

P. English

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A STANDARD ORTHOGRAPHY
and
LIST OF SUGGESTED SPELLINGS
for
NEO-MELANESIAN

By

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A STANDARD ORTHOGRAPHY FOR NEO-MELANESIAN ("PIDGIN ENGLISH")

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1. Introduction: Principles of Orthographical Systems. As is well known, human language consists of spoken sounds and their meaningful combinations. The function of writing is to symbolise language as it is spoken. Alphabetical systems, such as we use in the Western world, provide representation for sounds, on one of two levels: the phonetic or the phonemic.

1.1. Phonetic Transcriptions represent sounds as such, with a single symbol (often a letter of peculiar shape) standing for a single sound, no matter whether it has the function of distinguishing one word from another or not. A purely phonetic transcription, like the International Phonetic Alphabet, is useful for scientific analysis, but it is naive to clutter up a practical orthography by symbolising sounds that have no function in the language.

1.2. Phonemic Transcriptions represent, not the raw material of sounds, but the functional units or phonemes into which the sounds of each language group themselves. For instance, a narrowly phonetic transcription would represent the slight puff of breath that normally follows the p in English pit; a phonemic transcription would omit it, since it makes no difference in the meaning of the word.

In general, a practical orthography should have a phonemic, rather than phonetic, basis. Whereas a narrow phonetic transcription customarily uses all kinds of special letters, a phonemically based spelling need not do so, and combinations of familiar letters (such as ei, sh, ng, etc.) are perfectly acceptable, as long as they are used consistently.

1.3. The Need for Consistency is paramount in devising and using a system of spelling. An orthography in which each phoneme has one, and only one, representation is easily learned and applied even by the most naive beginner. On the other hand, a spelling such as that of English, with its manifold inconsistencies, has many stumbling-blocks for even the advanced user. This is why all the irregularities of English spelling should be avoided in writing Neo-Melanesian, despite all the pressures in their favour that are likely to be caused by the social and intellectual prestige of English.

2. The Standard Orthography involves the use of the following symbols, in the following values:

2.1. Vowel Letters have their "Italian" or "Continental European" values:

a as in father: e.g., papa "father".

e as in bet: e.g., hed "head".

i as in hit: e.g., pitpit "sugar-cane".

o as in hot: e.g., hotfela "hot".

u as in put: e.g., putim "put".

The letter a may also be used for the vowel sound of English come (which in many speakers' usage coincides with that of father): e.g., kam "come".

There are three other vowel sounds which are not always distinguished from a, e and o as defined above, but for which, if it is desired, the following alternative spellings may be used:

a or ɔ̃ for the vowel sound of man: e.g., man, mɔ̃n "man".

e or ei for the vowel sound of name: e.g., nem, neim "name".

o or ou for the vowel sound of go: e.g., go, gou "go".

2.2. Diphthongs are as follows:

ai for the vowel sound of find: e.g., fainim "seek".

au for the vowel sound of mouth: e.g., maus "mouth".

2.3. Consonant Letters and Digraphs:

b as in English: e.g., baimbai "soon"

ch as in English, but often replaced, by Melanesian speakers, with the sounds s or sh: e.g., kichim "to get", often pronounced kisim or kishim.

d as in English: e.g., dai "cease, stop".

f as in English: e.g., faul "bird". Often pronounced by Melanesians as p, or with a sound made with both lips instead of with upper teeth and lower lips: paul.

g always with the "hard" sound as in get: e.g., givim "give".

h as in English: e.g., haus "house". Often not pronounced by Melanesians, and often inserted where it is not found in English: e.g., hai "eye".

i as in English: e.g. pijin "bird". Often pronounced by Melanesians as s, sh, or dz: pisin, pishin, pidzin.

k as in English: e.g. kam "come". (The use of the letter c in this value is to be avoided, as it is extremely confusing.)

l as in English: e.g. long "in, at".

m as in English: e.g. mifela "we, us".

n as in English: e.g. nau "now".

ng as in English sing, singer: e.g. bringim "bring"; ngong "deaf-mute". The two sounds written ng in English finger are to be written ngg: e.g. fingger "finger".

p as in English: e.g. paip "pipe".

r as in English: e.g. ran "run". Often pronounced as a flap of the tongue-tip against upper teeth or gum-ridge.

s as in English: e.g. susu "milk, breast, udder".

sh as in English: e.g. shutim "shoot". Often replaced by s in Melanesians' pronunciation: sutim.

t as in English: e.g. tu "also"; tit "tooth, teeth".

v as in English: e.g. hevi "heavy". Often replaced by h or by a sound pronounced with both lips instead of upper teeth and lower lips: hebi.

w as in English: waitfela "white"; winim "surpass".

The resultant orthography is very close to that exemplified in the publications of the Alexishafen Mission.

3. Some Possible Difficulties may arise in connection with the following points:

3.1. Anglicisms in orthography, if allowed to creep in, will cause great and needless trouble to natives who know no English. In particular, the English letters c, qu and x are useless even in English spelling; their presence is a defect of our spelling system, and their introduction does nothing but render that of Neo-Melanesian inconsistent and confusing. To write such a word as "council", use the spelling kaunsil; for "quiet", write kwaiet; for "axe", Neo-Melanesian uses dkis.

If it is necessary to give English spellings, for example to enable readers to recognise words on labels or signs, give first the consistent

spelling in terms of Neo-Melanesian orthography, and then the English spelling in parentheses: e.g. kidni (kidney); bensin (benzine).

One is often tempted to believe that the wholesale introduction of English spellings into Neo-Melanesian orthography will facilitate the later learning of English, or bring Neo-Melanesian closer to English. In fact, however, they serve only to disorient the speaker of Neo-Melanesian; the complexities of English orthography should be left until the learner already has some acquaintance with English as it is spoken. Much of the difficulty of our present-day English spelling was caused by Renaissance scholars who introduced Latinising fashions of writing words, under the delusion that they were "ennobling" the language.

