (N.));

otgâ tuhu- to do s.th. quickly, to go energetically (lit. to do the tendon);

otgâ otgâne fibres: pohak otgâ otgâne mango fibres;

otgâ otgâne orop (aj.) fibrous: pohak otgâ otgâne orop a fibrous mango (cf. osokne).

otgârâ (n.) k. of tree - rubber tree (Moraceae Ficus) (cf. sigiriŋ, leban).

otgârâ saonje (n.) k. of tree.

otmu (conn.) and.

oto (n.) (Austronesian loan) wooden trough, bowl or plate (cf. katmá bero) (also kodo (N.)),
owa (n.) k. of palm grass - edible shoots (Setaria palmifolia).

owân (ezol.) (see on).

owo hulin (n.) k. of palm grass - edible roots (Setaria palmifolia).

owo hem (n.) yam cultigen.

-owot (s.m.) 2-3d, rpt.

owuri - (tv.I) to return: owurim ga-
to come back;

owurim ari- to go back (also āwiri-);

(tv.I) only with reflexive pro-
nominal marker -ak as in
owuriamő osomā kapaiān takawi
turning themselves around they
came back to the village of
Osomān.

p

pae (n.) Pink-spotted Fruit Dove
(Ptilinopus (Sylphitreron)
perlatus (zonurus)).

pagam (n.) yam cultigen.

pagon (n.) lasso, snare, loop.

pagop (n.) bamboo nosepiece.

pahale- (iv.) (N.) to dawn (cf.
haŋ yap).

pak yap (aux.) to break, snap
off - of tree.

pak pak (n.) k. of herb (Malvaceae
Urena lobata).

palaŋ (n.) (Pidgin for 'plank')
coffin, plank, board.

palatak yap to be slippery (cf.
kik palatak);

palatak sâsâŋe (adj.) slippery;

palatak sâ- to slip: ligmâ
palatak sâm ebaken arîop he
trod on it, slipped and went
down below; to recover:
mesik panmâ palatak sâm yahasap
he rid himself of the sickness,
recovered and got up.

pam (n.) k. of fern (Polypodiaceae).

pan- (tv.I) to leave s.th.,
s.o., to throw s.th. away, to
release s.o., to divorce s.o.,
to depart from s.o., to rid
oneself of s.o.: padâ kumap
don't drop her (lit. you
release her and it must not
hit her); to wean: mâmâhât
nam panâsap he was weaned from
his mother's breast (lit. he
left his mother's breast);
(also plâ-);

panak- to part company (not
with sg. s.m.);

heak pan- to exhale (lit. to
throw one's breath);

to pan- to irrigate (lit. to
throw water);

pan-(hetero.) bia olop to
lose s.th. (lit. to put it
and it disappears); panmune
bia olop I lost it;

pan-(hetero.) sâduk yap to
slacken s.th. (lit. to put
it and it becomes pliable):
panmune sâduk yap I
slackened it;

pât-(p.m.) panmâ me-(s.m.) to
reach (lit. to put one's
hand and hold it).

paŋ (n.) barricade, fortifi-
cation - of a high protective
fence encircling a village:
paŋ sâhâwi they made (lit.
tied) a barricade around the
village (cf. tigi);

paŋ yap (aux.) to be strong,
determined - in getting s.
th.;

paŋ sâm pilâm yu miap he was
determined and took this.

paŋ yap (aux.) to pop open, to
snap open.

paŋan (see pâŋan).

paŋg yap (aux.) to explode -
of bamboo.

papaŋe (n.) lengthwise piece:
lope papaŋe bamboo rake;

nak papaŋe half a log;
tewet papaŋe bamboo knife -
for cutting grass (cf.
godeqen).
papato (adj.) very large, enormous, gigantic; grown up, mature: 
irak papato otbua he hasn't grown up yet; very: esenge 
peren peren papato a very 
broad leaf (cf. pato dodâ); 
papatone (n.) as in (lok) 
papatone leader, very 
important man; 
papatolip- (n.) forefathers, 
ancestors. 
papom (n.) seaweed. 
para- (tv.I, tv. III) to shake 
s.o. in greeting, to embrace 
s.o., to greet s.o.: loun 
parahum ñêep he went on 
embracing him (also (loun)magan-). 
parak parak (av.) jerkily, in 
jerks; 
parak parak harutbe- I will 
pull it out in jerks. 
pararak yap (aux.) to flap in the 
breeze; also, chopping sound of 
helicopter rotor: pararak sâm 
gap it (helicopter) comes 
oisily. 
pareqe (n.) level area, mountain 
shelf, cross beam: tirek pareqe 
katkatqe step; 
pare pare level, horizontal, 
oblique, slanted - not 
perpendicular; 
senqe pare pare he is cross- 
eyed, cockeyed (lit. his eyes 
are oblique); 
sen pare ek- to peep at s.o., 
leer, ogle. 
pareq (see horeq pareq). 
pasak (n.) k. of tree (Pittos- 
poraceae Pittosporum ramiflorum). 
paset (n.) k. of fence (cf. lope). 
pat (n.) news, promise, covenant; 
patqe kuhuqe promised; 
patqe sâm wâq- to promise s.th., 
make a covenant; 
lbi patqe bride price, down 
payment. 
patak yap (aux.) to snap - of 
braking wood; to spark - of 
fire giving off sparks: kitik 
patak yap to snap and crackle; 
per.-num. 
bât-(p.m.)-ân patak yerâm 
pan-(e.m.) to snap one's 
fingers; 
per.-num. 
bât-(p.m.)-ân patak patak 
tuhu-(e.m.) to snap one's 
finger joints; 
patak patak yap chopping 
sound of helicopter (also 
pararak yap). 
patap (n.) sugar cane cultigen. 
pataraq yap (aux.) to blow up - 
of burning wood or bamboo, to 
pop (a sound louder and 
longer than that of kitik 
patak); 
kin pataraq yap to crackle 
loudly. 
pato (adj.) large, big, roomy, 
spacious: emet pato tuhuwom 
I'll build a roomy house; 
many: lohibi pato muwi many 
people died; broad, wide: 
kokore pato a broad platform; 
gioq pato a broad, wide road; 
important - of people: lok 
pato an important man; much, 
too: kâlip pato mansat you 
stayed too long; (inten.) 
completely: kamen pato com- 
pletely empty; heroqe pato 
very agreeable; 
pato sesegât/pato dodâ very 
big (cf. papato); 
lok patoâk patoâk a very big 
man; 
pato tuhu- to widen, make 
bigger. 
pawarak- (tv.I) (not with sg. 
s.m.) to argue, squabble, 
quarrel, wrangle with each 
other. 
pawu (n.) k. of tree. 
pawu korok (n.) k. of herb - 
ginger (Zingiberaceae Horn- 
staedtia).
pawu pawu (n.) wild ginger (Alpinia caerulea).

pawut- (n.) knee: pawut- sekotne kneecap; pawut-(p.m.)/-án tat-(s.m.) to squat.

pawut birik (n.) k. of plant - Touch-me-not; Snapweed (Balsaminaceae Impatiens) (cf. oleole).

-pā (loc.) through, by way of, out of (see -ābā for usage).

pābam yap (aux.) (see pām pām yap).

pādān yap to stick fast in s.th., become wedged, pinched, clasped in s.th. (intensive form is pādādān yap it is wedged very tightly).

pāgan yap (aux.) to sprout - out of the ground (also pululuq yap).

pāhā (n.) bark dish.

pāiap (n.)(N.) k. of grass (Gramineae Imperata conferta) (also pāiap) (cf. dakerā).

pāgīn (tv.I) (with-gāt indicating the item searched for) to seek, search, look for s.th.: hāngāt pāgin pāgin mansin we live searching for ground;

-gāt pāgin-mā ek- to search for s.th.

pākuluk pākuluk liṅ- (aux.) to paddle in the water.

pālām (n.) counter-magic: hawat pālāmne counter-sorcery;

pālām me- to perform counter-sorcery;

pālāmne (aj.) blunt, dull - of tool; humourless; tasteless; inexpert - of hunter, unskillful: lok pālāmne an inexpert hunter; powerless: pālāmneāk tat- to be feeble, enervated;

kāi bāt pālāmne ot- to be paralytic;

giop pālāmne ari- to have bad luck in hunting.

pālātāk lebalak (tv.III) to lick off food stuck on a plate - of pigs and dogs (cf. peletek ne-).

pāli (n.) shell money - now worn as ornaments: pāli umatne valuable shell money;

ibihā pāli bride price, payment (lit. shells for a woman) (cf. ibi patne).

pāli bonne (n.) boar's tusks.

pām pām yap (aux.) to flap - wings, to fly: hekumā pām pām sām ariwāp he tied it and flapping its wings it will go; (also pābām yap); (cf. bum bum sām ari-).

pānu (n.) turtle.

pāng- (n.) middle of a long object - occasionally used of one's waist or trunk;

pāgān (loc.ph.) overhead, above (also hāngān, hāng pāgān); in middle age: lok ālā pāgān muop a man died in middle age;

pāgānanāk (av.) half-full; hāng pāne void, space, expanse;

hāng pāgān yera- to shoot into the ground - i.e. wide of the target;

pāng konok short: pāng konok ariap he went a short distance;

nāhāt pāng konok mine is shorter;

pāngēak (av.) openly: pāngēak tuhuop he did it openly;

den pāng central point of a discussion, main point (see also tāk pāgān).

pāng pāng- (tv.III) to ruffle - of bird or dog: somotne pāng pāguap it ruffled its feathers/fur;

mem pāng pāng ku- (aux.) to shake s.th. out;

mem pāng pāng kepei- to twist s.th. together;

pāng pāngahos- (tv.III) to shake itself - of pig or dog shaking water out of its hair, of a bird taking a bath.
pān kākālip (n.) k. of herb - Knotweed, Fleece-flower (Polygonaceae Polygonum) (cf. hetebiŋ).  
pāgan katatku (n.) k. of shrub (Santalaceae Dendromyza).  
pāṇe tete (n.) wild cane purling, as in tepne pāṇe tete.  
pāṇiak pāniak sā- to speak in part.  
pāok yap (aux.) to burst open - of blossom or bud; to open; tep- pāok yap to be aroused sexually (lit. one's stomach blossoms forth).  
pāp- (tv. III) to be ignorant of the facts: pāpkum kinsan I don't know; pāpku gupku ot- (superlative): as in dengā pāpku gupku ot- to speak unintelligibly, to fail to communcate; (desid. verb in homo.) + pāpku- to have inability, to be inept, unable, incapable: den nāgāwe sām pāpkuan I am unable to hear; (verb in hetero.) + pāp- (o.pr.III)-ap to be inept, unable, incapable: nahān yāhāmune pāpnahoap I am unable to go up the tree; den sām pāpkum pāpkum ot- to speak indistinctly, inarticulately; pāpku pāpkupe aphasia.  
pāp pāp yap (aux.) to flap in a breeze; pāp pāp sām kinsap to sail - of a ship.  
pārāk pārāk- (aux.) to shake s.th.: pārāk pilaksan I shake myself; biwi- pārāk pilap to fall for s.o. (lit. one's insides are shaken); pārāk pilām tat- to get up; pārāk sā- (aux.) to jump up, leap to one's feet.  
pārāk pārāk (av.) swiftly; pārāk sān sān (av.) hurriedly, hastily, quickly: pārāk sān sān yahasap it grew quickly.  
pārāŋ yap (aux.) to be pierced, broken, punctured, penetrated, to fall out - of teeth: ādāp- pārāŋ yap to regain hearing (lit. one's ears are pierced) (cf. pāron); nāgā nāgā- pārāŋ yap to recover from drunkenness or a fit, to become evident, clear, to perceive s.th. (lit. one's understanding is pierced); kun- pārāŋ yap to understand (lit. one's head is pierced): kunyene ki pārāŋ yap they did not understand; sā-(hetero.) pārāŋ sāmu to elucidate: sārā pārāŋ sāmu nāne nāgām hegeguwe you elucidate and I will understand correctly; pārāŋ pilā- to break through - fence, wall (cf. libāron-); hāum pārāŋ pilā- to pierce with a stick; mem pārāŋ pilā- to pierce by holding with the hands; pārārāk (av.) immediately.  
pārārāk tuhu- to zip s.th. up. pārārāk sām gap to sprout - of hair, whiskers, tobacco, but not of garden foods. pārī (see giop pārī).  
pārōn (see pārāŋ).  
pārōn as in nepā pārūŋ ot- to become freckled; nepā pārūŋ orotē freckled. pāsok as in huruk pāsok ot- to flex the knees and sway the pelvis; pāsok sā- to bend the knees - unless otherwise specified, bend down - of leaves, or of fruit ready to pick.
pəsək səm hirɨŋ huruŋ getatŋet
bending the knees you (pl.)
squat down!; also to fall - of
woman's breasts when fully
developed;

pəsək ot-tuhu- (aux.) to flex
a joint - knee, unless other-
wise specified: tokablitne
pəsək tuhuap he flexed his
elbow;

mem pəsək tuhu- to roll up,
turn up - sleeve; to break in
half - as a twig (not a clean
break);

kisik pəsək tuhu- to make a pup
tent shelter.

pât pât (n.) (N.) red clay, paint.

pəwâwâŋ yap to break in half,
break in two - as a twig or
match is broken; to be stiff -
of body parts: kâdântne pəwâwâŋ
yap my back is stiff; (cf.
doŋ yap, bâok yap).

peak peak (see pelak pelak).

pegam- (n.) wing.

pegap (n.) yam cultigen.

pek yap (aux.) to snap loose: use
hipâŋe pek yap the scab came
loose; to detach, collapse;

kâi-(p.m.) kum pek tuhu-(o.pr.f)
to trip s.o.: kâiŋeŋe kum pek
tuhuyekbom I will trip them
(lit. hitting legs and detach
them).

pek pek ot- (aux.) to argue against
s.th.: den sâm pek pek oai they
are arguing against one another;

neka-(p.m.)-ən pek pek ot- or
sâlan pek pek ot- to ridicule,
deride.

peka peka (aj.) oval-shaped.

pekat- (n.) thumb nail, fingernail,
corn or bamboo husks, sheath of
a stem - banana or taro: be
pekatŋe/manam pekatŋe - used
for a target.

peke (n.) fence made of wild
sugar cane stalks stood verti-
cally in the ground (also
dâmân (N.));
pet (n.) bark loincloth, tapa, bark cloth; also k. of tree;

pet ədəpne pocket;

pet kulem emetqe gaol (lit. house of the marked loincloth);

pet sărîqe back flap of loincloth (also sopogâ) (cf. budâ).

