TETUN - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

by

Cliff Morris
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS is issued through the Linguistic Circle of Canberra and consists of four series:

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

EDITOR: S.A. Wurm

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

EDITORIAL ADVISERS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G.W. Grace  
University of Hawaii  
E.C. Polome  
University of Texas

M.A.K. Halliday  
University of Sydney  
Gillian Sankoff  
University of Pennsylvania

E. Haugen  
Harvard University  
W.A.L. Stokhof  
National Center for Language Development, Jakarta;

A. Healey  
Summer Institute of Linguistics  
University of Leiden

L.A. Hercus  
Australian National University  
E.M. Uhlenbeck  
University of Leiden

Nguyễn Đăng Liêm  
University of Hawaii  
J.W.M. Verhaar  
Gonzaga University, Spokane

All correspondence concerning PACIFIC LINGUISTICS, including orders and subscriptions, should be addressed to:

The Secretary  
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS  
Department of Linguistics  
Research School of Pacific Studies  
The Australian National University  
Canberra, A.C.T. 2601  
Australia.

Copyright © The Author

First Published 1984

Typeset by Sue Tys  
Printed by A.N.U. Printing Service

Bound by Adriatic Bookbinders Pty. Ltd.

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

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

National Library of Australia Card Number and ISBN 0 85883 308 5
This dictionary is dedicated to those Timorese who lost their lives in the war against the Japanese during 1941-45. Where the hand of friendship was so freely given to the Australian soldiers ..... 

WE REMEMBER
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREFACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREWORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGES OF EAST TIMOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetum/Tetun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowels and consonants at the end of words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAMMAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender of nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal pronouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive pronouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definite and indefinite articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense of verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particles and participles of verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particles (other parts of speech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMERALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP OF TIMOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TETUN - ENGLISH DICTIONARY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE

It is customary, among the peoples of Timor, to introduce something by relating it to its 'origin'. Timorese compare an origin to the 'trunk' or base of a tree and they regard it as essential that one trace the 'tip' or product of any development back to its 'trunk'. Thus, for Timorese, true knowledge is the knowledge of origins and evaluation depends on relating beginnings to ends.

Adopting this Timorese custom is the appropriate way of introducing this Tetun-English Dictionary since its origin - what Tetun-speaking people would call its hun - can be traced back to the island of Timor in 1942. In September of that year, Cliff Morris, as a member of 2/4 Australian Independent Company, was landed on the beach at Betano on Timor's south coast and, until January of the following year, was part of a small group of Australians known as Sparrow Force, who were engaged in harassing a considerably larger enemy army. Crucial to the success of these operations was communication and cooperation with local Timorese.

Among the diversity of languages on the island, Tetun provided the key to communication and the men of Sparrow Force were obliged, for their very survival, to begin learning this language. Since there were only a few Portuguese sources on the language and these were largely inaccessible, most of this language learning came from daily field experience. In Cliff Morris's case, he was put in charge of 17 Timorese soldiers who had deserted from the Portuguese native army to join the Australian forces. Unfortunately, this rough language learning came to an abrupt end when Sparrow Force was ordered to be evacuated to Darwin and many of the Timorese who had served the Australians were hunted down and executed.

Dictionaries, as everyone knows, take years to prepare, and generally they proceed by stages, being transformed from simple word lists into longer compilations. Cliff Morris's wartime experiences were the first stage in the preparation of this dictionary. The second stage came when he prepared a short list of Tetun words for himself and a party of ex-soldiers and their families who returned to Timor in August 1973 on what was intended as a nostalgic visit. It was on this visit that he discovered the extent of the slaughter that had followed in the wake of the Australian evacuation and resolved to do something in recognition of this sacrifice.

Cliff Morris returned to Australia and, in cooperation with Jim Landman, compiled a small dictionary of 1000 words, copies of which he was able to give out on a subsequent visit to Timor in May 1975. The enthusiasm with which this booklet dictionary was received confirmed him in his resolve to proceed with a more comprehensive dictionary.

Six years later, the draft of this present dictionary was completed, but rather than attempt to publish it directly, Cliff Morris worked intermittently for another two years, adding and correcting entries with a native Tetun-speaker, Paulo Quintao da Costa, who was living in Sydney. The end result is this useful Tetun-English dictionary.

This dictionary is a welcome addition to the growing body of literature, in English, on Timor. It is also appropriate that the first substantial dictionary
to English of any Timorese language should be Tetun, since Tetun has for centuries been an historically influential language throughout the island. It is not fortuitous that Sparrow Force had to rely on Tetun, or even that the Portuguese colonial government adopted Tetun as a lingua franca in east Timor. Both historical and ethnographic evidence suggests that Tetun was already of great importance at the time of the arrival of the first Portuguese in the 16th century.

There were two closely related reasons for the importance of Tetun. The first has to do with the expansion of the Tetun-speaking peoples from the south to the north coast of central Timor and along the south coast, both east and west. This has resulted in variant dialects of Tetun, all of which are still intelligible with one another; but at the edge of this intelligibility is the language of the Rotinese who inhabit the island off the western tip of Timor. At one time the ancestors of the present-day Rotinese must have been part of the Tetun expansion. Rotinese appears to be the language most closely related to Tetun, and memories and associations with Belu (as the Tetun are called) remain strong even today, especially in eastern Roti.

The other reason for the importance of Tetun was the historical influence of the sacred, central Tetun domain of Wehale. Reliable historical information on Wehale is limited, but Wehale, located on the south coast of central Timor, seems to have been the chief point of ritual orientation for a loose confederation of local Timorese domains. Some authors have speculated that Wehale was the nexus for the trade in sandalwood which flourished for centuries prior to the arrival of the Europeans. In return for sandalwood from the interior, Wehale was able to bestow ritual titles and rare and exotic regalia, making a connection with this distributive centre essential to local groups throughout the island. It is certainly clear that Wehale was an important enough site for the Portuguese to mount an armed expedition, in 1642, to burn and destroy it. Only in this way could they divert the sandalwood trade to their port at Lifao on the north coast. Yet despite this attempt to curtail its influence, Wehale's authority, in the person of the Great Lord or Nai Bot, continued to be revered, and the Dutch in whose territory Wehale came to be located referred to this Great Lord with the title, not of Rajah, but of Keizer.

Bits and pieces of the myths of Wehale are still to be found on Timor today, and even the Atoni Pah Meto, or Dawan people, whose expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries checked that of the Tetun in west Timor, still trace their earliest dynastic relations to Wehale. This expansion has now made the language of the Atoni the dominant language in west Timor, and indeed the language with the largest number of speakers in the whole of the island. There are at least 650,000 speakers of this language, whereas estimates of the number of people who speak Tetun as the first language range from 300,000 to 400,000. The fact that Tetun was adopted as a lingua franca in east Timor means, however, that many more Timorese understand Tetun and can use it as a second language. The usefulness of a Tetun-English dictionary is thus unquestionable.

There are further aspects to the Timorese metaphor of trunk and tip. A 'tip', for example, is always a point of further growth. Appropriately, this dictionary represents only the 'tip' of Cliff Morris's continuing research on the Tetun language, and we can look forward in the future to new buds and branches.

James J. Fox
Department of Anthropology
Research School of Pacific Studies
FOREWORD

Tetun is spoken over the whole of the island of Timor in varying degrees of expertise and in a number of regional dialects. As a soldier in East Timor during the Second World War I learnt Tetun-Los, and it is this dialect of Tetun which forms the basis of this dictionary.

Without the help and encouragement of the Timorese community in Australia, it would not have been possible to complete the final corrections outside Timor. There are many individuals to thank, but special thanks must go to Paulo Quintao da Costa and his family for their hospitality, while Paulo and I spent many tedious months correcting my mistakes. During Paulo's lifetime he has been responsible for almost all the Tetun text appearing in print, in either Tetun or Portuguese, with little or no recognition as the source of the material.

Particular care and emphasis has been given to the explanation of words involving the rich ritual practices of birth, marriage, death, food growing, and the Animist religion. Because the alphabet is phonetic, some spellings will differ from those known in Portuguese times; an example of this is 'Ue Keke' instead of the Portuguese 'Viqueque'.

All grammar and syntax refer only to Tetun-Los which is spoken along the south coast from Alas to Ue Keke, but other dialects have not been neglected, and words peculiar to other dialects and particular places have been recorded as such in order to further enhance the scope of the dictionary.

Cliff Morris
1984
LANGUAGES OF EAST TIMOR

Students of Timorese languages will soon learn that Timor is a land of many different languages and dialects, with relatively few speakers of each. Consequently, the total area in which each language or dialect is spoken is very restricted, except for Tetun-Dili, which has some speakers over all of East Timor. This dialect of Tetun is a simplified version introduced by the Portuguese to give a common commercial tongue among all the people. Therefore, there is a diverse variety of expertise among these speakers, who will invariably have another language as their mother tongue, or first language.

The number of distinct languages within East Timor will vary according to the way a language or dialect is designated. Listed are the main languages and dialects, with the town named merely being the nearest to the area in which the language is spoken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bunak</td>
<td>Bobonaro</td>
<td>Tetun</td>
<td>all dialects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dagada</td>
<td>Lautem</td>
<td>Alas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galolen</td>
<td>Manututu</td>
<td>Bariki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galolen</td>
<td>Laklo</td>
<td>Bubu Susu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galolen</td>
<td>Laleia</td>
<td>Dili</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idate</td>
<td>Laklubar</td>
<td>Dotik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makasae</td>
<td>Laga</td>
<td>Fatu Berliu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makasae</td>
<td>Ossu</td>
<td>Fatu Lulik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mambae</td>
<td>Aileu</td>
<td>Fatu Mea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mambae</td>
<td>Ainaro</td>
<td>Foho Ren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midiki</td>
<td>Baguia</td>
<td>Kamnasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naumik</td>
<td>Uato Karabu</td>
<td>Luka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nogo-Nogo</td>
<td>Kailaku</td>
<td>Remexio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nogo-Nogo</td>
<td>Atabae</td>
<td>Samoro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukudede</td>
<td>Likisa</td>
<td>Suai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukudede</td>
<td>Maubara</td>
<td>Tilomar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uaimo'a</td>
<td>Uato Lari</td>
<td>Ue Keke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While Tetun is understood in all areas of East Timor, there will be a wide variation in the pronunciation and vocabulary, as it will be found that the above languages have influenced Tetun in the areas of their use. Similarly many adoptions have occurred from the Portuguese language. Even in areas where Tetun is regarded as the mother tongue, there are a number of distinct dialects. Words and phrases, which are peculiar to specific areas are shown thus: (Dili), (Luka), etc. Words from the West Timor dialect as (Belu).

Abbreviations

- adj: adjective
- adv: adverb
- conj: conjunction
- do: ditto
- interj: interjection
- n: noun
- num: numeral
- cf: confer
- poss: possessive
- pers: personal
- pron: pronoun
- prep: preposition
- pl: plural
- rel: relative
- sim: similar
- sg: singular
Tetum/Tetun

This dictionary has endeavoured to follow general usage wherever possible, therefore Tetun is regarded as being more correct, because the Portuguese spell many words with m where the phonetic sound is n, and this is what they have done with Tetum. Some people have erroneously adopted the m spelling as the correct phonetic sound, but as both spellings exist they cannot be neglected. This general principle has been followed throughout the dictionary, and many words will appear in several places with slightly different spellings according to their pronunciation from region to region.

The wise old men 'kataus' tell us that the people lived on the plains 'tetu', and therefore as the people were of the plains 'tetun', there can be no argument as to the name of the language or its spelling. In any case it is not natural for Tetun words to end in m.

The biggest concentration of natural speakers occurs in the central south coast of Timor, from Alas in the west, to Luka in the east. While there are small regional differences within this area, they are not sufficient to divide off any area as a separate dialect. This Tetun has been called Tetun-Los and has been regarded as standard-Tetun in this dictionary. Where words from other dialects or particular kingdoms and regions are included they are noted as such.

Broadly, Tetun is divided into four main dialects:

TETUN-LOS, spoken in the southern central regions of East Timor, centred around the town of Soibada, and the kingdom of Samoro. It is the basis of oral conversational Tetun in this dictionary. No attempt has been made to analyse the more complex ritual language of poetry, which is common throughout all areas where Tetun is spoken.

TETUN-TERIK, spoken in north-west areas of East Timor, and north-east areas of West Timor. This dialect is closely related to Tetun-Belu.

TETUN-BELU, spoken in south-west areas of East Timor, and south-east areas of West Timor. Both this dialect and Tetun-Terik are often regarded as another language to Tetun-Los, because of different definitions for individual words, but in general the syntax is still synonymous with Tetun-Los.

TETUN-DILI (also known as TETUN-PRASA), the dialect taught to the Portuguese and other people needing a common language for commerce. language, and is simpler in grammar than the other dialects. This dialect was regarded as the lingua franca of East Timor in Portuguese times, but has probably been replaced by Indonesian.

Pronunciation

The stress in a word is on the penultimate syllable, except for a few notable exceptions (refer examples). The most common syllable type is CV (consonant + vowel).
Examples:

(1) CV syllables (note: capital letters denote stress)
   HA-re    to see
   ha-FI-la to return
   ha-LU-ha to forget

(2) CVC syllables
   ba-BU-rit  a syringe
   hak-FI-lak  to alter
   nak-FU-nan  to become mouldy

Some syllables will have two vowels, pronounced as a diphthong.

(3) CVV(C) syllables
   BA-dain  tradesman
   KA-rav  buffalo
   RAI  earth

Where a vowel has no preceding consonant, then there will usually be
a following consonant, or it may remain on its own at the beginning or end
of a word.

(4) V and VC syllables
   a-RU-ma  some (mostly said as RU-ma)
   IS-in  body

Sometimes u may act as a consonant similar to English w. In some
districts this sound is changed to b as a more natural sound for that
district.

(5) u as consonant
   la-UA-rik  youth (la-BA-rik)
   UA-ni  honeybee (BA-ni)
   UE  water (BE)

All but a few words are stressed on the penultimate syllable.
Exceptions to this rule are always stressed on the ultimate syllable.

(6) exceptions to penultimate rule
   ha-RE  rice
   ta-FE  to spit
   ha-HU  to begin
   ko-A  to crow

The same vowel written twice in the same syllable will invariably mean
a lengthening of the same sound.

(7) double vowels
   BOOT  big
   AAT  bad
   BA-daak  powder
The glottal stop is a common and important element of speech in Tetun between vowels, as a break or hiatus, which is indicated by ' , and can be described as a click at the back of the throat.

(8) glottal stop
   KO-'-a  to cut
   NA-'-ok to steal
   BE-'-u  to thresh (grain)

Hyphenated words are pronounced as two words, but the stress is only on the last penultimate syllable.

(9) hyphenated words
   am-an 1k-an uncle (aman-ikan)
   be-re lo-ik spider (bere-loik)
   bai ru-a day after tomorrow (bai-rua)

Consonants are sometimes prefixed to root words, mostly as expletives, to become part of the first syllable, but pronounced in such a way as to be barely distinguishable.

(10) prefixed consonants
   KBA-but troubleshooter
   KBE-lak disc
   KDO-run water vessel

Where the same word is pronounced differently in two or more regions, they are included as different spellings, e.g. buu, kbuu sack. A number of Portuguese and Indonesian words are included because they are in such common use and so can be regarded as part of the language, but these words are spelt phonetically, not as the original, e.g.

   amigu n. friend, do. amigo (p).
   barlake n. marriage, do. berlaki (I).

Vowel sequences will at first be confusing, and the written word may not exactly coincide with that used in some districts, but will be the most common for most districts.

(11) vowel sequences
   ai like i in ice; ain a foot
   ei like e in below; teik to stamp the feet
   oi like oy in boy; hakoi to bury
   ui like we; tafui to spit
   au like ou in pound; baur rainbow
   eu like ew in sew; kakeu a tree
   ou like ow in bow; bou to heap

uarat (u-AR-at) strong wind. For double vowels at the end of words refer page xiv.

Some letters of the English alphabet are not natural to the Tetun language, but can appear in introduced words, though some letters are changed to a more natural sound. Also some letters are interchangeable from district to district, especially in areas where Tetun is spoken as a second language.
Some introduced words are still retained in their original form, so it is possible to find all letters of the alphabet.
Word-final vowels and consonants

-e and -o at the end of words are said slightly open: hare to see, sele to destroy, koko to try, lebo to carry.

Final -ae, -oe, -eo are articulated as two syllables: hae grass, malae foreigner, sasoe palm-leaf cape, laleo a hut, kuleo seasickness, kakae cockatoo.

In final -ek, -et, -ok and -ot the consonant is weakly articulated. Final -u is a long vowel ("oo" as in English 'boot'), but is weakly articulated, as in boku big, botu to burst.

GRAMMAR

The number of Tetun dialects and the intrusion of unrelated neighbouring languages has not made the task of defining what constitutes good Tetun an easy one. In addition there are various standards of the spoken language, and it is in order to give some idea of what constitutes well-spoken Tetun-Los that the following summary is given.

Nouns

Nouns are both singular and plural, and can be made either by the insertion of ida for singular and sira for plural after the noun: kuda ida a horse, uma ida a house, ema ida a person, asu sira the dogs, ema sira persons or people.

Some words express emphatic degrees of meaning by a process of partial reduplication, omitting the last consonant of the first syllable: tebes true, tebetebes very true; manas hot, manamanas extremely hot. Note: this reduplication applies to all parts of speech. Other reduplicatives repeat only the first syllable of the word: mouris, moumouris alive. See also ha' e and maka in the dictionary text.

Gender of nouns

Although nouns have no gender this may be expressed by adding the following after the noun:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tetun-Dili</th>
<th>other dialects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>male</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human</td>
<td>mane</td>
<td>feto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal</td>
<td>aman</td>
<td>inan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amak</td>
<td>inak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plants</td>
<td>mane</td>
<td>feto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>manen</td>
<td>feton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples: oan mane boy, kuda inan mare, ai dila manen a male pawpaw tree (i.e. one that does not bear fruit).
Personal pronouns

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1sg.</td>
<td>I, me</td>
<td>ha'u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2sg.</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3sg.</td>
<td>he, him, she, her, it</td>
<td>nia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1pl.</td>
<td>we, us (excl.)</td>
<td>ami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2pl.</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>imi, emi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3pl.</td>
<td>they, them</td>
<td>sira</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Tetun-Belu 3pl. sia they, them.

See notes for nia to form possessive case, and sira to form plural and definite article.

There is no objective or nominative case in Tetun. We and us inclusive includes those being spoken to, while we and us exclusive does not include those being spoken to. Ami mai atu hare imi, tan ba ita hotu mesa belun we come to see you, because we are all friends.

Possessives (Pronoun Possessors)

The possessive is formed by placing the pronoun possessor before the possessed noun which is preceded by nia. In the case of third person singular possessors, the possessive become ninia, although nia nia is just as correct: ha'u nia asu my dog, ninia asu his dog. In conversation nia can be dropped when the noun ends in a vowel, in which case either n or k is added: ha'u asun my dog. Note: ha'u asu means I am a dog.

ha'u nian, ha'un, ha'uk, nian, ninain, etc. are used as possessive pronouns where there is no noun at the end of a sentence.

Possessives (Noun Possessors)

Nouns are made possessive by adding nia: karau nia dikur buffalo's horn or horn of buffalo; kuda nia ain horse's leg or leg of horse. In conversation, however, nia is often dropped, thus: karau dikur, etc.

Adjectives

Adjectives always follow the noun without exception. They may be formed from other words that end in a vowel by adding k. Nouns and other words ending in n should be changed to k, but are often left as they are. Some adjectives are formed by prefixing hak-, but mostly nak- to a word, particularly those with a verbal sense.
Definite and indefinite articles

Tetun has no specific words for 'a', 'an', or 'the', but ida one may be used instead, thus: fahi ida a pig or the pig. Where the plural is formed by sira it can be translated as the: fahi sira the pigs.

Verbs

Root verbs are in the present tense, singular or plural. Verbs may be changed by the addition of particles and/or participles, to make them active, passive, reflexive, infinite, past, or future tense, as well as some conditions not found in English. Not all participles and particles are used universally, but they are understood by all fluent speakers.

Tetun has no verb 'to be', therefore in translation, care has to be taken when transposing to English: oan feto moe the girl IS shy.

Verbs beginning with h and o change with person, and all other verbs prefix k for 1sg.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1sg.</th>
<th>use letter</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>ha'u ka I eat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2sg.</td>
<td>use letter</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>o ma you eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2sg.(polite)</td>
<td>use letter</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>ita ha you eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3sg.</td>
<td>use letter</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>nia na he eats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1pl.(incl.)</td>
<td>use letter</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>ami ha we eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1pl.(excl.)</td>
<td>use letter</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>ita ha we eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2pl.</td>
<td>use letter</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>imi ha you eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3pl.</td>
<td>use letter</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>sira ra they eat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Tetun-Belu 3pl. sia na they eat. In Tetun-Dili verbs do not change with person.

Tense of verbs

All verbs are naturally in the present tense, but may give the meaning of another tense by the context of the sentence: nia ba basar aban he will go to the market tomorrow; nia ba basar horiseik he went to the market yesterday. On the other hand tense may be indicated by tense particles:

past tense ona, tiha
future tense sei

Since these particles can be used in other ways examples are given of their use:

ONA

1) placed AFTER the verb to form past tense: ami ha ona we ate; Mau Bere ba ona Baukau Mau Bere went to Baukau. Ona in this use always indicates the immediate past (a short time ago).

2) placed AFTER the word (not a verb) it qualifies, denotes a recently completed action: Leke Mauk moras, mai be di'ak ona Leki Mauk was sick, but is well now.
3) placed AFTER the word it qualifies as an adverb, meaning enough or sufficient: ne'e di'ak ona that is good enough, also to'o ona and naton ona have the same meaning.

4) used as an interjection: di'ak ona well

TIHA

1) placed AFTER the verb forms past tense: Bere Lelik la'o tiha Bere Lekik has gone (could be a short or long time ago); Mau Leto ba tiha uma Mau Leto went home (some time ago).

2) placed AFTER the verb it qualifies, gives the meaning of 'instead of': Leki Nahak la ba basar, nia ba tiha soro Leki Nahak did not go to the market, instead he went hunting. Nia ba fila tiha soro or nia ba tiha fila soro would also mean instead he went hunting.

3) placed BEFORE ona indicates the action is entirely finished: Leki Berek halai tiha ona Leki Berek has run away.

4) as a verb, to fish with a net: ami tiha ikan barak we net many fish.

5) as a verb, to cast, fling or throw: sira tiha fatuk ba ue they throw a stone in the water.

SEI

1) placed BEFORE the verb denotes future tense: oras ida ha'u sei kba uma kreda shortly I will go to church.

2) placed BEFORE a verb can indicate the action is 'still' continuing: Teti berek sei haris Teti is still having a bath.

3) used with dauk or daun indicates negative future tense (sometimes used with la or lae): Isolino sei dauk mai Isolino will not come. Note: sei la dauk mai or la dauk sei are just as correct. Paulo sei dauk halo knaar ida ne'e Paulo will not do this work. Note: same combination applies as above. Sei dauk on its own means not yet.

4) placed BEFORE a verb can have the meaning of must or obliged to: Aida sei hemu ai-moruk ne'e Aida is obliged to drink that medicine; o sei halo serbisu ida ne'e you must do this work.

Note: inflection in the voice will give the meaning to each of the above (ona, tiha, sei).

Particles

-AN particle suffixed to verb to make it reflexive in meaning, for example: nia oho-an he killed himself. When used with rasik own or self, the construction changes, for example: Suki nakenak rasik nia an (or Suki nakenak nia an rasik) Suki wounds himself.

ATU particle preceding verb to express purpose: ha'u kba atu hare basar I go to see the market.
DAUDAUN particle following the verb to indicate action is still continuing, for example: Leki Mauk lere daudaun du'ut Leki Mauk is cutting the grass.

HA- causative prefix to verbs, for example:

- habadak to shorten < badak short
- hamonu to drop < monu to fall
- hafodak to frighten < fodak timid

Ha- may be replaced by halo as in halo badak to shorten, etc.

HAK- causative prefix to verbs, for example:

- hakdulas to spin < dulas to twist
- hakfodak to be frightened < fodak timid

Hak- is also used to form verbal nouns and adjectives which are usually used in the third person singular.

HAM-, HAN- prefix to verbs, nouns and adjectives; forms verbs which describe the state or action of the subject resulting from a continued action of the root word. Examples:

- hamta'uk to be in fear (of something) < ta'uk to fear
- hamkuus to have a cold (running nose) < kuus nasal mucus
- hamlaha to be hungry < laha hunger

Note: ham- and han- are transposable.

LEREK particle placed after verbs to indicate a state of rest, abandonment or permanence, for example: nia mai lerek tasi ibun he comes to the seashore (lerek infers that he went no further than the seashore).

MA-, MAK- agentive prefix to verbs to form nouns denoting the agent which practises the action expressed by the verb. Ma- and mak- are the second person singular of ha- and hak-.

Note: Where the root word begins with ha- or hak-, then h-becomes m-. -k is added to those root words ending in a vowel. Examples:

- mafetuk a kicker < hafetu to kick
- makair lulik the keeper (of the sacred house) < kair to hold
- matetek a speaker < hatete to speak
- mala'ok a traveller < la'o to walk
- ai mafuik a fruiting tree < fuak fruitful

NA-, NAK-, NAM prefix to words to form verbs in third person singular of ha-, etc.; also forms verbal nouns and adjectives, many being used only in this form; however, many people use all verbs where necessary as nouns and adjectives without adopting this form.

RA-, RAK-, RAM-, RAN- prefix forming verbs in the third person plural, also verbal nouns and adjectives.
NUMERALS

Within East Timor there are two natural systems, decimal (10) and quintic (5) as the basic units. In general the decimal system is universally understood, and transposable to other decimal systems.

1 ida
2 rua
3 tolu
4 haat
5 lima
6 neen
7 hitu
8 ualu
9 sia
10 sanulu
11 sanulu resin ida
21 ruanulu resin ida
100 atus ida
246 atus rua haatnulu resin neen
1000 rihun ida

Larger numbers exist, but for practical purposes they are seldom used, as most people using larger numbers do so in the Portuguese or Indonesian system.
AAR n. (Belu) brightness, the gleam of a flame.

AAS adj. high, tall.

AAT adj. bad, spoiled, ruined; n. bad, malice; adv. badly, hardly.

ABA, ABAK n. peeling (a disease of the skin).

ABAN adv. tomorrow; aban bai rua or aban uai rua two days hence, henceforth; ohin aban day after tomorrow; aban dader tomorrow morning.

ABANAT n. charm, spell, sorcery.

ABAS n. (Belu) membrane (as in an orange segment).

ABAT n. an orchard of fruit trees (mixed or one type).

ABELA n. Timorese food, tit bit or delicacy (made from immature grain pressed together and toasted).

ABENGA n. maidenhair fern, do. avencao (P).

ABI n. my sister (contraction of ha'u biin).

ABO n. grandfather, grandmother, do. avo (P).

ABU, ABU-ABU adj. dark or light grey, light brown.

ABU n. a female personal name.

ABUKINA n. a variety of spider.

ABU-LIA n. a big hairy spider.

ABUS n. do. avos, cf. doit.

ABUT n. root; figurative meaning, first principle, rudimental; ai abut beam (see kakuluk).

ADABES adv. sometimes, do. as vezes (P).

ADAS n.; ahi adas glow-worm, also a witch.

ADE, ADEI, ADOU interj. ah, ho, what, denoting surprise, strangeness, admiration.

ADLAI n. a tree common in Timor, having two varieties, adlai mane, adlai feto (Acacia Leucophloea).

ADOU interj. see ade.

ADUR, ADUK n. a type of wild cane known as touhu adur.

AFIAN n. opium.

AGORA adv. now, at present, do. agora (P).

AGOSTA v. to want, to like, do. agostar (P).

AHAN n. wild bean; ahan kakun flesh of the bean.

AHI n. fire; ahi anar glowing coals; ahi bolan or ahi suar smoke; ahi kdesan or ahi klaak ash, cinders; ahi funan spark; ahi lakan flame; ahi oan lamp, also the name given to various plants whose fruits are used to extract oil used in illumination; ahi oan lilin wax candle; ro ahi steamship; fatuk ahi flint; ahi besi the piece of steel struck against fatuk ahi to produce a spark; ahi matan fireplace.

AHI-ADAS n. glow-worm.

AHI OAN METAN n. a small tree with oily fruit used as a purgative, and for candles, and the bark as an infant medicine.

AHI-SAUN n. (Ue Keke, Samoro) ally, alliance, see moruk.
AHU n. lime, calcium; tunu ahu to cook or make lime; huu ahu (to blow lime) an animist practice for putting people to sleep, who do not wish to be clairvoyant (possibly hypnosis); ahu kdesan dust, ashes.

AHUK n. hollow, a hole in a tree trunk; v. to make a hole for sowing or transplanting.

AHUN n. model, example.

AI n. tree, bush, shrub, plant, vegetable; stick, wood, timber, firewood; ai abut root; ai kulit or ai kakun bark, skin, peel; ai kunak a small branch or twig; ai ben juice, sap; ai hun the whole tree, or the mass of the tree; ai rahun sawdust; ai lolon tree trunk; ai fukun knot in wood; ai houris plantation tree; ai sanak branch; ai tahan leaf; ai tahan dikan bud, shoot, sprout; ai tahan sokat leaflet, or young leaf; ai tos hardwood; ai sourun bush or branch of tree; ai tahan isin moras fever medicine; ai tahan isin manas fever medicine; ai tahan latik worm medicine.

AI ABU n. fog, mist, cf. rai ahu.

AI ATA, AI NONA n. a fruit of the anona family, custard apple, etc.; commonly known by three varieties, ai ata boot, ai malae or ai ata ki'ik, ai ata fuik or ai nona.

AI BABENEN n. (Belu) funeral song.

AI BALUN n. box, case, suitcase, etc.

AI BESI n. ironwood.

AI BUBUR METAN n. black Eucalyptus, do. ai ruu.

AI BUBUR MUTIN n. white Eucalyptus.

AI DAAR n. a tree with oily fruit, and an astringent in the bark, also known as ai daak.

AI DADOLI, AI DADOLIN n. poetry, story (mostly used without ai).

AI DELUN n. young branch, cf. delun.

AI DILA n. the pawpaw tree, and fruit.

AI FARINA n. tapioca flour made from Cassava root, do. ai luka.

AI FUAN n. fruit; ai fuan ben fruit juice; ai fuan kulit fruit peel or skin; ai fuan musan fruit seed.

AI FUNAN n. flower; ai funan kinas petal.

AI HAN n. all edible things, food.

AI HOAR n. (Belu) rubbish heap.

AI KABEIK n. latex.

AI KANAAI n. see ai knaar.

AI KBELAK, AI BELAK n. roof beam.

AI KNAAR n. broom, also part of the indigenous weaver's loom, do. ai kanaar.

AI KNANANUK n. a story told in verse or song.

AI KNANOIK n. a story, tale, fable, parable, myth, or history.

AI KOSE n. (Dili) matches, see ahi kose.

AI LALORIK n. wooden hook.

AI LARAN n. a forest.

AI LIA n. ginger (Zingibii Officinale).

AI LUKA n. tapioca, see ai farina.

AI MANAS n. chilli.

AI MORUK n. medicine.

AI NA n. the tree which produces Rosewood.

AI NONA n. see ai ata.

AI RAME n. steel wire, mostly said as arame.

AI RIIN n. stake, post.

AI RIN n. do. ai riin.

AI RUU n. do. ai babur Eucalyptus tree.

AI SAAR n. broom.

AI SAR n. do. ai saar.

AI SARIAN n. Mahogany tree and timber.
AI SOURUN n. branch (of tree), bush; the wooden tree of Timorese saddle.

AI SUAK n. wooden digging stick; ai suak besi steel digging stick.

AI SUKAT n. a measuring stick, a ruler.

AI TAHAN n. leaf; medicine; mood (of humans), see ai.

AI TAHAN MEAN n. a teak tree and its wood.

AI TARAK n. a thorn, or a thorny bush.

AIA interj. oh, denoting admiration or pain.

AIN n. leg, foot; ain tanan bare footed; ain tanen the foot; ain tanen laran sole of foot; ain tanen fohon or ain tanen li'ur instep; ain fatin footprint; ain fuan toes; ain aat lame; mota ain or motain river mouth; manu ain messenger.

AINA v. to hear, cf. tilun, rona.

AI NANAS, ANANAS n. pineapple.

AL interj. oh, denoting admiration.

AJUDA v. to help, do. ajudar (P), also said as aduda, cf. tulun.

AKA BOEK n. a thorny creeper, used as a medicine and the stems are made into bits for horse bridles.

AKADIRU, AKADIRUN, AKDIRU a variety of common palm, whose sap makes tuaka; akadiru hun the trunk makes strong building material; akadiru kabun the fibres from the foliage often used to make bridles.

AKAL, AKAR n. sago, which is extracted from tua, talli and kamria palms.

ALA, ALAN num. a number larger than tokon, indicates a large number, an infinite number.

ALAMUSA n. lunch, do. alomoço (P).

ALAS n. forest, woods, thicket of scrub, do. ai laran.

ALE n.; leet-ale in danger.

ALI-MAUN or MAUN-ALIN n. the relationship which exists between the people of two districts, when the Liurai of one region marries a woman of the other region; the relationship of two families by marriage; the relationship between two brothers, cf. feto-saa umane.

ALIN, ALIK, ALI n. younger brother or sister.

ALI-OAN n. colonists, inhabitants of a region who either by conquest, dowry, or inheritance control a region; also younger brother.

ALMARI n. cupboard, do. almari (I) (corruption of armario (P)).

ALO adv. hello, do. alo (P).

ALTAR n. altar, do. altar (P).

ALU, ALUK n. pestle for grinding grain; hudi aluk a variety of banana.

ALU-ALU n. a variety of sea fish.

AM' n. contraction of aman (father) which precedes some words; am' lulik, am'i ku, am'tuak, etc.

AMA n. see aman; ama kai (or am'kai) man to man, see kai.

AMAK adj. male, masculine; buat amak Mr so and so, a vague designation of a person whose name is not known, cannot be given, or is of little importance.

AMAN n. father; paternal uncle; aman boot or aman kaua'ik or aman ua'i(n) uncle older than father; aman klaran or am'lada middle uncle; aman ki'ik or aman ikus or am'i ku uncle younger than father; aman tuak or am'tuak grandfather or grand uncle; aman sarani godfather; aman hakliak or aman fudin stepfather; aman tuak susun great-grandfather, forefathers, forebears; an appellative for designating male of animals; kuda aman stallion.

AMARASI n. cushion, cover, or cloth
used over a saddle to protect the rider.

AM'BELU, AM'BELUK n. familiar name for father's friend.

AMI pers.pron. we, lpl.excl. of the people being spoken to, cf. ita; ami ata we (humbly), a term of respect used when speaking to people of higher social rank; ami nia poss.pron. our; ami nian poss. pron. ours.

AMIGU n. friend, do. amigo (P), cf. belu.

AMIK poss.pron. our, do. ami nia.

AM'IKU n. paternal uncle younger than father, cf. aman.

AMIN poss.pron. see amik.

AM'LULIK n. priest (Christian).

AMO n. Mister, Senhor, a respectful title; amo papa the Pope.

AM'TUAK n. grandfather, great uncle, see aman.

AMUT n. root, do. abut.

-AN reflexive particle, follows the verb to make it reflexive to the subject; nia oho-an he killed himself.

AN adv. tomorrow, an abbreviation of aban.

ANANAS n. pineapple, do. ai nanas.

ANAR n. coals; fatuk anar coal; ai anar charcoal.

ANAUK n. a favorite daughter, the pet of the house.

ANBO n.; sinela anbo an embroidered slipper.

ANDE interj. oh, oh what.

ANDI interj. I don't know.

ANIN n. wind, current of air; anin boot, anin maka'as strong wind; anin fuik gale, cyclone; anin mouris a rising wind; anin aat air which brings infection, or bad air within the body causing sickness.

ANIT n. poison, used as a bait or lure.

ANJU n. angel, do. anjo (P).

ANKOR n. anchor, do. ancora (P), cf. fatuk saun.

ANTI-ANTI n. pendant earrings.

ANTRA n. the presents given by the intended groom and bride to each other a few days prior to marriage in a Christian church.

ANUS n. the undigested husk of maize passed in excreta.

ARA interj. denoting trouble.

ARABI n. Arab; adj. Arabian.

ARAME n. telephone; do. arame (P); baku arame to call by telephone.

ARBIRU adv. (Dili) fearlessly; adj. bold, fearless.

ARDOSI n. (Dili) see ardosia.

ARDOSIA n. slate, do. ardosia (P).

ARIS n.; dai aris the bottom rope of fishing nets to which the weights are fixed.

ARKIRIS n. the rainbow, do. arco-iris (P), do. baur.

ARKU n. arch, an ornamental arch used for celebrations, do. arco (P).

ARLA interj. gee.

ARLAI n. a tree, do. adlai (Acacia Leucophloea).

ARMARI n. cupboard, do. armario (P), cf. almari.

AROTA v. to belch, do. arrotar (P), do. hamseru, saeru.

ARUMA pron. (Belu) some, any, do. ruma.

AS adj. do. aas.

AS n. a rack or rail for drying meat, fish, etc.; as-oan medium height rack; as-inan a tall rack.

ASAK n. (Belu) the soft pulp of certain fruits, such as the edible part of the tamarind shell.

ASARA n. a variety of banana, hudisara.
ASU n. dog; asu aman male dog; 
asu inan bitch; asu oan pup, also 
a plant of the seashore; asu 
dadur sticks used for securing 
dogs; asu kutun dog flea; asu 
ulun dog's head, also a sickness 
characterised by swelling of the 
knees; asu tanen dog's paw, also 
a variety of marine plant; asu 
fanun incense, hypercritical; 
asu kneras a polite reference of 
one's own clothing when speaking 
to someone of higher social rank; 
nehan asu canine teeth, see asuk. 

ASU n. (besi asu) steel; adj. 
durable, of hard temper; laran 
asu despicable; asu ran a log 
ready for use in construction, 
being not too soft, nor too hard; asu 
teen purple; babuar asu teen 
a type of wild melon; besi ida 
ne'e asu resin this steel is 
tempered very hard, do. ago (P). 

ASU-UA'IN, ASUBA'IN n. a warrier 
who has shown bravery in battle 
or elsewhere, formerly a warrier 
who had cut off a head in war; 
adj. bold, fearless, warlike. 

ASUK adj. canine; nehan asuk canine 
teeth. 

ASUNTO n. subject, theme, word, 
do. assunto (P), cf. lia. 

AT adj. see aat. 

ATA, ATAN n. slave, servant; shepherd, herdsman; 
bibi ata or bibata 
goatkeeper; kuda ata or kudata 
groom; to's ata gardener or 
farmer; placed after some nouns 
and pronouns to indicate the 
speaker is respectful, ha'u ata, 
etc.; cf. ai ata. 

ATAHE'AS n. a variety of cockroach. 

ATAKAI n. a tree with soft wood. 

ATAN n. see ata. 

ATAUDU n. a variety of large cockroach. 

ATE n. liver; ate book lungs; ate 
raak spleen of animals, do. aten. 

ATEN n. liver; ema aten boot a 
brave person; asu aten purple, do. 
ate. 

ATIK n. failed, unsuccessful, or 
badly formed, or developed grain 
or fruit, cf. boen. 

ATIS n. fine cloth, or cloth still 
on the loom; a part of the loom; 
atis ruin the whole of the loom. 

ATO n. master, owner, great; corrup-

BA prep. to, in, at, on; where the 
sense is 'arriving' at, on, or to, 
use ba; see iha, e.g. fatuk ida 
monu ba tasi a stone fell in the 
sea; fatuk ida iha tasi a stone 
is in the sea; indicates the place 
where and the direction of comple-
tion, ani fo ba sira tulun ruma 
we gave (to) them some help. 

BA v. to go, to proceed; o ba ne'e 
be where do you go?; ha'u ba uma 
I go home; indicates imperative 
when placed at the end of a phrase; 
la'o ba go!; ha ba eat!; used also 
at the end of some words without 
any translatable meaning, biar ba 
let it be so, hateten karik ba 
allow to speak; other common 
phrases, ba kraik go downward, ba
leten go upward, ba li'ur go outside, go to the toilet.

BAAR n. a harsh astringent taste, betelnut taste (describes the taste of betelnut, green bananas, etc.), do. baer.

BAAS n. shoulder, do. kbas; baas belak shoulder-blade.

BAAT v. (Belu) do. bahat.

BABA n. drum; baba lotu or baba dook a small drum used by women when dancing; baba inan a big drum; baba liman a small hand drum.

BABAAT n. (Belu) do. babahat.

BABABU v. (Belu) to deviate from, to make a change of direction; bababu ikun to wag the tail; rama isin bababu-an the arrow swerves; see ba'i, bedok.

BABADAN adv. do. badan.

BABAHAT n. chisel; v. to fill the gaps; babahat batar to fill the gaps (or spaces) in the corn (when in a vessel).

BABA'I n. (Belu) a small white butterfly.

BABAIN adv. common or usual, do. uauain.

BABAKUN n. a youth, a young boy or girl, do. lauariik.

BABALET-AN v. to walk, move, or work very slowly.

BABAN n. a patch; v. to patch, to mend.

BABARAS n.; ai babaras a rod, wand, or switch.

BABASA n. an edible plant.

BABASAR n. hip.

BABAU-AN v. to revolt, to defy, to object to (against an order), to not respect; do. babaut-an.

BABEUR v. to tempt, to entice, to induce to evil or passion.

BABIBIS v. (Belu) to amuse oneself by toying with something in the hand.

hasa'e-an the king is dead, but na'i mate, which means the same as the first phrase is not considered respectful enough. Note: special care should be taken when addressing important people, such as a liurai, also when discussing a lulik, or any other subject affected by the spirits.

BABAUT-AN v. to take an arrogant or threatening attitude, to get angry, to protest with a loud voice, cf. babau-an.

BABEAS-AN v. (Belu) to rebuke (with screams or insults), see kerkara.

BABEAL, BABEBAR n. a name given to some butterflies.

BABEE-AN v.; la'o babee-an to join a group walking together.

BABELIT n. (Belu) bird lime, a sticky substance for catching birds.

BABELO, BABELOK v. to lick; babelo nunun to lick the lips; babelo nanan to waggle the tongue through the lips like a snake.

BABELON n. the tongue, the organ of licking (this is a secondary term seldom encountered); ai babelon (Belu) poetry.

BABENON n. (Belu) a funeral song.

BABEO n. a type of gruel or pap for infants.

BABER or BABEER n. the crest of parrots and other birds.

BABERA v. (Belu) to threaten, to menace (showing the fist, dagger, or other weapon).

BABERAK v. to calculate, to evaluate, to reckon; baberak took to more or less guess.

BABETA n. ankle ornaments made from strips of long hairy hide (usually goat hide).

BABEUR v. to tempt, to entice, to induce to evil or passion.

BABIBIS v. (Belu) to amuse oneself by toying with something in the hand.
BABIDUK v. to pace back and forth thoughtfully (during a discussion or argument).

BABILAK n. a shallow dish for preparing sago (by making alternate layers of plates and sago); immature maize mashed together in a banana leaf ready for cooking.

BABILAN v.; babilan ema to tease or vex someone; babilan sasaan to disturb, stir, or turn something; babilan-an to be inconsistent.

BABILAS n. (Belu) a light shower of rain.

BABILUN-AN v. to cover oneself.

BABITUK v. to hem or weave an end, do. bituk, batek.

BABI‘U v. to crumple or wrinkle.

BABONES, BABONE adj. belittling remark, do. bones.

BABONU, BABONUK n. a tree with medicinal bark for curing wounds.

BABOO n. a trumpet made from buffalo horns.

BABORAS n. a variety of big mud crab; an ulcer.

BABOTU-REEN n. a plant with edible leaves and fruit.

BABREOK n. a leguminous plant (ai babreok).

BABUAL, BABUAR n. the general name given to pumpkin, squash, gourd, etc.

BABUKIN n. (Belu) a type of box.

BABUKU n. a snail or slug.

BABULA v.; babula fuuk to make the hair into a bun, cf. bobar.

BABULI do. babula.

BABURI v. to twist (strands of natais) to make a rope, to wind, to make any circular motion; ema baburteen an unstable person.

BABURIT n. a syringe, do. baborat.

BABUT adj. angry, cross, cf. kbabut.

BABUTIK v. to test by squeezing gently with the fingers (e.g. testing the firmness of fruit); babutik ibun to speak with the lips but make no sound.

BABUUN n. a torch for robbing bee hives, do. kabuun.

BABUURTAN v. to bubble (like a spring or like maggots in a wound).

BABUUT n. fontanel; v. to bubble like a fontanel; ue babuut a spring; rai babuut volcano; kanek babuut an infected wound.

BADAAK n. rice powder, used for applying to the body.

BADADEN n. do. badain.

BADAIN n. tradesman, operator, artificer; badain besi blacksmith; besi badain tools; badain ai carpenter; badain fatuk mason, bricklayer; badain sana rai potter; badain suku faru tailor; ibun badain gossip; adj. expert, capable, clever; badain teen crafty, cunning, foxy; badain heek to continue working.

BADAK adj. short, brief.

BADALIK adj. (Belu) gummy, sticky.

BADAN v. do. bada.

BADEDO v. (Belu) to speak very loud, to bellow.

BADI or BADI-BADI n. a small dagger for the extended right hand.

BADI n. a little shovel or hoe for pulling out weeds; badi besi an iron shovel or hoe; badi hae to
cut the grass very close to the ground.

**BADI-KASA n.** the name given to the two stones that are placed in the mouth at the time of burial, representing the two old women who will carry them to heaven, the stones are asked to tell the women when their soul is to go to heaven, do. dadola-kasa.

**BADINAS, BADINIS adj.** diligent, industrious, active; n. diligence, industry, vivacity.

**BADIU n.** vagrant, wanderer, do. vadio (P).

**BADU adj.** do. bandu.

**BADUT v.** to trim, to prune; n.; kliak badut neck; candles made from kami and other plants, ai badut, do. kmii lotuk.

**BAE n.** (Belu) the welcome given to any new wife by her sisters-in-law, cf. sarani.

**BAEEER v.;** baeeer kabas to join the threads (in order to make a girdle).

**BAEK v.** (Belu) to waste money.

**BAEN adj.** very old of people; katuas baen a very old person, do. bahen, kbahen; note: baen is also used to denote old age of things: kuan baen a very old tuber, hudi baen the oldest fruit in a banana bunch; rai baen lateral cracking of the soil prior to a landslide.

**BAER adj.** do. baar.

**BAES adj.** (Belu) blunt, badly sharpened.

**BAHA n.** a circle of wall, defence, or enclosure (around houses).

**BAHABUR adj.** (Belu) dull, unpolished, not shining, do. mahabur.

**BAHAN n.** (Belu) the way to be for appearance and behaviour.

**BAHAT n.** chisel; adj. packed tight, crammed full.

**BAHEN adj.** of great age (persons), see baen, kbahen, cf. tuan.

**BAHIN n.** a side, cf. balu, do. sourin.

**BAHOAK n.** (Belu) baggage, movable estate, chattels.

**BAHUK adj.** delayed.

**BAHUN n.** waste.

**BA'I v.** to slip past, to slide past, to deflect to the side; n. ba'i no (in the mountains) an educated man; (in Dili) a drifter.

**BAI, BAIN n.** day, do. loron.

**BAI-BAIN adv.** often, continually, do. uai-uain.

**BAI-HIRA, BAIN-HIRA conj.** when; see uai hira, uai hirak.

**BAIKENU n.** the people and language spoken in the oe kusi District; kalili baikenu a hide shield of special shape.

**BAIL v.** see bair.

**BAI-LORO n.** summer, or dry season from May to November on the north coast, and August to November on the south coast, do. uai-loro.

**BAINAKA n.** visitor, cf. binaka.

**BAIN-AN v.** (Belu) to hide oneself.

**BAIR, BAIL v.** to hang; bair-an to hang oneself.

**BAI-RUA n.** the day after tomorrow, do. uai-rua.

**BAIS adv.** or similar liquid (used only with an offer to drink water), e.g. o hakara hemu ue bais do you want a drink of water or similar liquid?

**BAISORA n.** delayed; la'o baisora to walk very slowly.

**BAITO'A n.** a song used at funerals and at time of death.

**BAKA v.** to wrap; taa baka a partly severed bough or tree bent over to present an obstacle to animals or people.
BAKA n. female (of cattle), do. uaka, do. vaca (P).

BAKAN n. covered; ulu bakan the leaf enveloping the flower (bract) of some palms, cf. kos.

BAKAT n. (Belu) a tree of the seaside.

BAKEN v. to drape over an object (a blanket over a line, a saddle cloth over a horse, etc.), do. fake, cf. kahe.

BAKIN adj. (Belu) uncovered; katuas bakin a very old man.

BAKMAMUK adv. (Belu) in vain, without result.

BAKU v. to hit, to strike, to beat, to thrash, to punish; monu baku fila to knock over (boxes, etc.), to turn over; baku arame to call or talk on the telephone; baku padre to make the sign of the cross (Christian); baku malu to fight or box; baku moru an Arab dance; imi ba baku rai you are to go on patrol; baku krau a thorny plant.

BAKUT v. to strike with the horns, to horn.

BALA n. a general word for fungus.

BALABU v. to see dimly, to appear dimly or indistinctly.

BALADA n. cattle, stock, domestic animals, cf. binatan.

BALAHUK adj. dark grey, see malahuk indistinct.

BALAKI n. a plant similar to haas, mango.

BALALEK adj. searching, cf. malalek.

BALANDA n. Dutchman; matan balanda blue-eyed or blond(e)-haired (usually Europeans); tali balanda sisal (light-coloured rope).

BALAS v. to give anything as thanks, to repay to, to make recompense.

BALATAR-AN v. (Belu) said of persons or animals when they are very close to each other, cf. rabat.

BALAU n. a powder for making dye.

BALAUN n. a noise, a din, do. malaun.

BALAUN n. a balloon, do. balao (P).

BALE v. see uale, do.vale (P).

BALEET adj. spaced with intervals between, do. maleet.

BALEK v. to hang or suspend (like a bag on a hook, etc.).

BALELAR v. (Belu); balelar isin to wag the tail.

BALET n. thief; v. (Belu) to damage.

BALI v. to treat, to cure, to give or apply a remedy, to take care of; bali naha to take care of the baggage; bali ema moras to take care of a sick person.

BALIDIN n. a species of Carambola tree with very acid dark green fruit.

BALKIK adj. afraid, fearful, do. malik.

BALINTA v.; kuda la'o balinta the horse ambles (an easy and quick gait).

BALIRAN n. (Belu) sulphur.

BALSAN n. a variety of slender shrimp; the food made from mashing these shrimp.

BALIU n. (Dili) axe, see baliuk.

Balkuk, BAIU n. axe; baliu ki'ik hatchet, tomahawk; baliu ulun axehead, also a variety of large locust.

BALO n. a type of crab.

BALU, BALUN n. & adj. half, middle; some, several, a part, a side; remainder; iha mota balu ba or iha mota sourin balu ba on the other side of the river; iha mota balu mai or iha mota sourin balu mai on this side of the river; tasi balu the other side of the sea, or overseas; loro balu ona
past midday; al balu or ai balun box, chest, etc.; ai balun mate coffin; ida ho balun or ida ho balun one and a half (1½).

BALUK n. piece, part, bit; labu au baluk strips of green bamboo for reinforcing baskets.

BALUNBU n. a type of crab (inedible).

BANAHU n. a round edible shellfish.

BANATI n. a model, an example, a pattern; kuka banati a horse used as a decoy for hunting wild buffalo.

BANDERA n. flag, do. bandiera (P).

BANDU n. & v. prohibit, forbid, do. bando (P).

BANHAAR n. a sea fish.

BANI n. honey bee; bani ben honey, see uani.

BANIN n. father- or mother-in-law; fehuk banin an inferior potato.

BANIT v. to grasp, to take hold of, do. ka'i, cf. hola.

BANK n. bank (money).

BANKU n. bench, stool (for sitting), do. banco (P).

BARA v. to stop, do. parar (P), see para.

BARAK pron. much, many, in large number or quantity, do. ua'in.

BARAKAT, BARAKOT adj. do. bara'ut.

BARANDA n. veranda, do. varanda (P).

BARANI adj. bold, daring, manly, do. berani (I).

BARAS v. to beat with a rod or switch; baras didin to dust the wall with a broom or switch.

BARA'UT v.; fuuk bara'ut dishevelled hair, do. nakrakat.

BARBARAK adv. innumerable, extremely.

BARE n. dye; ai bare a tree from which red dye is made (also known as ai turi and kala).

BAREBOT adj. (Belu) entangled with disorder; lia barebot words spoken in an undertone, an aside.

BAREDE n. a wall, do. parede (P).

BAREDO, BAREDOK, BAREDON n. noise (like that produced by crockery, pulleys, machinery, etc.).

BAREEK v. to make a sharp cracking or popping noise (like corn popping, a plate cracking, etc.), see nabotu.

BAREKO v. (Belu) to walk in an unsteady manner.

BARENTI n. relatives, kinsmen, do parentes (P).

BARI n. a fish.

BARIA n. a creeper with bitter fruit; baria dian, baria fuik.

BARIKI n. (Belu) a hole in the ground, cf. kuak.

BARIKI n. a kingdom between luka and samoro on the south coast.

BARIT v. to rub, to wipe off; barit susu uen kahar to wipe off the milk scum (cream).

BARITIK v. to begin to yellow, to grow ripe; adj. almost ripe, yellowish (of oranges, etc.); manu fulun baritik a rooster speckled with yellow.

BARLAKE n. marriage, do. berlaki (I), see hola, kaben, hafe, hafoli.

BAREGA n. an edible plant.

BARONTU adj. ready, do. pronto (P).

BAROTIS adj. rough, unrefined, unpolished, do. karotis.

BARU v. to roast, do. lalar.

BARUDI n. a sweet cake.

BARUIK adj. bare, arid, do. maruik.

BARUK adj. lazy, idle; v. to be lazy, etc.; baruk-teen laziness, indolence.

BASA v. to hit with the open hand, to slap; basa liris to beat the wings; basa tais to defecate (a polite term for a delicate subject); au basa a bamboo box carried across the shoulders; (Belu) to urinate infrequently (a disease).
BASAK v. to throw away, do. soi.
BASAK-AN v. to meet up with unexpectedly (like meeting an enemy, a best friend, encountering a snake, or falling in a hole, etc.), to run across (somebody's path).

BASALAA n.; tali basala a net bag hung from the ceiling (usually in the smoke) for the safe keeping of its contents.

BASAR v. (Belu) to grind, to crush, to reduce to powder in the pestle (ulu).

BASAR-AN v. (Belu) to chop down, to fall down, to fell (of trees, etc.); basar oho an to commit suicide by throwing oneself from a high place.

BASAR n. market, fair, bazaar.

BASAS, BASAAS v. to rustle, to make a light noise.

BASO n. (Belu) a tub or dish used for dying spun thread, or hanks of combings (carded lint or other fibres).

BU SU v. to pass through, sim. liu; meno basu ti ha the time has passed; lia basu past history, or last question.

BASUK adv. very, extremely, excessively.

BASUR v. (Belu) to untie, to loosen (a rope, etc.); basur kuda tali to take the rope off the horse.

BATA v. to hem, do. lita.

BATA, BATAN, BATAS n. a bundle on a stick (like betel nut, meat, etc.).

BATABI n. a sea fish.

BATAK v. to dam up, to put up a bank or dyke; batak oda matan to close the door by blocking with stones, props, etc.; n. a dam.

BATAN n. see bata; batar batan a large number of maize cobs, refer batar.

BATANE n. a temporary shelter.

BATAR n. maize, Indian corn, Zea Mays; batar da'an boiled maize; batar u'a'i millet; batar kos maize husk; batar uut coarse maize meal; batar fulina a cob of maize; batar kain a maize stalk; batar fuuk or batar saren beard of maize cob; batar funan maize flag; batar nurak sweet corn or immature maize; sau batar the procedure with its elaborate pageantry for harvesting the maize, where some is offered for sacrifice; batar ain tur cobs stored high up on a pole covered with a thatch roof; maize is traded in the following bundles, 2 or 3 cobs = 1 bukar, 10 bukar = 1 talin, 10 talin = 1 tur, 10 tur = 1 kesak, 10 kesak = 1 batan.

BATAS n. see bata.

BATEK v.; batek biti ninin or batek ka'ut ninin to finish the mat, sack, etc., do. bitik.

BATER, BATE v. to lend to a second person.

BATIK v.; batik liman to beckon with the hand.

BATOLA n. a creeper with edible fruit, do. patola.

BATRI, BATREI n. an alloy of copper and silver or gold, used as a solder.

BAU n. (Belu); bau uen the point where the tide ends.

BAU, BAUK n. male personal name.

BAUR n. rainbow, cf. arkiris.

BAUR v. to deceive, to cheat; baur ema sasan to cheat people of their belongings by the use of trickery; baur teen or ema baur a trouble-maker; baur lalon to squander, see butar.

BE particle (not translatable); ne'e be who, which, where; ida ne'e be
where; housi ne'e be from where, yonder; o mai housi ne'e be where do you come from?; ema ne'e be simu ona the person who accepted; mai be but; nalo be why?

BE n. water, in the interior is more commonly used, but both are equally understood everywhere; be knuk the bottom of a dry well; be doran a long length of bamboo for carrying water; be kolan a back-water or swamp of still water; be hasan entrance to side channel; be matan spring (in Dili, a well); be lihun or be nalihun the pool at the bottom of a waterfall; be tatihak waterfall, cascade, cataract; be besi water pipe; see ue.

BEA v. (Belu) to employ the best farming methods (of animals and plants).

BEAT n. (Belu) a prolonged rain.

BEBAK n. a stalk or stem of a palm frond, used for building walls of houses and panels of fences, cf. piku.

BEBAR v. to shake, to stir; bebar matan to blink (both eyes).

BEBE n. (Belu) the end.

BEBERETEK v. to stamp the feet in short quick steps; to ramble in; see teberetek.

BEBOS v. (Belu) to stroke lightly with the open hand, to caress.

BEDA n. a delicate type of chain used for decoration.

BEDOK v. to deviate from, to veer, to go in a new direction, to relocate one end of an object, to swing around; la'o bedok to follow another road; bedok lia to twist the meaning of the words, to plot, cf. bekus, beur, bisik.

BEE-OTU n. (Belu) a mask.

BEEK adj. watery; ibun beek a skite or exaggerator.

BEEN, BEN n. liquid, juice, sap; ai ben latex, resin, or any other substance chemically resembling latex or resin.

BEET n. a variety of small palm.

BEHAT n. a barrier made of boughs and branches, or anything else to form an obstruction, do. rokat.

BEHEK adj. low pitched (of roofs); uma kaku uk behek a house with a low pitched roof.

BEHU, BEHUR v. to thresh grain, do. basu, luri.

BEI, BEIN n. grandparent, ancestor; inan bei or in'bei grandmother; aman bei or am'bei grandfather; bei tuak (Belu) or bei tuas grandparent; bei kalu great grandparent; bei lelo ancestor; bei lera (Belu) giant; bei na'i or na'i bei grandparent, ancestor (as a respectful form of address).

BEI particle, which the people of Alas often insert into their speech, without any translation, cf. lalakun, lakun.

BEIBEIK adv. continually, constantly; beibeik de'it always; cf. uai-uain, moui-moulik.

BEIK adj. stupid, ignorant, simple; n. stupidity, nonsense.

BEIN adj. see bei.

BE'I S adv. near, close, do. besik.

BEKE interj. of surprise (no translation), do. meke.

BEKEK n. personal female name.

BEKO n. a tree with edible fruit; beko mean, beko mutin.

BEKOK, BEKON adj.; susu bekok dry udder or dry breast (no longer producing milk).

BEKOK, BEKON adj.; susu beku mastitis, milk unfit to drink.

BELA adj. flat; ulu be la a fish of river and sea.

BELAK, KBELAK adj. level, flat; ai kbelak plank or board, see belar.

BELAK n. a round flat disc (of gold or silver worn as a decoration by men on the chest hanging from the neck).
BELAN n. side, face; uma belan side of house; hou si belan balu from the other side.

BELAR adj. level, flat, even, broad; v. to spread, to strew, to multiply; karau belar ona the buffaloes have increased themselves, cf. belak.

BELE v. can, to be able, possible; ha'u bele hare kuda ida I can see one horse.

BELE-BELE adv. (Belu) entirely, every.

BELEK v. to hang up, to suspend; adj. pendant, drooping, do. tara.

BELIK n. given personal name of men and women.

BELIT adj. viscous, gluey, sticky, do. lumir, nulit.

BELO v. to lick, cf. babelo.

BELOK interj. well done, do. melok.

BELUK, BELU adj. blunt, needs sharpening, do. biuk.

BELUN, BELU n. friend.

BEN n. liquid, juice, sap; cf. been, uen.

BENAR v. to make trouble, do. fenar.

BENAT v. to cut or split; benat na'an to cut and split the meat ready for salting and drying.

BENEK adj.; ulun benek (Belu) bald head.

BENI-AIN n. (Belu) footwear, shoes, slippers, etc.

BENSA n. blessing, do. bençao (P).

BENTA v. (Dili) to hang out, to suspend for drying (of clothes, etc.), do. pender (P).

BE'O, BE'OK v. to bend, to fold, to turn over.

BEO, BEO n. (Belu) well matured.

BER v. (Belu) to want, to desire; ber-an to be active, to be energetic, do. hakara.

BER adv. (Dili) not worth much.

BERA adv. (Belu) perhaps, probably.

BERAN n.; hodí beran to be forced (into something); ha hodí beran to eat against the will; ema beran be beran a lot of people.

BERADERO n. (Dili) true, loyal, faithful; mor'teen beradero a highly prized Morteen (coral); do. verdadeiro (P).

BERIDU adj. lost; ema beridu a disreputable person, do. perdido (P).

BERE prep. (Luka, Lakluta, Bariki, Ue Keke) by, in, at, on; do. iha.

BERE, BEREK n. personal name of men and women.

BERELIKU n. a small bird (willy wagt-tail); a male personal name; v. to move about like the bird.

BERE-LOIK n. a large spider with a large silky web; also a male personal name.

BERO n. canoe made from an excavated tree trunk; bero liman canoe out-rigger; (Belu) a length of bamboo for carrying water.

BEROK adj. matan berok an eye ail-ment.

BES v. to move to the side, to put aside; bes hakaruk to move to the left side; bes hakuana to move to the right side; rai bes to put aside; la bes ema ida (not put off by anyone) said of obstinate and singleminded people.

BESI n. iron; besi asu steel; besi teen steel filings, also a person who worries; besi kaka tua pliers, tonge; badain tuku besi or badain besi blacksmith; besi dair chain; tali besi (Belu) chain; ahi besi flint; ba besi or halo besi to go to war; besi na'in warrior; besi taa rai a hoe or pick; besi dalan steel tracks.

BESI n. male personal name.

BESIK adv. & adj. near, nearly, close, closely; v. to be near, to
be close; Dili besik ona Dili is
close by, do. be'is.

BESTI n. epidemic, plague (refers
to animals); pesti etun an insult-
ing term, inferring the pests
will eat you (pesti ha o), do.
peste (P).

BETE n. female personal name.

BETE v. to chop, do. taa.

BETE-BETE n. a small sea fish.

BETEK adj. short, blunt; ema betek
a short fat person.

BETI v. to separate; beti kabas
to extract the seed from cotton.

BETIK v. to click the fingers,
to fillip; kela-betik a click
beetle.

BETOK adj.; betok hasan
the cheek in the palm of the hand.

BETUN n. a variety of thick bamboo.

BEUK v. to thresh maize.

BEUR v. to go in another direction,
to turn or drive to the side, cf.
bedok.

BEXIGA n. variola, smallpox; sona
bexiga to vaccinate.

BI n. older sister, do. biin.

BIAN n.; mate bian the defunct, the
soul of the dead; loro mate bian
All Saint's day 2nd November;
manu mate bian a grey bird, see
laliun.

BIAN KA'AN n. (Belu) sister-in-law,
cf. rian.

BIAR v. to await, cf. titu; biar
lai to wait a little; biar ba it's
nothing.

BIAT adj. tough, fibrous (said of
things difficult to divide or chew).

BIBAN v. to have the time to, to be
able to, to have the opportunity
to, to have the leisure to; biban
iha, ha'u sei ba having the op-
portunity, I will go; kair la biban
to not have the time or opportunity
to meet or hold anything.

BIBAR-AN v. to nudge.

BIBI n. goat; bibi timur goat; bibi
malae sheep; bibi rusa deer.

BIBIT adv. with much force,
forcibly.

BIBIS v.; bibis kabas to tease out
the cotton; bibis ai funan to pick
flowers for the seed, cf. habis.

BI-BOOT n. older sister, contrac-
tion of biin boot.

BIDA, BIDAK v.; bidak matan to wink
the eye; matan bidak blind.

BIDAUK n. a tree, do. budan, fudan.

BIDU v. to dance; n. a dance, do.
tebe dai; doit bidu to spin a coin.

BIDUR n. flask, bottle, do. vidro
(P).

BIEN n. see bian.

BIER v. see biar.

BII v. (Belu) to stand up, to stand
on tiptoe; bii-koi to jump about
on one foot.

BIIN n. older sister, also a fam-
iliar term for sister-in-law.

BIIT n. force, strength; hodi biit
with force, by strength, cf.
beran.

BI'IT v. to lift by the fingers;
bi'it tabaku to take a pinch of
tobacco; bi'it etu ba ema mate to
offer rice to the dead (an animist
practice of taking rice by the
fingers and placing it piously on
the grave); makteris bi'it manu oan
the hawk grasps the chicken in its
talons, cf. hi'it, habis, bibis.

BIKAN n. plate; bikan kalen enamel
plate; bikan fatuk china plate;
bikan rai baked clay plate.

BIKAS n. a tree with red edible
fruit.

BIKU n. a unit of weight, do. piku.

BIKUR v. to fling (anything) away;
bikur liman to place the hands
behind the back.

BILAAN n. stupid.

BILAK adv. (Belu) often, many times.
BILAK-AN v. to take care of oneself, to know how to live wisely, do. fila-an.

BILAN v. to cook; (Belu) to trade, to do business.

BILAS v. to rinse, to wash lightly, do. laloi.

BILIMBI n. a citrus tree.

BIN n. do. bin.

BINAKA n. visitor.

BINAN n. a belt worn across the shoulder by women to suspend the small drum during tebe dai.

BINATAN n. stock, domestic animals, cf. balada; do. binatang (I).

BINTES n. five avos, no longer used as currency.

BIOLA n. violin, guitar, do. viola (P).

BIRAK n. gifts of money, clothes, etc. for the dead, some of which are later distributed to the surviving relatives; food as birak etun.

BIRIS n. saucer, do. pires (P).

BIRU adj. blue; biru kosok sky blue; fatuk biru sulphate of copper, verdigris, do. biru (I).

BIRU, BIRUN n. an amulet worn around the neck, for protection from witchcraft, and above all to render invulnerable when at war, or involved in other dangerous situations.

BIRU NA'IN n. anything (mainly plants and animals) which can lessen the power of biru.

BIRUS n. a parrot with green and yellow feathers.

BISA v. to squeeze with the tips of the fingers.

BISAK adj. little, small (a general term for size or quantity), do. uit, ki'ik.

BISAL v. to encircle with the hands, to squeeze, to choke, to suffocate (squeezing the neck), do. misar, bisar, cf. buti.

BISAR v. do. bisal.

BISE'EK n. a big black shrimp, do. buse'ek.

BISIK v. (Belu) to dislocate, to alter the place of, to go in another direction, sim. bedok.

BISIKLETA n. bicycle, do. bicicleta (P).

BISOLE n. fetish, talisman, certain stones which have supernatural powers to cause spells, etc., do. buisole.

BISPO n. Bishop, do. bispo (P).

BITAK adj. squashed, crumpled; inur bitak a flat nose; adv. daringly, without hesitation; kair bitak to grasp boldly.

BITI n. sleeping mat; hafo'er biti kluni to commit adultery.

BITIK v.; bitik batar to fasten together maize cobs, do. sohe batar, cf. batar kain.

BITIN n.; kilat bitin shotgun barrel.

BITUK v. to end (baskets, sacks, etc.), to finish off, to make an edge or border; to fold, bend, or double strips of palm leaf (when weaving so that it is neat and tidy); bitik neon to shut things out of the mind, to keep things in the heart (unspoken).

BI'U, BI'UK v. to turn, fold, twist, or plait, see fi'u.

BIUK adj. blunt, not sharp (of cutting tools).

BIUN n. (Belu) toys.

BOAN n. (Belu) orchard, little garden.

BOAR n. (Belu) a disease of the skin, causing itching.

BO'AS v. & n. to break open, to burst, do. nakbo'as; hani bo'as tiha the trap burst open.

BOBAK n. Gramineae, or tall grass
common in Timor; also a game of cards.

BOBAR v. to wind (into skeins), to reel, to roll up, to coil; la'o bobar to walk around an object, to not go directly; dalan bobar a twisting or winding road; samea bobar bibi rusa a snake is coiled around a deer; lian bobar a liar.

BOBI n. a winged termite, n. boubi; (Belu) bobik.

BOBOOK v. to touch repeatedly.

BOBON n. lungs, do. aten book.

BOBU n. (Dili) buffoon or clown; hatais bobu to dress in carnival clothes; loron bobu carnival day.

BOBUUR v. to shake constantly.

BOBUUT n. the top of the head.

BODER adj. increasing (in number); ema boder many people.

BOEK n. shrimp, prawns.

BOEN adj. completely failed (of crops), cf. bulan, dablan.

BOI v. to balance, to swing; n. a domestic utensil of palm leaves hanging from the ceiling.

BOI-ALA n. a swing, a trapeze, do. tali uenek.

BOIS v. to squeeze out with the hand (to remove things, e.g. seeds from tomatoes, etc.); adj. squashed; matan fuan bois large-eyed.

BOK v. to touch.

BOKA n. gourd; boka metan, boka mutin a common creeper in Timor; kakorok boka goiter.

BOKAL, BOKAR adj. thick, bulky (opposite to lotuk).

BOKAN n. a large clay pot without a neck.

BOKAR adj. do. bokal.

BOKAS v. to eat or drink repeatedly.

BOKE n. personal name of women.

BOKIR v. to loosen, to come loose, to let slip.

BOKO n. personal given name for either men or women.

BOKON adj. wet, humid.

BOKUR adj. fat, fatty, well fed; n. fat, tallow, grease.

BOLA n. ball, do. bola (P).

BOLAN v. to see dimly; adj. (Belu) toothless.

BOLAS n. a broad belt with cartridge pockets; faru bolas pocket; (corruption of bolsa (P)).

BOLE n. pulley block and cable; v. to raise or lower anything by a pulley and cable.

BOLEN adj.; tahu bolen deep soft mud.

BOLE n. personal given name for either men or women.