3.2. Variations in Pronunciation are apt to induce some variations in spelling, as follows:

1. Many Melanesians have difficulty pronouncing groups of consonant sounds, especially at the beginning of words, as in st-, sp-, sk-, pr-, br-, fr-, tr-, dr-, kr-, gr-, pl-, bl-, fl-, kl-, gl-. In pronunciation, they often sound like sitap or satap; flai "fly" like filai, pilai, etc., and will often spell the words accordingly. Such spellingspellings are not to be recommended, however, for three reasons: (a) this extra vowel is not phonemically significant, since its presence or absence makes no difference to the meaning of the word involved; (b) it is not constant, varying from i to a according to the region and the speaker; (c) an increasing number of speakers are learning to pronounce the consonant combinations without the extra vowel. To write the vowel under these circumstances is to use a naive phonetic transcription rather than a sound phonemically-based orthography. We will therefore write stap, flai, etc.

2. In many Melanesian languages, the sounds b, d and g have their onset strongly nasalised, making them sound to European ears like mb, nd, and ngg: thus buk "book" may be pronounced like mbuk; dai "cease, stop" like ndai; or go "go" like nggo. In some words, especially in the interior of the word between vowels, the pronunciation mb, nd, and ngg has become permanent in the usage of both Melanesians and Europeans, and we will write it as such: e.g. tambu "prohibition; forbidden". In other instances, especially at the beginning of words, usage varies and the constant element is the b-, d- or g-sound; hence we will not mark the pre-nasalisation in writing.

3.3. Alternations of Phonemes are found especially in the presence or absence of r in different forms of the same word; in this respect, Neo-Melanesian follows the pattern of British and Australian English. In these languages, r is normally preserved only before vowels. In other positions, it is replaced as follows:

1. With the vowel sound classified as "mid-central" (that of cut or the second vowel of sofa), r merges to form a single vowel sound, that

customarily heard in merge, heard, father.

2. After "ah", it is replaced by a lengthening of the vowel, as in Southern British or Australian hard, far.

3. After other vowels, it is replaced by a vowel sound, "uh", that of the second syllable of sofa: as in clear, fire.

A naive phoneticism tempts us in such instances to write, in Neo-Melanesian, hadfela "hard", sita "star", klia "clear", namba "number" or faia "fire". However, there are several reasons for not doing so, and for writing the r instead:

a. In the case of a followed by r, the lengthening of the vowel is a substitute for the r, and has the same function in the economy of language. If we represent vowel length by :, we find that the word for "carry" is to be written ka:tim, differing by reason of its vowel length from katim "cut". But there is no need to use the special symbol :, since it is a variant of r anyhow; we will therefore write kartim, and similarly whenever we hear a long a.

b. The same argument holds for the vowel sound a occurring after another vowel, since it is simply taking the place of r: we will therefore write, not klia "clear" or moa "more", but klir, mor. This view is confirmed by the fact that, when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added, the r reappears: e.g. klirim "to clear".

c. Likewise, with words ending in -a (from Eng. -er), such as namba "number", or resa "razor", the r reappears on the addition of a following vowel: e.g. nambarim "to number", resarim "to shave". We will therefore do well to write nambar, resar, thus providing what is known as a morpho-phonemic spelling.

3.4. Word-Boundaries. We are often tempted to write Neo-Melanesian words separately or together in accordance with our spelling of the related words in English: e.g. kam ap "arrive" (Eng. come up), big fela "big" (Eng. big fellow) or bring im "bring (transitive)" (Eng. bring him). Such a procedure imposes on Neo-Melanesian the structure of an alien language and fails to take into account the way that Neo-Melanesian itself functions. In Neo-Melanesian, the division between words is determined by stress, each new word having a fresh stress on its first syllable (phonemically speaking, and disregarding the extra inserted vowels in consonant clusters, discussed in section 3.2 above). We will therefore write as one word all syllables following a stressed syllable: kamap, bigfela, bringim

An exception to the principle just stated is found in the unstressed syllable i, which occurs before predicates, normally after all subjects except mi "I", mifela "we", yu "you", yufela "you (pl.)" and yumi "you and

I"; i also occurs in subjectless sentences. For instance: disfela man i-go "this man goes"; em i-go "he goes"; disfela haus i-bigfela "this house is large"; mi trifela i-kamap "the three of us arrive"; i-ren "it rains". This syllable, though unstressed, belongs with the elements following it; its grammatical function is that of a "predicate-marker", telling the hearer that what follows is the predicate of the clause. (It is in no wise equivalent to the English pronoun he!). We will, therefore, as in the preceding examples, write this element i connected by a hyphen to the immediately following word. It is acceptable to write it without a hyphen: disfela man i go, em i go, mi trifela i kamap, i ren. However, such spellings as emi go "he goes" or oli go "they go", with the i attached to the preceding pronoun, show a fundamental misunderstanding of the grammatical function of i (there are no such pronoun forms as emi or oli!) and are therefore to be avoided.

LIST OF SUGGESTED SPELLINGS FOR NEO-MELANESIAN

to accompany "A Standard Orthography for Neo-Melanesian"

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Introductory Note: This list is intended only to exemplify the type of spelling suggested in the accompanying discussion. It is not intended to be complete either in number of words given or in the definitions (which are only for the purpose of identifying the words), and does not replace a vocabulary or dictionary.