pete- (tv.I) to remove from s.th. - pit, pot, tin;

um petem waŋ- to serve food.

petelek pilâ- (aux.) to flatten the pig - after the entrails are removed and the ribs cut along the backbone, the pig is turned right side up and pressed flat to break the ribs free.

petu (n.) star (also pitu (N.)).

pewâk (pewâk) (av.) more: pewâk pewâk nihi give me more.

pidiŋ yap (aux.) to hop - of a flea, grasshopper.

pidiŋ pidiŋ tuhu-/ot- (aux.) to sway the pelvis back and forth - of dancing women.

pidit- (tv.I) to root - of a pig (also tomatqe tuhu-); to open a box;

pidilak- to escape from a container: wekeŋe sumâbâ pidilakmâ ariap his spirit escaped from the grave and went away.

pigi (n.) quills; bamboo eating spike (also kele, kiket).

pigirâ (n.) ant eater (Tachyglossus aculeatus) (lit. with quills).

pik yap (aux.) to be full;

pik pato overfull, too full.

pila- (see pilâ-).

pilaŋ- (tv.III) to tease s.o., to withhold s.th. from s.o.

pilâ- (tv.I) to throw, let go, cast: hân pilâminiop he used to throw the ground - in magic ritual;
senge pilam eksap he cast his eyes and looked; to leave, depart from: Selepet kapai pilam Wap ariop he left Selepet village and went to Wap; to release, dismiss: pilameneketet they released us, left us; to rid oneself of s.th.; to shine: laginje pilap the light shone (also pan-);

mem pilâ- to open s.th. - a door;
pilak- (not with sg. s.m.) to divorce one another, to separate from each other, to part company;

mem uk pilâ- to lift s.th., raise s.th.;
den pilâ- to send a message, word; to disobey;
den pilâ pilâ (n.) disobedience.
pilik/pilikam (n.) k. of tree (Ochnaceae Schuurmansia).
pim (n.) k. of wild sugar cane.

pin pin (n.) burrow.
pipi (see piu piu).
piri- (tv.I) to wash, clean, wipe up s.th.; to baptize (also puri- (N.).)

piriak- to wash oneself, bathe.
pirik pirik as in mete pirik pirik ot- to fool around, misbehave.

pirik(ge) pirikge weak end of breast bone.
piriŋ pirin yap (aux.) to squirm - of worm.
piru piru (n.) k. of bird.
pisirik pisirik yap (aux.) to squirt.
piti- (tv.I) to clear the area - of weeds, to weed: kâpi pitiap he weeds the coffee.
pitik pilam ga-/yâhâ- to clamber, climb - a ladder.
pitirin (see um pitirin).
pito taret (n.) Black-throated Fantail (Rhipidura leucothorax) (also tioŋ tioŋ).
pitoho (n.) flea.
pitu (n.) (N.) star (cf. petu).
piu kopaje (n.) New Guinea log-runner (Orthonyx novaeguineae).
piu piu (n.) Mangrove Heron (Butorides striatus (littleri)) (also pipiu).
piwiwiŋ yap (aux.) to hop, bounce: piwiwiŋ sam ariap it hopped/bounced away; to cramp: tepne piwiwiŋ yap my stomach cramps up (lit. my stomach bounces).

piwot (n.) k. of vine - used for rope (cf. mot (N.).)

piwot piwot (aj.) peppercorn, tousled, snarled: somot piwot piwot peppercorn hair - of uncut and uncombed hair.

po I (excl.) expression used when shooting in war to cause the enemy to fear.

po II (n.) hunger, famine: po pato teteop there was a great famine;

poângen ariap it went to a place of famine;

po waŋ- (tv.II) to be hungry (lit. it gives hunger to s.o.): po ningiap we are hungry;

po ot- to be hungry;
(poâk) poâk man- to fast, live in hunger.

pooia (n.) (from Sio?) crocodile.
podo podo (n.) platform, porch, veranda: podo garewi they made (lit. seved) a platform.

pohak (n.) mango (Anacardiaceae Mangifera indica) (cf. kâliŋ (N.).)

poi (n.) (N.) chicken (cf. pui).

poiap (see pâiap).
pokon (n.) puddle in a tree crevice.
pom pom yap I (aux.) to fly - of flying fox.
110 pom pom yap

pom pom yap II (aux.) to rot, to be soft, weak - of dead wood.

Porom (n.) ancestral cult figure (also Lápö).

poronja (n.) pudding: dâbia poronja sago pudding; grease: be poronja taro grease - slimy residue; oil: yalom poronja coconut oil.

pot- (n.) co-wife.

potok yap (aux.) to vanish, disappear - of moon, to fall out - of children's first teeth.

poton- (n.) tusks; point, tip: hân potonje peninsula - forming bay or harbour;
saru potonje beach;
al- potonje lips; portion, part: emesenje potonje portion of the moon, quarter moon;
den potonje point, meaning or moral of a story.

puduŋ yap (aux.) to ignite - of smouldering fire.

puduŋ puduŋ yap (aux.) to pulsate - of blood, to occur repeatedly (also hirik hirik yap);
tep- puduŋ puduŋ yap to eagerly anticipate s.th. (lit. one's stomach pulsates).

pui (n.) chicken (cf. gokorok) (also poí (N.));
pui lok rooster; pui ibi hen.

pukutuk yap (aux.) to fade, become stained.

puluh- (tv.I) to trade, to buy, to sell.

puluul yap (aux.) to sprout out of the ground (also pâgâŋ yap).

pulum (n.) k. of rodent.

pum (n.) (N.) ridge pole (cf. gibâ).
pumqe (n.) (N.) mountain, knoll, hill (cf. giğâje).
pumulâk (n.) Golden Bell Frog (Hyla aurea 'aurea').

puŋ puŋ (n.) k. of herb - Parsley family (Umbelliferae (Oenanthe javinica)).

pup (n.) stranger, sojourner.
pupu (n.) stretcher (also kegen, kej kej, garet).
puri- (tv.I) (N.) to wash, clean, wipe up s.th. (cf. pirî-).
purik să- to turn around, do an about face;
purik pilâ- to turn oneself around;
mem purik purik tuhu- to swing s.th. in a circular motion, to twirl s.th.;
purik gurik să- (aux.) to translate;
purik gurik ot- to roll over, wallow (cf. meloŋak-);
purik gurik ek- to examine s.th. by turning it;
bê- purik yap to change one's mind, to repent, to come to one's senses (lit. one's insides turned);
bê- mem purik tuhu- to convert s.o. (lit. to turn s.o.'s insides);
puriririk yap (aux.) to revolve, rotate, spin.
puriririk yap (see purik să-).
puritîqe (n.) living skins of banana palm trunk - used as medicine to wrap headaches (cf. sapu tepje).
puru (n.) bunch - nuts, seeds, cluster: koŋ puru pato a big cluster of betelnuts;
puruaho- (tv.III) to form clusters, bunches.
pururuk yap (aux.) to start - of a bird that suddenly flies up;
pururuk pururuk yap (aux.) to flutter.
pururuŋ pururuŋ tuhun (aux.) to
pulverise s.th.: hän kusjimä
pururuŋ pururuŋ tujuan I
crushed and pulverised the
ground;
pururuŋ pururuŋ ot- (aux.) to
become pulverised.

purut (m.) k. of orchid (orchid-
aceae) (cf. kâbun, manam manam,
âbâm, hibit hibit).

putuk yap I (aux.) to collapse,
fall down.

putuk yap II (aux.) to puff - of
ascending smoke, to billow:
putuk yap putuk sâm yâhâop
the smoke billowed and went up.

putun (m.) k. of tree.

-saban (n.) k. of tree
(Ulmaceae Trem). saban (n.) pancreas (also
golanje).
sabâlili (m.) Pacific Island
Swallow (Hirundo tahitica).
sabe (aj.) many, plenty:
sabeângen to a place of
plenty;
sabe sabe ot- to become
plenteous;
sabe sesegât ot- to be in
excess;
sabe kiglțe orop (aj.)
excessive.
sabon- (m.) SbSpSb.
sado- (m.) (Komba) urine;
sado- (tv.III) to urinate;
elem sadoje mist.
sadom- (tv.III) to worry (in
Komba, lit. to urinate and
hit oneself): only with
reflexive o.pr. as in
sadamahoan i am worried.
saha- (tv.I) (see sâhâ-).
sahagi- (tv.II) (only with pl.
s.m.) (perhaps from sâhâ- +
-agi to tie the talk for one
another) to discuss, to be in
a tumult: den sahagi ai
they discuss the matter.

-sai (s.m.) 2-3p, ipt. (follows
consonants).
sain (s.m.) 1p, ipt. (follows
consonants) (also -sin).
saipe (n.) (from German through
Kate) soap: saipe tupiâ soap
flakes.
sairoq (m.) k. of edible herb -
Mustard family (Cruciferae?)
(cf. kumu).
sait (m.) garden curse - used
against thieves, k. of sorcery -
preventive magic;
sait bålene poison;
saitge me- to work preventive magic - to neutralise bad effects of s.o.'s ghost;
ibi saitge love magic;
hân sait (orotge) cursed ground.
-sait (s.m.) ld,ipt. (follows consonants) (also -sit).
saiwe (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).
sak (n.) sand, gravel.
sakala (n.) adze, the stone blade used in an adze.
sakwono (n.) soft white stone - limestone?
saladaŋ yap (aux.) to flake off, to chip off;
saladaŋ pan- (aux.) to chip s.th. off.
salaŋ as in kum siŋ salaŋ tuhutuhu to chip s.th.
salek (n.) clean; not taboo: kesuŋ salek clean frog;
tohibi biwiyene salek salek mansai the adults' hearts are pure;
salek âlîpne very clean;
(see koko salek, hako salek).
sali (n.) k. of tree - Blueberry, Cranberry family (Ericaceae Vaccinium).
salup (n.) k. of edible fern (also kiwe (N.)).
salup kârikne k. of fern.
salup salup (n.) k. of inedible tree fern.
samut (n.) law, taboo; opon samut men's ceremonial club house, ancestral spirit house;
samut ku-/holan- to be criminal: otmá samut ku-/holan- to do s.th. illegal;
samut kat- to forbid;
samut sâ- to forbid - verbally;
samut kuhu lok law breaker - male, criminal.
san (av.) illegitimately;
naom san me- to have an illegitimate child, have a child illegitimately;
san memene (adj.) bastard, illegitimate.
-san (s.m.) ls, ipt. (follows consonants).
san yap (aux.) to dry up, to evaporate - of liquids only, to cease - of rain;
sanîŋ (n.) lemon.
saok (n.) k. of banana.
saokne as in siâk saokne k. of haircut.
-sap (s.m.) 3s, ipt. (follows consonants).
sapa (n.) k. of wild sugar cane - leaves are used in covering menstrual pit (Gramineae Polytoca).
sapu tepne (n.) dead skins of banana palm trunk - used to wrap things so they don't mould (Gramineae, presumably Saccarum edule) (cf. puritiŋe).
sarene (n.) neck feathers - of chicken.
saru I (n.) salt water, sea, ocean;
saru den coastal language (Melanesian) (also tabale den);
saru gîŋe sea coast (lit. sea's edge);
saru sâtne sea coast (lit. sea's teeth);
saru kwetnje sea food;
saru mesik malaria.
saru II (n.) k. of pandanus.
saru III (n.) k. of cat's cradle.
sase (n.) (Kâte) lust for s.o., desire for s.th.: sese ekâ olop he lusted after her (cf. eknâle);
pâlihât sasege oap he desired shell money.
-sat (s.m.) 2s, ipt. (follows consonants).
sau- (tv.I) to light a fire, kindle s.th., set fire to s.th.
-sawot (s.m.) 2-3d, ipt. (follows consonants).

sawuwu (n.) (Sio?) ship's sail.
sâ- (tv.I) (only with 3s, o.pr.) to speak, say; to pronounce s.o. to be s.th.: soonâ sâm katsyeks in pronouncing them to be leaders we appointed them; (also de- (N.) (also y- in ipt.) (also as an auxiliary verb with an adjunct): hurudu; sâ- to retreat;
sâsâ (n.) speaking;
sâsâge (adj.) spoken;
-gât den sâsâge to be reserved, spoken for: sâgum yukât den sâsâge the material is spoken for;
sâm sâmukuku (tv.I) to persuade s.o.;
patâe sâm wâg- to promise s.o.;
nekam-(p.m.)-ân sâ- to accuse s.o.;
sâm kupek- to finish talking, conclude;
sâm purik sâ- to change the story, alter the facts, fabricate;
sâm pato tuhu- to exaggerate, brag;
sâm tetehe-/tete- to reveal, confess s.th., to inform;
topâe sâm tete- to explain;
sâm hilip- to speak indistinctly;
sâm ge kat kât ot- to ridicule s.o.;
sâm kusân-(b.pr.)- to remind s.o. of s.th.;
sâm kusân- to tell s.th. new;

(Indep. Cl. with final verb in per.-num. 1st per. if.) + sâm ot-(s.m.) to want to do s.th., to be about to do s.th.: nebe sâm oan I want to eat;
nebe sâm oap he wants to eat;
mube sâm oan I am about to die;
mube sâm oap he was about to die;
Indep. Cl./(hetero.) + sâm ot- (no concord) to think s.th. happened which did not: kuâp sâm oan/kumû sâm oan I thought she fell down;
sâ-(b.pr.)- to urge s.o.: waungât sânihiat why do you urge me?

sâbâm (n.) k. of small, thick banana.
sâbui- (tv.I) to deny s.th.: sâbuiaksawot they both denied it to each other.
sâduk (n.) peace; shady or cool place: sâduk sâek let peace come;
sâdukân kat put it in the shade; (av.) loosely: sâduk gusîwî they strung (the bow) loosely;
sâdukge (adj.) tame, cool, soft, limp, pliable, slack;
sâduk sâ- (aux.) to abate – of an earthquake; to be tame; cool; soft, limp, pliable – of lizard skin: busêm hâkîe toen katsunene sâduk yap I put the lizard skin in water and it became pliable; slack: busêm hâkîe sâduk nâm gap the lizard skin has become slack;
sâduk oap to subside – of fever;
sâm sâmukuku tuhu- to persuade;
den sâmukge sâ- to assuage, mitigate, make peace overtures, to abate;
pan-(hetero.) sâmukuku yap to slacken s.th.: pannûne sâmuk yap I released it and it became slack;
mem sâdukë tuhu- to pacify, alleviate, subdue;

hâmê- (mete-) sâduk yap to enter puberty: hâmêne (mete mê) sâduk yap he has entered puberty - a stage of growth following the loss of young face hair but preceding whisker growth. During this stage the pores clog and become black (lit. his nose (face) has cooled down);

tep- sâduk sâm lohotne oap to calm down after being angry (lit. one's stomach cools down and becomes weak);

sâduk sâdukne (aj.) feeble, flexible, pliable: lôk sâduk sâdukne a feeble man;

sâdukne kat-(b.pr.)- to calm s.o.: den lohotne sâm sâdukne kentingâp he spoke soothing words and calmed them.