BOLAS n. a broad belt with cartridge pockets; faru bolas pocket; (corruption of bolsa (P)).

BOLE n. pulley block and cable; v. to raise or lower anything by a pulley and cable.

BOLEN adj.; tahu bolen deep soft mud.

BOLE n. personal given name for either men or women.

BON adj. (Belu) hoarse, husky.

BONES adj.; lia bones or babones conversation which refers indirectly to a person (an inference), witticism, cf. soen.

BONKAR v. to look for, to search, sim. buka.

BONKAR v. (Dili) to disarrange, to put in disorder.

BONTADI adv. by one's free will, do. vontade (P).

BONUN n. (Belu) knot or internode (of bamboo), cf. fukun.
BO'O v. to sound broken (the sound of cracked objects); ue bo'o to rumble (the sound of water in the stomach); tur bo'o roit or tur saro'o roit to sit motionless on one knee; ai bo'o a creeper, cf. boruk.

BOOT adj. big, grand; ema boot a person of high position; ita boot your excellency (polite form).

BORA n. a plant with adventitious roots (a species of wild Ananas); a type of umbrella made from a young frond of this plant; lulin biti ho bora (lit. roll up the mat and umbrella) to terminate a (penal) sentence.

BORAN n. (Belu) lard, fat, tallow, cf. bokur.

BORAT n. a packet, bundle, or parcel (of salt, betelnut, etc.); v. to pack, to bundle.

BOREK adj. discoloured, bleached, do. morek.

BORNAL n. a small sack made of cloth; (Dili) underwear (a slang term), cf. todo.

BOROK v. to produce a muffled sound.

BORON v. to give or make a contract for service; sosa boron or fa'alan boron to buy or sell by estimation without weight or measure.

BORTANOLA n. (Belu) portholes in fortifications for firing rifles and cannons, do. portinola (P).

BORTUEK n. (Belu) a locust.

BORU-AE n. a variety of small wild melon, do. babuar asu teen.

BORU-HASAN n. a side or face.

BORUK n. a plant with edible bulbous flowers; oin boruk or oin bubu a surly or sullen face.

BORUS, BORUT v. to penetrate to the other side, to pierce, to transfix; oin borut (Dili) a surly face.

BOSA, KBOSA n. a kitchen garden sown or planted for the second or third time (not new ground); v. (Belu) to finish flowering and shrivel.

BOSAN adj. used, damaged by use, wear and tear (of clothes, etc.).

BOSOK v. to lie, to deceive, to trick; n. lie, falsehood; bosok teen liar.

BOSU adj. satisfied, full, sated; v. to sate, etc.

BOTE n. a wicker basket with a cord for hanging from the head, do. labu.

BOTES adj.; ain botes elephantitis, do. ain motur (Dili ain potis).

BOTI n. (Belu) elephantitis.

BOTIL, BOTIR n. bottle, flask; botil rai earthenware flagon.

BOTO n. vow, do. voto (P).

BOTOK n. (Belu) pustule with pus, pimple.

BOTU v. to make the noise of breaking or bursting; laku-botu popgun (toy).

BOTU v. to request, to entreat, to beg, a polite term to a person of higher social position, instead of husu.

BOTU-BOTU v.; ibun botu-botu to mutter.

BOTUN n. toast, roast; batar botun popcorn; na'an botun or na'an sos roast meat.

BOTUS v. (Belu) to find, to meet, cf. hetan.

BOU n. personal male name.

BOU v. to stack one upon the other; bou ue to place leaves under the river water forming a nest (ue boun) to encourage eels and other fish, so that they can be caught in about three weeks time.

BOUBI n. termites with wings.

BOULI v. to discover the way to do things.

BO'UN n. a knot (in a board).
BOURU n. personal name of men and women used only in East Timor.

BRANI adj. brave, see barani.

BREKU n. nail, do. prero (P).

BRUMA n. a drill or other boring tool; v. to drill a hole, do. verruma (P).

BUA n. betelnut, areca (Areca Catechu); bua batan a string of betelnut (100); bua saren flower branch of betelnut.

BUALELU v. (Belu) to swing around (like a ship at anchor).

BUAN n. sorcerer, witch; hag (an insulting term); buan lima kukun a creeping plant.

BUAN v. to fall to the ground, do. monu.

BUAR v. (Belu) to summon together; to call to (in order to come together).

BUAS adv. (Belu) incompletely.

BUAT n. thing, object; la buat ida nothing.

BUBU v. to swell; laran bubu to grow angry.

BUBUAR adv. (Belu) without reason.

BUBUK n. a swelling or tumour; also a variety of honey bee.

BUBUL, BUBUR n. a tree of the Eucalyptus family; ai bubur metan, ai bubur mutin; loro bubur the dry period between March and May.

BUBUN adj. damp, still not well dried, usually said as mara bubun or mara bubuk.

BUDAN n. a tree, do. fudan, bidauk.

BUDU, BUDUN v. to pickle; budu tabak to place tobacco in a heap so that after the necessary ingredients are added it may assume the desired colour, strength, and aromatic flavour; n. sour conserves, pickles; budu-an an unwashed strong-odoured body, or to stay at home.

BUDUT v. to become short or worn away; adj. eroded, short (of grass, etc.); sim. mouhu.

BUHUN n. a tree with acid fruit, cf. siik.

BUHUN v. to give food or drink repeatedly.

BUI n. a word that precedes personal names to denote female sex; cf. mau; bui-kiak a female orphan, also a climbing plant.

BUIKETA n. (Dili) a little box, do. boceta (P).

BUIS adj. savage, wild, do. fuik.

BU-SOLE n. fetish, talisman, certain stones which have the power to cause spells, etc.; sometimes incorrectly said as bisole.

BUI-TITI n. a fingerling.

BUKA v. to search, to look for; husu buka to investigate, to examine, cf. bonkar.

BUKAE n. provisions for a trip, food taken on a journey.

BUKAR n. a knot (in a rope); also two or three maize cobs.

BUKARAAN n. (Belu), do. bukraak.

BUKAS n. (Belu) millet, do. batar ain naruk.

BUKLEKI n. fish of quiet waters.

BUKRAAK n. viscous fluid mixed with blood from internal wounds, which exudes from the mouth of some dying or deceased people.

BULA, BULAK adj. mad, crazy, stupid.

BULAN adj. failed, shaky; hare bulan a failed rice crop, cf. atik, boen.

BULANBUR n. a marine plant with edible fruit.

BULEER n. an insect that gnaws wood.

BULELAR v. to stagger (animals).

BULELU v. to wriggle, to squirm; ouin bulelu giddiness, staggers.

BULI n. teapot, coffee pot, do. bule (P).

BULI adv. (Belu) only, merely, solely.
BULIK, BULIN v.; bulik hamutuk to put together various things within an object; bulik hamutuk uma ida to furnish a house; bulik hamutuk ai balu to pack a box.

BULU-MATA n. a sea fish in the shape of a ball.

BUNAK n. people who inhabit the region of lamakitu or speak that local dialect; the dialect spoken by these people.

BUNAK n. a plant of two varieties with edible leaves and medicinal flower heads (regarded as a weed in Australian cultivated ground and known as Prince of Wales feather).

BUNGA n.

BUNI adj. (Belu); ulun buni uncovered head, bare-headed.

BUNUK n. the durable external woody shell of palm trees used extensively in Timor as a building material for houses because of its strength and durability when split into long straight lengths.

BUNUS n. a bunch, a handful tied at one end; ai funan bunus a bunch or posy of flowers; ai fuan bunus a bunch of fruit (on a tree).

BUR v. (Belu) to prepare.

BURA v. to erase, to extinguish, to cross out, to cancel, to eliminate.

BURAE v. (Belu) to live.

BURAS adj. strong and vigorous; fuuk buras thick hair; ahì lakan buras a strong flame; oin buras red-faced or blushing.

BURASA n. rubber, eraser, do. borracha (P).

BURE adj.; manu bure mutin a predominately white bird with other colours; manu bure metan a predominately black bird with other colours.

BUR-HASUN, BUR-HASUK n. face, surface, sometimes said as boru hasan.

BURI adj. see bure.

BURIT v. to squirt out (with the mouth or a syringe, etc.); kuda burit the horse sneezes.

BURU, BURUN n. layer, coating (of leaves, tiles, bricks, iron, etc.).

BURU n. donkey, also kuda buru, do. burro (P).

BURUK adj. mouldy, do. bunan, funan.

BURU-KAHIN n. a sea fish.

BURUN v. to be disabled, incapable, to lose the skill or ability of (either physically or mentally); ahì burun the flame, the noise produced by the flame, cf. naburun; adv. (Belu) in disorder, chaotic.

BURUT n. a plant, do. bunak.

BURUT adj.; oin burut frown, scowl, sim. boruk.

BUSA n. cat.

BUS-KAU n. a spider.

BUTA n. a pinch (of tobacco, corn, salt, etc.).

BUTA v. to twist, do. dulas.

BUTAN n. button; v. to button, do. botao (P).

BUTAR v. to deceive, to cheat; ema butar or butar teen an imposter.

BUTELIK n. (Belu) intestines (of certain animals).

BUTI v. to clasp, to compress, to massage; buti rai to make pottery (with the fingers); buti karleti to put a finger on the trigger, sim. bisar, misar.

BUTI LIMAN n. a bracelet (of particular shape).

BUTUK n. sheaf, bundle; v. to hang many things together, cf. bunus.

BUU, KBUU n. a small woven sack made from coconut leaves (nuu tahan dikin) which is filled with grain; a second form with wider weaving is called buu lapa, do. kabuu, katupa.
BUUN adj. (Belu) blunt, not sharp (of cutting tools).
BUUR v. to tremble, to shiver.
BUUR v. to go back and forth, do. la'o ba, la'o mai.
BUUR n. a tickle in the side (caused by the touch of someone or something).
BUUT adj.; batar ulu buut the cob is forming inside the ear; bibi ulu buut a hornless goat.

C
C, this letter does not exist, refer to letters K and S.

D
DAAK, DAAN n.; ai daak a big tree with edible fruit; hudi daan a hand of bananas.
DA'AN v. to cook by boiling, cf. te'in, hamahie.
DAAR v. to give enough, sufficient; fahe la daar not divide enough; adv. at the same time, simultaneously; some phrases with this word have no definite translation.
DA'AT v.; dehan da'at to pass on a conversation.
DABAK, DABAN n. failed; uani daban honeycomb deserted by the bees, or empty honeycomb.
DABAN adv.; halai daban to go at a very fast trot (applies to horses).
DABUR n. kitchen, also said as dafur, dapur, do. dapur (I); kilat dabur firing chamber of gun.
DADA v. to pull, to haul, to drag; dada iiis (the last breath) to cause agony; also to sit down and give a sigh (to rest after work); dada ba aat to induce to be bad;

dada ulun to go in front (showing the way).
DADAAR adv. at the same time, jointly.
DADAIN v. to cut into strips or ribbons; dadain na'an to cut meat into long strips for drying; na'an dadain strips of meat.
DADALAK n. creek, stream, do. dolak, kadalak.
DADALI v. to continuously repeat any action, cf. dali.
DADALUK n. swollen glands (from local infection, sometimes also with a fever), do. duhaen musan.
DADARAN n.; ai dadaran a little bridge, do. kalaite.
DADAUN adv. presently, at this moment; indicates an uncompleted action at the time of speaking, do. daudaun.
DADEAN n. soft sand or mud.
DADEBOK n. a small basket used for offering visitors things like betelnut, lime, tobacco, etc.
DADE'IK v. to shake, to make tremble; dade'ik ain to tremble the foot or leg; hasan dade'ik to chatter (with cold), sim. hakdedar, nakdedar.
DADEL, DADER adv. by morning, at morning; dadel saan early morning, at daybreak, at the beginning of the day.
DADERUS n. an insect, a type of beetle.
DADI v. to move a little.
DADI v. (Belu) to happen; conj. since, consequently; dadi ulun ba (Belu) to lead, to conduct.
DADII-DEROK n. (Luka) a variety of cicada.
DADIN v. to know the worth or value of something; la didin nothing.
DADINA n. a measure, a vessel serving as a measure.
DADINIS n. mane of horses, or crest of cockatoos; rai dadinis rim of precipice; na'an tasi dadinis fin of fish.

DADIR n. bell, do. teu.

DAO v. (Belu) to bark (of dogs).

DADOBO-KASA n. (Samoro) a praying mantis of two varieties, a big green one, and a smaller light brown one.

DADOBON n. a stick used for moving or poking an object along; a horse used as a lure for catching wild horses; to hide behind a horse (dobo) to hunt deer.

DADO'E-AN v. to swagger.

DADOI v. to drag along behind.

DADOKO v.; dadoko laarik to rock a baby cradled in the arms.

DADOLEK n. (Belu) ridge of house.

DADOLEK v.; matan dadolek to make the eyes bulge when retching to remove an obstruction from the throat.

DADOLIK n. a small flat basket made of palm leaves without a lid, used as a measuring or serving dish.

DADOLIN n. a set of poetry verses which tells a story, written with two line verses so that the last word in each line of the preceding verse is the first word in the lines of the following verse, finally the last verse, known as malakar, has four or five lines but does not follow the pattern of the other verses.

DADOLO-KASA n. do. dadobo-kasa.

DADORAS n. a bamboo gutter for running water, do. kadoras.

DADOUlik n. see dadolik.

DADRINIS n. do. dadinis.

DADU n. (Belu) a game of dice, do. dadu (I), dado (F).

DADUDUK n. an allergy (hives, rashes, etc.).

DADUL n. see dadur.

DADULA v. to revolve wet clothes over a fire for drying; to revolve lafatik in a circle to separate the whole grain from the other parts.

DADULAK n.; ye dadulak an eddy or whirlpool in a river; tasi dadulak a whirlpool in the sea.

DADUR n. shackles or manacles which are applied to the ankles and wrists (of prisoners); imprisonment, prison, jail; asu dadur a dog chain, or beams which hold up the eaves, also a chain for dragging logs; the small stalk of leaves and fruit; batar dadur a maize cob without seed (still to grow); v. to imprison.

DADURUS n.; anin dadurus hurricane, cyclone.

DADUS n.; batar dadus maize husk.

DAER v. to stretch out; daer hena to stretch out cloth after washing; daer-an to commit suicide.

DA'ET v. to pass from one to the other; fo da'et to pass to and fro (any object); simu da'et to accept from hand to hand (any object); to infect, to catch (an infectious disease).

DAHER, DAHAR n. overfull.

DAHIR v. to tell a joke (dahir lia); lia dahir a joke; dahir teen a person who tells jokes.

DAHIR n. personal male name.

DAHUR n. a song sung at gatherings during the night; the words of the song are known as dahur fuan.

DAHUR adj. like flour, floury, mealy.

DAI n. net, fishing net, casting net; dai knata trawling net; dai moru gill net; dai matan mesh of net; dai ain bottom of net; dai fulin the weights which are attached to dai ain; uhi dai (Samoro, Lakluta) sweet potato.
DAIR v. to link, to connect, to interweave, also said as dail; besi dair chain; dail-an to commit suicide.

DAIS n.; fui dais an indigenous fife or flute.

DANA v. to watch for.

DAKADOR n. (Belu) ramrod, do. takador.

DAKADOU n. a musical string instrument.

DAKAL n. see daka.

DAKAR n. a fragment, a chip, do. kdar, kadak, kadaka.

DALA ordinal particle indicating number of times; dala ida once, one time, or sometime; dala rua twice; dala barak often.

DALADALAS adv. various times, many times, frequently, sim. filafila, ora-oras.

DALAK n. a game, consisting of a flat tray with a number of hollows on its surface, the players throw grains of maize or similar objects to land in the hollows; la'o dalak to invite to play the game.

DALAN n. road, track, path; dalan inan highway; dalan sahat crossroads; dalan terik short cut or bypass; dalan kilik footpath or narrow track; dalan kuta kotuk median strip; dada dalan, hatudu dalan to teach or show the way; ai-dalan a length of wood for carrying goods across the shoulder while on a journey.

DALAS n. fold, tuck; layer, course, row; lining (of baskets, etc.), sim. knabir; rai dalas broken formation of land with many peaks and valleys; generation; dalas tolu liu ona three generations ago (before now).

DANE n. (Belu) history, tale; v. to relate, to narrate.

DALI v. to do something several times, see dadali.

DALIS v. to braid, to interlace; fuuk dalis braided hair, do. sasin.

DALU n. the room of a king.

DAMA n. (Dili) female dancing partner; tuka dama to ask a woman to dance; la'o dama a game of draughts, do. dama (P).

DAMBUA n. grapefruit, do. jambua, danbua.

DAME v. to make peace, to reconcile; n. peace, harmony, reconciliation.

DAMER adv. (Luka) to do anything with the correct protocol or politeness.

DAMUR, DAMUN n. batar damur maize husk.

DANBATA n. bridge, do. jambata (I).

DANBUA n. see dambua.

DANI v. to always have or wear, to not leave, to never abandon anything; mane dani mane oan, feto dani feto oan the man always has his son with him, and the woman always has her daughter with her.

DANIK v. to heap up, to put in a pile.

DANIN n.; oan danin captured children ready to be treated as sons and daughters.

DAPUR n. kitchen, do. dapur (I), also said as dabur, dafur.

DAR v. see dar.

DARAN n. a stick laid across another (in any position); ai daran the support for daran; v. to place over, to lean against, sim. tula; loro daran after midday, do. loro mout ona; loro daran ona after sunset; manu daran knuuk the bird makes a nest.

DAREHAEN n. (Luka) do. daraha'e.
DAREN n.; manu daren cock's comb, also a flower.

DARI n. (Dili) a large mesh net bag, do. kdari; (Belu) a pouch used for holding bullets.

DASA v. to sweep; dara to sweep the floor.

DASAK v. to hang over on to the ground (dasak ba rai).

DASAR v.; taa dasar to cut the hamstring (of cattle).

DASA TUN n. a small bush whose leaves have a strong odour when crushed, used as a medicine.

DASI n. (Belu) prince, ruler.

DASIN n. scales or balance; dasin matan a measure.

DATI n. (Belu) dam, dyke.

DATO n. the social class above the common people, the noble class; dato fukun important people.

DAU n. see dau-raes.

DAU n. personal female name.

DAUDAUN particle, joined to verbs indicating action has commenced but not yet completed, do. dadaun.

DAUK, DAUN adv.; sei dauk or la dauk not yet; sei la mai dauk or sei dauk mai or la dauk mai not yet come.

DAUN adv. see dauk.

DAUN n. needle; daun tilun eye of needle; ai daun a needle for making nets; ikan daun a needle fish.

DAU-RAES n. a crab of quiet waters.

DAUROKO n. a big tree, do. fudan, bidauk.

DEAN v. (Belu) to scold, to chide.

DEBA n. a little gauge for making the mesh of fishing nets, do. kaka-balun.

DEBE v. (Dili) to have debts, do. dever (P).

DEBU n. a wallow (used by buffaloes), do. krareek.

DEBUK adj. dishevelled, cf. krehut, kse'ut.

DEDEK v. to give successive or repeated knocks; dedek oda matan to rap on the door (with the knuckles); dedek ain, liman to shake with the feet and hands, do. kadedek.

DEDES v. (Belu); terik dedes or lida dedes to speak rapidly.

DEDOR v. (Belu); dedor liman to wave the hand.

DEDU v. to rub, to scrub, do. de'ut.

DEDUN n. fasting, do. jejun (P).

DEDUR v. to sit inside the house.

DE'EK v.; de'ek matan to raise the eyebrows; mi de'ek to urinate continually in small amounts (a painful ailment).

DEEN v. to illuminate, do. leno.

DEER v. to shine, to glow, to glitter, mainly said as kdeer; kadas kdeer said when the cotton bolls begin to open and show the cotton, do. nakdeer.

DEET v. (Belu) to sting.

DEHA v.; deha hae to push aside the grass to pass.

DEHAN v. to say, sim. katak, hesuk; dehan ema to talk about people; dehan aat ema to insult.

DEHUR v. to not give rest to, to tire with work, to travel without rest, to use continually, cf. hakdehur.

DE'I, DE'IT adv. merely, only, cf. mesak.

DE'IK v. do. de'ek.

DEKI v. to chop with heavy strokes.

DEKI adj. half on half off, also la deki.

DEKOR v. to rustle; maran dekor said of grains rustling in the wind when too dry, redok.

DEKU v. to give light blows, to tap, to knock; deku oda matan to rap on the door, sim. tuku.
DEKUR v. to exceed, to pass over or beyond, to come or go to the other side; loro dekur early afternoon, one or two o'clock; dekur teen a person who will not conform, a stubborn person, cf. kadekur.

DELAS adj. clean and trim; ema delas a clean and healthy person; batar fuan delas healthy well filled maize cobs.

DELE, DELEK adj.; matan delek blind; ai dele a plant with edible fruit; dele musan small white oval seeds of ai dele.

DELO v. (Belu); delo matan to wink, to blink, to look sideways only turning the eyes.

DELEK, DELEK adj.; matan delek blind; ai dele a plant with edible fruit; dele musan small white oval seeds of ai dele.

DELEN n. (Belu) marrow of bones, do. dolen.

DELUN n. young shoot, sprout, sprig or offshoot; manu delun spur of fighting cock.

DEMET adj. slow, sluggish; adv. slowly; ai fuan demit the fruit on the secondary growth is stunted; (Belu) fleshy pimples, see diat.

DENA v. to fill, stuff; dena kluni to stuff a cushion; dena ha to force to eat, do. sena.

DENDEN adj.; na'an dende dried and spiced meat or fish cut into thin slices.

DENI n. a length of wood or bamboo with notches cut in the face and used as a ladder or steps, do. kdeni.

DEO n. stockade, fence of bamboo or logs (for protecting gardens against animals, etc.); a fish trap where fish enter at high tide and are trapped at low tide.

DERA, DERAK adj. underfed, very thin, poor, miserable (refers to emaciated animals).

DERASAAN n. do. dersaan.

DERE v. to give repeated blows with a hitting implement; dere arame to call by telephone, cf. dedek.

DERE adj. inclined, oblique, do. kder, usually said as sadere.

DEREN v. (Belu) to prop, to lean, to place against; deren-an to lean back, to recline.

DERIBATE n. an indigenous kingdom on the north coast.

DEROK n. orange fruit; derok kakun mish or derok lisin or derok lotuk tangerine or mandarin; derok masin or derok siin lemon; derok lukun and derok fahi nur, varieties of lemons; derok saburaka or sakuraka orange; in Dili derok signifies only lemon; derok hun orange tree; ibun derok flatterer, cf. saburaka.

DERSAAN n. (Dili) generation, descendants, do. geracao (P).

DERUS v. to grind, to crush, to crunch (teeth, grinders, etc.); ai derus-an ba malu the trees are crushed against one another (very close together), do. fai.

DESENHU n. drawing, sketch, do. desenho (P).

DESKANSA v. to rest, do. descansar (P).

DESKONTA v. to subtract, to discount, to deduct, do. descontar (P).

DESU, DESUR v.; desu sasanan to lay the pot in the ashes or on the ground.

DE'UT v. to rub, to knead (bread, clay, etc.); de'ut malu to assault each other (pulling hair, kicking but not punching); de'ut matan to rub the eyes; de'ut hare to thresh rice by treading and rubbing with the feet; fig. to beat, to give a beating, cf. dedu.

DIA n. a mountain in the kingdom of Samoro 1700m high.

DIA n. (Belu) trap, snare, rat trap.

DIABU n. the Devil, the spirit of evil (Christian), do. diabo (P).

DI'AK n., adj., adv. good, well; oin di'ak pretty, beautiful,
perfect; ema laran di'ak of good disposition, a kind person; di'ak ona well, enough, sufficient; di'ak liu better, best; na'i maromak nia di'ak by the grace of God; nia sa'e ai di'ak he climbs the tree well; em'boot ne'e di'ak this governor is good, do. kmanek.

DIAN adj. tamed, domesticated (not in wild state), do. maus.

DIAT n. fleshy pimples, acne which usually appear on the face.

DIDAK adv. perfectly or extremely good (repetition of di'ak).

DIDIN n. wall of house, both internal and external.

DIUKH adv. stubbornly, with stubbornness.

DIHI n. wasp; dihi ahia lain a small black wasp.

DIII n. (Belu) do. dihi.

DIIK n. a leguminous tree (Erythrina).

DI'IK n. bank, edge, rim or border, sim. ninin.

DIIL, DIIR v. to ache, to hurt, cf. moras.

DI'IN n. do. di'ik.

DIKI v. to spy, to observe slyly.

DIKIS n. (Belu) do. dikit.

DIKIT n. discs of shell as decoration on kohe mama.

DIKU, DIKUL, DIKUR n. horns, antlers (of animals), feelers (of insects); bibi rusa diku-sura the deer's horns have no branches, also diku ai los and diku ai meik have the same meaning.

DILA n.; ai dila pawpaw tree and fruit; ai dila tukun and ai dila fatuk a tree known as the quince tree of Timor, bearing hard orange coloured fruit.

DILAN n.; tasi dilan arm of the sea, gulf; rai dilan tongue of land, cape; ai dilan young shoot, do. delun; liurai dilan royal family.

DIMAN, DIMAN n. spear.

DINA v. to measure with dadina.

DINA v. to look afar, to look into the distance.

DINE n. a gold coin (no longer in use).

DINELA n. window, do. janela (P).

DINIT, DINIK n. personal name of men.

DINIS n. a slice (of anything, meat, fruit, cake, etc.).

DINOLOI adj. (Belu) righteous, straight-laced, a little severe.

DIR adj. (Belu) almost cured, not very bad.

DIRAK adj. polished, glistening, bright.

DIRU n. a beetle which attacks palm trees.

DIRUMA n. (Belu); batar diruma the beard of a young maize cob.

DIRUN n. do. diru.

DIU n. a variety of small crab.

DIUK n. (Belu) do. diu.

DIUK adj.; tilun diuk not able to hear, deaf.

DIUK v. to play, cf. diur.

DIUR adj. playful, mischievous, amusing, frolicsome, cf. diuk.

DOAL, DOAR v. to empty, to pour out, do. dur.

DOAN n. (Belu) a long-legged bird; doan-an to stretch up (reaching for high objects).

DOBA v.; doba ba, doba mai to go in and out, do. dobrar (P).

DOBAR v. (Belu) to dive, to duck.

DOBEN adj. darling, beloved; esteemed, dear.

DOBO v. to cheat, to lie; dobo-an to only show part of oneself when hiding (only partly concealed).

DOBON adj.; tali dobon or au dobon said of some annuals
like tali and au which die after fruiting.

DOBO-KASA n. do. dadobo-kasa.

DOBOS v.; lia dobos to talk rubbish, to pander to someone's desires in order to gain their friendship.

DOBU adj. (Belu); besi dobu soft iron.

DOBU adj. lethargic, spiritless, spineless.

DODAN v. (Belu) to have sorrow, to have pity.

DODAR v. to empty from a small hole or crack (in a bag, pot, bamboo, etc.), do. dodo.

DODE n. a charm having the power to make people sick when used against them.

DODE v. to spill out, to leak out (grains from a hole or split, etc.), do. doda.

DODOK adj. rotten, putrid, very soft; fig. corrupt.

DODOOK adv. to go further away.

DODOR, DODOL n. a variety of Mango (haas dador).

DOE, DOEN v. to flow, to run, to drain, to drop, to slip (in the sense of movement of things en masse or in line); kabu uen doen or kabu uen dadoek to dribble, the saliva running from the mouth (an unconscious act); rai doe a landslide; la'o doen or la'o kadoek to walk en masse one following the other.

DOEK v. (Belu) to lift or carry any object in the middle of a pole with porters holding the ends.

DOEN n. bamboo poles placed parallel and horizontal for spreading out hanks of spun thread.

DOHAEN n.; dohaen musan swollen glands in the groin and armpits.

DO'IR v. to introduce, sim. dena, hatama.

DOIS v. to smell bad, to stink; adj. stinking.

DOIT n. any copper coin; doit bidu to spin a coin.

DOKAL, DOKAR v. to jingle, to shake out (to see if a vessel contains anything); (Belu) to disturb oneself.

DOKIR, DOKIL v. to attach (a bag, vessel, etc.) from the middle of a pole for carrying; to put extra clothes over carrying (several layers).

DOKO v. to shake, do. nakdoko; (Belu) to fear the enemy, do. riku.

DOKU v. do. douku.

DOLAK n. a stream, creek, do. dadalak.

DOLAR v. to creep, to crawl (of plants, snakes, people, etc.), do. lolar.

DOLE, DOLEK v. to step to one side, to sidle away or towards; dole tali to pass a rope through a pulley; dole ema to call anyone (as a command).

DOLE v. (Belu) to extend to the full length; dole ema mate to lay out a corpse on a mat.

DOLEN n. marrow (of bones).

DOLIK v. to constantly change the position (of anything); dolik ema to constantly call someone; dolik akar a baked fritter of sago.

DOLIN v. (Belu) to be troublesome, importune, do. duhur.

DOLOK n. damp ground, wet ground (usually refers to the middle of swamps).

DOMA n. a tree, do. kdoma.

DOMAN n. (Belu) spectacles.

DOMANIKU n. a bird.

DOMIN n. love, sentiment, compassion.

DOMINGU n. Sunday, the first day of the week, do. domingo (P).

DON n. sir, a title reserved for a Liurai and principal people, do. dom (P).
DON n. clothes-moth.
DONA n.; ai dona a stick like a hammer, club, cudgel.
DONBARIA, DONBERIA n. mockery, scorn; v. to mock, to scorn, do. zombaria (P).
DONI-LAKAN n. (Belu) glow-worm, firefly.
DONU n. a tree, do. kdonu; the bark from this tree is put into tuaka as a spice (Macaranga Tanarius).
DOO v. do. duar, doar.
DOOK adj. far, distant, remote; adv. far; matan dook (animist) the person who cures the ailments produced by buan and klamar aat, also said as ema dook, see kdook.
DO'OK v. do. doko.
DOOL, DOOR adj. dirty, sim. kdoor, kador, fo'er, kfo'er.
DOON n.; sourin doon the lunar month between May and June.
DOR particle which follows some verbs indicating the practice of the action; halimar dor playful; manu futu dor gambling, etc.; (Belu) to draw, to push.
DORA v.; dora uai (Bariki, Samoro) ancient, old, ancestors, cf. tuan.
DORA v.; ai rohan dora liu (Samoro, Luka) to shorten a length of wood (such as a stake).
DORAN n.; au doran (Dili, be doran) a length of bamboo with more than one segment for carrying water or other applications, cf. kniku.
DORAS adj. do. doros.
DORE adj. loose, free, neglected; ema dore vain person.
DOREK adj.; dalan dorek an ungraded narrow foot track; ema matan dorek cross-eyed person.
DORIK n. (Samoro) a variety of cicada.

DORIN v. (Belu) to push or haul little by little.
DOROK v. to introduce, to pass in; dorek ai houisi dinela to pass the wood through the window.
DOROS adj. slippery; ibun doros unable to keep a secret.
DORUS v. to slide; fui dorus a hollow wooden tube open one end with a small hole at the other end, which is put perpendicular to the edge of the lips so as to blow wind across the larger opening to produce a whistling sound for calling dogs, or signalling other people; dorus oan to have a carriage (animals); (Belu) to rub, to massage.
DOSAN n. (Belu) pattern weaving.

DOSI n. a sweet biscuit, do. doce (p).

DOTI n. a tree whose bark is used as an antifebrile, do. ai henak, kdoti; the bark has two varieties one white and the other black (Alstonia Scholaris).

DOTIK n. a kingdom on the south coast.

DOTOR n. doctor, physician, do. doutor (P).

DOUKU v. to cover, to put a cover on; to close, to shut; douku ulun to put a hat on; taka douku to turn upside down.

DOULIK v. to alternate, to exchange, cf. hakdoulik.

DOULIN n. a set of verses, see dadolin.

DOURIK adj. inclined, crooked; kbas dourik one shoulder higher than the other; la'o dourik to sidle; mesa ain dourik a table with uneven legs.

DOU'U n. a green pidgeon, do. kdou'u.

DOU'UK v. to nod (with sleep), to nod (for beckoning), to nod (to affirm).
DU, DUN v. to incriminate, to charge with fault, to suspect; du malu to counter charge, to attribute the fault to another.

DUA num. two (in Indonesia); tabudua the second quarter of the night from 9 to 12 o'clock, see tabu.

DUAN n. a personal male name, do. joao (P).

DUAN BATA n. bridge, also main road, do. danbata.

DUAR v. to empty, to spill, do. dar.

DU'AT v.; du'at ba, du'at mai to slide back and forth.

DUBAN n. (Bariki); au duban a bamboo box which is carried across the shoulders, do. ai basa; (Bibi Susu) a little bamboo vessel, sim. kakon, riuk, lalousu.

DUBUN n. the end of a banana flower still to come into flower; adj. (Belu) usual, customary; hai dubun smoke.

DUDU, DUDUK v. to push, to rub (floor, etc.), cf. dada.

DUDUK n. tinder, made from the velvety exterior of tua naa, a palm tree; (Belu) a parasite of palms.

DUDU-KOI n. a creeper whose fruit resembles small melons.

DUDU-LAKEN n. door jamb or window frame.

DUDUN n.; ai dudun the hard heart of a tree trunk, the useful wood for timber; diman dudun the shaft of a spear; adj. hard, durable.

DU-DUN v. (Belu) to follow or carry out an order.

DUDUS v. to drink with the lips on a vessel, cf. haknanak.

DUHAEN n. a creeper with edible fruit and flowers; duhaen musan swollen glands; (Belu) swollen glands caused by venereal disease.

DUHALI v. (Belu); la'o duhal to walk in circles.

DUHUR v. (Belu) to not give any rest; duhur-an to tire oneself, sim. dehur.

DUIL, DUIR v. to roll along (a surface), cf. loulit.

DUINA v. to prophesy, do. advinh (P).

DUIS n. judgement (drawing a proper conclusion), do. juizo (P).

DUKAK n. to play; duka surat to play cards.

DUKEEK n. an insect, the carpenter beetle (often eaten).

DUKUL, DUKUR v. to sleep; ha'u matan duku I'm sleepy (my eyes sleep); dukur teen sleepy-head, sluggard; dukur matan ba malu to wink one eye then the other.

DULA v. do. dadula.

DULAK v. to stay in the one place or job for a long time; dulak lerek ba to remain there always; n. (Belu) a shell, do. kipo.

DULAN n. the soft interior of palm trunks.

DULAR n. companion, schoolfellow, colleague, associate.

DULAR v. to turn (fold).

DULAS v. to twist, to wind; besi dulas an auger.

DULE n. (Belu) a type of cart, a sledge on skids.

DULE'O n. (Samoro, Bubu Susu, Luka) a variety of woodpecker which eats maize, see loriku, sokat.

DULEUR v. to revolve.

DULI n. personal male and female name, do. julio, julia (P).

DUMEA n. a variety of wasp.
DUN v. see du.

DUN, DUUN adv.; la dun little, few; la dun ba barak not much, not many; nia dun tanis he cries without reason; ha'u dun katak ba I doubt that I will go.

DUNI v. to drive away, to chase after; duni sai to expel.

DUNI adv. indeed; ne'e duni therefore, so, just; ha'u duni I myself (I indeed), cf. rasik.

DUNUS n. (Belu) a bundle, do. bunus.

DURA v. to judge, do. jura (P).

DURBASA n. see durubasa.

DURUBASA n. interpreter, do. juru bahasa (I).

DURUHUI n. people who eat human flesh (mythology).

DURUMETU v. to vow; durumetu lia ba na'i to give a vow to the king, do. juramento (P).

DUSA v. to gather food in the woods, to forage for food.

DUUK adv. (Belu); terik duk to speak defectively; own, self, cf. duni, rasik.

DUUN adv. see dun.

DU'UT n. grass, pasture, herbs; meti du'ut seaweed; du'ut aluk a herb.

EKI v. (Belu) to throw, to play, do. hana.

EKOKON n. (Alas, Bubu Susu, Dotik) presumption, vanity; ekon na'in a vain or conceited person; ekon laek unpretentious, modest.

EMA n. person, people; ema na'in ida one person or one individual; ema rai seluk a stranger; ema seluk another person; ema lelen a person exiled from his house.

EMAR n. subject, vassal, the people; the household, servants.

EMBER n. a small pail, do. kanaban.

EM'BOOT n. the governor (contraction of ema boot important people).

EMBORA interj. begone, be off, so be it, do. embora (P).

EME n. used in some districts instead of ema (Lakluta).

EMI pron. 2pl., do. imi.

ERA n. see hera.

ES n. (Belu); nehan es of the gums.

ESKOLA n. school, lesson; eskola oan pupil, student, do. escola (P).

ESKOLANTE n. student, pupil, do. estudiante (P).

ESKUDO n. unit of money in Portuguese times.

ESMOLA v. to beg; n. beggar, do. esmola (P).

ESPERTU adj. bold, insolent, ill-bred, do. esperto (P).

ESPIRITU n. (Christian) spirit, soul, do. espirito (P).

ESPLETA n. matches, do. esploeta (P), cf. ai kose; kilat espleta flintlock gun.

ESTAKADU adj. detached, a soldier serving away from his unit, do. destacado (P).

ESTILU n. practice, custom of traditional rites, do. estilo (P).

ESTRADA n. road, do. estrada (P).
ESTREMU, ESTRIMU n. gold or silver beads; estremu molek a plain unembossed silver or gold coin.

ESTRIBU n. stirrup (of saddle), do. estribo (P).

ESTRIKA v. to iron; besi estrika an iron, do. estrika (I).

ESTRONDU n. noise, clatter, do. estrondo (P).

ESTUDA v. to study, do. estudar (P).

ETU n. cooked rice (in general); etu batar, etu tuku cooked maize meal (coarser than flour); etu ikus cooked broken rice grains (mainly the smaller particles), see fos.

ETUK conj. therefore, for that reason.

ETUN n. sustenance, nourishment, provisions; liman etun the portion or share or levy of food which each person has to meet at celebrations, funerals, etc.; ai tur etun the part of the crop belonging to the king when the garden is made in another district or kingdom; manu etun the part of the crop belonging to the king when the crop is made in the proper district of the farmer.

ETUR n. (Belu); au etur a thin vareity of bamboo.

F

FA particle preceding some words beginning with f to form nouns describing the result of the action of the root word, cf. ma, mak.

FAAK adj. simple, stupid, cf. beik.

FAAN, FAAT v. to wrap, to envelop; ai abu faat rai the fog envelops the ground; faat baba to put a skin on a drum; to become entangled (plants, etc.), cf. nakfaat.

FA'AN v. to sell.

FABOR n. a favour, a kindness; halo fo fabor to please, do. favor (P).

FADU v. (Belu) to introduce, to insert (key, etc.); adu karu inur to put a piece of wood through a buffalo's nose (to stop it suckling).

FAE n. a weight, equal to one twentieth of a tael; fae matan a tree whose berries are used as glue by goldsmiths.

FAE v. (Belu) to divide, to share out, to apportion, see fahe.

FAEFAEN adv. slowly, do. neineik.

FAEK-AN v. (Belu) to live in separation.

FAEN n. the relationship of marriage where the children of a brother and sister marry (rian faen); note: children of two brothers or two sisters are forbidden to marry.

FAFALUN n. a cover or envelope; surat fafalun the cover of a letter or book.

FAFATA n. beams or floor joists upon which the floor is laid.

FAFEDAN v., fafedan-an to take an aggressive or threatening attitude, do. babaut-an.

FAFEIK v. (Belu) to buck (of a horse); hisus fafeik to feel fear, or show surprise.

FAFELEN adv. (Belu); tuda fafelen to throw into the air; hana fafelen to shoot into the air (arrow).

FAFELEI n. (Belu); fafeli kabas ba daun the thread of cotton is wound on the shuttle.

FAFILUN n. (Alas); kulu fafilun the pulp around the kulu fruit, do. kulu modo, cf. hafilun.

FAFIRUN, FAFIRUK n.; tali fafirun a sling, do. firun.

FAFIUR n. a quail (bird), do. kiukae.
FAFO'AT n. a rope with a loop and slipknot at one end (for securing animals), cf. fo'at.

FAFOEK n. straw of the grass hae.

FAFOER n. (Belu) the intestines of buffaloes.

FAFOI n. (Luka, Samoro) internal fat of animals, suet, do. klales.

FAFOLAR v. to begin to burn, do. folar.

FAFORIT v. to continually pull or tug.

FAFUDIN v. (Belu) to order an investigation (of a crime), to seek retribution.

FAFUDIN n. a wrist gauntlet (to assist in turning the cross when making rope); mai iha fafudin aihun a respectful term when first addressing the king (the people come into your presence).

FAFUHAN, FAFUHAR n. (Belu) the upper part, do. foohon.

FAFULU n. a variety of long thin bamboo; ikan fafulu a small long thin transparent fish.

FAFUTUN v. (Belu) to knot (thread or similar thing).

FAHA v. (Ue Keke) to clasp in the arms, cf. hakou'us.

FAHE v. to divide, to distribute; fahe ba rua or fahe halo rua to divide into two separate parts; fahe halo tatosa or fahe matan tatosa to distribute one part to each; kalan fahe rua midnight; neon fahe rua indecision (of two minds).

FAHI, FAHIK n. personal male name.

FAHI n. pig, swine; fahi kana a crossbred pig (between a wild and domesticated pig); ai fahi oan calf of leg; nuu fahi kabun said of young coconuts before maturing; fahi latun a tree.

FAHO v. to weed or harrow (rooting out the growth with the hands or a hoe, taha tur), cf. hafahoh.

FAI v. to pound, the action for removing the husk from whole grain and polishing rice with a tapered wooden stick (alu) driven in and out of a tapered hole in a wooden block (nesun), or any similar action; fai fiar or fai bair (Belu) a sharp pain in the loins.

FA'I v. (Samoro, Bariki) to look for, to search, to investigate, do. buka.

FAKA n. knife, do. faca (P).

FAKAR v. to empty, to spill out, sim. salin.

FAKE v. to lay on the back; fake lenuk to immobilise a turtle by turning it on its back; fake lauariik to lay down a child; fake mate to lay out a corpse; dato sia fake ai kesak ba ema (Belu) the head man names the work to be done or the levy to be paid.

FAKAR n. spread out; kenak falar an open wound.

FALE v. to ruminate (animals); (Luka) to chew with the mouth shut (people); cf. momi.

FALER v. to lever out, to turn over (stones).

FALETU-AN v. (Belu) to struggle, to strive, to endure.

FALI adv. again, another time; katak fali repeat, say again; fala fali to go back, to return (back or behind); v. to return; to vomit, cf. hi'as, hikas.

FALSO adj. false, not honest; dura falso to swear falsely, do. falso (P).

FALTA v. to be absent, to not appear or arrive, do. faltar (P).

FALU adj. (Belu) completed, done, spent; v. (Belu) to swerve, to turn aside; falu kuda to swerve a horse; falu fila to turn back.

FALU-AN v. to make a strong effort.

FALUK adj. widowed, deprived.

FALUN, FALU n. packet, parcel, bundle; v. to wrap up, to bag up;
falun mate to shroud the corpse.

FALUR n. a variety of large grey pidgeon.

FAMAN n. fame, esteem, do. fama (P).

FAN n. bread, do. pan, paun, do. pao (P).

FANA v. to put between; fana kuda to put the bit in the horse's mouth, cf. sanat.

FAMAN n.; kuda fanan bridle bit (for horse).

FANETI n. a pin, do. alfinate (P).

FANU v. (Belu) to cry, to bawl; to shriek (excitement).

FANUN v. to awaken (anyone asleep), cf. hader; kia fanun to advise there will be trouble.

FARA v. to stop, do. parar (P), see para.

FARAS v. to hit against; ema faras-an ba rai the man fell to the ground heavily; ema faras malu the people are exchanging blows.

FARINA n. flour; ai farina (Dili) tapioca, do. ai luka.

FARU n. dress, clothing; faru laran or faru meas underclothes; faru ai kbelan (Belu) an outstanding dress at a dance.

FASI, FASE v. to wash; fasi mos to wash clean.

FATAN-AN v. (Belu) to take to the side.

FATIA n. (Dili) a thin slice, do. fatia (P).

FATIN, FATIK n. place, site, position, location; toba fatin bed, place of sleep; ain fatin footprint, footprint; iha ... nia fatin in place of ....

FATU, FATUK n. stone, rock; rai fatu res stony ground; fatu kadi grindstone; fatuk oan or fatuk liman or fatuk tuken a hand rock for crushing grain; fatuk inan a large rock upon which the grain is placed for crushing; fatuk ulun coral reef or shore rocks; bua fatuk over-ripe betelnut not suitable for chewing; ai dila tuken or ai dila fatuk the quince tree of Timor; ulun fatuk skull, the bones of the head.

FATU-LEDU n. an instrument for removing cotton seeds, do. ai ledu.

FATU-MASIN n. a kingdom on the north coast.

FATU-MEA n. a kingdom in the central highlands.

FATU-SAUN n. an anchor (of ships).

FAU, KFAU n. a tree with stringy bark for making strong rope (Hibiscus Tiliaceus).

FA'UK, KFA'UK n. a fish of reddish colour; manu fa'uk a rooster of reddish colour.

FAUN n. bread, do. paun, do. pao (P).

FAUR v. to move, to mix, cf. fedan.

FEDAN v. to search among things moving one thing then another to find the desired item; ikan fedan we said when a shoal of fish disturbs the water.

FEDU v. to shake with force, sim. keku, doko.

FEEN n. wife (kaben is more polite), do. fen.

FEHA n. rope made from fibres of beaten palm fronds.

FEHAN n. low regions on the south coast, coastal plains; ema fehan sira the inhabitants of the south coast.

FEHAR v.; tur fehar-an to sit with the legs wide open; oin fehar or oin kafehar a face with big features.

FEHUK n. the name given to some plants with tubers; fehuk makau or
FEKIR v. to smile, to show the teeth, do. fikir.

FEKIR v. to unfold, to open, do. lohe, nahe.

FELAR v. to unfold, to open, do. lohe, nahe.

FELIT v. to tie up, to fasten together by putting a tie around a bundle or parcel (bamboo, sticks, etc.); felt tais ninin to sew the raw edge of a cloth so that the weaving will not unravel; felt kuda to tie up a horse then neglect it by not changing its feeding area and not giving it water, cf. hadera kuda.

FELOK v. (Belu) to lift, to raise (with a lever, etc.).

FELU, KFELU n. a goblet or cup made from the hard coconut shell, which is never placed on the ground but always into a stand when used by important people.

FEN n. wife, do. feen.

FENAR v. to cause trouble; fenar na'an beef steak covered with spices and put in the sun to dry, after which it may be eaten raw or lightly grilled.

FENOK v. (Belu) to lift, to raise (with a lever, etc.).

FERA v. to split; fera rai, fera knua to destroy or desolate the land and population (in a war).

FERATA v. to hire, do. freta.

FERIADU n. holiday, do. ferido (P).

FERIK n. old woman, aged woman; decrepit (worn out with age, said thus of animals and trees); kuda ferik, bua ferik, etc.; ina ferik (Belu) grandmother, cf. tuan.

FESA n. cannon, do. peça (P).

FESTA n. festival, do. festa (P).

FET v. (Belu) to lift up (to see what is underneath) to investigate, to search under.

FETAK adj.; moras fetak much diseased, very sick; lanu fetak very drunk.

FETIK v. to flick, to flip with the finger, or any similar action, to pulsate, to flutter; n. pulse (of veins); also a disease caused by witchcraft; fetik na'in a person who has the power of witchcraft; kela-fetik a type of cricket; fetik botok (Belu) to remove the scabs.

FETO n. woman; feto malun relatives, also the placenta of female babies; feto foun daughter-in-law, niece; feto oan or feto saun the relationship of the king's people to the people of another region when the king marries a woman from the other region by hafoli, and vice versa; adj. of feminine sex when joined to the name of persons and plants (for animals refer inan); lauarik feto girl; oan feto daughter; ai dila feto a female pawpaw (one which produces fruit); also with the meaning of weak, docile, effeminate, do. fetok; tasi fetok or tasi feton the sea on the north coast which is generally much milder than the sea on the south coast known as tasi mane.

FETOK adj. effeminate, incapable of man's work, also said as feto.

FETON n. sister, cousin; feton foun daughter-in-law, niece; feton husar kotun niece by blood relationship.

FETO-RA n. a virgin, do. feto ran, cf. klosan.

FETO-RAE n. (Belu) do. feto-ra.

FEU n. a tree with medicinal bark.

FEUK n. do. fehuk.

FEUR v. to turn, to go in another direction; la'ofeur to walk in another direction.
FIA n. a variety of yam, edible but care must be taken in cooking otherwise it will irritate the mouth and tongue to cause swelling (a member of the Arum family), do. kfia.

FIA v. (Alas); fia-an to show conceit, to have no respect; la fia not obey.

FIAR v. to believe, to have faith; ema la fiar a disbelieving person, do. fiar (P).

FIDA-BALUK n. a swallow (bird), also a tree.

FIDAR, FIDAL n. a piece of broken pot still being used for toasting maize, etc.; moulds of clay used for making kadaka, cf. kadaka fatin.

FIHAR v. do. fihir.

FIHIR v. to look closely, to examine, to look at, to choose.

FI'IT v. (Luka) to remove with the points of the fingers, to lift up suspended in the paw or claw, do. bi'it.

FIKA v. (Belu) to insist in repeating (a phrase or order).

FIKIR v. to smile, to show the teeth, do. fekir.

FILA v. to turn, to go back; fila fali or fila hi'as or fila hikar to go back, to return, to recede; fila ba to turn to, to transform self or convert self; to fry, to cook in oil or lard; fila-an to pupate (insects); fila fali (Belu) at the same instant.

FILA-FILA adv. constantly.

FILAK v. to change, to alter; foti filak lift and turn over; filak-an or fila liman to exchange goods for money; ema lian filak an unreliable person.

FILAS v. (Belu) do. fila.

FILI-KAU n. a sea shell.

FILU v. to wrap, cf. filun.

FILUN n. packet, parcel, bundle; v. to pack, etc., do. falun.

FINI n. seed (grain for sowing), cf. musan.

FINTA n. a tax, do. finta (P).

FINU adj. thin, fine, delicate, do. lotuk, do. fino (P).

FIRAKU n. the inhabitants of the mountains in the east and northeast of Timor.

FIRI, FIRIK v. to pull up abruptly, to jerk up, cf. foki, forit.

FIRU v. to throw away, to cast away; firu-an to throw oneself (into a river, etc.), do. soi.

FIRUN n.; tali firun a sling, do. fafortun.

FISI v. to open wide (pushing to one side), e.g. a wound, the eyes, the mouth, etc.; (Belu) to release, unfasten.

FISUR, FISUL n. abscess, boil.

FITA n. ribbon, do. fita (P).

FITAR, FITAL n. a scar, the mark of a wound; v. to scar.

FITIS n. (Belu) calf of leg, do. ain fahi oan.

FITU, FITUN n. star; fitun loro teen evening star (Venus); fitun rai naroma morning star (Venus); fitun suar or fitun boleen a comet; fitun tuda teen a falling star.

FI'U v. to bend, to fold, to double, to fold back, to turn over; fi'u surat to fold back the corner of the page; to wrinkle, to twist up; futu fi'u liman or futu fi'u tabikur to tie the hands behind the back, cf. bi'u.

FO v. to give, to grant, to deliver; fo hatene to introduce, to give an introduction; fo ba to give to; fo mai to deliver to; fo lai to lend.

FOA v. (Belu); foa-an to swell; foa kakorok mumps.
FO'AN v. (Luka) to sell, do. fa'an.
FOAT v. (Belu), do. fo'at.
FO'AT v. to tie in a slipknot, do. fafo'at.
FODA, FODE v.; foda-an to give a jerk, writhe or kick; (Belu) to stand upright.
FODAK adj. timid, anything easily frightened (like a deer, etc.), cf. hakfodak, hafodak.
FOEN n. sister-in-law, sim. ka'an.
FO'ER adj. dirty, foul, sim. kdoor; lia fo'er dishonest words; sala fo' er sex outside marriage; n. any waste or rubbish.
FOFI v. to deceive; ema fofi swindler.
FOHO n. mountain, hill, mountain range; ema foho highlander, a person of the mountains; foho lolon mountain slopes.
FOHOK adj. (Belu) brave, bold, fearless.
FOHOK-AN v. to bristle and snort or grunt in protest (applies to animals).
FOHON n. the upper part, the top part; ih a ... fohon in the top of ..., upon ..., on top of ...; housi fohon by the top of ...; batar fohon the maize which belongs to the ruler and is given like rent or a levy.
FOHO-RAI n. python.
FOIN adv. just, already, recently, just now; ha'u foin to'o I have just now arrived.
FOIT n. designs produced by different weaving patterns (herringbone, ribbed, etc.).
FOIUAI n. (Belu) single, unmarried.
FOKE n. a paddle or oar in the shape of a spear.
FOKE v. to come near to the ground, to bend down until on the ground (said of the sun when almost set, or of trees bending towards the ground, etc.).
FOKIT v. to pull along abruptly, to jerk along, cf. firi, forit, rahu.
FOKOK adj. nasal, speaking through the nose, cf. nakfokok, do. kfo kok.
FOKU v. (Belu) to hammer, to hit with a hammer.
FOLAN v. to swallow or gulp (anything whole without chewing), cf. tolan.
FOLAR v. (Samoro, Bariki) to heat near the fire, cf. fafolar.
FOLI n. loincloth, a band of cloth worn around the waist to cover the private parts, do. kfoli.
FOLIN n. price, cost, value; objects for barter; folin kmaan cheap; folin todan dear; v. to value, to cost.
FOLON-AN v. (Belu) to leak (water from a vessel, grain from a bag).
FOLOK adj.; matan folok sleepyhead.
FOMATAK adj. the smell of fresh meat, do. fumatak.
FON n. (Belu) sour musty smell (rice gone musty).
FONA-MATAN n. (Luka) door, do. oda-matan.
FONAN n.; manu fonan eczema, a skin disease.
FONTEANA n. (Alas) an ominous night bird, in Dili said as pontiana.
FOOK v. see folok.
FOON v. (Luka, Ue Keke, Bariki) to smell bad, to stink, do. dois.
FO-RAI, FORAI n. peanut, do. fore rai, fore kiar (Arachis Hypogaea).
FORE n. bean, plants with pods and edible seeds; fore kasa, fore lotuk, fore amak French beans or similar; fore kiar, fore rai peanuts; fore keli soya beans, cf. ahan; hateten halo fore fos to speak plainly.
FORE v. ; fore-an to untwine oneself; fore fusu screw.

FORIT v. to tug along, cf. firi, fokit.

FORMA v. to form, to shape; n. form, shape, do. forma, formatter (P).

FORMULA n. blank form, do. formula (P).

FORSA n. force (in the military sense), força (P).

FORTE adj. strong, robust, powerful, do. forte (P).

FORU, FORUK, FORUN adj. free from, exempt (from work); adv. freely, at will.

FOS n. uncooked dehusked rice; sos fos polished rice; batar fos dehusked maize; fore fos shelled beans; isin fos undressed or with very little clothing; uma laran fo-fos an unfurnished or bare house.

FOTA v. to split open.

FOTAK adj. split, open, sim. nakfera.

FOTAN n. (Luka) a variety of millet, do. tora; (Belu) a green mango.

FOTI v. to lift, to raise, to elevate; foti-an to become proud; foti saude to propose a toast; foti-an hasouru to be prejudiced against.

FOUN adj. new, recent; lia foun news, sightings; tinan foun new year, the period in November when the rain and thunder begin; ema foun a person new to an area; mane foun son-in-law, nephew; feto foun daughter-in-law, niece, cf. nurak.

FRAKA adj. weak, debilitated, with little strength, do. fraco (P).

FRETA v. to hire or rent, to contract to do a job, do. fretar (P).

FREU n. bridle bit, do. freio (P), do. fanan, fafortit.

FUA v. (Belu) do. fu'a.

FU'A v. to pull out (roots and dirt together), cf. firi, fokit, forit.

FUAK adj. pimply, cf. nakfuak.

FU'AK n. a group of things or animals very close together; etu fu'ak ida the rice is stuck together; rusa fu'ak ida the deer are close together; ai fu'ak ida the plants are growing close together.

FUAN n. fruit (plants and trees ai fuan); heart (of persons or living things); liman fuan, ain fuan fingers and toes; matan fuan eyeball; kilat fuan bullet; ai fuan fruit, also floor beams, see fafafa; ukun fuan laws; lia fuan word, term; lipa fuan a 'Lipa' pattern; rai fuan customs; kontas fuan rosary beads; also placed between some nouns and numerals as a classifier, e.g. manu tolu fuan haat four eggs; kabu fuan (Belu) foetus; cf. musan.

FUBAEN adj. (Belu) a strong rancid smell (bad butter, etc.); na'an fubaen meat in the first stage of decomposing.

FUDA-AN v. to always hide away from others (people or animals), e.g. a wounded animal.

FUDAN n. a tree, do. budan, bidauk.

FUDI v. to take care of a child.

FUDIK adj.; halo fudik to feign, to pretend, do. hakfudik.

FUDIK-AN, FUDI-FUDIK adv. from time to time.

FUDIN adj.; oan fudin stepchild; aman, inan fudin stepfather and stepmother.

FUGADOR n. a necklace of gold and coral beads, do. afogador (P).

FUHUUK n. weevil which eats grain; adj. wormy, weevily.

FUHUR n. fontanel; dai fuhur the top of a casting net.
FUHUR-MEIK adj. cone-shaped, pointed.

FU v. to pour liquids, to pour out, to empty, to pour water upon, to water, to irrigate; fui modo to irrigate or water the vegetables.

FU, KFU n. a whistle or flute, a wind instrument without reeds; v. to whistle.

FU'I n. (Belu) do. fui.

FUlK adj. wild, savage, untamed, cf. buis.

FUlN adv. only, do. de'it; halimar fuin only play.

FUlR n.; ai fu ir a tree with hollow stems, do. kfuir.

FUKA n. a bush with large leaves for haemorrhoid medicine and bark for making rope from the inner white fibres (Calotropis Gigantea).

FUKADOR n. see fugador.

FUKAR v. to season, to spice; ai fukar a spice; fukar lia to speak eloquently.

FUKIRA n. a tree with yellow wood (Sarcocephalus Cordatus).

FUKIT v. see fokit.

FUKLI n. a creeper with edible fruit and tubers, also medicinal.

FUKUN n. knot (of trees, ropes, etc.); knuckle, joint (of limbs); liman fukun wrist; ain fukun ankle; matan fukun eyebrow; au fukun knot or internode of bamboo; tais fukun a seam in cloth; isin fukun joints (in general).

FUKUN n. (Belu) the territory governed by dato, corresponds to suku in the eastern half of island.

FUKUR v. to be in pain or discomfort caused by a stone in the shoe, or a lump in the bed, etc., to feel pain; fukur utu to kill a louse with the fingernails; adj. (Belu) rough, coarse, or uneven (of cloth); matan fukur (Belu) an eye complaint causing copious tears, or lachrymose; matan la fukur (Samoro) to not desire to be associated with (at this time).

FULAN n. moon; lunar month, the period between the new moons; fulan naran or fulan kalobas eclipse of the moon; fulan seluk next month; fulan ne'e nia maun last month; fulan nakaras moonrise after sunset; ikan fulan a bright white fish.

FULA-ROSA n. (Alas) a rose, do. ai fuan rosa.

FULIN n. head (of grain, rice, etc.); batar fulin a cob of maize; dai fulin weights of the net.

FULUK adj. hairy, shaggy, sim. klokok.

FULUN n. hair, the outer body covering; fahi fulun pig bristles; bibi fulun wool of sheep, hair of goats; manu fulun bird's feather, cf. fuuk.

FUMA v. to smoke (tobacco), sim. huu kanu du, do. fumar (P).

FUMATAK v. to smell like fresh meat, do. fomatak.

FUN v. (Belu) to be hostile (secretly).

FUNAK adj.; manu funak a red rooster with some white feathers.

FUNAN n. flower, bloom; osan funan interest; ahi funan spark; au funan bamboo flower.

FUNAR n.; derok funar (Dili) a variety of lemon.

FUNAR n. a kingdom in the central region.

FUNI n.; isin funi (Dili) leprosy.

FUNIN adv. (Belu) secretly.

FUNIT n. coir, the fibre surrounding the nut of the coconut; nuu funit (lit. coir) an ailment which produces bent fingers.

FUNU, FUNUK n. personal male name.

FUNU n. war; halo funu to wage war; funu malun enemy or foe.
FURAK adj. savory, tasty, delicious, pleasant; neon furak an agreeable and pleasant disposition.

FURGA n. purgative, do. purga (P).

FURI v. to powder, to crumble.

FURIN n. foam (of water), froth (of mouth).

FURU n. a creeper with leaves similar to the betel-pepper, do. malus fuik.

FUUK n. hair of the head; fuuk bua saren wavy hair; fuuk babula bun (of hair); batar fuuk beard of maize cob, do. saremek.

FUUT adj. (Belu) swampy, marshy.

FU'UT n.; a tali fu'ut entangled creepers, cf. hafu'ut.

FU'TU n.:

G

G, this letter does not exist in Tetun, but appears in adopted words, which many people change to k.

GABETA n. a small drawer, do. gavet (P).

GALAN n. lace trimming, do. galao (P).

GARBATA n. necktie, do. graveta (P).

GARFU n. fork (eating implement), do. garfo (P).

GASTAR v. (Dili) to spend, do. gastar (P).

GENTIU n. heathen (not a Christian), do. gentio (P).

GINASTIA n.; ginastia nian membro member of boy scouts.

GIS n. chalk (for drawing on blackboard), do. giz (P).

GOIABA n. guava, do. goiava (P) (Psidium Guajava).

GOSTA v. to like, to want, do. gostar (P).

GUARDA n. watchman, keeper, do. guarda (P).

GURU n. teacher, do. guru (I).

HA causative prefix, contraction of halo which can also be used as a prefix; both form active verbs and correspond to the meaning of: to do, make, or become; halo badak or habadak to shorten; halo sa'e or hasa'e to lift up; if any word beginning with ha cannot be found, refer to root word.
HA v. to eat; buat ha (lit: things to eat) edible things; ahi ha burning (of a flame); tudik ha the knife cuts.

HAA interj. ah, denoting surprise or admiration.

HA'AEK v. to bellow, to roar (of buffalo), do. hahoek.

HA'AK v. to say, do. katak; imi ha'ak sa what did you say; also corresponds to conjunction 'that'; ha'u kanoin ka'ak ... I think that ..., cf. katak, dehan, hesuk.

HA'AH n.; bua haak stipule, the un-sheathed part of betelnut leaf, cf. haek.

HAAMAN v. to be like a father, to serve as a father, cf. hainan.

HAAS n. mango tree and fruit; haas manu teen a distasteful variety; haas dikin (new leaves) rose-coloured (Mangifera Indica).

HAAT num. four; haatnulu forty; atus haat four hundred; rihun haat four thousand.

HABABUT-AN v. to become enraged, to lose one's temper, do. hasi'akan.

HABADAK v. to shorten, to abbreviate.

HABA'EN v. to make fun with.

HABAHEN v. to become old (naturally with time).

HABAI v. to expose in the sun, to dry in the sun, do. hauai.

HABAK v. (Belu) to cease (sickness, etc.).

HABAKA v. to cut down without severing; to wrap; habaka kuda kotuk to injure a horse's back by overloading, do. hakbaka, baka.

HABAIALA v. (Belu) to make a loud noise or uproar, do. haklalak.

HABALAR v. to spread, to let out; habalar lia to spread news or rumours; habalar kuda kotuk to spread the wound on the horse's back (if overloaded).

HABALU, HABALUK v. to divide or break into two or more large pieces; selu habaluk to halve a debt.

HABALUN adj. divided, separated, reduced to halves or large pieces; batar habalun separated grain, do. batar fain.

HABARAK v. to multiply, to increase.

HABARAN adj. purple, violet (colour); ahi habaran the fire reduced to embers.

HABARUK-AN v. to become lazy or indolent.

HABASAR v.; la'o habasar to walk in line, cf. kadoek.

HABA'UK-AN v. to not proceed according to the expected plan; ahi haba'uk-an the fire begins to burn brightly then begins to die down; ema hasouru haba'uk-an the meeting does not go as planned.

HABA'UL v. (Luka) to become angry, do. hababut.

HABE, HABEEN v. to melt, to dissolve, do. haue.

HABEBAN v. to remove from, to part grass (for passing through).

HABEEN v. see habe.

HABEIK v. to behave without the proper manners.

HABELAK v. to flatten, to make level.

HABELE, HABELEN, HABELEK v. to suspend, to hang.

HABELU v. to make friends, or friendships.

HABENAR v. to distress, to give displeasure.

HABERAN-AN v. to be brave, to endure, to show bravery.

HABES v. to go to the side.

HABETUK v. do. habele.

HABEU v. (Belu) to run up behind someone to scare them; to frighten someone as a joke.
HABIKI-AN v. (Belu) to take a seat, to sit down (used only to important people), do. hatodan-an.

HABINAN v. to catch hold of anything firmly, do. habinan.

HABISAK v. to be almost ready or finished (a job).

HABISUK v. (Belu) to correct a mistake.

HABIT v. to squeeze between two things, to put in a splint (habit lutu, habit didin); ai habit pincers, tongs.

HABITAK v. to squash, to crumble.

HABITUK v. to fold or bend (the strands into a basket, etc. in order to keep the weaving neat and tidy), do. bituk.

HABIU, HABIUK v. to blunt (cutting or boring tools).

HABO v. to roar, to bellow (buffalo or deer), mostly used as nabo 3p.

HABO'AS v. to splash back up; habo'as lian to tell the truth about someone's misdeeds as a revenge; (Belu) to speak to someone with sarcasm or irony.

HABOBA v. to stir; haboba rai to stir the ground, said when buffalo are driven across the paddy field to prepare it for planting rice.

HABOBAR v. to go around, to encompass, do. hadulas.

HABOBO v. (Belu) to exaggerate.

HABODIK v. (Belu) to protect from, to favour (without reason).

HABOHIR v. to give the news of an event.

HABOKA v. to insert, to introduce, to place under or beneath.

HABOKUR v. to fatten, to grow fat.

HABOLEN v. to make into mud, pulp, pap, etc.

HABOLON v.; habolon rai to raise dust; habolon ahi to make the fire smoke.

HABONAN v. to allow to become corrupt or rotten (meat, etc.); habonan fisur to apply a poultice to make the pus come out of the infection.

HABONU v. to put into a mound.

HABO'O v.; habo'oliman to extend or reach out with the arm (in order to touch something).

HABOOT v. to enlarge, to increase, to exalt; haboot aten to encourage, to take courage.

HABOR v. to be burnt by a liquid, to scald, do. luhas.

HABOREK v. (Samoro) to discolour.

HABOROK v.; haborok lian to speak with a husky voice.

HABORUK v.; haboruk oin to have a surly, sullen, or gloomy face.

HABOSAN v. to be used (not new), to damage by use.

HABOSOK v. to lie, to cheat; to amuse children.

HABOSU v. to stuff or fill an object.

HABOTU v. to cause cracks or breaks, to break open; habotu batar to break open the maize grains.

HABU v. to plant or sow things close together.

HABU v. (Belu) to pound, to reduce to powder, do. fai; habu rai (Belu) to dance, do. lore.

HABU'A v. to flee, to chase away, to scare away; habu'a lian to tell a secret.

HABU'AN v. to cause to fall, to fling to the ground, to throw down.

HABUAN v. to summon the buan.

HABUAR v. to round off, to make round, cylindrical or spherical (halo kabuar).

HABUBU, HABUBUK v. to cause or produce swelling; to increase, to cause to grow; habubu paun to make the bread dough rise; habubu oin sullen face.
HABUDUT v.; habudut ema to reduce, diminish or lessen in number or strength the people.

HABUIS v. to be brave.

HABULAK v. to become insane.

HABULI v. to drop or fall down; habul i ema to knock someone down, do. hahonu.

HABUNUS v. to catch hold of several things together, do. hakbubus.

HABURAS v. to assemble in large numbers (people or animals); to increase, to become more numerous.

HADAIL v. to value by taking good care of.

HADARE v. to apply as an ornament; hadare kaikauk (ba ulun) to place on the head as an ornament the kaikauk (crescent of gold); hadare ai funan ba ulun to adorn the head with flowers.

HADASAK v. to crawl; taa hadasak karau klor to hamstring a buffalo from hand to hand; hada'et lia fuan to give a message; hada'et ba mota to pass anything (or anyone) across the water on the shoulders or by hand; hada'et moras to transmit a sickness.

HADAMES v. to make peace between two or more people; to bring harmony, said more as dame.

HADARAN v. to prop, to support.

HADASAK v. to crawl; taa hadasak karau klor to hamstring a buffalo
(making it immobile and ready for slaughter), cf. dasak.

HADAT n. (Belu) usage, custom, do. adat (I).

HADAU v. to take by force (sometimes also, to rob); hadau lia to speak at the same time as someone else, to interrupt; hadau malu to try taking or receiving in the hands more than can be held; hadau-an to excell, to surpass; hadau hare to quickly gather the rice into heaps after harvesting (an animist practice).

HADEBU v. to wallow in the mud (pigs and buffaloes); hadebu iha ai hun the usual place for animals to gather (for sleeping, resting, eating, etc.); ema hadebu iha umaran the man wallows inside the house (living like a pig, an insulting term).

HADEDAR v. to tremble with alarm, do. halo nakdedar.

HADEE v. to touch a wound (thereby inflicting a hurt).

HADE'I, HADE'IR v. (Samoro, Bariki) do. hadee.

HADEKI v. to put anything half on or off, to be precarious (almost unbalanced).

HADELAS v. to make clean and bright; hodii mina hadelas fuuk to smear the hair with oil (to make it shiny).

HADELE, HADELEK v.; hadele matan to become blind.

HADENI v. to order, to command (only used by older members of a family to juniors), sim. haruka.

HADER, HADEL v. to wake, to arouse from sleep; to remain awake (on watch at night); hader ai lulik or hader ue fihon the custom of collecting wood and water before sunrise, to wash a new born baby after its birth.

HADERA v.; loro nadera mate batar (3p) the sun kills the maize from thirst; hadera-an to not partake of food or water; hadera kuda to leave a tethered horse without food or water.

HADERAK v. to not give enough food and water (plants and animals), cf. derak.

HADI'A v. to mend, to repair, to set in order; hadi'a lia to pacify or reconcile people who have been in dispute.

HADI'AK v. to make better, to improve.

HADIAN v. to domesticate, to tame; hadian rai to make a piece of land habitable.

HADIDIR v. (Belu) to take care of (e.g. an orphan, etc.).

HADIDUK v. (Belu) to ask questions persistently, to trouble with questions.

HADIKI v. (Belu); hadiki ai funan ba ulun to decorate the head with flowers, cf. hadare.

HADIKIN v. to grow new leaves, to sprout (plants), used only in 3p. nadikin.

HADILA, HADILAN v. to prune the shoots or suckers of plants, sim. hanalin.

HADILIK v. (Bubu Susu) to tease or make jealous (by showing things which others do not have), do. hakina.