abrus -im "dodge"
abus "meat"
abusim "mix"
adartaim "at another time"
adarwe(i) "the other way"
adarwer "elsewhere"
adorim "adore"
adres "address"
aftarnun "afternoon"
aftumora "day after tomorrow"
agei "an exclamation"
ai "eye"
aiai "New-Guinea apple"
aiadin "iodine"
aian "iron"
aibika "a kind of shrub"

aidono "I don't know... 's mind"
ailan "island"
ainanga "whitebait"
ais "ice"
aisi "I understand"
aismalang "passive sodomist"
aitink "probably"
akas "acacia"
akis, akis "axe"
alivim "help, relieve"
amamas "joy; rejoice"
amat "raw"
ambrela "umbrella"
ambusa "porpoise"
an, an "and"
ananas "pineapple"
ananit "underneath"
andek "on deck"
anewe(i) "at any rate"
andararm "to arms"
anian "onion"
anis "ant(s)" aslo anis
angkar, angkar -im "anchor"
antap "above, up"
ap "up"
apim "lift up"

aran, arang "a kind of pandanus"
arara "edge"
arm "arm"
arovar -im "steer around"
arurut "starch, arrowroot"
ars "bottom, cause, source"
asade(i), dsade(i) "yesterday"
asak "full, rich"
asawe(i) dsawe(i) "that's the way"
askim, askim "ask"
askit "chin"
aspirin "aspiring"
atap "leaf of sago palm"
atenshan "attention"
atun "tuna fish"
August "(month of) August" (if pronounced as in Eng., then Ogas)
aupa "native spinach"
aur "hour"
aut "out"
autsaid "outside"
aven "oven"

bag, bag "bag"
bagarap "be spoiled"
bagarimapim "spoil, ruin, wreck"
bai "in order that"
baibai "a kind of palm-like tree"
baiim "buy, pay"
baik "bicycle"
baimbai "soon"
bainat "bayonet, sword"
bak, bak "back"
bakim, bakim "give, send back"
baket "bucket"
baklain, baklain "rigging"
baksaid, baksaid "reverse, back"
bakship, bakship "stay (naut.)"
balaism "splice, split"
balas "ballast"
balus "pigeon; aeroplane"
banana "banana"
banis banis -im "bandage"

bank, bānk, bank
 bank "bench"
 bar "a kind of vegetable"
 baral, bāral "barrel"
 barat "areek; ditch"
 basis "base"
 basket, bāsket "basket"
 bastard, bāstard "bastard"
 batan "button"
 batar "butter"
 batarflai "butterfly"
 batari, bātari "battery"
 baut "bend; out of line"
 bed "bed"
 be(i)kan "bacon"
 be(i)kpaudar "baking powder"
 beira -im "hoe"
 be(i)sin "basin"
 bel "belly"
 belo "bell"
 bembe "butterfly"
 bensin "benzine, petrol"
 ber "bear"
 berit -im "bury"
 beten "pray"
 bifel "water-buffalo"
 bifortaim "foremerly"
 big -fela "large, big"
 bigbel "water-buffalo"
 bigbos "chief"
 bigbot "large vessel"
 bigbradar "olderbrother"
 bigbush "deep bush, jungle"
 bigdaun "far away"
 bigdaunbilo "hold (of ship)"
 bigdor "main entrance"
 biggan "cannon"
 bighed "conceited person"
 bigjaj "chief judge"
 bigmaster "V.I.P."
 bigmaunten "high mountain"
 bigmaus "impudent person"
 bignait "midnight"
 bigne(i)m "generic term"
 bigple(i)s "country"
 bigrod "highroad"
 bigsan "time around noon"
 bigsi "high seas"
 bigsolwatar "ocean"
 bigtaun "large white settlement"
 bigwin "storm, hurricane"

bihain "later"
 bihainim "follow"
 bikos "because"
 bilas "ornament; mockery"
 bilele "goat"
 bilinat "betel-nut"
 biliv -im "believe"
 bilong "of, for"
 bilum "net-bag"
 bin "was; past-tense auxiliary"
 bin "bean(s)"
 binatang "insect"
 binen "bee"
 bipi "Burns Philp and Co."
 bir "beer"
 birua "enemy"
 bis "beads"
 bisi "busy"
 biskit "biscuit"
 bisnis "business"
 bladiful "a term of abuse"
 blain "blind"
 blaistik "pencil"
 blak, blāk "black"
 blakman, blākman, -mān, "colored man"
 blakskin, blākskin "native"
 blanket, blānket "blanket"
 bliong "hatchet"
 blok -im "block"
 blu -fela "blue"
 blut "blood"
 boi "native; labourer; disciple"
 boil -im "boil"
 bokis "box"
 boksen "box -ing"
 bol "ball; testicle"
 bom -im "bomb"
 bonan "two muscles behind kidney"
 bonon "dugong"
 bong "lever"
 bon "bonim" "burn"
 bor -im "bore, drill"
 bos "boss, overseer, leader"
 bosboi "native overseer"
 boskru "crew, member of crew"
 boskuk "chief cook"
 bot "boat"
 botal "bottle"
 bradar "brother"
 borata "sibling of same sex"

brait "broad"
 brandi, brändi "brandy"
 bras, bräs "brass"
 brasbel, bräsbel "haversack"
 braun -fela "brown"
 bred "bread"
 brekfas "breakfast"
 brē(i)sis "braces, suspenders"
 brij "bridge"
 brik "brick"
 bringim "bring"
 bringimap(im) "begin, start"
 brod -fela "broad"
 brodkas, brodkās "broadcast"
 bros -im "brush"
 bruk "(be)broken"
 brum -im "broom"
 brus "leaf tobacco; chest"
 buk "book"
 buka "kind of crow; Buka native"
 bukal "buckle"
 bulit -im "glue"
 bulmakau "bovine animal"
 bum "boom"
 bumbum "torch"
 bumsiks "capsizing of boat"
 bun "bone, skeleton"
 bung "come together, meet"
 bungim "bring together"
 bunim "(of wind) blow in from sea"
 buris "a kind of fish"
 bush "jungle, bush"
 bushkanaka "bush native"
 bushnaif "bush-knife"

butoma "navel"
 bwoi "betel-nut, betel-palm"