sâgum (n.) clothes, apparel: sâgum ipne belt.

sâhâ- (tv.I) to tie, bandage, bind, build - by tying.

sâhâ sâhâ (see egâm dâhâ dâhâ).

sâhanêne (aj.) watery, spoiled - of potato, squash, sweet potato, taro, yam;

sâhanêne ot- to become spoiled, etc.

sâhâte- (tv.I) to make a knot, to tie a knot.

sâhâwet (n.) k. of tree.

sâiwap (exol.) (from Komba) thank you.

sâkinne (n.) k. of insect.

sâkôk (n.) chayote, vegetable pear, christophine.

sâksalik (n.) footstalk - of bamboo;

den sâksalik lawil- (aux.) to mistranslate, misinterpret, misconstrue, mistranslate (lit. he cut the footstalks of the talk).

sâlihaho- (see sâlik-).

sâligap (m.) k. of fly.

sâlik- (tv.III) to count, sort, choose, read, measure;

sâlikum me- to select;

sâliwaho-/sâlihaho- (tv.III) to separate - not with sg. s.m., to disperse, to spread out, to develop - of a mass taking shape.

sâm ot- (see sâ-).

sâm sâm (n.) firefly (also peleq).

sâm sâm gibâne (n.) Saruwaged Mountain Range.

sân sân sâ- (aux.) to quiver, to shiver - from cold (cf. kâran kâran);

den sâm sâm sâ- to babble.

sânâk (n.) k. of tree (Podocarpaceae Podocarpus neriifolius).

sâng sâng I (n.) k. of pandanus.

sâng sâng II (see sîng sîng sâng sâng).

sâng sâng yap I (aux.) to flare up: balam sem sâm sâm yap the flame burned and flared up.

sâng sâng yap II (aux.) to sting, smart, ferment.

sâng sâng yap III (aux.) to boil over, overflow - in cooking; to drip down - pig grease.

sângsâne (n.) (N.) fat (cf. keluqe).

sâp (n.) time: sâp nobotgan (loc. ph.) sometimes (lit. at some time);

sâp ârâdâr always;

sâp girawuân when, at which time?

sâp oap it is time (cf. yop (N.));

sâp kat-/sâpne sâm kat- to mark a time, set a time, fix a time;
sáp konok (av.) suddenly (also hilãm konok);
sáp konohãk (av.) unexpectedly;
sáp kãlîp oap it is getting late (lit. the time is long).
sápâ sápâ ot- (aux.) to become gummy, slimy, tacky, pliable – of clay.
sårâkã (n.) (N.) comb (cf. wapo).
sâri (n.) k. of pandanus; also k. of skirt made from this tree (cf. sederen).
sårîk- (tv.III) to scold, reprove, castigate, chastise s.o. (also bâhã ku').
sårîk sâ- (aux.) to scold: den sårîk yap he scolded (lit. he spoke scolding words).

sâsâne (aj.) claimed, spoken for: hân sâsâne the ground which was spoken for, claimed. (Adjectives are derived from auxiliary verbs as follows: adjunct plus optional reduplication of auxiliary root sâ- plus -ne: bâök sâsâne or bâök sâne broken, from bâök yap to break).
sâsilipneãk kinsap it is leafless.

sâsuk me- (aux.) to finish s.th., put an end to s.th. – anger, conversation, an emotional state; to stop s.th.: den kârâm sâsuk miap he stopped the conversation.

sât- (n.) tooth – non-molars, thorn; edge, precipice: saru sâtne sea coast (lit. sea's teeth);
sât- hewewen (aj.) talkative, fluent, eloquent (lit. light teeth);
sât- umatne (aj.) untalkative, not eloquent, not fluent (lit. heavy teeth);

sâtne bia (aj.) dull, toothless (lit. without teeth);
sâtne orop (aj.) sharp, painful, dangerous, deadly, thorny (lit. with teeth);
sûtne bâlêne (aj.) very painful, hot, etc.;

sât- tik sâne/sât iripe ireike iripeñe (aj.) buck-toothed;
sât- iripe iripe oap to have buck teeth (lit. one's teeth protrude);

nep sâtne centre of a circular garden plot;
lok sâtne man killer, deadly to man (also lok âîñe).
sâtne emetne k. of sorcery;
sâtne heroñe (aj.) pleasant – personality;
sât- (p.m.)-ân lou- to obey s.o. (lit. to carry on s.o.'s teeth);

sât- (p.m.)-ân me- to answer back to s.o. (lit. to hold at s.o.'s teeth);

sâtne kat-/sâtne dákâ- to sharpen (lit. to put/rub its teeth);
sâtne oap it pains – of sun burn; (with ek-(hetero.) + sâtne oap to be terrible, marvellous, astonishing, incredible, amazing: ekmune sâtne oap I saw it and it was terrible;
dewutâ sâtne pilap the sun burns, shines brightly (lit. the sun throws its teeth);
sâlân pek pek ot- to ridicule, deride (see pek pek ot-).

sâtbi (n.) tadpole after metamorphosis has begun – this is considered edible whereas the lebo lebo is not.

sâtgât (cau. ph.) order (lit. for the teeth) as in nâhât sâtgât otbuap it will happen at my orders.

sâtghu (n.) k. of pandanus.

sâwâ (n.) k. of tree – Yellow Oleander (Apocynaceae Cerbera (nereifólia?)); also, glue, adhesive, natural resin from this tree (cf. hipâ).

háp sâwâñe fly paper.
sāwāe- (tv.) to heal.
sāwāne (n.) juncture, fork: giop sāwānjan at the juncture, fork in the road (also giop ahoakjan).
se- (tv.I) to cook s.th. - usually u- (hetero.) siap: bau ālā unjetā siap they cooked a pig (lit. they cooked it and it cooked); to burn s.o.: segekmap careful, it might burn you; to burn s.th. up: opon ya yāhāp yāhāp saum kaunetā semu they set the men's houses on fire and they burned up; to burn: balam siap the torch burns; to cook: ki seminiop golāk kininimop it didn't cook; it remained raw - in performing the divination um ehek.
seededeŋ (n.) as in sāri sededeŋ k. of skirt.
sheduk (aj.) crazy, mad, insane, imbecile: lok seduk a crazy man; pecuiliar, strange, foolish: lok seduk seduk a peculiar man; (also siduk(N.)).
sheduk banearā (n.) evil spirits, malevolent bush spirits (cf. lok tikqē).
segā segā (n.) k. of tree.
sego (n.) corn: sego wahapqe corn hull;
  sego hākqe/segō pekatqe corn husk; (also sehōŋ (N.)).
segum (n.) sweet potato cultigen.
sehe (n.) (from German) saw.
seholam (n.) k. of mushroom.
sehōŋ (n.) (N.) corn (cf. sego).
sehut (n.) k. of arrow point with four bamboo points - used for pigs and birds (also kilik).
sekā seka (n.) small palm leaf basket.
sekot (n.) oyster shell (?) (cf. neben).
sekotēne (n.) funny bone: nekam-sekotēne mandible;
pawut- sekotēne kneecap.
seleŋ seleŋ (aj.) albinic, pale, colourless, pastel, without pigment: hākqe seleŋ seleŋ albinic skin.
sele- (tv.I) to tap out s.th., to knock out s.th. - out of a narrow container (cf. toke-).
seleŋ (n.) temporary house for storing firewood, shelter - hut;
tep selepqe toilet;
miti selepqe church.
seleŋ I (n.) k. of herb (Marantaceae Donax).
seleŋ II (n.) k. of cat's cradle.
selum selum (n.) k. of tree (Leguminosae Abarema sapindoides).
semagu- (see simagu-).
se- I (n.) lineage, heritage;
  sen-kurīŋ kurīŋ (jest) one's bad heritage (usually in the form: senge kurīŋ kurīŋ your heritage, ancestry is common - not noble;
  selum selum at- (aux.) to be unproductive, valueless (opp. koko salek salek);
  (see also top sen).
se- II (n.) eye, knot - in wood, joint - in bamboo, button: sen-emetqē eyelid;
  sen-emetqē somotqē eyelash;
  sen-khetqē eyeball;
  sen-kokqē the white part of the eye;
  sen-omotqē pupil of eye;
  sen-(p.m.) hāme-(p.m.) one's face (also kuden-);
  sen-kubutqē eye socket;
  sen-tebenqe super-orbital ridge;
  to senge spring, headwaters (lit. water's eye) (cf. to titipā);
sen- ai¹on ai¹on oap to flinch;

sen bâle bâle ek- to glare at s.o. (lit. to look at s.o. with eye badness);

sen birik ku-/ot- to be unconscious, to faint;

sen birik orône (aj.) unconscious;

sen- bok yap/sen- omôg oap to become blind (lit. one's eyes are stopped up or dark);

sen-(p.m.)-ân ge- to taunt, jeer, mock s.o. (lit. come down on s.o.'s eyes);

sen gin gin ek- to peep at s.o., leer, ogle (lit. to look with eyes on an edge);

sen- golâ oap to stay awake;

sen iholok ek- to look about, to let one's eyes wander (lit. to look with scattered eyes);

sen kangu- to stare (lit. to spear the eye);

sen- kârikke oap to be unsociable (lit. one's eyes are strong);

sen konok ek- to be unhelpful (lit. to look at s.th. with only the eyes) (also sen konohâk kat- to watch only - not work);

sen konok ehekne (aj.) unhelpful;

sen- mulik mulik oap to be pop-eyed (lit. one's eyes bulge out);

senje oap/te-teap the sore came to a head (lit. the eye appeared);

senje orop orop (aj.) segmented - of bamboo;

sen- purik yap to glance away, look away (lit. one's eyes turn);

sen- simagum simagum oap to squint;

sen-(p.m.)-ân tuhu- to entice, tempt, allure s.o. (lit. to do on s.o.'s eyes);

sen- utunguap/sen- utun oap to become blind from cataract (lit. one's eyes become smoky);

sen-(p.m.)-ân yap to talk about s.th. in front of s.o. (lit. to speak at s.o.'s eyes).

sen kangu (n.) k. of herb (Compositae Bidens pilosa).

sen kurîq (n.) k. of plant.

senâŋâi (n.) k. of tree.

senje âlâlâ (n.) many kinds of things, everything, all other things - in the class of those under consideration: senje âlâlâ konok manbi they had all their things in common.

senje kâura (n.) Sub-bridled Honey-sucker (Caligaris subfrenata).

sepa (n.) prawn.

serâ (n.) feast of remembrance, mourning.

sere- (tu.I) to char, bake dry, burn deeply (also utere-, uteri- (M.)).

serek serek ot- (aux.) to not sound well, to not sound loudly - of a drum: wagem serek serek oap the drum doesn't sound well (opp. toân, toân);

egat- serek serek oap to be hoarse.

serereq yap (aux.) to ring - of telephone.

seri- (see sere-).

seru (n.) dry season wind (also berum) (cf. yabu).

sese- (n.) grandfather, granddaughter, grandson, grandchild; PaPa and any other male of the grandparental generation; ChCh (m.s.), any other relative of the second descending generation (m.s.);

sese buwu (n.) grandparents.

sesegât (aj.) plenty (also bâwâk).
seset (n.) k. of plant - Nettle family (Urticaceae).

setum setum (n.) k. of multi-coloured butterfly.

sewoŋ (n.) (N.) corn (rare usage) (cf. sego, sehoŋ).

si- (see se-).

siak ware (n.) k. of herb.

siam (n.) Rosenberg's Honey-sucker (Myzomela rosenbergii).

siam apetŋe (n.) Black Honey-sucker (Myzomela nigrita).

siąk sawkę (n.) k. of haircut.

sibarok (n.) k. of beetle.

sibigi (n.) yam cultigen.

siboŋ siboŋ (aj.) oily: to siboŋ siboŋ oily water.

sibu (n.) (N.) k. of herb (cf. kore).

sidiŋ (n.) k. of small green grasshopper - it is said that it will metamorphose to an eson.

siduk (aj.) (N.) crazy (see seduk).

siep apetŋe (n.) Grey-headed Honey sucker (Glycichaera poliocephala).

siep siep (n.) Long-plumed False Sun-bird (Taxorhamphus liiolophus).

sigap (n.) (from the name 'Singapore') Chinese taro - Arum family (cf. be).

sigâ sigâ (n.) k. of tree.

sige (n.) k. of dance.

sigi (n.) result or evidence of a curse or disfavour of the ancestors; heritage: sigiŋ bâleŋe a bad heritage (also topje bâleŋe);

sigi oap it is as a result or evidence of strong ancestral disfavour;

sigi kat- to put under a taboo, to forbid.

sigei sigei (aj., av.) on an angle, diagonally, not perpendicular or horizontal: sigei sigei tap it is on an angle (cf. pare pare).

sigiŋe (n.) its arch.

sigiriŋ (n.) k. of rubber tree (cf. otgârâ and leban).

sigok (n.) k. of insect.

sihan (aj., av.) young, unmarried, in youth: lok âlâ sihan muop a man died in his youth;

wan sihan virgin;

sihan tat- to remain youthful.

sik (n.) k. of wood grub.

sik sik (n.) katydid.

sik sik yap I (aux.) to draw another's attention to s.th., to attract.

sik sik yap II to develop, grow - or produce: hero hero sik sik yap garden produce grows up well.

sik seruruk (n.) k. of small black and white bird.

sikoko ku- (aux.) to sail s.th. in the air - a game in which a small piece of clay is shaped like a saucer by pressing on the knee cap and then sailed through the air.

sikop (n.) (N.) sun (cf. dewutâ). (also maha (N.).)

sikotoŋ (n.) Pied Frilled Monarch (Arseis Telescopthalmus).

siku (n.) k. of herb - root yields Turmeric, used like ginger for aromatic purposes (Zingiberaceae Curcuma longa) (also suku).

sili mili (n.) k. of battle club.

silikganę (n.) splinter, sliver: nak silikganę wood splinter.