HADINAN v. (Belu) to give friendship; to kiss (a polite term to people of higher social position); hadinan malu to give and receive friendship.

HADINIS v. (Belu) to be pleased to ..., to comply with (the wishes of someone).

HADIRAK v. (Samoro) to be conspicuous, to stand out, do. naklikar.

HADIU v. to stare, to see without blinking, cf. hasusuk.

HADIU, HADIUK, HADIUR v. to become deaf; hadiuk tilun to pretend not to hear, to pretend to be deaf; mate bian ho rai na'in hadiu the souls and spirits close the mind
HADO v. (Belu) to step to one side (to give a passageway).

HADOBAS v. see hadobos.

HADOBEN v. to be fond of; hadoben-an to make oneself likable.

HADOBOS v. do. duka; to lie, to cheat, do. bosok.

HADODA, HADODO, HADODAR, HADODON v. to spill out, do. dodar; hadoda ulun to be seen by only showing the head (e.g. through a window); ema hadodon mai plenty of people coming (or going).

HADODOK v. to become rotten, to become soft (where soft means rotten); hadodok-an to become weak and incapable.

HADOE v. (Belu) to choose.

HADOEN v. to set out in lines for drying on doen; hadoen kabas to lay out hanks of cotton for drying on doen.

HADO'I, HADO'IR v. to insert, to place inside; hado'i etun ba aban to set aside food for tomorrow.

HADOIS v. to become stinking.

HADOLAR v.; la'o hadolar to creep, to stalk slowly in a crouched attitude; (Samoro) to walk slowly.

HADOLE v.; hadole lia to make understand, to communicate, do. lolo lia; hadole tali, see tali.

HADOMI v. to love, to give love, to have an affection for.

HADOO, HADOOK v. to be apart, to keep clear of, to shift away from, to remove from; hadoo-an to keep oneself some distance from others; hadook lia to practice the customs (by matan dook of curing sickness); used mostly as hadoo; hadook-an a case-moth caterpillar.

HADOON adv. continually, constantly, without interruption.

HADOOR v. to dirty, to befoul, cf. haf'o'er; to make into soft dough, or squash into soft pulp (flour, clay, fruit, etc.).

HADOOR-AN v. (Belu) to caution not to become tired (continue working).

HADORA v. (Samoro, Luka); hadora lia or hadole lia to make understand; hanoin hadora or hanoin hato'o to remember.

HADORE, HADOREK v. (Samoro); hadore dalan to walk on a hillside footpath (in the mountains), do. terik, sahat; la'o hadore (or hadorek) to go around, to follow around (mountains, obstacles); (Belu) to abandon, to leave aside.

HADOROK v. to slide down.

HADOSAN-AN v. (Belu) to bemoan, to weep and speak at the same time.

HADO'U v. to howl (of dogs in the night), do. soo.

HADOUKU v. to turn upside down.

HADOULIK v. to wander from one side to the other, said mostly as hakdoulik.

HADOURIK v. to lean over, see hakdourik.

HADUAR, HADUAL v. to spill out, to empty, sim. fakar, salin.

HADUDU v. to push, to shove; foton hodi hadudu to apply pressure to repay a greater value than that due (e.g. restitution of stolen or lost property).

HADUDUS v. to give liquid food (like broth or milk); to foster-mother (babies or young animals who have lost their mothers); inan mate, sei hadudus de'i, cf. dudus, do. haramu.

HADUIR, HADUIL v. to roll up or down, do. loulit.

HADUKA v. see duka.

HADUKUR v. to be at rest or asleep (a respectful term to people of higher social position).
HADUL, HADUR v. (Belu) to whistle.

HADULA v.; hadula tua to cut the best (edible) part of the tua palm (taa baka tua dulan).

HADULAS v. to twist around, to encircle, to enclose; hadulas ema to get around someone (for a favour).

HADULUR v. to accompany, to go in company with, to go together, to associate with.

HADUR v. see hadul.

HADURU v. to carry on the back (an object suspended from the head by a cord); to burst out, to join in, to set forth or attack in a mob; (Belu) to pass by.

HADUUS v. see hadudu.

HADUUY v. to incriminate, to pass the blame to another, do. duu.

HADUUT v. to shut up an enclosure, to fence in completely; to besiege, to lay seige on, do. hale'u.

HAE n. a common grass in Timor, used for thatching and pasture; hae amak a grass with long stems; hae bobak a grass used for making woven walls; hae kain (Samoro, Bubu Susu) a very small bird, do. titik; futu hae a present offered to an important person, or presents given between regions.

HAE v. to insert; adv. (Belu) more or less.

HA'E particle, for stressing words and phrases, mostly used on south coast, and equivalent to mak, maka elsewhere, both have no English translation; rai ne'e maromak ha'e halo God created this world.

HAEK n.; ai haek a tree with good dark wood; bua haek or bua haak stipule, the unsheathed part of the betelnut flower leaf.

HA'ER v. (Belu) to be poorly balanced, to serve as a counter weight, do. hair.

HAFILA v. to return, to command to turn back, to make turn (persons...
or things); hafila futus to weave with three colours to produce a pattern of stripes in a piece of cloth.

HAFINI v. to gather seeds from plants for future crops.

HAFITU v. see hafetu.

HAFODOK v. to alarm, to frighten, to cause fright, etc.

HAFOEN v. (Belu) to conceal, to veil.

HAFO'ER v. to dirty, to foul, to soil.

HAPHOHO v. to pile up like a mountain; taai hafoho to cut a tree on opposite side to which it will fall after the scarf has been cut; hafoho tan to throw oneself at ...; asu hafoho tan ha'u the dog flew at me; na'in rua hafoho tan malu the two strongly assail each other (in a fight or argument).

HAFOIN adv. so, therefore, then, afterwards, cf. foin.

HAFOKAR v. to scold or burn (with water or flames).

HAFOKE v. (Samoro) to roast in ashes or embers, do. hadesu.

HAFOLI v. to fix a price or value on anything to be purchased; hafoli feto a term in wide use describing the elaborate ceremonies which take many months to complete, between the families of a future bride and groom for fixing and paying the type, number, and combination of horses, buffaloes, gold, and silver the groom's family will pay to the bride's family, who in turn will give only pigs and cloth in the set traditional amounts in relation to the value received from the groom's family. The bride's value will vary according to her social position, beauty, and skills, at the same time, the wealth of the groom and his future prospects will also influence the bride's value. At some future date after the completion of the ceremony, the couple will meet with the wise old men of the two families, where a type of marriage ceremony will occur, but the marriage is not considered complete until after consummation. Note: notwithstanding the above explanation many people erroneously refer to hafoli feto as marriage; hafoli liurai said when the people of one region are without a suitable candidate within their region to become the liurai, and therefore, go to another region to arrange for the selection of a person from the liurai family of that region to become their liurai after a suitable compensation has been paid; hafoli ata oan the term used where a boy or girl are acquired as servants, and are exchanged from one family to another by a payment suitable to the child's value (a supposedly banned practice).

HAFUHUR v. to produce the shape of a cone, hafuhur dai, lahat, etc;
tiha hafuhur said when the casting net is thrown and the fish stay inside the net.

HAFUI, HAFUIK v.; hafui-kan to become wild or fierce (of animals), to be intractable or wild (of people).

HAFUKAN v. to be overfed, to be fed too much.

HAFULA, HAFULAK v. to embrace, to enclose in the arms; (Belu) to spy, do. hafuhuk.

HAFULI v.; hafuli batar to cook the whole of the maize cob; (Belu) to strip the seeds from the maize cob, see liki.

HAFUNAN v. to flower, to bloom, to flourish, mainly said as hafunan, 3p.; hafunan lia to exaggerate.

HAFUNAR v.; hafunar oin to screw up the face (because of pain, an ache, etc.), to grimace.

HAFUTAR v. to decorate, to adorn; hafutar-an to adorn oneself.

HAFUTU v. to make a bundle.

HAFU'UT v. to adjust the clothing tighter (for modesty); hafu'ut-an to cover up oneself (with clothing), cf. fu'ut.

HAHA v. (Belu) to raise, to grow.

HAHAAS v. to make taller; hahaa-an to stand up, to grow proud, to make oneself an important person.

HAHAAT v. to damage, to deteriorate; hahaat-an to not behave in the proper manner.

HAHADAK v. to put down a floor (hadak) of bamboo or wood; hodi ai kabelak hahadak uma to floor a house with planks.

HAHAEK v. to laugh, to give out laughter (hamnasa hahakek).

HAHAEN v. (Belu) to speak in a loud voice (e.g. when speaking to the deaf).

HAHAKON v. to begin to form (plants, etc.).

HAHAKAK v. (Belu); hahali malu to have no equal, having no comparison between others.

HAHALOK, HAHALAK n. actions, customs, manners; ema balu hahalok di'ak, balu hahalok aat.

HAHAN v. to nourish, to sustain; n. food, sustenance, do. ai han, cf. ha, han.

HAHANAK, HAHANOK n. a disease characterised by white blotches on the body.

HAHANAS v. to heat, do. hamanas.

HAHASAN v. to make hasan (notches, jaws in house building); hasasan ri'in to make slots at the top of columns (for positioning beams), cf. hasan.

HAHEAK v. (Belu) to have no compassion, to ill-treat, to neglect.

HAHEEK v.; haheek kuda to make the sound hen ... hen loudly to urge a horse on.

HAHE'EK v. to say 'yes' to everything by saying he'e.

HAHEKO v. to play a trick; haheko-an to pretend to; haheko-an moras to pretend to be ill; haheko-an katuas to pretend to be old; haheko horok to prevent horok from having its effect; haheko ema to give something to eat which will make someone ill.

HAHELA v. to remain, to keep; etu hahela the rice remains on the plate.

HAHELIK v. to be hidden from sight, to conceal; (Belu) to rejoice at the misfortunes of others, also said as hahelek in some regions.

HAHENO v. to send a message, to send word; to invite (setting a time and place), sim. hameno.

HAHENU v. to wear on the neck (jewels, etc.).

HAHETEN v. (Belu) to order to go (to any place).

HAHETU v.; heheto iis or hetu iis to suspend or stop the respiration; hahetu ema ba karau to divide the plains into portions among those who use it for cropping and grazing; (Belu) to
frighten, to startle; sia
hahetu ami atu oho they are
frightened we will kill them.

Hahi v. to praise, to applaud, to
commend; to flatter; hahi-an to
boast; (Belu) to acclaim, to call
out.

Hahibu v. (Luka) to chastise, to
curse, to cause any sickness.

Hahibuk v. (Belu) to chastise, to
impose a fine.

Hahida, Hahidal, Hahidak, Hahidar v.
to chant a song that tells a story
or history; (Belu) to place into
(a sack).

Hahihik v. to giggle.

Hahik v.; hahik kuda to call a
horse saying hi ...

Hahiku v. to close the top of a
sack.

Hahilas v. to watch (either close
or far), do. hamoit; (Belu) kanek
nahilas-an the wound formed by
itself, see ilas.

Hahilin n.; kabas hahilin the line
of weaving formed on the loom as
it is beaten with the reeds.

Hahiras v. to tear vegetable leaves
into small pieces.

Hahirus v. to become angry.

Hahisi v. to put inside, to throw
inside, to fill.

Haha v. to give birth (animals
only), cf. hahouris; (Belu) to
bellow.

Hahodu n. crest, topknot, forelock
combed up (hair).

Hahoe v. to bellow (buffaloes),
used only in 3p. nahoe.

Hahohak v. (Belu); hahohak ai to
bore a hole in a log (in order to
attach a rope for hauling).

Hahohok v. to grunt softly (of
pigs), do. namuruk, used only 3p.
nahohok.

Hahohur v. to bark or bay (dogs when
they have cornered the prey).

Hahoi v. to call out shouting oi.

Haholok v. to make noise to calm
the bees before robbing the hive.

Hahonu, Hahonuk v. to drop down,
to topple, to lay level with the
ground; hahonu ri'i bu kuak to drop
the post into the hole; hahonu nuu
to topple the coconut (tree);

hahonu dustisa said when the
accused is found innocent; sira
serbusu hahonu loro they worked
until sunset; hatet en hahonu lia
to speak each in turns for moder-
ate periods; hahonu-an (Belu) to
be born prematurely.

Hahoot v. (Belu) to suffocate.

Hahoras v. to cause suffering or
sickness, to molest; hahoras-an
to ruin ones health.

Hahorok-an v.; ha hahorok-an, hatet en
hahorok-an, toba hahorok-an to eat,
speak, and sleep as though in a
trance (horok).

Hahosu v. to bring into view, to
reappear (a thing which has been
hidden or lost); hahosu-an to show
oneself, do. halo mosu.

Hahou'uk, Hahou'uk v. to say 'yes'
to everything, cf. haheek, hee.

Hahouris v. to give birth (of
women); hahouris dai oan to mend
a net (mesh); hahouris ahi to
light a fire; hahouris hai (Belu)
to light a fire.

Hahout v. to place oneself under
or below anything (table, water,
grass, etc.); tur hahout fulan to
wait for the moon to disappear,
do. hamout.

Hahu v. to begin, to commence, to
start, to initiate.

Hahu, Hahuak v. to retch.

Hahuat v. to strain, to strive, to
exert oneself.

Hahui v. to bellow (like a deer),
also the sound of someone calling
out from afar, or a heavy sigh.

Hahuis v. to set the dogs on to
someone, do. hahuri.
HAHUK v. to call out loudly as a response to a hurt, or surprise; to blow a dart from a blowpipe (hunting birds).

HAHUKUR v. (Belu) to cover, to shelter in the ground; to grasp (a wild animal from inside a hole).

HAHULAS v. to twist around, to be around; see hadulas; hadulas-an to stretch the body with taut muscles (when waking up).

HAHULIN v. (Belu) to keep, to put away, to put a portion away; rai hahunlin to save the life of someone.

HAHULU v. (Belu) to give a salute of respect, to treat like royalty.

HAHULUS v. to twist around, to be around; see hadulas; hadulas-an to stretch the body with taut muscles (when waking up).

HAHUNUK v. to dress.

HAHURIS v. to incite, to stir up (dogs in hunting), do. hahuir.

HAHUTUN v. (Luka) to be gathered together in a crowd.

HAHUUK n. a blowpipe, a long length of bamboo used for blowing darts (to hunt birds and sometimes small animals).

HAI n. a fish, do. pari.

HAI v. to cover up, to put underneath, to put out of sight; hai lia indirect speech to common people, or polite speech to royalty; hai lia fuan to tell only part of anything (from respect or fear).

HA'I n. (Belu) flame, fire, do. ahi; ha'i nereka fire of hell; v. to light a fire, to excite oneself; kilat la ha'i the gun does not fire.

HAIN-AN v. to gather in a crowd.

HAIR v. to be poorly balanced, to serve as a counter-balance; hair-an to excuse oneself, to exempt oneself (e.g. from a job with false reasons).

HAIR n. (Luka) a shape, a face, a configuration of anything.

HAIT v. (Belu) to move slowly and silently (like a cat before it springs on its prey), to stalk.

HAIUK v. to bellow (like a deer).

HAK- causative prefix to verbs, also forms verbal nouns and adjectives; see nak.

HAKAAR v. (Belu) to breathe noisily (e.g. with a cold).

HAKAAS, HAKA'AS v. to push or pull with strength, to draw tight; hakaa-an to strive for; hakaas-an ba mulu to shout or chide one against another.

HAKAAT v. to say evil against someone, to envy, to revile, to insult with words; (Belu) to quarrel.

HAKABAR v. (Belu) to starch; hakabar-an to stick, to glue; tais hakabar-an ba kanek the clothes stick to the wound; hakabar-an tan mulu to be excessively close to each other.

HAKABIT v. to put or carry under the arm; la'o hakabit-an to walk with the arms and legs stiff (as when passing anyone of a superior standing).

HAKABU-AN v. (Luka) to look for anything edible, to scavenge, to forage for food (fish, fruit, hunt, etc.), la'o hakabu-an.

HAKADAK v. to put in order (neat and tidy); hakadak ema to divide into work gangs, to allocate tasks for work; hakadak osan to place coins in heaps or lines according to value for counting.

HAKADIK v. to play, to be amused, sim. halimar; hakadik-an to show off; hakadik atu ba funu to go boldly to war.

HAKADUK v. to bend or tie up into small pieces or bundles; hakaduk fuuk to roll the hair into a bun.

HAKADUS v. do. hakaduk.

HAKAEN v. to remove the dead leaves from the palm trees (hakaen tali, tua, etc.); to begin weaving.

HAKAEN-AN v. to pretend to be
indisposed (in order to be excused from a job), do. hamamar-an.

HAKAER v. to clear the throat noisily, to hawk up; (Belu) to bring together, see hakair.

HAKAHEK v. to put on the shoulders, cf. kahe.

HAKAHIK v. to prohibit, to prevent, to retain, to hold, to not allow the action of any practice.

HAKAHIN adj.; feto hakahin an isolated or segregated woman, do. feto tinu or sulun; part of an ancient custom where women are encloistered by their parents in a special room prior to their marriage.

HAKAHU v. to carry on the chest, assisting with the arms.

HAKAHUL, HAKAHUR v. to be mixed up, to be mixed with, do. soro malu, kahu malu.

HAK'A IK v. to interlock, to make a chain; haka'ik malu liman to link arms with another (dances, etc.); to tie the hands up.

HAKAIL v.; hakail ikan to fish with a hook, to catch fish with a hook.

HAKAIR v. to bring together, to connect together, to collect together, sim. haritan, cf. nakair, namair.

HAKAIT v. to take a mistress, also said as haka'it.

HAKAKA v. (Luka) to go direct to, to go in the direction of, to go to the centre of; hakaka ibun to open the mouth.

HAKAKAS v. (Samoro) to be noisy, to make an uproar, sim. hakreo, malau.

HAKAKIN v. to enlarge, to widen, to open up; hakakin riin to enlarge the jaw or fork in an upright, sim. hakbas, hatatan.

HAKAKUN v. (Luka, Samoro) to pound removing only the husk, skin, or peel (fai hakakun de'it).

HAKALES v. (Belu) to be lying down, to be resting (only used when addressing people of importance).

HAKALIK v. to move busily about (the house); oin nakalik to be busy, to bustle about in any task; hakalik ba ... to be occupied in ..., to take care of ...; to pester, to disturb, to tease; houri hakalik hetik ha'u don't pester (or tease) me.

HAKALUK v.; hakaluk lauarik to cradle a child in a 'tais' or 'lipa' by forming a pocket, or to treat anything in the same way.

HAKALUS v. to encircle, embrace, or encompass, do. hale'u.

HAKAMA v. to toy with something, to browse (among rocks in the water, hakama ue), do. kakama.

HAKAMAT v. to scratch, do. kamat.

HAKAMI-AN v. (Belu) to speak between the teeth, in an undertone.

HAKAN n. (Samoro); naa tais hakan a single layer of naa tais.

HAKANAS v. to shout out in order to halt or alarm anything; hakanas lauarik halo malaun to shout at the child making the noise; hakanas asu to shout at the dog.

HAKANE, HAKANEK v. to wound, to cut to make an incision; taa hakene de'it to make a small incision; selu hakane tsuan to commence to pay, or repay a little of the debt.

HAKANU v. (Belu), do. hakane.

HAKARA, HAKARAK v. to want, to desire, to like.

HAKARAN n. will, want, desire, wish, cf. karan.

HAKARAS v.; hakaras uma to build a house with gables (karas); hakaras matan (Luka) to sleep, to fall asleep, to put to sleep.

HAKARI v. to spread, to scatter, to disperse; to command to be off (to many people), cf. kari.
HAKARUK v. to go or turn towards the left, to move to the left side, cf. karuk.

HAKASUK v. to cut and chip off (by hitting and making a piece fall); to unload (a horse); to unbridle (a horse).

HAKAT n. the span of the hand; a pace or step; v. to span the hand, or make a pace or step; hakat bu'an to make the first step (said of children commencing to walk).

HAKATA v. (Belu); hakata ai fuan to gather immature fruit.

HAKATI v. to sway (in the wind), to lean over to the side; (Samoro) to challenge, to provoke, do. sadik; matan hakati to be asleep; biun hakati (Belu) dormant top (not spinning).

HAKATIK-AN v. to offer oneself for a job; to do things before a person is old enough, sim. hase'i-an.

HAKAU v. (Belu) to lift on to the arms (child, rooster, etc.); to accompany, to join with (king, army, etc.).

HAKBADAN v. to think, to consider; to reflect, to meditate, to reckon, sim. hanoin.

HAKBAHEN v. to become old (with age); hakkahen-an to resemble or imitate the ways of the old (always prematurely).

HAKBAKA v. to wrap up, to parcel up, to put in a bag or basket, etc., do. falun.

HAKBAKEN v. (Belu) to drape over the shoulder with part in the front and part behind, cf. baken.

HAKBAKU v. to hit, to strike, do. baku (animals).

HAKBAKUT v. to butt with the head, to thrust with the horns (two animals against one another), cf. bakut.

HAKBALAN, HAKUALAN v. to be nude, naked, or undressed; to undress oneself.

HAKBALUK v. to divide into two lengthwise, to split into two (bamboo, etc.).

HAKBARA, HAKBARAN v. to lessen, to lower, to relieve, to stop a little (rain, disease, quarrel, etc.), mainly used in 3p. nakbara.

HAKBARAT v.; hakbarat fuuk to unfasten the hair, mostly used in 3p. nakbarat.

HAKBARUK v. to be lazy, tired, or weak-willed.

HAKBAS v. to divide up; to make a hole in a beam, sim. hatatan.

HAKBATI v. to withdraw from, to separate from; tur hakbati to gather into separate groups (for games, dances, etc.), cf. ketak; to withdraw to one side, cf. bes.

HAKBAUR v. (Samoro); haktaur tua to mix sweet and sour tuaka together, cf. soro.

HAKBEBAR v. to mill about; ema hakbebar ih a basar laran the people bustle about in the market.

HAKBEDOK, HAKBEDUK v. to withdraw, do. hakbes.

HAKBEHEK v. to sit with the legs tucked under.

HAKBEHEK v. (Belu) to alarm, to startle, to frighten.

HAKBELA v. (Belu) to participate (in any activity).

HAKBELAK v. to crouch down (as though to hide), to stoop down; to humble oneself.

HAKBELE v. to dangle, to hang down, do. tabele.

HAKBERA, HAKBERAK v. to dread, to be afraid of, to fear.

HAKBES v. to withdraw, to turn away to one side, sim. hakbedok.

HAKBESIK v. to approach, to walk towards; ami ata hakbesik ita boot we humbly approach your excellency (a polite manner of speech to superiors).
HAKBETAK v. to trample with the feet; hakbetak ai sourun to cut and trample the branches (of the trees for burning).

HAKBETEK v. (Samoro, Luka, Bubu Susu) to sit on the ground with the legs gathered to one side, do. hakbehek.

HAKBETUK v. to dishearten, to have indecision, to be fearful; to not understand what should be done (refers to a dull person).

HAKBE'UT v. to trample with the feet; hakbe'ut, tabe'ut, hakbetak.

HAKBIDAK v. to wink, to blink; hakbidak matan balu to wink one eye, do. bidak.

HAKBIKEN v. to be numb, do. kabiken.

HAKBINAN v. to cling to either a fixed or hanging object (e.g. a baby in a sling, a monkey up a tree).

HAKBIRAT v. to be wrinkled; oin hakbirat a wrinkled face.

HAKBI'UK v.; hakbi'uk nunus to twist up the mouth, to pout, sim. hknulas.

HAKBO'AS v. to break, to burst, to split, etc., used mostly in 3p. nakbo'as.

HAKBOBAR v.; la'o hakbobar to skirt around, to not walk in straight line, cf. hadulas.

HAKBOKAR v. to grow, to become bigger.

HAKBOKAS v. (Samoro) to bite or eat incessantly; hakbokas tuir dalan to eat while walking, cf. bokas.

HAKBOKIR v. to get loose, cf. bokir, nakkokir.

HAKBOKO v. to burst or split open (with a noise), to pop open, see nakkoko.

HAKBOLE v. to place anything between the waistband and the body (in the lipa).

HAKBONAN v. to have a pussy infection forming a pustule under the skin, used mostly in 3p. nakbonan.

HAKBONAN v. (Belu) do. hakbole.

HAKBORAT v. to enwrap, to envelop.

HAKBOTER v. to blister, used more in 3p. nakboter.

HAKBOTUK v. to whisper, to speak in a secret and low voice; to mutter to oneself.

HAKBOUT v. (Belu) to blurt with the mouth, sim. hakburit.

HAKBU'A v. to commence to stir; hakbu'a hari to spread out, to disband; laran hakbu'a to feel the need to vomit.

HAKBUKAL, HAKBUKAR v. to tie a knot, to fasten; hakbukar fuuk to do the hair carelessly.

HAKBUNUS v. to catch hold of altogether (several people holding one thing, or several dogs holding one animal), cf. habu'un.

HAKBURIT v. to blurt with the lips (something like brr, equivalent to a raspberry); to squirt water or juice from the mouth (such as betelnut juice).

HAKBUTI v. to grab hold of, to grapple, to wrestle, do. buti, kumu.

HAKDADAK v. to be in lines or rows.

HAKDAET v. to bound (a monkey from branch to branch).

HAKDAET v. (Belu); la'o hakdaet to walk erratically.

HAKDAIR v. to fasten with, to be connected with, to abut to; Samoro ho Bariki hakdair ba malu Samoro and Bariki are next to each other; la'o hakdair to walk holding hands or holding on to the clothing; hakdair akar (or dair akar) to hold the sago and squeeze the moisture from it.

HAKDAIT v. to make a continuous stream or thread of any liquid (honey, saliva, etc.); to break
down into thin strips or lengths (palm leaves, bamboo, etc.); to unravel (pulling a thread in a piece of cloth, etc.); na'in rua hakdait besi dair two people are fastened to the chain; ahi nakdait the flame falling from a torch (in a continuous thread); used mostly in 3p. nakdait.

HAKDAS v. to produce in the side of the mouth a sound of clicking by sucking, in order to make a horse go or excite the dogs, or to show admiration, etc.

HAKDAKUN v. to chew, do. haktamis.

HAKDANI v. (Luka) to throw on the ground, do. riba.

HAKDANI, HAKDANIK v. to gather (objects) one upon the other, to put in a heap or pile; to lift things upon the head.

HAKDARA, HAKDARAN v. to cook in leaves, hamdara, handara.

HAKDASA, HAKDASAK v. to get along on the buttocks, do. hakdorus.

HAKDEDAL, HAKDEDAR v. to shiver, cf. nakdedal.

HAKDEHUR v. to fall to the ground, to be prostrate; baku halo hakdehur ba rai to strike to the ground; imi lelbe hakdehur resin ha'u you cannot touch me; ema hakdehur-an a person in a deep comatose condition; to drag along the ground (all twisted up), e.g. hakdehur hena or ema, etc.

HAKDEKUR v. to pass over, to cross over, cf. dekur.

HAKDERUS v. to be hard to move in or out, to be stuck or difficult to move; to linger, cf. nakderus.

HAKDESI v. to cut pressing down with an instrument by raising and lowering the handle (hakdesi bua, etc); hakdesi utu to kill lice between the fingernails.

HAKDESU v. to cook slowly in hot ashes.

HAKDUKUS v. to produce a sound in the mouth for calling the hens or showing displeasure (duk ... duk).

HAKDIUK v. to play not doing anything but amuse oneself, to be amused.

HAKDO v. see hakdoo.

HAKDOBOS v.; hakdobos tun to slide or slip down.

HAKDOKAL, HAKDOKAR v. to move out (from inside), to move away (from inside).

HAKDOKO v. to shudder or shake from being startled; (imi mai hatu'uk halo ami hakdoko); to jingle up and down, to shake back and forth, to sway, cf. doko.

HAKDOLE v. (Luka) do. hakdoulik.

HAKDOO, HAKDOOK v. to be far away; tur hakdook malu to live far away from everyone else.

HAKDORAS, HAKDOROS adj. slipping, sliding, used in 3p. nakdoras, nakdoros.

HAKDOREK v.; l'ao hakdorek to limp (with one short leg).

HAKDOROK adj. do. hakdoras; adv. slippery.

HAKDORUS v. to crawl along on the buttocks, do. hakdasa.

HAKDOULIK v. to wander from one side to the other.

HAKDOURIK v.; tur hakdouriik to have a lean, to be unfirm, to sit on one cheek of the buttocks, do. tur halilis.

HAKDUDU v. to rock back and forth, do. dudu malu.

HAKDUHUK v. to take a bath at daybreak (a practice followed after any sickness).

HAKDUIL, HAKDUIR v. to spin, to revolve, to rotate, to bowl along (a round object), do. hakloulit, cf. duil, duir.

HAKDUKA v. to approach (anything), cf. duka.

HAKDUKUS v. to produce a sound in the mouth for calling the hens or showing displeasure (duk ... duk).
HAKDULA v. to attempt, to try; hakdula mota atu hakur to try to cross the river, do. koko.

HAKDULAS v. to spin, to rotate.

HAKDUUK n. buck-passing, avoiding responsibility by passing it to another.

HAKDU'UL, HAKDU'UR, HAKDU'UT v. to make tucks, pleats, or wrinkles, used only in 3p. nakdu'ut.

HAKE v. (Belu) to say, see ha'ak, katak.

HAKE'AN v. (Belu) to divide into compartments; hak'an hare to winnow the rice; hak'an-an to separate into classes, or by classes.

HAKEDEK v.; hakedek liman to drum with the fingers, do. kadedek; (Samoro) to tickle, do. hakili.

HAKEE v. to open the way, to open a passage between, to pass through the middle of; hakee kona ema leet to open a passage between the people; suii hakee to part the hair, do. suii fahe; hakee utu to delouse, cf. kee.

HAKEHEK v. to neigh, used only in 3p. nakehek.

HAKEHEN v.; hakehen uma to make a verandah sticking out from the house.

HAKEHIR v. to climb trees with a rope looped between the feet to give a firm grip.

HAKEKAR v. to scatter, do. kekar.

HAKEKES v. (Belu) to neigh (horses).

HAKELA v. to straddle, do. sanat, sa'e sana; (Belu) to pass over.

HAKELU, HAKELUK v.; hakelu liman to interlace the arms (of two people) making a chair; hakelu tais to secure the cloth (tais) across the shoulders hanging down front and back; hakelu malu arm in arm.

HAKEO v. see nakeo.

HAKERE v. (Belu) to envy.

HAKEREK v. to write.

HAKEREN v. to snarl (dogs); ahi hakeren the roar of the fire, used only in 3p. nakeren.

HAKERIK v. do. hakerek.

HAKESIR v. to cause disgust, to displease, to cause to be wearisome, odious; rai hakesir sultry weather.

HAKETAK v. to be separate, to be divided; loron rua haketak an interval of two days.

Haketi v. (Belu) to excavate, to make a hole or groove; doman haketi inur the spectacles make a groove in the nose.

HAKEUR-AN v. to be dissatisfied with or at, to be angry with or at, or with an ill-will.

HAKFAAT v. to involve oneself, used only in 3p. nakfaat.

HAKFAEK v. do. hakfahek.

HAKFAHEK v. to be divided, or separate, do. fahe malu.

HAKFAIK v.; na'in rua hakfaik malu the two strike each other (with any long pointed object, like a spear).

HAKFAKAR v. to upset or knock over, only used in 3p. nakfakar.

HAKFAKE v. to hang down, to be pendant, to droop down; kuda dadinin hakfahe the horse's mane hangs down.

HAKFALIK v. to come and go more than once; hakfalik rai to go to the toilet often (being very loose).

HAKFALU v. to cross over (the top of the hill), to hang down on the side; sola hakfalu the saddle is lopsided.

HAKFEDU v. to be startled, to be frightened.

HAKFEDUK v. to writhe, to wriggle.

HAKFEHAR v. to be free, to be in the wide open spaces, to be open.
HAKFERA v. to be split open, mostly used in 3p.
HAKFETIK, HAKFETIL, HAKFETIR v. to pulse, to throb, to flutter; used mostly in 3p. nakfetik, etc.
HAKFETIL, HAKFETIR v. to hop, skip or jump.
HAKFILA v. to turn over, used mostly in 3p. nakfila.
HAKFILAK v. to alter, to change oneself; oin la hakfilak a person who keeps his word; hakfilak-an to transform oneself, to change from a grub to moth (metamorphosis).
HAKFILAS v. (Belu) to turn around (when leaving).
HAKFINIK v. to grimace with lips parted and pushed out (horses, pigs, people, etc.).
HAKFIRIK v. to pull a rope by two people in opposite directions.
HAKFIRU v. to fall down, out, or in (accidentally).
HAKFISI v.; hakfisi nehan to grin showing the teeth, do. reket nehan.
HAKFI'UK v. to be doubled up, to be curled up, to be huddled up (toba nakfi'uk), used always in 3p.
HAKFODAK v. to be alarmed, to be astonished, to be startled, to be surprised.
HAKFO'ER v.; hakfo'er-an to lower oneself (morals), to dirty or soil oneself (defecate oneself).
HAKFOHOK v. to rise up, to appear, to emerge; hakfohok ba malu to rush at each other violently; to get angry, do. fohok.
HAKFOKAR v. to blister (burns), used more in 3p. nakhokar, do. nakboter.
HAKFOKO, HAKFOKOK v. to grunt, to snort (of pigs); hateten hakfokok to speak with a snuffle (through the nose).
HAKFOLI v. to wear or use kfoli (a strip of cloth worn around the waist and between the legs), cf. kfoli.
HAKFORIT v. to pull, cf. forit.
HAKFOSAK v. to roll in the dust; manu hakfosek ba rai the bird rolls in the dust.
HAKFU'AK v. to form pimples, to become infected with pimples (isin nakfu'ak) used more in 3p. nakfu'ak.
HAKFUDIK v. to pretend, to feign, cf. fudik.
HAKFUHUK v. to observe, to spy, to lurk, do. hafuhuk.
HAKFUIK, HAKFUIT, HAKFUH v. to whistle.
HAKFULU v. to fray out, to form a nap (of fabrics), used mostly in 3p. nakfulu.
HAKFUNAN v. to become mouldy; oin nakfunan said when seeing a sad face; nakfunan oin to screw up the face, used in 3p. nakfunan.
HAKFUNIN v. (Belu) to hide or conceal oneself.
HAKFUSUK v.; la'o hakfusuk to walk curved like a hunchback.
HAKIA, HAKIAK, HAKIUK v. to call the chickens, saying ki ... ki ... ki ..., used only in 3p. nakiak.
HAKIAK v. to rear, to raise, to bring up (to maturity); to adopt a child, do. hafudi.
HAKIDA, HAKIDAK, HAKIDAN v. to place alternately, to position one (or more) thing followed by another type and so on.
HAKIDUK v. to draw back, to go behind, to retire, to go away; ha'u ata hakiduk I retire (respectful term).
HAKIHIS v. to yelp, to bark (of dogs).

HAKI'IK v. see hakiak, hakia.

HAKI'IK v. to become little or small in any way, to do a small amount of work.

HAKIIN v. to divide into branches, sections, or slices (oranges, bunch of bananas, etc.).

HAKIIS v. (Belu) to play, to enjoy oneself; hakiis lian to blubber.

HAKI'IT v. (Belu) to stalk, to creep.

HAKIKI v.; hakiki ema to alarm or terrrassise with words; to gnaw, to nibble, to take little bites.

HAKIKIR v.; manu hakikir isin the chicken delouses itself, or preens the feathers with the beak.

HAKILAK v. (Samoro) to stalk, do. hamiiit; hakilak lian (Luka) to stretch out the little finger keeping the others closed.

HAKILAR v. to call out, to shriek out, to bawl out.

HAKILI, HAKILIK v. to tickle.

HAKILIK v. to thin out plants.

HAKINA v. (Samoro) to tease.

HAKINAS v. to cut on an angle, to make a chamfer.

HAKIRIK v. to pare or cut short the ends (hair, nails, etc.); hakirik sasuit to taper the teeth of a comb; hakirik lian to complain continually; ue hakirik to pour water in a thin stream.

HAKISA v. to provoke.

HAKISU v. (Belu) to sing in a low voice.

HAKISUK v. to extract with the fingers in a continuous repeated action, to continually do anything (any action).

HAKIUK v. to become sterile or unproductive (animals), used in 3p. nakiuk.

HAKLA'AK v. to accompany, to follow, to go with, do. hakla'ok.

HAKLAAN, HAKLAAR v.; haklarar tilun to listen by cupping the hands behind the ears, do. ta'an tilun.

HAKLADIK v. to open gaps in the underbrush (firebreaks); hakladik akar to cut a sago trunk into logs, cf. kladik.

HAKLAI v. to scrub gently, to rub; haklai lian to rub the hands together.

HAKLAKE, HAKLAKEN v. to unfold, to open up, to reveal, to disclose; haklaken lian to give an explanation; to superimpose into layers; to tidy up (clothes, goods, etc.), cf. lake.

HAKLALAK v. to make a loud noise, to shout, to cry out (many people showing enthusiasm, liveliness, etc.); sometimes applies to people calling out from far away.

HAKLALU, HAKLALUK v. to always carry with oneself; haklalu malu to always accompany someone.

HAKLAMAR v. to think, to consider, to meditate, sim. haino.

HAKLA'OK v. to accompany, to follow, to go with.

HAKLARAN v. to be in the middle.

HAKLARAN v. (Belu) to give a good welcome, to have a liking of (someone); haklaran malu (Belu) to live together in peace; haklaran labarik to rock a child to sleep.

HAKLARI v. to peel by cutting the skin into strips; haklari u to skim (rubbish) from the top of water.

HAKLATI v. to lean over in an insecure position.

HAKLATUK v.; haklatuk batar to thresh maize; haklatuk ai to knock the twigs from branches; haklatuk malu
HAKLAUK v. (Belu) to sleep in the hills (pigs, etc.).

HAKLAUK v. to wander about aimlessly, to amuse or entertain.

HAKLAUT v. to cut into slices, do laba.

HAKLEDIK v. (Belu); taa hakledik to cut obliquely, to sharpen (sticks, etc.), do. taa sakani.

HAKLEDUK v. to constantly hit with a stick or similar object.

HAKLEHEK v. to be relaxed or lazy.

HAKLEKA v. do haklenan.

HAKLEKAR v. to spread out, to become scattered or dispersed; haklekar ai to litter the ground; monu haklekar to fall to the ground, cf. halekar.

HAKLEKAT v. (Samoro) to leave unattended.

HAKLEKE v. (Samoro); la'o hakleke de'it to wait for others to give their leftover food.

HAKLELAS v. to writhe, rolling in the dust.

HAKLELENAN v.; toba haklenan to be supine, to lay on the back; nani haklenan to swim on the back.

HAKLETE v. to pass on, or by the top of (bridge, hill, etc.).

HAKLETEN v. (Belu) do. haklete.

HAKLE'U v. to become incapable of any work through lameness or other physical disability; feto hakle'u said when a woman has the pains of labour (hodi hola oan).

HAKLEUR v. to leave, to defer, to postpone, do. haleur.

HAKLIIK v.; la'o hakliik (or tur hakliik) to live alone, without a partner, cf. klik.

HAKLIIR v. to look at with the head on the side in threatening manner; o hakliir ha'u ba sa why do you threaten me.

HAKLIIS v. to be inclined.

HAKLIKAR v. to be conspicuous, to be in the open (not hidden); la'o haklikar to walk in the open (also used in referring to children learning to walk).

HAKLIKI v. to flap, to wave in the air; bandera hakliki the flag flaps (or waves) in the air; to flip over or jump up in the air; neon hakliki a thoughtful backward-looking person.

HAKLILI v. to carry under the arm, cf. klikin.

HAKLINUN v. to cut into logs, cf. klinun.

HAKLIRU v. to throw at (using a stick or anything long making it spin).

HAKLISUK v. to erect, build, or do anything jointly (e.g. many people building a house).

HAKLIUK v. to do (any task) by challenge, contest, or competition.

HAKLO v. to stretch tight, to be taut, to stretch under the weight of, used mostly in 3p. naklo.

HAKLOBAN v. to take a bath often, to be constantly in the water.

HAKLOBUR v. to group together, to flock together, do. krobuk, hakrobuk.

HAKLOKE v. to be open, to reveal, cf. loke.

HAKLOLAS v. to crawl extended out to full length (mostly refers to snakes, only to people when likened to an extended snake).

HAKLOORE v. to search for the track, to look for the way to go, to follow in the footsteps of ....

HAKLOOT v. to enclose, to shut in (anything into a receptacle, e.g. basket, bottle, etc.); hakloot-an to put oneself into a tight or small place (in time of war).

HAKLOR v. do. hakloor.
HAKLORA, HAKLORAN v. to twist or ply two or three threads together.
HAKLOSUK v. do. haklousuk.
HAKLOTI v. (Belu) to fell a tree, to fall down, to drop.
HAKLOULIT v. to roll along, to move by rolling, to bowl, do.oulit.
HAKLOUSUK v. to gather or remove one here, one there and one yonder; taa haklousuk batar to randomly pick maize cobs; ku’u haklousuk ai fuan tasak to randomly pick ripe fruit; hili haklousuk ema to select a person for anything (job, servant, etc.).
HAKLOULIT v. to roll along, to move by rolling, to bowl.
HAKLOTI v. (Belu) to fell a tree, to fall down, to drop.
HAKLUHAS v. to burn, to blister, used in 3p. mostly, hakluhas.
HAKLULUN v. to wind, twist, or curl; to fold, bend, or double; halo serbisu haklulun to work in partnership, doing first one thing then another to help each other, cf. klulun, do. harosan; la’o haklulun to burst forth in a mob, to enter or go out in confused mass.
HAKLULUS v. to shrivel, used mostly in 3p. naklulus.
HAKLUNIK v.; haklunik ba malu to stack the heads one upon the other; mate haklunik ba malu many dead people in the same place; moras haklunik ba malu many sick people in the same place, cf. kluni.
HAKLUHA v. to thresh maize, do. luri.
HAKLUHA v. to thresh maize, do. luri.
HAKLURIN v. (Belu) to take a partner (for a job, etc.).
HAKLUTUK v. (Samoro) to make a small fence; haklutuk de’it to enclose, to encircle with a hedge, cf. lutu.
HAKMAEK v. to twist a thread between the palms of the hands.
HAKMAEN v. (Belu) to lean over in front.
HAKMAAN v. to camp (under cover), to reside in barracks.
HAKMPI v. to wax a thread (in order to give it strength).
HAKMAREK v. (Samoro); hakmarek ba serbisu ida to be involved in one job.
HAKMATEK v. to become tranquil or at peace; to appease; to relieve pain or sickness.
HAKMEDIK v. to sharpen, to make pointed; hakmeik ibun to point.
HAKMEE v. to bleat (of goats), used mostly in 3p. nakmee, rakmee.
HAKMEIK v. to sharpen, to make pointed; hakmeik ibun to point.
HAKMERIK v. to complain, to wail, to whimper.
HAKMETI, HAKMETIN v. to be firm, permanently fixed in place; to be fixed, steady, or held in place.
HAKMEIK v. to sharpen, to make pointed; hakmeik ibun to point.
HAKMEE v. to bleat (of goats), used mostly in 3p. nakmee, rakmee.
HAKMII v. to cook a mixture of vegetables and rice, do. hakmii.
HAKMILI v. to fancy or feel a strong desire to eat certain foods (as when a woman is pregnant).

HAKMIMIS v. to suck up, to imbibe.

HAKMIRI v. do. hakmii.

HAKMISAL, HAKMISAR v. to brawl, to catch hold of, do. hakbuti.

HAKMI'UT v.; hakmi'ut ibun to screw up the mouth.

HAKMO v. do. hakmoo.

HAKMO'AT v. do. hakmodas.

HAKMODAS v. to suck, to sip; hakmodas liman to kiss the hand, do. modas, mo'at.

HAKMOI v. (Belu); hakmoi fahi to call the pigs.

HAKMOO v. to separate the good from the bad, to clean, to choose; hakmoo ue to filter the water (e.g. by making a hole in the sand); tur hakmoo-an to sit down apart from others; (Belu) to rinse out lightly.

HAKMORUK, HAKMORUT v. to fade away, to vanish.

HAKMOUUT v. to tread on, sim. hakro, sama.

HAKMUDIS v. to twist up natais for making rope.

HAKMUIS v.; halai hakmuis to run at full speed; hakmuis natais to remove slivers of wood from natais.

HAKMUKAR v. to tie a knot, do. habhukar.

HAKMUKUS v. to produce a sound in the mouth showing displeasure, duk ... duk ....

HAKMULAS v.; hakmulas nunun to pout and screw the mouth sideways as a sign of discontent, do. habbi'uk.

HAKMUMU v. to wash or rinse the mouth, to gargle; fos hakmumu ue said when the water is soaked up by the cooking rice.

HAKMUUK v. to coo (of pidgeons and doves); to snort softly (of pigs).

HAKNAAN v. to ruminate, to chew the cud (cattle, deer, etc.).

HAKNA'AR v.; hakna'ar isin a custom for freeing the body of disease; n. a pet (of the household).

HAKNABIL, HAKNABIR v. to cover with a sheath, to use a lining (baskets, boxes, etc.), do. dalas; la'o haknabir to walk in columns, one row behind the other.

HAKNADUK v. to wedge (in a hole).

HAKNAEN v. do. haknaan.

HAKNAER v. to climb a tree (without a cord around the feet), cf. tali knair.

HAKNAHAN v. to plunder, to look, to take away anything which belongs to someone else, to confiscate.

HAKNAHAR v. to eat special food (as when breast-feeding, or during an illness, etc.).

HAKNAIR v. do. haknaer.

HAKNAKAS v. to make a booming sound.

HAKNAKI v. (Belu) to curse.

HAKNALUN v. (Samoro) to wrap up, to cover up; haknalun tobaku to cover up the tobacco before it dries (usually one night) to turn it yellow and aromatic; haknalun uut to cook green maize (sweet corn) in banana leaves.

HAKNANA v. to step aside, to make way, do. hanana, used only in 3p. nakan.

HAKNANAK v. to drink liquid without the vessel touching the lips, do. nanak, narak.

HAKNANIK v. to go to the top of ..., to go upon ...; haknani ai to go to the top of the tree; haknani uue to swim on the top of the water; haknani ba mai uue to cross over the water.

HAKNARAK v. to gargle, to gurgle.

HAKNATA, HAKNATAK v. to crunch, to masticate, sim. haktamis, nata; haknata han to harvest the rice.
HAKNAUK  v. to make small purchases in several different places, to barter (usually provisions).

HAKNAUR  v. to cause witchcraft of various kinds (by such means as grasping hair, putting dust in someone's footprints to cover them, or anything else which will make a person sick or die), also n. do. hakmoo.

HAKNAUS  v. (Belu) to burn off for a garden, to clear the ground by burning.

HAKNA'UT  v. to involve oneself, to become entangled; hateten nakna'ut to become involved in a conversation; futu hakna'ut to be trussed up.

HAKNE  v. do. haknee.

HAKNE'A, HAKNE'AK, HAKNE'AN  v. to kneel down, do. tuku tur.

HAKNE'AT  v. to pass a rope around; hakne'at kuda to halter a horse.

HAKNEE  v. to cut into narrow strips (placing the cutting instrument on the article and pressing).

HAKNEEK  v. to give or take little by little.

HAKNEER  v. to be occupied in, do. hakmarek.

HAKNEHAK  n. a story.

HAKNEI  v. to feel a sting, or any pain caused by stings; tilun naknei to feel a buzzing in the ears, used mostly in 3p. naknei.

HAKNE'IN  v.; ke'e hakne'in to dig terraces; tur hakne'in advance guards.

HAKNEKO  v. (Luka) see haheko.

HAKNEKUR  v. to cut into pieces, to reduce to logs, to cut boughs, etc.

HAKNELAN  v. to be on the back, do. haklenan.

HAKNELU  v. to borrow anything which will be returned, or its equal repaid; to pay back in the same kind.

HAKNERUK  v. (Luka) to invoke the spirits before making urat, do. toto lia.

HAKNE'UK  v. do. hakni'uk.

HAKNI'A, HAKNI'AK  v. do. hakne'a.

HAKNIBA  v. (Samoro) do. haknook.

HAKNIDIN  v. to set the point of a spear, arrow, etc. into position, cf. knidin.

HAKNIKAS  v. (Samoro) to secure in the waist between the body and clothing any article; haknikas lia to keep to oneself anything that has been told.

HAKNIKIR  v. to scan, to look for; haknikir rai to look for a hiding place.

HAKNIRAK  v. to split into narrow lengths, do. haknee; to cut into small pieces (wood for better burning).

HAKNIRIK  v. (Samoro) to sing impolite songs.

HAKNI'UK  v. to direct taunts or insults to someone in song, do. hakne'uk.

HAKNO'A  v. to be supported (by a cane, crutch, or staff); ai hakno'a a cane, crutch, or staff, etc., do. ai tato'a.

HAKNOIK  v. to relate, to narrate; to instruct, to give advice.

HAKNOKAR  v. to search for, to investigate; to dress (e.g. passing a lipa over the head).

HAKNOKEN  v. to bind the crosspieces and uprights together of the lutu or hadak.

HAKNOKIR  v. to attach a lining or sheath, do. haknabir; to fix a ferrule or ring (on the end of spears, swords, etc.).

HAKNOOK  v. to economise, to spend only according to necessity.

HAKNOR  v. to baste or sew lightly; (Belu) to menace.
HAKNOR v. (Belu) to twist fibres into a rope or string.
HAKNORU v. to become or remain lame, sim. hakle'u.
HAKNORUS v. do. hakdorus.
HAKNOTAK v. to half fill or empty a vessel, do. hanotak.
HAKNUA v. to entertain; (Belu) to put in a sheath.
HAKNUBAK v.; haknubak tusan to give as payment (of a debt) something of equal value to a debt; to pass a debt to another person as a credit for that person, do. hanubak.
HAKNUKUL, HAKNUKUR v. to hit with a stick.
HAKNUKUN v. (Samoro) to gather handfuls with two hands.
HAKNUKUS v. to chirp (of chickens).
HAKNULAN v. to seal up, to shut up; to keep closed (until it smells), to smell musty.
HAKNULAS v. to twist up the mouth to pout; batar tahan haknulas the maize leaves roll up on the edges (to protect themselves from the heat).
HAKNURU v. do. haknoru.
HAKNUUSUK v. to pierce with knusuk or similar object.
HAKNUU v.; haknuu naan (Belu) to divide the meat into portions; haknuu batar (Belu) to string up the maize cobs.
HAKOA v. to place outside, to expose to the dew, to leave in the open at night.
HAKOAEK v.; handi hakoaek to stay on the feet (e.g. up a tree, or any other place where it is difficult to stay on the feet); labarik hakoaek the child commences to stand on its feet, do. haklikar.
HAKO'Ak v. (Samoro) to embrace, to clasp, do. hakohak.

HAKOAN v. to have a strong desire, to be greedy for, to covet, sim. hamkan.
HAKOBAS v. (Belu) to gnaw the inside, to dig internally.
HAKOBUR v. to group together, to join into groups or gangs, do. haklobur, hakrobur.
HAKODEK v. to loosen, to widen; hakodek futu kabun to enlarge the belt, sim. hamamar.
HAKOE v. to squeal (of pigs), used only in 3p. nakoe.
HAKO'EK v. see hakodek.
HAKOET v. to do the right thing, to treat well, to have regard for, to respect others.
HAKOHAK v. to embrace, to take in the arms, do. hakohok, hakfulak, hafulak.
HAKOHIK v. (Belu) to squabble, do. hako'ik.
HAKOHOK v. do. hakohak.
HAKOI v. to bury, to inter, to hide; hakoi-an to take refuge, to hide and protect oneself; hakoi mate to bury the dead; lla hakoin a secret; sim. subar.
HAKO'IK v. to squabble, do. hakles.
HAKOIS v. to slide or fall down, cf. kois.
HAKOK v. to cackle (like fowls).
HAKOKON v. to be indecisive, to have fear, to be unsure; ema la hakokon buat ida a person unafraid of anything.
HAKOLE v. to become tired, to become weary, to be tired from work.
HAKOLI v. do. hakouli.
HAKOLI v. (Belou) to go back and forth.
HAKOLU, HAKOLUK v. to slide or slip inside or outside of (one thing inside another), cf. kolu; a practice carried out by matan dook.
HAKOMAK v. to call a person awkward or useless.

HAKON n. (Luka) the segment of an orange, the edible pulp around a jackfruit, a clove of garlic, etc.; (Bubu Susu) placenta; ai hakon shoot, bud, sprout, do. ai delun; ema hakon (Belu) a normal person (not fat, not thin).

HAKONAK, HAKONAN v. to be ready for a job, to do anything of one's own free will, to volunteer.

HAKONU v. to fill up; (Belu) to help in war.

HAKORE v. to train or tame wild animals.

HAKORE, HAKOREK v. to loosen up, cf. kore; hodi mina hakore meak to loosen the rust with oil; haloma nekon hakorek to become a well-disposed person; hakorek lian hodi buat silin to clear the voice by taking something acid; hakorean (Belu) to grasp mentally, to comprehend.

HAKORO v. (Belu) to fish (for shrimp, etc.).

HAKORON v. to echo, to resound, to produce a cavernous sound (e.g. a flooding river, a multitude of people or animals); to snore.

HAKORUS v. (Belu); hakorus surik to subject oneself to the test of the sword (to prove innocence).

HAKOSE v. to whiten, to pretend.

HAKOTAN v.; hakotan ai to cut steps into a tree trunk.

HAKOTON v. (Alas) to fling oneself into the attack; hakoton lisuk emaruma to jointly attack some people.

HAKOTU v. to cut completely separating into two parts, sim. tesi; to finish, to end, to terminate; hakotu lina to determine or decide a question; hakotu tusan to finalise (or end) a debt.

HAKOULI, HAKOULIK v. to shave off the hair of the head leaving only a topknot of long hair.

HAKOUUK v. to widen, to enlarge.

HAKOU'US v. to carry in the arms, cf. kou'us; halou'us liman to fold the arms; to be pregnant.

HAKRAAK v.; hakraak matan to not shut the eyes, to have insomnia, to be on watch all night, do. haran matan.

HAKRAAT v.; hakraat oin to make a crying face.

HAKRABIT v. (Luka, Bubu Susu); hakrabit lutu to bind the uprights and cross pieces of a fence together, do. hakoken, habit lutu.

HAKRA'ES v. to be weak or fragile (in poor health).

HAKRAHAT v. to make a loud noise (by many people).

HAKRAHU, HAKRAHUK, HAKRAHUN v. to live (a life).

HAKRAHU v. to break into many pieces, used only in 3p. nakrahu.

HAKRAI v. to support, prop, or lean, do. sadere.

HAKRAIK v. to go down; to be ashamed, humiliated, or downcast, used mainly in 3p. nakraik, cf. haraik.

HAKRAKAT v. to bristle, to stand out; nakrakat fulun to bristle the hair; nakrakat liman to extend the arm, mostly used in 3p. nakrakat, cf. harakat.

HAKRAKE v. to yell abuse, to shout a reprimand.

HAKRATIK v. to be torn or ragged; hena hakratic torn or ragged clothes, used only in 3p., sim. bo'as, nakles.

HAKRA'UT v. to be in a confused state, not knowing what to do; hateten hakra'ut to speak in a confused mass (many people at the one time); to be captured or wounded at the same time; manu rua hakra'ut malu two birds were wounded at the same time (in a cock fight); hakra'ut malu to fight each other.
HAKRE'AT v. to tremble with fear.

HAKREBE v. to tumble down, to topple; tur nakrebe to sit on the ground, used mostly in 3p. nakrebe.

HAKREEK v. to come out one behind the other in a downward stream (e.g. grains from a vessel), to fall down or fall on, used mostly in 3p. nakreek.

HAKREKAS v. to become thin or lean, used only in 3p. nakrek.

HAKREKET v. to be apart; hakreket nehan to grin showing the gaps between the teeth; didin hakreket a wall having many gaps and holes; hena hakreket poorly woven cloth; sim. maleet.

HAKREKO v. see hakro.

HAKREKOT v. (Belu); hakrekot baa to reinforce a hedge (with branches and thorns).

HAKREKUT v. to tangle, to be in disorder.

HAKRO v. to screech (of monkeys), to caw (of birds), to croak (of frogs), to squeal (of children).

HAKROE v. to dissolve, to rot; to have nothing to do; (Belu) to call the hens, used only in 3p. hakro.

HAKRO'IN v. to make steps in a tree trunk, do. to' i.

HAKROTEK v. (Luka) to have a defect in speech.

HAKRUKUT v.; hakrukut nehan to grind or crunch with the teeth, do. rukut, derus.

HAKRUU v. to call the hens saying krrr ... krrr, do. hakuru.

HAKR'UK v. to crouch, to stoop; to bend over; (Belu) to show anger.

HAKSA'EK v. to move up (changing position), to meet or oppose; haka'ek ema to exalt someone ironically; hasa'ek-an (Belu) to praise oneself.

HAKSAKAR v.; la'o haksakar ema to meet a group going in the opposite direction; haksakar ue to travel against the current of water.

HAKSALAK v. to set in an offset position; ain naksalak to strain a ligament in the leg, used mostly in 3p. naksalak, cf. salak.

HAKSALAK v. (Belu) to eat (a respectful term for royalty).

HAKSAMAK v. to tread with the feet, do. sama.

HAKSARAK-AN v. (Belu) to protect oneself, to defend oneself.

HAKSASAK v. to crack or split, to split up.

HAKSASAK-AN v. (Belu) to show no fear.

HAKSE'EK v. (Luka, Samoro) to dance (by women only playing baba for rhythm).

HAKSEKO v. to avoid, to duck; to slide or deviate to the side (from a spear, ball, etc.).
HAKSEOK v. to greet, to salute, to congratulate; (Luka) to make a prayer or petition (by customary practice); (Belu) to refuse the acceptance of an invitation.

HAKSERAK v. to make a sacrifice or offering to a deity (of rice, etc.).

HAKSESUK, HAKSESU v. to question, to insist on, do. haloloniia; (Belu) to be tight, dense, or compact; (Belu) rai haksesuk heavy humid weather (before a storm).

HAKSETUR v. (Belu); haksetur malu to play a joke on each other.

HAKSE'UT v. to be in a state of disorder or confusion, cf. kse'ut.

HAKSI'A, HAKSI'AK v. to become rowdy, quarrelsome, or angry, to lose one's temper, to be irritated.

HAKSIDAK v. (Alas, Samoro) to think, to consider, do. sidak.

HAKSIDI v. to retreat, to draw back, to go behind; tebe ema halo naksidi tiha to kick out at someone to make them go behind or stop; to fall off or become unstuck (as a scab from a wound, or a dried mushroom from its host wood), used only in 3p. naksidi.

HAKSIDIK v. (Alas) to walk with a limp, do. sidik.

HAKSI'IK v. (Belu) to undertake to ... , to take charge of ....

HAKSIIT v. to be alone, to isolate, to separate from others; haksiiit-an to isolate oneself.

HAKSIKI v. do. haksidi.

HAKSIMUK v. to clasp in the hand (a thing to be thrown); haksimuk lia to respond, to reply.

HAKSINAK v.; loro naksinak the sun reappears, used only in 3p. naksinak.

HAKSIK 'UT v. do. haksesuk.

HAKSISUK v. do. haksakar.

HAKSOIK v. do. haksakar.

HAKSOIT v. to jump, hop, or skip.

HAKSOKAR v. to go in different directions, butting into one another, do. haksolar; la'o haksokar to bump into someone going in the opposite direction; to have a stranger appear in amongst a group.

HAKSOK v. (Belu) to dance (with the men in front), cf. kore.

HAKSOLAR v. to go in different directions, in a confused mass, sim. haksokar.

HAKSOLOK v. to console, cheer up, to cause to be happy, see hasolok.

HAKSORAN v. to spill out, to be scattered, to be dispersed; batar naksoran the maize disperses the pollen, cf. hasoran, used only in 3p. naksoran.

HAKSORE v. (Luka) do. haksoran.

HAKSOS v. to remain alone; to rebound the clean rice to make it whiter, cf. sos.

HAKSOSAR v. (Alas, Bubu Susu, Dotik) to remain confused, perplexed, or in disorder (when an unexpected thing happens).

HAKSOURUK v.; haksouruk ba to go away; haksouruk mai to come towards or close by, do. souruk.

HAKSUBAR, HAKSUBAL v. to hide, to conceal, do. subar.

HAKSUDIK v. to encounter; to'o haksudik to meet up with someone; haksudik manu to contest two roosters of the same colour.

HAKSUDUR v. to be bent over (trees, goods, etc.); to bend the head
which shows an attitude of shyness, fearfulness, sadness, or being downcast.

HAKSUHU v. to gasp or pant for breath, do. namsuhu.

HAKSUHUk v. to be angry or irritated.

HAKSUMIK, HAKSUMI v. to hide, to conceal oneself.

HAKSURA v. to recount the deeds and work of life; tanis haksura mate to cry over the dead recounting their deeds during life.

HAKSUSUK-AN v. (Belu) to shrink, to become smaller.

HAKTAAK v.; haktaak hadak ai kbelak to superimpose the flattened bamboo lengths (hadak) across the floor joists (ai kbelak).

HAKTABAk v. (Belu); haktabak biun to play with a top.

HAKTABIR v. to cling to, to hold fast to, to fasten to; teki haktabir ba ai the gecko (lizard) clings to the tree; oan la'o ho haktabir ba nia aman the child clings to his father; kilat fuan naktabir lerek ba isin the bullet flattens against the target.

HAKTADAK v. do. haktahek; haktadak rai to mark with a sign where it is intended to make a garden, do. horok rai.

HAKTAHEK v. to mark by putting a sign on anything (to show who is the owner, e.g. swarm of bees, palm tree, etc.), do. haktahek, cf. horok; haktahek matan to blink the eyes or be heavy-eyed for sleep.

HAKTAKUS v. (Alas, Bubu Susu, Dotik) to chew, do. haktamis, hakdakun.

HAKTAMAK v. to meddle with, to be where not wanted (being a hindrance or without proper skill).

HAKTAMIS v. to chew, to taste, to try, do. hakdakun, cf. haknata.

HAKTAMUS v. (Belu) to eat making a noise with the mouth (like a pig).

HAKTAN v. to go to visit, meet, or greet; to meet up with ....

HAKTANEK v. to bend back, to stand straight; to make a bend at the top (beams, etc.).

HAKTATAK v. to bite one another (dogs, etc.).

HAKTEBEk v. to give a kick (by one person to another).

HAKTEEK v.; hakteek kabun to have a large stomach; (Belu) to insult or make unhappy by employing the suffix teek (by calling out kabuteek, matanteek, etc.), cf. teek.

HAKTEHIK v. to place or carry something in the fold of lipa, sabulu, cf. tatehik, lalohe.

HAKTEKIL, HAKTEKIR v. to be startled or frightened, do. hakfordak.

HAKTEKOS v. (Belu) to splash, to jump about (the water in the bath, etc.).

HAKTENIK v. to do a thing several times, to repeat; to say or do anything more than once, to repeat what has been said.

HAKTERIK v. to come out in opposition to, to impede the passage of (a person or animal) by going in front of, sim. teri, terik.

HAKTETEK v. to superimpose, to gather things one upon the other; to carry things upon the head, do. hakdanik.

HAKTE'UR v. to repeat the same task, do. haleur.

HAKTIDIN v. (Belu) to arrange in layers.

HAKTIHA, HAKTIHAK v. to jump to a lower level, to descend in tiers, e.g. a set of stairs.
HAKTI'IK v. (Belu) to spin.

HAKTIIT v. (Belu); haktiit sa'e to rise up suddenly; haktiit sai to lay low, to leap to the ground.

HAKTILAK v. to fight; to jump.

HAKTOEK v. to align, do. haktuik.

HAKTOHAR v. to break a long object, do. nato har.

HAKTUBUK v. (Belu) to join or connect edge to edge; haktubuk hai to not allow the fire to go out.

HAKTUUK v. to place in lines or rows; kuda haktuik to sow (seeds) in rows; tur haktuik to sit in rows; hamriik haktuik to stand in rows.

HAKTUIR v. to relate, to narrate.

HAKTUKUK v. to butt with the head; to fight with fists.

HAKTULAK v. to not fulfil a promise.

HAKTUTAN v. to be held firmly by the sides or edges (as in a chain or the twisted strands of a rope).

HAKUAK v. to dig or bore holes, do. turak.

HAKUALAN v. to be nude or naked; do. natohar.

HAKUANA v. to go to the right.

HAKUARI v. to disband or scatter, do. hamkari; halo isin hakuari to rest after much work, or to do as little work as possible when a job seems to have no purpose.

HAKUBIT-AN v.; la'o hakubit-an to walk with a stiff gait (as a sign of respect when passing someone), do. hakakbit-an.

HAKUDU v.; hakudu mutu ai to join up the wood in the fire for better burning.

HAKUDUK v. (Luka) to come in contact with, to join up with, do. hasouru malu.

HAKUEEK v. to lie, to speak lies.

HAKUEKO v. to screech, to scream (of monkeys), do. hakreoe, hakarat.

HAKUHIK v.; hakuhiik hedan to prepare hedan leaves for use in weaving by scraping them smooth with a piece of bamboo.

HAKUHUS v. to cook in steam, cf. kuhus.

HAKUI v. (Belu) to call out kui ... kui ... (calling horses and foals); hakui-an (or hakui isin) to shiver (with cold, etc.).

HAKUKUT v. to shut, to close, to fasten, to clasps shut; hakukut ibun to keep a secret; hakukut lia to reconcile the disputing parties; le'u hakukut to enclose completely (joining up the two ends of a fence).

HAKUL, HAKUR v. to go beyond, to pass over to the other side; hakur mota to go through the river; to strike, to attack.

HAKURAN v. to be devoid of, to have little or none, cf. kuran.

HAKURU v. to call hens saying krr ... krr, do. hakruu.

HAKUSUK v. (Belu) to ask, to enquire after, to inquire.

HAKUUK v. to emit the noise of kuku (night owl); ha'u ata hakuuk hasa'e lia ba ita boot I humbly with the voice of an owl lift my voice to your excellency.

HALA'A v. to follow, do. hala'o.

HALADI v. to weed, to clean up the scrub.

HALA'E v. to take a husband (opposite to hafe), cf. la'en feen.

HALAEK v. to have nothing, cf. laek.

HALA'EN v. to make fun of, to mock, to ridicule.

HALAHAN v.; hateten halahan to speak clearly (explaining well the precise meanings (lahan) of words.

HALAHAT v. to pursue, to chase; to follow close behind, sim. duni.
HALAI v. to flee, to run away; halai natar to stir the paddy field into mud with buffaloes before planting the rice seedlings; suku halai kabal to sew with basting stitches, do. haknor; halai akar to pound the sago (imitating the drumming of horse's hooves); oin halai to be dizzy.

HALAIK v. to be pale, faded, or withered, do. hamlaik.

HALAIR v. (Samoro); halair ka'ut ibun to sew up the mouth of a sack, also said as halai.

HALAKA, HALAKAN v. to light or ignite (a flame or fire).

HALAKI, HALAKIN v. to be completely destroyed without leaving anything; halaki emamehotu.

HALAKON v. to lose, to cease to have, to be without, to have possessions disappear; sometimes said as halakan.

HALALAK v. to pretend to be single.

HALALAR v. (Samoro) to roast, cf. lalar.

HALALAS v. (Samoro) to be pale or faded, do. halai; halalas ue (Luka) to slightly cool down some water, do. halirin; halalas liman to rest (after doing a lot of work).

HALALE v. to look at, to search with the sight, do. lale.

HALALIN v. to come and go often, to repeat a task, do. hafalin.

HALALOK v. to do any job by going up and down (hill, steps, etc.).

HALAMAK v. to put food aside for later.

HALANI v. do. hanali.

HALANU v. to intoxicate, to eat or drink anything which intoxicates or produces dizziness (poisonous), to poison.

HALA'O, HALA'OK v. to follow, to go after; hala'o malu to go one after the other; liurai hala'o nia emar (Luka) the king follows the wishes of the people.

HALARA v. (Belu) to diminish, to become less.

HALARAN v. to put in the middle; to encircle, to envelope; halaran lia to speak in a soft voice.

HALARE v. to make fun of.

HALAREK v. to make level; halarek rai to level off a mound; halarek tu san to pay a little part of a debt; louri halarek to carry only part of an allotted load (leaving the rest).

HALATAK, HALATAN v.; halatak loro to shelter from the sun, to shade from the sun; halatak al to mark out a piece of timber (with a pencil, etc.) in order to work on it.

HALATAR v. to form a line, to place in a row, do. haktuik.

HALATU v. (Belu) to pursue, to chase after.

HALE'AN v. to become deeper, to deepen, cf. kle'an.

HALEBU v. to tire, to become tired from work.

HALE'EN-AN v. to scoff.

HALEET v. to thin out, to space at intervals; (Belu) to have leisure.

HALEKA v. to reverse, to turn over (placing the lower part on top); haleka liman to turn the hands palm up; la'o haleka liman to swing the arms.

HALEKAR v. to scatter, to spread about; halekar rai to litter the ground.

HALELAR v. (Belu) to shout out, do. haklala; to make fun of.

HALELE v. to put to flight, to cause to run away; (Luka) to float, to place anything on top of the water, do. lele.

HALELEN v. to reduce to powder or little pieces; halelen kabas to card cotton.
HALELOK v. (Belu); halelok be to divert water.

HALENA, HALENAK, HALENAN v. to place an object in its natural position, to place upright (a vase with the mouth on top, a supine person, or an open book); helenan liman a hand placed with the palm up.

HALENO v. to show.

HALENU v. to lend, or to ask for a loan.

HALERAS v. to ruin something; busa haleras manu the cat plays with the bird (bringing ruin on the bird).

HALEREK v. (Samoro) do. halekar.

HALERIK v. to groan, to sigh.

HALES v. to tear, to rip, to rend, do. les; (Luka, Samoro, Bubu Susu) tur hales rai (or tur naroma rai) to pass the night on watch without any sleep.

HALETIN v. (Samoro) to cut around, to nick around, do. haliak.

HALE 'U v. to pass around, to pass a turn around, to enclose, to be around, to surround.

HALE'UK v. to become or be crooked.

HALEUR v. to repeat the same job.

HALI n. Banyan tree (Ficus Indica).

HALI v. to roll up; hali batar to put the bundled maize cobs in ai halin; hali tais to warp a loom; hali-an to hide, do. heli-an.

HALIA v. to call, do. bolu; to name as, to call as; halia kati tuin to call or treat as uncle.

HALIAK v. to make a nick or cut around, do. haletin, halo kliak.

HALIAN v. to emit sounds, to shout out.

HALI'AN v. to set out the stones on which the pots are placed, to adjust the fireplace, do. halo lali'an.

HALIBAN v. to have a celebration in honour of someone or something, do. hadahur.

HALIBUR v. to rejoin, to assemble, cf. tole.

HALIDUN v. to make a corner or angle.

HALIHUN v. to dam up (halihun ue), used mostly in 3p. nalihun.

HALIK v. to drive off or out, sim. duni.

HALI'IS v. to be inclined, to be on a slant, not upright, do. halo kli'is.