Chaina "China, Chinese"
 Chainaman, -mān, "Chinese"
 Chainis "Chinese"
 ch(i)n "chain"
 che(i)njim "change"
 cher "chair"
 cheris "a fruit like cherries"
 chiki "insolent"
 chip "cheap"
 chis "cheese"
 chok "chalk"
 chokolat "chocolate"

dadap "a kind of tree"
 dai "cease, die"
 daiman, daimān "cead person"
 daiman "diamond"
 dainamait "dynamite"
 dais "dice"
 daivar "diver"
 daka "pepper vine; its fruit"
 damdam "tomtom"
 dan "cooked; done (of meat)"
 dangil "mackerel"
 dasan "dozen"
 das(t) "dust"
 daun "down(ward)"
 daunbilo "below"
 daunim "put down"
 daut -im "doubt"
 de(i) "day"
 dek "deck"
 dewel "spirit, soul, shadow"
 Desembar "December"
 didiman "Agriculture Dept. or agent"
 dilim "give out, dish out, distrib-
 ute"
 dinaur "debt, obligation"
 dip "dipping halyard"
 dir "dear, expensive"
 disfela "this, these"
 diskain "this kind of..."
 dissaid "(on) this side"
 distaim "this time"
 dokrok "frog"
 doktor "doctor"
 doktorboi "native medicalassis-
 tant"
 donki "donkey"
 dor "door"
 dori "lorry, truck"
 dorti "dirty"
 drai "ripe coconut"
 drai -fela "dry"
 draidok "drydock"
 dram "drum" (NOT drum, unless u
 is like "o" in "boot")
 drif "drift"
 driman "dream"
 drink "drink"
 drop "drop"
 du -im "incite, tempt; attack"

e(i)la "a kind of fruit"
 e(i)pa "stingray"
 e(i)sel "donkey"
 e(i)sik "vinegar"
 eleven "eleven"
 em (NOT emi!) "he, she, it"
 en "it"
 enjin "engine"
 enjinir "engineer"
 envelop "envelope"
 Epril "April"
 erima "a kind of tree"
 erimaut -im "let out, emit"
 et -fela "eight" (NOT ait!)
 evri "every"

fadam "fathom"
 fail -im "file"
 fain -im "seek for"
 fair "fire"
 fairap "explode"
 fairim "fire, discharge,"
 fairman, -mān "fireman"
 fairwud "firewood"
 fait "fight"
 faitim "strike"
 faiv -fela "five"
 faivde(i) "Friday"
 faivkorn "a 5-cornered fruit"
 fakim "inseminate"
 fakimars "active homosexual"
 famili, fāmili "family"
 farslain "the first group; first"
 farstaim "first"
 fas, fās "firm(ly); be held firm"
 fashin, fāshin, "manner, way"
 fat, fāt "fat"
 faul "fowl"
 Februeri "February"
 fe(i)s "face, brow; anger"
 fe(i)sim "be angry at"
 fendar "fender"
 ferwin "fair wind"
 fifti "fifty"
 fiftin "fifteen"
 fikus "rubber tree"
 filim "feel"
 finggar "finger"
 finish -im "finish"
 finishtaim "who has finished his
 term of indentured service"
 fish "fish"

fishlain "fish-line"
 fius "fuse; roll of money"
 fivar "fever"
 flag, flāg "flag"
 flai "fly"
 flauar "flower, flour"
 flogim "flog"
 flor "floor"
 flut "flute"
 foldaun "fall down"
 for -fela "four"
 forde "Thursday"
 fored "forehead"
 forfai "pass near; pass by, miss"
 forget -im "forget"
 fork "fork"
 forlain "form a line"
 forman "leader"
 formanin "join"
 forti "forty"
 fotograf -im "photograph"
 fraide "Friday"
 fraim "fry"
 fraipan, -pān "frying-pan"
 Franis, Frānis "French, France"
 fre(i)d "afraid"; "be afraid"
 fre(i)dim "fear"
 fren "friend"
 frog "frog"
 frogwin "a kind of wooden dish"
 frut "fruit"
 ful "fool"
 fulap "be full"
 ful(im)ap -im "fill"
 fut "foot"

gabel "fork"
 galimbong "sheath containing coco-
 nut blossoms"
 galip "nut-tree; the nuts thereof"
 gaman, gāman "deceit; deceive"
 gamanim, gāmanim "trick, deceive"
 gan "gun"
 gard "guard"
 garden "garden"
 gat "have"
 gavment "government"
 gen "again"
 ges(t) "guest"
 gewer "weapon"
 girigiri "small cowrie shell"
 gitar "guitar"

givim "give"
 glas "glass, mirror, spy-glass"
 glasim "look at with a glass"
 go "go"
 goan "go on!"
 goap "go up, mount"
 gohed "go ahead!"
 gowe "go away"
 gol "gold; goal"
 golip "mother-of-pearl shell"
 golmejar "sergeant-major"
 gong "gong"
 gorgor "a kind of plant"
 gos(t) "spirit"
 granas "coral and shell fragments"
 gras "grass; hair"
 grasop "grasshopper"
 graun "ground; earth"
 graunim "put ground around"
 gre(,)vi "gravy"
 grilli "ringworm"
 grin -fela "græen"
 gris -im "grease; flatter(y)"
 griskat "greetings!"
 hipap -im "pile up"
 guava "guava"
 gud -fela "good"
 gudbai "good-bye"
 gudfashin, -fāshin "moral(s)"
 gudivning "good evening!"
 gudmorning "good morning"
 gudnait "good night"
 gudne(i)m "reputation"
 gudtaim "calm; good weather"
 guma "snail"
 gumi "rubber"
 guria "tremble"

hachis, hāchis "hatch(way)"
 haf, hāf, "half; piece"
 hafhaf -im, hāfhāf -im "divide in
 two parts; do incompletely"
 hafkas, hāfkās "one with two tribal
 affiliations"
 hafmark, hāfmark "sixpence"
 hafmun, hāfmun "half-moon"
 hafsaid, hāfsaid "side"
 hai "high, up"
 haid -im "hide"
 hais(im)ap -im "hoist up"
 haiwatar "high tide"
 halyas, hālyas "halyard(s)"
 hambag "pride, boasting"