silili ot- (aux.) to swing.
sililin yap I (aux.) to split - of bamboo.
sililin yap II (aux.) to sag - of rope, waist band, loincloth (also hololoq oap).
siliq (n.) fat - in pores of the skin.
siliq salaq (n.) cutting stone (also siinsalaq).
siliwak (n.) k. of fern (Pteris) (cf. hanoloq).
siloloq yap (aux.) to swing by the tail.
siluk (n.) k. of small lizard (also suluk).
silum silum (n.) k. of shrub (Myrtaceae Eugenia).
simagu- to close: senge yu simagu close this eye of yours! (also semagu-);
   sen- simagum simagum oap to squint.
simin (n.) second production - which appears in an abandoned garden: ham siminge oap the pandanus are again productive.
siminge (aj.) (see simin simin).
simin simin (aj.) slender, slim, stunted, runty - specify to what it applies, dwarfed, slight - of build, withered:
   lok simin siminge a young slender man: sego simin siminge withered corn (also siminge).
sin kopage (n.) White-spotted Fly-robin (Plesiodryas albonota (correcta)).
   -sin (s.m.) lp, ipt. (follows consonants) (also -sain).
sinsin yap (aux.) to break out in gooseflesh: hâk- sinsin yap/ somot- horatne sinsin yap to have gooseflesh.
siq salaq Yap (aux.) to shatter - of stone: kum siq salaq pan-
to shatter stone - in making stone tools.
siq salaq (n.) k. of tree.

siq salaq giap (aux.) to sprinkle down - of water falling from a shower bucket.
siq salaq (n.) cutting stone (also siq salaq).
siq salaq as in kum siq salaq tuhu- to chip s.th. off.
siq saqoq (n.) New Guinea Babbler (Garritornis isidori).

siq såwawåq yap (aux.) to become brittle - of vine, to break;
   butuk yane siq såwawåq oap that vine has become brittle;
   asamaho siq såwawåq sâop the war clubs broke.
siq seloq (n.) village rat, mouse.
siq sin (aj.) little - of rain: gelåk siqsin mist;
   siq sin giap it drizzles (also suq sun).

siq siq sån sâp yap (aux.) to ooze out - of grease or oil oozing from meat.

siqinge pilap (aux.) the odour, the smell of s.th. cooking is evident.
sipap- (tv. III) to make a slip knot.
sipek (n.) k. of climbing shrub (Liliaceae Rhipogonum).
sirik så- (aux.) (from Komba) to retreat, withdraw (also dâiakmå ari-).
siriwu (see sisiwu).
siromot (n.) hill for yams; ant house; lower part of a dance hat; incubator - nest of forest hen (cf. here).

sisi mesik (n.) sickness.
sisik- (tv. III) to cradle and rock a child in one's arms.
sisiloko (n.) cockroach.
sisiloko sainê (n.) k. of herb - ground creeper (Lycopodiaceae Lycopodium (also nábå sabeqe)).
sisipiriŋ (m.) k. of tree.

sisiwu (m.) k. of tree - Ginger family (Zingiberaceae) (also siriwu).

sit (m.) black beetle (Coleoptera).

-sit (s.m.) ld, ipt. (follows consonants) (also -sait).

situm (m.) spotted - pig colour.

siwan (m.) sugar cane cultigen.

siwät- (tv.III) to pinch s.o. (see siwit- tv.III).

siwikik (m.) White-browed crane (Poliolimnas cinereus).

siwit (m.) black ant;

siwit kurin red ant;

siwit kehetŋe rice (lit. ant eggs);

siwit- (tv.III) to pinch s.o. (also siwät-);

siwiraho- (tv.III) to fold over, to be folded over; to roll up - of bamboo; to bend - one's knee; per.-num.

bät-(p.m.) siwiraho-(s.m.) to clench one's fist, to close one's hand;

siwirahoai they are hugging themselves.

so bem (m.) village centre, village square, plaza.

sobo (aj.) old, aged;

sobo ot- to age, grow old;

iki sobo decrepit, senile.

sodaŋ (m.) haunted place; often sodaŋ kābukŋe haunted area.

sogae (m.) k. of grass (Gramineae Imperata conferta) (also daker, polap (N.));

emet sogae grasslands.

sogo (m.) animal - this term may have originally referred only to wild game but now includes all animals;

sogo giŋŋe animal trail;

sogo tänŋe animal skeleton.

sogo mamāŋe (m.) bandicoot (also tāmātu, hān kēdā).

soho- (m.) thigh;

soho- tänŋe femur, thigh bone;

soho kat- to nurse on one's lap, to sit cross-legged (also kili tabo).

sok (m.) k. of pandanus.

sok sok yap I (aux.) to ascend, build up: gībāŋe sok sok yap the mountain ascends to a great height;

hān sok sok yap the ground is built up - of a road.

sok sok yap II (aux.) to break, pound - of the surf.

sok sok yap III (aux.) to be denuded - of the forest.

soki soki (m.) insects - generally of small insects; germs (cf. kawet kawet).

soko- (tv.I) to carry on the back - pickaback (also oko- (N.)) (cf. kuku-).

solok (m.) yam cultigen.

solom (m.) k. of tree.

soma (aj.) (Kāte?) pig colour.

somot (m.) hair, root hairs, hair follicles, bristles, fur: lau- somotŋe mustache;

hāmēŋe somotŋe antennae;

nekam- somotŋe goatee, beard;

somot- horatŋe goose flesh;

somotŋe orop hairy;

kāwi piri piri somot brush - for washing floor;

somot- kubutŋe hair in a bun;

somot- esen doḍa straight hair, stringy hair (lit. hair with many leaves) (cf. surlwarī); plants, thickets, scrub,
brush: somotŋe lawisap he cut
the brush, thicket;

hat somotŋe somotŋe kerek all the
plants of the bush;

lokŋe somotŋe somotŋ (jest) your
husband is hairy;

dihinge somotŋe somotŋ (jest) your
chest is hairy;

 hàŋge somotŋe somotŋ (jest) your
skin is hairy.

somotdâ (n.) yam cultigen.

son son ari- to jump away;
son son pilâ-/pan- to jump, 
leap.

sonan (m.) (Kâte) elder in the
church.

sop- (m.) rectum, anus;

bau sopŋe whirlpool (lit. pig’s
anus).

sopo sopo (m.) small praying
mantis.

sopogâ (m.) flap - back flap of
loin cloth (cf. budâ).

sorok sorok ot- (aux.) to be bald, 
sleek, slick; to be denuded
(cf. sosok yap).

soroŋ (m.) field - burned in
preparation for planting:
soroŋ semu uŋŋu mâm yâhap the
field is burning and (the
smoke) is rising.

soroŋ kautŋe (m.) red indigenous 
dye.

soroŋ somotŋe (m.) k. of grass -
from which a yellow dye is made
(Gramineae Eulalia).

sororok (m.) k. of pandanus.

soso (m.) dog (also boa (M.));

soso kaŋaraŋ dog pack (also
soso kaŋ kaŋ).

soso mâŋe (m.) red pepper (lit.
dog’s penis).

soso yarone (m.) yam cultigen.

sosok yap (aux.) to fall out - of
hair: somotne sosok sâm ariap

his hair fell out (i.e. he
is bald) (cf. sorok sorok
yap).

soson (m.) k. of blunt arrow
point - for injuring only
(also tânân tânân).

sosonŋe (m.) corners - of
paper, etc.

sosuk yap (aux.) to break:
mem sosuk pilâ- to break -
the sticks.

sot (m.) food;

sot pato bero glutton;

sot nem dewai- to be gluttonous,
to outeat s.o.

sowaiŋa (m.) yam cultigen.

sowak sowak (m.) Torres Strait
Pigeon (Myristicivora
spilorhoa).

sou sou (m.) Lesser Bird of
Paradise (Paradisea minor).

sua kaok (m.) k. of bird.

subigi (m.) yam cultigen.

subiŋe (see hubiŋe).

subunŋe (m.) as in den subunŋe
parable.

suem (m.) k. of wild sugar cane.

suk suk (m.) Australian Koel
(Endymys cyanoccephala).

suk yap (aux.) to swell up,
form a lump - of a wasp sting.

sukam (m.) Single-wattled
Cassowary (Casuarius unappendic-
ulatus) (cf. gasam, kelâ);

sukam yariŋ cassowary dance
hat tassels.

suku (m.) k. of plant (Zingi-
beraceae Curcuma longa) (also
siku).

sukum (m.) goods, wealth, cargo,
as in itâ sukum (cf. mapa);

itâ sukumŋe orop (adj.) wealthy.

sukutuk yap (aux.) to slip from,
out of s.th. and fly away, to
fly off, come loose from s.th. - of an axe head from the handle, a cricket bat from one's grasp.

sule (n.) k. of small lizard.

sule  (n.) flute.

sule ot-  (aux.) to become diseased with tinea (by analogy with the lizard's (sule) skin).

suluk (n.) k. of small lizard (also sišuluk).

suluk suluk (adj.) smooth, skinless - of trees, round - of cylindrical object;

suluk suluk hāwi- to round s.th. off by carving;

iliinae suluk suluk a smooth (i.e. unnotched) k. of ilinae arrow point.

sululuk yap I (aux.) to sizzle - of burning wet wood.

sululuk yap II (aux.) to be limp: sero sululuk yap Cheryl is limp.

sulumge (n.) as in kādāt- sulumge spinal cord and marrow.

sum (n.) grave, cemetery, graveyard.

sumsum (n.) hunting blind.

sunum- (n.) meat, flesh;
sunummešk lean meat.

suŋ suŋ (see siŋ siŋ).

suradem (n.) k. of vine.

suri- (n.) blossom, flower, bud -
suriwari (adj.) straight, untangled - of European hair (cf. esen dōdā).

sururuk (aux.) quickly;
sururuk sā- to run quickly.

susuwit (n.) Ashy Monarch (Monarcha Cinerascens (nigrirostris)).

susubit- (n.) leaflet- of bamboo, foliolate - of bamboo.

susun (n.) witch - imaginary woman who eats children.

suwik (n.) Singing Glossy Starling (Aplornis cantoroides) (also suwit).

suwit (see suwik).

suwiwi (n.) k. of grass (Gramineae Digitaria violascens).

T

t- (iv.) (only in ipt.) to be here (see tat-).

tabale (n.) Melanesians, coastal people: tabale den a Melanesian coastal language (also saruden).

tabo- (n.) lap;
tabo- (tv.III) or tabo kū- (aux.) to put on one's lap, to cradle in one's arms;

kili tabo tat- to sit cross-legged;
tabo yap (aux.) to lie in s.o.'s arms, or to lie in s.o.'s lap.

tabulum (see tibulum tabulum).

tado (n.) post - supports the house.

taha/tahe (n.) (Kāte) offering, tax (cf. tawānē);
tahe me- to collect a tax, offering.

taiwōnata as in iwoŋata taiwōnata k. of chant, incantation.

taka- (iv.) to come - from afar (also toho-);
taka takaŋe (adj.) having come: Tibeŋe kadi taka takaŋe those who came temporarily from Timbe;
gotŋe kuriŋ kuriŋ ga takap to begin to open - of newly-sprouted leaves of certain kinds of plants.

takoan (n.) (N.) betel nut (also kon).
talam (n.) hard black bow, arrow; to talam waterfall, rapids, cataract.
talan (see tili tanalan).
talan talan (see tanar taran).
talapne (aj.) steep; hân talapne slope (lit. steep ground); talap oap to be steep; talap talap o- to sit up straight; talapne topneh en ge- to go downhill; talapne ewun yâhâ- to go uphill.
talop (n.) Hercules Beetle (Dynastes hercules), Rhinosceros beetle.
tamaq kuru q kuruq (n.) chants, incantations.
tan tan (av.) sharply.
taon taonqe (n.) cartilage - in nose of a pig (cf. ñuruk ñuruk).
tap tap (n.) k. of pandanus.
tapaj tapaj (n.) throwing stick.
tape (n.) (German) slate like rock; also blackboard.
tapi (see tipi tipi under tipiqe).
taran taraq (av.) born at the same time: taraq taraq tetetawet they were born at the same time.
tarau (n.) jungle canopy: tarau amutgen underneath the jungle canopy.
taron (n.) k. of beetle (cf. talog).
tariwona as in ariwona tariwona k. of chant, incantation.
tat- (t- in ipt.) (tv.) to be here, to stay, to remain: gâ tat nâ ariwom you remain, I will go; konok ytâk tap only this one remains;
lok tatatnê bachelor;
tat- (b.p.r.)-ap to have s.th. in possession: manam tatgihiap me? do you have bananas? (lit. are bananas here for you?);
manam tatnîhiap I have bananas (lit. bananas are here for me);
konok tatnîhiap I have just enough for me;
tatma hilipku/-ki tatma hegegu- to slump, slouch;
talâk let it be, leave it alone.
tawâne (n.) offering - food, substitute (cf. taha).
tawi- (n.) paternal aunt; PaSi, MoBrWi.
tawi tawîne (aj.) imperfect, defective, faulty, inaccurate; (av.) defectively, inaccurately, imperfectly.
tawit (see kawit tawit).
tabâ- (n.) any relative of the fourth ascending generation or higher; great greatgrandparents.
tabâ ku- (aux.) to not fare well, to be stunted - only said of others (also hâk-(p.m.)-ân me-).
tabângu (n.) top wall plate - in house construction.
tabâm (n.) k. of pandanus (Pandanaceae Pandanus).
tabâq (aj.) ancestral; hân tabâq ancestral or native ground.
tabâ (n.) k. of bamboo (Gramineae Bambusa) (cf. kowan).
tâbon (n.) k. of vine.
tâbu tabu (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).
tâgân (see tângân).
tâgân tâgân (see tângân tângân).
tâgâp (n.) White-breasted Ground dove (?) (Gallicolomba jobiensis)
tâit- (n.) bundle;
tâit- (tv.III) to tie s.th. in bundles - firewood;
tâitda (aj.) bundled.
tak pali (n.) k. of shell money strung on a rope.

tak pano (n.) k. of small animal.

takum (n.) k. of tree - betel pepper (Piperaceae Piper).