HALIK v. to roll up, to tie a turn around, do. bobar; kuda nalik the horse is entangled (in the rope), used mostly in 3p. nalik.

HALIKAR v. to leave alone, to neglect, to abandon, to reject; to not accept an apology.

HALIKI v. to wave; to spread the news, to divulge the news; haliki lia naran (or foti naran) to announce a good deed, or lucky event of a successful person.

HALIKU v. (Belu) to stare at, to look at, to be keenly interested, to look at by turning the head; haliku ba dalan (usual farewell), cf. hare dalan.

HALILA v. (Belu) to make into a roll, do. duur, loulit.

HALILAK v. to undercook, to cook for a short time.

HALILIN v. to make into wax; (Luka) to cover with wax, used mostly in 3p. nalilin.

HALILU v. to look behind, to turn the head to look behind.

HALIMAN v. to be branched, to have branches.

HALIMAR v. to play, to amuse, to not do any work.

HALIN n. the vertical pole on which the maize is tied for storage, do. batar sasular; ai halin (Luka) a
part of the weaving loom on which the thread is warped, do. hasarai or lala'o.

HALINUK, HALINUN v. to divide or cut into small pieces, cf. klinuk.

HALIRAS v. (Samoro) to make flee; busa haliras manu the cat makes the bird flee, used mainly in 3p. niliras.

HALIRI, HALIRIN v. to be cold, to cool; haliri karau ania a custom of sprinkling animal’s blood on the rice paddy during soil preparation.

HALIS v. (Belu) to suck air into the mouth for cooling food already in the mouth.

HALO v. to do, to make, to create, to form, to fabricate, to construct, to arrange, to process, to work; to cause to motivate, to realise, to practice; to order, to compel, to coerce, to force; in some phrases halo cannot be translated into English, hateten halo neineik to speak slowly, kair halo di’ak to grasp well; sometimes halo is used as signification of, to look like, or give the idea of, halo modok uit to be nearly yellow, buat halo moruk something bitter, or like a bitter thing; halo-an to make oneself vain; when the first syllable ha is used as a prefix before some verbs, nouns, or adjectives to form active verbs, ha will translate as 'make' or 'name', e.g. hana’i, hafaak.

HALO’AT v. to hop, skip, or jump, do. lo’at.

HALOBAK v. (Belu) to hasten, to go in haste.

HALO’ER v. to loosen, to let go, to allow to be free, cf. lo’er.

HALOI v. to scratch or cut the exterior; haloi ai to cut the sap wood (as in a rubber tree).

HALOKOK v.; kair halokok (or foti halokok) to quickly gather some-

thing (clothes, provisions, etc.) before going on a journey.

HALOLO v. to stretch out (rope, arm, etc.); to put straight up and vertical, to stand up, to raise up; kair halolo to hold anything keeping it straight and vertical.

HALOLON v.; halolon ia to discuss (anything).

HALOON v. (Belu) to wait for, to expect.

HALOOT v. to arrange, to prepare, to settle, to put in order.

HALOR v. to go down, to descend; halor mota to follow a river down-stream.

HALORE v. (Belu) to raise or lift up in order to bring into view; halore-an to disclose oneself.

HALOS v. to straighten, to rectify; halos ia to correct anything that has been said wrong.

HALOT v. to pack, do. haloot.

HALOTT v. do. halotuk; (Belu) to fall or drop down.

HALOTUK v. to make or become thin or slender; halotuk ia to speak in a refined voice.

HALOUHU v. to travel through the countryside not following any paths; la’o halouhu rai tomak to journey through the countryside without going by any paths.

HALOLIT v. to roll up or down; halolut labarik oan to lay a child on the bed.

HALOU’U v. to let go or loosen; to place, set, or put; halou’u ema to desist; o sei halou’u tomak aat ne’e you must desist from all these bad things; halou’u iha ne’e put it here.

HALOUUK v. (Samoro) to be hollow or concave.

HALOUUR v. to have a desire to loosen the clothing (because of heat or sickness); to open wide.
HALUAK, HALUAN v. to enlarge, to become open, to widen.

HALUBA v. (Belu); haluba rai to remove from the garden the parts of the plants which are not burnt.

HALUBUK v. to cut off, to cut at the point, to behead, to mutilate.

HALUBUR v. (Belu) to be excessive, cf. lubur.

HALUHA v. to forget, to not remember.

HALULI v. to abstain from eating certain foods because of prejudice or religious direction; ema rua haluli malu the two people are not on good speaking terms; manu naluli the hen is clucky (or broody).

HALULUN v. (Samoro) to roll up or fold; halo serbisu halulun to do a good deed for someone, do. harosan; la'o halulun to go together; halulun malu to work together (e.g. planting a garden, harvesting, etc.), cf. haklulun, lulin.

HALUMAK v. to tame, to domesticate, do. hamaus.

HALUMUT v. to be covered by water; adj. green, of a green colour, cf. lumut.

HALURI v. (Belu); haluri ha'i to poke the fire, to put on more wood (for burning).

HALURU, HALURUK v. to gather small amounts from different places; to glean, to gather anything missed in the harvest, to rummage; sosa haluru to buy small amounts at retail prices at various places (shopping); haluru lia to search for words (like in making a dictionary); haluruk rai (or haluruk to'o) to gather together the unburnt wood (in a new garden) for reburning, cf. luruk.

HALUU v.; haluu busa to call the cats saying lu ... lu.

HALU'UT v. to draw the clothes together in modesty, to cover up (the body), cf. lu'ut.

HAMA'AK v. (Samoro) see hana'ok.

HAMAAN v. to become light, to lighten a burden, to take weight off; to enlighten, to alleviate, cf. kmaan.

HAMAAS v. to yawn; hamaas lia to whisper, or speak softly, cf. maas.

HAMAHANA, HAMAHAN v. to shade, to cover from the sun; rai namahan to be cloudy or overcast, cf. mahan.

HAMAHE v. to cook by boiling (maize only), see batar da'an.

HAMAHON, HAMAHON v. see hamaha.

HAMAIR v. to carry on the end of a stick with the middle across the shoulders and the other end held firmly in the hands, cf. lebo.

HAMAKA v. to become tired by overloading (people, horses).

HAMAKAS v. to be harsh or very dry, to dry well.

HAMALAR v. do. haklamar.

HAMALU, HAMALUN v. to assemble together, to accompany, to be placed together; to count, mostly said as suru hamalun; hamalu-an to accompany each other (two persons or animals), to be intimately associated with each other.

HAMAMAR v. to soften, to become limp or pliable; hamamar-an to become soft, lazy, idle, or careless.

HAMAMU, HAMAMUK v. to empty, to evacuate; hamamuk rai to desert the land leaving it unoccupied; hamamuk uma to leave a house unoccupied or deserted.

HAMAMUT v. to be tepid or lukewarm (of liquids), to heat a little.

HAMAN v. see hamaan.

HAMANAS v. to heat or warm, do. hanas; hamanas oin to be bold without shame, do. hatos oin.

HAMANE v. to imitate the ways of adult men (by children).

HAMANEK v. to improve, to make
HAMARA, HAMARAN v. to dry, to make dry.

HAMAREK v. (Samoro) to sleep lightly, to shut the eyes for sleep, see hakmarek.

HAMATA, HAMATAK v. to renew or restart something, to refresh; to sprinkle with water any place infected with bad or malicious spirits which are said to be hot (manas), cf. halirin; to place a cover on any vessel (halo matan); to arrange or equip (with provisions), to assemble (for a job); hamatau to filter water through holes in the sand; hamata li to make a noose (for catching animals); hamataki li folin to renegotiate on the agreed price; hamatak hi'as dustisa to end a punishment; hamatak besi asu resin to anneal steel, cf. matak.

HAMATAN v. to look, to observe, to view.

HAMATE v. to kill, to extinguish, to stop, to finish with; hamate ahi to extinguish the fire; hamate li to reach a conclusion or work out a business arrangement.

HAMATEK v.; hamatek fuan to eat a snack or small amount of food, do. kuta fuan.

HAMATEN v. to be sluggish or slow moving; serbisu hamaten-an to work with a single-minded purpose on one job.

HAMAU v. to treat as an older brother (maun).

HAMAURO v. (Samoro); hamaur li to prolong a note at the end of a song, do. hadais.

HAMAMUS v. to tame or domesticate, to cause to become docile; husu hamaus to ask with humility or a plaintive voice.

HAMDARA v. to roast (fish or meat) wrapped in leaves.

HAME, HAMEE v. to bleat (goats, sheep); hamematun to pull down the lower eyelashes calling out 'hame' in ridicule.

HAMEA, HAMEAN v. to colour red; hamealim to stain the hands with blood, or kill someone unlawfully.

HAMEAK v. to fondle, to pet, to caress, sim. hadoben.

HAMEE v. see hame; also used to express the same as hameke or hamelok as a form of abbreviation of the latter two words.

HAMEEK v. (Belu) do. hameik.

HAMEIK v. to sharpen, to be sharp pointed; hameikunun to pout, to pucker the lips to show discontent or to cry.

HAMEKE v. to sight, to view, to observe; to fix the eyes on; to say 'hameke' (a game of children), cf. meke.

HAMEKEN-AN v. (Belu) to behave like a child, or have the ways of a child.

HAMELAN v. to grow soft hair or down; to sprout, cf. melan; always used in 3p. namelan.

HAMELOK v. to say 'well done' expressing sarcastic satisfaction at someone's misfortune, cf. melok.

HAMEMIN v. to give or bestow a name, to name, cf. memi, temi, hanaran.

HAMENO v. to make an appointment, to appear at a given time and place, cf. tene.

HAMEO v. to mew, to meow, used mostly in 3p. nameo, rameo.

HAMERAK v. to become muddy, to splash with muddy water.

HAMERAT v.; bibi hamerat the goat screams (a cry of extreme fear).

HAMERIN v. to be abundant or plentiful, to put a lot together, to fit many things tightly together; suku hamerin to sew together with many small stitches.
HAMERO-AN v. (Belu) to cry out with a high-pitched scream.

HAMETAN v. to blacken, to dye black; hametan rai to darken the ground (said when a large number of people or animals gather in one place), do. hakonu rai, haburas rai.

HAMETI, HAMETIN v. to be firm, tight, secure, or restricted; tur hametin or tur hakmetin to sit still (not moving); hameti emaneon to encourage a person.

HAME'UL, HAME'UR v. (Luka, Samoro); hame'ur-an to become languid, lazy, or show similar weaknesses.

HAMIS v. to apply a cure against any poison or witchcraft; hamis horok to perform the proper rites for avoiding the effects of sorcery; ai hamis an antidote (for above), cf. mii.

HAMIIT v.; la'o hamiiit to stalk silently; to creep along on foot (through anything).

HAMILAK, HAMILAR v. see halimar.

HAMILAL, HAMILAR v. see hakmisal, hakmisar.

HAMKAIR v. to be close by or adjoining; to adjoin, to be face to face; to form a boundary or landmark; lia fuan hamkair ona bamu the words make sense (in proper order).

HAMKAN v. to covet, to yearn, to greedily desire.

HAMKARI v. to disband or scatter.

HAMKOKUR, HAMKOKUS v. to slip down, to go down by slipping (e.g. down the trunk of a tree); fig. to slip out, to slip away.

HAMKURUK, HAMKURUN v. to come or go altogether as crowd or mob (people or animals).

HAMKUUS v. to have a cold (running nose) or catarrh.

HAMLAHA v. to be hungry; hamlaha la di'ak to be starving; rai hamlaha starvation.

HAMLAI, HAMLAIK v. to wither, to fade, used only in 3p. namlai, namlai.

HAMLELE v. to float in water; to hover in air (balloon, fluff, etc.).

HAMLIKI v. to wave in the wind; to waver, to hesitate; neon namliki (or nakliki), a frivolous unreliable person, always used in 3p. namliki.

HAMNA, HAMNAN v. to rest, to stop.

HAMNAHU v.; fuan hamnahu to feel pity for; neon hamnahu to feel sorry at the loss of someone (e.g. someone who has gone away).

HAMNANA v. to keep the mouth open or gaping, cf. maa.

HAMNA'O v. to rob, to steal, to pilfer, to plunder.

HAMNASA v. to laugh, to smile.

HANNANO v. to pay attention to, to listen, do. rona.

HAMNOOK v. to keep a secret, to be reserved or discreet.

HANNOUHU v. to eat (a polite invitation to a superior to eat, lita boot hola, ami ata hamnouhu).

HANNURAK v. to rejuvenate, to grow young; to act young, to have the ways of the young (refers to old people), do. hanurak-an.

HAMO'AT v. to suck; hamo'at tabaku to puff, suck, or smoke a cigarette; hamo'at kbuu to tie the material into an envelope to form kbuu or katupa.

HAMDOK v. to make yellow; hamodok tabaku to put green tobacco leaves into heaps until they turn yellow prior to being cut up.

HAMOE v. to shame, to injure verbally; (Belu) to buzz, to hiss (wind).

HAMOIT v. to stretch the head as though to see something.

HAMOKO v. to carry out a criminal action (to rob or kill) in such
a manner as to suggest it was done by someone else; to kill treacherously; to put a hamlet into a panic by the force employed in killing those judged to be the enemy.

HAMONU v. to drop, do. hahonu.

HAMOO v.; hamoo ue to clarify the water by allowing the clay to settle; hamoo akar to allow the sago to settle out of the water; hamoo matan (halo matan moo), to be alert while on guard; hamoo halo didi'ak (or fihir halo didi'ak) to take good aim.

HAMOON v.; hamoon-an to become serious.

HAMORAS v.; hamorasantobecome (orpretend to be) sick.

HAMORE v. to fade or lose colour.

HAMOREK v. to be languid; isin hamorek to be lazy, do. isin baruk.

HAMOROK v.; hamorok-an to become wild or savage.

HAMORON v. to snarl (animals); to grumble (people).

HAMORU, HAMORUK, HAMORUN v. to become bitter (halomoruk); to poison, to take poison; (Belu) to make dizzy, to stupify.

HAMOS v. to cleanse, to make clean, to purify.

HAMOTI v. to dry, do. hamara.

HAMOTO v. (Belu) to moderate, to quieten (rain, wind, etc.).

HAMOTU v. to burn, to overtoast, cf. motuk.

HAMOUHU v. to be depleted, spent, or finished; to destroy, to lay waste; funu hamouhu ema war destroys the people; la'o hamouhu rai to walk everywhere.

HAMOULI v. to clean up, to cut the brush (hamouli rai, to'os, uma, etc.); hamouli-an to tuck up the clothing so as not to be hindered (like rolling up the sleeves or tucking up the skirt); kair sasaan hamouli kotu to be robbed of everything with nothing left, cf. moulik.

HAMOURIN v. to have a good smell, to perfume; hamourin-an to perfume oneself.

HAMOUT v. to submerge, to dive under, to sink, to put under; hamout-an to conceal oneself by lowering the body into water; also used with the same meaning as hamouhu.

HAMRAN v. to become red or bloody.

HAMRATAN v. to produce a noise like the patter of falling fruit or rain; udan namratan la naleet the rain patters down without stopping, used only in 3p. namratan.

HAMRE'AT v.; isin hamre'at to have the hair stand on end in fear, do. hanre'at.

HAMRES v. to form small projections or lumps; fatuk namres said when a place is full of small stones; isin namres said when there is a multitude of pimples on the body; to rest or stop; used in 3p. namres.

HAMRE'U v. to sigh, to sob.

HAMRII v. to visit, do. handi, hanri.

HAMRIIK v. to stand up, to stand erect, to be erect, to stand on tiptoe, in some regions said as hamrii, hanri, handi.

HAMROOK v. to have a thirst, to be dry and thirsty; to give a drink to.

HAMRUAN, HAMRU'AN v. to fall down a precipice.

HAMSERU v. to make a loud noise, to belch, do. saeru.

HAMSODAN v. to fall down (many things at the same time); batar namsodan to spill a large amount of maize; ai tahan namsodan the leaves fall on the ground in large numbers, used mostly in 3p. namsodan.
HAMSOHAN v. (Bubu Susu) to mourn,
to feel the loss of someone; to
reflect upon or speak constantly
about someone or something (loron
mai ami hamsohan atu la'o), sim.
sadi'a, hano'in.

HAMSUHU v. to pant for breath, to
be breathless.

HAMSURI v. to disband, to break up,
to withdraw entirely from a fac­
tion, do. hamkari.

HAMTATE v. to come or go in a
crowd, sim. hamkuran.

HAMTA'UK v. to be afraid of, to
tremble with fear; to respect
(from fear).

HAMTETE v.; la'o hamtete to move
along in pairs.

HAMTETU v. to arrive at or on the
top of ..., e.g. a hill; to reach
full maturity, to attain middle
age or full growth.

HAMUKA v. to penetrate, to insert;
(Ue Keke) to hide; (Belu) to con­
cel not wanting to be seen.

HAMUKIT v. to become poor or im­
poverished.

HAMULAK v. to pray, or make an
invocation to a divinity or lulik
(before offering a sacrifice).

HAMULI v. to stop the development
of a tumour or to prevent it re­
developing by applying a poultice.

HAMUMU v. to forage for scraps on
the ground (asu, fahi, manu hamumu
rai); hamumu na'an to pick the
small pieces of meat off the
bones, cf. mumun.

HAMURUK v. to croon to oneself in
sorrow or sadness, used mostly in
3p. namuruk.

HAMUSA v. (Bariki) to look at fix­
edly; hamusa malu to stare at each
other, cf. namusa.

HAMUTIN v. to whiten, to bleach.

HAMUTU, HAMUTUK v. to be together,
to be adjoining; adj. near, close;
adv. together, among; (Belu) to
join, to unite.

HAN n. food; ai han all edible
food, also said as hahan, cf. ha.

HAN v. to fire or shoot an arrow.

HANAAAT v.; hanaat sa'e to look at
the top of a tall object.

HANABIL, HANABIR v. to superimpose
two things together, to double,
to line the inside of; kair
hanabir to grasp two things at
the same time; diman hanabir rua
the spear transfixes two things;
rai hanabir (Belu) to put in
order.

HANAE v. (Belu) to examine, to
inspect, sim. fihir.

HAN'A'E v. to give to do (a task);
hane'a tais ba ... to order a
piece of cloth for ....

HANAHAS v. to end, to conclude, to
complete; to set a limit to, to
set an end to, cf. nahas.

HANAHE v. to stretch out on the
floor.

HANAHU v. to put down, to drop
down; hanahu mate ba rate to
place a corpse in a grave, do.
hahonu.

HANAI v. to put a sign on a plot
where it is intended to make a
garden, usually said as hanai rai,
do. haktadak rai.

HAN'A'I v. to act as a gentleman,
to act honourably, to render ser­
VICES like an honourable man, to
be recognised as an honourable
man or gentleman.

HANAINS v. ; husu hanais to ask with
a tearful manner.

HANAKA v. ; matan dook hanaka to
foretell who will become sick.

HANAK-AN v. (Belu) to appear, to
emerge, to show oneself suddenly.

HANALI v. to prune; to cut the
suckers or dead branches; to ca­
strate.

HANANA v. to open, do. loke, sasa.
HANANAS v. (Samoro) to seek, to search for; la'o hananas to go slowly when searching.

HANANU v. to sing, to chant; hananu surat to read aloud.

HANAO v. (Belu) do. hana'o.

HANA'O v. to rob, to steal, do. hamna'o, na'ok.

HANA'OK v. to name as a robber or thief.

HANARAK v. to drink from a vessel without the lips touching the vessel.

HANARAN v. to give a name to (people, animals, places, etc.).

HANARUK v. to lengthen, to extend, to extend the time.

HANAS v. to warm or heat; hanas ema to put hot water on the skin, do. hamanas.

HANASA v. (Belu) to laugh, do. hamnasa.

HANATAR v. to hunt for food (deer, wild pig, etc.), do. dusa.

HANATAR-AN v. (Belu) to be in crowds or mobs.

HANATE v. to separate the grass so as to pass; to peep out.

HANAU v. (Belu) to rave, to say incoherent things.

HANAU A v. (Belu) to stop, to cease.

HANAU-AN v. (Belu) to talk to oneself.

HANA'UK v. see hana'ok.

HANAUER v. to extract or pull out, to remove unwanted things; hanau rai to pull out the unwanted threads from the cloth; hanau ai funan to remove flowers; hanau biti to trim the end of a mat; hanau ikan ruin to fillet fish; hanau na'an ruin to bone meat.

HANDARA v. to roast in leaves (roots, meat, etc.).

HANDI v. to visit, do. hamrii, hanri, see hamriik.

HANERAS v. to wrap up (children) in a cloth or nappy, to swathe.

HANOD v. see hamrook.

HANE'A v. to make firm or steady with the feet, to support oneself with the feet (as in a saddle, climbing a tree, etc.); to resist, to stand up to, to stand ready for an enemy.

HANEBA v. to press down.

HANE'E, HANE'EK v. to crawl, to creep.

HANEEN v. (Belu) to ask.

HANEHA v. to gather, to seize, to grab, to clutch, to catch hold of, sim. kair, see hanehan.

HANEHAN, HANEHA v. to step on, to load upon, to tie a load on; haneha li to advise, to instigate to do something; haneha hirus (Belu) to cover the chest with medicine (in order to forget or reduce the longing for someone).

HANE'I v. (Alas, Bubu Susu) to sharpen, to come to a point, do. ne'i, hameik.

HANE'IN v. to place, to put, to place upon; hane'in kilat ba kbas to cover the chest with medicine (in order to forget or reduce the longing for someone).

HANEK n. a wooden plate; douku mate hanek to turn the plate of a deceased person upside down (a custom which is continued for a considerable time), also other personal possessions are placed alongside the plate; ai hanek a tree from which plates are made, and whose bark is used as an anti-febrile (Alstonia Scholaris), do. ai doti.

HANEK-MATAN n. see han'matan.

HANELUN v. to place two things alongside each other in reverse order (head and tail).

HANENO v. to dye red, cf. nenuk.

HANE, HANEON v. to think, to consider, sim. hanoin.

HANERAS v. to wrap up (children) in a cloth or nappy, to swathe.
HANERIK v. see halerik.

HANERUK v. to warm, to heat;
haneruk ahi to come to the fire;
haneruk loro to warm in the sun.

HANES v. see hales.

HANESA v. (Belu) to put in order,
to arrange in a mould.

HANESA, HANESAN v. to be the same,
equal, or identical, to be alike;
n. similar; adv. similarly,
equally, of the same type, shape,
make, or size; hanesa lia to dis-
cuss a question in order to come
to an agreement on what should be
done; lia nanesa ona (3p.) to be
in agreement with the other
parties.

HANETAN HEEK adv. ahead of time,
in anticipation.

HANETAN HEEN adv. (Belu) do.
hanetan heek.

HANETIK v. to prevent, to not allow
(to do a thing), to hinder; hanetik
loro to prevent the sun's rays
from shining on something; to use
sparingly, to economise; ha lai
batar hodii hanetik hare to eat
maize first in order to economise
on the rice; hatais ema seluk nia
hena hodii hanetik ninian to dress
in the clothing of others in order
to save your own; (Belu) to put in
the midst.

HANE'UK v. to address insults or
witty remarks to someone in song
or story, do. hakni'uk.

HANEUR v. (Belu); haneur malu to
speak ill of each other; haneur-an
to be disobedient.

HANI n. a snare.

HANI v. to tie up or link up with
the end of a rope (e.g. tie a rope
to the top of a tree in order to
bend it); meda hani ikun ba ai
sourun the possum wraps its tail
around the branch; hani hasan curb
chain, the part of the bridle
which fits under the jaw; hani
ulun leather straps of the bridle
which go over the head and down
to the bit.

HAN'ITA v. to want, to desire;
han'ita tanis hanita nia inan the
child cries because he wants his
mother; to seek, to look for.

HANKAIR v. to adjoin, to confront,
to make a boundary with; to be in
agreement, do. hamkair.

HANKALI v. to murmur, hum, or buzz
(as in a crowd), also said as
hakali.

HANKLAR v.; lia hanklar rumour, un-
founded information or report.

HANM ... see hann ....

HAN'MATAN n. a covering or lid of
a basket, or a lid of a plate;
the serving dish used when offering
food to lulik, souls of the dead,
or elders (katusa).

HANOBU v. to end, to terminate, to
complete, cf. nobu.

HANOHAR v. (Belu) to rest.

HANOHI v. (Belu); hanohi tais to
be dressed.

HANOHIK v. to swathe, to bring the
clothes close together, to cover,
to wrap up, do. hafu'ut, halu'ut.
HANOIN v. to think, to ponder, to consider, to meditate; to remember; to judge which, to think that, to be convinced of; to have pity for, to have sympathy or yearning for, to feel sorry for, cf. hadomi.

HANONO v. to moderate the fire, to remove the pot from the fire for slow cooking, to roast with a small fire, to simmer.

HANONO v. (Belu) to listen, cf. rona.

HANONU v. (Belu) to wait on, to serve; hanonu ba ema to be under the orders of, or to be a subject of someone; hanonu de'i of no importance.

HANOOK v. to keep quiet, or silent, to shut up.

HANORIN v. (Belu) see hanourin.

HANOTAK v. to fill or empty a vessel to the middle, to half fill or empty a vessel; hanotak serbisu (Samoro) to do half a job, do. habaluk serbisu.

HANOURI v. to correct, to rectify, to amend.

HANOURIN v. to teach, to instruct, to indoctrinate; hanourin-an to learn, to practice, to train.

HANR ..., HANS ..., HANT ... see hamr ..., etc.

HANUA v. to go through the middle, to enter or break into.

HANUAN v. to burn up in the flames.

HANUBA v. to be steady on the feet, to support oneself on the feet, cf. hanea.

HANUBAK v. to pass a debt on to another person as a credit for another debt, do. haknubak.

HANUDA v. to place anything upright inside another; hanuda rii ba kuak to set a post in a hole, sim. tatuk; hanuda ue to measure the depth of water (with a measuring stick); rai hanuda-an a steep slope; tais hanuda to be dressed in many layers of clothing.

HANUDAR v.; ai nanadar to put forth shoots, or to lop a tree in order to make it send forth new shoots.

HANUKAT v. to root up, to nose up like a pig, do. haknukat.

HANUKU v. to reside, to dwell, to settle; (Alas) hanuku ema to point out the residence of someone; (Belu) to put, to place; aman, inan hanuku oan feto the father and mother hand over their daughter (after hafoli) to the bridegroom.

HANUKU v.; hanunuk-an to become mute, not able to speak.

HANURAK v. to make young; hanurak-an to renew, to rejuvenate; to pretend to be young, to behave like the young (an old person); hanurak oan to give birth to a child (women), sim. hahouris.

HANURU v. (Samoro) to set forth or attack in a mob (sai or tama hanuru).

HANUTU v. to prune the branches of a tree.

HANU'U v. to push; hanu'u ba, hanu'u mai to push backward and forward.

HANUU, HANUUS v. to gnaw, to eat with front teeth, do. toti.

HAOAKA v. to say who stays or who goes (anywhere).

HAOEK n. bellow (of buffaloes).

HAOER v. to smooth, to polish.

HAOK v. (Belu) wooden spoon or vessel.

HAOOK v. to rock a baby crooning softly.

HAOTAS v.; kuda ai haotas to transplant or thin out seedlings at intervals (of time) leaving a certain number undisturbed, cf. otas; halo serbisu haotas to do a job or task intermittently over a period of time.
HARAA, HARAAAN v. to dye; to turn anything red (e.g. to dry betelnut until red, to dry tobacco until red); (Belu) to wound, to produce blood, cf. hamran.

HARABAT v. to join, unite, or fasten together, cf. rabat.

HARABU v. to soil, to become dirty (saliva, dirt, etc.), sometimes said as harabe.

HARAE v.; harae mota to follow a river in an upstream direction, cf. halor.

HARAHU v. to shatter, to break down, to break into pieces; harahu lutu, kota, knua to break down a fence or any fortified place (for the purpose of war); harahu rai to arrive suddenly making the buffaloes scatter; harahu ulun to strain in mental effort, to rack the brains.

HARAHUK v. to consider, to intend, to judge, to understand, sim. hanoin.

HARAI, HARAIK v. to lower, to let down from the top; to give in, to yield; to discredit, to debase; (Belu) to dismiss, to discharge; harai-an to humble oneself, to lower the head, to bow down; harai-an (Belu) to make a vow; harai folin to lower the price.

HARAIN v. (Belu); harain ha'i to reduce the fire; harain lampu to turn down the lamp.

HARAK n. (Samoro) the embryo of vegetable seeds, do. tolon.

HARAKA v. to bristle; uhi riin naraka to produce tubers as the main part of the plant.

HARAKAT v. to bristle, to lift up, to extend out; harakat liman to extend the fingers; harakat-an to get angry.

HARAMU v. to foster-mother (a child or young animal who has lost its mother), do. hadudus.

HARAN n.; au haran internal divisions between the knots of the bamboo.

HARAN v.; haran matan to pass the night on the feet, do. hader naroma rai; haran hadak to take the hadak outside in order to rid it of worms and insects which attack it.

HARANA v. (Samoro) to place food on han'matan in order to make an offering to lulik or rai na'in (se'e etun ba lulik); harana ahioan ba mate iha loron mate bian to celebrate in honour of the dead on All Saints' Day; han narana tiha ona food is ready.

HARANI v. to perch, to roost; to be seated, used mostly in 3p. narani.

HARASAN v. to cry out (in order to hinder any action of a person or animal).

HARATAN v.; haratan ai fuan to make a lot of fruit fall together; the noise produced by falling fruit, do. halo namratan.

HARATE v.; harate rai to dig or disturb the soil (alongside plants).

HARAU v. to do anything which is prohibited, do. haluli.

HARE n. rice (plant and unhusked grain); hare fulin ear of rice grain; hare kain stem of rice plant; hare kuliit rice grain husk; hare natar flooded rice paddy; hare rai maran dry rice field; hare huh a variety of edible melon; hare kasa a wild grape, also a variety of praying mantis (insect), cf. fos.

HARE v. to see, to look, to observe, to visit; hare koko or hare took to try, to experiment; hare dalan d'ak (to see the road well) farewell; to care for.

HARE BAUK MORIN n. a variety of black rice.

HAREHUT v. (Luka) to be untidy, to be in disarray; harehut uma to untidy the house by allowing it to become filled with various things, do. halo nakrehut.
HAREKI v. (Belu); hareki malu to not be in agreement, constantly arguing with someone.

HARENEK v. (Belu) to impoverish, to become poor.

HARES v. to crush, to pound; hares fos to pound rice in nesun two or three times to make it whiter (polished), see sos fos; do. hamres.

HAREU v. (Belu) to sigh, do. hamre'u.

HARI v. to cleanse by hand; hari knedok to clean a spoon (by hand); hari etu furin to skim off the froth from the food in the pot, see ka'er; hari nuka to rub the sores with ointment.

HARIA, HARIAN v. to name or treat as a brother-in-law.

HARIBIT v. to weigh down, to rest upon (fatu haribit ita ain); to be obliged, to compel.

HARIDAK v. to scare, to frighten, do. hafodak, cf. ridak.

HARII v. to stand upright, straight, erect, or raised; harii uma to raise or construct a house; asu narii a barking dog (impersonal, referring to a person).

HARIK v. (Belu) do. hamriik; hariik malun to distribute charity to the participants of a burial.

HARIS v. to bathe, to take a bath.

HARITAN v. to glue, to stick together with glue, gum or resin; n. gum, resin; cf. ritan.

HARITE, HARITEN v. do. haritan.

HARO v. to give a drink to, to give water to, cf. harroomok.

HARO'AN v. (Belu) do. harohan.

HARO'AT v. to sharpen, to make a cutting instrument sharp, do. halo kro'at; haro'at oin (Samoro, Luka) to bolster the courage (e.g. by drinking alcohol).

HARODAN v. (Belu) to bounce.

HARODE v. to dissolve, to reduce in bulk; te'in harode han to cook until the food dissolves, or reduces in volume; udan harode han the rain spoils the crop (by making the food rot), do. haroe or halo nakroe; hateten harode ema to injure or insult with words.

HAROE v. to squash, to crush, to reduce in volume, to reduce to fragments or powder; haroe natar to walk with buffaloes in the rice paddy in order to churn it into mud before planting; haroe liman (Belu) to break up a deceased person's plate.

HAROHAN v. to entreat, to implore, to ask with insistent urgency (respectful word replacing husu).

HAROHU v.; harohu lia to speak with a loud booming voice; harohu oin to make angry; foin harohu oin mai just appearing now (meaning later than expected).

HAROIN v.; haroin uma to construct a house, do. hari uma.

HAROMA v. to illuminate, to light up; haroma rai until morning; tur haroma rai to stay up until morning (e.g. at a party, playing cards, etc.).

HARONA v. to inform, to communicate to, to reveal (a respectful word).

HAROSA v. to tie up; futu harosa to tie up into a tight bundle, also said as harosan.

HAROSAN v.; serbisu harosan to work in partnership, doing first one thing then another to help each other.

HAROU'UK v. to be hidden or disguised; harou'uk lia to speak in a husky voice, do. haborok lia.

HARUA v. to pass through the middle of, or between (a crowd, woods, etc.), do. hanua.

HARU'I v. to bend down (e.g. when passing under something); haru'i-an to strive or struggle for, do. hakaas-an, habiit-an; cf. hakru'uk, suu.
HARUIN v. to strip off all the leaves (leaving only the skeleton of the tree); haruin uma to construct the framework of a house.

HARUKA v. to order, to command; to arrange, to direct; to send.

HARUMA v. (Samoro, Bubu Susu) to close the fist, to squeeze the hands, sim. humur, kumu; harumu aat sasaan to crumple or dishevel things.

HARUO'US v. to wash the face.

HARU'U v. to crumple, to wrinkle.

HARU'UK v. to contract, to withdraw; haru'uk-an to shrink back, to cringe.

HASA n. jaw, see hasan.

HASAAS v. to become strong, to show strength or bravery; hasaas naran to be known by proper name.

HASA'E v. to raise up, to lift up, to elevate; to offer or give to (a person of high rank); atu hasa'e ita boot in order to give to your excellency; hasa'e lia to direct speech to a superior; ha'u ata hasa'e lia ba ita katak ... I humbly say to your excellency that ...; hasa'e-an to die, to pass away (the polite expression when referring to a person held in great respect); hasa'e loru (Belu) dawn (before sunrise).

HASA'EK v. to lift up, to pull to the top; hasa'ek-an to become proud, elated, or exalted.

HASA'EN n. relatives; hasa'en nian first cousins.

HASAI v. to empty, to finish.

HASAI v. to remove, to make go away; hasai ue (Belu) to divert water (for irrigation); hasai biti klu nin to commit adultery, or be with another woman; hasai naran (Belu) to become famous, or earn fame.

HASAIK v. to denounce or disclose (the name of a person) in secret.

HASAK v. to push, pull, or draw; hasak oda matan to open or shut the door (sliding doors of village houses); (Samoro, Luka) to think, to remember, sim. hanoin, sidak.

HASAKAR v.; hasakar ema to go against the will of a person with words; to provoke, to goad, cf. sakar.

HASAKI v. to drain off, to allow to escape, to escape from a container; hasaki ue to divert water, cf. saki.

HASALA v. to contrast (two or more things); to place two or more things alternately; la'o hasala malu to go in opposite directions (two people in disagreement); hasala ue to divert the current of water; hasala loron to do anything on alternate days; hasala escola to go to school on alternate days.

HASALAK v. to impose a fine or penalty, also said as hasala.

HASA-MEAK n. (Alas, Dotik, Bubu Susu) the period of harvest in the months of March and April.

HASAN n. jaw, chin, the part under the mouth, do. hasa; hasan rahun or has'rahun beard; hasan tos or hasan koko a stumbler, one who has difficulty in speech; ai hasan a fork or jaw at the end of an upright; mota hasan or ue hasan a river mouth; a detachment (of troops or workmen); rai hasan or tur hasan an ambush; tama hasan to be in the middle or between two detachments; monu ba hasan la ran to fall into a trap or ambush; hasan han (Belu) to buy food.

HASAN v. to carry on the shoulders, do. hatiu.

HASAR v. to breathe in and out.

HASARA v. to scoff, to make fun of, to mock; halo hasara lai to make a first unsuccessful attempt; (Belu) to announce news, tidings, etc.

HASARAI n. a part of the weaving
loom where the warp thread is stretched; an embroidery frame, sim. halin, lalao'.

HASAREN v. to send out a flower (refers to palms and other plants whose flower is known as saren), used mostly in 3p. nasaren.

HASASIN v. to drain out through a channel or narrow opening.

HASAU n. the name by which the first harvest is known, hasau batar, etc.

HASAUN v. to take off the outer shell; hasaun akar to take off the woody external part of the sago palm trunk; hasaun nuu to remove the coir fibre of the coconut.

HASE v. to challenge with the words se ... se, who goes.

HASEI v. (Belu) to create; hasei lia to raise a matter; hasei ema nia lisan to follow the example of someone.

HASE'I v. to scoff, to make fun of, to mock; hase'i-an to offer to do a job, sim. haba'en, hasara.

HASELU v. to repay; to take revenge; to swap or exchange.

HASESUK v. to argue with, to question, do. hakesuk.

HASETA, HASETAN v. to invite someone to join in while a meal is in progress; (Belu) to do work.

HASIA v. (Belu) to be afraid of.

HASI'AK v. to make angry, to anger, to irritate, cf. si'ak, haksi'ak.

HASIIN v. to turn acid or sour.

HASIIT v. to call out 'watch out' or 'take care', in order to stop someone doing something; to search for domestic animals.

HASIRIN v. to protect, to shelter, to prevent harm being done to others; ba hasirin ema hotu to invite all the neighbours (friends); to finish a job.

HASOHAN v. to encounter an obstacle; to project over an edge, cf. hatuka.

HASO'I, HASO'IK v. to amend, to correct; to improve, to repair.

HASOIN v. (Belu) to meet up with someone (who is not often in that place); to carry on any action (meeting, farming).

HASOLOK v. to gladden, to please, to be happy; to console; to satisfy; to alleviate, cf. solok, haksolok.

HASOMAN v. to go or be slightly in front (offset).

HASORAN v. to cause an argument, to break up a meeting, to disperse a meeting in uproar; hasoran manu or soran manu to incite the roosters to fight, cf. soran.

HASORI v. (Belu); hasori dalan to clean the path.

HASOURU v. to be opposed to, to go against; to encounter, to meet (two people meeting face to face when going in opposite directions); prep. against; isin hasouru (Belu) grown up completely developed; hasouru malu to meet each other.

HASUDI v. to come together, to connect, to link up, to amalgamate; (Belu) hasudi ha'i all the wood on fire at the same time.

HASUIT v. (Belu) to incite, to egg on, do. hahuri.

HASURA, HASURAN v. to recount the deeds or good qualities of someone; hasura mate to mourn for the dead, recounting their good accomplishments in life, do. haksuran.

HASUSAR v. to make difficult; to punish.

HASUSU v. to suckle, to nurse.

HASUSUK v. to look at closely, to fix the eyes on, to stare at, sim. hameke, hateke.

HASUUK v. to bend, to bow; hasuuk ba mai to crouch while hunting.

HAT v. to damage, cf. haat four.

HATAA v. (Belu) see hataan.

HATAAN v. do. hasan.
HATABAR v. (Belu) to assemble, cf. tabir.

HATADA, HATADAK, HATADAN v. to place a sign or mark (as a sign of ownership); hatada-an or hatadan-an to differ from others by using distinctive things in order to be different or be known by.

HATAEK v. to carry by hand, to hold or support by hand (e.g. children or sick people when walking); hataek kuda to hold a horse by the reins (e.g. when leading a tired horse).

HATAHU v. to make mud; hatahu rai to stir the ground into mud with the feet.

HATAIS v. to dress, to clothe; n. clothes, clothing.

HATAKA v. to surround and approach, to close in (as when moving cattle to yards); (Belu) to turn upside down (enclosing the mouth or top part).

HATALI v. to tie in bunches (maize, onions, etc.); hatali liman to tie the hands together (handcuffs); hatali-an ba malu to go hand in hand with a companion.

HATAMA v. to enter, to insert, to introduce; hatama ba luhan to encorral, to fence in; hatama biti klinin to pay compensation (to the enraged husband) for adultery, do. taka moe.

HATAMAN v. to entomb, to inter, to bury a body, cf. taman.

HATAN v. to respond, to answer, to give a reply to, sim. simu; to burden, to lay or press upon, do. hataan.

HATASA, HATASAK, HATASAN v. to ripen, be mature, or be ready for use; hatasa han to cook food well (until soft); hatasa rai to convert the soil into soft mud (said when the buffaloes stir up the paddy), cf. tasak.

HATATAK v. to arrange, to assemble, to fit parts of a mechanism together; hatatak lia metin to keep a secret, do. hatatan (2nd meaning).

HATATAN v. to threaten, to menace; to match, to closely fit one object to another; hatatan ia tula to make a hole or slot in a beam for fitting another beam, do. hakbas; see hatatak.

HATAU v. to prevent, to not allow to do a thing; (Belu) to protect from.

HATA'UK v. to make frightened, to terrorise.

HATEAN, HATEAS v. to trample or weigh down in order to submerge under water; to flood (hateas rai).

HATEBES v. to correct; (Belu) to ask for a dance.

HATEHEN v. to make a verandah or porch on an exterior wall of a house.

HATEKE v. to fix the eyes on, to look at attentively, to fix the sight on, do. hameke, hasusu k.

HATELU v. to round off, to make spherical.

HATENE v. to understand, to know; fo hatene to communicate with.

HATENIK v. see haktenik (the usual form).

HATEGU v. to bark, to yelp (of dogs); to be unable to stand a bad smell; to sniff (of dogs).

HATERUS v. to have difficulties; haterus-an to have or be patient.

HATETAK v. to crumble, to break into little pieces, do. tetak.

HATETAR v. to break into small pieces, to tear, sim. harahu.

HATETE v. to be similar or alike, to be of the same height, shape, or size, etc., cf. hamtete; (Belu) to be yoked side by side.

HATETEK v.; la'o hatetek to walk in line (in the horizontal sense).
HATETEN v. to speak, to talk; hateten halo mos to speak clearly.

HATETU adj. horizontal.

HATETU v. (Belu) to give presents to superiors; hatetu na'i to bury the king; hatetu ona now is the time to give in marriage.

HATETUK v. to become smooth, to straighten (horizontally); to grade the soil (hatetuk rai), cf. tetuk.

HATETUK-AN v. (Belu) to give presents to superiors; hatetu na'i to bury the king; hatetu ona now is the time to give in marriage.

HATETUK v. to become smooth, to straighten (horizontally); to grade the soil (hatetuk rai), cf. tetuk.

HATI v. to bend over; hatila to talk for a long time; (Belu) to uproot, to pluck.

HATIDIN v. to set or place any object upright, e.g. a sack, etc., cf. tidin.

HATIHA v. to descend, to go down; hatiha mai to come down; hatiha housi kuda to dismount from a horse; manu hatiha rai (lit. the bird descends to the ground) at daybreak; hudihatiha the banana plant sends forth a flower.

HATIHAK v. to cast in an arc, to cast in trajectory, e.g. spear, rock, etc.

HATIUK, HATIIT v. to jump on top.

HATIK v.; hatik liman to beckon with the hand, to summon by beckoning, do. laku liman; hatik ulun to nod the head, cf. liki.

HATILA v. to jump up, to spring up.

HATILU v. to gossip about a celebration to which one was not invited.

HATILU v. (Belu) to make roll or tumble; hodifatukhatilusamea to injure a snake with rocks; hatilu-an to walk with a roll or waddle.

HATILUN v. to put a handle or wing (tilun) on a vessel or any other object.

HATIO v. (Belu) do. hatiu.

HATITAN v. (Belu) to urge; hatita asu to incite the dogs.

HATITIS v. hatitis hena to hang out the clothes to dry or drain.

HATIU v. to lift or carry on the shoulders (of one person), do. hasan, cf. hulan.

HATOBA v. to lay down; hatoba hae to lay or bend grass down (while still growing); hatoba-an baue to lie in the water; na'i hatoba said when a crocodile (lafaek) has seized some person or animal.

HATODAN v. to become heavy; to load; hatodan-an to sit down (a respectful term to a superior).

HATOK v. (Belu) to prepare.

HATOLO v. to smoke (of a fire just ignited).

HATOLON n. the smoke of a fire; hatolon kari kari (lit. the smoke spreads out) a group being dispersed for any reason.

HATOLU v. to lay an egg (birds), to spawn (fish), used only in 3p. hatolu, ratolu.

HATOMAN v. to accustom, cf. toman.

HATO'O v. to be enough (of any account or measure), to be complete.

HATORU v.; tali natoru said when the dry palm fronds fold down against the trunk, see toru.

HATORUK v. to wear (or put) on the head a cloth which covers the face or falls upon the shoulders, to veil.

HATOS v. to harden, to become hard; to be stiff, to stretch tight; to be strong, to be well held; hatos oin to be angry, to lose shyness; hatos kuda di'ak the traditional farewell when going by horse; hatos batane riin the first presents offered to those who come from another region to assist in the traditional customs and rituals; hatos besi to temper steel, sim. suhu.
HATOS-AN v. to be stubborn, to strive to surmount or rectify; tur hatos-an emania sasa to put an embargo on someone's goods (declaring them black) so that a debt will be paid.

HATOUU v. to fall from above, to plunge down, to fall to the ground, do. hahonu.

HATUBA v. to throw in a high arc (spear, etc.), cf. hatihak; (Alas) to take charge of, to look after, hatuba lauarih, etc.; to be pitted against, to have to deal with.

HATUBUK v. to touch lightly, do. tubuk.

HATUDA v. to fight, to engage in combat.

HATUDU v. to show, to indicate, to point out, to direct; hatudu dalan to give directions.

HATUHA v. (Samoro) do. hatihak.

HATUHU v. (Samoro) to converse, to chat, to talk.

HATUIS v. (Luka) to incite the dogs.

HATUKA v. to come up against, to act as an impediment or obstruction; hatuka ahia to warm oneself with the back to the fire, also the practice of women staying indoors for 40 days after giving birth to a child; hatuka dalan the practice of placing food such as rice, eggs, etc. on the road so that the buan can use these foods and abstain from inflicting any misfortune on the donor.

HATUKU v. to strike against; hatuku-an to collide into something.

HATUN v. to throw down, to lay down, to make descend or alight; hatun nahan to unload or remove the cargo (from ships, trucks, horses, etc.); hatun lia or halo lia tun to speak (a polite phrase to superiors), to say.

HATUR v. to place, to set in place, to secure, to sit, to settle, to take up residence; hatur ema ba biti oan (lit. sit the people at the eating place) a general phrase which can be translated several ways, such as to indicate that dinner is served, or that two people are to be married.

HATURAK v. to pass through the middle of, to place among, do. harua.

HATURIS v. to incite the dogs, do. hahuri, hatuis.

HATURUK v. to drip, dribble, or leak (any liquid).

HATUSAN v. to make a debt; to offer to do a job in order to receive some payment.

HATUTU v. to peck, to prick; manu hatutu oan the chickens have hatched.

HATUTUK v. to go direct to, to go in the direction of; la'o hatutuk ai ida ne'e ba ... walk in the direction of that tree to ...; prep. towards.

HATUTUR v. to place on the head, cf. tutur.

HATU'U v. to shrink back (cowering or shrinking); hatu'u ulun to bow the head.

HA'U pers.pron. I, me; ha'u nia my, mine.

HAUAAK v. (Belu) to have no passion, do. haheak.

HAUAHUK adv. (Samoro); la'o hauahuk to stroll, to walk casually from place to place.

HAUA'I, HAUA'IN v. to become more numerous, to amass more; haua'i ahi to set afire.

HAUA'I v. to rear, to look after, to take care of (a child or animal), sim. hakiaik.

HAUAKA v. (Belu) to predict, to divine.
HAUALA v.; hauala ema look here comes the man, or there is the man; hauala liman oh, I hit him.

HAUALEK v. to wave, to rock, to flap (trees, houses, etc.), used mostly in 3p. naualek, raualek.

HAUARI v. to disperse, to spread out, do. hakari.

HAUE, HAUEN v. to melt, to dissolve, to become liquid; haue lia to go according to plan (meeting, etc.); lia hauen a liar.

HAUEEK, HAUEEN v. to lie; haueek ema to name as a liar.

HAUARI v. to disperse, to spread out, to become liquid.

HAUE, HAUEN v. to melt, to dissolve, to become liquid; haue lia to go according to plan (meeting, etc.); lia hauen a liar.

HAUEEK, HAUEEN v. to lie; haueek ema to name as a liar.

HAUEIK v. (Belu); haueik ibun to promise without any intention of fulfilling the promise, to hoodwink.

HAUEKA v. (Belu); haueka ain to kick the legs (when floating to stop them sinking down).

HAUELE v. (Belu) to make an outcry, do. haklalak.

HAUELOK v. to praise, to aggrandise; souru mutuk hodi hauelok solok liurai (a song title) attack together brings praise from the happy king; hauelok karau, etc., to encourage the buffalo (or other animal) to do more work; hauelok ema sarcasm.

HAUEN n. see haue.

HAUER v. to smooth, to polish, to level, do. haber.

HAUERU-AN v. (Belu) do. haueu-an.

HAUEU v. (Belu) to gamble secretly, having someone stand in as a dummy with the bids being made to them by the eyes.

HAUEU-AN v. (Belu) to swing back and forth (a pendulum or any suspended thing).

HAUIKU v. to croon, used only in 3p. nauiku.

HAUIU v. to whistle through the air (ball, stone, arrow, etc.), used only in 3p. nauiu, do. hamiu.

HA'UK poss.pron. my, mine, also said as ha'u nia, ha'u nian, ha'un.

HA'UL v. to raise on the shoulder (wood, etc.), cf. lebo, hamair.

HA'UN poss.pron. see ha'uk.

HAUTUS n. a sluggish or unhurried person.

HE interj. used for attracting attention.

HEAN v. to row, to oar, do. rema.

HEAR-AN v. (Belu) see hehan.

HEAS n. a cockroach; ema liman heas (Belu) a thief.

HE'AT v. to bind or tie up with the bindings going in different directions, sim. fa'ut; he'at dai to make a net, do. suku dai.

HEDAN n. a plant (of the pineapple or Bromeliaceous family) used for making baskets and other artifacts; hedan ma'ae pineapple.

HEDI v. to pierce, penetrate, or nail; hedi utu to squash fleas with the thumb nails; n. tattoo.

HEDIK n. indelible signs which are sometimes printed on corpses; v. (Belu) to pare, to cut the edges (with a hit).

HE'E, HEE adv. yes, that is so.

HEEK, HEEN adv. beforehand; particle to continue any action, always follows the word it qualifies.

HEHAN v. to inhale noisily.

HE'IK v. to make an addition, to fix to; tete he'ik a verandah around a house.

HEIN v. to wait for, to stop and wait; hein lai (or titu lai) to stay a while; hein karau (or to'os) to stay with the buffaloes (or in garden).

HE'IN n. a stair, step or rung of a ladder, also said as he'ik; objects which are normally used under other things, such as saucers, trays, etc.; dair he'in floor.
joists upon which is placed hadak (split bamboo flooring), or floor boards; rai he'in edge of ground.

HE'IN-AN v. to sit down, to reside (a respectful word), sim. hatodan-an.

HEKI v. to drive along, by urging animals from behind.

HEKIK v. (Belu) to prick, to sting; to scold, to chide; ue nekik to stranggle, or drown.

HEKUT v. (Belu) to cut off, to mutilate.

HELA v. to stay, to remain, to reside; to abandon, to reject; adv. at rest, in the same state; particle the action is completed, cf. lerek.

HELI v. to conceal, to cover up, to remove from the sight of; heli lien to deny.

HELI n. a hide, a concealed place for observing animals when hunting.

HELIK adj. hidden.

HELIN v. (Belu) to hide, do. heli.

HEMU v. to drink, to imbibe any liquid.

HEMUT v. (Belu) to cut short, sim. hekut.

HENA n. cloth, fabric; clothes, dress; hena mutin any white sheet, often refers to shroud or winding sheet.

HENEK n.; rai henek sand.

HENU v. to wear on the neck; n. anything worn around the neck.

HER v. (Belu) to inhale with difficulty (e.g. when dying).

HERE v. to put or rub (ointment, mud, etc.) on the skin.

HERE, HEREN v. to string a line between two things to stop the passage of animals (horses, buffaloes, etc.).

HEREN n. a double chin; a dewlap of cattle; sa'e here heren to puff (after exertion); tur na'i here heren a person unable to sit comfortably (especially fat or pregnant people).

HES v. to deviate, to divert, to avoid; hes-an to not accept the blame or responsibility (for any action).

HESUK v. to say, sim. dehan, ha'ak, katak; (Belu) to introduce, to place or put in.

HET v. to have sexual intercourse (vulgar term), see hola.

HETAK v. (Belu) to better.

HETAN v. to find, to discover, to encounter, to obtain, to get, to attain; to be pregnant; hetan mehi an inspiration; also often abbreviated to tan.

HETAS v. to weave with a thinner knoru (when finishing the weaving).

HETI v. to bind tight, to tie up, to restrict; hodi tali heti knotak to bind a rope around the waist; heti halo metin to bind tight; to block, not allowing to pass; mota heti ita the river blocks your passage; to go direct to, to go straight to; heti ba liu uma to go straight home; (Belu) to take possession of (anything of a debtor as a repayment); heti hoo (Belu) to strangle.

HETIN n.; kuda hetin saddle girth.

HETOK adv. more and more.

HETU v.; hetu iis to shut off the breath, to restrict the respiration.

HEU, HEUR v. to cut around anything with a cutting instrument, to scrape away the soft part of a leaf to leave the fibres behind; heur hirik to cut out the unwanted of the tahan, see hirik.

HE'UK v. to bend or twist, to curve; dalan he'uk the road winds or zigzags; tete he'uk a type of verandah, do. le'o toll.
HEUUAI v. to scorn, to reject, to repudiate, do. tiran.

HI'AS v. to go back, to recede; adv. another time, again, afresh, sim. falii; hanoii hi'as to repent, to be sorry.

HIBAN n. embankment, checkbank (for retaining water within the rice paddy); hiban ai tāran (Belu) to place brush on soft ground as reinforcement to a road.

HIBUS num. million.

HIDIK v. to hit (one thing upon another); hidik mesa to thump the table with the hands, do. hu duk.

HI'I'T v. to lift or raise anything by holding it at the top; hi'i'it kabas to shrug the shoulders; hi'i't menon to prolong the maturity date (of a debt); hi'i't-an ba to go, hi'i't-an mai to come (two terms of respect to people of higher social position).

HIKAL, HIKAR, HIKAS v. to create, to fold (clothes, etc.); adv. again; ba hikar return home; filaa hikar return, see hi'as.

HIKU v. to strike out towards the rear; to elbow; karau niku the buffalo gores another.

HIKUS v. do. hikas.

HILAS n. usually said as ilas.

HILI v. to pick up from the ground; to arrange; hili'ia to agree upon, to arrange.

HILIN adj.; buat hilin things found, pickings on ground.

HIN v. (Belu) to drive or herd (a group of animals) hin karau, kuda, etc.

HINA adv. also, too; do. mos.

HINAR v. (Belu); hinar au to suspend a piece of bamboo vertically with a weight on its lower end; hinar kuda to hold a horse with its head high.

HINU n. (Samoro) a tree from which turmeric is made.

HIRA pron. interrog. how much, how many?; folin hira what cost?; bai hira or uai hira how long ago?; hira hira how much, how many?; ba'i hira or ua'i hira when? (referring to past tense).

HIRI v. to spin (thread), cf. ti'i; hiri ibun to smile.

HIRIK n. the fibrous part of the palm leaf used in making rope and other sundry uses; heu hirik or huhi hirik to separate and reject the parts which are not solid; hirik lousuk a slipknot.

HIRIN n.; anin hirin a gentle breeze; rai hirin the divisions between the fields; ue hirin the irrigation channels between the fields.

HIRUS v. to hate, to have an aversion; to be angry with; hirus teen anger, wrathfulness; n. hatred, malice, rage, wrath; harai hirus to moderate the anger; rai hirus to retain the anger.

HIRUS n.; hirus matan the outer part of the chest; hirus kaek sternum, breastbone.

HISA v. to suspend; hisa uma to thatch a house with leaves, straw, etc., do. soor uma; hisa oho ema (Belu) to hang someone (by the neck); hisa-an to commit suicide; sometimes said as hisi.

HISIK v. to dust, to shake out; to throw out.

HISIN n. usually said as isin.

HITAK v. to throw on the ground, sim. riba, so'e.

HITI v. to sit on the lap; hiti lauarik to sit a child on the lap; (Belu) to give birth.

HITIN n. the lap, the part between the knees and waist when sitting.

HITU num. seven (7); atus hitu seven hundred (700).

HITUNULU num. seventeen (17).

HO prep. with; conj. and, also (the latter only when between two nouns).
HO'AS, HO'AT v. to cleave, to strike with an instrument; ho'at hadak to split a length of bamboo into hadak.

HOBAK adv. (Belu) swiftly, quickly, cf. hobok.

HOBAN v. to soak in water, to pickle in water.

HOBAN v. (Belu) to hide, to conceal.

HOBOK v. to hasten; adv. hastily.

HOBOK v. to hasten; adv. hastily.

HODEAN v. (Belu) to greet, to salute.

HODI v. to bring; prep. with (an instrument); hodi matan hare to see with the eyes; by (the end by which); atu hodi halo sa by doing what; through (by the means of); o hodi ha'u maka o sai ema (Dili) through me, you became someone; Leki Loik hodi ha'u maka hetan osan through me Leki Loik became rich; conj. and (used for connecting two verbs); hodi ba hodi mai adv. everywhere.

HOE v. to defecate, sim. ba sai, ba li'ur.

HOFU v. see hopu.

HOHU v. see oho.

HOHU particle, placed before verbs to indicate the action is still continuing, sim. dadaun.

HOI, HOI v. to squeeze in the hand, sim. kumu, buti; hoi-an to stretch with the muscles taut, do. hois.

HOI, OI interj. hoy, used for drawing attention.

HOI, OI interj. hoy, used for drawing attention.

HOIR v. to liberate, to rescue, to salvage; ho'ir sasanan to remove the pot (from the fire).

HOIS v. to squeeze; to milk (a cow, or any other animal).

HOKA n. a large sack, do. oka.

HOKU, HOUKU v. to lie down on the stomach (like horses, goats, etc.); karau houku fatin a place where buffaloes lie down (animal camp); houku ema to make an ambush, or lie in ambush.

HOLA v. to take, to grasp, to hold, to catch; to buy, or purchase; hola malu a sexual relationship between a man and woman either married or not married (a polite term); hola iis to sit down and give a sigh; hola lia na' in to deliver a passionate discourse about an important deceased person; hola ba lamak a polite term to partake of food and drink.

HOLE n. (Belu) a shellfish.

HOMAN v. to interweave (always done by women, objects of straw, palm leaves, etc.); homan biti to weave a mat; homan ka'ut to weave a sack.

HON v. to scrub clean, cf. soon.

HONU particle (Belu) used to stress the action expressed by the verb which follows.

HOO v. (Belu) see oho.

HO'OHARA n. a song.

HOPU v. to gallop, do. hopu, hofu.

HORAK n. (Belu) do. horok.

HORAN v. (Belu) do. horon.

HORAS n. a plague, epidemic, or contagious disease; horas etun (lit. the plague eats you) a common curse; tae horas (Belu) to bruise; nia alin horas ha'u (Belu) he is older than I.

HORE-AN v. (Belu) to shout constantly (for someone).

HORI prep. (Belu) see houri.

HORI-FONIN adv. (Belu) yesterday, do. houri sehik.
HORI-OHIN  adv. (Belu) afterwards, since or from today.

HORI-ULUK  adv. (Belu) from the beginning, do. houri uluk.

HOROK  n. a charm, a magical poison, a potion for causing sickness, a curse; heheko horok to apply a curse by the usual method; tete horok a branch placed near anything to debar other people from touching it (such as fruit, bamboo, medicine trees, etc.); kahe horok feto to give valuables to a young girl's parents so that she will be reserved for marriage with the donor at a later date.

HOROK  n. a charm, a magical poison, a potion for causing sickness, a curse; heheko horok to apply a curse by the usual method; tete horok a branch placed near anything to debar other people from touching it (such as fruit, bamboo, medicine trees, etc.); kahe horok feto to give valuables to a young girl's parents so that she will be reserved for marriage with the donor at a later date.

HOROK  n. a charm, a magical poison, a potion for causing sickness, a curse; heheko horok to apply a curse by the usual method; tete horok a branch placed near anything to debar other people from touching it (such as fruit, bamboo, medicine trees, etc.); kahe horok feto to give valuables to a young girl's parents so that she will be reserved for marriage with the donor at a later date.

HORON  v. to smell or scent (with the nose); to feel or sense (any physical thing); horon moras ida to feel a pain or sickness.

HORUN  v. see hourun.

HORUS  v. (Belu) to rub, to massage; to scrape, to scrub.

HORUT  v. to suck in, to sniff.

HOSAKU  v. to cut in logs.

HOU  adv. yes; interrog. oh.

HOUF  v. see hodi.

HO'UK  v. to want, see hakara.

HOUKU  v. see hoku.

HOURI  prep. from (in time), after; houri sehik yesterday; houri ohin ida after one day; houri houri a while ago; houri bai hira or houri ua'i hira since when; houri uai rua two days ago; houri uluk from the beginning, firstly; also used to imply a negative sense to a phrase; houri ha (lit. from eating) don't eat.

HOURIK  v. to stay, to remain.

HOURIN  adv.; houri-hourin for a while, not want or don't do.

HOURIS  adj. alive, with life; taa houris to kill a living thing; ulu houris (lit. head still on) a prisoner of war, do. kor'tel.

HOURUN  n.; rai hourun precipice, chasm; na'an hourun bile.

HOUSI  prep. from (a place), to (a place), for (a place); v. to pass by.

HOUKU  v. see hoku.

HOUJAN  v. to submerge oneself below (water, grass, etc.), sim. mouut.

HUHAR  v. (Belu) to stretch out, to extend outwards.

HUHUR  v. (Belu) to stretch out, to extend outwards.

HUHUN  v. (Belu) to cast down, to fell (a tree, etc.); hu'an ema to knock someone down.

HUGU  v. to bump into (huguk to'o); huguk-an to bump into each other.

HUHUR-AN  v. (Belu) to sigh.

HUHUR-AN  v. (Belu) to sigh.

HUGU  v. to bump into (huguk to'o); huguk-an to bump into each other.

HUHUR-AN  v. (Belu) to sigh.

HUHUR-AN  v. (Belu) to sigh.
HUIT v. to clasp, to pull, to stretch; huit tilan to pull the ear.

HULAN v. to lift or transport on the shoulders (two or more people), cf. hatilun, hasan.

HULAS v. to twist, do. dulas.

HULIN, HULIT v. to fasten with skill or care; na'an hulit metin the meat adheres to the bones; oan neon hulit ba aman the son has affection for his father.

HULUN v. to hem, cf. 1ita.

HUMIR n. a fine bamboo comb.

HUMUR v. to clasp in the hand; humur hamutuk to enclose in both hands; humur liman to close the fist; humur isin a handful; humur besi to weld two pieces of iron together; ema liman humur a close-fisted stingy person, cf. tanisin.

HUN n. base, foot, bottom, the lower part of flank; the beginning, the source; the trunk of any tree; iha ... hun at the foot of, at base of, adjoining to; ai hun ida the whole of a plant or tree; ai hun an encampment (usually under trees); tau iha ai hun to camp; lalutuk ain hun or lutu ain hun people who live next to royalty and render service to them; lia hun the source of a question; ue hun a spring (ue matan); fahi hun, karau, etc. to own a flock or herd of pigs, buffaloes, etc.

HUNIR n. (Belu) a fine bamboo comb; hunir utu to comb out lice with hunir, do. humir; hunir mutu to tie together.

HUNUN n. a bunch of flowers from some palms; many flowers or fruit on the same branch, sim. bunus.

HURI v. to incite the dogs.

HURU n. a top (toy).

HURUF n. letter (of alphabet).

HURUN v. to roll up, curl, or coil.

HUSAK n. (Belu) dessert (food served at the end of a meal).

HUSAR n. umbilicus, navel.

HUSI, HUSIK v. to untie, to let go, to free, to release; to leave or abandon; to shoot or fire a gun (to shoot an arrow, see hana).

HUSOR n. see husar.

HUSU v. to ask, to request, to solicit; to entreat, to implore; to question, to interrogate; husu lia a question; husu lai (lit. ask first) to borrow.

HUTA n. limestone stalactite.

HUU v. to blow on; huu ahu to blow lime (a magical act).

IBUN n. mouth, opening, entrance, margin; ibun kulit lips; ibun rahun moustache; ibun teen imposter; ibun boot an ill-mannered person, one who insults or swears; ibun miis a finicky eater, one who is hard to please with food; ibun nunun (Belu) an envoy; ibun suhun (Belu) lips; manu nia ibun a bird's beak; hatudu hodi ibun (impolite) to indicate the direction (by pouting the lower lip, turning the head in the direction and at the same time thrusting the lower jaw forward).

IDA num. one; also has a similar meaning to 'a' or 'the' in English; ida-ida one by one, each one, every; sa ida what, which; ida ne'e this one.

IDAK adj.; ida-idak or idak-an one only, one by itself; fo idak-an nia to give each one the same portion.

IHA prep. in, at, on, by (used in the sense of being in, at, on, or by); iha uma in the house; iha ne'e here, in this place; iha ne'e ba there, in that place, yonder; iha ne'e be where; ba iha ... to go in order to ...; v. to exist, to have, to possess; iha ne'e han la iha (lit. here food not have)
there is no food here. Note: in Tetun there is no equivalent to the English verb 'to be'; cf. ba prep.

IHAN prep. (Belu) a form of iha.

IHIT n. a creeping plant of two varieties, one of which has edible fruit.

IHUN n. a little fish, which is crushed to make a type of pickle.

IIS n. respiration, the air which is inhaled, the breath; hetus iis to stop breathing; iis kotu to die, to pass away; dada iis or hasa'e iis to cause agony to; n. the smell of the breath; na'an iis the smell of meat; mota iis steam rising from a river.

IKAN n. fish; ikan ruin fish bones (other part of fish is said as na'an tasi or na'an ue).

IKIRI n. a grassy plant, whose stems are used for weaving various artifacts, like pouches, etc.

IKIS n. the small particles of rice, maize, etc. separated from the pounded grain; loro ikis or loro tolon a heat rash; v. to make coarse flour.

IKNAAR n. weaver's loom, do. aiknaar.

IKU adj. the last, the latest, cf. am'iku, in'iku.

IKU-LEU n. a variety of fern.

IKUN n. tail, buttocks; final; matan ikun the exterior corners of the eyes; ai fuan ikun late (or out of season) fruit; oan ikun the youngest child; ro ikun ship's stern; hare ikun na'in long-grained rice; batar asu ikun tadu (Luka) to bend down the maize flag (flower).

IKUS adj. last, final, behind; naran ikus surname; ikus ne'e ... recently ...; adv. after, back, behind; v. to follow after, to go last or behind; ami to'o ona, nia sei ikus we have arrived, he is still behind.

ILAS n. image, picture, portrait, do. hilas.

ILHA n. island, do. ilha (P).

ILIN n. (Belu) said when the betelnut is not ready to eat.

IMI pers.pron. you (pl.); imia your, do. emi.

IMPOSTA n. tax, do. imposta (P).

INA n. mother (contraction of inan); ina ferik grandmother; ina kai woman to woman; when a woman has had her first child she becomes known by the name of that child, e.g. eldest child, Jose, mother's name, ina Jose.

INA'AMAN n. this is the name by which some important kingdoms are known, mostly those with special privileges.

INAK adj. female (of animals).

INAN n. mother; maternal aunt; inan susun one's own mother; inan hasusu or inan susu a wet-nurse; inan boot or inan kauaik maternal aunt older than the mother; inan klaran or in'lala middle maternal aunt; inan ikus or in'iku maternal aunt younger than the mother.

INAN adj. female (of animals).

IN'AU n. my mother (contraction of inan ha'u).

IN'BEI n. grandmother.

IN'IKU n. youngest maternal aunt.

INSENSU n. incense, do. incenso (P).

INTERLOKAL v. to connect (a telephone), do. interligacao (P).

INUK n. a well-beaten track (of wild animals).

INUR, INUS n. nose, trunk, snout; inur ben (or uen) nasal mucus, snot; rai inur escarpment, steep bluff.

IPU n. a variety of fish, prepared by salting and drying, then cooked by frying.

IRIN n.; ue irin a canal.
IRI-ORU n.; udan iri-oru fine rain.

IRU v. (Belu) do. hana.

IS n. (Belu) see iis; is-an to breathe.

ISI n. (Belu); isi belu or isi belu dalo the dress of royalty; isi debe frail or delicate persons who are afraid to expose themselves to bad weather or work; isi futan anyone overdressed with jewelry.

ISIAN v. to leave, sim. husik.

ISIN n. (Belu) the body or torso; the product, the internal part, the contents, the useful part, a layer; a keen cutting edge of a knife, etc.; na'an isin muscle tissue; talas isin or uhi isin yam roots or sweet potatoes; isin ona said when the plants have produced tubers, or when the fruit are nearing maturity; ka'ut isin ida ... one sack of ...; liman isin ida ... one handful of ...; surik isin the sharp edge of a sword; rama isin an arrow; uma isin horizontal beams fixed to the uprights of a house; ai isin or ai dudun the heart of a tree trunk; ha'u liman isin the product of one's labour; basa isin ida, tebe isin rua one slap, two kicks; isin lolon (lit. the body) the imposition of a head tax; isin resin the sexual organs; ai isin one time; ai moruk isin ida one dose of medicine.

ISU n. (Belu) feral animals.

ITA pers pron. we, us (incl. of the person or persons spoken to), cf. ami; also used as a polite form of o (you, sg.); ita nia our; ita boot (lit. grand you) a form of address to people of higher rank when showing respect.

ITAN poss pron. our, ours.

IU n. (Belu) any large shark.

J

J, this letter does not normally occur in Tetun; usually adopted words are changed to the letter d, e.g. dinela.

JAMBATA n. a bridge, cf. dambata, do. jambata (I).

JAMBUA n. grapefruit, cf. dambua, do. jambua (I).

K

KA conj. or, used mainly on the north coast, in the interior e is more commonly used; at the end of phrases it signifies 'or not'; o ba ka are you going or not?

KA'AN, KA'A n. sister-in-law, a name which indicates that the sisters-in-law are regarded as sisters, cf. rian; ka'an mane or ka'an feto male or female placenta, also known as mane malun or feto malun.

KA'AN adj. durable, lasting.

KABA v. (Belu) to cover the chest and forehead with a mask (animist religion).

KABA, KABAN n. saliva, slobber (of animals), sometimes said as kaben, kabueen.

KABA-AN v. to boast, to brag, do. gabar (P).

KABAAR adj. (Belu) do. baar.

KABAAS adj. very good, very pretty, excellent, do. capaz (P).