hamar -im, hāmar -im "hammer"
 han, hān "hand, arm, branch"
 handard "hundred"
 hangimap -im, hāngimap -im "hang"
 hankaf, hānkaf "handcuff"
 hangri "hungry"
 hard -fela "hard"
 hardwok "work hard"
 hariap -im "hurry up"
 harim "hear, understand"
 hart "heart"
 hat, hāt "hat"
 haumas "how much"
 haumeni "how many"
 haus "house, room"
 hausāt "why?"
 hebsen "peas"
 hed "head"
 hedman, -mān "headman"
 hedwin "head wind"
 helo "hello!"
 heloim "greet"
 helpim "help"
 hip "pile"
 hipap -im "pile up"
 hevi "heavy"
 hipare(i) "cheer, acclamation"
 hir "here"
 hirim "hear"
 hivap -im "heave up"
 hobel -im "plane"
 hol "hole"
 holan "wait!"
 holde "the whole day"
 holide(i) "holiday"
 holim "hold"
 honi "honey"
 hopso "I think so"
 hors "horse"
 hot -fela "hot"
 hotgris "poulticine"
 hotim "heat"
 hotwatar "sago gruel; water for
 heating"
 huk -im "hook"
 hum "a kind of tree"
 hure "hurray; to shout"
 husat, husāt "who? whom?"

i- predicate-marker (NOT "he" or
 "she" or "it" or "is")
 inaf "sufficient; able"
 inafim "satisfy"
 Inglish "English"

ink "ink"
 insaid "inside"
 ir "ear"
 irotu "a kind of tree"
 is(t) "East"
 isi "easy, soft, smooth"
 ivning "evening"

jag "jug"
 jaj "judge"
 jak, jāk "jack (for auto)"
 jaket, jākēt "jacket"
 jam, jām "jam"
 Janiueri, Jāniueri "January"
 Jarman (NOT German) "German"
 Julai "July"
 Jun "June"

kabij, kābij "cabbage"
 kabin, kābin "cabin"
 kaikai "eat; food"
 kaikaiim "bite"
 kail "wedge"
 kain "kind"
 kais "left; left-handed"
 kaisar "emperor"
 kak "flying fish"
 kakadu "cockatoo"
 kakalak "cockroach"
 kakang "barbed wire"
 kakau "coca"
 kaki "khaki"
 kal "a kind of bird"
 kalabash "calabash, gourd"
 kalabus, kālabus -im "jail"
 kalang "ear-ring"
 kalangar "parrot"
 kalap "enter (upon)"
 kalapa "expression of sympathy"
 kalendar, kālendar "calendar"
 kaliko, kālīko
 kalkalap "dance, jump"
 kalafilum "a kind of tree"
 kalop "pillow-like support"
 kam "come"
 kaman "come on!"
 kamangoro "a kind of tree"
 kamapim "discover, invent"
 kamaut "come out"
 kambang, kāmbāng "lime"
 kamda "carpenter"
 kamdaun "come down"
 kamereri "a kind of tree"

kampani "company; European employee
 or agent of a company, trader"
 kampas "compass"
 kan "female genitals"
 kan, kân, "be able"
 kanai "seagull"
 kanaka "kanaka" "native"
 kanan, kânan "cannon"
 kanda "rattan; cane"
 kandare "maternal uncle"
 kandel, kândel "candle"
 kan(d)is, kân(d)is "canvas"
 kangal "feather; feathered headdress"
 kanggum "a kind of water vegetable"
 kangkang "a small crow"
 kangko "water-cross"
 kantri "country (distinguish from
 kandare!)"
 kanu "canoe; native boat"
 kap "cup"
 kap, kâp "cap"
 kapar "metal (any except iron)"
 kapiak "breadfruit"
 kapok "kapok"
 kapstan, kâpstan "cut tobacco"
 kapten, kâpten "captain"
 kapul "tree-wallaby"
 kapupa "break wind"
 kaput "broken"
 kar "car"
 karabau "water-buffalo"
 karakum "big red ants"
 karap "hiding place"
 karapaim "hide"
 karapela "propeller"
 karapua "short banana"
 karapua "short banana"
 karavia "quarantine"
 kard "card"
 kargo "cargo"
 kari "curry"
 karim, kârim "carry"
 karkarim, kârkârim "carry around with one"
 karij, kârij, "carriage"
 karopa "wild maize"
 karot kârot "carrot"
 kartim "carry; give birth to"
 karuka "pandanus"
 kas, kâs "barrel, cask"
 kasang "peanut(s)"
 kasawel, kâsawel "castor oil"
 kaskas "scabies"
 kastar(d) "custard"

kastans "Customs"
 katamot "naked"
 katar "cutter"
 katan "cotton"
 katim "cut"
 kartrij "cartridge"
 katu "hermit crab"
 kaukau "sweet potato"
 kaunsil "council"
 kaunt -im "count"
 kaur "a kind of bamboo"
 kaut "men's hair ornament"
 kavang "sheath of palm leaf"
 kavarap "envelope"
 kavarwar "ginger"
 kawiwi "hawk"
 ke(i)k "cake"
 ke(i)la "bare-, baldheaded"
 ke(i)s "case, box cage"
 kele "trowel"
 ker "care"
 kerasin "kerosene"
 ki "key"
 kiap "patrol officer"
 kiau "egg; light bulb"
 kik -im "kick"
 kikbag "canvas swag"
 kikbol "soccer football"
 kil "keel; ridge; ridgepole"
 kil -im "strike; kill"
 kina "clam, a kind of mussel"
 kindam "prawn; kind of crab"
 king "king"
 kinin "quinine"
 kipap "tack close to the wind"
 kipar "keeper"
 kipas, kipas "drift; not anchor"
 kirautim "get out"
 kisim "take"
 kit -im "putty"
 kivung "meeting"
 kiwi "shoe-polish"
 klab "club (in cards)"
 klak "clock; heart"
 klamar "clamp"
 klambu "mosquito-net"
 klam(shel), klām(shel) "clam"
 klaud "cloud"
 klaudbruk "cloudburst"
 klin -fela "clean"