Takum bero (n.) Scrub Fly-catcher wren (Aethomyias spilodera).

talahu- (tv.) to be short, to be near, to approach, to hunch up: sap talahuap the time is short, the time has come: kapai talahuap the village is near;

talahuut you are short in reaching s.th.;

dop- talahuap time (lit. mark) is short;

doppe talahuap his time (mark) is up (short); to be near noon - because the shadows are short;

talawak (aj.) short, nearby, close to s.th. - but not very close; flat - of nose, broad, shallow - of containers;

kalip talawak uneven in length.

talawak (see talahuu)-

tamâ (n.) eye excretions which collect in the corners of the eye.

tamâtgu (n.) bandicoot (also han kedâ (N.));

han tamâtgu matahuat you mimic the bandicoot and always come back.

tân- (n.) bone; handle - of axe, prop, support, brace, corn stalk, tree trunk: lok tânge human skeleton (cf. hahiwaro);

manam tânge banana support, prop;

kun- tânge skull;

emt tânge frame for house;

tânjan gâtge bone marrow;

hâme- tânge bridge of nose;

tân hutuk hutukâge amusement;

tân- hutuk yap to be amused; rarely 'to be weary' (lit. one's bones become quiet);

tân- tîng tîng yap to gain strength - of new born; to develop;

Tân- hauj yap to be fatigued (lit. bones wilt);

Tân- (tv. III) to help, aid, support s.o.;

tânjaâk tânjaâk (aj.) heavy set: lok tânjaâk tânjaâk heavy set man;

tânjaâk (aj.) thin;

tânâk/tânjaâk man- to live in hunger;

tânjaâk (av.) empty-handed, empty stalks: tânjaâk kinsap it is here empty (lit. only with the bones);

tânjaâk manmain we are here without anything, empty-handed;

tângu tânguë (aj.) helpful.

tân yap (aux.) to be stocky - in build; rare usage 'to drown'.

tân tân yap (aux.) to swell up, bloat, to grow big - of trees, to become full bodied - of fruit, mangoes, bananas, pumpkin, taro; bonge tân tân sam pato olop it became full bodied.

Tânâmge (n.) middle - generally of a flat surface: nîn/omoen tânâmge in the middle of the night, midnight;

kapai tânâmge in the middle of the village;

tânâmge (aj.) elder - not eldest: atane tânâmge my elder brother.

Tângân (n.) k. of arrow point - made from animal bone (the point ensures accuracy since it seeks out other bones which are in the living animal). Use: animal and man.

Tângân tângân (n.) k. of blunt arrow point - for injuring only (also soson and tâgân tâgân).
tâñxhe heleq (n.) k. of plant.

tâñ yap (see tîñ tâñ yap).

tâñ tâñ (aq.) straight;

tâñ tâñ yap (aux.) to be straight;

mem tâñ tâñ tuhu- to straighten s.th. out, to turn straight;

tâñ tâñ kin- to stand up straight, vertically (cf. binbin);

tâñ tâñgâk (av.) expertly, accurately, straightaway, correctly;

tâñ tâñgâk man- to live rightly.

tâñât (aq.) useless, ignorant, inferior, uninitiated: naom tâñât uninitiated child;

tâñât tâñât (av.) poorly: senge tâñât tâñât eksap his eyes see poorly - of focus;

den tâñât tâñât sâ- to jabber, babble.

tâp- (n.) spit, saliva, sputum (cf. kotok mâmâñe);

tâp- (tv. III) to expectorate, spit on s.o.: kuk ot mâ tâpyongowi they became angry and spat on them;

tâp- karâk yap to be ashamed (lit. spit dries up);

tâp tâp oap (aux.) to be frothy, to ooze - sap, water (of burning wood).

tâpâ (n.) Green Flower Pecker (Meneba striatventris (chrysocome)).

tâpâsisit (n.) Alpine False Shrub-wren (Crateroscelis robusta).

tâpik- (tv. III) to err, to go astray, to become lost, to mis- s.th. (i.e. it corresponds to the prefix mis- in such English verbs as to mistake, miscarry, misfire, etc.): hâknenân katdâ tâpiknongemap you must not shift the blame on us (put it on our skins) so that he mistakes us (for you);

nâgâm tâpikgu- to misconceive;

ekmâ tâpikgu- to mistake s.o. for s.o. else;

sâm tâpikgu- to mispronounce;

tâpik gupik o- to err: nâgâm tâpik gupik o- to err in thinking;

den tâpik gupik o- to err in speech.

tâpuruk (n.) k. of palm grass (Gramineae Setaria palmifolia) (also emo kurin, goñ tân, lâbum, hako emoñe).

târâñ (see tiriñ târâñ).

târâñ yap (aux.) to drip.

târâpne (n.) k. of spear, arrow; also 'butt: utun târâpne cigarette butt;

târâpne hâknen tatmu takap he came with the butt of the arrow protruding from his skin.

târârâk yap (aux.) to be straight.

tât (n.) k. of tree.

tâtâ- (tv. I) to force s.o. back.

tâtâk- (tv. III) (N.) to pile, heap, press, wedge tightly (cf. titâk-).

tâtâlâpne short, stubby (also tâtâlîpne).

tâtâlîpne short, stubby (also tâtâlâpne).

tâtuk yap (aux.) to be soft, mushy, spoiled - meat, to be digested, to decay, rot - of corpse, food, to come up in a rash;

mem tâtuk me-/pilâ- to squash s.th.;

ihim tâtuk me- to masticate s.th.;

tâtuk tâtuk me- (tv. I) to soften, drench: gelâk tâtuk tâtuk meneksap the rain drenched me (lit. softened me).

tâwâñe- (tv. I) to trick, deceive, delude, countercharge (also tâwe-);
tawâne

(see tâwâne-).
tâwâne (m.) grime, smut - on the scalp, filth.
tâwâne orop (adj.) filthy, grimy.
tawe- (tawâne-).
tâwâne ot- (aux.) to nod - in assent;
tâwâne or op ot-/sa- (aux.) to rock in a trance (see also kun tâwâne).
tâwuk (n.) k. of banana.
tebe (n.) black palm tree; bow (Palmae) (cf. galagat, koŋ saba);
tebe lok policeman, warrior;
tebe kârikjen gun, rifle (lit. strong bow);
tebe nananje arrows (lit. sons of the bow);
sen-tebeje super-orbital ridge (lit. eye's bow);
tebeān ari- to go to a fight, battle.
tebe hobot (n.) k. of wild sugar cane (cf. sapa, hobot); also arrow shaft made from this cane.
tebe tebe I (n.) k. of plant - fern.
tebe tebe II (n.) miniature bow - for children.
tebe tebe I (n.) k. of plant - fern.
tegā (n.) lair, hunting blind, ambush: tegāen yongom killing them from ambush;
tegā tai they are waiting in ambush.
tehe (n.) nest, lair - in hollow tree.
teholoŋ (n.) k. of tree - Custard apple family (Elaeocarpaceae Sloanea) (also batbarat).
tekmak (n.) k. of tree (also tetmak).
tekop (see kâwâŋ tekop).
tekto I (n.) k. of vine (Gleichenia Dicranopteris).
tekto II (n.) k. of cat's cradle.
teku- (tv.I) to tie.
telan telan (av.) lazily, carelessly;
telan oap (aux.) to be lazy, to diminish - of strength;
wâtne telan oap his strength was diminished (lit. haŋ Yap);
telan telange (n.) laziness, carelessness.
teloŋ (n.) k. of tree.
tem (n.) carrying pole - carried by two men on their shoulders with the object suspended from the pole;
tem lou- to carry on a pole between two men (not with sg. s. m.);
tem pato (av.) in flocks, in columns, in a procession: nái tem pato gam arima! the birds always go by in flocks;
tem ari-/ga- to file by;
temâk (av.) in a file, line: lok temâk arinomai the men will go in a file.
temât (n.) k. of shrub - Soapberry family ( Sapindaceae Harpullia).
tenâk (av.) tightly.
tep- (n.) stomach, belly, abdomen: tep- kaokje stomach - distinguished from abdomen; tep-kâmje/tep omoŋe pato large intestine;
tep- titipâŋe small intestine;
tepdâek(adj.) pregnant; dung, faeces: tep lohot lohot diarrhoea;
tep kârik kârik constipation;
tep wahapne loose stool;
tep lâmje toilet hole;
tep tet- (tv.I) to excrete, defecate;
mâmâŋaŋa tepnâbâ (loc.ph.) from his birth (lit. from his mother's belly);
kāi- tepne sole of foot (lit. foot's stomach);
emet tepne purlin: emet tepne
 tānāmē/tepne pānē place where
pig meat is hung, i.e. middle
of purlin;

Idiomatic usages:
tep- bāleap to be cross, angry
(lit. one's stomach becomes
bad);
tep-(p.m.)-ān getat- to be angry
with s.o. (lit. to sit on
s.o.'s stomach);
per.-num.
tep-(p.m.) hāgā nāgā-(s.m.) to
be lonely and sad;
per.-num.
tep-(p.m.) hālālāk nāgā-(s.m.)
to be homesick, to have a long-
ing for s.o., to miss s.o.
(also tep- hālālāk yap);
tep- heroq oap to be agreeable,
pleased (lit. one's stomach
is pleased);
tep- hewewen (aj.) generous
(lit. light stomach);
tep- hidap to eagerly anticipate
s.t.h., to fear greatly, to
earnestly desire - of the
external state just
before confrontation in battle
or receiving s.t.h.: tepne
hidap they were greatly afraid
or they were eagerly anticipat-
ing s.t.h. (lit. it pulls
one's stomach out);
tep- hiriq yap to be disappointed,
to be satisfied: tepne hiriq
yap I am not disappointed;
per.-num.
tep-(p.m.) kat-(s.m.) to be
pregnant - not said in the
presence of the pregnant
woman (lit. to put one's
stomach): tepne kaśai they
are pregnant;
tep-(p.m.)-ān kin- to be angry
with s.o. (lit. to stand on
s.o.'s stomach): tepna kinsap
he is angry with me;
tep lak lak ot- to be con-
cerned, to be alert for
danger (lit. to do a full
stomach); or tep- lak lak
oap (lit. one's stomach is
full): tepne kaśai oap
they are concerned;
per.-num.
tep-(p.m.) nāgā-(s.m.) to feel
sorry, sad (lit. to feel one's
stomach): tepne nāgā I am
sorry;
tep nāgā nāgā ot- to be
sympathetic;
tep nāgā nāgā ki ot- to be
unsympathetic;
per.-num.
tep-(p.m.) nāgā-(b.pr.)-(s.m.)
to pity, sympathise, comfort, console (lit. to
feel one's stomach for s.o.):
tepne nāgāyingian I pity
them;
per.-num.
tep-(p.m.) oth-(s.m.) to become
pregnant, to conceive (lit.
do one's stomach): tepne
oap she is pregnant;
per.-num.
tep-(p.m.)-ōk ot-(s.m.) to
wonder about s.th., to be
desirous, covetous, envious
(lit. to do with one's
stomach): wahap ālā ekmā
tepne kaśai oai they see s.th.
and are covetous;
tep pato orop (aj.) glutinous
(lit. with a big stomach):
tep- pāok yap to be aroused
sexually, to lust, desire -
sexually (lit. one's stomach
blossoms forth): tepne pāok
yap he is sexually aroused;
tep- pūdūŋ pūdūŋ yap to eagerly
anticipate s.t.h. (lit. one's
stomach pulsates): tepne
pūdūŋ pūdūŋ yap I am eagerly
anticipating it;
tep- umatqe (aj.) stingy, greedy
(lit. heavy stomach): tepne
umatqe you are stingy.
tep tep (m.) garden hill.
teret (see teret teret).

teret teret (n.) Black fairy-wren (Musciiparus alboscapulatus (Moretoni)) (also teret).

tet- (tv.I) to defecate;
hep tet- to have dysentery.
tete (au.) openly, in the open: hän tete kalop he put it in the open on the ground;
tete- (iv.) to appear, to be born;
mem tete- to discover, find s.th.;
nägäm tete- to invent;
tete-(b.pr.)- to appear before/to s.o.; tetenihiap he appeared before me;
den sâm tete- to speak out, confess, inform;
nägäm nägäm- (p.m.) tete-(b.pr.) to revive, regain consciousness (lit. understanding appears for s.o.);
tetehe- (iv.) to come into being (tete + ge) (also tetehi-).
tetehe- (see tete).
tetehi- (see tete).
tetekne (n.) clear, open area;
teteknän (loc.ph.) evident, in the open, plain view, in sight;
hän teteknän gätöe one from the clearing;
teteknän oap it is clear - of weather which has cleared up;
teteknän ek- to see clearly - of intellectual recognition: ya yiwerenë teteknän eksin now we clearly see that, it is evident to us.
tetmak (n.) k. of tree (also tekmak).
teuñe (n.) depression in stone, hole in the centre of a stump, lair: teuñe halihuñetä kïünsap they poked into its lair and it came down (cf. teho-).
teuan gätöe (n.) k. of animal - like a black wallaby.
tewabu (n.) yam cultigen.
tewesene (n.) money (also tewet senge);
tewesene pan- to spend money: heŋ otmä tewesene kerek panmä meteop he played and spent all his money;
tewesenahät uburuk maburuk ot- to be penniless, poor (lit. to lack for money).
tewet (n.) knife;
tewet papage bamboo knife for cutting grass (cf. godeden);
tewet senge (see tewesenë).
tewet tewet (adj.) sharp, narrow, prominent - of nose; razor-backed - of mountain ridge; thin - animal's back; (av.) on edge: mem tewet tewet tuhu- to turn s.th. on its edge.
tewurä (n.) k. of bird (cf. kärak).
tibe (n.) k. of shrub (Liliaceæ, Cordyline) (cf. kärip, momelep, awu kaok).
tibulum tabulum (n.) k. of palm grass (Setaria palmifolia).
tide (n.) (from German) dye for string bags.
tigalám (n.) k. of shrub (Euphorbiaceæ Acalypha).
tigi (n.) fence for fortification - made by planting wild cane.
tigi- (tv.I) to peel s.th. - orange or banana, sweet potato.
tihit- (n.) safety, welfare;
tihit tihitlák tat- to be concerned about provisions or about one's welfare;
hâk- tihitnë modesty (lit. one's skin's safety): hâk-tihitnë ki nägä- to be immodest;
hâkë tehitnë ki nägäm iap she is lying immodestly;
tihit-ot- to care for s.o.,
look out for s.o.'s safety:
Anutu tihit abone God is our
keeper;
tihit tihit (av.) safely.
tik (n.) hiding place: betheheba
tihangeba ki takawuatu you must
not come out from behind him,
from a hiding place;
tik pilà- to hide s.th.;
tik pilak- to hide oneself;
tikge (aj.) hidden, secret,
mysterious: den tikge conversation, parable (lit.
hidden talk) (cf. subun);
tikge tikge kin- to be in
hiding;
tikge tikge, tik tik, tihàk,
tikjiak (av.) noiselessly,
silently, secretly, mysteri-
ously, unnoticed: ya tihàk
tap that is hidden;
tik tik olop he did it secretly;
tihàk tateriniowot they always
remained silent.
tik tok yap (aux.) to be easily
breakable - of rope; to snap -
of cloth, string bag (also tirik torok
yap).
tik yap (aux.) to extend, pro-
trude: sàt- tik yap to be buck-
toothed;
kài- tik yap to be lame, halt;
bâtna tik sàm mebe sàm oap I
reached for it in vain.
tiki (n.) sweet potato cultigen
(also kiki).
tilìq talaà Pallid Fly-eater (?)
(Gerygone pallida).
timuñe (n.) (N.) bottom of a
vessel (cf. tumuñe).
tinje (n.) wood borer's hole
(also tìnje).
tìnq tìnq yap (aux.) to crumble,
break up into little pieces;
kum tin tìnq tuhu- to partition,
divide a house;
tìnq tìnq tuhu-/me- to rip to
shreds.
tìnq yap (aux.) to be consumed,
used up: taka nemu tìnq sàmu
he came and ate it all (lit.
he came and ate it and it
was used up);
to tìnq yap the water is
used up.
tìnq tìnq yap to be tight: tìnq
tìnq sàek let it tighten;
etem tìnq tìnq yap to clear up -
after a storm (lit. the
place is tight);
hàk- tìnq tìnq yap to grow,
develop, mature;
kài-(p.m.)-àn tìnq tìnq yap to
trip, stumble (lit. it
tightened on one's leg);
tàn- tìnq tìnq yap to gain
strength - of new born baby;
to develop;
tep- tìnq tìnq yap to be
satisfied, well fed (lit.
one's stomach is tight);
mem tìnq tìnq tuhu- to pull,
stretch s.th. tightly, to
tighten;
tìnq tìnqàk (av.) directly, to
the fullest degree, to the
extreme: kàsa tìnq tìnqàk
tuhaakmai they are enemies
in the fullest degree (cf.
kaàsa kàrikàke).
tinje (n.) wood borer's hole:
tìnje niap he chews holes in
wood - of wood borer's (also
tìnje).
tìnq tiqò (n.) Black-throated
Fantail (Rhipidura leuco-
thorax) (also pito taret).
tipi tapi (see tipìqe).
tipilìk mapilìk (n.) Grey and
yellow Flycatcher (?) (Pachy-
care flavogrisea).
tipiqe (aj.) little, small, a
little bit, a short time, a
little while: tipiqe maëbotdà
bukulpìqe takàjèta you wait a
little while and your relatives
will come; (also topoìe (f));
tipiqe ge- to decrease, to be-
come less, smaller; to reduce,
diminish, to go down a little
bit;
tirik tirik