KABABAN adj. (Belu) concealed, hidden (behind something).

KABA'E n. one of the periods which divide the year, the lunar period between April and May, see kabua'e.

KABA'EK adj. pregnant, do. kou'us.

KABALA v. to dress (clothing which is put around the waist); kabala tais, lipa, etc. to be clothed in a sarong or lipa, etc.
KABAN n. see kaba.
KABANA n. cabin, do. cabana (p).
KABAS n. cotton or cotton plant; kbas lahan cotton thread; kbas rahn or kbas lelen raw cotton; kbas matan a Hank of cotton thread; kbas ulun a bale of cotton thread; kbas fatuk a ball of cotton; kbas knutu one bale of cotton containing ten smaller hanks; kbas lolo (belu) steel wire.
KABAS n. shoulder, do. kbas.
KABAS adj. do. kbaas.
KABASA n. a small box (usually of tin plate with a mirror inside), used for holding tobacco, betel-nut, etc.
KABAU n. (belu) a curse; (ue hali) a horse.
KABEBA v. to blink the eyes continually, do. bebar matan.
KABEEN n. spit, saliva, dribble, do. kaben, kab'en.
KABEER adj. smooth, do. dribble.
KABEHEK adj. low pitched (of houses); uma kabehek a squat house, cf. behek.
KABEIK adj. nauseated, with the desire to vomit; usually said as neon kabeik, laran kabeik or laran beik, cf. tuha, nabei, bo'e.
KABELAK adj. flat; ai kabelak a board or plank; do. kbelak, belak.
KABELAK adj. humble, subdued; respectful; courteous; submissive; ema hare em'boot, kabelak hotu los the people on seeing the Governor behave with the correct courtesy.
KABEN n. husband, wife, spouse; marriage; v. to marry, cf. barlaki, hafe, hafoli.
KABEN n. see kabeen.
KABEOK adj. (belu); ibun kabeok a sad face.
KABER adj. see kabeer.

KABETI n. a comb for carding cotton.
KABEUT v. to rub with the hands.
KABIA n. (belu) a sauce (used for eating with rice), see modo.
KABIDAPA n. (belu) the cotton tree, see ai lele.
KABIR adj. do. kabit.
KABIR n. (belu) a straw sack; kabit debu a large sack for storing rice, etc.
KABISAN v. (samoro) to be silent, do. nonook.
KABISEN adj. (samoro); ain kabisen a numb leg.
KABIT adj. close, too close, joined (touching); batar kabit a maize plant which has not yet developed an ear; ema ain kabit a knock-kneed person; kuda kelen kabit a horse whose hocks are almost touching, cf. habit.
KABITAN n. captain, do. capitao (p).
KAB'KABAN v. to have a craving or hunger for (especially food or drink).
KABO n. see kabu.
KABOE v. to foul, sim. hafo'er.
KABOIN adv. (belu); ha la kaboing to eat everything.
KABOOK v. (bubu susu) to produce a hollow noise (like objects breaking).
KABORA n. a plume made of horse hair worn by warriors; kabora manu to be named as entitled to wear the kabora in war; ikun kabora a shaggy tail.
KABORO n. (belu) strips of hairy skin worn on the legs, see babeta.
KABOSU n. small fish of quiet water, do. naek.
KABOTI n. blanket; cape; faru kaboti (belu) a red cape or jacket (corruption of cobertor (p)).
KABOUUK adj. assembled (many people or things).
KABRESI, KABRESU n. a halter (for animals), do. cabresto (P).

KABRISU n. (Belu) do. kabresi.

KABRONA adj. (Ue Keke) slippery, do. kamrona, kronak, doros.

KABU n. overseer, do. cabo (P); cf. kabun.

KABUA'E n. (Alas, Bubu Susu) one of the periods which divides the year, the lunar month between hasameak and don-sourin.

KABUAL, KABUAR adj. round, circular, convex; rai kabuar a hillock or mound; do. telun.

KABUBU, KABUBUN n. a mound of earth, cf. hiban.

KABUEN n. saliva, spit, do. kabeen, kaban.

KABUK adj. pregnant (animals); hare kabuk rice after flowering, cf. kaba'ek, kou'u.

KABULUN n. stomach (human and animal).

KABULUR adj. scattered in confusion or disorder.

KABUN, KABU n. stomach, abdomen (of humans); kabu-teek pot-bellied (an insult); ain kabun calf of leg; liman kabun muscle of forearm; uma kabun purlin, which supports the common rafters of the roof; kesi asu kabun or fo'at asu kabun (lit. tie up or hang up the dog's stomach) satisfy the hunger (a respectful term); kabu fuan foetus; kabun dulas colic, mild diarrhoea; kabun moras stomach-ache.

KABURA n. a species of fern.

KABU'U n. a small sack of boiled rice (for feasts, etc.), do. katupa, bu'u.

KABUUN, KABUN n. a little torch for smoking bees when removing the honeycomb, do. babuun.

KABU'US n.; rai kabu'us knoll, low hill, foothill.

KADA v. (Belu) to place vertically, to plumb; kada kaleik to lift kaleik ready for play.

KADA pron. each, every, do. cada (P).

KADADAK, KADAEK adj. following in line or file; ai kadadak an avenue of trees; kilat lian kadadak the shots followed one after the other; la'o kadadak to walk in single file; hamriaik kadadak to stand in a single row, do. kadoek.

KADAI n. a large netbag, do. kdari.

KADAIN n. a net sack (for carrying goods), do. kadai.

KADAKA n. a fried sago fritter; kadaka fatin a mould for shaping kadaka.

KADAKIS n. do. kadalak.

KADALAK n. creek, stream, brook, do. dadalak.

KADARA v. (Belu); kadara batar to smoke young maize over a fire.

KADASA n. (Belu) a disease of buffaloes.

KADEDEK v. to make light repeated blows, to rap; kadedek oda matan to knock on a door; kadedek ain to shake the leg, do. dedek.

KADEHAN v. to predict, to foretell, sim. si'ik.

KADE'I v. (Luka) to limp, to hobble, do. kude'i.

KADEKI v. to chop, pressing down or hitting with a cutting instrument; to fall upon; ai kadeki uma the tree falls upon the house; n. a snare or trap.

KADEKUR v. to be unbalanced, to be unsafe; ai kadekur to fidget with feet, see naksalak.

KADELI n. a finger ring; manu kadele a leg band, which is put on the legs of some birds; v. (Luka, Ue Keke) to work against the grain of the wood; kadele-an (Belu) to have curls in the hair or beard.

KADER n. gaol, do. cadeia (P).

KADERA n. chair, do. cadeira (P).
KADERNO n. notebook, do. caderno (P).
KADESA n. (Belu) do. kdesa.
KADE'UT v. to scrub, to rub; kad'ut malu to struggle, do. de'ut.
KADI v. to sharpen to a keen edge (any cutting instrument); fatu kadi a whetstone, oilstone, see hosa.
KADIES adj. big, large, sim. boot.
KADIDIN n. (Belu) wall, do. didin.
KADIDUK v. (Belu) to question the reason for anything, do. hadiduk.
KADI'I v. to lean or tilt to one side; to turn a little, cf. kadua.
KADIUK n. (Belu) a crab, do. diu.
KADLELE n. a creeper, see karlele.
KADO n. a small palm leaf sack, do. ka'ut; a money purse.
KADO n. a hand saw; v. to cut with a hand saw, do. kora.
KADOBO adj. inclined.
KADOEK adj. in line; following in succession; tur kadoek to sit side by side (any number); ema mate kadoek many people dying in succession (e.g. during an epidemic); do. kadadak.
KADOEN n. (Belu) a skin disease.
KADOLAK n. stream, do. dolak, kadalak.
KADOMAK, KADOMUK n. (Belu) a furrow or deep rut; a ditch or valley; hasan kadomak a furrowed face; matan kadomak sunken eyes (from sickness).
KADOPA v.; sa'e kadopa to climb a tree hugging the trunk.
KADOR adj. dirty, do. fo'er.
KADORAS n. a bamboo gutter for channeling water, do. dadoras.
KADOUK v.; toba kadouk to throw oneself face down.
KADU n. a sheaf, bundle or bunch.
KADUA v. to fall over, to tilt over (a jar) until empty; rai kadua hillside; to pass over a mountain, and descend the hillside.
KADUAK adj. matched, identical; oan kaduak twins.
KADUBUK adj. (Belu); oin kadubuk angry face.
KADUIR n. a grub which attacks the trunks of dead trees, cf. duir.
KADUKA v. to be very close together (people or things); ema rua sa'e kaduka two people mounted on one horse; ema tur kaduka the people sit together.
KADUKA n. a cake made of flour and honey.
KADUN n. (Belu) shavings or scrapings from wood.
KADUN n.; hae kadun ida a small bundle of grass stalks for thatching; malus kadun ida a small bundle of betel-pepper leaves.
KADUNAN n. royal house, the residence of persons of high social rank.
KADUS n. senna, a member of the Cassia genus, whose leaf tips and fruit are used as a purgative, do. kraras.
KAEBAUK n. a crescent of gold or silver used as a head decoration.
KAEK adj. immature, green, or poorly formed (of fruit), do. okil; ruin kaek cartilege, gristle; hirus kaek sternum, breastbone; inur kaek nasal cartilege.
KAE-KO'AK n. a bird, see kako'ak.
KAELUDA n. magic spell for causing harm.
KAEN n. a tree with edible fruit.
KAEN adj.; hudi kaen a variety of banana; fatuk kaen a soft white rock.
KAEN v. to begin weaving baskets, sacks, etc.
KAER v. see kair.
KA'ER v. (Luka); ka'er furin to remove the froth.

KAFA v. to castrate, do. capar (P).

KAFAN n. a cushion cover, do. capa (P).

KAFE n. coffee, do. cafe (P).

KAFEHAR adj.; oin kafehar a face with big features.

KAFEI n. do. kafe.

KAFETI adj. (Belu); isin kfeti a frail or delicate person.

KAFETIK n. (Belu) a bamboo popgun.

KAFIR n. an African, do. malan metan, do. cafre (P).

KAFIRU n. (Belu) a tree.

KAFITAN n. captain, do. kabitan, kapitan, do. capitao (P).

KAFOLI n. (Belu) a bamboo milk jug.

KAFOTI n. blanket, do. koboti, kapoti, do. capote (P).

KAFOTIK n. a small or slightly raised projection.

KAFUAK n. pock marks, proud flesh, pimples.

KAFUKAR adj. (Belu) thick, bulky (refers to cloth).

KAHA n. cucumber; kooa kaha, see kooa.

KAHAK n. (Belu) tin, solder.

KAHAR n. the set layer on top of boiled liquid, such as cream on milk, fat on soup, etc.

KAHE v. to place or fix a thing on (leaving the ends hang down on each side); kahe kabas to wind some thread around the middle of a hank of cotton to reduce its size.

KAHI n. a parrot (bird); liman kahi to beckon.

KAHO n. (Belu) watermelon; kaho ulun moruk cucumber.

KAHOEK n. (Belu) blowgun, do. hahuuk.

KAHOURIS n. a bush used for herbal medicine.

KAHUL, KAHUR v. to blend, mix up, or jumble up; to cross-breed (animals and plants).

KAI adv., pron. the value of; numerous; ema kai ema numerous people; kai-luan overcome (with emotion or excitement); ana kai or am'kai man to man; laran kai luan indescribable.

KAI n. personal or given name of men.

KA'I v. to take hold of, to secure, to hook, to secure with a hook, do. ka'it; ka'i furin to remove the froth or foam; ka'i lisin fish-hook; ka'i sumba pipe.

KAIA n. (Belu) mosquito net.

KAIBUAHAK n. see kaebuak.

KAIDU n. cashew nut or tree, do. caju (P).

KAIKASA n. a tree (Millingtonia Hortensis) whose bark is applied to a sickness called fetik.

KA-KEHI n. a tree with edible fruit.

KAIKOLA n. a tree fern.

KAILE, KAIR n. a fish-hook; nehan kail a disease of the jaw; kair hakliru (Belu) a very fine fish-hook; kail isin fish-hook.

KAINE n. stems and stalks of herbaceous plants and shrubs; inur kain snout, trunk; batar kain (lit. a maize stalk) a bracelet worn on the upper arm, also known as sasakin; a hunter, skilled in the chase (cats, dogs, etc.); particle, a classifier when placed between certain objects and the appropriate number, e.g. uma kain ida one house; uma kain tolu three houses; kuda kain lima five horses.

KAIR n. see kail.

KAIR v. to catch, to grasp, to hold; to seize, to capture, to not allow to escape; to have by the hand; kair serbisu to be engaged
in work; kair sei to arrest; kair kakaluk to bribe.

KAIR v. to be close by, to come face to face, to be adjacent; Samoro ho Bubu Susu rai kair malu Samoro and Bubu Susu are next to each other; kair liman ho ... to be acquainted with ....

KAISA n. box, do. caixa (P).

KAIT v., adj. curved in the form of a hook; kait ai fuan to gather fruit with a hook; sapeu kait-an ba ai the hat is hooked up in the tree; neon kait-an ba to be very certain.

KA'IT v. to hold or pull with a hook, do. ka'i, cf. haka'it.

KAKA v. to force open the mouth (e.g. when putting the bit in the mouth of a horse); (in Samoro, Luka) to desire, to want; (Belu) the way to treat people of low social status.

KAKA-BALUN n. a bamboo gauge for measuring the net mesh; (Belu) bananas and other fruit beginning to form.

KAKABAT n. a little flat fish, do. bills.

KAKADA n. laughter, cf. nahae.

KAKADUK n. (Belu); kakaduk uma apex of roof; kakaduk ulun smooth hair.

KAKADUS v. to comb the hair in the desired style, do. konde.

KAKAE, KAKAI n. cockatoo (bird).

KAKA'IK n. a hook (for pulling).

KAKA'IK n. a fan; (Belu) a strainer or skimmer; v. to strain or filter, cf. kaki.

KAKA'IT n. (Belu) an iron hook, besi kaka'it.

KAKALI v. (Belu) to be obliged to stay, to urge to remain; kakali-an to linger, remaining longer.

KAKALUK n. a variety of pouch, do. kohe; manu kair kakaluk or manu lohon a bird's crop.

KAKAMA v. to stir; to mix by stirring.

KAKAMA-AN v. to move slowly.

KAKAMAT n. a thorny creeper with small red edible fruit.

KAKAN v. (Belu) to choose, to select.

KAKANES n. (Belu) a lid for a cooking pot (usually half a coconut shell).

KAKANU n. a small bundle tied at each end (tobacco leaves, betel-nut bunch, etc.); balls of maize and honey wrapped in banana leaves.

KAKAR v. to throw out or away, to let fall or drop (from the mouth); busa kakan oan the cat drops the kitten from its mouth.

KAKARUT n. an instrument for boring the hole in a blowpipe, or similar objects.

KAKAS n. a species of water snake.

KAKATUA n. cockatoo (a bird of the parrot family); do. kakak; besi kakatua pliers, tongs.

KAKATUS adj. (Belu); labarik kakatus a child with rickets and stunted (for its age).

KAKAU n. cocoa, do. cacau (P).

KAKAUR v. to call out loudly.

KAKAUT n. a thorny creeper, cf. kaut.

KAKEAR-AN v. (Belu) to waddle or swagger.

KAKEHE n. a fan; ikan kakehe a flat sea fish.

KAKEHE-AN v. (Belu); hirus kakehe-an to have the heart beat excessively.

KAKEIR n. (Luka, Ue Keke) a loop of cord attached to the feet for climbing trees, do. tali knair.

KAKEIT n. a Jew's harp (musical instrument of bamboo or steel).

KAKEKEK n. (Samoro, Bariki) a rake for moving wood into a fire when
burning off for a garden, cf. keke.

KAKEKUK v. to wail, to bemoan; raikakekuk an earth tremor, do. rai nakkoko.

KAKELUN n. a bracelet worn by women, do. kulu.

KAKENAN n. (Belu) a small box dividing up a large box into compartments; mesa kakenan desk drawer.

KAKEU n. a casuarina tree; kakeu fuik or kakeu fuuk a watery plant used for whitening teeth.

KAKI n. a sieve or riddle made from the nervure or ribs of a palm leaf; v. to sieve or riddle with kaki.

KAKIBAT n. a large conch shell, do. sipo.

KAKIIR adj. latest, newest, or youngest (of children, siblings, cousins, etc.), sim. ki'ik, iku.

KAKIKIR n. (Belu) temple (of head), do. kikir.

KAKILOK n. mumps (a sickness).

KAKIN v. (Belu) to leave or put back anything in its place.

KAKITIN n. (Luka, Ue Keke) a flying insect of bad omen, do. titik.

KAKO, KAKOON n. a bamboo water jug, do. karko; cf. riuk.

KAKO'A v. to be in a hurry; do kako'a resin you are in a great hurry.

KAKOAK OR KAE-KO'AK n. a bird whose voice imitates these words, do. koka-kau.

KAKOE v.; kabun kakeo stomach rumble.

KAKOHIN-AN v. (Belu) to be in a hurry.

KAKOIR n. (Belu) a scraper, a file, cf. koir.

KAKOKUR n.; ai kakokur handrail; a trap for catching monkeys.

KAKOLO n. (Samoro) a grub which infests potatoes.

KAKONUN n. (Belu) an important part of a purchase where possession is not given until payment is made later.

KAKOON n. see kako.

KAKOR v. (Belu) to feel, to grope, to look for by feel (e.g. in the darkness, etc.), do. kokar.

KAKOR n. (Belu) a part of the intestines.

KAKORAK n. a hand saw; kakorak tasi a sea prawn.

KAKOREN n. (Belu) a corkscrew.

KAKOROK n. throat, neck, gullet; kakorok maka'as stubborn; liman kakorok (Belu) wrist; ain kakorok (Belu) ankle.

KAKOROT n. (Belu) a hand saw, do. kakorak.

KAKOSEK v. to scrub.

KAKOTO n. a variety of small crab.

KAKOTOS n. (Belu) a dwarf.

KAKOTUN n. (Belu) a valley, the area between two mountain sides.

KAKU n. an owl whose voice imitates this word, do. kuku.

KAKU v. to wag back and forth, to fan horizontally; kaku ulun to wag the head as a negative answer; kaku saik (Belu) whitening of the skin (a disease).

KAKUDAN n. a snare or trap.

KAKUHI, KAKUHIK n. a cord extended over the garden for scaring away birds.

KAKUHUS n. (Belu) straw placed in the mouth of a pot in order to cook food on it in steam, do. kuhus; see kaku san.

KAKUIS adj. (Belu) little, small.

KAKUIT n. a small shrub with tough fibrous bark.

KAKULUK n. the peak of a roof (uma kaku luk); kaku luk abut roof beam; kuda kaku luk withers of a horse; fahi kaku luk waves which form when a river is in full flood.
KAKUN
n. the hard shell of a coconut fruit; ulu fatuk skull, do. ulu fatuk.

KAKURAK
n.; isin kakurak light brown complexion.

KAKURUK
n. any receptacle for drinking or removing water (e.g. bamboo, coconut shell, cup, etc.).

KAKURUN
n. (Belu) do. kakuruk.

KAKUS
n. toilet, a place for defecation and urination, do. ai knana'e, sentina.

KAKUSAK
adj. (Belu); matan kaku sak sleepy-eyed.

KAKUSAN, KAKUSAAN
n. lid or cover (of baskets, etc.); a cone of woven palm leaf placed in the mouth of pots and other cooking utensils for steaming food; ai kaku san (Belu) a dowel or wooden pin.

KAKUT
adj. wavering, oscillating, shaking.

KAKUTA
v. (Belu) to be difficult or hard to do.

KAKUTAK
n. the brains, the mind, the thinking part.

KAKUUUK
n. an owl; ai kakuuk tongs, cf. lakuuk.

KAL, KALA, KALU
adv. perhaps, maybe, cf. karik.

KALA
n. a tree, do. ai turi (Sesbania Grandiflora).

KALAAN
n. a shrub with black berries, do. meko.

KALABAN
n. (Belu) a coastal boat with large sails, cf. korkora.

KALABOEK
n. (Belu); nuu kalaboek the nut not yet formed, do. nuu laloi r.

KALABOSU, KALABOUSA
n. gaol, do. calabouça (P).

KALABU
adj. manu kalabu a brown fowl, cf. salabu.

KALADI
n. inhabitants of the mountains, do. kari.

KALA'EK
n. grasshopper (many varieties).

KALAHEK
n. a small dip in the ground, a hole, or small gully.

KALALAN
adj. (Belu) medium, neither large nor small.

KALAM
n. writing pen, do. kalam (I).

KALAN
n. night; kalan boot or kalan ua'in dead of night; kalan fahe rua midnight; hodí kalan by night; houri kalan night-time; kala-kalan every night, sometimes said as kala.

KALANUK
adj. stunned, dazed, cf. lanuk.

KALATUN
n. cactus, do. klatun, cf. ai reti.

KALAU
n. personal name of men.

KALAUK
adj. foolish, stupid, crazy.

KALAUDIR
n. an edible plant.

KALDERINA
n. cafeteria, do. (P).

KALEA
v. (Belu) to vomit.

KALEEN
n. tin, galvanised iron, do. kal en.

KALEHU, KALEHUN
n. a dais on four legs for filtering the sago.

KALEIK
n. do. klaleik.

KALEN
n. tin, galvanised iron; uma kalen a house covered with galvanised iron.

KALENA
adj. (Belu) do. kale nan.

KALENAN
adj. supine, lying on the back, cf. klen an, haklenan.

KALERA
v. to gallop, sim. hopu.

KALERI
n. a creeping thorny plant.

KALETEK
n. (Belu) hillside, cf. laletek.

KALE'U
n. a rolled cloth pad placed under an object carried on the head, do. kle'un.

KALE'UK
adj.; oin kale'uk to feel giddy, do. oin halai; cf. kle'uk.
KALI v. to interfere with; kali duut to trample grass; kali ue to stir up water by agitation; karau kali duut the buffaloes graze on the grass.

KALI'AS adj. (Belu); kabun kali'as very full belly.

KALIDUK n. (Belu) a subject or vassal.

KALI'S adj. sloping, do. kli'is.

KALI-KALI adv. incessantly, continuously, sim. beibeik, man'-manas.

KALIKI v. (Belu) to clutch, to take hold of, to squeeze (with the fingers, pliers, tongs, etc.); kali batar to dehusk maize cobs, cf. laiki, liki.

KALILI n. a shield; kalli baikenu a long shield; kalli makikut a round shield with wings; armpit, do. kli'lin.

KALIN n. froth, do. furin.

KALIS n. chalice, do. calix (P).

KALIUK adv. (Belu) too much, excessively, sim. liulii, ua'ibasu.

KALOBAS adj. out of sight, hidden (of sun or moon).

KALOHAN n. cloud; kalohan anin wind cloud; kalohan metan dark cloud; kalohan teen tree moss.

KALOLO adv. upright, perpendicular; tau kalolo to put or set vertically.

KALOLOK n. a long round pole with a knife at the end (for reaching fruit high in a tree), also sometimes with a loop of rope at the end (for catching animals in a tree).

KALOLON adv. tilak or fera kalolon to cut or scratch at the intended length; uma isin kalolon the top and bottom plates for the long side of a house.

KALOR n. calf of leg, do. klor, ain fahi oan.

KALOUHU n. personal name of men.

KALSA n. trousers, do. calsao (P).

KALSADU n. footwear, do. calçado (P).

KALU n. a large woven sack made from palm leaves; kalu hedan (Luka) snuff box, do. taka oan, etc.

KALU adv. perhaps, maybe, do. kal kala; kalu leet if there is time.

KALU'AK n. a hole, low ground, or depression in the ground (rai kalu'ak).

KALUBIK adj. (Belu) gaunt, skinny.

KALUK v. to sit on the lap, do. hakaluk.

KALUS v.; hodi ai moruk kalusisin to rub the body with a remedy.

KALUS adv. (Belu) everywhere.

KAMA n. bed, do. toba fatin; kabsa kama ida (or kabsa ulun ida) one packet of thread, do. cama (P); (Belu) nausea.

KAMAAN adj. light, not very heavy, do. kmaan.

KAMAEK n. (Belu) a water receptacle, do. kanaban.

KAMALEAUN n. a small lizard, do. camaleao (P).

KAMALENGA n. a creeper whose melon fruits are used as lamp glasses.

KAMAT v. to scratch (with nails or claws); kamat maalu to strive, to clutch at.

KAMATA n. (Belu) fireplace.

KAMEA n. a shrub with red flowers.

KAMEAK adj. brownish, rust or smoke-coloured.

KAMEDAK n. stain, blemish, spot; adj. dirty, stained.

KAMEDAR n. alum, flux; v. to solder with kamedar.

KAMEIA n. blouse, shirt, do. kamisa, kameja (I).

KAMEIK adj., n. orange colour.
KAMEKE-AN v. (Belu) to whinge for (e.g. as by children).

KAMELI, KAMELIN n. sandalwood, genus Santalum (tree and wood).

KAMETAN, KAMETAK adj. dark in colour, dirty, or blackened; oin kametan ashamed with downcast head.

KAMII, KAMIIN n. a tree with oily fruit, the candlenut, genus Aleurites Moluccana, do. kmii, cf. ahi oan.

KAMIK adv. (Belu) defectively, imperfectly; terik kamik to speak incorrectly.

KAMIRU n. a beetle, do. diru.

KAMISA n. (Belu) lead shot for hunting.

KAMNASA n. a tree which grows near seashore, do. bakanasa (Barringtonia Racemosa).

KAMOK adj. (Belu) bulky.

KAMOOK adj. insipid, watery, without taste, sim. miis; oin kamook moody, grouchy.

KAMOREK adj. lazy, do. morek.

KAMORUN v. to detest, to taunt with insults, cf. moru.

KAMPARA n. a sandal.

KAMPU n. village, or settlement, do. campo (P).

KAMRIA n. a variety of palm; akar kamria the sago from the palm, do. kandia, kanria, rumbia.

KAMRONAK v. to slide; adj. slippery, sim. dorus.

KAMRUA n. the wives of one man; the relationship between the wives of a polygamist.

KAMUDA n. a tadpole (an immature frog); a big-headed fish; rai kamuda (or loron kamuda) a sunless day; v. to grow dark (at sunset, refers to time of day).

KAMUDI n. rudder; kamudi mouris a long oar used as a rudder; kamudi maten a rudder attached to the boat.

KAMUTIS adj. whitish; oin kamutis wan, pale.

KAN, KAAN v. to covet, to crave for; kan teen greediness; n. greedy.

KANA v. to take a step or pace; kana kuda to mount a horse by slipping the leg over the horse's back (not jumping on); fahi kana a pig with long legs and snout (opposite to ideal).

KANAAK n. (Belu) roof battens (to support the thatch).

KANABAN n. a water receptacle, do. knaban.

KANABETI, KAN'BETI n. penknife, do. canivete (P).

KANALUK adj.; ulu kanaluk stunned, amazed.

KANANA, KANANAK adj. remote, placed at a distance.

KANANA n. a leather cartridge belt.

KANANAS n. (Luka) a polite word for sickness; ita boot futar isin kananas your excellency is not well?

KANANGA n. a tree of the nutmeg family (Myristica), with highly perfumed flowers, do. cananga (P).

KANANUK n. see knananuk.

KANARIN n. Indian, do. canarim (P).

KANBATI, KANBATIK, KANBATEK n. cloth with printed designs worn by women (as a skirt or on the head).

KANBE n. a wad of betel nut (the correct size for chewing).

KAN'BETI n. see kanabeti.

KANDATI interj. so be it; let's hope so.

KANDIA n. a palm, do. kandia.

KANDOLAR n. (Belu) mint (a herb).
Kanedok n. a ladle of wood or shell for preparing food or serving food, do. knedok.

Kanek, Kane n. wound, a sore, an injury, a cut; adj. wounded, etc.; ta'a kanek to make little cuts.

Kaneka n. mug, pannikin, do. caneca (P).

Kanela n. cinnamon, an aromatic herb from the bark of the tree, do. canela (P), (Cinnamomum Zeylanicum).

Kaneta n. a writing pen, do. caneta (P).

Kanhi n. awl, a tool for boring a hole, do. kanhi.

Kaniku n. a short length of bamboo for carrying water, do. kniku (au kaniku).

Kanipa, Kanifa, Kaniba n. a mixture of alcohol and water, sometimes honey as well, an adaption of canape (P) appetizer.

Kanko n. (Dili) a watery plant with edible foliage, possibly watercress.

Kano'A n.; ai kano'a crutches or staff, do. ai ai knano'a.

Kanokar n. (Belu) wall, fence (of house or garden).

Kanoruk n. nape of neck, mostly said as knoruk.

Kanotak n. see knotak.

Kanpara n. a sandal with a wooden sole, do. kampara.

Kanricia n. a palm, do. kamria, kandia, rumbia.

Kansera n. wages, salary (corruption of canseira (P)).

Kanta v. to sing, do. cantar (P); see hananu.

Kantara n. (Belu) an iron pot with a handle, do. cantara (P).

Kan-teen n. greediness, see kan.

Kanua n. a watery plant used as medicine.

Kanudu n. cigarette; lulun kanudu to make a cigarette; huu kanudu to smoke a cigarette; sipo kanudu a long involute shell; an adaption of canudo (P) a small tube.

Kanuku n. (Belu) a very tall tree.

Kanuru n. a spoon; mostly said as knuru.

Kaoa n. a crow (bird); kaoa lelo a small swallow (bird); kaoa hasan hooked rods for collecting fruit; kaa kahan (Samoro, Alas) or kaa toran (Bariki, Laktu) a creeper with red fruit.

Kapa v. to castrate, do. capar (P), usually said as hanali.

Kapa, Kafan, Kaban n. cushion cover, do. capa (P).

Kapas, Kabas adj. good, nice, pretty, excellent, do. capaz (P).

Kapitan n. captain, do. capitao (P); do. kafitan, kabitan.

Kapoti n. blanket, do. capote (P); do. kaboti, koboti.

Karabasa n. see karbasa.

Karabu n. clip or fastener of an earring, do. carobo (P).

Karae, Kareaen adv., v. (Luka); kuda la'o kareaen the horse walks at a rapid pace.

Karak (or Karak-teen) adj. stingy, mean, close-fisted; n. (Belu) powder horn.

Karako, Karakol n. a water jug (a corruption of garrafa (P) a glass bottle for water), cf. karko.

Karaluni n. (Belu) a pillow, or cushion, do. korluni.

Karan n. desire, wish, or want; halo buat rumah hodi karan to do anything by desire (willingly).

Karan n. outcrop of rock running into the sea, do. meti ulun.

Karasa n. breast, the outer front part of the chest; a half fathom, measured from the tips of the outstretched fingers to the middle
of the chest; roha rua ho karas two and a half fathoms; cf. roha; uma karas the gable ends, the end walls of a building when it is surmounted by a gable roof, cf. hirus, roha.

KARAT v. to let out a guttural cry (monkeys, angry people).

KARATA v. to grunt (like a sow calling its young), do. nakrata.

KARATES adj. (Belu) wrinkled, rippled, wavy (deep or shallow); oin karates pockmarked.

KARAU n. water buffalo; karau uaka (or baka) cow; karau uaka aman a bull; karau baka oan a calf; karau kulit leather or buffalo hide; karau aten buffalo liver, or purple; bua karau isin betelnut close to maturity; hudi karau a variety of banana.

KARAUUA n. (Belu) monkey, do. leki aus.

KARBASA n. clasps or ties for the strings of rabat (a necklace of three strings).

KAREA n. termite or white ant, do. mirian.

KAREBO adj. (Belu) dirty, impure; guilty, said as isn karabo.

KAREEN, KAREEK n.; ai kareen debris thrown up by the sweep of the current (often used to refer to any unwanted waste), do. kreen, cf. ohar, luruk.

KARETA n. car, do. carret (P).

KARGA n. a measure of gunpowder for one shot, do. carga (P).

KARI n. inhabitants of the mountains, do. kalad (P).

KARI v. to scatter; to fling with the throwing hand; kari natar to scatter the seed in the paddy.

KARIK adv. perhaps, probably, do. kala, to'ok; conj. if; o keta mai karik ha'u tanis if you don't come, I will cry.

KARIS adj. loose or free; batar karik dehusked maize.

KARI-KARI adj. scattered or dispersed (without order); ema tur kari-kari the people sit (or live) in separate places without any particular plan or arrangement; sobu kari-kari completely destroyed.

KARI-KARIK adv. randomly, accidentally, by chance.

KARIL n. curry, fish or meat cooked with a sauce made from grated coconut kernel and saffron (kinur), do. caril (P).

KARIN adj. do. karik.

KARKO n.; au karko a bamboo jug, do. kako.

KARLELE n. a variety of wild bean vine.

KARLETI n. trigger of gun, corruption of gatilho (P).

KARLOTA n. (Luka, Lakhuta) arrow-root (an edible tuber)(Maranta Arundinacea), do. ai raruut.

KARLUNI n. pillow, cushion, do. klini.

KARON n. a sack made from sacking; a bale; sacking or hessian; the bag at the bottom of the casting net.

KARONAK adj. slippery, smooth, do. kronak, doros.

KAROTIS adj. rough, unrefined, unpolished, do. barotis.

KAROTUS adj. do. karotis, cf. kafukar.

KARTUS n. cartridge case, do. cartucho (P).

KARU adj. dear, expensive, do. caro (P).

KARUDI, KRUDI n. pap made from fine rice flour.

KARUDU n. mint (a herb).

KARUI n. a leafy plant; karui taka liman said of this plant when the
leaves close at night (Cassia Siamea).

KARUK n., adj. left, left-hand side; bes kona karuk to deviate towards the left-hand side; ema karuk a left-handed person; oa karuk (Belu) a slave; cf. kuana.

KARUMUK n. handful, fistful, do. humur isin, liman isin.

KARUN n. dear, expensive, cf. karu.

KARUSI n. nearly but not quite, a near miss.

KARUT v. to scratch out a hole or burrow; ular karut ai said of insects boring into trees or timber.

KARUTAS adj. uneven, curled not smooth.

KARUTU adj.; fuuk karutu frizzy hair.

KARUUK n. eggplant; karuuk fuik a wild plant like the eggplant.

KASA n. see kasan.

KASAHAT n. the top and bottom plates on the short side of a house, do. uma isin badak.

KASALAK adj. (Belu) wrong, erroneous, cf. sala, salak.

KASAN, KASA n. copper (metal); fore kasan several kinds of beans; hare kasa a wild bean.

KASANAK n. (Belu) a forked stick, cf. sanak.

KASAR v.; kasar iis to breathe in and out.

KASARUPU n. syphilis, a venereal disease.

KASI v. to bite; neon kasi rua (lit. mind of two bites) indecision, not knowing what to do.

KASOTI n. a small box, do. caixote (P).

KASOURI adj. inclined.

KASOURIK n. relatives of distant relationship.

KASU v. to dismiss, to acquit; kasu an to resign; kasu ben to sweat, cf. kosar.

KASUI n. a bird, do. kakoak.

KASUMA, KASUNBA n. pipe for smoking, corruption of cachimbo (P).

KATA, KATAN v. to sew by tacking, to sew roughly; kata knedok to stitch a handle on to knedok (ladle).

KATAK v. to say, to signify; conj. that; nia dehan katak ... he said that ...; katak hasai to report, cf. ha'ak, dehan, hesuk.

KATAKISMU n. catechism, do. catecesmo (P).

KATAKISTA n. catechist, do. catequista (P).

KATAL, KATAR v. to feel itchy, to itch, to sting.

KATERI n. a truss, pieces of timber tied in a cross serving as a support or stand.

KATI, KATIS n. a measure of weight (equal to 620 grams).

KATI n. personal name of men.

KATI v.; kati asu to call the dogs.

KATII v. to depart from; ue mea katti a skin disease with red spots.

KATIK v. (Luka) to challenge, to provoke, do. sadik.

KATIMUN n. a tree with medicinal bark.

KATOLIK n. catholic, do. catolic (P).

KATRINA n.; ikan katrina a sea fish.

KATUAS n. a venerable old man (a respectful title); adj. advanced in years, ancient (refers to male animals and men only).

KATUMA n. a white mite which attacks clothes, do. tuma.
KATUPA, KATUPA, KATUBA *n.* rice cooked in little bags of green palm leaves, *do.* bu'u, kbu'u.

KAU *n.* younger brother, *do.* alin; *adj.* nuu kau a young coconut with very little kernel but full of milk; haas kau a variety of mango.

KAU *n.* personal given male name.

KAUA *n.* a bird of the crow family, *do.* kaoa.

KAUA'IK *adj.* oldest, the first born; nia kaua'ik ha'u he is older than me.

KAUIN *n.* marriage, wedlock, *do.* kaben, kawin (I).

KAUK *adj.* partly cooked, underdone (boiled or roasted), *do.* lilak; kulu kauk a variety of jackfruit whose pulp is harder than other varieties; ema kauk (Luka) a person not much good for anything, having no ability; ema la kauk, buat ida a person who understands something about most things, and can do most tasks.

KAU-KO'AK *n.* a bird whose voice imitates this word, *do.* koko'ak, ko'a'kau.

KAUR *v.* to croon; to sing out; kaur tuir ema to call out in a loud voice for someone to follow.

KA'UT *n.* a woven palm leaf sack.

KA'UT *v.* to tie or fasten, to sew or stitch roughly; ka'ut hae to fasten the thatch to the roof; ka'ut oda matan to shut the door tightly; ka'ut faru kuak to patch a hole in clothes roughly.

KAUT *n.* tomato (fruit), *cf.* tomati.

KB ..., KD ..., etc. In some regions there exists the practice of adding *k* to words beginning with a consonant, without changing their significance. Pronunciation is a mouthed but almost silent *k*, as the sound is made at the back of the throat. Also some words beginning with *ka* are shortened to *k*, and vice versa. To fully list all the combinations would incur much duplication, nevertheless it is unavoidable that some have been listed.

KBAAR, KBAER *adj.* astringent with a furry after-taste (like betelnut, green banana, etc.), *do.* baar, baer.

KBABUT *n.* troublemaker, *cf.* babut.

KBAHIN *n.* side; uma kbahin the larger side of a house; rai kbahin hillside, *cf.* kbelan, sourin.

KBAS, KPAS *n.* shoulder; kbas tahan shoulderblade, mostly said as kbas.

KBELAN *n.* do. belan, kbahin.

KBETOK *adj.*; hasan kbetok drawn face, *do.* betok.

KBUBUK *v.* (Belu) to flower.

KDADAL *v.*; halo ai kdadal to splinter.

KDADOUKUK *n.* a snare or trap, *do.* lalata.

KDARI *n.* a netbag of large mesh, *do.* kadai; a disease which causes pimples and itching, *cf.* kolo.

KDEEL, KDEER *v.* to shine, to glow, to glitter; *adj.* shining, etc., *do.* deer.

KDEMIT *adj.* slow, sluggish, *do.* demit.

KDENI *n.* a length of wood or bamboo with branches serving as steps on a ladder, *do.* deni.

KDESAN *n.*; ahi kdesan ashes; ahu kdesan (Samoro) to place advance guards or forward posts (in a war).

KDONAT *adj.* strong, sturdy, robust, *do.* tonat.

KDONU *n.* a tree, *do.* donu.

KDOOK *adv.* far; *adj.* distant, remote, *do.* dook.

KDORAN *n.* a vessel for water, *cf.* doran.

KDOTI *n.* a tree.
KE v. see kee, ke'ee.
KEAN n. (Belu) room, quarters.
KEAR-AN v. (Belu) to stand with the legs apart.
KEBEKO n. (Belu) a lizard.
KEBIT v. to scratch lightly with the nails; to touch lightly so as to draw attention.
KEDAN, KEDAS adv. immediately, instantly, at once.
KEDE v. (Samoro, Bariki) to tickle, do. sakili.
KEDI v. (Belu) to hit, to strike.
KEDO n. frog; kedo kelan (lit. frog's legs) interlacing stitch; be kedo (Belu) swamp, body of water.
KEDOK v. to mix (food with knedok) or any similar action; (Belu) to ward off with the feet.
KEDOOK adj. (Belu) far off or distant (in time).
KEE v. to pass between, do. hakee; (Belu) enough.
KE'E v. to dig, cf. so'o, taa; ke'e malu (Belu) to summon for a public service.
KEHE v. to fan, to winnow.
KEI, KEIK n. personal given male name.
KEIT v.; keit ain to swing the legs (as in the game played with the feet).
KEJU n. (Dili) cheese, do. queijo (P).
KEKE n. a bracelet.
KEKE v. to scratch; (Belu) to spread out in the sun; keke ukun to announce a law.
KEKER v. to weep loudly, to shriek; keker mate to bewail the dead.
KEKIR v. (Belu) to weed out; kekir rai to die in war.
KEKON v. (Belu) do. keon.
KEKOR v. (Belu) to shuffle, to fumble.
KEKU v. to shake, to wag; keku-an to tremble; rai keku earth tremor; (Belu) to be cowardly.
KEKUN n. (Belu) one of the upper bones of the spine.
KELA n. a cricket (insect); kela u'ai a large variety; kela betik a small variety.
KELAK adj.; ema ain kelak a bow-legged person.
KELAS n. class, cf. klasa.
KELE v. to cradle on the lap, do. hakaluk.
KELE-BELA n. the filament of piassava palms which is still attached to the palm before it is unravelled for use as an underlay for thatching houses.
KELE-BETE n. (Belu) cricket (insect), cf. kela.
KELEN n. thigh, the largest part of the leg, the ham; kelen ruin femur, thighbone, also the foot stalk of palm fronds; manu kelen hammer of gun; tali kelen leaf stalk of palm fronds used for house walls; kelen solan groin; kedo kelen interlacing stitch.
KELEN-BELI n. a variety of whale.
KELER n. (Belu) a small box (for trinkets, etc.).
KELE-UAIK n. grasshopper.
KELU n. a bracelet worn by women on the upper arm.
KELUN n. (Belu) the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder.
KEMAK n. a language spoken in the central mountain areas; the area where the language is spoken and its population.
KEN v. (Belu) to clear or remove from the sides (grass, etc.), to clear by digging, cf. ke'e.
KEN v. (Belu) to separate, to be apart.
KENA n. an enclosure for catching fish.

KENUK n.; au kenuk a small bamboo jar used as a drink container.

KEO v. to squeak, to chirp; the voice of some birds which imitates this word, do. nakeo.

KEON v. (Belu); keon kari to extinguish the fire.

KERAS adv. do. kedas.

KERE n. a tree whose bark is chewed (Cassia Timorense).

KERE-METU v. to impose a penalty unjustly; to swindle.

KEREN v. (Belu); to rebuke, to cry out against, to yell out.

KERIK n. (Belu); na'i kerik a wealthy man.

KERIS v. to run a finger along the teeth of a comb, to thumb through the pages of a book, or any similar action; keris ahi kose to strike a match; ahi kose a match.

KES n. a groove or furrow; v. to make a groove.

KESAK n. the nervure of palm leaves, the middle nervure of any leaf; kesak metan the stiff stems of the piaasava palm; kesak na'in a person who gives public service in the name of his kingdom; batar kesak ida ten (tur) of maize cobs, cf. tur.

KESAL n. cinders, embers good for roasting.

KESAR v. to complain, to find fault, do. queixar (P).

KESI v. to tie, to fasten, cf. futu.

KESIL, KESIR n. tiredness, weariness.

KESU n. (Belu) a cake of beeswax.

KETA adv. don't, not allowed, prohibited.

KETA v. to set out a boundary, to demarcate; keta rai to mark out a boundary; rai keta a boundary.

KETAK adj. separated, apart, distinct; oin ketak different, another shape.

KETA-KETAK adv. separately.

KETAN n.; rai ketan the boundary between two kingdoms or territories.

KEU-KERE n. a variety of parrot.

KEUR n. a harpoon; v. see keris; keur hirik to pass a knife through palm leaves to extract hirik, cf. hirik.

KFAU, KFAUK n. a tree whose inner bark is used for making rope (Hibiscus Tiliaceus), do. fau.

KFEU n. a tree with good dark timber (Garuga Floribunda).

KFO'ER adj. dirty, do. fo'er.

KFOKOK adj. nasal, speaking through the nose, do. fokok.

KFOLE n. loincloth, a band of cloth which covers the private parts, do. foli.

KFUI n. a whistle, a type of flute.

KFUSUK n. hunchback, do. fusuk.

KI v. (Belu) do. ki'i.

KIA adj. to shout, to yell, to call by yelling.

KIAK adj. poor, needy, having little wealth; oan kiak an orphan child, or an adopted child; stunted (of plants).

KI'AN n. a tree (similar to the kapok) (Gossampinus Heptaphylla), do. ai lele fuik, klalorek.

KIAR n. the white beech tree (Canarium Commune) which produces small edible oily fruit and balsam.

KIBU-KIBU n. glow-worm, firefly, do. kitilili.

KIDA n. spindle (for spinning thread), do. sasular.

KIDAN n. haunch, hindquarters.

KIDU n. a sty, an infection of the eyelid.
KIDU-LAKA n. do. kibu-kibu.

KIDUN n. the bottom; buttocks, seat or anus; iha tasi kidun at the bottom of the sea; kidun mean a redback spider (venomous - Latrodectus Hasseltii); manu kidun impetigo, a contagious facial skin disease.

KI'I v. to sting, smart, or burn with pain; kabun ki'i or fuan ki'i to feel hungry.

KI'IK adj. small or little (in size); ki'ik oan a child.

KIIN n. a section or segment (of oranges, etc.), a sprig (of betel-nuts, etc.), a clove (of garlic, etc.).

KI'IN, KI'I n. maternal aunt; (Belu) mother-in-law.

KIIT v.; kiit nehan to grin with the teeth showing, do. reket nehan.

KIK v. (Belu) to predict; kik ai knanoik to tell a story, cf. si'ik.

KIKI v. to shiver, to quiver (with cold, fever, or fright); (Dili) to scale fish; kiki fa li (Belu) immediately.

KIKIL, KIKIR n. temple, the sides of the forehead; sara kikir to make a military salute, to bring the open hand to the forehead, cf. bobuut.

KIKIR v. do. kiki; kikir isin to shake the body (as by horses, dogs, etc.).

KIKIT n. scales of fish; (Belu) a hawk (bird); kikit loko mean a hawk with a white crop.

KILAT n. a gun, firearm of any type; kilat ki'ik a pistol or revolver; kilat rahun gunpowder; kilat fuan bullet; kilat lian a shot or detonation; kilat leten thunder.

KILI v. to tickle, do. sakili, kede.

KILIK adj. scarce, scarce, badly sown (of plants).

KILO n. a measure of weight (international standard).

KIMA n. a sea-shell.

KIN n. see kiin.

KINAS n. a corner or angle.

KININO n. quinine (medicine), do. quinino (P).

KIN-KINI n. a small bell, do. knei.

KINTAL, KINTAR n. a small garden or orchard, do. quintal (P).

KINU n. yellow (colour).

KINUR n. a plant whose tubers are reduced to powder with the colour and taste of saffron, cf. karil.

KINUT adj.; au kinut said of bamboo with a small diameter internal hole.

KIRAKA n. cumulus cloud, thunder clouds, do. koiraka, kuraka.

KIRAN n.; nehan kiran (Samoro) the gums (of mouth), do. nehan isin.

KIRAT v. to disentangle, to unravel (fibres, thread, etc.); to card cotton.

KIRAU n. monkey, do. lekirauk.

KISU v. to dig into; to extract with the fingers, to take out; to take care of oneself.

KISU-INUR n. praying mantis (insect).

KITI v. to tickle, do. kili, kede.

KITIK n. anther of flowers, do. titik.

KITI-LILI n. firefly, glow-worm, do. kibu-kibu.

KIU n. a long sack; a woven basket with a lid.

KIUANI n. clothing which is removed when doing heavy work.

KIUK adj. sterile, childless (only used for humans).
KIUKAE, KIOKAE n. a quail (bird).

KLAAK n.; ahi klaak embers or live coals; loro klaak a very hot day.

KLABA adj. undercooked; bua klaa very hot day.

KLABA n. (Belu) a grass hopper, do. kala'ek.

KLADAK n. a tick (parasite), do. ladak.

KLADIK n. a piece or part of anything, a log, cf. klinuk; a track or path (through the forest), cf. ladi, haladik.

KLAEK n. (Belu) a grasshopper, do. kala'ek.

KLALAI n. little tufts or fibres of cotton ready for spinning; besi klalai a type of drill (for boring holes), do. kakarut.

KLALAK v. to shout out, do. haklalak, klalalak.

KLALALAK v. to cry out, to shout, to make a clamour (as a sign of enthusiasm or liveliness), do. haklalak.

KLALA'OK n. custom, usage; (Belu) behaviour.

KLALATAK n. shadow; mota klalatak Milky Way, do. lalatak.

KLALATIK n. earthworm, intestinal worm, do. lalatik.

KLABLEBA, KLALEBO n. a length of bamboo carried across the shoulder with objects hanging from each end, cf. leba, lebo.

KLALEREK n.; ai klalerek a creeper with purple flowers, do. lalere.

KLALIKIK n. an insect; anther of flowers, do. titik, kakitik, kitik.

KLALIRUK n.; ai klaliruk a piece of wood which is thrown to spin through the air; samea klaliruk a small venomous snake with a red end; do. liruk.
KLALISUK n. a reel for winding thread, do. lalisuk.

KLALITIK n. do. klalikik.

KLALOK adj. childless, do. kiuk.

KLALOLOK n. a switch, cane, crop, or baton.

KLALON adj. (Belu) do. klawok.

KLALOREK n. a tree, see ki'an.

KLALULIT adv. jointly, all together; ema moras mesa klawulit the people in the one house are all sick, also said as ema moras toba tan malu.

KLALUTUK n. any enclosure for animals, corral, yard, pigsty, etc.; klalutuk ain hun I am your servant (a respectful phrase to the king).

KLAMAR n. soul, spirit of the dead.

KLAMUR n. (Belu) seaweed.

KLANUS n. do. kluus.

KLA'OK adj. (Belu) do. kla'ok; rai kla'ok a period of food shortage when food has to be supplemented by foraged food.

KLARAN n. middle, the centre; uma klaran the centre of the house; inan klaran an aunt who is older than some sisters and younger than others.

KLAREK adj. shallow, having little depth; moto klarek the river is shallow, shallow river.

KLARU n. clear, plain, do. claro (P).

KLASAK adj. (Belu) entire, not castrated.

KLASI n. class (in school), do. classe (P).

KLATA n. various species of grubs; nehan klata ha tooth decayers.

KLATUK adj. (Belu); oin klatuk a stupid or idiotic look.

KLAWAR adj. (Belu) gaudy with red predominating (refers to clothing).

KLA'UK adj. wandering, having no definite dwelling; n. a wanderer, cf. makla'ok.

KLAUT adj. broken into chunks or pieces (fruit, etc.); mor'teen klaut individual beads of the necklace.

KLE'AN adj. deep, profound.

KLEBAS, KLEBA adj. disobedient, rebellious.

KLEDIK n. a stake or pointed stick, do. kledik.

KLEHEK, KLEHEN adj. idle, relaxed, careless; (Belu) refined or polished, a little formal.

KLEIT n. a frock or dress.

KLEKE n. a tree, also a fish of quiet waters.

KLELAS v. to twist, to wrench, see lelas.

KLENAN n. spinal; kuda baboras klenan the horse has saddle sores, cf. kalenan.

KLENI, KLENIK n. a mat with coarse weaving; intertwined palm leaves used as a protective base for anything drying in the sun.

KLENOK n. a tree from whose bark red dye is extracted.

KLEOR adj. (Luka) tall and thin, lanky, do. klooe.

KLERE n. a tree; klere fuan laths of wood made from the tree, which are used for flooring and beds.

KLES adj. open, bare, or clear, without much hindrance; n. a wisp, a shred, or any unsubstantial thing; hena kles a rag of cloth; rai kles pasture, do. knes.

KLETAK v. to take notice of, to pay attention to; ha'u la kletak o I pay no attention to you, cf. letak.

KLE'UK adj. devious, dishonest; ema kle'uk a person who is either
dishonest or insincere, also said as kle'uk teen.

KLE'UN n. a rolled cloth placed under an object carried on the head; a roll or coil; kuda kle'un a saddle made from coiled cord; la'o kai kle'un ida to walk for a long time, cf. kale'u.

KLEUR adv. late, delay, later (relating to time); kleur-kleur from time to time; v. to delay, to linger; adj. late, delayed; kleur tiha ona a long time ago; la kleur soon, shortly.

KLIAK n. neck (of anything), nape (of neck).

KLIAN n.; fahi klian a large wild boar.

KLIDUK n. corner (internal); tasi kliduk a gulf or bay, do. lidun.

KLIHAT adj. (Bubu Susu); laran klihat obedient, obliging, readiness.

KLIHUN n. a dam, a pond, a small body of water, do. lihun.

KLIK adj. unmatched, single; without a partner or companion, all alone.

KLIIR adj.; matan kliir cross-eyed.

KLI'IS adj. warped, twisted, bent.

KLIKAR adj. upright, in the open, conspicuous, not hidden, cf. haklikar.

KILIK adj. greasy, waxed; dirty with grease.

KILILIN n. armpit.

KILLIT n. a rat-guard, wooden rings secured to the stumps of houses to prevent rodents entering the houses.

KILMAR v. (Luka) to play, do. halimar.

KLINUK, KLINUN n. a small quantity; la'o klinuk ida to walk a little; ai klinun a small log, a piece of timber.

KLIRUK n. do. klaliruk.

KLITAR n. a small variety of parrot.

KLI'UR n. the hip belt, a part of the loom for giving tension to the weaving; (Belu) a bundle of ten maize cobs.

KLO adj.; ema klo a giant, cf. kloe.

KLOBAN adj. dark in colour; n. little waves on the beach; meti kloban a rising tide.

KLOBAR n. see klobor, do. salaak.

KLOBIK adj. faulty, unsuccessful, cf. klubin.

KLOBOR, KLOBAR n. a hut with a gable roof.

KLOBUR, KLOBUK n. a flock, herd, or crowd (of animals, birds, things, or people); au klobur a number of bamboo canes coming from the one root stock.

KLOE, KLOES adj. tall and thin, lanky, see klo.

KLOKAR adj. loose, unrestricted, that which can move with ease, do. kouuk.

KLOKI n. (Belu) a domestic basket for storing goods.

KLOKO v.; ha'u la klokoko or ha'u la loko it is not important to me, or I'm not particular, cf. loko.

KLOKOK adj. shaggy, hairy.

KLOLEN adj. (Belu) beautiful, handsome, fine.

KLOLUS adj. (Belu) gaunt (from disease).

KLOOK v. to pay attention to, to take notice of, do. look, kletak.

KLOOT adj. mean, stingy; ema laran kloot a mean or stingy person.

KLOR n. hamstring or hock (of animals), calf of leg (of humans);
klor uat hamstring tendons; footprint, the signs of the passage of animals or people.

KLORAN adj. twisted; tali kloran twisted rope, cf. hakloran.

KLORE n.; rii klore the two supports in the centre of a house, do. knular.

KLOSAN adj. single, unmarried; male servant, young man; klosan liurai or liurai nia klosan a young man who lives in close contact with royalty in order to render service; mane klosan bachelor, cf. lutu hun, lalutuk hun.

KLOSUK, KLOUSUK adj. displaced, not located in the right place; omatan klosuk (lit. you have displaced eyes) you are wide-eyed; hirik klosuk a slipknot; cf. losu, lousu, sim. naklosu.

KLUBIK adj. unproductive, do. lubik; susu klubik dry breasts or udder with no milk, do. susu bekok.

KLUBUK adj. mutilated, stubbed, cut off; ulu klubuk decapitated head, do. lubuk.

KLUHAK adj. (Belu) forgetful, distracted, do. kluhak.

KLUHAK adj. forgetful, cf. haluha.

KLUHUK n. a plant with an edible root similar to taro.

KLUKI n. a variety of sea crab, do. luki.

KLULUS adj. wrinkled, wavy, cf. lulun.

KLUNI n. pillow or cushion, do. karluni, sumasu.

KLUNIN n. (Belu) reason, motive.

KLUNU n. (Belu) a torch or fire-brand.

KLUR n. (Belu) a variety of snake.

KLUSIN, KLUSI n. shoulder-blades, the part of the chest opposite to the breast; klusi isin the back (people), the loins (animals); rai klusin a small hillock.

KLUTI, KLUTIS n. a lizard, cf. lafaek.

KMA'AL, KMA'AR n. multi-coloured beads like mor'teen.

KMAAN adj. light (not heavy); ema kmaan a light-hearted person; folin kmaar cheap; oin kmaan (Belu) obedient person.

KMA'AS adj. soft, mild, gentle; (Belu) weak, feeble.

KMAEK n.; kabas kmaek ida a small sewing stitch.

KMAEN n. (Belu); tabaka kmaen chewing tobacco.

KMAHA n. dew, night air; kmaha uen dew-drops, do. maha.

KMAHAL, KMAHAR n. a tree with elastic gum.

KMAKUR adj. lean, thin, bony, do. krekas.

KMALAR n. (Belu) soul, do. klamar.

KMAHAMAN, KMAHARON n. shade; a shady place for relaxation or camping (in the shade or in a tent).

KMAKAMAK n. a grasshopper (insect).

KMAKOK n. surface, face, side, see mamokok.

KMAKUMUS v. (Samoro) to make revolve (a spindle or any similar thing).

KMAHUUK adj. dumb, not able to speak.

KMANEK adj. good; adv. good, well; n. good, goodness; oin kmanek pretty, handsome; halo kmanek to do good; la kmanek bad, evil; do. di'ak.

KMASAK adj. (Bubu Susu) smiling, cheerful, merry, cf. hamnasa.

KMATEN adj. quiet, tranquil, peaceful, gentle (not hard, loud, or noisy).
KMAUN  n. (Belu) dew, do. kmaha.

KMAUS  adj. rich, wealthy; rai; kmaus early morning, before the sun rises; batar sei kmaus (Belu) the maize is still abundant.

KMEDA  n. (Belu) do. meda.

KME'EK  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oin kme'ek sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMEIK  adj. pointed, terminating in a point, do. meik.

KMEIT  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMEIT, KMEITIN  adj. fixed, solid, firm, do. meiti.

KMEDA  n. (Belu) do. meda.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMEIK  adj. pointed, terminating in a point, do. meik.

KMEIT  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMET, KMETIN  adj. fixed, solid, firm, do. metin.

KMEDA  n. (Belu) do. meda.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMEIK  adj. pointed, terminating in a point, do. meik.

KMEIT  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMET  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KMETI, KMETIN  adj. fixed, solid, firm, do. metin.

KMEDA  n. (Belu) do. meda.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMEIK  adj. pointed, terminating in a point, do. meik.

KMEIT  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMET  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KMETI, KMETIN  adj. fixed, solid, firm, do. metin.

KMEDA  n. (Belu) do. meda.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMEIK  adj. pointed, terminating in a point, do. meik.

KMEIT  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMET  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KMETI, KMETIN  adj. fixed, solid, firm, do. metin.

KMEDA  n. (Belu) do. meda.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMEIK  adj. pointed, terminating in a point, do. meik.

KMEIT  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KME 'E K  adj. whimpering, continual weeping; oink me'e k sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.

KMET  adj.; ema kmeit greedy person.

KMETI, KMETIN  adj. fixed, solid, firm, do. metin.
KNANA'E n.; ai knana'e toilet, a place for defecation and urination, do. kakus, sentina.

KNANAIR n. do. knair.

KNANANUK n. verse, poetry of four lines per verse, said as ai knananuk.

KNANARAK n. roof of the mouth, palate; knanarak oan uvula.

KNANEI n. a small variety of cicada, do. leka metan.

KNANEKUR n. knuckles, joints, do. knekur.

KNANERAS n. do. kneras.

KNANO'A n.; ai knano'a crutches or staff.

KNANOIK n.; ai knanoik a story or tale.

KNANOKAR n. sliprails at the gateway of garden walls, yards, etc.

KNANOR n. the horizontal seam on sabulu or lipa, also said as knainor, do. knainor, nainor.

KNAOK n. (Belu) thief, see na'ok.

KNASE n. a fish; manu knase a hen or rooster whose spots are like those of the fish; ai knase a tree with sticky gum.

KNASUK adj.; etu knasuk scorched smoky food (unpalatable).

KNATA n. a trough, a tree trunk which has been hollowed out as an animal food container.

KNAUAR n. (Belu) work, do. knaar.

KNAUUK n. any article intended for sale, barter, or purchase, usually of small value, cf. folin.

KNAUN, KNAUR adj.; ai fuan knaun fruits which are grown out of season, do. ai fuan sala rai; kulu knaun pulp of a seedless jackfruit; batar knaun (Belu) maize from the second rain.

KNEBEN n. (Belu) a small sea fish.

KNEDOK n. a spoon or ladle of wood or shell used for mixing and serving food, do. kanedok.

KNEE n. (Belu) a small bell, do. knei.

KNEEN n. a sheet, leaf, blade (of cloth, paper, iron, etc.), sim. tahan, neran.

KNEI n. a small bell, do. kin-kini; ai knei a tree with good timber.

KNE'IN n. a terrace formed in a hillside.

KNEKI n.; ai kneki a wooden chopping block for meat, tobacco, etc.

KNEKUR n. knuckles, joints, knots, sim. fukun; (Belu) a piece or portion.

KNENER v. to use constantly, cf. hakneer.

KNENUK n. a red dye, cf. nenuk, lenuk.

KNERAS n. actions done with the hands; (Belu) swaddling clothes, also used in referring to people who are inactive.

KNERU n. a tree, do. atakai.

KNES n. a wisp, a shred, or any flimsy thing, do. kles.

KNETA n. a creeper.

KNETUN n. a log, part of a trunk, do. kladik.

KNIBA n. maggots of house flies.

KNIDIN n. an insect with a multi-segmented body; a small thin smooth snake; a fine iron spear point; a medicinal herb.

KNIHI n. an awl made of iron or bamboo for boring holes.

KNIHIN n. (Luka) a piece or fragment, sim. baluk.

KNIKIR adj. (Belu); matan knikir squinting, do. matan kliir, matan saliir.

KNIKU n.; au kniku a short length of bamboo for carrying water,
having a small hole at one end only, cf. doran.

KNOAN  n. a hoop (for shrimp net, etc.); framework of the fire hearth (in houses).

KNOHEN  v. to get a splinter (in the finger or body); ai knohen a splinter.

KNOIR  n. a type of hoe or digger.

KNOKIL, KNOKIR  n. a receptacle which is placed inside another as a lining, cf. knabil, do. nokir.

KNUO n.; kohe knook a small bag made from palm leaves; ema knook a quiet person with little to say.

KNOR  n. the middle nervure of the tua palm leaf, which is used as a tie on house thatching, sim. kesak, do. tali kubus.

KNORU  n. a part of the weaving loom used for beating the weaving tight.

KNORUK  n. nape of the neck; knoruk kuak the indentation in the back of the neck.

KNOSEN  n. the sides of the chest; knosen ruin the ribs; lutu knosen horizontal rails of a fence, cf. lutu manen or lutu mane.

KNOTAK  n. waist (of people), flank (of animals); ai knotak the part of a tree cut down as a log, do. kanotak.

KNOTAK  adj. more or less filled to the middle, do. nanotak.

KNOTUS  n. pieces of sharp bamboo (or glass) placed on a road to harm anyone who treads on them, cf. hotus; kuda knotus a disease which effects the legs of horses (founder).

KNOUUR  n. seed of the mango fruit.

KNU  n. (Belu); batar knu ida a bundle of one hundred maize cobs; na'an knu dried meat on a skewer.

KNUA  n. a small group of houses; the people of a knua; in Dili said as knuan.

KNUAN  n. a sheath or scabbard; ulat knuan the discarded skin of some insects; (Belu) cane or baton; kilat knuan rua (Belu) two guns, cf. knua.

KNUAS  n. (Belu) steam, do. knuhar.

KNUBA  n. a part of the hip loom.

KNUBAN  n. (Belu) gun stock, butt of a gun.

KNUHAR  n. steam (of water); exhalation, the breath; knuhar mourin sweet breath; knuhar dois bad breath, cf. ils.

KNULAN  n. cork or stopper, do. sulan; manu kulan hard raised (corky looking) scar tissue formed on the wounds of fighting cocks, which usually restricts them in a cock fight, do. tara teen.

KNULAR  n. the central posts for supporting house roofs, a jib for lifting rice to the top of the stack when threshing the grain; cf. klore.

KNULU  n.; ai knulu a torch; tara ai knulu to light a torch, do. masa, sasulu.

KNURU  n. a spoon or ladle; knuru isin a spoonful, do. kanuru.

KNUSSUK  n. a punch or sharp instrument for making holes, do. nusuk.

KNUSSUN  n.; knusun isin a double handful, the contents of the two cupped hands, do. liman isin.

KNUTU, KNUTUN  n.; kabas knutun ida a large bundle of cotton containing ten small coils, do. kabas ulun.

KNUTUK  adj. (Belu) savage, wild.

KNUUK  n. nest, den, lair (of animals and birds); fahi ne'e knuuk hira ona how many piglets are in this litter (lit. this pig has how many in the nest); asu knuuk (lit. dog's lair) a term of respect to someone's habitation; ue knuuk a spring, do. ue matan.

KO  prep. a variation of ho, lsg. see ho.

KO  v. (Belu) to put to use, to put
in contact with; ko lima fuan baue to put a finger in the water.

KO'A v. to cut by slicing or scratching (not chopping); ko'a duut to harvest grass; ko'a lia to speak; ko'a rebeka to play the violin; ko'a metan a crow (bird).

KO'A n. dew, light drizzle, do. maha, kmaha.

KO'A-EK adj. many, sim. barak ua'in.

KO'A-K n. (Belu) a bird which calls in a voice like this word, do. koko'ak.

KO'A-KAUK n. a bird which imitates this word, do. koko'ak.

KO'A-LELOK n. a small swallow (bird), do. kooa-lelok.

KOAN adj. greedy; n. (Samoro) an accredited messenger, or deputy; (Bariki) any expression not traditional to the area, cf. lalakun.

KOANA adj. see kuana.

KO'AR n. given personal name of women.

KOARTO n. see kuartu.

KOBAN n. (Suai) a tobacco pouch or small basket with a lid; koba lolosu a tall round basket; koba kakab a wide basket of medium height, do. ti'u, luhu.

KOBAK adj.; ibun kobak an acnescarred face, do. ibun kari.

KOBAR v. (Belu) to wind up, do. bobar.

KOBARKO n. a basket.

KOBAN n. a cabbage, do. couve (P).

KOBAN adj. (Belu) long, extended.

KOBOK adj. (Belu); batar kobok poor quality maize.

KOU v. (Belu) see kotu, hotu.

KODAN v. (Belu) to fall out or down (hair, leaves, etc.).

KODEK v. to sway; adj. totter, shaky, being unsafe.

KODIR adj.; metan kodir a disease of the eyes.

KODO v. (Belu) to jump forward, to canter (of horses).

KODOK, KODO n. a skin disease.

KOE n. (Belu) a basket which is suspended from the head; koe ulu toluk a basket for carrying maize, cotton, etc.; koe na'in a person who understands the remedies for smallpox, cf. bote.

KOEK adj. see kueek.

KOEK adj. (Belu); au koek bamboo waving in a breeze (gently knocking together), cf. kodek.

KOEK n. (Belu) a basket.

KOEN v. (Belu) to knock against; koeen sala to injure and break the skin.

KOER adj. level, flat, smooth, do. kuer, kabeer.

KOES-INAN n. (Belu) a python.

KOET v. to esteem, to behave well, to treat properly; adj. obliging, well regarded.

KOFI n. coffee, do. kafe.

KOFU n. see kopu.

KOHE n. a small bag of woven palm leaves; a purse or pouch worn across the shoulders; kohe mama a small pouch for holding the accessories of chewing (tobacco or betelnut); cf. ti'u, taka, luhu.

KOHEN n. pouch; manu kohen the upper part of a bird's leg, the drumstick.

KOHEI v. to grasp, hold, or catch (horses, hens, people).

KOHI v. to encircle, to enclose.

KOHU n. dandruff.

KOI v. to scrape, to scratch; to scrape with a cutting instrument; koi hasan rahun to shave; nuu koi an implement for grating the coconut kernel; rai koi or rai koin a landslide, cf. namsou'u.

KOIA n. (Belu) the inside of fruit like guava.
KOIABAS n. guava fruit, do. goiaba (P).
KOIK n. mange, a scurfy skin disease.
KOIN v. (Alas) to clear the ground for a garden by fire.
KOIR v. do. koi.
KOIRAKA n. (Alas) cumulus cloud, do. kiraka.
KOIS v. to slip away, to escape from, to become detached; adv. uncertainty.
KOIS n. a water snake.
KOITADU adj. what a pity, do. cu i dado (p).
KOK n. (Belu) a sickness (enlarged spleen).
KOKAR v. to grope, to feel one's way by touch, do. lamas.
KOKEK adj. (Belu) broad, wide, do. klo kar.
KOKO v. to experiment, to attempt, to try; koko took a test, an experiment, do. bouli.
KOKOK v. to stammer, to stutter; adj. stammering, do. lokar.
KOKOREEK v. to crow (of cocks); n. a creeper.
KOKOTEK v. to cackle (of hens).
KOKOTEREK n. a small musical wind instrument.
KOLAN n.; be kolan a backwater near the sea; a swamp (of salt water).
KOLAR, KOLER n. the name used for all the various epidemic diseases, do. colera (P).
KOLE v. to tire, to get weary; n. kole, kolen tiredness, weariness.
KOLEK adj. lethargic; tiredness.
KOLEN n. fatigue; work, wages or pay, cf. knaar.
KOLER n. see kolar.
KOLI, KOULI n. given personal male name.

KOINABAS

KOLIN v. (Belu) to casually walk around.
KOLO n. given personal female name.
KOLO n. a disease with pimples and swellings on the body, do. kdiari; hudi kolo a wild banana.
KOLUK, KULUN n. the shed skin of some animals (snakes, etc.); batar kolu n the stalks of maize after the cobs have been gathered.
KOMA n. (Luka) fur on the tongue; (Belu) scruffiness (of fur or hair); koma ema nia sasaan the desire for a person's goods.
KOMAER n. godmother, do. comadre (P).
KOMAK adj. unskillful, devoid of skill, useless; batar komak (Belu) the outer cover of a maize cob.
KOMANDANTE, KOM' NANTE n. commandant, do. comandante (P).
KOMAS adj. (Belu) rough, unpolished.
KOMON n. (Belu); to'o s komon oanida a little garden.
KOMU n. a watery plant.
KONA v. to happen; to pass by; to pass in a particular direction, to go to a place; kona ba ... appertaining to ..., to make a reference to; prep. for, to; adv. towards; la kona to fail; kona da'et to extend.
KONBINA v. to agree, to make a pact or agreement, do. futuania, do. combinar (P).
KONDE v. to comb the hair into a bun, cf. kakadus.
KONFESA n. confession, do. confessa (P).
KONFIDA v. to invite, do. convidar (P).
KONTA n. a bill or account, do. conta (P).
KONTRATU n. business, do. contrato (P).
KONU, KONUN adj. full, do. nakonu.
KONU-KONU adj. extremely full.
KOON adj. (Belu); ulun koon cut hair; koi koon to shave with a razor.
KO'OR v. (Belu) to snore.
KOP-KOPU n. butterfly, sim. babebar, kukulai.
KOPU, KOFU n. a glass (for drinking), do. copo (P).
KOR n. colour, do. cor (P).
KORA v. to saw; kora ai to saw up wood; kora ahi to saw up firewood.
KORA n. a pact or alliance where the agreement is sealed by drinking a few drops of each other's blood; people bound by such a pact, do. moruk.
KORASAN, KOR'SAN n.; haas korasan a variety of mango, do. coraçan (P).
KORAT v. to cut, do. corte (P).
KORBINU n. see korpincu.
KORE v. to unlock, to release, to disconnect; kore ema to release from prison; kore kuda rua to separate two horses; kore metan a wake or burial ceremony; kore don to cease mourning; kore-an (Belu) to be born.
KORENTE n. a chain, do. corrente (P).
KORKORA n. a sailing ship.
KORLUNI n. a pillow or cushion.
KORNEL n. a ruler, prince, or colonel, do. coronel (P).
KOR'OAT adj. sharp (of knife), pointy, do. kro'at.
KORPINU n. a corset (for women), do. corpinho (P).
KOR'SAN n. see korasan.