klin -im "clean"
 klir -im "clear; make clear"
 kliraut "clear out!"
 klivar "jib-boom"
 klos "clothes"
 klosap "almost"
 klostu "near"
 kmiti "committee"
 kofi "coffee"
 kok "penis"
 kokeru "rooster; clitoris"
 koki "cockatoo; cook"
 koko "cocoa"
 kokomo "hornbill"
 kokonat -s "coconut"
 kol "coal"
 kol -fela "cold"
 kolim, designate "
 kolsis "a kind of tree"
 koltar, "coal tar, creosote"
 kolwin "sea breeze"
 kom -im "comb"
 koniak "cognac; kava plant and drink"
 kongkong "Chinese"
 kontrak "contract"
 kopra "copra"
 koria "a kind of pigeon"
 kork -im "cork"
 korkskru "corkscrew"
 korn "corn"
 kornar "corner"
 korpral "corporal"
 kort -im "court; take to court"
 korvo "stringray"
 kotkot "crow; raven"
 ko(u)t "coat"
 krai "cry, weep"
 kraide "chalk"
 krakon "rope from a kind of vine"
 krani "Malay trader"
 kranksi, kranksi "clumsy, incorrect"
 krib "crib"
 krismas "Christmas; feast, party"
 Kristen "Christian"
 kro "crow"
 krobar "crowbar"
 krofish "crayfish"
 lros "angry; anger; be angry"
 kru "sprout; mushroom; brain"
 krum "crooked"

krungut -im "be, make crooked"
 krutman, -mān "recruit"
 kuk -im "cook, burn"
 kuka "crab"
 kukambar "cucumber"
 kukboi "native cook"
 kuken "small cake"
 kuki "cook"
 kukurai "headman, chief"
 kulau "green coconut"
 kumu "edible leaves; greens"
 kumul "bird of paradise"
 kunai "a kind of grass"
 kundu "native drum"
 (k)urita "octopus"
 kus "cough"
 kuskus "clerk"
 kwalia "small shell"
 kwik (be) quick"
 kwiktaim "quickly"
 kwin "queen"
 kwila "ironwood"

ladar, lādar "ladder"
 laf, lāf "laugh"
 lafap "luff up"
 lai "lie, tell falsehood"
 lot "lot; the whole thing"
 lsif "life"
 laik -im "like, want"
 laim -im "glue"
 lain "line"
 lainim "teach"
 laisens "license"
 lait -im "light"
 lait "light"
 laka? "understand?"
 lala "a kind of fish"
 lalai "trochus shell"
 lam(p), lām(p) "lamp"
 lang "fly"
 langsam "slow(ly)"
 langur "a kind of fish"
 lanis "towboat"
 lans-, lānskorpral "lance cpl."
 laplap, lāplāp "loin-cloth"
 lapun, lāpun "old person"
 larim, lārim "leave alone"
 lat, lāt "lath"
 laulau "New Guinea apple"
 laup "a kind of tree"; laus "flea"
 ledar "leather"; ledarhed "leatherhead bird"

lefhan, -hān "left hand"
 leg "leg"
 lego -im "let go"
 leman "lemon"
 lemane(i)d "lemonade"
 lepra "leprosy, leper"
 le(i)s "be tired, weary, lazy"
 letar "letter (of alphabet)"
 letim "let, allow"
 levelim "make level"
 levar "lever"
 lif "leaf"
 lifimap -im "lift up"
 lik "leak"
 liklik "little"
 lilibit "a little"
 limbum "a kind of palm"
 li(m)limbur -t "vacation"
 lindaun "bend"
 links "left"
 livar "liver"
 livim "leave"
 lo "law"
 lo(u) "low (not high)"
 lok -im "lock"
 lok -im, lok(im)ap -im "lock up"
 lolo "Malay-apple tree"
 lot "lot; the whole thing"
 lombo "chillies, red pepper"
 long "to, at" (preposition)
 longcher "easy chair, deck chair"
 long -fela "long; tall"
 longlong "crazy"
 longtaim "(for) a long time"
 lori "lorry, truck"
 lo(u)ri "a kind of parrot"
 lotu "worship"
 luk "look, glance"
 lukaut -im "watch, look out (for)"
 luksave "recognize"
 luluai "village headman or chief"
 lus -im "lose, forget"
 machis, māchis "matches"
 Mai "May"
 mail "mile"
 mais "corn, maize"
 maisel "chisel"
 maitbi "perhaps, maybe"