130 tirik tirik

tipıne álá a little bit: kuk tipıne álá othgilan I am a little angry with you;
tipıne pato (aj.) a little bit more, a little bit bigger;
tipınan (loc.ph.) (rare usage) on Saturday;
tipi tapi (av.) little by little, gradually: tipi tapi kāīrā giāk pour it little by little and let it come down; in little pieces: tipi tapi gāj cut it in little pieces; individually: tipi tapi kumā calling (names) individually; (also tipi tipı).
tipi tipı (see tipi tapi under tipıne).
tirek (n.) bridge, ladder, ramp;
tirek pareñe kat kate step, tread.
tirik tārāk tuhum katar- (aux.) to make s.th. ready, prepare s.th.
tirik tirik (av.) singly: tirik tirik gam ariai they passed by singly, (i.e. when one was out of sight another appeared).
tirik torok yap (see tik tok yap).
tirip- (tv. III) to shov, teach, instruct s.o.;
giop tiripkum hilipku- to mis-direct (lit. to err in showing the road).
tirı̊n tārān (n.) meat drippings; the ground beneath the eaves where the water drips; tirın tārān hanguwi they buried him under the eaves (lit. at the eavesdrop);
tirın tārān yap (aux.) to drip.
titāk- (tv. III) to pile, heap, press, wedge s.th. tightly, ram s.th. tightly, compress, stuff, tamp: soptum titākongowi they cooked food and stuffed us full (also tātāk (N));
titāhahō- to lump together;
titākyongo- to force back a crowd;
līgnī titāku- to tramp s.th. - ground, until it is firm;
nem titākum tat- to gorge oneself.
titipā (aj.) little, tender or young - of children (only with plural count nouns): naom titipā young tender children;
kālāp titipā kindling; to titipā headwaters, tributaries (opp. to kunji lower reaches) (also totopā (N)).
tiwa (n.) k. of hawk.
tiwat- (n.) shin.
tiwā (n.) (Kate) communion: tiwa ninqiminip he used to give us communion.
tiwiŋ yap (aux.) to tip;
mem tiwiŋ tuhū- to tip s.th.
to (n.) water, river, creek, brook, stream: to kunji lower reach - of river;
to titipā headwaters, tributaries;
to hāmeŋe river's mouth;
to sātne river's edge;
to senje spring;
to talam waterfall, rapids, cataract;
to ahoakge confluence;
to kāriŋge beer, wine, alcoholic beverage;
to degān lagoon, lake, pool - any natural collection of water on the ground;
to kuriŋ a red grease made from coconut oil;
elim toje sprinkling of rain;
to oronge jelly, broth: baup to oronge gara gara otmap the jelly from the pig is congealing;
to hibim gelāk bālāpge a very strong wind and rainstorm (lit. to err in showing the road);
totoje (n.) sap, pus, serum, lymph, plasma, water from a blister (cf. hewubā);
to je its juice;
to(je) orop (aj.) wet, juicy, fertile: hān toje orop fertile ground;
totoāk/toāk toāk vet: nak to(āk) toāk wet (green) wood;
toen kat- to immerse (lit. to put into water);
tohāt neksap I am thirsty.
toān mean̄ tuhū- (aux.) to sow - seed, scatter s.th.
toān toān yap (aux.) to sound well, loudly - of a drum (cf. sererek yap).
tobe (aj.) undeveloped, virgin - of land: hān tobe undeveloped bush, virgin area.
tobo I (n.) (Sio) k. of dance.
tobo II (n.) k. of bamboo.
togak (n.) salamander.
togelák (n.) tempest, storm (compound of water plus rain).
tohawi (n.) k. of tree.
toho- (iv.) (Timbe) to come from afar.
tok tok (adj.) stooped - of old people (also alon alon).
tok yap (duz.) to snap, break - of rope; to subside - of fire; sem tok sám tok sám it subsides; to cease - of rain; to tear, tear loose - of placenta: emełák tok sám giap it (the placenta) has already torn loose and come down; to break up - of clouds: elem tok yap the clouds break up (cf. elem hàreas); to terminate pregnancy: hep tok yap to miscarry, abort (lit. the blood tears loose) (cf. tik tok yap).
toka as in kái tokage ceremony, manners.
tokabit- (n.) elbow;
giop tokabitge bend in the road.
tokan (n.) woven bamboo wall, woven crown - of dance hat;
tokan ku- to weave bamboo.
toke- (tv.) to tap out - of a broad container (cf. sele-).
tomotge (n.) rooting: bau tomotge the pig's rooting;
tomotge tuhu- to root - of a pig (also pidit-).
tonge its juice (cf. to).
tonge paten top (n.) sugar cane cultigen.
den tonge origin story; tonge sánomai they will tell all about their origins;
tonge bâlege a bad heritage (also singe bâlege);
tonge paten many descendants: nen tonge mansin we are many descendants;
tonge sen ancestors, lineage; meaning: kirimgát tonge the meaning of the Kirim dance;
gibâne tonge tonge foothills: tâge tonge tonge foothills of Mt. Tâge;
tonge bia for no reason, with no purpose (cf. ibiák);
hibim tonge cumulonimbus cloud (cf. kulewoñboñ), horizon;
tonge kat- to begin s.th., start s.th.: nep tonge kâget you begin work (cf. kâdiku-);
tongeñabâek nágâ- to know s.th. thoroughly - from its essence;
topdâ topdâ me- to pull s.th. out/ by with the roots;
tonge sám hilipku- to misstate;
tonge nâgâm hilipku to misinterpret;
-gât tonge ki nágâ- to be unskilled in s.th.: kâpi kâmet kâmetgât tonge ki nagap he is unskilled in planting coffee;
-gât tonge nágâ- to be skilled (see pâp- for the antonym);
(tonge tonge every kind of thing, all kinds of: sot tonge tonge every k. of food;
kaok tonge tonge all kinds of white people (i.e. all the nationalities within the Caucasian and Mongoloid races).
tonge pato (n.) sugar cane cultigen.
tonge (adj.) (N.) little (cf. tipinge).
torehen (n.) another place:
torehen âlâengan ari yerâ-yekâ yawu tuhumai you always
do this and go to another place
and shoot them (i.e. you don’t
only build ambushes); part,
piece: torehenge yan I spoke
incompletely, in part;
hep torehenge his relative,
half caste;
bau torehenge a piece of pork.
toret (n.) dragon fly, whistle
bird.
toret toret (n.) helicopter.
torok oap (aux.) to decrease in
length - of cigarette, to
become shorter (i.e. ash
extends);
torok torohâk (av.) unceasing,
everlasting;
torok torohâk kat- to adjoin;
torohâk torohâk contiguously,
adjacent, in contiguous
line, unbroken line;
torok otmu otmu (av.) perpetu-
ally, continuous - of action;
ki torok otmu otmu briefly,
temporarily;
torok kat-/torokat- (aux.) to
add to: den torokasap he added
to the matter; to join: yâk
nâlâlan torokasap he joined
me (cf. pena-);
torokat- (tv.I) to cause s.o.
to prosper, extend s.o.’s
influence;
torokat torokat(ge) (adj.) joined
together end to end, lengthened,
extended;
kâlip torokat- to extend, lengthen:
piles balus kâlip torokatnomai
they will extend, lengthen
the airstrip.
torokat- (tv.I) (see torok oap).
toronje (see to oronje).
tosa (n.) mistake, sin, debt,
obligation, guilt, trouble,
blame, fault: tosajë den sâm
tetewuap he will confess his
sin;
tosa umatdâ deep sin (lit.
heavy sin);
tosa orop/tosarâ (adj.) guilty,
sinful, wicked, evil;
tosa piri- to wash away sin;
tosa me- to be in or have
trouble, to sin;
tosa -gâlân kinsap to be at
fault (lit. fault stands at
one’s place, with one): tosa
nâlâlan kinsap I am at
fault;
tosa ku-(b.pr.) to expiate
sin for s.o.;
tosa ot- to sin (cf. bâlene
ot-).
totoan (n.) k. of fern - Horse-
tails (Equisetaceae Equisetum).
totoâk (av.) wet - of wood.
totoân (n.) k. of bamboo spike,
spear - put in ground to catch
pigs jumping garden fences (cf.
înâi).
totoje (see to).
totopâ (aj.) (N.) little, tender
or young (cf. titipâ).
totoret (n.) White-spotted Black
Fly-robin (Labethroclio
bimaculatus).
tou- (n.) elder sister or brother -
of opposite sex to the speaker;
Elsi (m.s.), FaBrE1Da (m.s.),
MoSiE1Da (m.s.), E1Br (w.s.),
FaBrElSo (w.s.), MoSiElSo (w.s.).
towat- (n.) features, appearance,
likeness, resemblance, shape:
towatnetje konok we (du.) look
alike (lit. our likenesses are
one);
kaok towat âlâ ki olop he was
not in appearance like a
European (cf. dopje);
kâi towat-/bât towat-/kâi bât
towat- manners (lit. leg/hand
features) (cf. kâi toka): kâi
bât towatne ki ehêkje ill
mannered (lit. manners not for
seeing);
hâme- towatne looks (lit. the
shape of his nose, appearance);
towat towat man- to be like, to have appearance of s.th.: lok hung bero omah towat towat mansap he has the appearance of a poor man.

tuān as in wagam tuān handleless drum.

tuba (n.) k. of tree (Palmae).

tugawon (n.) sugar cane cultigen.

tuguṇe (n.) corner - of room, head - of valley (also guluṇe (N.));

sarutuguṇe bay harbour (lit. corner of the sea).

thułu- (tv.I) to work, make - of men's work, to do, to construct s.th.;

thułu tuhuguṇe (aj.) possible (cf. orotge);

ki thułu tuhuguṇe impossible;

kum guliŋ thułyek- (tv.I) to annihilate.

tuk tuk yap (aux.) to be buoyant, to float; to ascend, to rise - of steam, smoke, fumes, but not of dust: tuk tuk sām yahasap the vapour is floating upward (cf. tuŋ tuŋ yap).

tukaka as in wagam tukaka drum with a handle.

tumak de- (aux.) (N.) to slurp (cf. huluk yap).

tumuguṇe (n.) the bottom of the vessel or container - inside: itā tumuguṇe mem purik pilap he turned the bag inside out (also timuŋe (N.)).

tuŋ (excL.) the end, that's all (cf. baŋe, ean tuŋ, yawu).

tuŋ tuŋ yap (aux.) to rise - of dust, steam: nukum tuŋ tuŋ yap the dust rises (cf. tuŋ tuŋ yap, uŋuŋ yap); to grow up, out - of forest, hair: poḥakeytnge tuŋ tuŋ sām tatum their mango tree grew up big.

tupa (n.) (Kāte?) ditch to confine pigs to an area: tupa alop he dug, prepared a ditch (cf. dewāwāge).

tupiŋe (m.) chip, flake, lamina: kālāp tupiŋe wood chips;

kāt tupiŋe lamina, flake of stone;

saipetuŋe soap flakes.

turebe (n.) ditch, valley, irrigation drain, canal, water race, gully, channel: turebe gāwikŋe gorge;

turebe hiongak hiongakŋe cleft, fissure;

turebe hiongaksap to form a gully.

turuk yap (aux.) to swell, become fat, obese; to be inflated, puffed up, to blister - from a burn (also tururuk yap): laume turuk sām oap my mouth is swollen;

kahawāŋe turuk yap his cheeks are puffed out;

turuk baruk (aj.) very obese: lok turuk baruk pato oap the man became very obese, very plump; to be full bodied - of fruit (rare usage).

turuk lat- (aux.) as in gam turuk latmai they put on skirts which completely covered their torsos.

tururuk yap (see turuk yap).