KOR'TEL n. a prisoner of war, do. ulu houris.
KORUT v. to strip grain by hand (rice, etc.); korut kona rai or korut raba rai to drag along the ground.
KOS n. flower sheath, bract; batar kos the leaf jacket of the maize cob; bua, nuu or hudi kos the flower bract.
KOSAKU n. a coat, do. cosaco (P).
KOSAL, KOSAR n. sweat, perspiration; v. to sweat, to perspire.
KOSE v. to scrape, to rub, to wipe, to polish; hodi ahu kose to whiten; ahi kose or ahi kosen matches; ahi kose ida one box of matches; ahi kose oan ida one match; ahi kose (Dili) matches.
KOSEN n. see kose.
KOSOK adj. tender, soft, green, immature (of beans, etc.).
KOSTUMA adv. usually, do. costuma (P).
KOSUN n. a scent from an animal named meda.
KOTA n. a fortress, or fortified city.
KOTAN n. threshold of door; kotan ruin door frame.
KOTEEK v. to cackle (of hens), do. kokoteek.
KOTO n. a variety of bean, do. ahan fuik.
KOTOS, KOTES n. (Belu) a dwarf, do. kakotos; stunted, suffering from rickets.
KOTU v. to break, to fracture; tali koto tiha the rope has broken; to shatter, to sever; tali koto to sever the rope; to terminate, to end; koto ona finished; koto lia to decide, to settle any dispute.
KOTUK n. back, loins; see kotuk to turn one's back; adv. behind; iha kotuk from behind.
KOTUR n. (Belu); na'an kotur uncooked meat.
KOUAAK n. a bird whose voice imitates this word.

KOUS n. socks.

KOUUK adj. loose, unrestricted; v. to be loose (said of something which does not fit tightly inside another), do. klokar.

KOU'U-KELA v. said to children as they sit on the lap, so that they straddle their legs to steady themselves.

KOU'US v. to conceive, to become pregnant (of women), cf. kabus (for animals); to carry in the arms, cf. hakou'us.

KRA 'E S adj. weak, not well, do. ra'es.

KRA 'E K adj.; ema kra 'e k a disabled person.

KRAME n. a tree with medicinal bark; ular krame a hairy caterpillar.

KRAMETAN n. a black variety of dove, do. luru metan.

KRAS n. senna tree, do. kadus.

KRAREEK n. a wallow (used by buffaloes), do. debu.

KRAROKOK n. a toy popgun.

KRAROOK n. a small swamp.

KRAU n. (Belu) buffalo, do. karau.

KREBEK n. remains or ruins (uma krebek, etc.).

KREBOK adj. full grown but without adult strength (people and animals).

KREDA n. the church, the creed; uma kreda church, do. igreja (P).

KREEKAS adj. lean, thin, do. kmakur.

KREKAT n. (Belu); ai krekat a pole with a hook on one end for picking fruit.

KREKAT, KREKOT n. (Belu); ai krekat a pole with a hook on one end for picking fruit.

KREKAT, KREKOT n. (Belu); ai krekat a pole with a hook on one end for picking fruit.

KREKET adj.; nehan kreket a toothy grin; hena kreket a poorly fitting piece of clothing, sim. maleet.

KREKAT, KREKOT n. (Belu); ai krekat a pole with a hook on one end for picking fruit.

KREKET adj.; nehan kreket a toothy grin; hena kreket a poorly fitting piece of clothing, sim. maleet.

KREMIS adj. (Belu) nearly, do. besik, beis.

KREOK adj. swampl, soggy; matan kr esok tearful eyes.

KREUK adj. (Belu); lia kreuk a stammer.

KRIADU n. personal servant, do. criado (P).
KRI'IK adj. straight, stiff (not able to bend); (Belu) sticky, gummy.

KRIKUK v. to shake up and down (a liquid in a bottle), cf. hakrikuk.

KRIS n. a dagger with a wavy blade, do. keris (I).

KRISMA n. confirmation (Catholic rite), do. crisma (P).

KRITAS adj.; ue kritis thick sauce, do. kuarik.

KRO'AT n. a tree (Albizia Julibrissin), do. ro'at.

KRO'AT adj. pointed, sharp (of sticks, knives, etc.).

KROBUK adj. grouped together in heaps, bands, or flocks; nehan krobuk overlapping teeth, cf. nehan taak.

KRODOK adj. poorly secured or tied; ema krodok a deformed person, do. odok.

KROEK adj. dissolved, dissipated, rotten.

KROHUK adj. do. krehut entangled, dishevelled.

KROIK n.; lutu kroiik uprights or posts of a fence, do. lutu riin.

KROIT v. (Belu) to be wounded by a sword.

KROKON adj. (Belu); be krokon swampy, do. kresok.

KROMAN n. light, brightness, do. roman, naroma.

KRONAK adj. slippery, do. karonak.

KRONUK n. a container made from a whole coconut shell with a small opening; adj. hollow.

KROOK n. (Belu) digging tools; krook kseret a hoe.

KROSAK adj. robust, strong, do. rosak.

KROTEK adj.; nanan krotek said of faulty speech.

KROTI n. a tree with a very straight trunk (Alstonia Scholaris).

KRUDI n. a soft pap made from fine rice flour, do. karudi.

KRUDUK adj. hunchbacked; kruduk-teen (Samoro) impudent, hurtful.

KRUKUT adj. rough, scratchy.

KRUS n. cross, crucifix, do. cruz (P).

KRUTUK adj. crinkled, curled, rough (of leaves, etc.); fuuk krutuk frizzy hair.

KUSALA n. a creeper.

KUSALAK adj. (Belu); krau kusalak a newborn buffalo.

KUSAMEN n. neck muscle.

KUSATU n. (Belu) a spoon, do. kanaru.

KUSERET adj. (Belu) smooth, even.

KUSE'UT adj. entangled, dishevelled, in confusion, do. krehut, krohuk.

KUSI'AK adj. angry, furious, wild, do. si'ak.

KUSISI n. an iron rod, do. ai besi.

KUSOE n. (Belu) a small bunch or bundle, cf. sohe.

KUSOKAT n. (Belu) a young horse.

KUSOLOK n. content, happy, glad, satisfied; adj. contented, etc., do. solok.

KUSUAL adj.; kusal-teen laziness, do. baruk-teen.

KUSUDUR adj.; oin kusudur dejected and silent, downcast with little to say, cf. sudur.

KTAAK n. (Luka, Ue Keke, Lakluta) a layer, course, or row; a fold or tuck, do. dalas.

KU v. see kuu.

KUA n. (Belu) dew, drops of water on leaves, do. koa.

KUADRU n. blackboard, do. quadro (P).

KUA'EK, KUA'IK adj. many, much, in large number, do. barak, ua' in.

KUAIN n. a hunter, a person good at hunting, do. kain.
KUAK n. a hole, cavity, orifice, or tear; adj. perforated, holed, or torn; fatu kuak a cave or retreat.

KUALAN adj. naked, undressed, do. isin tanan.

KUAN n. a creeper with edible tubers.

KUANA n. right, the right side; adj. right, of the right side, cf. karuk.

KUAR n. nits of lice, cf. utu, tuma, katuma.

KUARAK adj. (Belu) mean, stingy, do. karak.

KUARDA v. to guard, do. qurda (p).

KUARESMA n. Lent (Christian religion), do. quaresma (p).

KUARIK adj.; uen kuirik thick sauce, do. kritis.

KUARTO n. room; fourth part, do. quarto (P); fitun kuarto a star.

KUAU-KUAUR adv. (Belu) only, merely.

KUBIT v. to pinch with the fingers.

KUBUS n. a palm frond before the leaf opens; tali kubus the nerve used as ties for the thatch of houses, do. knor; adj. joined, tied, cf. kesak.

KUDA n. horse; kuda inan mare; kuda oan foal; kuda kotuk saddle bag; kuda talin halter; kuda anin a seaside plant, do. asu oan.

KUDA v. to plant, to transplant, to sow seed; kuda rai to sow seed in the ground; kuda-an (Belu) to lean against; kuda fila-an (Belu) to bow the head in order to be humble.

KUDAK v. see kude'i.

KUD'ATA n. groom, cf. ata.

KUDE'I v.; la'o kude'i to limp, to hobble.

KUDESAN n. ash, do. kdesan.

KUDIR v. to help, to aid, do. acudir (P).

KUAK

KUDU-RAI n. a wasp with a nest in the ground.

KUDUS v. (Belu) to huddle up (from cold, etc.).

KUDUU v. to coo (the voice of a dove).

KUEEK adj. liquid, watery; ibun kueek liar, untrustworthy; fehuk uhi kueek watery potatoes after they are cooked; matan kueek weeping, do. koeek, ueek, beek.

KUER adj. smooth, do. koer, kabeer.

KUESAK adj. cheerful, gay.

KUHUS n. a woven palm leaf cone with various domestic uses (steaming, sieve, etc.); adj. conical; ue kuhus an eddy or whirlpool; v. to cook with steam, cf. kakusan, kukus.

KUIDADU adv. careful, watch out, do. cuidado (P).

KUIR adj. (Belu) lean, thin; n. a variety of mushroom, cf. krekas.

KUIS n. a bird, do. kasui.

KUIS adj.; kidun kuis inferior-shaped hindquarters, usually said of animals, derogative phrase to people.

KUIT n. octopus, do. kurita; kuit ha ho an insulting term, said to people who are pests; also a disease of buffaloes.

KUKAN n. a nail, claw, hoof; uman kukun fingernail; ain kukun toenail; kuda kukun horse's hoof; uma kukun prison; ema kukun tos skinflint.

KUKUR n. a clap of thunder; v. to thunder.

KUKURUK adj.; metan kukuruk very black, do. kuturuk.
KUKUS n. a steam pudding; v. to cook in a double boiler.

KUKUT v. to puncture, to prick (pimples, boils, etc.); also used to describe the way a cockatoo eats; nehan kukut (Belu) lockjaw, tetanus (a disease).

KULA v. to rub the eyes.

KULABU adj. dark grey; matan kulabu faulty vision.

KULAN n. giblet, gizzard (of birds); scar tissue which forms on the wounds of birds, cf. knulan.

KULAPUR n. mould, mildew, do. dur.

KULAT n. mushrooms, edible fungi, do. uhir.

KULE, KULEEN n. earthworm, intestinal worm, do. lalatik, klalatik.

KULEO v. to cut out or drill out with a cutting or drilling instrument.

KULEU v. (Samoro) to go around in circles, do. dulas-an.

KULI v. (Belu) to scoop out, to dig internally; mukun kuli ai the beetle digs into the wound.

KULIT n. skin, hide, pelt, bark, cf. kasun; ai kulit a coffin used by dato.

KULU n. fruiting trees in various types of Artocarpus genus; kulu timur, kulu lobas, kulu tarak or kulu modo a tree known as the chestnut of Timor; kulu uhi or kulu tunu breadfruit tree; kulu malae or kulu knako jackfruit tree; also ikan kulu a sea fish (lit. chestnut of sea).

KUMAN n. a caterpillar, the common inch worm.

KUMPREMENTOS n. greetings, do. complementos (P).

KUMU v. to hold in the hand, to squeeze; to massage, do. humur, buti.

KUMUN n. (Belu); lilin kumun ida a small block of beeswax after the honey has been squeezed out.

KUNA v. to hate, to detest.

KUNAK n.; ai kunak small branches of a tree; a switch or crop (a small branch used as such); (Belu) pincers or nippers (of a crab, etc.).

KUNBILI n. a creeper with edible tubers, sim. fehuk.

KUNIR n. a plant, also the colour yellow.

KUNUS n. capsicum (Capsicum Annuum).

KUR v. to sweep up, to clean up, do. dasa, hamos, saar.

KURAKA n. cumulus clouds, do. kiraka.

KURAN v. to be deficient, to be lacking; adj., adv. less, lacking, insufficient, do. kurang (I).

KURAPU n. a sea fish.

KURI v. to touch lightly, to scratch lightly, cf. sikit; adj.; ibun kuri a misshapen mouth from a scar in the corners caused by stomatitis (thrush).

KURIAN adj. poor, destitute, cf. kiak.

KURIT v. (Belu) to scratch or wound slightly.

KURITA n. octopus, do. kuit.

KURKARA n. a long-legged aquatic bird, do. kuraka.

KURUKARA v. (Belu) do. karkara.
KURU-KURU n. an insect, do. kudu-rai; (Samoro) a bird, do. kouaak.

KURULAU n. a swelling or lump.

KURUT adj. wrinkled, rough, curled.

KUSA v. to peg, to nail, to bolt; kusa ha to force to eat (impolite).

KUSAK adj. closed, plugged; o tilun kusak are you deaf?

KUSAN n.; besi kusan a nail (iron); ai kusan wooden peg.

KUSI n. a clay jar or pot; kusi lolon (Belu) the royal cup; na'i kusi lolon kafet (Belu) Your Highness is not well (polite phrase to royalty).

KUSIN n. a cushion as a saddle, the padding of a saddle; kusin malae a leather saddle, do. coxin (P).

KUSTA v. to cost, to price; la kusta buat ida not cost anything, do. custar (P).

KUTA, KUTAN v. to paint the forehead and other parts of the body as an insurance against injury or death (an animist practice in times of war), also said as tasin kuak.

KUTAK n.; nuu kutak the milky fluid which results from squeezing a mixture of grated coconut kernel and water when preparing to extract coconut oil.

KUTI v. to scratch or scrape lightly, do. kurli.

KUTUN n. worms, grubs and little insects; asu kutun dog fleas, cf. mela; rai kutun insects of the earth; ue kutun water insects.

KUTURUK adj.; metan kuturuk very black, do. kukuruk.

KUTUS adj., adv. slow, slowly, do. neineik.

KUU n. personal given female name.

KU'U v. to pinch, to wound with the thumb-nail pressed against the forefinger; to gather with a pinching action (fruit, flowers, etc.).

KUUN n. a tree with gummy and elastic gum.

KUUS n. snivel, snot, the mucus of the nose (kuus ue); v. to have a cold, to have a running nose, cf. kamkuus.

LA adj. no, not (when adv. use lae); ha'u la bele I cannot; la di'ak no good, bad; la barak not many, little (in quantity); la iha none; la buat ida not one thing, nothing; la los not correct, wrong; la to'o lacking, failure; la tos not difficult, easy; la ho without, cf. lae.

LA'A v. to go, do. la'o.

LAAN n. sails (of boat); ro laan sail boat.

LAAS n. lath, batten of bamboo, palm trunk, etc.

LABA adj.; bua laba a soft betelnut, do. bua litas.

LABA v. to cut into slices, cf. klaut.

LABADAIN n. cobweb; (Belu) a spider.

LABAK n. python, do. foho-rai.

LABAN n. a slice (of anything), cf. laba; froth and rubbish (in the backwater of a current).

LABARIK n. (Dili) child, youth, do. laurik; labarik feto girl, lass; labarik mane boy, lad; also a variety of banana, do. hudi luan.

LABE v. (Samoro) to move aside one end (of a beam), cf. bes, bedok.

LABIS n. a verandah; bes, bedok.

LABIS RAE n. (Belu) a verandah.
LABORUK n. a plant with edible bulbous flowers, do. boruk.

LABOTU-REE n. a plant with edible leaves and fruit, do. babotu-reen.

LABU n. a carrying basket with a cord for hanging from the head, do. bote.

LABU v. to become lost, unable to find the right road; to walk aimlessly; ro labu ships at sea passing wide of each other.

LABUK adj. wandering, do. kla’uk.

LABUNA n. a variety of grasshopper.

LABUTA n. arrowroot plant (Maranta Arundinacea), do. ai raruit.

LABAG n. a tick (parasite).

LA-DAUK adv. not yet.

LADAK v. to balance on the edge, cf. deki.

LADI, LADIK v. to weed, to cut back the weeds, do. haladi.

LADI’AK adv., adj. bad, badly, no good, cf. di’ak.

LADIK n. (Belu) a border or edge, do. ketan.

LAE adv. no, not; conj. otherwise, cf. la.

LAEK adj. not any; prep. without; hena laek not any clothes; moe laek shameless.

LA’EN n. husband, spouse, or consort.

LAFA n. a spear with a large broad blade.

LAFAEK n. crocodile, and some large lizards; lafaek rai maran a large lizard, do. klutis, sometimes also called mau-berek; lakeru lafaek a variety of pumpkin; lafaek ikun a variety of agave (Agave Americana).

LAFATIK n. a round shallow basket for winnowing grain, and other uses, cf. fai, tahek, dadula, sasiri, the four steps in preparing grain for cooking.

LAFATIN n. (Belu) do. lafatik.

LAHA n. hunger; laha nola to die of hunger, also said as laha bobak.

LAHA n. (Laklubar, Bariki) a rat, do. laho.

LAHAK adj. famished, without enough to eat, also said as lahak-teen.

LAHAN n. thread, fibre, or filament; kabas lahan cotton thread; fuuk lahan ida one thread of head hair; hakerek lahan lotuk to write with a thin line (not thick).

LAHAR v. to cut into slices, do. laba, klaut.

LAHAT n. shrimp net, a net woven in the shape of a bag with a rigid hoop in the mouth; susun lahat a breast or udder producing milk.

LAHET n. a hole or depression, do. kalahek.

LAHIIIR, LAHIIIS v. to suck air into the mouth to cool food already in the mouth, do. liiris.

LAHO n. a rat (rodent); hare laho teen a variety of rice; ai laho a tree with good timber known as aihaek; laho tilun (lit. rat's ears) an edible mushroom; laho oan (lit. baby rat) the muscle between the shoulder-blades.

LAHODAN n. a grassy plant.

LA-HOHl v. (Bariki) do. la-kohi.

LAHOIS adv.; hateten lahois to speak nasally.

LAHON n. do. lahan.

LAHUUK adj. without any substance, worn out.

LAI adv. first, firstly, meanwhile, awhile; conj. while; tan lai before; imi tur ba, ha'u ha lai you sit, while I eat; imi halimar ba, ha'u ba lai you stay, while I go.

LA’I v. (Samoro, Bubu Susu) to lick, do. belo.

LAIK adj. withered, aged, weakened; ema laik weak person.

LAILAIS adv. quickly, hastily, without delay, do. lalais.
LAIN n.; manu lain the long tail feathers of a rooster; du'ut manu lain a grass; ahi lain soot; ai lain a switch or crop.

LA'IN n. see la'en.

LAIR v. to throw or fling in level flight (a spear, etc.); to throw underarm (as against overarm).

LAIS adj. swift, quick, fast, rapid; kudanais a fast horse; liman lais (a quick hand) a thief; unreasonable or early fruits, etc.; adv. hurriedly, prematurely, cf. lailais.

LAKA n. given personal male name.

LAKA n. a disease which attacks rice.

LAKA n.; ai laka a plant with scented flowers (Codiaeum Variegatum); lakaue a plant which grows in swampy ground.

LAKADOU n. a bamboo musical instrument, a type of viola.

LAKAFETIK n. a device used for throwing stones (a toy).

LAKAHABIT n. tongs (used by a blacksmith).

LAKALEI n. a fence of interwoven lengths of bamboo.

LAKAN n. flame of fire; v. to flame, to blaze, to gleam, to shine; rai lakan lightening flash, do. rai nabilan.

LAKAR v. to speak in a loud clear voice, do. klakar; n. a fish.

LAKARU adj. left-handed, cf. karuk.

LAKAT n. upper part of the chest, do. klakat.

LAKATAI n.; ai lakatai a tree whose bark is used for chewing.

LAKATEU n. a dove; lakateu sina a domesticated pigeon.

LAKATUU n.; ai lakatuu a medicinal bush, do. takatu'un.

LAKE v. see loke.

LAKEN n. flock, herd, band, do. klaken.

LAKERU n. pumpkin.

LAKFETIK n. see lakafetik.

LAKI v. to finish, to not exist.

LAKIDUK adj.; matan lakiduk inflamed eyes, cf. kidu.

LAKIN adj. ancient, aged, decrepit; v. to not exist, do. la iha.

LAKISUK n. caterpillar which enters potatoes.

LAKLO v. to defecate (a respectful term).

LAKNABIT n. blacksmith's tongs, do. lakahabit.

LAKNAIR n. a loop or cord attached to the feet to assist in climbing trees, do. knair.

LAKNEIT n. a variety of cicada, do. knaneik.

LA-KOHI v. to not want, also said as la-ohi, la-hohi.

LAKON v. to lose; to disappear, to get lost; to be defeated (in war or play); to die (respectful term); lakon boot what a shame.

LAKTARU n. the common name of many caterpillars.

LAK'TEU n. see lakateu.

LAKTUĐU n. the index finger, do. futudu, latudu.

LAKU n. a small savage carnivorous four-legged animal; laku-bora a larger variety; laku badak a short man; knuuk laku tetek a bird's nest with a side opening; hudilaku a variety of banana; laku metan a charm used to cause evil.

LAKU v. to shake, to wave; laku matan to blink; laku uluk to be in the forefront.

LAKU n. personal given male name.

LAKUANA adj. right-handed, working with the right hand, cf. kuana.

LAKUKA n. (Lakluta) do. lakuuk.

LAKU-LIU v. to pass over the top of (with balls, stones, etc.); to be higher than.
LAKU-MII, LAKU-MIIR n. a nocturnal bird.

LAKUN n. a type of speech belonging to any region, do. lala kun.

LAKUUK n. a variety of owl; tongs, cf. laka nabbit.

LALALAR v. to construct a barrier or light enclosure of branches and thorny bushes.

LALABAR, LALAUAR a Liurai's garden (respectful term).

LALABUN v. to become lost; nahi lalabun to walk about aimlessly, as though lost, also said as nahi labu labun.

LALA'E K n. a grasshopper, do. kla la' e k, ka la' e k.

LALAKE n. a small woven palm leaf basket (smaller than ta'an).

LALASUK n. a blowfly, do. lalar asuk.

LALATA n. a trap cage for catching monkeys and other game.

LALATAK n. a shadow, an image formed by the shadow; an image or reflection (in a mirror, or in the water), cf. mahon.

LALATIK n. earthworm; intestinal worm, do. kule; rai lalatik earthworm.

LALE n. a domestic reel used for making balls of thread from hanks; kahe kabas ba lele to place the thread on the reel; also a grasshopper.

LALE v. to search for.

LALEDIK n. a stake, or pointed stick, do. kla ledik.

LALEDO v. to wind up a thread on the thumb and little finger.

LALEHAN n. sky, heaven, atmosphere; paradise, the place where the souls live eternally.

LALEIK n. see klaleik.

LALEK n.; ai lalek a person expert at climbing trees.

LALENOK n. a mirror or looking glass; uma lalenok (Dili) the two smaller areas of a hip roof.

LALEO n. a shelter on high legs in the middle of a field for guarding the crop; lale o lo ro umbrella.

LALEOK v. to brandish or flourish (sticks, swords, etc.); lale ok lia to make known a command.

LALET adj.; fatuk laler small flat stones, cf. belar.

LALETRE n. a creeper with purple flowers, do. kla letrek.

LALES n. intestinal fat, do. kla les.

LALETE n. a light bridge.

LALETEK n. rising ground, elevated plain, a hill, ridge or tableland, do. kla letek.

LALE'U v. ; ain lale'u or tur lale'u
to cross the legs; samea lale'u-an
the snake curls itself up.

LALEUR n.; be laleur an eddy or
whirlpool, do. ue dadulak, ue
kuhus.

LALI'AN n.; fatuk lali' an a stone
hearth, the fireplace stones on
which the pots are placed.

LALIKA v. to be unnecessary, to
not be required, or needed, cf.
lika.

LALILA-UE n. nacre, mother-of-
pearl, do. lilu.

LALILI-METAN n. a black fungus
which attacks trees.

LALIN v. to change, to transfer;
lalin-an to come or go (a respect-
ful term to superiors), cf. hi'il-
an.

LALIR n. a wart-like protuberance
growing on the trunk of some
trees; karau dikur lalir an old
buffalo with large horns.

LALIRUK n.; ai laliruk a piece of
wood thrown to spin through the
air, do. ai klaliruk.

LALISUK n. a reel in the form of
a small cross used for winding
thread on; lalisuk tasin a star-
fish; the crown of the head.

LALITIN n. a tree with hard white
timber (Wrightia Javanica), do.
ai lalar.

LALIUN n. a grey bird.

LALOBU n. a cloak (encircling
attire), cf. lobu.

LALOHE n. a lipa worn diagonally
across the shoulder by women, to
form a cradle at waist level for
babies or anything else to be
carried, do. tatehik.

LALOI v. to rinse, to wash lightly,
do. bilas.

LALOIN n.; ai laloin a stick ending
in a hook, used for drawing wood
into the fire, cf. loin.

LALOIR adj. not yet weaned; not yet
formed (of fruits); uani laloir
laval bees still in the comb.

LALOKAR n. a doorway, or gateway
formed from bamboo, in which is
placed knanokar.

LALOLOK n. a measuring stick.

LALOOK n. a small open basket with
a number of divisions, used as a
tray for offering titbits of
mama for chewing; lalook tasi a
little round fish.

LALORAN n. a wave; rai la loran
small undulations in the ground.

LALOSUK n. see lalousuk.

LALOTA n. part of a weaving loom.

LALOUSU, LALOUSUK n. a bamboo box
with a lid, usually carried across
the shoulder, do. au basa.

LALUA n. a creeper, the rattan palm
(Calamus), do. lua, cf. oe.

LALUAR n. flowerbed.

LALUBAN n. (Belu) do. lalutuk.

LALUHAN n. stable, corral, do.
luhan.

LALUTUK n. a pigsty; lalutuk hun
(also lutu hun), people who live
in close proximity to a royal
household, render service to them,
cf. klosan iurai.

LAMAK n. food as nourishment or
sustenance (a polite term used
when dealing with royalty); banana
leaves and leaves of some other
plants which are used as plates
during certain ceremonies; (Ue
Keke) banana fruit or plant.

LAMAR, LAMAS v. to grope, to walk
by feel (e.g. in the dark), do.
kokar, lebar.

LAMEEK, LAMEK n. a leech.

LAMEHE n. a small venomous spider
(Latrodeuctus Hasseltii), do.
kidun-mean, manu-oan.

LAMENIN n. (Alas, Dotik) one of the
lunar periods of the year between
August and September.
LAMES v. (Bariki) do. lamas.

LAMIIS n.; ema lamis a good marksman or hunter.

LAMPA n. a mixture of rice and spiced chicken wrapped in banana leaves.

LAMUKA, LAMUKAN n. a dark green dove.

LAMUN n. (Luka) do. lalamun.

LANBO n. see lanpiain.

LANIN adj. (Belu) do. nalin.

LANKUAS n. a plant with hot tubers like the ginger plant.

LANPIAN, LANBIAN, LANPO, LANBO n. candle, lamp, lantern, do. lampao (P).

LANTEN n. sleeping area of a house.

LANU v. to intoxicate, to inebriate, to be drunk; to poison; oin lanu to be dizzy or stagger.

LANUK adj. intoxicated, drunk; lanuk-teen drunkard.

LA'O v. to walk, to travel on foot, to go; la'o rai to go on foot; la'o deit to walk by foot (in contrast to some other form of travel); la'o liu to walk straight.

LA-OHI v. do. la-kohi.

LA-OS adv. no, nothing; la'os nune'e not so.

LAPA n. a spear with a broad blade, do. lafa.

LAPIS n. a lead pencil, do. lapis (P).

LARAN n. the interior, the inside part; iha ... laran inside of ...; iha uma laran inside the house; housi laran from within, internally; ai laran a stand of trees or forest, when laran follows the name of any plant it indicates a group of those plants; au laran a clump of bamboo, a thicket of bamboo; intestines of the body, internal organs; laran sa'e or laran naks'e or laran beik to feel the need to vomit; laran mutin the small intestines; laran metan the large intestines; the inner soul, inner nature, the intellect, the conscience; ema laran di'ak or ema laran luan a person of good character, kind and gentle; ema laran aat an evil or cruel person; ema laran moras a sad person; ema laran makerek a treacherous or untrustworthy person; feto laran momos a virgin; ema laran malarin a serious person; laran tomak wholehearted.

LARAS n. battens for attaching the thatch bundles on the roof, cf. laas; (Dili) rafters of the roof, do. usuk.

LARE v. to draw out gently, take out from the surface, to pluck out (or any similar action); ke'e lare to make a shallow excavation, cf. sebar.

LARIT v. to cut off small pieces; larit limakukun to cut the fingernails.

LARUS n. the space between two nodes (of bamboo, maize, etc.); the space between two joints of the limbs.

LASAI-RO n. a species of Begonia whose leafstalk is prepared as a bitter conserve.

LASAN n. penis, male genitals; lasan fuan testes.

LATA n. various species of grubs and lava, do. klata.

LATAN v. to stretch out on the ground, to lay down in a horizontal position; to surrender to.

LATAR n. a row, file, tier, or rank, do. cf. dalas.

LATU v. to snuff out, to remove the charred part (of wick, cigarette, etc.); (Dili) to trim, to prune branches, cf. hanutu; latu batar (Samoro) to thresh maize, cf. behu, basu.

LATUDU n. index finger, do. laktudu, futudu.

LATUK v. (Belu); latuk-an ba malu to be in close proximity to others.
LATUN n.; ahi latun charcoal; au latun charcoal of burnt bamboo.

LAUAKAT n. (Bubu Susu) the region of the clavicle or collarbone, cf. klakat.

LAURIK n. youth, child, do. labarik.

LAUERU n. (Belu) a variety of spider.

LAUIN n. (Belu); au lauin a thorny bamboo.

LAUK adj. sparse, not plentiful (of plants); ue lauk (Luka) water on the point of boiling; (Ue Keke, Lakluta) to stir, to mix, cf. kilik.

LAULARA adj. almost ripe, close to maturity (fruits).

LAUR v. to stir, to shake up (liquid in a vessel), sim. kedok.

LAUS n. a plant whose roots are used as a headache cure.

LE v. to read, do. ler (P).

LEALEAR adv. very much, very many, cf. lear.

LEAR adj. many, much (animals or people), do. real.

LEBA v. see lebo.

LEBAR v. to feel one's way in the dark, to walk aimlessly; husu lebar to ask questions, do. lamas, kokar.

LEBAS v. to wander, to rove about.

LEBAS n. a period of second rain between April and May.

LEBO v. to carry or transport any object from the ends of a pole with the centre supported by the shoulder, cf. hulan.

LEBUS adj. worn out, disabled, handicapped.

LEDIK n. a stake or pointed stick, do. laledik.

LEDU v. to hit, to pound; ledu kabas to remove the seeds from the cotton with an implement called fatu ledu or ai ledu, which has two rotating cylinders; ai ledu (Dili) a round guard formed from stakes driven into the ground as a protection for seedlings from animals.

LEET n. interval, gap, the space between two things (in time or place); iha ... leet between, in the middle ...; loron leet the days of the week (between two Sundays, or two markets), leisure time, holiday, day of rest; adv. vainly, uselessly, futilely; kole leet to tire oneself uselessly; ho leet timely.

LEHAR adj. (Belu) do. leer.

LEHAT v. to inspect, to review, to check.

LEHE n. a variety of creeping bean with edible pods.

LEI, LEIK particle, a stress word (no English translation).

LEKA n. a large cicada; leka metan a smaller variety, do. knaneik.

LEKA v. to turn over; monu baku leka to fall on the back; nan leka to swim on the back; leka laran the place where night singing takes place.

LEKAR v. to spread about, to spread abroad, to circulate.

LEKAT n. (Belu) a frog, do. kedo.

LEKE n. fan, do. kakehe.

LEKI, LEIKI n. a personal given male name.

LEKI, LEIKI, LEKIRAUK n. monkey, do. kirauk.

LEKO v.; leko mate to perform certain rites on a dead person.

LEKULEKUN adv. continually (to continue with any action).

LELAN v.; lelan nahan ba kuda to overload a horse.

LELAR, LELAS v. to twist or rotate around (e.g. a thread around the thumb and index finger); besi
LELAS a screw or bolt; KABAS lelas a bobbin or reel for thread, do. KABAS matan.

LELE v. to place into water to float; LELE akar to place sago in water to float away the impurities; LELE murak to toss gold-bearing sand into a current so that the sand will wash away and leave the gold behind; KARAU lele oin the buffalo in the wallow raises its head; AKAR ma ta lele sof t sago in the top of the tree.

LELE n.; AI lele kapok or silk cotton (Ceiba Pentandra); AI lele fuik a tree similar to kapok (Gossampinus Floribunda), do. k'ian, ki'ian, kI'I'I'I'o.

LELEN adj. powdered, pulped (flour, sago, etc.); KABAS lelen raw cotton ready for spinning.

LELIR v. to caress, to touch gently with the hand, to stroke lightly; LELIR mate to watch over and cherish the deceased by relating his past good deeds, do. salia.

LELO, LELOK n. a personal given male name.

LELOK v. (Luka) to wind in and out; dalan lelok the road winds in and out.

LELU v. to whirl around, to spin oneself; to revolve, to spin; la'o lelu-lelu to walk with a swaying motion.

LEMA v. (Belu) do. lemari or lemu.

LEMAR v. to feel one's way, do. lebar.

LEMU v. to travel about, to travel through; lemu rai to travel through or across the land.

LEMU-LEMU adv. everywhere.

LEMUR n. (Luka) a porpoise.

LENA n. sesame (Sesamum Indicum).

LENAK, LENAN v. to turn right way up (plates, cups, etc.).

LENIK n. see klinik.

LENO v. to illuminate, to shine a light on; to show, to be visible; LENO-an to appear, to present oneself; LENO-UE to fish with a light.

LENSU n. handkerchief, do. lenço (P).

LENUK n. a turtle; also a tree from whose roots a yellow dye is extracted.

LEO n. the population, the total number of people in a place; v. to populate.

LEOK adj. (Belu) covered up; LORO leok covered by clouds (of sun); LEOK TAIS BA AH to stretch out tais in front of fire.

LEON n. shade, do. mahan; (Belu) amulet, talisman.

LEOR v. to pierce, to transfix, do. borus, borut.

LEOT v. to shout for, to summon by shouting.

LEO-TOLI n. a narrow verandah around a house.

LEPA n. (Dili) a small boat (without side floats), cf. beru.

LER v. to read, see le, do. ler (P).

LERE v. to clean or sweep up (ground), to trim brush, to weed (grass), or any action which tidies up the surroundings.

LEREK v. to abandon, to forsake; adj. abandoned, forsaken; UMA lerek an abandoned house; LEREK TO'OS to forsake a garden allowing the weeds to grow; PARTICLE which follows the verb to indicate a state of rest, permanence, or abandonment; NIA LA'O LEREK NA NIA UMA he walked to his house; lerek indicates that he went no further than the house.

LER'LEREK adv. complete abandonment.

LES v. to tear, to rip, to rent; LES matan to tear at, or rub the eyes.
LESU n. (Lakluta); lesu matan door, do. oda matan.

LESU, LESUN n. mortar, do. nesun, cf. alu; au lesun a bamboo arrow with a barbed head or point.

LET n. see leet.

LETAK v. to get involved with (someone); to interfere in (the affairs of others), to pry into (things sacred or prohibited).

LETE v. to place oneself upon, to go to the top of; lete ba to ascend to ....

LETEK v. to be on the top of.

LETE-LEUR n. a narrow verandah around a house, do. le o-toli.

LETEN adj. above, overhead; adv. above; n. the top, the part above; ba leten go up; uma leten the house above; iha leten upwards; housi leten from above.

LETI n. a bag made from woven palm leaves with a lid, do. reti.

LETO n. a given personal male name.

LE'U v. to encircle; to roll up; le'u-an to curl up.

LE'UK adj. crooked, twisted, cf. kle'uk.

LE'UN n. do. kle'un.

LE'UN n. (Belu) a plain, do. tetu.

LEUR v. to surround, to completely encircle; asu leur rusa the dogs surround the deer (at the end of the hunt); to pursue quietly (e.g. when catching a horse); to annoy; (Belu) to nag, to complain continually.

LEUR adv. (Belu) do. kleur.

LEUT v. to knead; n. (Belu) a footprint.

LIA n. word, phrase; language, dialect; question, complaint; lia foun news; lia fuan ida a phrase, expression, or term; futu lia to make an agreement or plot; tesi lia to decide; lia anin a boast; hakotu lia the last word (on any subject); lia sumik or lia suik a secret; lia fatuk rahun uncountable.

LIAN n. voice, the sound of the voice, the sound made by anything, noise; v. to make a sound or noise; manu lian the voice of a bird; kilat lian the noise of a gun, a shot; lian ta'a an an echo.

LIAT v. (Belu) to curl up, to twist up.

LIBA n. see lipa.

LIBAN n. (Ue Keke) night singing, do. liku, dahur.

LIBERDADE n. holiday, do. liberdade (P).

LIBETIK n. grasshopper.

LIBRU, LIBUR n. a book, do. livro (P).

LIBUR v. to rejoin, to assemble, do. halibur.

LIBUR-AN v. (Belu) to be together, do. hamutuk.

LIDAK, LIDAN n. a stew with fat floating on top.

LIDARAK n. a small open basket with many sides (lidun uarak).

LIDU v. to be attentive, to take care of; lidu ema moras to take care of the sick person.

LIDUK, LIDUN n. an angle or corner; tasi lidun a gulf or bay, cf. sikun.

LIHUN n. a dam or pond, a small body of still water.

LI'I v. to turn to face, cf. lidu.

LIIN n. a little bird (sparrow) which attacks rice.

LIIR v. to look sideways, to glance at; matan liir cross-eyed.

LIKA v. to be necessary; ha'u la'o rai la di'ak, lika sa'e kuda I have difficulty walking, it is necessary to mount a horse; lika tuir to imitate or copy, do. banati tuir.
LIKAR v. to hold on while standing (children); likar-an (Luka, Ue Keke) to justify oneself by blaming a mistake on to others, cf. halikar.

LIKA-SAAN n. the southern region of the plains; the people who inhabit the region.

LIKI v. to wave; liki liman to signal with the hand, do. tiki liman.

LIKU v. to carry on the back (a person).

LIKU-RAI n. (Luka) a coarsely woven basket.

LILAK adj. undercooked (boiled or roasted), do. kauk, cf. klaba.

LILAN n. do. lidan.

LILI-METAN n. black moles on the body; the marks of bruising; also a black fungus which attacks some plants, cf. lalili-metan.

LILIN n. wax; ahi oan lilin a wax candle; lakeru lilin a variety of pumpkin.

LILIT n. ratguard, a wooden ring fixed to the stumps of houses to keep out rodents, do. klilit.

LILU, LILU-UE n. mother-of-pearl, do. lalila-ue.

LIMA num. five; sanulu resin lima fifteen; atus lima five hundred; rihun lima five thousand.

LIMA, LIMAN n. arm, hand; lima tanen or lim’tanen the hand, the palm of the hand; lima kukan fingernail; ue liman or be liman a water channel; liman hatudu index finger.

LIMAR n. a steel file; v. to file, do. limar (P).

LIM’LIMAR v. to play constantly, do. halimar.

LIN n. see liin.

LINUK n. a small quantity, do. klinuk.

LIPA, LIFA, LIBA n. sarong, a piece of cotton cloth sewn to form a tube which is worn by males as a skirt secured at the waist, cf. sabulu.

LIRAK n. (Luka) a pot of fat, do. lidak, lidan; (Bubu Susu) a variety of fern, do. kesak-metan.

LIRAS n. a wing (of birds and insects); so’e liras to divide the force so as to encircle the enemy (in war).

LIRIN adj. cold, cool, cf. halirin, malirin.

LIRIS v. to suck in air between the closed teeth (to breathe or cool food in the mouth), do. lahliis.

LIRU v. to hurl or throw at (with a stick or similar object), do. hakliuru.

LIRUK n. a piece of wood which is thrown to spin through the air, do. klaliruk.

LIS n. any plant or bulb of the onion family (Allium); lis bot Spanish onion; lis asu garlic; lis mean shallot; lis karau a variety of bulbous lily.

LISAK n. a nit or louse egg, do. utu tolu.

LISAN n. rites, customs, ceremonies.

LISAUN n. lesson (in school), do. liçao (P).

LISEN n. see lisan.

LESENSA n. licence, authorisation, do. licença (P).

LISI v. to peel, to skin; isi batar to dehusk maize.

LISUK adv. jointly, conjunctionally (a group acting as one); v. to gang up, to combine against (a group against one or two people), cf. butuk.

LISU-MATAN n. (Bariki) a door, do. lesu-matan.

LITA v. to hem; (Belu) to sew, cf. bata.

LITAN, LITAS adj. bula litas badly matured betel nut but more desirable for chewing.
LITAR n. (Samoro, Bubu Susu) a variety of the Canna genus.

LITIK v. to persist.

LIU v. to surpass, to be better than, to be larger than; to pass through, to pass over; sira liu ona they have gone (passed through); nia liu taha he went.

LIU adv. more, more than; when placed after a verb translates as: before in time, past, or ago; nia ba liu loron tolu he went three days ago; liu tan to continue; also forms comparative and superlative degree of adjectives; di'ak liu better, best; aat liu worse, worst; boot liu bigger, biggest; ki'ik liu smaller, smallest; note: more commonly used for comparative than superlative.

LIUK n. a sea fish.

LIULAI n. (Samoro) a creeper with edible fruit, do. sinkumas.

LI'UR n. the exterior, the part on the outside; ba li'ur to go outside, to go to the toilet; li'ur besik to urinate; li'ur fatin the toilet; iha uma li'ur on the outside of the house.

LIURAI n. the ruler of a kingdom, the king, the ruler; liurai feto the queen.

LO'AT-AN v. to jump about.

LOBA v. see lobu.

LOBAN v. to wet, to put in water, to immerse in water.

LOBAS n.; kulu lobas a tree with edible fruit (Artocarpus Incisa), see kulu.

LOBAS v. to scald slightly, to singe a little; (Belu) do. loban.

LOBU v. to encircle, to surround; lobu mate to encircle the deceased (sitting around the corpse, or escorting the body to the grave).

LOBUN adj.; rai lobun a small enclosed yard.

LO'E v. to disband, to disperse.

LOER v. to stroll about, to drift; to allow more freedom; loer kuda tali to tether a horse on a long rope; loer lemu-lemu wander about freely.

LOHE, LOHER v. to unfold, to open wide, do. nahe, falar.

LOHI v. to place near the fire, to scorch, roast, or dry; to hasten, to urge forward; to be persuaded by someone's suave manners, to be cheated, to be hoodwinked.

LOHO n. a small shelter on a tall post used as a shelter for grain (mostly maize on the cob).

LOHON n. stomach, paunch; manu lohon a bird's crop, do. manu kakaluk.

LOI n. personal given name of men.

LOIN v.; loin rai to clear the ground by burning; loin ahi to remove the burning wood (from under the pot).

LOIR, LOIRE n. ballads, songs.

LOIRADU adj. golden, the colour of golden, do. doirado (P).

LOK v. see look.

LOKA n. (Belu) a room in a house for unmarried adult females.

LOKAR v. (Alas) to stammer.

LOKE v. to open, to unlock.

LOKO v. to dream aloud.

LOKO-AN v. to be conceited, pompous, or have vain illusions.

LOKO-LOKON adv. awkwardly.

LOKU v. see louku.

LOLAR, LOLAS v. to crawl, to creep (snakes, plants, etc.), do. dolar.

LOLIT v. to roll or bowl along.

LOLO n. a clay pot used as a water vessel; tutur lolo to carry lolo on the head, cf. sanan.

LOLO v. to give, to present, to pass to, to stretch out; lolo liman to stretch out the hand; to
LOLOK

present to, to present with, to give gifts; to curse, to put a curse on; to follow, to march in line.

LOLOK v. to pursue, to run after; lolok murak to beat gold into thin layers.

LOLON n. the body, the trunk, the major part; emania isin lolon the human trunk; ai lolon the trunk of a tree; rai lolon a hillside.

LOLOS adv. truly, exactly, cf. los.

LOLUR v. see louur.

LOMIR adj. gluey, do. belit, nulit.

LONIS n. a variety of turtle; the carapace of a turtle.

LONUS n. a sea plant.

LOOK v. to offer (titbits to visitors); to be attentive, to welcome (someone) with courtesy, cf. kletak, klook.

LO'OK n. the Galolen dialect (spoken in the regions of Manututu, Laklo, Lalea), the people who inhabit this region.

LO'OK n.; ai lo'ok the Indian Jujube tree (Zizyphus Mauritian a).

LO'ON n. a holiday house, a country house, also said as lo'o.

LOR n. low-lying ground, the tidal regions, seaside; adj. low, towards the bottom; uma lor a low house (not high); udan lor a period of rain which follows the coast; loro lor south.

LORAIK adv. afternoon, the latter part of the day before dusk.

LO-RAN n. a red sea fish.

LORAT v. to scorch, to put by the fire, do. lohi; to rasp, to damage without penetrating, do. sikit.

LORE v. to dance (performed by men brandishing swords or other objects).

LORIKU n. a common parakeet (bird).

LOR'LAIK, LOR'LAIN adj. lukewarm, tepid, do. manut; malus lor'lain white betelnut leaves.

LORO n. the sun; loro sa'e sunrise; loro monu sunset; loro natutun noon; loro kraik afternoon; loro bubur a short dry period between April and May; uai loro or bai loro summer, the period of no rain; loro falin any period of no rain; loro teen twilight, also a type of moss; loro lor south.

LORON n. day, the time between sunrise and sunset; loron naroman dawn; loron leet a working day; loron boot a holiday; loro-loron daily, every day; loron ona daytime.

LORO-SAAN, LORO-SAA n. a war song sung during the ceremony of cutting off the enemies' heads at the end of a war and the ceremony that occurs among the decapitated heads; also the chanting that takes place around a thief caught in the act before his decapitation. Note: these ceremonies are traditional, but no longer occur.

LORU n.; ai loru laurel tree (Laurus Nobilis); loru tahan bay leaf (used in cooking).

LOS adj. right, correct, exact, straight, erect, vertical; adv. truly, correctly, exactly, cf. lolos.

LOSU v. see lousu.

LOTA v. (Samoro) to try, to test.

LOTU, LOTUK adj. thin, slender, dainty; lia lotuk or hateten lotuk polite speech; baba lotuk a small drum which women hold under an arm and play with the hands during tebedai; fore lotuk a mung-bean.

LOU n. a polite title for any woman of a principal family, sim. noi.

LOUHU v. to be lost or confused, to proceed aimlessly; hateten nahi louhu-louhu to speak in a disjointed manner.
LOUKIT v.; o mesa loukit ba that will do.

LOUKU n. a wide bracelet worn above the elbow; louku fatin the upper arm between the shoulder and elbow; a metal ferrule.

LOUKUN n. a ferrule, a metal ring, do. louku.

LOULI n. a personal given male name.

LOULI n. a sea fish.

LOULIN v. to clear away, to pull down, to open up; adj. open, clear to view; uma loulin a house without any walls.

LOULIT v. to spin, to make roll.

LOULUN v. (Luka) do. loulin.

LOULUR v. to abort, to have a still-birth (animals only); tinan loulur the time of the year when the rain falls in sudden downpours, do. nolur.

LOULUR n. see lulur.

LOUR adj. open, uncovered, sim. loulin.

LOURI v. to carry, to convey, to take away, to bring.

LOUSU v. to remove, to extract by pulling, to pluck; lousu sulan to uncork; lousu surik to unsheathe a sword; lousu matan to goggle the eyes, to stare with protruding eyes; lauarik lousu larus to grow up, to grow taller.

LOU'U v. to place, to put down, to set down, sim. rai.

LOU-UAIJK n. an orchid with bright yellow bark, the dye is used for making designs on woven artifacts.

LUA n. do. lalu.

LU'A n.; ue lu'a a well.

LUAK adj. wide, broad; vast, extensive; laran luak kindly, compassionate, happy; ibun luak a busy-body, disloyal.

LUAN n., adj. wide, broad; vast, extensive, do. luak; open,

exposed; vacant, unoccupied, sim. loulin.

LUAR adj. free, without responsibility, unrestricted.

LUBIN n. annual tubers of some plants (fehu k, etc.).

LUBU v. to blunt, to cut off.

LUBUK adj. cut off, amputated, trimmed.

LUBUN n. a portion, a piece, a bit; a group.

LUBUR v. to cover, to be in concealment, to submerge, to inundate (said of water, brush, etc.); ue lubur rai the water covers the land; ai laran lubur ema the forest conceals the people.

LUBUS v. (Belu) see haluka.

LUDUN, LUDUR n. a group of stars called Pleiades, or Taurus.

LUHA v. to forget, do. haluha.

LUHAK adj. forgetful, do. kluhak.

LUHAN n. pen, stable, yard; fahi luhan pigsty; kuda luhan stable; bibi luhan goat pen.

LUHAS v. to scald (with hot water); to deplume, to pluck all the feathers.

LUHU n. a small basket with a lid, cf. ti'u, kohe.

LUI v. to hoist or lower (an object on the end of a rope).

LUIT v. to graze lightly, hardly touching; to remove or take out adroitly.

LUKA n. yaws; ai luka cassava, also said as ai malae and ai farina (Manihot genus).

LUKI n. a variety of small crab, do. kluki.

LUKIT v. to scrape, to dig at, sim. sikit; (Samoro) to scald, do. luhas.

LUKU v. to be covered with, to be enveloped, to be enclosed in, to be immersed in; luku loro to be
LUKUN

out in the sun; luku udan to be
out in the rain; luku lia la bele
ona cannot put up with the in-

LUKUN adj.; derok lukan a variety
of sour orange.

LULI v. to be prohibited or for-
bidden (by custom or law); ema
luli malu people not speaking to
each other.

LULI, LULIK adj. prohibited, for-
bidden; sacred, holy; uma lulik
the house where objects consid-
ered to be lulik are kept (anim-
ist); n. ceremony or rites of
Animist religion; makair lulik
the keeper of lulik objects, also
known as lulik na'iu; na'i lulik
or am'ululik a priest.

LULUN v. to roll up, to wrap up;
kohe lulun (Luka) a tobacco pouch.

LULUR n.; ain lulur shin (of leg),
the front part between the knee
and ankle; lulur ruin shinbone.

LUMAK adj. domesticated, accustomed
to being handled (animals).

LUMUR n. (Samoro) to submerge, to
inundate, do. lubur.

LUMUT n. slime, and some varieties
of moss; adj. green, the colour
of slime.

LUN n. see luun.

LUNI v. to incline or rest the
head; luni ulun ba liman to rest
the head on the arm.

LUNUK adj. (Alas) dumb, do. nunuk.

LURI v. to thresh grain, do. behu,
basuk.

LURIN adj. (Samoro); batar lurin
dehusked maize grain.

LURIT v. to pierce, to transfix,
do. borus.

LURON n. highway, wide road, do.
lorong (I); luron sourin a bend
in the road.

LURUK n. personal given female
name.

LURUK n.; ai luruk trash, litter,
straws; a cluttered heap, do. ai
ohar.

LURU-MEAN n. a variety of reddish
dove.

LURU-METAN n. a variety of black
pigeon, do. kra-metan, uruk metan.

LURUN adj. poor, needy; oan lurun
an orphan, sim. kiak; (Luka) weak,
unwell.

LUSI adv.; futus lusi designs or
stripes woven into local cloth.

LUTAN n.; ahi lutan a firebrand, a
stick with one end burning; ahi
lutan a billet of wood, split
firewood.

LUTI v. do. luit.

LUTU n. mourning, do. luto (P).

LUTU n. hedge, fence, enclosure,
circular mud wall; lutan
fence gate; lutan mane or lutan riin
the vertical posts of a fence;
lutan hadan the horizontal bamboo
rails in a fence; lutan hun (lit.
base of fence) persons who live
in close proximity to royalty and
render service to them, do.
klosan liurai, lalutuk hun.

LUTUK v. to accumulate, to amass;
to combine against; siru lute
ha'u they have combined against
me.

LUTUR v.; lutar rate to place small
things like betelnut upon some-
one's grave (animist).

LUUN n. tears; do. matan been, also
said as luu uen; luun turu to
weep.

LUUT v. to protect, to shelter;
luut-an to take shelter, to take
refuge; manu luut the hen is
broody; manu luut oan the hen
protects the chickens.
MA-, MAK-  participle, prefixed to verbs to form nouns denoting the agent of the action, also 2sg. of ha and hak verbs.

MAAR n. glass beads.

MA'AS adj. soft, tender; ulun ma'as intelligent, do. mamar.

MAAS v. to yawn (as a sign of sleepiness).

MAAT v. (Belu) to be mean, to be stingy.

MADAT n. (Belu) opium, do. madat (I).

MADAUK n.; fulan madauk the lunar month between March and April.

MADIS v. to sharpen, to produce a very fine point, or keen edge; madis nauai to sharpen the razor, do. meris.

MAEK n. a plant with edible tubers.

MAFETOK adj. effeminate.

MAFETU n. the person who plays hafetu.

MAFUAK adj. fruitful, having fruit.

MAFUNAK adj. flowering, having flowers.

MAHA n. dew, light drizzle.

MAHABUR adj. rough, unpolished (no shine).

MAHAN, MAHON n. shade, out of the sun.

MAHAR adj. thick (opposite to mihis).

MAHEDIK n. (Samoro) a good marksman.

MAHON n. see mahan.

MAHUAT adj. (Belu) strong, sturdy.

MAHULAN n. Orion (a constellation) (mahulan tua).

MAI v. to come; prep. to, for, here; conj.; mai be but, however.

MAI n. mother, do. mai (P).

MA'I, MA'E v. to grow up, to be matured; adj. grown, matured, do. ua'e.

MAI BE conj. but, however.

MAIR v. to bend, bow, or sag, do. namair.

MAIS conj. but, however, do. mais (P).

MAK, MAKA particle, used to give emphasis to the word or phrase it qualifies, not translatable into English. Principally used on the north coast, do. ha'e (south coast).

MAKA v. to limp, to be tired, to be worn out (said when speaking of horses), corruption of mancar (P).

MAKA'AS adj. strong, durable, resistant, sturdy.

MAKAII, MAKAIR n. overseer, foreman; keeper, guardian; makair lulik the keeper of the sacred house and its objects.

MAKAN n. food, do. makan (I).

MAKARAU n. macaroni, do. macarrao (P).

MAKAS adj. (Belu) do. maka'as.

MAKAUR n. (Belu); manu makaur a bird of prey, do. maksaur.

MAKDADAS n. (Samoro, Bubu Susu) a herb.

MAKDADI n. lead (metal); makdadi atan lead shot; makdadi daton solder; makdadi kbelak zinc; makdadi metan lead; makdadi motintin.

MAKEREK adj. multi-coloured, spotted, speckled; written, engraved, adorned with lace or designs; n. writer, a person who writes; ema laran makerek an insincere person, a hypocrite; oin makerek a pockmarked face; matan makerek cataract eyes, not having good sight.

MAKERU n. (Alas) do. makteri.
MAKES v. to shiver with cold.

MAKI, MAKIN, MAKINA n. machine, sewing machine, do. maquina (P); makina hakerek typewriter.

MAKIT n. an eagle (in some parts any bird of prey is called makikit).

MAKILI n. a ticklish person.

MAKIT v. to cut open, to slash, to make a long incision; do. saki; asu makit ema the dog slashed at the person.

MAKLANUK n. drunk, inebriated person.

MAKLA'OK n. traveller; a porter or bearer (someone employed to carry goods).

MAKMAMUK adv. vainly, uselessly.

MAKOKOS n.; fulan makokos the period of the year when maize is tested for maturity, at the end of February.

MAKRO n.; makro bibi a large grey heron.

MAKSA n.; maksa unuk a variety of heron.

MAKSA'EK n. a climber, able to climb.

MAKSAKUR n. a bird with a shrill voice which calls out at the commencement of rain.

MAKSAUR n. a wrongdoer, a sinner; a poor marksman.

MAKSAUR n. a bird of prey.

MAKSOIK n. a wealthy person.

MAKSOIN n. king, powerful chief-tain; the Saviour.

MAKSOURIN n. kidney; do. fuhan mane, fuhan sourin.

MAKSUUK n. a vagrant or loafer, cf. masuuk.

MAKTERI, MAKTERIS n. a sparrow hawk, a small reddish hawk.

MAKTIHA n. a fisherman.

MAKTUA, MAKTUBA n. a large grey kite (bird).

MAKTERANT adj.; laran makuar feeling squeamish, having the desire to vomit, do. laran beik.

MAKURI n. do. makerti.

MAKUS v. to eat making a noise (of pigs, etc.).

MALAE n. foreigner, stranger; malaenuin European; malaesina Chinese; malaemetan African; adj. foreign, strange, imported, anything not native, cf. timur.

MALAHUK adj. grey, of any uncertain colour; fig. undecided; hare malahuk to see poorly.

MALAKAR n. the last verse of four or five lines of dadolin or dolin; also any poetry with five or six lines per verse.

MALALEK adj.; ema malalek a searcher (someone trying to surprise anyone or anything).

MALARIK adj. (Belu) do. malahuk.

MALAUN n. noise, din, uproar, do. balaun.

MALEET adj. refers to poor quality weaving.

MALEK v. (Samoro) to chew with difficulty (toothless).

MALEO adj. (Dili) stupid, simple, slow-witted.

MALERUK adj. (Belu) wandering, do. klabuk.

MALI, MALIK n. personal given male name.

MALI n. a fish, do. suus.

MALIBAI n. a variety of red poisonous ant, do. meran.

MALIBO n. a heron, do. maksa; a variety of ant.

MALIIK adj. afraid, do. baliiik.

MALIK adj. too salty, briny; haas malik an unripe mango, do. manit.

MALIRIN adj. cold, cool; n. cold; adv. coldly, without enthusiasm; v. to be cold or cool; neon malirin
to have no devotion or enthusiasm; isin malirin to have a cold or fever.

MALIS v. to sharpen to a keen edge or point, do. madis.

MALOREK adj. clear, plain, distinct, definite; light, bright; adv. clearly.

MALU adv. (not fully translatable) indicates a reciprocal or mutual action or feeling to, with, or between another, or others; mutually, reciprocally.

MALUK, MALUN n. close associates, relatives; ita nia maluk our fellow creatures; mane malun our male friends, cousins, or nephews; maluk rasik family.

MALULI adj.; manu maluli a broody hen (also malulik).

MALULIK n. a person involved in or influenced by the practices and beliefs of the Animist religion.

MALUN n. see maluk.

MALUS n. betel-pepper (Piper Betel) whose leaves are used for chewing with betelnut and lime (mama); malus kain collarbone, do. klakat ruin.

MALUUT n. a broody hen, do. manu maluli, manu luut.

MAMA n. a wad of bua, malus, ho ahu (betelnut, betel-pepper, and lime) which is put in the mouth for chewing.

MAMAK n. (Alas) slivers of bamboo, etc., used as needles or pins, do. daun.

MAMAL, MAMAR adj. soft, mild, tender, gentle; lia mamar polite words; ulun mamar able to learn well, intelligent.

MAMAMAK n. a variety of grasshopper, do. kmamamak.

MAMAUN n. my brother (used when addressing an older brother).

MAMEAN n. a variety of small tick, cf. kladak.

MAMERA n. a lightning flash, do. rai lakan fuan.

MAMERAN n. (Belu) do. mamera.

MAMI, KMAMI n. the bladder.

MAMOKOK n. the cartilage of the nose.

MAMOR n. a variety of gecko lizard.

MAMOURIS n. ancestors.

MAMUDIS n. a nocturnal bird of bad omen.

MAMUK, KMAMUK adj. empty, unoccupied; lia mamuk empty or untruthful words.

MAMUKAR v. (Alas) to tie a knot, do. hakmukar.

MAMULAK n. (Beiu) friend.

MAMULIK n. earrings of a special kind.

MAMUT adj. lukewarm, tepid, do. lor'lain.

MAMUUK, KAMAMUUK n. a beetle; a weevil.

MAMUUN v. to grumble or groan.

MANA v. to be surprised at.

MANA v. to win, to attain, to earn.

MANANA v. to sing, do. hananu.

MANAPA v. (Dili) an edible bi-valve shellfish.

MANARAK adv. of superior social rank.

MANAS adj. hot, warm, burning; pungent, caustic, hot to the taste; ai manas chilli; ai manas rai (or ai lia) ginger; n. heat (of weather); rai manas hot weather; adv. hotly, with ardour; funu manas to fight fiercely.

MANATES, MANATIS n. the lunar month between July and August.

MANBAYE n. a dialect spoken in Central Timor.

MANDAAR adj.; hudi mandaar a variety of banana.

MANDUKU n. (Dili) a frog, do. kedo.
MANE n. male, man; adj. masculine; oan mane male child; malun mane male relatives; mane malun male placenta; mane lolon a young man in his prime; mane fouon son-in-law, also said as mane fou uma na'in; fuan mane kidney, do. fuan sourin.

MANEN adj. male (of plants), (Dili) use mane only.

MANFATIN n. (Belu) by the order of the king.

MANIKU n. (Dili) a bird, do. domaniku.

MANIT adj. salty, briny, do. malik.

MANKAAR, MANKAAL adj. (Dili) full grown, ahead of others (said of the first fruit to mature).

MANKO n. a small bowl.

MAN'MANAS adv. hastily with enthusiasm, also said as manamanas.

MANTA n. a head cloth for women, do. mant a (p).

MANU n. a bird, a fowl (of any kind); manu oan chicken; also a red-back spider (Latrodectus Hasseltii); also slang for penis; manu rade a duck; manu rade boot a goose; manu futu cock fighting; manu kutun louse (of hens); manu ain a messenger; manu talin a pimp, a procurer; manu ran a wart, callous, or corn; manu inan (lit. hen) a reserve battle force, cf. liras; manu etun liurai (in Luka manu kari liurai) the portion of the garden belonging to the king; manu kok'reek or manu kokoreek (lit. cockcrow) dawn, early morning; manu aat (Dili manu pontiana) a night bird of bad omen, said to cause sickness among children; manu fonan a skin disease, eczema; manu kidun impetigo, also a plant whose roots are used to cure diarrhoea.

MAOHOK n. murderer, assassin.

MARA adj. see maran.

MARABIBI n. a small bird.

MARAE n. a variety of ant, do. telus.

MARAK n. a firebrand (on horse, etc.), do. marca (P).

MARRAH, MARRAH adj. dry, dried (not wet); rai maran dry land, land above the high tide; tasi maran low tide mark; v. to dry.

MARAS n.; ai maras a tree with good red timber (Pometia Pinnata).

MARE n.; ai mare (Dili) a tree.

MAREK, MARIK, MARIS v. to roll the eyes.

MARINHEIRO n. a sailor, do. marinheiro (P).

MARINU n. (Belu) an official order of the ruler.

MAROMAK n. God, the supreme one (either Animist or Christian).

MARUIK adj. bare, arid, meagre, growing thinly, do. baruik.

MAS conj. (Dili) but, however, do. mas (P).

MASA n. a torch, do. ahi knulu, aisi lu, sasulu.

MASAL, MASAR n. a tree, see maras; a disease; v. to cough (of horses and buffaloes).

MASIN n. salt; masin fatuk rock salt; masin midar sugar; masin manas ginger, do. ai lia; masin derok lime juice or tree.

MASKI conj. although, however, notwithstanding, do. mais que (P); maski nune'e nevertheless.

MASUUK adj. vagrant, cf. makuuk.

MATA n. (Belu) times; mata rua twice, cf. dala.

MATA-DALAN v. to show the way, do. hatudu dalan.

MATA-FATUK n. a sea shell.

MATAK n. a leech; matak nan a fish.
MATAK  adj.  green, still growing, immature; raw (not cooked), new, fresh (not stale); inexperienced; ra matak damp ground (often covered with moss); besi matak soft iron; adv. without reason, unjustly; ha matak to extort unjustly; oin matak (lit. immature face) pretty; isin matak ona to feel well, to be almost recovered (from a sickness).

MATA-LELE n.  the edible shoots of some palm trees.

MATAN  n.  the eyes; matan uen or matan ben tears; matan fulun eyelash; matan fukun eyebrow; matan kulit eyelid; matan ulun the inside corners of the eyes; matan fuan eyeball; matan oan the pupil; matan bu san blue-eyed; matan ni kir a squint; matan mean conjunctivitis.

MATAROS  n.  (Belu) see matros.

MATAS  n.  (Belu) a period of time; ema matas parents.

MATE  v.  to die; to extinguish (fire); to wither, to die (plants); to stop, or cease (machinery); n. and adj. dead, stopped, loron mate bian All Saints' Day; mate klamar the spirit of a deceased person.

MATEK, MATEN  adj.  dead, dormant, without life; dry (of plants); ain matak pins and needles in the leg; kuda isin matak a quiet horse (easy to ride).

MATER  v.  to kill, to slay, do. mater (P), cf. oho.

MATROS  n.  shop assistant, employee.

MATUTUK  adj.; manu matutuk a hen which has almost hatched its eggs.

MAU, MAUK  n.  a word that precedes personal males to denote male sex of the recipient, cf. bui.

MAU-BEREK  n.  a common personal male name; also a large lizard, cf. lafaek maran.

MAU-FINU  .n.  (Belu) danger.

M'AUK  v.  (Bariki) do. na'uk.

MAUN  n.  elder brother; maun alin or ali maun the relationship between two districts when the liurai of one district marries a woman of another without hafoli; the relationship of two families united by marriage.

MAUS  adj.  meek, mild, tame, domesticated.

MEA  adj.; ue mea katii and ue meabobar two skin diseases.

MEAK  adj.  rusty, rust-coloured, reddish; n. rust.

MEAN  adj.  red (all shades); osan mean gold in coins; murak mean gold; ema liman mean an assassin.

ME'AR  v.  to cough, to have catarrh; n. cough, or catarrh.

MEAS  n.  see meias.

MEDA  n.  a small savage marsupial animal; matan meda said when anyone sleeps with their eyes open; meda matan a carbuncle; meda odan or ai meda lasan a tree (Dysoxylum Gaudichaudianum); nehek meda a variety of ant.

MEDAK, KMEDAK  adj.  dirty, foul, do. fo'er, kfo'er.

MEDAR  n.  (Alas); medar hare a dark variety of rice.
MEER adj. salty, to taste salty.
MEHI v. to dream; n. a dream; hetan mehi to have an inspiration.
MEI v. (Belu) to dream, do. mehi.
MEI v. (Bariki, Samoro) to sharpen, do. hameik.
MEIAS n. socks, stockings; anything knitted; faru meias knitted clothes, do. meias (P).
MEIK adj. sharpened, pointed, do. kmeik.
MEIO n. a coin (now out of date, 1/5th Pataka).
MEIT n. purslane (Portulaca Oleracea), edible plant.
MEKE interj. well done (in the game of hide-and-seek).
MEKO n. (Dili) gooseberry (Phyllanthus Reticulatus), do. kalaan.
MELA n. a flea, do. kmela, asukutun.
MELA v. (Dili) to sweeten (with honey or sugar), do. melar (P).
MELAN n. a coating of downy hairs on leaves, etc.
MELEK adj. (Bariki) small in size, do. ki'ik oan.
MELO, MELOK interj. well done (an expression of derision).
MELOR n. (Alas) do. melan.
MEMI, MEMIN v. to give a name to, to say the name of, do. temi, cf. hamemin, hanaran.
MENAS v. to whisper; lia menas a secret.
MENEK n. barren, infertile soil.
MENON, ENO n. an appointment, an invitation; fo menon to invite, see hameno.
MENOS v. to be of less value, to become less, to diminish; osan menos ona the money is failing, do. menos (P).
MENU n. menu, do. menu (P).
MEO n. desperado, thief, raiding warriors, etc.
ME'OK v. (Alas) to roar (of deer).
MER. adj. see meer.
MERAK adj.; ue merak muddy, murky or discoloured water.
MERAN n.; meran asu a variety of ant, do. malibai.
MERIK n. mange, or any similar skin disease.
MERIN adj. thick, close, dense; dai matan merin the net mesh is small; hakerek merin fine close writing; oin merin serious.
MERIS v. to sharpen to a keen edge, do. madis.
MER'LAU n. a tree with good timber.
MESA n. a table, do. mesa (P).
MESA, MESAK adj. only, alone, solely; au mesak one section of bamboo.
MESAK n. the given name of an only child.
MESTRE n. school teacher, do. mestre (P).
META n.; ai meta a tree with strong red timber (Cordia Subpubescence), do. nunan.
METAK n. a dark-coloured fish of quiet waters.
METAN n. black; malae metan an African; ko'a metan a crow (bird).
METI n. the sea; meti maran or meti dada ebb tide; meti nakona or meti tama flood tide; meti ulun outcrops of rocks on the beach, or rock shoals.
METI, METIK, METIN adj. firm, secure, fixed, tight, safe; kair metin or kair halo metin to hold securely, or secure tightly; adv. firmly, etc.; tur la metin unsatisfied.
ME'UL adj. feeble, weak, without strength, cf. name'ul.
MI v. see mii.
MIDAL, MIDAR adj. sweet, sweetish; masin midar sugar; halo midar to sweeten; hateten midar to speak meekly; o liman midar you have green fingers.

MIDEEK n. a sickness of the bladder (unable to control urination); (Dili) a plant, do. mikelek.

MIHI v. do. mehi.

MIHIS adj. thin, slender (slices, etc.); (Bubu Susu) a variety of crab.

MII v. to urinate (more polite to say li'ur besik).

MII-ALU n. the Barbados nut nettle-spurge (Jatropha Curcas).

MII-LARAN n. a red sea fish.

MIIN n. urine, see mii.

MIIR v. (Bubu Susu) to braid, to interlace; adj. braided, do. dalis, sasi.

MIIS adj. insipid, tasteless, un-salted, without flavour; rai miis said when the proper time has passed for planting seed.

MIKELEK n. a plant, do. midiek.

MILAT adj. (Belu) polished, bright, glistening, do. dirak.

MIMIS v. to suck up, to imbibe, do. hakmimis.