makas "a kind of tree"	mau "ripe"
makau "a kind of fish"	maulfish "a kind of fish"
mal "bark loin covering"	maunten "mountain, hill"
malari "(be) ashamed"	maus "mouth"
malaria "malaria"	mausfas, -fās "mute"
malambur "herring"	me(i)nse(i)l "mainsail"
maleo "eel"	me(i)nshit "mainsheet"
malira "love-spell"	me(i)t "mate"
malisa "sea-pike"	mekim "do (NOT make!)"
malolo "rest"	meknois "rattle, shake"
malumalu "soft"	melan "melon"
mama "mother"	melek "semen"
mambu "bamboo; tube; flute"	meme "goat; pith; dregs"
mami "a kind of yam"	meri "female; (native) woman, wife"
man, mān "man; male"	meter "meter (39 inches)"
manangunai "sea eagle"	mi "I, me"
man- mānawor "a kind of bird"	mifela "we, us (not including you)"
Mande(i) "Monday"	miksim "mix"
mandor "native overseer"	milin "a kind of vegetable"
mang "a kind of small animal"	milis "coconut milk"
mangal -im "love; desire; envy"	milisim "mix with coconut milk"
mangang "be silent"	mining "meaning"
manggas "a kind of tree"	minit "minute"
mang- mānggro(s) "mangrove"	mishin "mission"
maniok "manioc"	mishineri "missionary"
manki "boy"	misis "(European) woman, lady, wife"
marak "a kind of fish"	mismis "clan; clan brother"
maramal "jacaranda"	mit "flesh"
March "March"	miting "meeting"
marimari "take pity, have mercy"	momut "marmot"
marip "a kind of parrot"	mon "high-prowed canoe without out- rigger"
marita "a kind of tree"	mong "a kind of tree"
marit "spouse" (also mārit)	moni "money"
marit, mārit -im "marry"	mor "more; very"
mark "shilling"	moran "python"
markim "mark, write"	morata "thatch"
markmark "of various colors"	morning "morning"
marmaid "marmite"	morningtain "(in the) morning"
marsalai "demon, devil, ogre"	morso "a kind of reef fish"
mas "must, should"	moskito "mosquito"
masket "gun, rifle"	mosong "fine hairs"
maski "it's a matter of indifference"	motokar "automobile"
masmas "bug"	mukmuk "sago roasted in open fire"
mas(t), mā's(t) "mast"	muli "lemon"
mastard "mustard"	mumutim "go around stealing..."
master, māstar "European"	mumut "large rat; scavenger"
mat, mā't, "mat"	mun "moon; month; monthly wages"
matmat, mātmāt "cemetery"	muruk "cassowary"
matun "a kind of fish"	musik "music; mouth organ"

na "and"; "or"
 nabaut "about; around"
 nadarfela "another"
 nadarkain "of another kind"
 nadartaim "another time"
 nadarwe(i) "in another way"
 naif "knife"
 nain -fela "nine"
 nais -fela "nice, fine, beautiful"
 nait "night"
 nambar -im "number"
 nambarwan "first"
 na(m)bich "beach"
 namel "middle"
 nansi, nⁿnsi "effeminate man"
 napkin, nⁿapkin, "napkin, serviette"
 napsak, nⁿapsak "knapsack"
 nar "a kind of tree"
 nasau "dunderhead"
 nating "with something missing; out
 of normal context"
 natink "perhaps"
 natnat, nⁿatnat "mosquito"
 natun "a kind of fish"
 nau "now"
 naw(o)nem "of course"
 ne(i)bar "neighbor"
 ne(i)m (NOT naim or naem!) "name"
 ne(i)tiv (NOT naitiv!) "native"
 nek "neck; throat; voice; melody"
 nektai "neck-tie"
 neks -fela "next"
 nevarmain "no matter"
 nes(t) "nest"
 nevarmain "no matter"
 ngong "deaf-mute"
 ngosngos "lice"
 ni "knee"
 nil -im "needle; nail"
 nildaun "kneel"
 nildaun "kneel"
 nilfish "a kind of fish"
 ninik "bee; wasp"
 nius "news"
 niuspe(i)par "newspaper"
 no "no; not"
 nofir "no fear"
 nogat "by no means! NO!"
 nogud "with bad results; bad"
 nogudim "spoil, ruin"
 nok "ribs of leaves"
 nokan, nokⁿan "it's impossible"

noker "don't care"
 nok -im "knock"
 nort "north"
 nos "nose"
 Novembar "November"
 NuBritten "New Britain"
 nu -fela "new"
 nukpuku "confess, own up"
 NuGini "New Guinea"
 nusam "newcomer, tyro"
 nuyar, nuyir "New Year"

ofis "office"
 ofisar "officer"
 oil -im "oil"
 Oktobar, "October"
 ol (NOT oli!) they, them"
 olgeder "all"
 olsem "thus, so; like, as"
 oltaim "always"
 onar -im "honor"
 op -im "open"
 optin "can-opener"
 orait "well; all right"
 oraitim "set straight, fix"
 oranj "orange"
 ordar "order"
 ots "oats"
 ovar -im "turn over"

pain "pine (tree)"
 painap -ap "pineapple"
 paip "pipe"
 palai "lizard"
 palpal "a kind of tree"
 pam(p) "pump, heart, pulse"
 pam "palm"
 pamkin "pumpkin"
 pamok "whore, harlot"
 pandol "sheath containing coco-
 nut blossoms"
 panggal "palm-frond"
 pan-, panke(i)k "pancake"
 papa "father"
 papait "a kind of love spell"
 papamama "parents"
 papaya "papaya, pawpaw"
 paplu "blast it! curse it!"
 pas, p^sas "letter, document"
 pasij, p^sasij "passage"
 pato "duck"
 patron "dynamite"

pauch "bag"	pos(t) "post"
paudar "powder"	poteto "potato"
paun(d) "pound"	prauwin "following wind"
pe(i) -im "pay"	print -im "print"
pe(i) "pain"	pris(t) - "priest"
pe(i)nt -im "paint"	puding "pudding"
pe(i)par "paper"	pui "naked"
pe(i)j "page"	puinga "break wind"
pekpek "excrement" "excrete"	pukpuk "crocodile"
pen "pen"	pul "oar; wing; fin"
peni "penny"	pulbot "rowboat"
pensil "pencil"	pulim "pull; seduce; rape"
pep "sheath of sago leaf"	punpun "a kind of tree"
pi "pea(s)"	purpur "flower; grass skirt"
pig "pig"	pus "sash; scarf"
pijin "bird; Pidgin"	pushpush "sexual intercourse"
pik "pick, pickaxe"	pusi "cat"
pikchar "picture"	putim, place"
pikinini "offspring, child; fruit"	rab -im "rub"
pile "play"	rabish "of no account; poor"
pilo "pillow"	rabun "ridgepole"
pipal "people"	rai "wind from south-east"
pipi "turkey"	raifal "rifle"
pipia "rubbish, trash, refuse"	rais "rice"
pispis "urine; urinate"	rait "right"
pitpit "sugar cane"	rait -im "right, write"
plairam "hoop iron"	raithan "right hand"
plangis "hatchet"	ran "run"
plank, plank "board, plank"	ranabaut "run around"
plant- plante(i)shin "plantation"	ranwe "run away"
plant, plant -im "plant; bury"	rat, rat"
playas "pliers"	raun "round"
ple(i)n "be level, even"	raunabaut "around"
ple(i)t "plate, dish"	raunwatar "lake"
plenti "many"	raunwin "whirlwind"
plis "police"	raus "out"
plisboi "native constable"	raus "out"
plismastar "European police officer or a	cadet rausim "put out, get rid of"
pobaitu "rifle cleaning flannel"	red -fela "red"
poin(t) "point"	redi "ready"
poisan "poison; magic; sorcery"	redim "make ready, prepare"
poket "pocket"	radio "radio"
polish -im "polish"	re(i)l "rail"
pomat "potassium permanganate"	re(i)n "rain"
popi "Roman Catholic"	re(i)nbo "rainbow"
popo "pawpaw"	re(i)sar "razor"
por "canoe without outrigger"	re(i)sarim "shave"
porij "porridge"	re(i)ais "hasten"
	rid -im "read"