U

u- I (tv.I) to do (only in ipt.) (see ot-). (only with s.m. -it, -in).

u- II (tv.I) to cook, burn: ugekmap it must not burn you;

u uŋe cooked (also uhune);

u uŋe kāiŋ kāiŋkŋe salmon coloured;

um wāŋ- to feed s.o., s.th. (lit. cook and give);

um ehek (n.) k. of divination done by cooking food and viewing the results;
um pitirię̃ (n.) (from Komba) divination by burning wild sugar cane.

ua ua kun- (aux.) (see urâ urâ kun-).

uak (n.) k. of wood nettle (Urticaceae Lappertea) (cf. mårätap) (also ban (N.));

uak mem u- (tv.I) to sting s.o. with nettles.

uaknê (n.) fleshy lobe growing on throat or on the top of the head of certain owls.

ubâm (n.) k. of tree - Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae Macaranga) (cf. någum).

ubuŋ (n.) fallen leaves.

uburuk (uburuk) ot-/man- (aux.) to lack s.th., to be poor: hângât uburuk oain we lack ground;

uburuk maburuk man- to be without anything: tewesenganâhât uburuk maburuk mansap we is destitute, penniless.

ude (n.) k. of tree.

udip (n.) road block, barrier, safeguard, crucifix, cross - (gravemarker), mark (on tree etc. x-shaped) (also edup, idup, idip (n.)).

uhurip (n.) flood waters (also uhurup, uwurip);

uhurip ot- to dissolve - i.e. to become muddy;

uhurip lou- to flood (lit. to carry flood waters): to yu uhurip louwuap this river will flood;

uhurip uhurip käïsk käïsknêtan coloured.

uhurup (see uhurip).

uk yap (aux.) to awake, arise, raise s.th. up, to get up;

mem uk pilâ- to lift s.th. up, to better s.o.;

uk sâm hurup sâm oronê rugged: hân uk sâm hurup sâm oap the ground is uneven (lit. raised and sunken).

uk uk yap (aux.) to stand up - of fur on a frightened animal: elumné uk uk sâmnu the bristles on the pig's neck stand up.

ukedâ (n.) k. of banana (from uken- sweet, plus -dâ with).

ukenne (aj.) sweet, tasty, desirable;

ukenne någâ- to be happy, pleased (lit. to think sweetly): ukenne pato någai they are very pleased;

-gât ukenne någâ- to like s.th. desire s.th.: ibi álâhât ukenne någap he desired another woman;

ukenne oap to be good, pleasant.

uku- (tv.I) to hold inside the mouth, to suffocate - from strangulation.

ulâm (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).

ulit- (tv.III) to beg s.o., plead with s.o.; to entreat s.o., pray to s.o. - to ghosts of dead or to God; to solicit from s.o., beseech s.o., request s.th. (also welet (n.)).

um ehek (n.) k. of divination by cooking food and observing results.

um pitirię̃ (n.) (from Komba) k. of divination by burning wild sugar cane.

umatne (aj.) heavy; valuable, important, serious; deep - of sin;

hâk- umatne to be about to bear, deliver a child;

hân umatne oap it is changing to wet season (lit. the ground becomes heavy);

tep- umatne stingy, greedy (lit. heavy stomach);

mesik umatne plague (lit. heavy sickness).

umut shadow, picture, photograph, image, reflection, imprint, representation, spirit - of
an animal; that which leaves
one's body in time of fear or
extreme excitement and during
sleep;

umutnē tuhu- to draw a picture;

umut eheknejē emet motion picture
theatre (lit. house of visible
images);

umut- ariap to be fearful,
startled, awe-struck,
frightened (lit. one's shadow
goes away); umutnē ariap he
wondered at it, was awe-
struck, etc.;

umut- kāriknē oap to not find
s.th. (lit. one's shadow
becomes strong);

umut- lohotnē oap to find s.th.
quickly (lit. one's shadow
becomes soft); lok ya umutnē
lohotnē that man is one who
finds things quickly;

umut- miap to be sick - because
a spirit stole one's shadow
(lit. it took one's shadow).

unam (n.) axe, tomahawk.

unam sitīknē (n.) k. of tree -
Sweetleaf (Symphocarpaceae Symphocos).

unen (n.) k. of bush hen.

unen ĥāpnē scorpion fly (Panorpa
sp.).

unen māmānē Grey Sandpiper
(Heteroscelus brevipes).

uneqē (n.) rubbish, waste, refuse -
of the inedible sugar cane
fibres after the sweetness has
been sucked out, or of old
chewing gum (also matakē).

ugug yap (aux.) to be wafted away,
to ascend - of smoke, dust,
fumes, to rise: nak kouge uug
sām ariap the sawdust was wafted
away;

bālānpnē mem uugn tahuap the
wind wafted it (cf. tu tw tā
yap).

upu kutulu (n.) Little Ring
Dotterel (Charadrius dubius
(papuanus)).

urâ urâ kun- (aux.) to proclaim,
herald, announce one's
approach; to raise a cry
(also u a u kun-).

uruk uruk (adj.) warm;

uruk uruk ku- (aux.) to
warm s.th., to charge a
battery;

hāk- uruk uruk expert, able,
skillful - of hunter (opp.
pālāmōjē).

urut (n.) broom;

urut tipine brush;

urut- (tv.I) to sweep s.th.
(cf. gāwāre-).

urukwaku (see waku waku).

usak (n.) fig (cf. lakop).

use (n.) sore;

use titipā scabies;

use kāriknē framboesia, yaws,
ulcer.

usihit (n.) k. of tree (Saurain-
aceae Saurania) (cf. kebā
kāleņe, kalakdā).

usuk- (see usut-).

usut- (tv.I) to push s.th.,
pull s.th., shove s.th. with
one's hand: usutdā baek you
push it and let it go (cf.
hapus) (rarely usuk-) (also
wet-).

utāp oap (aux.) to decrease in
length, to become shorter
(cf. tālāhu-).

utere- (tv.I) (N.) to cook,
burn to a crisp, bake dry,
burn deeply (see sere-).

uteri- (see utere-, sere-).

utun (n.) smoke, tobacco,
cigarette (also hāoq (N.));

utun- (tv.III) to become
smoky: sen- utungap to
become blind from cataracts
(lit. eyes become smoky);

utu ne- to smoke a cigarette
(lit. eat smoke);
utun nihi- (see nihi- I ) to be discomforted by smoke (lit. smoke bites one): utun gihimap
Don't you be discomforted by the smoke getting in your eyes;

sen- utun orotne eye with cataract;

utun u- to make smoke.

utun utun (n.) k. of herb (Gesneriaceae Boea magellanica).

uturuk me- (aux.) to threaten.

ututu (n.) haze;

ututu oap to become hazy.

uwawapne bia (au.) perfectly (cf. âlipne nange).

uwurip/uwurup (n.) flood waters (see uhurip).

uyon uyon (n.) k. of shrub - wild coffee family (Rubiacae Psychotria) (cf. lâm howan).

W

wadâ hobot (n.) k. of wild sugar cane.

waga (n.) canoe, ship; wooden trough - used for washing coffee beans;

hân waga automobile, car, vehicle (lit. ground canoe);

hibim waga aeroplane (lit. sky canoe).

wagam (n.) drum;

wagam tukaka drum with a handle;

wagam tuân handleless drum;

wagam sopne bottom of a drum (lit. drum's anus);

wagam luaq top of a drum (lit. drum's mouth).

-wagi for him, her, 3s, b.pr. (1st order verbal suffix; follows vowels; see -nihi I).

wagup (n.) k. of tree (Saxifragaceae Polyosma).

wagupne (n.) empty banana stalk.

wahap (n.) trash, garbage, refuse, crumbs, bits, scraps of food: sego wahappe hull of corn; thing: kalibu wahap a third thing; something: wahap ki orotne otmâ something impossible always happens; wahap âlâ something else; concern, business, matter, as in ya gâhât wahap it is your concern (cf. âliwahap);

emesenâ wahap time of menstruation.

wait (adj.) inhabited - of land.

waka (n.) (N.) namesake (also nabe).

waku waku (n.) bamboo flute (also uruwaku).

walan walanâe (n.) tripe; holes, openings - in wall, floor, fence (for peeking or shooting through).

walapne (n.) bamboo in the early stages of growth when it is soft and easily cut (also gupakâe).

wale (n.) Pesquet's parrot (Psitrichas fulgidus).

walip- (tv.III) to touch s.o. (also wâi-).

walu walu (n.) k. of animal.

walum (n.) k. of vine (Araceae Pothos).

wame sădükñe (m.) (wame is from Kâte) peace:wame sădükñan in the time of peace.

wame tirek (m.) k. of vine (Rubiacae Doebolobium).

wan sihan (n.) virgin.

-wan (s.m.) is, rpt (follows vowels).

wangi - (tv.I) to pass up, surpass, defeat, win - at race or game (expresses the English comparative -er, -est):

wangineksap it passed me up;

nak ya kârikñe bâlene otmâ nak yu wangiap that wood is stronger than this wood;
wangiak- *(tv.I)* (only in du.) to
eclipse: emesene wangihowot
the sun and moon eclipsed.

wangiak kungiak *(aj.)* of different
sizes.

waŋ *(tv.II)* to give (see nihi-).

waŋiŋ hulin *(m.)* k. of wild taro —
Cunjeroli Lily (Alocasia
macrorrhiza).

wapi *(n.)* army worm (also watbi).

wapo *(n.)* k. of bamboo; also comb
made from bamboo (also sârâkâ *(N.)*).

waragaŋ *(m.)* jew’s harp; waragaŋ
kumu isiap he played the jew’s
harp *(lit.* he hit the jew’s harp
and it cried) *(also gusubut*(m.));

waragaŋ mâiŋe the reed of the
jew’s harp *(lit.* the jew’s
harp’s penis).

warat- *(tv.III)* to follow, track,
trail; to circumvent, go along-
side s.th.;

waratkum kin- to be alongside,
neat, adjacent to s.th. *(see
âdup warat)*.

ware (see hore ware, siak ware).

warihit *(m.)* Chestnut-breasted
Mannikin *(Munia castaneothorax)*.

waru I *(m.)* pumpkin, squash.

waru II *(m.)* k. of banana.

wase *(m.)* *(Kâte)* namesake *(cf.
nahe, waka)*.

wat- *(tv.I)* to follow s.th.: kapam
wâmâ ari Pinsapen yan manbin
we followed the fighting and
lived there at Finschhafen; to
chase s.th.: waŋnekêngê ariwin
they chased us away *(lit.* they
chased us and we went); to
dismiss s.o., discharge s.o. —
from employment *(cf. hâpun)*.

watarâŋ *(n.)* k. of tree - Nettle
family *(Urticaceae Pipturus)*
*(cf. hegum, gâkpi).*

watarâŋ bero *(n.)* Edible-nest
Swiftlet *(Collocalia esculenta)*.

watbi *(n.)* army worm (also wapi).

watpo watpo *(n.)* k. of tree —
Meadow-beauty *(Melastomataceae
Astronia)*.

wawai- *(tv.I)* to care for s.o.,
to take care of s.o.;

wawaiâk *(au.)* carefully,
gently.

wawi *(n.)* greed, stinginess *(opp.
kalemôe orop)*.

wawi ot- to be unproductive.

wâdâ *(n.)* k. of bean.

wâe sâ- *(aux.)* to cry in sorrow,
grief.

wâi- *(tv.I)* to touch s.th. *(also
wallâp-)*.

wâkâ *(n.)* Sulphur-crested
cockatoo *(Kakatoe galerita
(triton))*.

wâkâ wâkâ I *(m.)* k. of small
white butterfly.

wâkâ wâkâ II *(m.)* k. of shrub —
Nightshade *(Solanaceae Solanum)*
*(cf. mahak)*.

wâkâ wâkâ III *(m.)* Pied Frilled
Monarch *(Arses telephosphthalmus
(lauterbachi))*.

wâlâk *(au.)* with strength *(see
wat-)*.

-wân *(see -bân) *(follows vowels).*

wâne *(n.)* *(N.)* flame, torch *(cf.
balam)*.

wârâ tou *(n.)* female siblings.

wâsâsâq *(n.)* k. of bee.

wâsit *(m.)* incisors - of dog; also
nose plug ornament made from
incisors.

wat- *(n.)* the effect of tightened
muscles, strength, tenseness:
watne kârikêngê kâ oap he is not
strong - of an infant;

wâtdâk wâtdâk muscular;

wat- tiŋ tiŋ yap to recover
strength, be refreshed, to
revive, regain strength,
renew strength *(lit.* one’s
strength is tight);
wât- houn yap to be lazy (lit. one's strength wilts);

wâlâk strongly, hard: wâlâk kubom I will hit him hard;

wât- (tu.III) to bulge, flex - muscles.

we- (n.) inner being; per.-num.
we-(p.m.) någâ-(s.m.) or per.-num.
we-(p.m.) ek-(s.m.) or we- oap or we bâle någâ- to be sorrowful: wene nagan I am sorrowful

we- bâleap to be very angry (lit. one's inner being is bad);

we- herong oap to be agreeable, pleased (lit. one's inner being is pleasing).

-we (s.m.) 1s, if. (follows vowels).
-we sâm (s.m.) 1s, desid. (follows vowels).

webup (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus).

wehâ (n.) k. of tree (Moraceae Ficus wassa).

weke (n.) departed soul, ghost, spirits of the deceased;

weke senê flashlight (lit. spirit's eye);

weke tebe bull roarer (cf. mowuŋ mowuŋ);

weke alit alitâ (adj.) stunted - of garden produce (lit. withheld by the spirits).

weke âdápne (n.) k. of mushroom (lit. spirit's ear).

weke âdâpjan gâtne (n.) flying red ant (lit. one from the spirit's ear).

weke nakne (n.) k. of tree - Butterfly bush (Loganiaceae Buddleia asiatica) (lit. spirit's tree).

weke sâtne (n.) k. of vine (lit. spirit's teeth).

weko (n.) k. of tree - Castor oil plant (Euphorbiaceae Ricinus communis).

welâm- (n.) place, locality (also kâwi (N.));

welâm welâm ot- as in ikne welâm welâm olop he went back together - after being dissected.

welem (n.) (N.) bull roarer (cf. mowuŋ mowuŋ).

welet- (tu.III) (N.) to beg, plead, entreat, pray to s.o. (cf. ulit-).

-weloŋ (s.m.) 2d, perm. (follows vowels).

wesa- (tu.III) to singe hair.

wet- (tu.III) to push - with one's hand, to shove, to move a boundary fence (also wit-, usut-).

weto (n.) tool used for stirring the fire.

-wi (s.m.) 2-3p, rpt. (follows vowels).

wiak (n.) tree tomato (Solanaceae Physalis).

-wiei (s.m.) 2-3p, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wioi).

-wiein (s.m.) lp, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wioin).