MINA n. oil, fat, grease; mina rai petrol; mina nuu coconut oil; mina reinu olive oil; mina mourin perfume, scent.

MINUTU n. a minute (of time), do. minuto (P).

MIRA'E n. see mirian.

MIRIAN n. termite, white ant.

MIROOK n. a tree, also known as ai tahan belar.

MIS adj. see miis.

MISAL, MISAR v. to squeeze with the hand, do. buti, bisar.

MITAEN, KMITAEN n. a tree with oily fruit.

MO'AT v. to suck; mo'at fuma to smoke, cf. susu.

MODAN n. (Alas) a sickness with diarrhoea (often fatal).

MODAS v. to suck, do. mo'at.

MODO n. vegetables, leaves or fruit cooked as vegetables; modo ben soup (made from vegetables); any titbit served as an addition to rice, cf. etu.

MODOK adj. yellow, green; modok tanan dark yellow; manu tolun modok egg yolk.

MODON n.; kulu modon the edible pith inside a jackfruit; au modon scrapings from the interior of bamboo used for making candles when mixed with the oily pulp of various fruit, also used alone as tinder.

MOE v. to be shy, modest, demure, reserved, or coy; n. shyness, bashfulness, etc.; taka moe a fine paid by an adulterer to the offended husband.

MOEN n. the private parts, the genitals (both male and female), in Dili said as moe, cf. lasan, hu'in, utin.

MOHAT adj. deserted, unused, overgrown with trees and bushes (refers to gardens and roads).

MOHU v. see mouhu.

MOKE v. to chew with the mouth shut, do. momi.

MOKO n. a herb.

MOKO adj.; sa'e moko kuda to mount a horse bareback (without a saddle); uma moko a house whose roof is covered with two layers of split bamboo to form a waterproof surface, also said as uma betun baluk.

MOKORO n. a creeper, do. mukro.

MOLAK prep. before.

MOLEK adj. unadorned, without any decoration, plain.
MOLEN n. fine powder (corn flour, etc.).
MOLI, MOLIK adj. see mouli.
MOLOK prep. do. molak.
MOMI v. to chew with the mouth shut, do. mole.
MOMOS adv. cleanly, clearly, cf. mos.
MONMETAN n. an assembly or group, do. sesaun.
MONOK adj. (Dili) silent, not speaking, do. nonook.
MONU v. to fall; monu ba neon to agree with, to be well accepted; neon monu ba or laran monu ba to be in favour of, to sympathise with.
MONUK adj. fallen; ema nehan monuk a toothless person (in Dili, use monu).
MOO adj.; matan moo awake.
MOOK adj. see kmook.
MOON adj. clear, transparent, not cloudy or turbid; ema oin moon a serious person; du'ut moon young grass; matan moon wide awake, unable to sleep.
MOOR v. to spin, to whirl or rotate swiftly on its axis (a top, spindle, etc.).
MO'OROOK adj. (Luka) immobile, motionless, cf. bo'o.
MOOT n. a tree.
MORADOR n. the liurai's bodyguard.
MORANGU n. strawberry (Fragaria), do. morango (P).
MORAS v. to be sick, to be in poor health; adj. ill, sick, unwell; n. sickness, disease, ailment; neon moras repentant, remorseful; moras todan a serious sickness.
MORE v. to fade, to lose colour, to discolour; liman more or aim more to have pins and needles in the arm or leg (from a poor sitting position), to have no feeling in the arm or leg.
MOREK, KMOREK adj.; isin morek indolent, avoiding work.
Morin v. see mourin.
MORIS v. see mouris.
MORON adj. turning savage or wild (pigs, buffaloes, etc.).
MOR'TEEN n. beads made from a special type of coral which are greatly valued and worn around the neck as a necklace.
MORU v. to hate or have animosity; to utter insults or taunts, do. kamorun, cf. hakni'uk; dai moru a gill net.
MORUK n. a pact or alliance sealed by drops of blood from each party; any person or group tied by such a pact.
MORUK adj. bitter; ai moruk a medicine or remedy; o liman moruk you do not have green fingers, cf. midar; Leki Mauk ne'e liman moruk, maka ne'e this is Leki Mauk's first effort; susu ben moruk colostrum, beastings; na'an moruk (Dili) bile.
MORUN n. venom, poison.
MOS adj. clean, pure, unblemished.
MOS adv. too, also; ha'u ba mos I go too; ha'u mos ba I also go.
MOSE v. to praise, to flatter; mose-an to boast.
MOSU v. to appear, to show oneself; be mosu (Dili) the bubbling of a spring, said as ue kmosuk in other parts, do. tudu.
MOTA n. a river; mota inan a large river; mota tun a flood; mota ulun headwaters of a river; mota oan a small stream, a creek; mota ain or motain a river mouth; mota ibun or mota ninin river bank; mota klen' an the deep part of a river; mota suli fa' in river bed; mota leten or mota klalatak the Milky Way.
MOTI v. to dry up, to cease running (a current of water); susun moti to wean from milk.
MOTIK adj. dried up; oan motik last child (said more as oan ikus); lia
MOTOK

a husky voice, also said as lia maran.

MOTOK v. to hiccup; n. hiccups.

MOTU n. personal given name of women.

MOTU, MOTUK adj. scorched; etu motuk scorched or burnt rice.

MOTUR n.; ain motur elephantiasis (a disease).

MOUHU v. to extinguish itself, to go out, to die out (a fire, lamp, etc.); adv. to end completely.

MOULIK adj. bare, naked, undressed, uncovered; bald, hairless; rai moulik bare ground; ulun moulik bald head, or hair cut short.

MOULI-MOULIK adv. constantly, continually, do. beibek.

MOURIN v. to smell good, to smell sweet; adj. perfumed, or sweet smelling.

MOURIS v. to live, to be alive, to exist, to be born; neon mouris to be active, diligent, or concerned; hodi mouris to be lively, or energetic.

MOUT v. to sink, to founder, to go to the bottom; ro mout to shipwreck a boat.

MOUUK n. the destitute, poor, or needy; isin mouuk a nude or undressed person.

MUDA v. to move, do. mudar (P).

MUDI v. to wring out, to compress, do. buti.

MUDIS v. to handle with the hands, to smooth with the hands; mudis hasan rahun to stroke the beard; mudis kabas to wax the thread; adj. long and slim, straight without any projections, do. kmuis.

MUKAN n. a small tuber sprouting from another tuber.

MUKAR n. a knot (in ropes, etc.), do. bukar, cf. hakbukar.

MUKIT v. to be lacking, to become poor; adj. poor, needy, etc.

MUKRO n. a creeping plant, do. mokoro.

MUKUMUKUN v. to speak softly, to whisper, do. mumuk.

MUKUN n. a beetle; uani mukun a variety of bee.

MULATU n. the offspring of an African and another race; fuuk mulatu tight curly hair, do. mulato (P).

MULI v. to disappear, to fade away, to go away; fusir muli the pimple disappears (when broken).

MULU adj. half, do. balu.

MUMUK v. to whisper, to speak in secret, cf. mumukun.

MUMUN n. a crumb, small scraps of food.

MUNDU n. the world, do. mondo (P).

MUNGA n. (Dili); fore munga mung bean.

MUNISAN n. lead shot, ammunition, do. muniçao (P).

MUNUK adj. dull-witted.

MURA v. to burp, to relieve flatulence after feeding a baby (sometimes a little food as well).

MURAK n. a precious metal; murak mean gold; murak metin silver; murak uut gold-bearing sand; in Dili murak signifies gold.

MURON adj. immobile, devoid of movement.

MUSAN n. seed, pip, grain, etc.; matan musan eyeball; mor'teen musan one bead of mor'teen, sim. fuan.

MUTA v. to vomit; muta ran to vomit blood.

MUTA, MUTAN n. vomit.

MUTI n.; ai muti a large tree (Gyrocarpus Americanus) whose bark is used for medicine and as a replacement for soap; the trunk is used for making canoes (bero).

MUTIN, MUTIK adj. white (colour);
ulu-mutik a pigeon; malae mutin a European; mutin nurak very white.

MUTU, MUTUK v. to join; taka mutu to rejoin, to put together, cf. hamutuk.

MUTU, MUTUN n. sacrifices dedicated to a dead person; the life which ceases when death occurs (of a person or animal); molok mala mutun la ki'ik before dying his sacrifices were many (a warrior who is killed by his enemies); v. to kill animals or make sacrifices in honour of the deceased.

MUU v. to kiss, cf. re'i.

MUUK adj. (Samoro) dumb, mute, do. nunuk; uani muuk a variety of bee, do. uani mukun.

N

NA- participle prefixed to words to form verbs in 2sg. and verbal nouns and adjectives, see ha.

NA n.; ai na rosewood tree (*Pterocarpus Indicus*?), a good timber for furniture.

NAA n. palm trees of various kinds; tua naa the palm from which tuaka is extracted; naa tais thread similar to that produced by Piasava palm; naa luru a palm not producing any naa tais.

NA'AN n. meat, flesh; na'an ue the flesh of all fishes and other animals that live in the water, do. na'an tasi; na'an uen gravy; na'an horun bile.

NAAN n. brother, cousin (only used by women to their brothers and male cousins).

NABAN n. basket, do. knaban, kanaban.

NABA-NABAN adv. continuing steadily without any rest.

NABARAT adj. tangled, in confusion; fuuk nabarat unkempt hair.

NABEEN, NABEN, NABE v. to melt, to dissolve, to become liquid; adj. melted.

NABEI v. to feel nausea; to be nauseated (by food).

NABILA, NABILAN v. to sparkle, to glitter, to shine; rai nabilan a flash of lightening, do. rai lakan.

NABIR n. a lining inside kohe, etc., do. knabir.

NABISUR v. (Samoro) to become lumpy (lactating breast), to be jutting out (a splinter, arrow, etc. from the body).

NABIU v. to buzz, to hum, do. nauiu.

NABO v. to bellow, to moo, to roar (of buffaloes, etc.).

NABOKO v. to make the sound of breaking, to pop, do. nakboko, cf. hakboko.

NABOON v. to echo, to reverberate.

NABOR v. to blister; isin nabor a blister (on the body), do. nakbotar.

NABORAN v. to produce the noise of a crackling fire, ahi naboran.

NABOTU, NABOTUR v. to burst open, to break suddenly; isin nabotu to be full of boils or acne (skin disease).

NABRAUT v. to crackle, to make a slight popping noise; fuuk nabraut (Dili) hair standing on end.

NABU n. a tree, do. knabu.

NABUKU v. see nafuku.

NABURUN v.; ahi naburun to generate the noise of a large fire, to make a large fire; oin naburun an inflamed face (from fever or anger).

NABUTA v. to re-occur, to break out again (poorly healed wounds, etc.).

NADAI v. to grow stronger after illness, to convalesce; nadai lai to be in good health again.

NADALAS v. to bend forming a fold; adj. kakorok nadalas a double chin.
NADAUN v. to sprout out of the ground (said of the first single spike that appears from germinating grains like rice, etc.), cf. daun.

NADEDEK v. to follow one after the other, do. nadoden.

NADELU v. to send out shoots or suckers (by plants), cf. delun.

NADIKI, NADIKIN v. to send out new leaves and buds, cf. dikin.

NADODON v. (Dili, Samoro) to follow in a long line (one after the other), cf. doe.

NADOON v. do. nadodon; udan na doon continual rain (lasting hours).

NADOU 'U v. to bark (of dogs), cf. narii.

NADUBUN v. to stir up the flame (of a fire).

NAE, NAEK n. personal given female name.

NAEK n. a small fish of quiet waters.

NAFARA v. to befoul oneself; adj. dirty.

NAFATIN adv. always, forever, continuously; sei nafatin still the same as before.

NAFETIK v. to pulse, to throb, do. nakfetik.

NAFUA, NAFUAK v.; isin nafua to become infected with boils or pimples on the body, cf. nakfuak.

NAFUAN v. to fruit, having fruit.

NAFUIK v. to be wild or savage.

NAFUKAR v. to season, to spice.

NAFUKU v. to be knotty (of timber).

NAFUNAN v. to flower, to flourish.

NAFURIN v. to be frothy, to be full of froth.

NAGA n. (Dili); naga metan black birthmark; naga mutin white birthmark.

NAHA n.; naha leik a gull (bird); naha leik an eagle.

NAHA, NAHAN n. goods, baggage, merchandise, things, belongings.

NAHA, NAHAS v. to end, to terminate; adv. already, or then (used the same as ona to indicate the action is completed).

NAHAE v. to bellow (buffaloes).

NAHE v. to spread out, to unfold (mat, towel, etc.), do. lohe, felar.

NAHEHEK v. to neigh, to whinny (horses).

NAHI or NAHE particle, which is placed before some verbs indicating the subject usually has no practical reason for the action it expresses, the verb normally repeats itself; nahi tur tur to be seated, one must sit; nahi lim'limar to do no more than amuse oneself, to forever play.

NAHI n. an edible shellfish.

NAHIKI v. to clot, to solidify, to set, to harden; adj. clotted, etc.

NAHOE, NAHOEK v. to bellow (buffaloes), do. nahe.

NAHOUK v. to want, to desire.

NAHUN adv. so, so much; nahun ona sufficient.

NA'N n. a form of address always preceding the word it qualifies, not translatable to English, but can be used instead of 'Mr', 'Your Honour', 'Your Excellency', etc.; na'i lulik Honourable priest; na'i no Ladyship, a form of address for royal daughters; na'i soi an ancient form of address to the king; na'i bei a respectful name for the crocodile (lafaek).

NA'IN n. a respectful title with the same meanings as na'i; placed before numerals and some pronouns when referring to people; na'in hira mai how many people are coming?; mane na'in lima five men;
NAINOR

Nainor n.

Horizontal stitching through the middle of a woman's skirt (sabulu), and on some lipa.

NAIR v.

To weigh or hang more to one side (set of scales, or any other object normally balanced).

NAK- participle

Preceding many words as verbs in 3sg. of hak verbs, or as verbal nouns and adjectives; any word not listed may be found by referring to the root word or under hak.

Naka n.

An insect which attacks grain (weevil), do. knaka.

Naka n.; kulu naka jackfruit (Artocarpus genus), do. nangka (I).

Naka adj.

Overcooked, pulpy; modo naka vegetable soup.

Nakaek v.

To begin to form (fruits, etc.).

Nakahul, Nahahur v.

To be entangled.

Nakahair v.

To border upon, to adjoin, cf. kair.

Nakal adj.

Mischiefous, fidgety.

Nakali v.

To boil (liquid); adj. boiling.

Nakana adj.

(Belu) loose or poorly joined.

Nakar adj.

Naughty.

Nakaras adj.; rai nakaras dusk, twilight; fulan nakaras the time of the new moon (when the moon can only be seen at twilight).

Nakas adj.

Cracked, broken.

Naka'ut v.

To be ensnared, to be tangled. Adj. tangled, ensnared.

Nakaka v.

To be very bent, at the point of breaking.

Nakbalar v.

To open out, to spread out; adj. spread.

Nakbarat v.

To scatter; to broadcast; adj. scattered, dishevelled.

Nakbebar v.

To shake oneself, to dust oneself (animals).

Nakbelit adj.

Gluey, sticky, adhering.

Nakbi'it v.

To force, to compel.

Nakbisur v.

To come loose, to get loose; to fall down by itself (fruits).

Nakboba adj.; isin nakboba bruised body.

Nakbokir v.

To slip out (not remaining where placed).

Nakboko v.

To make the sound of breaking, to pop.

Nakbukat v.

(Belu) to wrap, do. faat-an.

Nakbulus v.

To lump together, to cluster together in bunches (fruit, etc.).

Nakda'et v.

To infect, to pass along, to pass from one to another.

Nakdahur v.

To open out, to burst open (cotton boll, etc.).

Nakdaik, Nakdaiz v.

To separate into strands, to untangle into fibres.

Nakdedar v.

To tremble, shudder, quake, or shiver.

Nakdeer v.

To shine, to gleam, to loom white in the distance.
NAKDEKOR v. to rattle, to rustle (as leaves in a tree, or grains in the husk).

NAKDERUS v. to creak, or squeak (a door, etc.); adj. stiff, hard to open, difficult to shift.

NAKDODAR v. to shed or drop out (seeds from a pod), to issue from (like water from a hole), to un-sheath (a sword).

NAKDOKAR v. to rattle, do. nakdekor.

NAKDOOR v. to stain or dirty oneself; adj. numerous, in large numbers; kuda nakdoor many horses.

NAKDOREK v. (Luka) to turn around, to go in a circle; oin nakoorek to feel giddy.

NAKDUAL, NAKDUAR v. to spill, do. nakdual.

NAKDUAT v. to wriggle, to writhe (maggots in rotting flesh, etc.).

NAKDUKA v. to become.

NAKEDEK v. to croak (as a frog); baba nakedek the vibration of a drum and the sound it makes.

NAKEE v. to be exposed, to remain in sight; rai hun nakee or rai nakee daybreak, dawn; neon nakee a receptive mind, ready to understand; n. a disclosure or revelation.

NAKEEK v. to squeak (of rats); to snicker (horses).

NAKEEN v. (Belu) do. nakee.

NAKEKES v. (Belu) do. nakeek.

NAKEO v. to chirp, creak, or squeak (birds, trees, doors, etc.), to make any audible squeaky sound.

NAKFAAT v. to be entangled, to be involved, cf. faat.

NAKFAHE adj. divided, parted.

NAKFAKAL, NAKFAKAR v. to upset or knock over, to spill, do. nakdual.

NAKFALAR v. to sprawl out, to spread out, to widen.

NAKFALER v. to take notice by turning around, or raising oneself to a half-sitting position; neon nakefer to have fond memories of the past.

NAKFELIT v. do. nakfetik.

NAKFELAR v. do. nakfalar.

NAKFELU v. to writhe or squirm (in pain); to pace up and down, to go in circles

NAKFENE, NAKFENEK v. to become frayed (at one end), to be mashed on the end, to become blunt on the end.

NAKFETIK, NAKFETIL, NAKFETIR v. to pulse, to throb (as an artery), to issue forth in pulses; matan nakefab an involuntary tic in the eye (it is said, someone must be talking about them), cf. fetik.

NAKFILA, NAKFILAK v. to change into, to convert to, cf. fila, hakfilak.

NAKFILAS v. (Belu) do. nakfilak.

NAKFISIK, NAKFISIR v. ; nehan nakefisik to show the teeth when grinning; also said of anything bursting out of its cover or envelope.

NAKFISUR v. to become full of pimples, cf. fisur.

NAKF'U v. to bend over, to double over the cutting edge of a knife.

NAKFOLAR adj.; kabun nakefolar a type of colic with sharp pains in the stomach.

NAKFORE adj. unrolled, unwound.

NAKFOTA, NAKFOTAK v. to crack, to split open, cf. hakfera.

NAKFU'A v. to rush out, to issue from, to burst out.

NAKFU'AK, NAKFU'AN v. to become lumpy; adj. lumpy, cf. hakfu'ak.

NAKFULAK v. to embrace, to confront, to face up to.

NAKFUNIT v. to fray out at the point; adj. brush-shaped.
NAKFUSU v. to be bowed or bent; adj. bent.

NAKII v. to drone, to buzz.

NAKIKIR v. to cast about, to search, to sit and look (of birds).

NAKITIK v. to shine, to gleam, sim. lakan.

NAKIU v. to chirp, to cheep.

NAKLAA v. to crack, fracture, or split.

NAKLAR v. to rip, to tear, do. nakles.

NAKLAIK v. to become withered or faded.

NAKLATAR v. to commence to appear; timir rahun foin naklatar the beard is just beginning to appear.

NAKLATEN v. to lay prone, to be horizontal.

NAKLEHAT v. to flower.

NAKLES v. to rip, to tear; adj. torn, ragged.

NAKLII v. to clink, to jingle, to tinkle (a metallic sound).

NAKLOBAN v. to stay permanently in the same position, to not disappear.

NAKLOKE v. to open, to become evident, to flower.

NAKLOLIT v. to twirl, to whirl, to turn around staying in the same place.

NAKLOSU v. to be released, to be removed from a restricted place; adj. displaced, out of position, unsheathed, without a handle.

NAKLUBU adj. cut off, decapitated, cf. lubu.

NAKLUHAS v. to be flayed, to be live flesh (without skin), cf. hakluhas.

NAKLU'UT v. to wrinkle; adj. wrinkled, poorly stretched.

NAKMAKUR v. to become listless or weak; adj. weak, feeble, listless.

NAKMATEK adj. stopped, motionless, quiet, still.

NAKMISAL adj.; hasan nakmisal (Luka) a weak or receding chin.

NAKMISUT v. to fall separately, to drop down one by one.

NAKMOLUR adj. smooth without projections; oin nakmolur clean-shaven.

NAKMOU v. to fall or drop by itself (fruit, etc.).

NAKMUDUR adj. plump, buxom, cf. namudur.

NAKMUIS adj. smooth, do. kmuis.

NAKMULAS n. any fruit withered on the plant before maturity.

NAKMUROK v. (Alas) to resound, to reverberate, do. namuruk.

NAKNABIT n. pliers, tongs, do. laknabit.

NAKNAC v. to dam up, to stop flowing (of water).

NAKNASUK v. to smell bad, to scorch, to taste smoky (refers to food).

NAKNES v. to tear, to rip, do. nakles.

NAKNOTAK adj. middle, do. nanotuk.

NAKNUHAR v.; rai naknuhar hot and humid weather (before rain).

NAKNUTUK v. (Belu) to become savage, cf. knutuk.

NAKO n. a weevil, do. knako.

NAKONU adj. full; nanal nakonu (Dili) lisping speech.

NAKRAKIT v. to be torn; adj. torn, do. nakles, cf. hakratik.

NAKRAKUT v. to spill over, to overflow.

NAKRATA v. to grunt softly (as a sow suckling its young).

NAKREHUT adj. untidy, disordered, disarrayed.

NAKREKET adj.; hena nakreket poorly made cloth, cloth with uneven weaving.
NAKROMA v. to become light, to grow light, do. naroma.
NAKRO'O v. to collapse, to topple down, to fall down (to one side).
NAKROTO, NAKROTOP v. to have stomach rumbles.
NAKRUUKUT v. to crack or pop, do. nakkiko.
NAKRUTUK adj.; fuuk nakrutuk fuzzy or coarse hair, do. fuuk krutuk.
NAKRUU v. (Samoro, Bariki) to sneeze.
NAKRU'UK v. to be wrinkled, to be crimped with folds or wrinkles.
NAKSABAR v. do. naksabat.
NAKSADEN v. to be left hanging, to remain hanging.
NAKSAHAT adj.; ema naksahat an old person.
NAKSAHI v. (Belu); fulan naksahi almost a new moon.
NAKSAI v. to be burst open, to come out of, to burst forth; hare naksai an ear of rice; fisur naksai a discharging abscess.
NAKSAKAT v. to bristle, to make the hair stand on end.
NAKSAKLA v. to be in error, or any mistaken position; oin naksala to feel uncomfortable (from a scolding); lia naksala to not agree or be against (an act, opinion, etc.).
NAKSAMUT adj. (Belu); anin huu halo hae naksamut the wind lays the grass flat.
NAKSASA v. to come apart, cf. sasa.
NAKSASI v. to reopen, to tear open (wounds, etc.).
NAKSEDOK adj. mixed up, in disorder or confusion, cf. sedok.
NAKSEIN v. to stand out, to be prominent.
NAKSEKO v. to ricochet, cf. hakseko, do. seko.
NAKSEKUL, NAKSEKUR adj.; nehan naksekul prominent crooked teeth.
NAKSEKUR v. to break or split off (trees in the wind, etc.).
NAKSELOK adj. interlaced, interwoven through others.
NAKSESAA adj.; ahi klaak naksesa a heap of white-hot coals; besi mean naksesa a red-hot piece of iron in the coals.
NAKSIR v. (Belu) to sing or chant.
NAKSIARA v. to sparkle, to twinkle; to splash (water).
NAKSIRAT v. (Belu) do. naksira.
NAKSOBU v. to become damaged, to crumble away, to dissolve; adj. damaged, destroyed.
NAKSODAK adj. eroded (usually by water), cf. sodak.
NAKSO'O v. to uproot (trees); to tumble down, to fell, to bring down.
NAKSORAN v. to spill, to upset; batar naksoran to spill or upset maize, do. haksoran.
NAKSOREN v. (Dili) do. naksoran; to overflow, do. sahe.
NAKSU'A v. to go up, to ascend; ue naksu'a to spurt water in the air; laran naksu'a to feel nauseas; ahi suar naksu'a the smoke rises in a thin stream.
NAKSOUL, NAKSULAR v. to emit smoke, to pour forth smoke.
NAKSURIK adj. inclined, not perpendicular, not straight up and down.
NAKTADAK adj. (Luka) spotted, mottled, cf. tadan.
NAKTANEK v. to twist or warp at the top; adj. twisted or warped at the top, cf. haktanek.
NAKTASAK v. to be ripe; adj. ripe, mature, cf. tasak.
NAKITIKAR v. to be crinkled, or curly; adj. curly, crimped, cf. tikar.
NAKTOHI v. to be chipped; adj. chipped (pottery, knife edge,
NAKTOMAK v. to be complete; adj. completed, entire; fulan naktomak full moon; kanek naktomak the wound is healed.

NAKTUIR v. to narrate, to relate.

NAKUARI v. to broadcast, to be scattered, do. namkari.

NAKUKUN adj. dark, gloomy; n. darkness; rai nakukun night time; uma nakukun prison; oin nakukun dizziness.

NAKUMAR v.; rai nakumar to be overcast, or dusk.

NAKUMAS adj. in bud (flowers).

NAKURUT adj. wrinkled, rough, curled, do. kurut.

NAKUTAK adj. muddy, mud-coloured, cf. kutak.

NALA’EN v. to be married; adj. and n. married.

NALASA v. to become calloused, to acquire callouses; adj. toughened, calloused.

NALE n. white spots on the skin.

NALEET adj. spaced at intervals, cf. leet.

NALIDAN v. do. nalidan.

NALILAK v. to be undercooked, to be raw, see lilak.

NALILAN v. to set, to clot (like fat on cold broth, etc.).

NALIN v. to castrate; adj. castrated, gelled, etc.

NALIRIK v.; udan nalirik to drizzle.

NALIUN n.; ue naliun a lake.

NALULI v. to be broody or clucky; adj. broody.

NALUU, NALUUN v. to shed tears; to spill in droplets, to spill in small quantities (liquids).

NALU'UT adj. broody; manu nalu'ut a broody hen.

NAKTOMAK v. to feel pity for.

NAMAIK v. to bend, to sag (a tree with the weight of fruit); matan namai k sleepy-eyed.

NAMAT v. to feel a deep sorrow; to feel scared.

NAMATA adj. cold, cool; v. to cool or become cold.

NAMDA'AN, NANDA'AN v. to turn black as a result of being putrid; adj.; isin namda'an a blackened corpse, cf. da'an.

NAMEE v. to bleat (sheep or goats).

NAMELAN v. to grow down or hair (beard, etc.); to be itchy, uncomfortable, or to irritate.

NAMKARI v. to broadcast, to scatter, to spread out; adj. scattered, etc.; oan namkari to abort (said of women).

NAMKILI v. (Dili) to be ticklish, do. makili.

NAMKOKUR v. to slip while holding on, cf. hamkokur.

NAMKOLU v. to become loose or detached (ring, etc.).

NAMKORE v. to unlace, to unravel, to release; adj. unlaced, etc.

NAMLAAS v. to flow, to glide softly without noise (as a river).

NAMLEET adj. (Dili) spaced at intervals; poorly woven, cf. leet.

NAMO, NAMU n. personal given male name.

NAMON n. mouth of river; port.

NAMOO, NAMOON v. to begin to emerge (grasses, etc.); isin namo on to erupt with many pimples; oin namoon solemn attitude, see moon.

NAMRAUT v.; ain (or liman) namraut a disease whose symptoms are flaking skin on the legs or arms; isin namraut to feel weak.

NAMRAN v. to become red (through bruising or soreness, etc.), cf. hamran.

NAMRAUT v. to crackle (of a fire); in Dili nabraut.
or lumps; to bud or sprout; hare namres the rice is being formed; fatuk namres crushed rock or gravel.

NAMSE'UK v. to sob.

NAMSOU, NAMSOU'U v. to fall away or drop down (a river bank or high bluff).

NAMTAA, NANTAA v. to echo, to produce an echo.

NAMUDU, NAMUDUL, NAMUDUR adj. very fat or plump.

NAMUKA v. to enter without passing right through, to pierce without passing to the other side (bullet, arrow, etc.).

NAMUSAN v. to have swollen glands; adj. swollen glands.

NAN- prefix, refer words beginning han, ham, nam where not listed.

NANA v. to open, see hanana.

NANAK adj. open; hasan nanak gossipmonger; v. to drink by pouring water into the open mouth (a polite practice).

NANAL, NANAN n. tongue (of the mouth); rai nanan a spit of land, a cape; tasi nanan an inlet.

NANARAK n. roof of the mouth; nanaran oan uvula, do. knanarak.

NANARAN v. to begin to take shape or be formed (said when the foetus commences to form).

NANAS n.; ai nanas pineapple (Ananas Comosus).

NANAUN adj. scorched, cf. hanaun.

NANI v. to swim; to climb (of plants).

NANIN n. a swim, or swimming.

NANIS adv. (Belu) already here, already prepared.

NANOTAK adj. half full, do. knotak.

NANTETU v. to arrive at the top; to reach middle age.

NANUN n. a billion (million million).

NANUTUK n. nail, claw, talon, cf. kukun.

NANU'U adv. so, therefore, do. ne'e duni.

NA'O'OK v. to steal, do. na'uk.

NAR n.; ai nar, see ai na.

NARAN n. name; naran ida whoever; naran buat anyone.

NARANI v. to be resting.

NAREIS adv. almost, nearly.

NARESIN v. to be leftover or surplus.

NARIIK v. to drizzle, do. rihik.

NARI v.; asu narii to bark like a dog (impersonal).

NARITA v. to glue, to join; adj. gluey, sticky, cf. belit.

NAROMA adj. daylight, light (opposite to darkness); rai naroma dawn, daybreak; fulan naroma moonlight.

NARU n. the lunar period between January and February.

NARUK adj. long, lengthy; tall, lofty.

NASA v. to smile, see hamnasa.

NASAREN v. to grow a beard (maize, etc.), see saren.

NASUN adj.; tua nasun the sweet palm juice from which tuaka is made.

NATA v. to chew, to masticate.

NATA, NATAK conj. then, besides, otherwise.

NATAIS n. the black fibre from the naa palm.


NATAR n. a rice paddy, a field (usually covered with water); halai natar or haroe natar to make buffaloes walk in a field covered with water to prepare it for rice transplanting; kuda natar or karau natar pasture for horses or buffaloes.
NATASA v.; natasa ran a bruise, a
black blemish on the body, cf.
hatas.

NATI n. (Dili) a bed bug, do. sale.

NATO v. see natoon.

NATOOON v. to suffice, to be enough;
adv. sufficient, no more no less,

NATOOON conj. when, at that time
(refers to past tense).

NATORUK adj.; ulu natoruk said when
anyone has long unkempt hair; oin
natoruk a face covered by the

NATOTO v. to squeak (by rats).

NATU, NATUK conj. do. nata, natak.

NATUTU v. to reach the top, to
arrive at the highest point; manu
oan natutu the chicken breaks open
the shell to be born; loro natutu
midday (highest point).

NAUAE v. to swing, sway, balance,
or rock, do. naualek.

NAUA'I K or NAUA'E K adv. nearly
always, most of the time.

NAUALEK v. to sway, swing, rock,
or balance, do. nauae.

NAUAN v. (Belu) to be nervous;
nauan sa'e to become nervous.

NAUEU, NAUEUL adj. easygoing,
complacent, cf. hame'ul.

NAUIU v. to drone, to buzz, do.
nabiu.

NAUK v. to kiss (with the nose

touching the side of the face of
the person being kissed).

NA'UK v. to steal, to rob, do.
na'ok.

NAU-NAU n. a bogeyman or ogre (a
monster with which some parents
frighten their children).

NAU-NAUN v. to speak in a rambling
fashion, to speak deliriously.

NEDOK n. a wooden spoon or ladle,
do. knedok.

NE'E pron. this, that, these, those,
it, its; ne'e ba that; ida ne'e
ba that one; iha ne'e here; iha
ne'e ba there, over there; iha
ne'e be where; ne'e be who; ne'e
duni therefore, so; ne'e mai or
ida ne'e mai these, or these ones;
ne'e sa then, at this time.

NEEN num. six; neen-nulu sixty;
atus neen six hundred.

NEEN adv. not, do. nem (P).

NE'ER pron. (Lakluta) do. ne'e.

NE'ET or NE'ET BA adv. there or
over there.

NEHA, NEHAN n. teeth; nehan reen
an incisor tooth; nehan asu or
nehan asuk canine teeth or eye
teeth; nehan hasa hun molar teeth;
zehan isin or nehan kiran gums (of
the mouth); neha kas big teeth.

NEHEK n. ant (of many varieties),
cf. mirain.

NEI-NEIK adv. slowly, little by
little.

NENER v. (Alas) to be occupied in,
do. hakneer.

NENUK n. a tree (Morinda Tinctoria)
from which red dye is extracted.

NEON n. inner nature, intelligence,
conscience; judgement, understand-
ing, reasoning; neon sala
sad; ema neon laek or ema neon la
iha poor judgement; ema neon di'ak
a person of good character; ema
neon la di'ak or ema neon aat an
evil person; ema neon ua'ek a self-
fish person; ema neon kmetes (Belu)
a reliable person; ema neon moras
a repentant person; ema neon furak
an agreeable person; neon kiki
(Belu) suspension or doubt; neon
susar basuk to be overcome with
emotion; ho neon ho la ran with
utmost desire and all one's heart.

NERAN n. (Alas) a layer, slice,
sheet, pane, etc. (anything thin
and flat), do. kneen.
NERAS n. a swaddling cloth in which a newborn baby is wrapped.

NERE n. (Dili) a shrimp net, do. lahat.

NERIN v. to blow softly (the wind); n. light breeze.

NESUN n. mortar, part of a tree trunk with a hollow at one end, used in conjunction with alu for dehusking grain; v. to pound or grind grain, tapioca, etc.; nesun akar an implement used for extracting sago, do. lesun, cf. alu.

NETA n. a creeper, do. kneta.

NETIK v. to obstruct, to hinder; adv. hermetically or tightly sealed.

NIA pron. he, she, it; when placed after another pronoun forms possessive case; ha'u nia my; nia our; o nia your; when placed between two nouns forms possessive nouns; ha'u nia aman nia to'os my father's garden; kuda nia ain the horse's leg.

NIAN pron. a variation of nia (possessive case) used at the end of sentences; uma ne'e Liurai nian this is the Liurai's house.

NIA TIA adv. (Belu) then, afterwards, do. hafoin.

NIBA n. maggot of house fly, do. kniba.

NIBATI n. (Dili) a small stick for cleaning the ears.

NIHAN, NIHA n. teeth, do. nehan.

NIHI n. an awl, more usually said as knihi.

NIHI adv. perhaps, do. kala.

NIHIS n. (Luka, Ue Keke) a small crab of quiet water.

NI'S IS n. (Belu) do. nihis.

NIKI n. the generic name for bats; niki fahi, niki fulun, niki tali torun, niki tasi.

NIKIN n. the third stomach of ruminants, omasum, the part from which tripe is obtained.

NIKU n.; au niku a short length of bamboo for carrying water, do. au kniku.

NIKU v. 3sg. of hiku; loro niku (Belu) mid-afternoon.

NIMA-NAMAK adv. (Belu) eternally, do. nafatin.

NINI v. to sharpen, to shape to a point, do. hameik.

NINIA pron. possessive case of nia, refer grammar.

NINIAN pron. possessive case of nia, refer grammar.

NINIK n. a small mosquito with a painful sting.

NINI-MEEER n. a small mosquito similar to ninik, but more black in colour.

NININ n. the edge or verge of a river or the sea, mota ninin, tasi ninin.

NINUT adj. closed, plugged, un-open; v. to fill.

NINIR v. to blow gently (wind), do. nerin.

NISIK v. to choke, to gag, to go down the throat the wrong way; to obstruct, to fill up; adj. obstructed, full up.

NISI-NISIK adj. very full, clogged up.

NITA v. to strive after, to try for, to aim at, cf. hanita.

NITAS n.; ai nitas a tree with good timber (Sterculia Foetida), also said as ai knitas.

NO n.; na'i no a title used for people of high social position, cf. noi.

NOBAS n. news, tidings, do. novas (P).

NOBU, NOBUN v. to terminate, to finish, do. hotu, kotu; also used as a particle indicating completion of the action.

NOI n.; na'i noi a title used for women of high social position, cf. no.
NOIN n. perception, intuition, understanding, conscience; ema noin na'in a person of good character, cf. hanoin.

NOKAR v. to block up (a gateway) with horizontal lengths of wood, cf. knanokar.

NOKIL, NOKIR n. a receptacle placed inside another to serve as a lining, do. knokir.

NOLA v. 3sg. of hola; nola kalan rua (Belu) the passing of two nights.

NOLUR v. to abort, do. loulur.

NOMIR adj. sticky, do. belit, nulit, numir.

NONA n. girlfriend, mistress.

NONA n.; ai nona custard apple (Annona Squamosa).

NONOOK v. to be silent, to stop speaking; n. silence.

NONU v. to heat, to set on a flame (liquids).

NORU n. see knoru, nape of neck.

NOTAK n. see knotak waist.

NOURI v. to heal, to get better (wounds).

NU n. see nuu.

NUDA conj. as, as well as, do. nu'udar.

NUDUL, NUDUR n. shoots, buds, or seedlings.

NUKA n. ulcer, atrophic sore (difficult to heal, possibly due to poor nutrition); nuka fahi bokur said when the ulcer is white and putrid; nuka manu delun or nuka maran said when the ulcer is dry and painful.

NULIT adj. sticky, do. belit, nomir, numir.

-NULU participle affixed to numerals to designate decade numerals; rua-nulu twenty; tolunulu thirty, etc.

NUMIR adj. sticky, do. belit, nulit, nomir.

NUMIR, NUMUR n. number, do. numero (P).

NUNAN n.; ai nunan a tree with good red timber, do. ai meta (Cordia Subpubescens).

NUNE'E adv. so, therefore, in this way; nune'e duni exactly; halo nune'e do like this (or that).

NUNU-BETE n. a saw-tooth setter.

NUNUK adj. dumb, not able to speak.

NUNUN n. the mouth, the lips, do. ibun.

NURAK adj. young, immature, delicate, lush (of plants); ai tahan nurak lush young leaves.

NUSA n. an island, do. nusa (I).

NUSU v. (Samoro) to clasp in the hand, do. humur.

NUUSUK n. a punch or sharp instrument for making holes through the thatch in order to thread the ties through, do. knusu; also v. to make a hole with a heated needle.

NUU n. coconut palm and fruit; nuu tahan coconut frond, with domestic uses; nuu laran coconut grove or plantation; nuu tais the cloth-like material of hard fibres at the base of the leaf stalk; nuu funit coir, the fibrous part of the husk; nuu hun coconut palm trunk.

NU'U conj. as, as well as; nu'u sa by what means, how; nu'u ne'e so, therefore, see nune'e; nu'u ne'e tebe is that so; hodi oin nu'u be ba where do you go?

NU'UDAR conj. see nudar.

NUU-KOIR, NUU-KOI n. an instrument for grating the coconut flesh.

O pron. you (sg.), cf. emi, imi; o nia your (sg.).

OAN, OA n. child; offspring; oan mane son; oan kiak an orphan; adj.
the working edge of hand tools; taha oan knife edge; rama oan arrow; as a form of diminutive: mota oan a creek or small stream; ahi oan a lamp; ahi oan lilin a wax candle; ki'ik oan a baby, a small amount of something; neineik oan very slowly.

OBRIGADU adj. obliged; n. thank you, do. obrigado (P).

ODA-MATAN n. door.

ODAN, ODA n. stairs, staircase; odan fuan a step or ladder; odan kne'in or odan tetek tread of stairs (stone or timber); odan tahe lerek (lit. the stairs remain in place) an invitation to enter.

ODAS n. (Belu) an elephant; odas nehan ivory.

ODOK adj. poorly secured or fixed, do. krodok.

OE n. rattan, or rushes used for weaving (oe kasa, oe laka, oe boot); oe lotuk rattan cane (Calamus); a cane or baton, etc.

OHAK n. (Belu) see okos.

OHAR n. personal given female name.

OHAR n.; ai ohar trash, rubbish, straws, do. ai luruk.

OHIN adv. today; ohin ne'e this day; ohin loron this day.

OHIS adv.; ohis oan in a little while.

OHO v. to kill, to end the life of.

OI interj. hoy (an exclamation to attract attention).

OIN n. face, countenance (of a person); frontage, the part facing the front; outward appearance, manner, style, shape or character (of anything); iha ... oin in front of, or in the presence of; oin sa by what means, how; hodi oin nu'be ba (lit. by manner like what (you) go) where are you going?; oin tomak impertinent, shameless, brazen; oin mahar shameful; oin kraik sad; oin siin sour-faced; oin na'in generous, charitable, liberal; oin halai or oin nakukun or oin lamak to feel giddy; oin bubu moody, surly, cranky; oin seluk or oin ketak different, another shape or manner; oin ida the same shape or manner, equal.

OI-OIN adj. diverse, of different shape, manner, or colour.

OIS n. (Lakluta, Bariki) monkey, do. leki, lekirauk.

OK poss.pron. your.

OKA n. fur on the tongue.

OKA n. a large sack, do. hoka.

OKIL, OKIR adj. immature, not properly formed, still milky (said of fruit), do. kaek.

OKO n. a small basket or pouch.

OKOS n. the lower part, the underside; iha okos laran the lower part of a house (when constructed on props).

OKUL, OKUR n. a telescope or binoculars, do. oculo (P).

OLAS n. a tree with edible fruit.

OLAT n.; rai olat a ravine.

OLI particle see ouli.

OLO, OLOK n. personal given male and female name.

ONA adv. now; particle, forms past tense, refer grammar.

ONAN particle (Belu) do. ona.

ONU n. a variety of bamboo with very fine canes.

ORAORAS adv. hourly, timely; suddenly.

ORAS n. hour, time; oras ida soon, later; oras ne'e now, at this time.

OS adv. see la-os.

OSA, OSAN n. money, precious metal, osa mean gold, or gold coin; osa mutin silver, or silver coin; osan foun Mexican silver coin (much desired for silver work); osan funan or osan kain or osan ulun or
OSPITAL

osan oan interest; osan naran (name money) money paid to con- 
firm betrothal or intention to 
marry; osa binatan livestock, 
domestic animals; osa sia (Belu) 
livestock.

OSPITAL n. hospital, do. hospital (P).

OTAS n. a time, period, or age; 
generation.

OTO n. a hit on the mark at the 
front (in the game of klaleik); 
(Dili) a child's bib.

OU interj. ho (an exclamation to 
draw attention).

OUDI v. to smell, to stink, do. 
odiar (P), cf. dois.

OUU particle which follows 
keti to 
give more force to the prohibi-
tion; keti ouli ba don't go.

OUUN n. bottomless, the deepest 
part of a chasm.

P

P this letter is not natural in 
Tetun, but appears in many adop-
ted words, which many people 
change to b or f.

PA n. a wooden or iron wedge (for 
splitting wood), do. knadus; pos-
sibly a corruption of pa (P).

PAI n. father, do. pai (P).

PALO n. a deep hole in the sea, 
do. paluh (I).

PAPO n. the fibrous part of the 
mango fruit, do. funitu; papak (I).

PARA v. to stop, to cease, do. 
parar (P).

PARENTI n. parent, do. parente (P).

PARI n. a fish trap, do. pari (P).

PARPARA n. a part of weaving loom, 
corruption of parap (I); a rack 
for drying (sago, etc.), do. 
parapeito (P).

P ARTI n. an announcement; v. to 
announce, do. parte (P).

PASO n. (Dili) a wash basin, do. 
basia (P).

PASIER v. to go for a stroll, do. 
passear (P).

PASTA n. a briefcase, do. pasta 
(P).

PATEKA n. (Dili) a watermelon, do. 
babual ve ua'ek.

PATOLA, BATOLA n. (Dili) a plant 
with sweet edible fruit.

PATU n. a duck (bird), do. pato 
(P), cf. rade.

PAUN n. bread, do. pao (P), also 
said as pan.

PERDU n. forgiveness; v. to par-
don, do. perdoar (P).

PESA n. a cannon, or artillery 
piece, do. peça (P).

PESTE n. an epidemic disease, do. 
peste (P).

PETA n. a log, or trunk of tree, 
do. peti (I).

PIKU n. (Dili) also said as biku, 
stalk of a palm frond used as 
house wall material, do. bebak; 
uma tuku piku a piku-walled house; 
a probable corruption of piaça 
(P).

PIKU, PIKUL n. a unit of weight 
(divided into 100 kati), approx-
imately equal to 62 kilos, do. 
biku.

PIPINU n. cucumber, cf. babual, 
do. pipino (P).

POLISI n. police, do. policia (P).

POMBU n. pigeon, do. pombo (P).

PONTIANA n. (Dili) a night bird of 
bad omen.

POTES n.; ain potes elephantiasis.

PROFESORA n. a school teacher, do. 
professora (P).

PULILU n. (Belu) the noise of a 
whistle.
PUTA n. prostitute, do. puta (P).

RA n.; ai ra a tree.

RAA n.; ate raa the spleen of ruminant animals, cf. urat.

RAAT n. seashore, beach at the edge of the sea.

RABA adj. close-cut, close-cropped by a blow; husi raba manu rua to shoot two birds (with one shot); hare raba ba ruin (lit. to see at a glance the bones) very thin or bony; ta'a raba rai to cut close to the ground.

RABAT adj. adjoining, touching; halo rabat (or harabat) to join together (one thing against the other).

RABAT n. a choker or collar of gold or other beads with three strings or rows.

RABEKA n. a violin; ko'a rabeka to play a violin, do. rabeca (P).

RADE n. duck, teal, or any web-footed bird; rade boot a goose; rade sikun (lit. duck's elbow) a sharp bend in a road; rade ikun a plant.

RAE n. high regions in the mountains (opposite to lor).

RA'E n.; ai ra'e a tree.

RA'EK adj. dirty, soiled.

RA'EN n. scraps, leftovers, etc.

RA'ES adj. weak, not well, do. kra'es.

RAFUI n. cabbage (vegetable).

RAGA n. (Dili) a basket or hamper.

RAHU v. to pull abruptly, do. fokit.

RAHUK v. to rain in large scattered drops, do. rihik.

RAHUK adj. brittle, fragile, do. krahuk.

RAHUN n. powder, small fragments, small pieces; rai rahun dust; hasa rahun beard; ibun rahun moustache; osan rahun small change (money); murak rahun gold dust.

RAHUN n. fate, destiny, fortune, luck; manner of life; rai di'ak good luck; rahun naruk long life.

RAHU-RAHUN n. small things, little objects.

RAI n. earth, soil, ground; land estate, kingdom; the world; rai na'in an indigenous person, or land creatures who have supernatural powers, see na'in; rai naroma daylight; rai nakukun night time; rai udan time of rain; rai loro sunny; rai manas hot weather; rai malirin cold weather; rai ahu fog; rai lakan flash of lightning; rai tarutu a clap of thunder; rai suut volcano; rai horun precipice; rai inur cape; rai kdolet a bay (by the sea); rai kuak hole in ground; rai henak sand; rai so'on a sod of earth; rai ketan border between territories; ai fuan sala rai early fruit; rai laran tomak the world; rai teen a tax.

RAI v. to put down, to retain, to remain, to keep, to guard; rai hela to stay in one place on guard; rai ba rai to put down on the ground; rai hirus to retain anger; rai fila to return to the same place.

RAIK adj. see kraik.

RAIK n. (Belu) do. rai.

RAIN n. do. rai; used only at the end of sentences to mean country or kingdom (some regions use only rai).

RAKA v. to buy small quantities; to buy in halves, to buy a share.

RAKAN v.; tama rakan to repay with work, cf. harosan.

RAKAT v. to bristle, do. harakat.

RAKU v. to throw with a scattering action (water, earth); raku malu
RAKUT v. to quarrel, to argue, to brawl; ema rakut malu two brawling and pulling hair (not punching).

RAMA n. a bow (for firing an arrow); rama isin an arrow.

RAMAK v.: la'o ramak to feel one's way in the dark, do. rama (P).

RAMAN, RAMEN n. the oil in orange peel, etc.

RAMAS v. to drizzle, to splatter; udan ramas rai the rain splatters on the ground (the beginning of rain).

RAMATA v. to conclude, to terminate, do. ramatar (P).

RAME n. a tree with medicinal bark, do. krame.

RAM'HANA n. (Dili) a long thin snake.

RAMIIS n. (Dili) a bivalve shellfish, do. lalamun.

RAMU n. (Dili) the flower branch of banana, coconut, etc., do. ramo (P).

RAN n. blood (sometimes expressed as ra); ran maluk relatives; hemu ran (to drink blood) to confirm a pact by drinking a little blood mixed with a drink; feto ran a virgin.

RANBA n. a ring net with large mesh; v. to fish with a ring net.

RANI v. to perch, to roost, do. harani; karau rani (Samoro) the buffalo raises its head.

RARIBAK-AN v. to throw oneself on the ground, do. riba-an.

RARUUT n.; ai raruut arrowroot (Maranta Arundinacea), do. labuta.

RAS v. to scrape, corruption of rascar (P), cf. ko'a, koi.

RASAN v. to growl (anyone reprimanding another).

RASI v. to apply a layer to, to coat (paint, cement, etc.); hodi tinta rasi to paint, to colour.

RASIK adj. own, himself, herself, etc.; in person; ha'u rasik myself; oan rasik own child; aman rasik, inan rasik own father and mother, cf. malu, maluk.

RASIO n. reasoning, do. razio (P).

RASO n. poison, do. morun.

RASTA v. to drag along the ground, do. arrastar (P).

RAT v. to apply hot water (bathing a wound); to cauterize with a hot iron.

RATAN v. to attack in a group; ratan lisuk ema ruma to attack jointly any other group.

RATE, RATEN n. grave, tomb; rai raten the ground of a grave; karau raten the place where a buffalo tears at the ground with its front hooves to produce a hollow; rate metan (Samoro) a disease which produces putrefaction and loss of fingers and toes (leprosy), also known by moras rate.

RAUN v. to scratch with the fingers or claws, do. rama, kamat.

RA'UT v. to gather with the hands, to grasp in handfuls.

RE n. see reen.

REAL, REAN, REAR adj. multitude, in large numbers; ema rear a large gathering of people.

RE'AT v. to tremble with fear, usually expressed as hakre'at, cf. hamre'at.

REBE v. to cut down (e.g. a tree); rebe karau klor to cut a buffalo's hamstrings (a practice for immobilising a buffalo before slaughter).

REBEN adj. (Alas) very numerous; kuda reben to sow (seeds) in large quantity.
REBEN num. ten thousand, the number above rihun.

REBISTA v. to revisit, do. revistar (P).

REBO-REBON adj. disarranged, chaotic; naha rebo-rebon not properly packed goods.

REBU n.; ue rebu a lake, cf. ue nalun.

REDI n. fishing net, do. rede (P).

REDOK v. to make a rattle or clatter of things knocking together, cf. baredo.

REE v. to regather and store away (things put out to dry, clothes, maize, coffee, etc.).

REEN n. forehead, brow, also said as reen-tos or re-tos; ain reen shinbone (tibia).

REEN n. a bird (snipe of Gallinago genus).

REGUA n. a ruler (for measuring), do. regua (P).

REI v. to kiss; rei liman to kiss the hand.

REINU n. realm, kingdom; a kingdom consists of that area of land and its people under the tutelage of a Liurai, the land is divided into a number of suku headed by a sefe or chief, and within the suku there are a number of knua whose senior member is a katus.

REKADO n. a message, as part of premarital rites, do. recados (P).

REKAS adv. see krekas.

REKERE v. to ask, to request, do. requerer (P).

REKET v. see kreket.

REKO v. to season, to spice, do. fukar.

REMA n. an oar, do. rema (P).

REMAT v. to grasp, to hold, to seize, do. kair, temar.

RENES adj. see res.

RENTOS n. see reen.

RENU n. (Belu) do. reinu.

REPARTISAUN n. government, do. repartiçao (P).

RES adj.; fatuk res crushed rock, cf. namres.

RESAN n. reason, motive; ha'u la hatene resan ida I do not understand the explanation, do. razao (P).

RESI, RESIK n.' personal given male name.

RESIK adv. (Belu) see resin.

RESIN adv. additional, in excess, too much, extra, excessively; v. to exceed, to be more than, to increase, to be left over; lima resin more than five; conj. forms cardinal numbers: sanulu resin haat fourteen, ruanulu resin sia twenty-nine; etu resin, na'an resin (leftovers) pig feed; sometimes translates as 'very' instead of 'more'.

RESTORAN n. restaurant, do. restaurante (P).

RETA v. to lightly touch, to gather things loosely together; hodo liman fuan reta murak uut to pick up gold dust on the end of the finger; reta liman ba ue to dip a hand in the water.

RETEK adj.; ain retek a numb leg, do. ain matek.

RETI n.; ai reti a variety of cactus, do. kalatun.

RETI n. a bag with a lid made from woven palm leaves, do. leti.

RETIK n. do. reti.

RI n. see rii.

RIA, RIAN n. brother-in-law or sister-in-law, cf. ka'an.

RIAK n. personal given female name.

RIAK n.; kohe riak (Bariki, Samoro) a woven palm-leaf purse, do. taka oan, ti'iu.
RIAN n. see ria.

RIBA, RIBAK v. to throw down, to cast on the ground; riba-an or ribak-an to cast or throw oneself on the ground.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT v. to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; kair ribit to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, cf. hatan.

RIBA n. tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.
ROMAN n.; fulan roman moonlight; ahi roman firelight, lamplight, candlelight; cf. naroma.

ROMAN, ROMAO n. pomegranate, do. roma (P).

RONA v. to hear, to listen, to pay attention to.

RONAK n.; ai ronak a creeper.

RONDA v. to patrol, to watch, to keep an eye on; n. guard, watchman, do. rondar (P).

RO'O n.; ro'o lemu-lemu or nahi ro'or'o to lay the blame sometimes on one then sometimes on another; ro'o ai fuan (Alas) to gather all the fruit.

RO'OK adj. crumbly, not solid; rai ro'ok land crumbling away (as in a landslide).

ROOS-AN v. do. rose'an, see rose.

ROSA n.; ai rosa funan the rose flower, do. rosa (P), see ai na.

ROSAN v. to help each other, do. harosan.

ROSE v. to touch lightly, to brush past, do. roos.

ROTA n. rattan cane, do. oe; a cane, baton, switch, do. rota (P).

ROTALU n. a large lizard, do. lafaek rai maran.

ROTE n.; kuda rote a horse from the island of Roti (a bigger horse).

ROTOK v. to crush, to mash, to turn into paste or dough; rotok ain ba tahu to turn the ground into mud with the feet, cf. nakrotok.

ROTUS adj. greedy; rotus basuk greediness.

ROU n. a travelling basket (containing things required at the end of a journey).

ROUK v.; rouk baba to beat time on baba for the tebedai; rouk kilat a volley of gunfire; rouk akar to pound sago at the tempo of drum beating.

ROULUN n. (Bubu Susu) a deep hole in front of a waterfall.

RUA num. two; rua rua two by two.

RUAK num. two, used at the end of a phrase; houri uai ruak or houri bai ruak two days ago.

RUANULU num. twenty.

RUAS pron. two (of something), both; used in some places instead of sira na'in rua.

RUBI n. personal given male name.

RUDUK adj. see kruduk.

RUHUS n. (Samoro) a bud or shoot, do. ai nudur, ai tubuk.

RIK adj. bony; rai ruik barren ground, do. maruik; tuku ruik or taka ruik spinal column, do. kotuk ruin.

RUIN n. bone, bones of the skeleton; kotuk ruin backbone, spine; ikan ruin fish bones; ai ruin defoliated trees; la ho ruin or la iha ruin (lit. without bones) free, at no cost; ema ruin (lit. bones of people) jewels and valuables left behind by ancestors, and carefully preserved in their memory.

RUKU n. a scented plant (a herb).

RUKUT v. to gnaw, to grind, do. ruun.

RUMA pron., adj. some, any, several, few, do. balu.

RUMBIA n. a palm tree, do. kamria.

RUN v. see ruun.

RUPI(A) n. the standard currency in Indonesia.

RUSA n. deer, mostly said as bibi rusa; rusa inan a doe.

RUSUN v.; rusun rai to beat the feet on the ground.

RUU n.; ai ruu a variety of Eucalyptus.

RU'U v. to address remarks to a
person with whom one has an estranged relationship.

RU'UK v. to contract, to withdraw, do. haru'uk, cf. hakru'uk.

RUUN, RUU v. to gnaw, to grind with the molars; ruun nehan to grind the teeth.

SA n. tea, do. cha (P).

SA pron. interrog. what; sa ida what, which, who; nu'u sa or ba sa or halo sa why; oin sa how; be sa what then; ne'e sa di'ak (or hanesa ne'e di'ak) as well as that; sa housi about.

SA an expletive, with no translatable meaning, used to give emphasis to a statement among friends or relatives, but not to strangers or people of higher social rank; ha'u ba lai sa (more emphasis than ha'u ba lai) I go first.

SAA, SAAN n.; loro saa or loro saan or lor saa to sing and dance around the heads of the enemy (cut off during a war); dader saan early morning; lika saan (Samoro, Bariki, Luka) the region of the plains, the people who inhabit the plains.

SAAR v. to sweep, do. dasa; saar isin a custom for freeing the body of disease, do. hakna'ar.

SAAS v. (Alas) to be enough, to suffice.

SAAS-AN v. to demonstrate strength and courage (in a conflict).

SABA v. (Belu) to pad, to wrap up, to package; hodiri hari kain saba botir to wrap rice straw around a bottle.

SABABU adj. twilight (also rai sababu); indistinct; hare sababu not see well, not distinguish clearly.

SABALET v. to walk hunched up; neon sabalet to be in mourning.

SABAN n. teacup, coffee cup, do. chavena (P).

SABAN n. soap; saban mornin scented soap, do. sabao (P).

SABAR v. to be dispersed, to be overrun.

SABARAT n. blinds (on outside of window).

SABARAUT n. do. sabarat.

SABATA v. (Bariki) to be hungry, to be starving.

SABE v. to both die (cocks in a contest).

SABEBEN adj. (Belu) inclined.

SABELOK v. to interlace, to inter-twine; adj. interlaced, inter-twined; sabelok kilat to stack arms (rifles).

SABER adj. inclined, oblique, do. sadere.

SABETE v. to feel the feet sink into the mud (as in a rice paddy, or muddy road).

SABI n. key, lock, padlock; v. to lock with a key; oda matan sabi netik the door is locked with a key.

SABIL, SABIR v. to roast (meat, fish, etc.) wrapped in leaves, do. hamdara.

SABO'O v. to dream aloud, to talk in one's sleep; ema sabo'o to startle by outspoken thought.

SABORAKA, SABRAKA n. orange, see saburaka.

SABU v. to look for, to search, do. buka; tua sabu alcoholic spirit made from tuaka; sa'e sabu (Belu) to ride bareback.

SABULU n. a length of cloth (of local manufacture) wrapped around the waist in a particular style as a skirt for women (only); tali sabulu a loop of rope placed around a tree trunk and the waist to assist in climbing.
SABURAKA  n. orange tree and fruit; saburaka lotuk mandarin tree or fruit.

SABUTAK  v. (Bubu Susu, Bariki) to spoil, to rot, to decompose; adj. decaying, rotting.

SABUTAR  v.; rai sabutar dusk, twilight, do. salabu, sababu.

SADAN  n. places considered to be sacred (e.g. graves).

SADERE  v. to prop or lean against; to lean back, to recline; adj. leaning, oblique; reclined.

SADEREN  v. (Belu) do. sadere; saderen-an to recline.

SADIK  v. to challenge, to provoke (to a fight).

SADOROK  v. (Alas) to slide or glide, do. sarodok.

SADUKA  v. (Belu) to be in need of.

SADURU  v. to carry on the back, do. haduru; to rush in, to burst in.

SA'E  v. to climb on, to mount; to rise up, to ascend; loro sa'e sunrise; sa'e kuda to mount a horse; isin sa'e to feel a fever coming; laran sa'e to feel the need to vomit, or to feel angry; rai sa'e about to rain; sa'e ro to embark, to board a ship.

SAEN  v. to begin weaving, do. kaen.

SAERU  v. to belch, do. hamseru.

SAHAT  v. to follow a side track, to follow a contour, stream or coast; taka sahat a hamper; a dance (with clapping and stamping of the feet); souru sahat said of very young babies who are only able to lie on their backs in a horizontal position.

SAHE  v. to spill out, to overflow; to sharpen, to become pointed.

SAHI  v. to divide, to apportion, do. fahe.

SAHIK, SAHIN  n. pieces, bits, or parts, do. baluk.

SAI  v. to go out, to depart, do. sair (P); ba sair to go outside, or go to the toilet (polite).

SAIAN  v. to feel pity or compassion for, sim. sadi'a.

SAIK  v. to say, to signify, do. katak; saik ba to refer to, to mention.

SAIN, SAIK  adv. (Samoro, Bariki) only, merely, solely.

SAIN  n. (Luka, Ue Keke) first cousins.

SAIN  adv. (Belu) let us know.

SAIDORA  n. a leather shield.

SAKA  adj. timber with furry fibres which are difficult to plane or work; taa saka to cut against the grain of timber.

SAKA  adv. (Samoro, Bariki) again, afresh, another time, do. fali, hi'as.

SAKA  adv. (Belu); morin sai saka the smell comes out to meet us.

SAKAN  n. hip (of people), flank (of animals); batar sakan a group of maize cobs tied together by the leaf stalks; au sakan a pack saddle made of pieces of bamboo in the shape of a cross, do. au hakan, au sourun in other districts.

SAKANI  adj. oblique.

SAKAR  v. to oppose, to go against, to meet head on; we sakar to cross (a river) against the current; sakar loro to look into the glare of the sun; sakar tais to pull the two bottom edges at the back and front of the skirt between the legs and tuck them firmly into the front of the waist.

SAKAT  v. to cut lengthwise, to slit into ribbons, to make long incisions; kulit saka leather strap; ibun saka split lips; liman saka the cuticle, the raised skin.
SAKE'EK
around the fingernail; ikun sakat
an earwig (an insect), also a
bird.
SAKE'EK v. see suke'ek.
SAKIKI v. (Belu); sakiki nehan to
brush the teeth.
SAKILI v. to tickle, cf. makili,
do. hakili.
SAKOKO n. a spirit of the Animi
cult, usually taking the form of
a bird (but seldom seen), brings
good fortune to anyone seeing it
or hearing its call (ko ko).
SAKORE v. to pat or scratch
animals gently (so as to tame
them), do. salia, leliir.
SAKU v. (Samoro) do. sakur.
SAKUNAR n. a scorpion (poisonous
insect); sakunar ikun (lit.
scorpion's sting) a plant (Stachytar-
pheta Indica).
SAKUR n. to braid, to make rope
with four or more strands; sakur
ema to call someone.
SAKURU v. (Alas) to call the hens,
do. hakuru.
SALA v. to err, to make a mistake,
to be wrong, to be in error, to
sin; n. error, mistake, sin,
crime, blame; sala malu to dis-
agree with each other; sala laha
to be hungry, do. salaha; baku
mate sala to beat until no feeling
is left, to give a severe beating;
adv. wrongly, erroneously, etc.
SALAAK n. a small hut, do. klobar.
SALABOKA n. (Dili) a sea fish.
SALABU adj., adv. twilight; rai
salabu the land in twilight; foggy,
hazy, obscure; hare salabu to not
see clearly, do. sabatar.
SALAEN v. (Belu) to be hungry, do.
salaha.
SALAHAA v. to be hungry, do.
hamlaha.
SAKAK adj. medium, not large, not
small.
SAKAKAR adj. dazzled, blinded by
light (matan salakar).
SALAN n. punishment, penalty; fo
salan to punish, to penalise; ue
salan a diverted water channel.
SALATAK adj., adv. (Belu) do.
salabu.
SAL'AU, SALA'UK v. to caress
lightly with the hand, sasa'uk.
SALE n. a bedbug (insect).
SALELE v. (Belu) to float, do.
lele.
SALENDAL n. a foreign multi-coloured
striped cloth.
SALEYA v. to salt, do. salgar (P).
SALEYA v. to scratch gently, to
fondle with a scratch, do. sakore,
leliir.
SALIR v. to be cross-eyed, do.
matan liir.
SALIN v. to empty, to spill out,
do. fakal, fakar.
SALOBA v. to spice.
SALOKO v. to stammer; to commence
to speak (children), sim. lokar.
SALURIK n. a palm leaf used as an
umbrella.
SALU, SALUUN n. personal given
male name.
SAMA v. to trample with the feet;
sama hare to dehusk rice (tramp-
ing with the feet).
SAMANA n. a week (seven days), do.
semana (P).
SAMARA n. animal hair (usually
dyed) used as a head plume, and
a plume on sword handles; batar
samara (Belu) the beard of a maize
cob.
SAMATUKU n. the tree used for shade
in coffee plantations (Albizia
Procera), do. samtuku.
SAMBILAR v. to plane wood (sambilar
ai).
SAME n. a creeper with very large edible tubers.
SAMEA n. the general name for all snakes.
SAMEN n. a muscle at the back of the neck, do. ksamen.
SAMI'I v. to stink.
SAMOKO n. see sakoko.
SAMODO n. a green tree snake; samodo metan a black variety of same snake.
SAMOR v. (Bubu Susu, Samoro) to be pale or breathless (from fright).
SAMORO n. a kingdom on the south coast.
SAMTUKU n. do. samatuku.
SAMULA v.; fuan samula burning in the stomach.
SAN adv. see saan.
SANA v. to stand with the legs apart; to straddle, to encircle with the legs; sa'e kuda sana to mount a horse with legs encircling it; tur sana to sit with the legs apart; ro sana an fatu leet the ship remains aground on the rocks.
SANAK n.; ai sanak a branch, bough, or fork of tree, a spar or pole; ain sanak said of people who wear trousers.
SANAN n. a pot; sanan rai a clay pot; sanan besi an iron pot; sanan bikan an enamel pot.
SANANE adv. (Belu) do. sanani.
SANANI adv. obliquely, slantingly (hakur mota sanani).
SANAT v. to squeeze, to cramp, to wedge; to entrap; sanat kuda to put a bridle on a horse, do. fana kuda; sanat ai to split the end of a length of wood then wedge it open to form a fork.
SANBILA, SAMBILAR n. a carpenter's plane; v. to plane, do. cepilho (P).
SANI v. to bake, to roast, do. tunu; sani rai to bake pottery; loro sani to bake in the sun.
SANIBIR n. a skillion or lean-to attached to a house, do. sebe.
SANPOLO n. (Dili) a tree with oily fruit (Calophyllum Inophyllum), do. too.
SANTA n.; nuu santa the liquid resulting from pressing coconut pulp, do. santan (I), cf. kutak.
SAN'TAKAN n. (Samoro) a pot lid, do. sanan matan, sam'atan.
SANTANTONI n. a tree with perfumed flowers (Artemisia Cina), do. santa antoni (P).
SANTO n. saint; holy, do. santo (P) (Christian).
SANTOLINU n. ancient religious objects conserved with great reverence as they are looked upon as equal to the Holy Cross, do. santo lenho (P) (Christian).
SANTUKE n. see samtuku.
SANULU num. ten; sanulu resin ida, sanulu resin rua eleven, twelve, etc.
SAPADERA adj. see sepedera.
SAPATERU n.; ai sapateru a tree whose timber is used for making sandal soles (Doliichandrone Spathacea).
SAPEU n. a hat, do. chapeu (P).
SAPATU n. footwear, shoes, boots, etc.; ai sapatu a tree whose flowers are used for making black dye.
SAR v. to sweep, see saar.
SARA v. to cover up, to shield from, to place (something) between; sara netik loro, udan to shelter from the sun and rain; sara ai to apologise (using a suitable expression) for any ungracious or unbecoming act.
SARABA n. a many-pronged harpoon; isin suku saraba to have a prickling feeling all over the body.
SARABAN n. do. saraba.

SARADA v. to be good for, to produce results; ai moruk sarada the medicine produces results.

SARADAK v. do. sarada.

SARAK conj. provided that, on condition that, at least.

SARAMATE n. a tree with acid fruit.

SARAN v. to deliver to, to entrust to, to hand over to.

SARANI n. Christian, a baptised person; adj. baptising, anointing, blessed; we sarani holy water; aman sarani godfather; inan sarani godmother; oan sarani godchild; v. to baptise, to become a Christian.

SARAN v. to prune (plants), do. badut.

SARAT v. to move or proceed out of alignment, to not go straight; udan sarat the rain falls on a slant (driven by wind).

SARAUK adj. greyish, between white and black, cf. malahuk.

SAREBAK v. to become flustered, to contradict oneself, to put oneself in the wrong, sim. sala.

SAREBOK v. do. sarebak.

SAREHUT adj. entangled, in disorder, do. barehut.

SAREMEAK n. maize beard.

SAREK v. to clear the throat (in order to make an announcement, or to call the attention of someone).

SAREKO v. to walk in an unsteady manner, do. bareko.

SAREN n. fringe; saren na'in an overdressed person; batar saren beard of maize cob; nuu saren the flowering part of a coconut palm; fuuk bua saren curly hair (imitating the inflorescence of betel-nut).

SARETI v. to splash, to issue from with force (liquids).

SARI v. to adze roughly, to chip off, to cut or trim on the sides.

SARIAN n. a tree with good timber (mahogany).

SARIT v.; fuuk sarit the hair stands up.

SAEMEAK n. the green beard of a maize cob.

SARMATE n. do. saramate.

SARO'DOK v. to slip, slide, or glide, do. sadorok.

SARO'O v. to squat on the haunches.

SARO'ON n. squatting.

SARO'O'T n.; uma saro'ot a house with a low roof.

SAROTEK n. defective speech.

SARUI v. to bend over (in order to pass under).

SARUTU n. a cigar, do. charuto (P).

SASA, SASAK v. to separate, to come apart.

SASA, SASAN n. goods, belongings, things; sasa oan domestic animals; sasa moris any living thing.

SASAAR n.; ai sasaar a broom, cf. saar.

SASABE n. (Lakluta) mustard plant and seed (Brassia), do. sasahik.

SASAHIK n. mustard plant and seed (Brassia).

SASAK n. a sliding door, a door suspended at the top which slides back and forth to open or close.

SASAKAR v.; manu sasakar fulun the rooster fluffs out its feathers (during a cock-fight), cf. sakar.

SASAKI, SASAKIN n. a semi-circular bracelet worn just above the elbow, also called batar kain.

SASAN n. see sasa.

SASANA'K v. to stand with the feet apart ready to push with them (as in the game of like action).