-wieit (s.m.) 1d, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wioit).

wigâk (n.) Red-naped Robin-Whistler (Aleadryas rufinucha (gamblei)).

wigiliq (n.) k. of grass (Gramineae Ischaemum poly-stachyum).

wik (n.) earthworm.

wilikiok (n.) Great Black Cockatoo (Probosciger aterrimus (maccullivrayi)).

-win (s.m.) lp, rft. (follows vowels).

-wioi (s.m.) 2-3p, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wie).

-wioin (s.m.) lp, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wiein).
-wioii (s.m.) 1d, rft. (follows vowels) (also -wiiit).

-wioq (s.m.) 2p, perm. (follows vowels).

-wiom (s.m.) 1s, rft. (follows vowels).

-wion (s.m.) z2s, rft. (follows vowels).

-wiop (s.m.) 3s, rft. (follows vowels).

-wiowot (s.m.) 2-3d, rft. (follows vowels).

wirit (n.) Striped Pseudo-flyeater (Trocheligone maforensis).

wisâm (aux.) floating, carrying - of water: wisâm ariap the water carried it away.

wit I (see susu wit wit).

wit II (n.) k. of small frog.

wit- (tv.III) (see wit-).

-wit (s.m.) 1d, rpt. (follows vowels).

woda (dem.) (N.) where (cf. wosa).

wohap (n.) spiral - a children's game of making a spiral in the ground by hooking the toes and turning on the heel. It is based on tracking a pig in circles; wohap wohap sâm ari- (aux.) to track an animal - pig.

-wom (s.m.) 1s, ift. (follows vowels).

-woman (s.m.) 1s, icft. (follows vowels).

-womap (s.m.) 3s, icft. (follows vowels).

-womat (s.m.) 2s, icft. (follows vowels).

-womosan (s.m.) 1s, df't. (follows vowels).

-womosap (s.m.) 3s, df't. (follows vowels).

-womosat (s.m.) 2s, df't. (follows vowels).

won- (dem.) (contraction of wuân when occurring with loc. clitics).

wonân (loc.ph.) at what place, where? - locational (Con-
traction of wuân + -ân);

wonângen where?, to what place?;

wonângbâ whence?, from what place?.

wosa (dem.) which? (also woda (N.).)

wosan (loc.ph.) where? -
directional;

wosaken (loc.ph.) where? -
directional, to what place?;

wosapâ (loc.ph.) by which way?;

wosakebâ (loc.ph.) from which place, whence?.

-wot (s.m.) 2s, perm. (follows vowels).

wu (exccl.) exclamation of pain as in wu yai yai sângetâ they cried out in pain.

-wu like - resemblance (occurs in dem.: yu, ya, eda, ewa, eba, gira); thusly (with dem. indicating referent) yu or ya (yawu or yuwu); in a manner (when occurring in a manner tagmem): yuwu thusly, in this manner;
yawu thusly, in that manner.

-wuap (s.m.) 3s, ift. (follows vowels).

-wuat (s.m.) 2s, ift. (follows vowels).

wuân (dem.) what? (int.pr.) (May indicate a referent known by the speaker (cf. ɔlâ);
uwângât why?;

wuânge (dem.) who (int.pr.) (speaker may know referent and thus use it in examining or rhetorical questions).

wuŋ sâ-/wuŋ i- (aux.) to swoon.

wuŋ wuŋ yap (aux.) to fall - of water over a fall, to roar - of waterfall or airplane.
Y

y- (tv.I) (in ipt.) (see sâ-).

ya (dem.) that, those, it - near the hearer;

yakâ/yakât (conn.) therefore: den mem ekongominwi yakât åun yakât they used to lie to us; therefore now at this time... (also yaŋak); its (poss.ph.): yakât hân its ground; (also yakâ) (see -gât); yakât otmâ therefore; (clause) + yakâ biwîgan during, while: ahowi yakâ biwîgan yau teteop it happened like this when they fought;

yakeba (loc.ph.) thence, from there (see ângebâ);

yaken (loc.ph.) there, to that place - directional (see -ängan);

yan (loc.ph.) there - locational, near the hearer (follows dependent verb; at that time, when) (see -ân);

yaŋak (intens.pr.) itself, its own;

yaok (ya + âk) that's all: bâinge yaok that's enough; only that: be yaok only that taro; just the same;

yapâ (loc.ph.) from that place, out of there, by that way (see -âbâ); (clause) + yapâhât so, as a result, consequently; (depend.cl.) yapâ (gântjâge) as a result, in consequence of: gokorok pawarakmâ yapâ ahowi they quarrelled over chickens and as a result they fought.

yawu (av.) like that, thus, like this (in narrative structure ya 'that' is often better translated 'this') (also yauwâk);

yawu oap to be fulfilled - of a stated prediction;

yawuhat in such a manner, therefore, as a result, consequently, so;

yawu gârâmâ like that; in such a manner, therefore;

yawûak just the same, like;

yawuya (post position after noun) like that.

-ya (see yawuya, yiwuya, yuwuya, girawuya).

yabu (m.) rainy season, monsoon, year.

yabuq (m.) k. of banana.

yae yae (excl.) exclamation of distress, sorrow, pain (also yai yai).

yagoro (m.) k. of tree.

yaha- (iv.) (see yâhâ-).

yahat- (tv.I) to stand up, arise, rise;

mem yahat- to increase - price, to improve s.o., to better s.o.'s state;

yahat yahatâne huge, high: hâmene yahat yahatâne high pay;

lok yahat yahatâne important, significant man.

yai yai I (see yae yae).

yai yai II (m.) k. of animal in bush.

yakâ (see ya).

yakâlâk någâ- to like s.th. very much (lit. think only about that).

yakât (conn.) (see ya).

yakeba (see ya).

yaken (see ya).

yaleleŋ oap (aiz.) (N.) to float (cf. yaliŋ yaliŋ oap).

yaliŋ pan- (aiz.) to sail s.th. through the air, to glide s.th.

yaliŋ yaliŋ oap (aiz.) to float (also yaleleŋ oap (N.)).

yalom I (m.) coconut (also matuk).

yalom II (m.) yam cultigen.
yama yama (n.) Augusta-victoria Bird of Paradise (Paradisea augustae victoriae).

yamá (conn.) but, furthermore, in spite of, yet, nevertheless.
yan (loc.ph.) (see ya).
yanak I (conn.) therefore.
yanak II (intens.pr.) (see ya).
yook (see ya).
yapá (loc.ph.) (see ya).
yaritq (n.) tassel;
sukam yaritq cassowary tassel.
yaróqe as in soso yaróqe yam cultigen.

yawu (av.) (see ya).
yaya- (n.) (N.) MoBr (cf. yio-).
yábá (n.) whiskers;
sego yábáqe corn tassel, silk;
yábáqe orop (adj.) bearded.
yábit (n.) k. of animal - similar to brush-tailed rat kangaroo (also yábitjan, korok papato).
yábit emetqe (n.) k. of fern.

yáhá- (iv.) to ascend, enter - house, canoe: aí sesegatqe káknennján yáhámu a lot of work will come upon us;
yáhá yáháqe ot- (aux.) to think highly of oneself, to be proud, arrogant, haughty, to have high self-esteem;
ibi yekmá kakyégan yáhá lók a promiscuous man (lit. a man who sees women and goes up on them);
yáháwe gewe (adj.) undulating - of terrain; asymmetrical, uneven: waga yáháwe gewe an asymmetrical canoe.
yáhálan (n.) day before yesterday.
yáhámá (em.pr.) he/she/they, however (see námá).

yáháp (num.) two;
yáhápğe (adj.) second; (av.) twice, again, second time: nak yáhápğe golá oap the tree lives again, a second time;
yáhápğe ki níhi don't give me more;
yáhápghan (loc.ph.) on Tuesday;
yáháhp yáháp (av.) two by two;
yáhápğe ot- to redo s.th., to do it a second time: yáhápğe kemesai they replanted it;
bíwi yáháp undecided, irresolute (lit. two insides);
-ýáhát/-yáháp (1st order nominal suffix) two: atáyáhátge your two older brothers (cf. -lip, -ő Iv).

-ýáhát/-yáháp (see yáháp).
yáhk (per.pr.) him, her, them (du. and pl.);
yákñe (sub.ph.) he, she, it, they (du. and pl.).
yákát (pos.ph.) his, her, hers; (cau.) for him, for her;
yákát den binaq that is his story;
yáku (c.pr.) his, her, hers, their, theirs (pl.) (emphatic possession); but she, but he (adversative);

yáhk (noun)-qe his, her, hers (possession);
yáhk yegát (pos.ph.) their (pl.) their (possession);
yáhk yengu (c.pr.) their, theirs (pl.) (possession);
yáhk(yen/yène) (per.pr.) they (pl.);

yáhk (noun)-yène their, theirs (pl.) (possession);
yáhk(yet)-ñe (per.pr.) they (du.);
yáhk yetgát (pos.ph.) theirs (du.) their (possession);
yáhk (yet)ku (c.pr.) their, theirs (du.) (possession);
yáhk (ye)ñak themselves (pl.) (emphatic) (see ninak);
yâk (yet)âk themselves (du.) (emphatic) (see ninak).

yâku (o.pr.) his, her, hers, their, theirs (pl.) (emphatic possession); but she, but he (contrastive) (see nâku).

yâku yâku (see yoku yoku).

yâwune (n.) k. of large frog.

yâwut- (n.) paternal uncle; FaBr, FaSiHu, MoSiHu, BrCh (m.s.), PaSbChCh (m.s.).

yegât (poss.ph.) their, your, yours (pl.): lok hele n yegât sosô the New Guinean’s dog; (cau.) for you (pl.) (cf. -gât).

yek (n.) Marbled Honey-sucker (Meliphaga marmorata).

yek- to see (see nek- for usage).

-yek you/them (pl.) 2-3p, o.pr.I (see -nek for usage).

yelek- to see (see nek- for usage).

-yelek you/them (du.) 2-3d, o.pr.I (see -nek for usage).

yemo (n.) k. of tree.

yen (per.pr.) you (pl.);

\[ \text{yen (noun)} - ye \] your, yours (pl.) (possession);

\[ \text{yene (sub.ph.) you (pl.)}. \]

yenâmâ (om.pr.) you, however (see nâmâ).

yengu (o.pr.) your, yours (pl.) (possession). (see nâku).

yêngak (emp.pr.) (yen) yêngak yourselves (pl.) (see ninak);

yâk (ye)ngak themselves (pl.) (see ninak).

\[-yene (2nd order nominal suffix) you/their (pl.) 2-3p, p.m.\]

yêngak (emp.pr.) (yen) yêngak you yourselves (pl.) (see niniâk);

yâk yêngak they themselves (pl.) (see niniâk).

yêng (n.) ringworm, tinea;

yêng (yêng) ot- to become diseased with tinea.

yêrâ- (tv.I) to shoot s.th.

yêrâmâ (om.pr.) you (du.), however (see nâmâ).

yet and (in closed coordinate noun phrase).

\[-yet (s.m.) 2-3d, if.\]

yet (per.pr.) you (du.);

\[ \text{yetne (sub.ph.) you (du.)}; \]

\[ \text{yet (noun)} - ye \text{t} you, yours (du.) (possession); \]

yeðgât (poss.ph.) your, yours (du.); (cau.) for you (du.) (cf. -gât).

yetkâitne (see nâhaitne).

yetku (c.pr.) your, yours (du.) (emphatic possession) (see nâku for usage).

yetnâk (emp.pr.) (yet) yetnâk you yourselves (du.) (see ninak for usage).

\[-yetn (2nd order nominal suffix) you/their (du.) 2-3d, p.m.\]

yetnâk (emp.pr.) (yet) yetnâk you yourselves (du.) (see niniâk);

\[ \text{(yâk) yetnâk they themselves (du.) (see niniâk)}. \]

yi (dem.) this, these – near the speaker (also yu);

yiwuya one like this, one the same as this;

yiken (loc.ph.) here, to here (directional) (see -ângen);

yikebâ (loc.ph.) from here, hence (see -ângbâ).

yihi yihi (n.) fruit bat.

yik yârârâk (aj.) slender – of fruit: mayawa bonge yik yârârâk a slender bean (also gik bârârâk).

yikebâ (see yi).

yiken (see yi).

yinsiwet (n.) k. of vine.

yingga- (g, tv.II) to bite (see nihî- I); to give (see nihî- II).
-yingi I for you/them (pl.) (2-3p, b.pr.) (see -nihi I).

-yingi II you/them (pl.) (2-3p, o.pr.II) (see -nihi II).

yio- (m.) maternal uncle; MoBr (also yaya (N.)).

yisit (m.) Beautiful Lorikeet (Charmosynopsis pulchella).

yitki- (ŋ, tv.II) to bite (see nihi-I); to give (see nihi-II).

-yitki I for you/them (du.) (2-3d, b.pr.) (see -nihi I).

-yitki II you/them (du.) (2-3d, o.pr.II) (see -nihi II).

yiwerene (t.) just now (also yuwerene, itårâñe).

yiwuya (see yi).

yoge (n.) k. of lizard.

yogo yogo (aj.) sharp, narrow, prominent - of nose; razorbacked - of mountain ridge, thin animal’s back.

yogone (n.) corner of ledge; leading edge, trailing edge (cf. ginge).

yoko (n.) k. of tree.

yoku yoku agi- (aux.) to reciprocate: yoku yoku um agimai they reciprocated in giving cooked food (also yâku yâku);

yoku yoku ot- to trade.

yolọŋ yolọŋ ot- (aux.) to swim.

yongo- (ŋ, tv.III) to hit, kill, strike s.o., fall down (see noho for usage).

-yongo you/them (pl.) (2-3p, o.pr.III) (see -noho for usage).

yoŋan (n.) k. of arrow point.

yop (n.) (N.) time (cf. sâp);

emet yopọŋe afternoon.

yotko- (ŋ, tv.III) to hit, kill, strike s.o., fall down (see noho for usage).

-yotko you/them (du.) (2-3d, o.pr.III) (see -noho for usage).
Zero Morphemes

Ø- I to see (see nek-).
Ø- II to bite (see nihi- I).
Ø- III to give (see nihi- II).
Ø- IV to hit (see noho-).

-Ø I 2s, if.
-Ø II he, she, it; 3s, o.pr.I (see -nek).
-Ø III he, she, it; 3s, o.pr.II (see -nihi II).
-Ø IV (1st order nominal suffix) (singular number: atane my elder brother; atayâhâtne my two elder brothers (cf. -yâhât, -lip).