SASANAN n. do. ai sanan.
SASAR n. see sasaar.
SASATI n. roast meat on skewers, do. sate (I).
SASA'U, SASA'UK v. to caress lightly with the hand.
SASAUN n. an assembly, a group, cf. saun.
SASEIK n. a water spout or flume, where water is channelled from a spring (ue saseik).
SASEKUR v. (Belu) to pound, do. sekur.
SASELUN n. (Belu) do. saseluk.
SASEON v. to flutter, to fly by fluttering.
SASEREK n. the high tide mark, the place where the water comes to at high tide.
SASERUT n. a temporary shelter.
SASESAR n. (Belu) a tree.
SASI, SASIN v. to open with an instrument by making a long incision; to open, to unfasten; sasi fuuk to unfasten the hair; sasi oan to abort.
SASI'AN n. a counsellor, the dignitaries who accompany and support the Liurai (katusas sasi'an).
SASIDIL v.; manu sasidi the rooster drags a wing, cf. sisi.
SASI'IK adj.; ai sasi'ik a riddle or puzzle; nahi sasi'ik indecision, cf. si'ik.
SASIKU v.; sasiku dai to gather the ring net into the arms ready for throwing into the water.
SASIN v. see sasi.
SASIN n. a witness; v. to bear witness, to testify.
SASIRI v. to shake the lafatin in a circle to separate the grain from ikis, then flip the waste out, leaving behind fos or batar.
SASIRIN v. to protect, to shelter, do. hasirin, sirin.
SASO'E n. a rain cape or cloak made of palm leaves.
SASOHE n. do. saso'e.
SASOIR adj. dishevelled, in disorder, do. nakrehu.
SASOKAR n. a shuttle, a device for passing the weft thread through the shed; ai sasokar slip rails, do. knanokar.
SASOLAK n. a gift, a present.
SASORAT v. to open up, to allow to flow faster; ai sasorat or ai sorat a pole for knocking out the nodes in a length of bamboo.
SASORO n. soup or broth.
SASOSAL, SASOSAR n. an aquatic creeping plant.
SASOURIK n. cousin (aman sasourik, inan sasourik), cf. sourin.
SASOURUK n. (Luka) a shelter in the middle of a field, do. laleo; ai sasouruk a rake for spreading out grain, etc. during drying, cf. souruk.
SASUIT n. a comb, a hair comb for retaining the hair in place, cf. sui.
SASUKAT n. a measure (for length or capacity).
SASUKU, SASUKUK n. a sharp pain in the side, a stitch; sasukuk na'uk or sasukuk fuin a twinge or passing pain; ai sasukuk a fork, cf. suku.
SASULAR n. a spindle (for spinning thread), do. kida; batar sasular, a pole on which maize is stored.
SASULU n. a torch, do. knulu, masa.
SASURU v. to herd together, to join up.
SASU'U v. to draw together, to huddle, to draw oneself together; toba sasu'u to lie down with the legs drawn up (in the foetal position), cf. suu, talolo.
SASU'UK n.; kelan sasu'uk groin.

SASUUT n. the part of the chest where the heart beats; rai sasuut or rai suut a volcano, cf. suut.

SATAN v. to restrain, to hold back, to prevent, do. hatau; satan rai to make raised plots; rai satan hearth (of fire); bikan satan a dish rack.

SAU v. to lift a prohibition or ban, to exempt or free from an obligation; sau batar to remove any restrictions on the harvesting of maize (animist rite).

SA'U v. to rub gently, to stroke with the hand; sa'u kosal (lit. to stroke the perspiration) to take a bath (polite speech to people of high social position).

SAUN adj. free, permitted, not prohibited; batar saun the maize harvest is permitted (after the proper rites are performed); ahī saun friends and allies; feton saun the relationship between two families related by marriage through hafoli, do. feton saa umane; fatuk saun a free rock used as an anchor.

SE pron. who, do. se (P).

SE v. see se'e.

SEA, SEAK n. personal given male name.

SEBAN v. to get accustomed to, to accustom oneself to.

SEBAR v. (Samoro) taa rai sebar to dig the ground lightly on the surface.

SEBE n. a small room or shed attached to a house.

SEBI n. a chief, or headman, do. chefe (P).

SEBI n. a platform on four legs for preparing sago; in some regions said as ksebi.

SEDOK v. to cook a mixture of vegetables in water.

SEDOB v. to slip, slide or skid, do. sarodok.

SE'E v. to turn in the direction of, to be in the sight of, to be exposed; se'e tilun to listen to; se'e kotuk to turn the back on; se'e-an bai loro to sunbake oneself; se'e hani to set a trap; to catch, to receive; se'e udan to catch rain (in a vessel); some people may say se'e instead of se'i or seik.

SEER v. to be a little better, to be relieved of pain (sickness); seer iha ema ni a fatin to occupy the place of someone, or to do the time of someone (in gaol).

SEHIK adv.; houre sehik yesterday.

SEI adv. still, not yet; sei dauk not yet; particle forms future tense placed in front of the verb; aban ha'u sei ba tomorrow I will go; also can be translated to mean 'must' or 'obliged to'; nia sei hemu ai moruk he must drink the medicine; in some regions se' has the meaning of se'.

SE'I v. to join the ends (of two long objects).

SE'I v. (Luka, Ue Keke) to call attention to, do. seti.

SEIDAUK adv. not yet.

SEIK v. to channel or pipe water, cf. saseik.

SEKI v. to chock, to wedge, cf. seti.

SEKO v. to ricochet.

SEKRETA n. a secret, do. secreta (P).

SEKUL, SEKUR v. to pound, to grind, to crush, to reduce to powder or pulp; n. a medicinal plant.

SELA v. to put on a saddle, do. selar (P).

SELAN n. a saddle, do. selim (P).

SELAT v. to put into a narrow space,
to put into a crevice, to remain in a tight spot, do. sikat.

SELE v. (Samoro) to rip up, to destroy, do. sobu.

SELE v. (Belu) to spurn, refute, or reject, to contradict.

SELEK v. to dirty oneself, to urinate (said principally to children); mii selek a medicinal plant.

SELIN n. (Belu) a saddle, do. selim (p).

SELOK v. to raise or lift with a lever; selok oda matan to lock up the door with a bar.

SELU n. postage stamp, do. selo (p).

SELU v. to pay.

SELUK adj. other, another, different; oin seluk in another manner, or of a different shape; v. to alter, to change, to substitute; seluk u (lit. to change the water) to move to a different place.

SEMO v. (Belu) do. semu.

SEMU v. to fly.

SENA v. to pad, to fill with cotton, kapok, etc.; to put between, do. sikat, dena.

SEMAT v. to stop up, to caulk, sim. selat.

SENHOR n. Mister, a polite form of address to Portuguese; also senhora Missus; senhorina Miss; do. senhor, etc. (P).

SENOURA n. a carrot (vegetable), do. centoura (p).

SEN'SENA adj. very full, gorged.

SENTI v. to feel, do. sentir (p).

SENTIDU adj. careful, do. sentido (p).

SENTINA n. toilet, do. sentina (p), do. kakas, ai knana'e.

SE'OKE v. to hawk goods in a crowd, to harangue a crowd to buy the goods for sale.

SEPEDERA n.; haas sepedera a variety of mango.

SER v. see seer.

SER, SERA, SERAN n. personal given male name.

SERA v.; sera liman ba to lay the hands on, to put the hands on; sera tuir (Belu) to offer.

SERAN n.; we seran a gutter or drain around a house for disposing of drainage water.

SERAPINAN n. presents which the princes (dato, liurai) by ancient custom carried to the governor when paying homage; hatama serapinan to pledge loyalty.

SERBI v. to serve, to obey; ami hakara de'it serbi ba ita boot we only desire to serve your excellency, do. servir (P).

SERBISU n. work, job, etc., do. serviço (P).

SERE v. to spread out, to inundate, to envelop; tasi sere (Belu) the king has arrived or is coming.

SEREK v. to stir up a mixture then leave to settle; serek akar to separate sago into its various parts.

SERE-KEKE v. to smile, to laugh; n. (Alas) a bird.

SEREN v. to neigh or whinny, also said as seran.

SERET v. (Dili) to skim stones along the ground; kanek seret a spreading sore, also said as kanek serek.

SERI adj. serious; oin seri a serious person, do. serio (p).

SERU n. dry rice, rice grown without irrigation.

SERUISU n. do. serbusu.

SERUN n. (Samoro) scent.

SERUT v. (Samoro) to cover from, to shelter from, do. sara.
SESA, SESAN n. table scraps, leftovers; v. to leave a part for later on.

SESAR v. to haggle, to ask or demand more.

SESAUN n. do. sasaun.

SESEK n.; akar sesek the fibres left after extracting the sago.

SETI v. to become noticed, to call attention to; to put a wedge or chock under.

SI adv. yes, do. sim (P).

SIA num. nine; sianulu resin sia ninety-nine.

SIA pron. (Belu) they, do. sira.

SI'A, SI'AN v. to support, to uphold, to prop up; si'a knotak or si'a-an to put the hands on the hips; si'a reen to support the head in the hands; liurai si'an (lit. the king's supporters) the principal chiefs.

SI'AK v. to be angry or irritated; adj. angry, irate, furious (si'akteen); tasi si'ak a stormy sea.

SIAN v.; sian ba or nu'u sian it's nothing, it's all the same, do. biar ba.

SI'AN v. see si'a.

SIATI n. an umbrella.

SIBA, SIBAK n. personal given female name.

SIBIR v.; sibir tua liman to gather palm juice from the cut flower branch of the palm tree; hemu sibir or sibir ue to gather water in the cupped hands for drinking.

SIDADE n. city, do. cidade (P).

SIDAK v. to remember, to think, do. hano'in.

SIDANI n. (Dili) a creeper.

SIDAR v. to make the correct length of thread for the warp threads.

SIDI v. to stumble, to trip up; to hit repeatedly; sidi ka'ut to bump up and down to ensure the bag is full; manu sidi labarik the bird (of ill-omen) produces sickness (or death) to the child.

SIDIK adj. (Alas) lame, limping (ain sidik).

SIDIN v. do. sidi.

SIDOON n. funeral songs, do. bai'to'a.

SIGARU n. cigar, do. cigarro (P).

SIHI v. to introduce new strips into interwoven objects, or new threads into any weaving (in order to repair, finish off, or decorate with designs).

SIHIT v. (Luka, Ue Keke) do. sikit.

SIK adj. do. siin; ai siik a tree (Bischoffia Javanica), do. buhun.

SI'IK v. to guess or decipher riddles or enigmas, to foretell, to predict.

SIIN adj. acid, sour, tart, vinegary; tua siin vinegar; neha siin sour breath (from eating sour things).

SIIT adv.; taa siit to decapitate, to completely cut off the slashed part.

SIKAT v. to put into a crack, to put between, put into a tight spot; sikat uma to mend a house roof by placing new thatch among the old; manu sikat metan mutin a black bird with white feathers showing between the black feathers, do. selat, cf. sena.

SIKIT n. the scales of a fish; v. to scale a fish; to receive a wound from a scratch; liman sikit cuticle; in some regions the same as sitik, cf. surit.

SIKU, SIKUN n. elbow, corner, angle; tasi sikun a bay or gulf; rai sikun a cape or promontory; v. to strike with the elbow; lia nia sikun a word's meaning.
SIKUK adj. winding, angular.

SIKUS adj.; manu siku a red-backed rooster with white on the rest of its body.

SILAN n. a variety of ant with a painful bite.

SILATAK n. a plant whose leaves produce a severe and enduring irritation.

SILU v. to break off, to tear off; silu batar to harvest maize cobs by bending down, do. sohi.

SILENTU n. cement, do. sumen, do. cemento (P).

SIMU v. to receive, to take, to accept; to welcome; to respond, cf. hatan.

SINA n., adj. China, Chinese.

SINAK v.; rai sinak to return to good weather with sun shining, do. rai naksinak.

SINAL, SINAR v. to point at, to aim at, to take aim with one eye; n. a sign, mark, or signal, do. sinal (P).

SINELA n. slippers, do. chinela (P).

SINU n. a bell, do. sino (P).

SINUK n.; hae sinuk (Belu) a variety of grass.

SIRA pron. they; when placed after a noun indicates plural; ema sira people; kuda sira horses, etc.

SIRAK adj. torn, split, shredded.

SIRAN, SIRAK pron.poss. their, do. sira nia, sira nian.

SIRBUA n. a plant similar to malus whose leaves are used for chewing (mama), and whose fruit is medicinal; a gold or silver chain whose links resemble the fruit of this plant.

SIRI, SIRIK n. personal given male name.

SIRIBUA n. see sirbua.

SIRIN v. to help, do. tulun.

SIRIT v. to smooth, to pare off the knobs (of a pole).

SISA, SISAN n. (Luka, Ue Keke), do. sesan.

SISI v. to extract or grasp with pincers; to grasp between the thumb and forefinger, to extract with the fingers; sisi kagas to harvest cotton; to insist in giving or repaying; ema ba sisina, Leki Liban selu didi'ak nia tusan hotu the people insist Leki Liban completely pays all his debts.

SITA n. calico, do. chita (P).

SITIK v. to spit between the teeth.

SO v. see soo.

SOBA n. a length of bamboo sharpened as a spear; also said as ksoba.

SOBAK v. to wolf down, to gulp down, to eat hurriedly.

SOBAN n.; malus soban ida flower bud of betel-pepper, sometimes said as ksoban.

SOBU v. to destroy, demolish, rip up, smash, or undo, cf. bu'an.

SODAK v. (Luka, Ue Keke) to erode, to undermine (ue sodak rai).

SODAK-AN v. to struggle against (authority), to bridle, to roll on the ground (rebellious young children).

SODAN v. to fall down in mass, do. namsodan, see hamsodan.

SOE v. to throw out, to discard, to expel, to hurl; soe malu to divorce; soe lia ba ... to taunt; ita boot soe ain mai ... your excellency deigns to come ... (a polite expression to people of higher social status).

SOEK v. to swing; soek liman to swing the arms (when walking), in Dili said as soe liman.

SOEN adj.; lia soen a joke or smart remark, do. lia bones.
SOHAN v. to come upon an obstacle, to encounter an impediment, cf. tuka.

SOHE v. to link together, to tie together, to envelop; sohe batar to link maize cobs together into bunches secured by outer jackets.

SOHEN n.; batar sohen a ring or skirt of maize cobs.

SOHI v. to tear off, to strip off, to harvest by tearing off (corn cobs, tobacco leaves, etc.), do. silu.

SOHOURU n. (Alas) songs or shanties sung together as a rhythm for work.

SOI v. to redeem, to pay off; to acquire, to win, to possess; adj. rich, well-to-do.

SO'I v. to conform, to be all right, to be true; to be well, to have good health.

SO'I adv. exactly.

SOIK adv. perhaps, do. to'ok.

SOKAL, SOKAR v. to introduce into a hole; to put anything into its rightful place; sokar surik to sheath a sword; sokar tais to shoot a shuttle through the shed; sokar lia to utter malicious gossip, slander or accusations.

SOKAT n. a leaf around the bud terminal of palm trees; a bird of the parrot family, similar to lorikeet.

SOKLAT n. chocolate, do. chocolate (P).

SOKO n. (Dili) a type of grass, do. bobak.

SOKO-SOKON adv. (Samoro); la'o soko-sokon or nahi soko-sokon to be lost, without finding the way.

SOLAN n. see kelen solan.

SOLAR v. see haksolar.

SOLAT v. to come or go among; to colonise; mala e sira mai solat ami the foreigners came to live among us; Samoro ida ba solat Dili a person from Samoro goes to live in Dili.

SOLDADU n. soldier, do. soldado (P).

SOLDU n. pay, salary, do. soldo (P).

SOLE v. to graze leisurely; han sole isin to grow fat (animals).

SOLEN adj.; ema solen an uninvited person, an onlooker, an intruder; bokur solen (Luka, Ue Keke) neither skinny nor fat.

SOLER adj. (Samoro); rai soler waste land.

SOLOK adj. happy, content, glad, pleased; buat solok a gift, a present, do. klo sok.

SOLOK v. (Belu) to send.

SOLUR v. to spill or pour water on, to wet or wash with water; udan solur ami we were caught in the rain.

SOMAN n. companion, associate.

SOMBRELU n. do. sombreiro.

SOMBRERU n. umbrella, broad-brimmed hat, do. sombreiro (P).

SON v. see soon.

SONA v. to roast, to fry, cf. tuna, lalar, lorat; to spit, impale, or prick; to wound with a spear or any sharp weapon; to hunt with a spear (usually on a horse).

SONAN adj. baked, fried, or roasted.

SONKA n. a game, see dalak; la'o sonka to play the game of sonka.

SOO v. to wail (of cats, possums, etc.).

SO'O v. to dig up, to excavate, to turn the soil, to plough; so'o rai to plough the ground.

SOON v. to rub, to scrape, to scratch; karau soon-an the buffalo scratches itself.

SOOR v. to sew coarsely, to make big stitches; soor uma to sew the thatch.
SOR v. (Belu) do. soor.
SORAN v. (Lakluta) to measure, do. sukat.
SORAN v. to incite a fight, to interfere in a quarrel; soran manu to incite the roosters to fight.
SORAT v. to open or delve into a hole or opening; sorat tuna to fish out an eel (by poking); sorat au fukun to poke a hole into the nodes in a length of bamboo; ai sorat a pole to knock out the nodes in a length of bamboo, do. ai sasorat.
SORE v. to fill with rubble, to pile up earth, etc.; to throw away (as rubbish onto a heap).
SORIN n. see sourin.
SORO v. to hunt, to go on a hunt (for deer, pigs, etc.); to blend; soro tua to blend a mixture of alcohol and water; (Belu) to visit.
SORTI n. fate, fortune, destiny, do. sorte (P).
SORTIN n. see sorti.
SORU v. see souru.
SORUK v. see souruk.
SORUN n. see sourun.
SOS v. to refine by repeated poundings (e.g. to polish rice).
SOS n. residue, dregs; cafe sos coffee dregs; na'an sos cracknel, the residue after rendering the tallow from the meat scraps.
SOSA v. to buy.
SOSAL v. do. sosar.
SOSAN v. (Lakluta) do. sosa.
SOSAR, SOSAL v. to stop up, to plug up, to press down on, to ram down (with a rammer); sosar kilat to muzzle-load a gun; sosar-an to fill the stomach.
SOSE n. personal given female name.
SOTIR v. (Belu) to profit.
SOURESI n. a wide hip belt, the part of the indigenous loom which gives tension to the weaving, do. kli'ur.
SOURI v. to defend, to protect, to separate the contestants; souri-an to defend or shield oneself; hodi ema souri-an to be shielded by someone, or to make someone else take the blame.
SOURI v. to be worthless, to result in a draw, to be a flop, or to fail (card playing).
SOURIN n. a side, flank, or lateral face; sourin karuk left side; aman sourin a cousin of the father; sourin balu the opposite side (in all senses).
SOURIN-DON n. (Alas) the lunar month between April and May.
SOURU v. to weave (cloth), cf. homan.
SOURU v. to attack, to oppose, to be against; ai moruk ne'e souru moras ne'e this medicine will cure (attack) this ailment; simu souru to respond (to an address or speech), to sing or pray in responses (Christian), to be against (an opinion), to oppose (an arrival), to meet or encounter (two or more people going in the opposite direction); do. hasouru.
SOURUK v. to turn aside, to move to the side, to step aside allowing another to pass; souruk ba to move away; souruk mai to approach.
SOURUN n. a lateral; ai sourun a tree branch, or a long stride, or a beater used in weaving; dalan sourun a branch road; mota sourun a tributary; an antidote, a counter, a remedy; moras ne'e nia sourun ema ida la hatene nobody knows the remedy (or antidote) for this ailment.
SOU'U v. to dig out, to remove the soil from; sou'u uhi to dig up the sweet potatoes.
SOU'UK, SOU'UN adj. fallen in, excavated; rai sou'un a landslide.
SOU'UR  v. to respond in chorus, to chant or pray in alternate responses (Christian), also said as simu souru.

SU  v. (Belu) do. su'ur.

SUA  v. to grasp in the hand (the top when spinning, the rope when throwing, etc.).

SUAK  n.; ai suak a digging stick, used for weeding and digging in the garden; ai suak besi an iron digging stick, used as above.

SUAL  n. do. suar.

SUANGUI  n. (Dili) a sorcerer, do. buan.

SUAR, SUAL  n.; ahi suar smoke; suar teen lazy, do. baruk teen; ue suar steam.

SUAS  v. to smoke; hod i insensu suas to burn incense.

SUBAL, SUBAR  v. to hide, to conceal; subar-an to hide oneself from view; (Samoro, Bubu Susu) to cork up, do. sulan.

SUBER, SUBERU  adj. (Luka) haughty, arrogant, do. sobero (P).

SUBETE  v. (Belu) to sit cross-legged, cf. hakbetek.

SUDI  v. to draw together, to bring close together; sudi ahi to stir up the fire (bringing the fuel together); sudi-malu to come together (two or more people).

SUDIK  adj. with the edges joined; tur sudik knock-kneed; kuda klor sudik a horse whose hocks touch.

SUDIN  n. extremity, end, tip, do. rohan.

SUDUR  v. to walk with the head bent down towards the chest (in shyness, or shame).

SUHIT  v. (Bubu Susu) to scratch the skin, do. surit.

SUHU  v. to immerse in water, to quench or harden (hot steel); suhu-an to take a bath; suhu ahu to slake quicklime with water; to become angry.

SUHUK  n. asthma (ailment); ema suhuk or suhuk-teen a cranky or unhappy person.

SUHUN  n. the lips.

SUHUR  n. (Samoro) a tree.

SUI  v. to comb, to smooth with a comb or any similar action; sui tais ninin to comb out the ends of the weaving into a fringe; (Belu) to fight with the horns.

SUI  v. to remove, to extract, to withdraw; sui han to remove the food; sui tilun to clean out the ears; do. sukit.

SUUK  adj. that used for extracting; nehan suik tusks.

SUKA  v. to stop, to rest, to abandon work.

SUKABI  n. (Belu) a plant.

SUKAIR  n. the tamarind fruit and tree (Tamarindus Indica); sukair tahan (lit. a tamarind leaf) an earring; sukair fuan a tamarind pod; sukair musan (lit. a tamarind seed) a raised scar.

SUKAN  n. the captain of a sailing vessel (korkora).

SUKAT  v. to measure; ai sukat or sasukat a rod for measuring.

SUKEE, SUKEEK  v. to scratch in the dirt (like hens, etc.).

SUKIT  v. to remove, to extract (with any tool or instrument); sukit nuu to remove the meat from a coconut shell; sukit ai tarak to take out a thorn (from the body), cf. sui.

SUKU  n. an administration district.

SUKU  v. to impale (on a stick), to pierce, to prick; to sew, to stitch, to mend; a suku a fork; suku nehan to pick the teeth; suku uma to thatch a roof; badain suku faru a tailor.

SUUKUK  n. a stitch, a pain in the side; mostly said as sasukuk.

SUKUN  adj. penetrated, impaled;
SUKUR  
ulu sukun or ul'sukun a hairpin or bodkin.
SUKUR adj. mischievous, naughty; mostly said as sukur teen.
SULA n. a trap, do. sura.
SULAI adj.; hare sulai a white variety of dry land rice.
SULAN v. to cork, to stop up with a cork; to confine, to imprison; n. a cork.
SULAR n. a spindle (for spinning thread); mostly said as sasular.
SULI v. to flow, to run (of liquids); to glide, to move smoothly (as a large river).
SULU n.; ai sulu a torch, do. aiknulu, masa.
SUMA v. to suck in; suma ue to open a gap in an irrigation ditch to water a field; suma tabaka to smoke tobacco (a corruption of fumar (P)).
SUMAK v. to smell bad, mouldy, or musty.
SUMASU n. stuffing or filling, do. chumaço (P).
SUMEEER n. a tree.
SUMEN n. cement, do. simentu.
SUMIK, SUMIN adj. hidden, secret; lia sumin a secret; rai sumin a hiding place for a large group that is difficult to find or see.
SUMINA n. butter, do. mentiga.
SUNU v. to scorch, to burn; to ignite, to put fire to.
SUNUK adj. burnable; ue sunuk petrol, do. rai mina.
SURA v. to count, to enumerate; suru mutu total, cf. suran.
SURA n. a trap or pitfall, a pit dug into the ground to impale animals (or men) that fall in onto the pointed bamboo spikes embedded in the bottom.
SURADA v. to make a loud bang; surada kilat to discharge a gun.
SURAK adv. (Belu) if; surak emi should you, or if you.
SURAN, SURA v.; suran mate to mourn or grieve over the dead by enumerating their virtues and accomplishments during life; said mostly as hasuran, haksuran.
SURAN n. the specialised leaf or bract which envelopes the flower stalk of some palms (sura tali, etc.).
SURAN adj.; hae suran the new shoots or pointed spikes of grass as they emerge from the ground.
SURAT n. paper, letter, note, book, journal, or any document; surat tahan a leaf or sheet of paper, or a cigarette paper; duka surat to play cards.
SURI v. see souri.
SURIK n. a sword with a long curved sharp blade which is sheathed in a scabbard when not in use.
SURIK adj. inclined, slanting, not perpendicular; mostly said as naksurik.
SURIKUR n. a top (a toy for spinning), do. huru.
SURIT v. to scratch the skin, do. sikit.
SUR'TAHAN n. a leaf or sheet of paper, a cigarette paper, cf. surat.
SURU v. to extract or take out with a spoon or ladle, to perform any similar action; suru ikan to fish with a net; suru han to serve food with a ladle.
SURUN adj.; nuu surun coconut meat not yet properly formed.
SUSAIR n. (Belu) a plant.
SUSAR v. to be in difficulty, or danger, to be in distress, to be in pain; n. difficulty, distress, calamity; adj. difficult, etc.
SUSE n. personal given male name, do. Jose (P).
SUSI v. (Dili) to associate with, to be in company with; n. associate, gang, mob, companions, do. sucia (P).

SUSIK v. to follow close by, to go at the heels of; susik kudania ain fatin to catch a horse by following its tracks.

SUSU v. to suckle, to suck with the mouth; susu een or susu ben milk; to replant (any missing trees in a plantation); n. see susun, cf. mo'at.

SUSUK n. a stitch, a pain in the side, mostly said as sasusuk; a mosquito.

SUSUN, SUSU n. breast (of women), udder (of animals); susun matan nipple, teat.

SUT v. see suut.

SUTA n. sewing silk, thread of silk.

SUTALI n. a creeping plant, do. sidani.

SUU v. to bend over, to curve, also said as suhu.

SU'U v. to mine, to fossick, to dig a mine shaft; su'u hi'as mate to exhume a corpse.

SU'UK v. to be preferable, to be more convenient; su'uk ha'u halorastik it is preferable that I do it myself.

SUUS n. a fish, do. mali.

SUUT v. to blow the nose; to snore or breathe noisily; ahi suut bellows; suut ahi to blow on a fire; rai suut a volcano.

T

TA v. do. taa.

TAA v. to cut by hitting, to make a blow with a cutting implement; taa ulun to cut off a head, to decapitate; taa ahi to strike a flint; taa rai to hoe the ground.

TA'AN n. a palm-leaf wallet or basket.

TA'AN v. to show, to present to view, to be in the sight of, do. se'e; (Belu) to accustom.

TA'AS v. to filter, to strain, do. ta'es the more common usage.

TABA v. to stone, to throw stones, to chase away with stones; to break into fragments; to grind, to crush; taba nia ba rai to throw him to the ground (a tender); tilun taba hard of hearing, a little deaf, caused by an ailment.

TABAAN adj. (Belu) pot-bellied.

TABAK v. (Belu); ai meik tabak ain to get a thorn in the foot.

TABAKU n. tobacco; takaku tahan tobacco leaf; tabaku rahun tobacco dust or snuff, do. tabaco (P).

TABAKUK adv. (Belu) on both sides.

TABALET v.; la'o tabale to reel, to stagger.

TABAR v. (Belu) to accompany, to join in with.

TABARAT adj. disorderly; fuuk tabarat unkempt hair.

TABASAR v. (Belu); tabasar kari to spread around.

TABELE v. to hang, to dangle; adj. hanging, dangling; ibun tabele a fallen lower lip.

TABES v. (Belu) to jump to the side (a frightened horse).

TABEUT v. (Luka) to put the hands on, do. kabeut.

TABIKUR v. to come loose, to fall off (handles, buttons, etc.); futuliman tabikur to tie the hands (with handcuffs, etc.) behind the back.
TABIR v. to collect together, to join together.

TABIS n. a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK n. an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA v. to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, do. hatene.

TABIS n. a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK n. an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA v. to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, do. hatene.

TABIS n. a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK n. an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA v. to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, do. hatene.

TABIS n. a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK n. an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA v. to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, do. hatene.

TABIS n. a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK n. an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA v. to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, do. hatene.

TABIS n. a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK n. an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA v. to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, do. hatene.

TABIS n. a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK n. an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA v. to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, do. hatene.

TABIS n. a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK n. an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA v. to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, do. hatene.

TABIS n. a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK n. an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA v. to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, do. hatene.
equivalent) paid to a husband by an adulterer for his act; taka rate ceremonies in memory of a dead person; taka ulun a head covering; taka ai moruk an ointment or remedy applied to the body; taka tun (Belu) to bend down.

TAKA n. a palm leaf woven basket, do. luhu; taka oan a pouch, do. ti'u, cf. kohe.

TAKADOR n. a ramrod of a gun, do. atacador (P).

TAKAN n. a plant similar to betel pepper leaf, and sometimes used for chewing (Ehretia Laevis).

TAKARAS adj.; fulan takaras full moon.

TAKATU'UN n. a bush used for medicinal purposes, do. takatu'un.

TAKLELU v. to walk in circles (children).

TAKRUUK n. spinal column, do. tuku ruik.

TAKTU'UN n. see takatu'un.

TAKU v. (Samoro) to run after, to come into view, do. teku, tada.

TAKUN v. to chew noisily.

TALA n. a gong, a plate of bronze which the women play during tebedai, do. teu.

TALAI v. see talain.

TALAIN n. the degree of kinship between first cousins of opposite sex, do. hasa'en nian, tunanga.

TALAIN v. to be or to remain out of reach.

TALAK v.; talak baba to play a drum.

TALAN v. to hang down (clothes, etc.); talan rai to watch, to observe, to be watchful.

TALARAN n. the palm of the hand, do. tanen laran.

TALAS n. an aroid plant with highly-prized edible tubers.

TALATAR v. (Belu) to insult, see tarata.

TALEIN v. to hold up (the end of any long object); to put a chock under; to place or fix on a support.

TALI, TALIN n. rope, cord, string, etc.; kuda tali light rope; karau tali heavy rope; batar talin a bundle of 20 to 30 maize cobs or 10 batar bukar, see bukar, tur; life, destiny; na'i maromak kotita tali (lit. God breaks our life) God calls us to him; a variety of palm (Corypha Utan); tali kelen leaf stalk of this palm used for making partition walls called piku in Dili, and bebak in other regions.

TALIK adj. of or like rope; besi talik chain; ai talik any creeping plant; also means strong.

TALIK v. to coil, wind around, or entwine; talik ain to wrap the legs around; talik ikun to coil the tail (snakes, pigs, etc.).

TALIK NOR n. (Belu) twisted fibres as rope or string.

TALIN n.; nu'u talin or tali talin yoked together, paired, two by two; sura halo nu'u talin to count by twos.

TALI'UK v. (Belu) to do any task by challenge, contest, or competition, do. hakli'uk.

TALIUR v. to turn the back on, to stand with the back facing outwards; talitur liman (Luka) to clasp the hands behind the back.

TALOBAN n. (Samoro) small huts on stilts (for guarding crops), do. laleo.

TALOLO v. to stretch out, to straighten; talolo ain to stretch out the legs, do. halolo.

TAMA v. to enter, to introduce, to penetrate.

TAMAK adj.; oin tamak impertinent, brash, not timid.
TAMAN v. to bury, to inter, to entomb, do. hakoi.
TAMATI n. tomato (*Lycopersicon Esculentum*), do. tomate (P).
TAMBA adv. do. tan ba, cf. tan.
TAMEIN v. to look attentively at someone expecting them to offer something, do. tanaat.
TAMI v. to think of, to remember; (Belu) to greet, to say hello.
TAMIS v. to taste, to savour (by chewing), do. timis.
TAMOKA v. (Belu) to insert, to introduce.
TAMOLAK adj.; hasan tamolak drawn face.
TAMUN v. to dry by the fire; to cure in the smoke; adj. fire-dried; smoke-cured.
TAN adv. more; v. to find, to encounter (an abbreviation of hetan); ba tan or tama tan or monu tan to come together; tan malu to find each other; tau tan to meet up with; tan ba or dun tan because; tan sa or tan ba sa why; tan ne'e therefore; tan lai before (time); conj. because.
TANAAT v. to look up at (anything on a higher elevation); to look closely at someone expecting to be given something, cf. tanein.
TANABAR v. (Belu) to cover with, to place one thing over another, do. tatuk.
TANAN adj. lacking, devoid of; simple, plain, not compound; isin tanan nude; ain tanan bare-footed.
TANARA n. an anvil, or anything that acts as an anvil.
TANASAK n. (Belu) a woven palm leaf sack.
TANE v. to support or hold up from underneath; tane ue battens which support the house eaves.
TANEET adj. (Samoro); oin taneet ugly, unsightly.

TANEN n.; lima tanen hand; ain tanen foot; ain tanen laran sole of foot; lima tanen laran palm of hand; (in Dili) ain tanen, lima tanen sole and palm; asu tanen (lit. dog's paw) a sea plant.
TANESAK v. (Belu) do. tanesan.
TANESAN v. to make a comparison with, to compare.
TANIRU v. to spit saliva, do. tafui.
TANIS v. to cry, to weep tears.
TANISIN n. a handful, do. liman isin, humur isin.
TAN'TANAN adj. destitute, without anything.
TANU n. a tree with poisonous and corrosive sap.
TANU v. (Belu) to pound (with an instrument held vertically) in an up and down action, do. tidan.
TANUTUK v. to beat, to flog; n. a person who flogs another.
TARA v. to hang down, to be suspended; to wear or erode away; tara nehan to file down the teeth (the teeth are worn away by rubbing with a stone until they are level with the gums, practiced mainly by women); to catch, to snare; cf. tatarak; tara-an ba malu to be close together; tara ai knulu to light a torch.
TARA n. a sharp blade tied to a cock's spur for cock-fighting; tara teen scars of cock-fighting, cf. knulan.
TARAK, TARAN n. thorn; ai tarak a thorny plant; ikan taran a fish with spikes on its body.
TARATA v. to insult (a corruption of tratar (P)).
TAREI v. to quiver, to rattle (of inanimate things); to chatter the teeth (of animate things).
TARETE v. to produce the noise of hissing as a pot boils dry, or the noise of hissing steam.
TARETÉK n. a small mound on the ground (rai taretek).

TARI DU v. to be frightened, do. hakfodek.

TAROMAN n. (Belu) a sacred rock pile gathered from garden field.

TAROUK v. to stamp the feet while walking.

TARU v. to bet, to wager, to gamble.

TARUK v. to be on a slant, do. hal'i'is; to lean to the side (so as to give a passageway).

TARUK n. a mound or hillock (larger than taretek).

TARUKU v. (Belu) to tie up, to bind.

TARUN n. the value of a bet; freight charges; soldier's pay.

TARUTU n. noise, din, uproar; v. to make a din; rai tarutu thunder.

TASAK adj. mature, ripe; edible, cooked.

TASAN adj. do. tasak.

TA SI n. sea, ocean; tasi ibun or tasi ninin sea shore, beach, coast; tasi feto sea on north coast; tasi mane sea on south coast; ai tasi a shrub (Rhyzo-phora).

TASU n. a small pan, do. taço (P).

TATA v. to bite with the teeth.

TATA' AN n. an instrument in the shape of a vee for paring the edges of the strands used in weaving basket, sacks, etc.

TATABA, TATABE v. to hesitate, to be indecisive; to think, cf. hanoin, tatehan.

TATAEK v. to take small steps (like a child); la'o tataek to walk slowly with short steps.

TATA'ES n. (Belu) a strainer, cf. ta'es.

TATAHEK adj. hanging down, dangling.

TATAK adj. (Samoro) middle-sized; v. to line up, cf. tatok.

TATANEN n. a woven serving tray.

TATARAK n. a snare, formed by a noose on the end of a pole, cf. tara.

TATE v. to fill up, to fill to the point of overflowing.

TATEAN v. (Belu) do. tatehan.

TATEBEK v. to suffer convulsions, to be in convulsions.

TATEE v. (Belu) to kick (of horses).

TATEHAN v. to reflect, to ponder, to hesitate in thought, to be indecisive, cf. tataba.

TATEHIK, TATEHIN n. a cradle formed at waist level by wearing a lipa across the shoulders, used as a cradle for babies or for carrying goods, do. lalohe.

TATEHIR n. do. tatehik; (Belu) a swamp.

TATEI, TATEIK v. to stamp the feet on the ground.

TATEKA v. to shake with a flick (to shake the dust out).

TATEKU v. to ravage, to lay waste, to destroy.

TATELE adj. (Belu) turbid, cloudy, or muddy.

TATELEN adv. (Belu) upwards in the air, do. fafelen.

TATEN adj.; rai taten rubble.

TATERA, TATERAK v. to threaten (making a gesture to hit).

TATERE v. (Belu) to readjust the position of anything (when there is a risk of a fall, e.g. a plate on the edge of the table).

TATETAK n. composed of little pieces, cf. tetek; also a caterpillar that attacks dried palm leaves and thatch.

TATETAR n. (Belu) do. tatetak; ruin tatetek spinal column.
TATIAN n. a variety of oyster.

TATIHAK adj. stepped, terraced; ue tatihak a waterfall, rapids, or cataract.

TATIHAR adj. (Belu) do. tatihak.

TATI'I v. to demand more work be done than is reasonable; to overburden with work by not allowing any rest, cf. ti'i, do. te'ur.

TATIIS n. eaves (uma tatiis).

TATINIS n.; ra' tatinis a cliff or precipice.

TATO adj. dark grey or ashen in colour.

TATO'A, TATO'AN n. a walking stick, staff, or cane.

TATODOK v. to ride at a trot (on a horse), cf. todok.

TATOE-AN v.; la'o tato'e-an to swagger.

TATOHE, TATOHO n. forge bellows, constructed from two lengths of bamboo with one sliding inside the other in such a way as to direct a blast of air at the fire in the forge.

TATOK adj. partly grown, of middling size, not yet fully grown.

TATOKAR v. to tremble, to shake, to quiver, do. nakedar.

TATOLAN n. gullet, throat; ue tatolan the place where water flows on the ground from a spring.

TATOLE v. to flutter, to flit about (butterflies).

TATOLEN n. a quagmire or marshy ground.

TATOLI v. to entrust something to someone for delivery to another, to deliver anything through an intermediary; tatoli lia to send a message.

TATOLIK adv.; la'o tatolik to become unbalanced, to miss one's footing; (Luka) to be exiled.

TATORAS n. a variety of black ant with a painful bite.

TATORUS n. a hat made from the leaves of akadiru palm, worn by women and children, cf. tudon.

TATOSA, TATOSAN adv. equally, likewise; fahe tatosa to distribute to all in equal proportions.

TATOU'UN n.; asu tatou'un a small bird.

TATUAK n. a disease which destroys the nose cartilage leaving the nose flattened.

TATUAN v. (Belu) to lend.

TATUBAK adj.; rama isin tatubak an arrow with a blunt heavy tip.

TATUDAK v. to plunge down, to crash down; ue tatudak (Belu) a cataract.

TATUI n. a variety of parakeet (bird).

TATUI, TATUIK v. to spin, to revolve, do. hakduir.

TATUK n. a length of small diameter bamboo used for collecting steam in distilling alcohol.

TATUKAR adj. given in exchange; feto tatukar the women from two different families who are exchanged to each other for marriage to avoid the expense of hafoli.

TATULA, TATULAK n.; ai tatula a bar (for a door).

TATUTUR v. (Luka) to tempt or entice to do evil, do. babeur.

TATUUK n.; ai tatuuk a roasting stick or spit; ai tatuuk nakonu to lose patience with an offender by giving them punishment; (Belu) a group of things on a string or stick.
TAU v. to place, to put, to set; tau besi kusa to nail; tau hamutuk to assemble or put together; tau palmatori to strike with a punishment bat on the hand; tau moras to apply ointment to cure an ailment; to entrust with (valuables, etc.).

TA'UK v. to be afraid, to fear, to dread; ta'uk teen a coward (also said as ema ta'uk).

TAUN n. a bush (Indigofera) whose leaves are used for making a blue dye for cloth.

TE v. to defecate (a vulgar word).

TE conj. (Belu) because, so that.

TE'AN v. to presume, to make conjectures, to be of the opinion that ...; te'an lia to damn, to curse.

TEBAR v. to overload, to overburden; (Samoro) to take root, to put down roots (of plants); to live in one place or perform one duty for a long time.

TEBE v. to hit with the feet, to kick; to recoil (the kick of a gun).

TEBE n. night singing, do. dahir, cf. bidu.

TEBEDAI n. a dance performed to the sound of drum and gong by women in file moving in a circular direction.

TEBERETEK v. to spin like a top.

TEBES adv. certainly, truly, in truth.

TEBETEBES adv. most certainly, absolutely true.

TEBOK n. a large yellow wasp; (Belu) a wooden scoop.

TEEK, TEEN particle attached to various words to denote the agent whose action is deemed to be reprehensible or ridiculous; kabun teek pot-bellied; oan teek childlike; baruk teen laziness.

TEEN n. excrement, dregs, residue; rai teen a levy paid by an individual to the owner of land outside his region, cf. etun; tripe, intestines, do. laran.

TEER v. to accept responsibility, to demand an explanation, to be responsible for, do. tesa.

TEHEK n. a bird.

TEHEN n. overhang, eaves; uma tehen eaves; tasi tehen seashore; ai tehen the edge of a forest, or clump of trees, do. ai tiis.

TEIK v. to stamp the feet on the ground, do. tatei, rusun.

TEIN v. to cook (food).

TEK n. the noise of weaving.

TEK particle, see teek.

TEKA v. (Belu) to wave a torch (as a signal to show the way).

TEKAR v. to take hold of, to grasp at; buan tekar ita to have a nightmare, do. kair.

TEKI n. a gecko lizard often found living in houses; teki liras a small lizard with membranes of skin on the limbs which allow it to glide; teki sa'e muscular cramps in the legs and arms; manu teki a hen or rooster with similar colouring to a gecko lizard.

TEKIL, TEKIS adj. quick, agile, busy, active.

TEKIRAUK n. gecko lizard, do. teki.

TEKIS adj. see tekil.

TEKI-TEKI adv. (Belu) do. teki-teki.

TEKI-TEKIL adv. suddenly, hastily.

TEKU v. to run away, to flee, to go quickly, cf. halai.

TELI, TELIK n. personal given female name.

TELIK n. a creeper from which a dye is obtained for tattooing; (Samoro) a variety of clover.
TELLO n. a plant with poisonous tubers but they can be eaten after proper preparation.

TELUN adj. globular, spherical, do. kabuar.

TELUS n. a variety of ant, do. marae.

TEMAR v. to grasp, to hold, to seize, do. remat.

TEMES adj. bald, bare; ulu temek bald head.

TEMI v. to pronounce, to speak of, to say the name of, to remember or long for (someone or something), do. memi; temi leet to speak of in vain.

TEMOK v. to praise, to exalt, to flatter; temok-an to boast; do. mose, hahi.

TEN particle, see teen.

TENAN adj. old and large; karau aman tenan a large old bull, do. karau raik.

TENE v. to invite.

TENANTE n. lieutenant, do. tenente (P).

TEKI adv. again, afresh, do. fali, hi'as, cf. mos.

TEKI v. to tap, to hit lightly and repeatedly; teni tua to hit the palm trunk with a foot to activate the flow of palm juice; teni ahu to tap out a small quantity of lime from its container for mixing with mama.

TENI-TENIK adv. frequently, often.

TENIKI v. to have to, must ..., do. tenho que (P).

TEO, TEON n. a sea urchin (Echinus Esculenta).

TERE, TEREK v. to lean on, to lean against, do. sadere.

TREK adj. leaning on or against.

TERI v. to cut with scissors or shears; teri fuuk to cut the hair.

TERI, TERIK v. to intercept, to cut off, to check, to block; teri netik to interrupt (a conversation, etc.).

TERIK v. (Belu) to speak.

TERIN n.; asu terin an ambush (of war), cf. liras.

TERUN n. a practice for determining the slayer of any animal, those involved must by custom accept the verdict; the retribution handed out by the Liurai.

TERUS v. to suffer, to endure, to bear; to have patience.

TESA v. to demand an explanation, to be responsible, to accept responsibility, do. teer.

TESI v. to cut apart; tesi lia to resolve a problem, to come to a decision; tesi kanek to lance a wound.

TESIK v. to make one's way to, to cross over to another side; tesik kona karuk to cross over to the left; dalan tesik a side road off the main road; kado tesik a cross-cut saw; to block, to impede the passage, cf. terik; n. (Belu) a bird with crossed-over tail feathers.

TETAK v. to crumble into pieces; to chop at with a cutting tool; tetek lia to harp, to dwell on a subject or request.

TETAR v. to nibble, to gnaw; laho tatar tali the rat gnaws on the rope, do. to'i.

TETAS v. to pat lightly with the hand (to tame an animal).

TETE v. to cut at right angles to the object being cut; ulun tete, aitute tete exactly equal, of the same size (people); to be level with, to come up to, to reach up to; mota ohin tete ha'u nia klilin today the river reaches up to my armpits; to put or place in a suspended position; tetes sanan ba ahi to hang a pot over the fire;
la'o tete belar to surge forward in a great mass; tete besik situated nearby.

TETEBES adv. extremely, very.

TETE-HE'UK n. a narrow verandah or balcony around a house.

TETEK v. to place objects one upon the other, to stack up, to superimpose; tilak tetek to cut up in slices (fruit, etc.); n. a heap or mound; floor (of house).

TETEN adj. horizontally suspended; tali teten a rope stretched out horizontally (for drying clothes, etc.).

TETE-RE, TETE-REEN adv. of the same height or size (refers to people).

TETI, TETIK n. personal given male name.

TETU v. to ponder, to consider; tetu rai to govern in peace and harmony with the people.

TETU, TETUK adj. level, flat; rai tetuk a plain or grassland.

TETUN n. coastal plain; the language of the coastal plain; now spoken over most of the island of Timor.

TEU n. a gong, a plate of brass played by women in the tebedai, do. tala.

TE'UR v. to overload, to demand too much work, cf. tebar, tati'i.

TE'UR v. (Belu) to chase, do. duni.

TIA n. aunt, cf. inan, ki'in, tia (P).

TIA particle (Belu) do. tiha.

TIAN, TIA NA adv. (Belu) do. tiha ona.

TIAR adj. (Samoro) stunted (said of plants).

TI'AS v. to fold back an edge of cloth to form a hem; n. a hem; ema ti'as laek a coarse shameless person.

TIBA v. to block up, to stop up, to choke up, to plug up; adj. choked up, obstructed; neon tiba stupid, idiot; tiba ba ha to force to eat.

TIBAK, TIBAN adj. clogged up, blocked up, obstructed; n. rubbish, anything that causes a blockage.

TIBAN n. (Belu) an embankment, do. hiban.

TIBE v. (Bariki) do. tiba.

TIBE-RIIK v. to stand on the tips of the toes; la'o tibe-riik to tiptoe, do. titi-riik.

TIDIN v. to pound (with an instrument held vertically) in an up and down action, cf. fai.

TIHA v. to cast, to throw, to fling; to fish with a net; tiha manu to use a bird as a decoy to catch other birds.

TIHA adv. afterwards, already; particle, indicating the action is completed; also forms past tense, cf. ona.

TIHAK v. to cast, to fling (stones, spears, etc.), cf. tiha.

TIHAL, TIHAR n. (Alas) a tambourine, do. baba lotuk; taa tihal or dere tihal to play a tambourine.

TII n. a sea urchin (Echinus Esculenta), do. teo.

TI'I v. to spin (a thread).

TI'IK adj. spun, twisted; kabas ti'ik pleyed thread.

TIIS n. edge, margin; ai tiis the edge of a clump of trees or forest, do. ai tehen.

TIKAL, TIKAR v. to double over, to pleat, to fold over; tikar ema to overload with work by not allowing any rest, cf. hikal.

TIKI v.; tiki liman to signal with the hand to go away, cf. hatik; tiki biti to double over or raise the top of the sleeping mat into a pillow.
TIKI-LILI n. a firefly, do. kitili.

TILA v.; loro tila ita matan (Samoro) to injure the eyes by looking into the sun.

TILAK v. to cut into slices by pressing down with the cutting tool; tilak kalolon to slice carefully into the correct lengths; tilak tesik to split carefully into the correct widths; tilak diman to throw a spear up high (in order to reach a distant target); tilak utun to kill a flea between the thumb nails.

TILUN n. the ear, the organ of hearing; tilun kuak the ear hole; tilun tahan auricle of the ear; tilun diuk deaf; se'e tilun or ta'an tilun to listen to, to pay attention to; tilun taba an ailment of the ear; a small aperture or orifice; daun tilun eye of needle; kilat tilun a gun barrel; the handle of any implement or utensil; tasu tilun a pot handle; tilun naruk (or basala) a net bag; laho tilun (rat's ear) an edible fungi.

TIMIR n. beard, whiskers, chin, cf. hasan.

TIMIS v. to taste, to savour, do. tamis.

TIMUR n. Timor, an island in the Lesser Sunda group; rai Timur the land of Timor; ema Timur the Timorese people.

TINAN n. a year, the commencement of the rainy season (usually in November) to the beginning of the next rainy season; tinan tinan yearly, the whole of the year; tinan foun the new year (at the commencement of the rains); tinan loulur or tinan matak said when the annual rain commences early.

TINTA n. dye, do. tinta (P).

TINTU or TUA TINTU n. red wine, do. tinto (P).

TINU v. to take care of, to look after, to care for; tinu-an to have a high regard of oneself; feto tinu (said of a woman in labour who segregates herself away from everyone except her midwife), also said as feto sulan or feto hakahin.

TIO n. uncle, do. tio (P).

T'I'O n. pouch, wallet, do. ti'u.

TIRA v. to look, to see (used only in poetry); hudi tira (Luka, Samoro) a variety of banana.

TIRAN v. (Luka) to scorn, to spurn, to not want, do. heuua i.

TIRAS n. a ribbon or band of cloth, do. tira (P).

TIRILOLO n. see tirlolo.

TIRIS n. (Samoro) cliff, precipice, steep bank.

TIRLOLO n. a bird whose song is in a descending musical scale.

TIRU n. a shot or discharge of a gun, do. tiro (P).

TISAK adj.; rai tisak steep bank; ue tisak waterfall.

TISEK adj. (Bariki) see tisak.

TISI v. to extract the bitterness or poison (from some fruits) by a number of successive boilings; to flatter, to praise; to empty, to spill, to pour (liquids).

TITAK v. (Belu) to fling, beat, or throw down, cf. titik.

TITI, TITIK v. to winnow with lafatik to separate the powder from the coarser grain (used for grain and coffee).

TITIK n. a night flying insect which terrifies people because they believe it to be the tortured souls of relatives; also a tiny bird, do. hai kain; (Alas) an anther of flowers.

TITI-LILI n. a glow-worm, do. kitili-lili, tiki-lili.

TITI-RIIK v. to be on the tips of the toes; tur titi-riik to sit on the heels, do. tibe-riik.
TITIS n. (Samoro) a small hill.

TITU v. to await; titu lai to wait awhile, do. biar.

TIU, TIUN n. uncle, do. tio (P).

TI‘U n. a wallet or tobacco pouch, finely woven with many different designs and colours, do. ti’o.

TIUK v. to turn to the side; tiuk ulun to turn the head; kliak tiuk a twisted neck.

TOADA n. (Dili) accent (of speech), do. toada (P).

TO‘AN v. to keep one’s balance so as not to fall, to maintain an equilibrium; la’o to’an to walk with difficulty, dragging the feet; to’as tais to come to the end of the weaving (said when there is not enough room to use the shuttle).

TOBA v. to lie down; toba dukur to be asleep (lying down); toba fatin a place to lie down for sleep, a bed, cot, etc.; to settle down on the bottom (any substance suspended in a liquid).

TOBAN adj. reclined, laid down; loro toban sunset, or the west, do. loro monu; na’an toban a fish.

TOBI n. a room, partition, or cubicle in a house.

TOBOK adj.; hudi tobok two bananas in one skin.

TOBUR v. to encounter or meet with; to tread or put a foot on, to step on accidentally; also the name of a song.

TODAK adj. slow, sluggish, torpid; ema todak ona a person approaching old age.

TODAN adj. heavy (not light); serious, grave; isin todan weariness, fatigue; moras todan a serious sickness.

TODEK v. (Samoro) to squirm or writhe (in pain, etc.).

TODO n. a sack made of cloth; v. to filter powder (e.g. sago, etc.); to trot (a horse).
reben (possibly one hundred thousand (100,000), or one million (1,000,000)).

TOLAN v. to swallow, cf. folan.

TOLE v. to summon, to call together, do. halibur.

TOLEK v. to shake up and down (e.g. a bottle of medicine), to rock back and forth; tasi tolek ro the sea rocks the boat; ema tolek a wanderer, not having any definite abode.

TOLI, TOLIK v.; la'o toli to walk with light quick steps; toli kilat to unload a gun by pushing the bolt backward and forward repeatedly until the magazine is empty; leo toli a verandah, do. tete he'uk; toli rai (Samoro) to go by foot, do. la'o rai.

TOLOK v. to abuse or insult with words.

TOLON n. the germ of seeds; ahi tolon smoke, do. bolon.

TOLU num. three.

TOLUN n. an egg; manu tolun (or man'tolu) a hen's egg; loro tolun a heat rash, do. lori ikis.

TOLU-NULU num. thirty.

TOLUS pron. all three; ita tolus la'o all three go.

TOMA v. to catch up with, to overtake (of the pursuer); to arrive on time.

TOMAK adj., pron. all, whole; entire, not castrated.

TOMAN v. to be in the habit of, to accustom.

TOMUS adj. in bud, about to shoot (of flowers).

TONA n.; ai tona a tree whose bark is chewed.

TONAT adj. strong, sturdy, robust; dikur tonat strong horns, do. kdonat.

TONBU n. (Dili) the germ of a seed, do. tolon.

TONDA v. (Dili) to tow, to be towed; to haul, to drag (a canoe in and out of the water).

TONE v. to go, to go with (someone); la'o tone to go there; simu tone to take there.

TONKA v. (Dili) to support, to prop up; to shore up; ai tonka a staff, a walking stick; tonka ain a sliprail.

TOO n. a tree with oily fruit (Calophyllum Inophyllum), do. sanpolo.

TO'O v. to arrive, to reach; to suffice, to be enough; adv. enough, sufficient; prep. to, until, as far as; to'o ona arrived, enough, sufficient; housi ... to'o ... from ... to ....

TOOK adj. ready, prepared, submissive; ami took ona we agree entirely; koko took to experiment.

TO'OK adv. perhaps, do. kala, karik.

TO'OS n. garden, the ground which is cultivated annually; to'os matan ida a garden with one plot.

TOR v. to stretch tight.

TORA n. millet (a plant).

TORE v. to disappear gradually, to fade away, to dissipate (smoke, etc.); to diminish, to lessen (swellings, etc.), cf. lakon.

TORI v. to teach, to instruct, cf. honourin.

TORU, TORUN n.; tali torun the dead fronds of the tali palm that hang down against the trunk; niki tali torun a bat which shelters among the palm fronds.

TOS adj. hard, durable; stiff, difficult to open; stubborn; ulun tos rough, coarse, rude, stupid; oin tos impudent, shameless.

TOSKAN interj. goodness me.

TOSOK interj. (Luka) goodness me.

TOTA v. to straighten, to stretch out, to align in a straight line;
tota lia to use the correct in-
tonation when invoking the spirits
(Animist).

TOTAR v. to gnaw; to cut with light
blows, do. tetar.

TOTEK v. to stand up straight.

TOTI v. to chew with the incisors;
asu toti na'an ruin the dog chews
on the bone.

TOTOK n. any pinlike parasitic in-
testinal worm.

TOTOS v. (Belu) to be present at
all times.

TOUAAK n. a bird whose voice im-
itates this word, do. kouaak.

TOUHU n. sugarcane (Saccharum
Officinarum); touhu adur a variety
of wild sugarcane (Saccharum
Spontaneum); ibun touhu sweet
words, compliments; touhu tahan
a fish.

TO'UK, TOU'UK v. to limp, hobble.

TOUN v. (Belu) to be immune.

TRUKA v. to change, to alter; to
substitute, do. trocar (P).

TU n. see tuu.

TUA n. an alcoholic drink; tua
si'in vinegar; tua si'ak a strong
alcoholic drink; tua mutin white
wine or tuaka; tua sabu distilled
tuaka; tua tintu or tua ubas
wine; tua nasun palm juice before
fermentation; a palm (Borassus
Flabellifer) from which palm juice
is extracted.

TUAK adj.: am'tuak grandfather; ua'i
tuak late or slow growth (of
children).

TUAKA n. fermented palm juice.

TUAN adj. elderly, advanced age;
lia tuan a saga or old tale.

TUAN n. uncle; a courtesy title
given to men (usually European),
do. tuan (I).

TU'AN v.; mai tu'an tan to come and
help, or to join in.

TUBA v. to climb a tree (using
only the hands and feet).

TUBAN n.; a in tuban heel.

TUBA-RIIK v. to tiptoe, do. titi-
riik.

TUBI n. a lump of dough or paste;
tubi rahun flour.

TUBU, TUBUK v. to tap or touch
lightly from underneath; to push
up from underneath.

TUBUK adj. new, still young; ai
tubuk a shoot or bud; ema tubuk
a juvenile.

TUBUN n. a shoot, a bud.

TUDA v. to throw, to fling (spears,
etc.); tuda kabas to feed the
cotton on to the spindle, or from
the spindle into a ball.

TUDAK n.; u e tudak a water spout,
or tap.

TUDIK n. a knife; hae tudik a vari-
ety of grass.

TUDON n. a hat made of woven
akadiru leaves worn by men, cf.
tatorus.

TUDU v. to indicate, designate, or
nominate; tudu liman ba to point
the finger at, cf. hatudu.

TUDUK n. a bird whose voice imi-
tates this word; adj. speckled,
spotted (animals); ema lia tuduk
(Luka) to speak indistinctly.

TUDU-RAI n. index finger, do.
futudu, latudu.

TUHA v. to have nausea, to have no
appetite.

TUHA n. a creeping plant whose
bark and roots are put into water
to stun fish.

TUHAR v. (Belu) to take by force,
do. hadau.

TUHIN n. a drum made from a hollow
log, used for calling people to-
gether for ceremonies or war.

TUHIN v. to hit, do. baku.
TUI v. to scratch a line; to scratch with a fingernail or any similar object; tui krus to cross oneself in the Christian fashion (forehead, lips, then heart); tui tali to tear tali leaves into strips (ready for interweaving); manu tui a bird.

TUIK n. a line, scratch, score, or mark; thread, yarn.

TUIR v. to follow, to come behind; to follow, to imitate; to follow, to have the same opinion as; to follow, to obey the orders of ...; to follow, to support.

TUI-TUIR adv. consequently, following on.

TUK adj. (Belu) see tuuk.

TUKA v. to arrive at, coming to a standstill; to be hindered or occupied by; to act as an impediment or obstruction, cf. sohan.

TUKAN n. the back of any narrow instrument or implement; surat nia tukan the back of a book; surik nia tukan the back or blunt edge of a sword blade.

TUkil v. to cook in bamboo; adj. cooked in bamboo.

TUkir v. do. tukil.

TUKU v. to hit, to strike, to hammer (with an implement); tuku besi to hammer heated iron; badain tuku osan a silversmith; tuku malu to fight; tuku tur to kneel; uma tuku piku (Dili) a house with piku walls; tuku hirus matan to beat the chest (in repentance).

TUKU n. o'clock; tuku hira what is the time?; tuku ida one o'clock.

TUKUN adj. hard, not soft; ai dila tukun a tree with edible fruit (Aegle Marmelos); bua tukun betelnut too hard to chew; elderly, ancient; aman tuan tukun great-grandfather.

TUKU-RUUK n. spinal column, backbone.

TULA v. to place upon, to put on top of; tula naha ba kuda to load up the horse; tula mate to put a corpse up in a tree (a custom which indicates that the person had not paid their debts); oan tula mate inan the child placed death on the mother (said when a mother dies before the child is born); tula oda matan shut the door.

TULEEN, TULEIN adj. addled eggs, spoilt in incubation.

TULEIN v. see talein.

TULI v. to happen upon (someone); to join up with (someone on a journey); (Belu) to visit someone uninvited; also used with the same significance as tula.

TULIN v. to pull, drag, or push, do. tuni.

TULUK n. (Luka) a bird, do. tuduk; fahi tuluk a variety of sedge, also called fahi fulun.

TULUN v. to help, to assist, to aid, to succour; fo tulun ba to give help to.

TUMA n. a white mite which attacks clothes, do. katuma.

TUN v. to descend, to lower; to go downwards; mota tun a flooded river.

TUNA n. a conger eel (Congridae genus).

TUNANGA n. (Dili) cousin, do. talain, hasa'e nian.

TUNI v. to pull, to drag, to push with an implement (e.g. coffee being spread out to dry), do. tulin.

TUNIS n. a bush, see turis.

TUNU v. to roast, to bake (in an oven or over a fire), cf. sona, sani, lalar, lorat; tunu pan to bake bread; tunu fahi to singe a pig (to scrape off hair and skin); tunu ahu to make quicklime.

TUNUN adj. baked in an oven.
TUR v. to sit down; to reside, to inhabit; to settle; to rest or be resting; tur la metin unsatisfied.

TUR n. knee (ain tur); tur klaleik kneecap; ai tur a tree stump; tur siin rheumatism; tuku tur to kneel; batar tur ida a bundle of maize cobs equal to ten talin of cobs, see talin, kesak.

TURAK v. to drill, to perforate, to hollow out, do. hakuak.

TURI n. a tree whose flower is used as a vegetable (Sesbania Grandiflora).

TURIK v. to scratch a line or mark, do. tui.

TURIS n. a bush with a fruit pod similar to pea in looks and taste when tender, do. tunis.

TUROS n. vertical posts or uprights that support the wall cladding of houses, do. didin riin.

TURU v. to drip, to fall in drips or drops; luun turu to weep tears.

TURUN n. a drip, a drop.

TUSAN n. a debt; sisi tusan or tuir tusan to collect a debt.

TUSI v. to enlarge, to increase, do. tutan.

TUTAN v. to enlarge, to increase, to lengthen, tutan tali to lengthen a rope by adding another length to it, do. tusi.

TUTU v. to peck (birds); to prod with the end of an object; tuturai the iron point on a spear, cf. knidin.

TUTUHAE n. gifts (of food).

TUTUN n. top, summit, extremity, do. rohan; naran tutun surname.

TUTUR v. to carry on the head; tuturai said when the plants appear out of the ground.

TUU n. the spike of a fish's dorsal fin, any sharp object capable of pricking the skin.

TUU v. to prod, to poke, to touch with the point of a finger, or any other object for prodding.

TU'U v. (Luka, Bubu Susu) to send a message to someone who is not on speaking terms with the sender.

TUUK adj. hardened, dry; batar tuuk mature maize; kanek matan tuuk scab ready to fall off, almost healed.

TU'UK adj. reserved, bashful, keeping to themselves.

TUUN n. do. tuu.

U the short u before a vowel in Tetun-Los is replaced by b in Tetun-Dili, e.g. ue, uani, lauarik become be, bani, labarik.

UAAL, UAAR n. nape of neck, neck (of buffalo); dry hanging palm leaves; the part of a palm trunk where the leaves or fronds are attached.

UA'E, UA'I v. to grow, to thrive, to flourish; adj. growing, thriving, grown up; kalan ua'e midnight, do. kalan boot; cf. ua'i-rai.

UA'EK n.; ve ua'ek watermelon.

UA'EN adj. do. ua'in.

UA'I v. see ua'e; ua'i basa too much.

UA'I, UA'IN, UA'E, UA'EN n. personal given male name.

UA'I-HIRA, UA'I-HIRAK adv. when, how long, since when, do. bai-hira.

UAIK adj.; nuu uaik an extremely hard coconut; (Samoro) not prohibited, free of certain practices, cf. saun.

UA'I-KENU n. a leather shield, cf. baikenu.

UAIL, UAIR v. to hang (by the neck), do. bail.
UAI-LORO n. summer, the dry season, do. bai-loro.

UA'IN, UA'EN adj. much, many, a lot, do. barak; ua'in hira when?; ua'in rua the day after tomorrow.

UA‘I-RAI adj. common, usual; ema ua'i-rai common man, every kind of human; kuda ua'i-rai horses without reference to quantity or quality; etu ua'i rai supper, food eaten at parties, etc.

UA'I-UAIN adv. constantly, continually, do. babain, bibeik.

UA'I-UA'IN adj. innumerable, many, do. barak.

UAKA n. bull or cow; karau uaka aman bull; karau uaka inan cow, do. baka; do. vaca (P).

UALE v. to be of value, to be of use; la uale buat ida good-for-nothing, do. bale; do. vale (P).

UALEK v. to rock (a child), do. balek.

UALU num. eight.

UANI, UANIN n. honey bee; uani isin or uani uman honeycomb with young bees; uani ulun honeycomb with little honey; uani uma a bee hive (often bees build their honeycomb on the underside of tree branches, or on overhanging rocks); uani susun the queen bee cells; uani lotuk, uani uit bees who always build their hives in holes; uani nukun a bee, do. bubuk.

UARAK adj. many, much, do. barak; (Ue Keke) also an untranslatable prefix.

UARIK n. (Ue Keke) a youth or child (uarik oan).

UAT n. veins, artery, nerves, tendons.

UBAS n. European grape (Vitis Vinifera), do. uvas (P).

UBUK adj. ancient, old; bei ubuk (Luka, Ue Keke) forefathers, ancestors.

UDAN n. rain; udan tau or rai udan to rain; udan r'i't torrential rain; udan lelen light misty rain; udan lor or uda'lor the second period of rain which usually commences in April and continues up to August (mainly in southern regions).

UDU, UDUK n. personal given female name.

UE n. water, do. be; ue kutun or ue na'in little aquatic insects, see na'in; ue ulun spring water; ue lu'a a well, a place where water is drawn for domestic use; ue knuuk (or ue knuk) dry bottom of well; ue morin scent; ue sunuk (or mina rai) petrol; ue kniku (or au kniku) a short length of bamboo used as a water container; ue doran (or au doran) a long length of bamboo used as a water container; ue ain river mouth; ue liman an anabranch; ue inan a creek or stream; ue lihun a water tank; ue sarani baptism water (Christian).

UEEK (or UEK) adj. watery; matan ueek tearful, also an eye ailment; ibun ueek or ibun teen an exaggerator, skite, or liar.

UEKU n. jaundice (an ailment); susu ueku mastitis.

UEN n. juice, sap, liquid; ai uen sap, latex, gum, or resin of plants, also any product solvent in water; susu uen milk; fahi uen lard; matan uen (or luun uen) tears, also offering place on a grave; maha uen dew; aman uen frost; nuu uen coconut milk; do. been, ben.

UE-NA'IN n. aquatic insects (dragonflies, mudeyes, etc.), see na'in.

UE-UA'EK n. watermelon.

UEUK adj.; tali ueuk a swing, do. boi-ala.

UHAK n. a tree with edible fruit, a variety of genus Syzygium.

UHAR n. bran; batar uhar maize bran; ue uhar foam.
UHI v. see huhi.
UHI n. a creeper with a single tuber.
UHIK n. (Belu) ai uhik cassava, do. ai luka, ai farina.
UHU v. to gather, to collect (fruits, etc.) with a pinching action, do. ku'u.
UHUS n. the general name for any tree from which a red dye can be extracted; hatama uhus to irritate, to cause anger; uani uhus an angry honey bee.
UIIT, UIT adj. small, little, few, a small portion; uit de'it only small or little; uit oan a baby or young child.
UIR n. an edible mushroom, also said as uhir.
UIT adj. see uiit.
UKA n. a personal given male and female name.
UKAR adj. still young, immature, not fully developed.
UKARAK n. a palm-leaf basket.
UKU n. a woman who carries a child at a baptism.
UKUN v. to rule, to govern; n. government, ruler; ukun fuan laws, statutes.
UKUR n. ceremonies, rites; an ailment which attacks children (said to be produced by certain birds of ill-omen); tali ukur two parallel cords attached to the cross pieces as a gauge when warping a loom.
ULA-KAEN n. a sickness.
ULAR n. worm, caterpillar, larva; ular knaun a cocoon, do. ular (I).
ULU n. see ulun.
ULUK adv. formerly, before, in times past, cf. molok; uluk-an (Belu) in times past.
ULUN, ULU n. head (of anything); the upper part; a position of leadership, a leader; ulu fatu or ulu fatuk or ulu ruin skull, bones of the head; ulu temek or ulun molik bald; ulu sukun a bodkin or hairpin; meti ulun reef, rocks on the sea bed; ulun moras a headache; ulu houris (a live head) a prisoner of war, do. kor'tel; ulu mutin (white head) a variety of pigeon; ulu bakar leaf enveloping a flower head in some palms; ema ulun tos a dull slow learner; baliun ulun an axe head, variety of cricket (insect); kabas ulun a packet of thread; hena ulun a length of cloth.
UMA n. house, dwelling place; lair (of animals); cocoon (of insects); uma kaleen a house with a galvanized iron roof; uma talin a house with a thatch roof; uma kakuluk house roof; uma krebek ruins of house; uma nakukun (dark house) prison; uma ruin a house frame.
UMANE, UMANEN n. kinship (with strict respect given); a method of deciding who is guilty or innocent, e.g. taa manu ulun decapitating a rooster then allowing it to run around and after falling down the direction of the body will point to the guilty one, do. buti suruk, etc.
UNAI n. kernel, core, pith.
UNDAR v. to paddle (a canoe); to row or scull at the back (of a boat).
UNDUR v. to bring together, to reunite.
UNPA n. tinder.
UNUK n. clothes, dress (of important people).
URAS n. a vessel for washing the newborn; the practice of these ceremonies; inan uras a woman who performs this rite.
URAT n. spleen (of pigs); the word used to describe the many practices in the various customs for determining the cause of any problem, or the guilty party, or in foretelling the future.
URUK-METAN n. a dark-coloured pigeon.

USI n. a title of nobility; a former manner of address to those with the rights of royalty.

USU n. personal given male name.

USUK n. personal given female name.

USUK n. purlins made from bidauk poles, cf. kasak, kalolon.

UTIN n. penis, cf. lasan.

UTU n. louse; utu tolun a nit (egg of lice).

UTUN n.; rai utun earthworms.

UTUR n. mildew, mould.

UUD n. a large whale.

UUT n. dust, any unwanted fine powder; batar uut maize bran; murak uut gold dust.