rif "reef"
 rifse(i)l "reefsail"
 ring "ring"
 rivar "river"
 rod "road"
 rolar "roller"
 rong -im "wrong"
 rop "rope"
 ropim "string up"
 ros "horse"
 ros(t) "rust"
 rot "(be) rotten"
 rotang "rattan"
 ruksak, -sāk "rucksack"
 rular "ruler (for measuring)"
 rum "room"
 ruru "meditate"

 sadal, sādāl -im "saddle"
 saidan "sergeant"
 saidlam(p), -lām(p) "sidelights"
 sakim, sākim "push back"
 saksak "sago palm; sago"
 salad, sālād "salad"
 salamon "ceremonial rattles"
 salap "nettles"
 saman "outrigger"
 sambai, sāmбай "stand by; wait"
 samfela "some"
 samtaim "some time"
 samting "thing"
 san "sun"
 sanap, sānap -im "stand up"
 sandaun "sundown; the west"
 sande "Sunday; day off; week"
 san- sānpe(i)par "sandpaper"
 sang "a kind of timber"
 sangana "groin"
 sangana "groin"
 sange "pliers"
 sangguma "sorcery; sorcerer"
 sankamap "sunrise; east"
 santa, sānta "scent, perfume"
 sarip, "machete of hoop metal"
 sarjen(t) "sergeant"
 Satarde(i) "Saturday"
 saur "sour"
 saursap "soursop"
 sautis(t) "southeast"
 save "know; be in the habit of"
 sayor "vegetables"
 se(i)l "sail; canvas"

se(i)lar "sailor; to get easily"
 selim "seni"
 seiwa "range target"
 selpan "tent; piece of canvas"
 Septembar "September"
 seremoni "ceremony"
 sevende(i) "Seventh Day Adventists"
 seven -fela "seven"
 seventi "seventy"
 seventin "seventeen"
 shaf(t) "shaft"
 shakel, shākel "part of anchor chain"
 sharap -im "shut up"
 sharoar "adze"
 sharp -im "sharp, sharpen"
 shaval -im "shovel"
 shekhan, -hān "shake hands"
 shel "shell"
 shem -im "shame"
 shiling "shilling"
 ship "ship"
 shipship "sheep"
 shit "remainder"
 shoim "show"
 shoim "show"
 shol(dar) "shoulder"
 shor "shore"
 short "shirt"
 short -fela "short"
 shortwin "(be) out of breath"
 shrank "cupboard, closet, chest"
 shubim "shove, push"
 shutboi "gunboy, native beater"
 shutlam(p), -lām(p) "torchlight"
 si "sea"
 sigar "cigar"
 sigaret "cigarette"
 sigau "wallaby"
 sik "sick, sickness"
 sikis -fela "six"
 siksti "sixty"
 silika "silk"
 siment "cement"
 sinaman "cinnamon"
 sindaun "sit; be located"
 singaut -im "call"
 singglis "singlet"
 singsing "song; native ceremonial"
 sipra "arrow"
 sirap "cheer up"
 sisa "sibling of opposite sex"
 sisik "seasick"

sisis "scissors"
 sistar "sister (nun, nurse)"
 siti "city"
 siv -im "sieve"
 ske(i)l "scale"
 ske(i)lim "weigh"
 skin "skin, body"
 skol "squall"
 skol "squall"
 skon "scone"
 skre(i)pim "scrape"
 skru -im "screw"
 skul "school"
 skunar "schooner"
 slak, släk -im "slack"
 slap, släp -im "slap"
 sle(i)t "slate"
 sling -im "sling"
 slip "sleep; be recumbent"
 slipim "lay lenthways, fell"
 slo "slow"
 slute "salute"
 smel -im "smell"
 smelsave "recognise by odor"
 smok -im "smoke"
 smol -fela "small"
 sne(i)k "snake"
 so "saw"
 soda "soda"
 sodar -im "solder"
 soim "saw"
 soim "sew"
 soimap -im "sew up"
 sok "sock"
 soka "stocking"
 sol "salt"
 soljar "soldier"
 solwatar "ocean"
 sop "soap"
 sor "sore, wound"
 sorfish "swordfish"
 sori "sorry"
 sos "sauce"
 sospan, -pän "saucepan, utensil"
 spanar, spänar "spanner"
 spaten, "shovel, spade"
 spinat "spinach"
 spir -im "spear"
 spiris "methyalted spirits"
 sporam "hidden rock"

spos (NOT supos!) "if"
 spring "spring"
 spun "spoon"
 stap "be, be located, continue"
 star "star"
 starn "stern"
 start -im "start"
 steshin "post; farm; barracks"
 stik "stick"
 stil -im "steal"
 stilman, -män "thief"
 stimar "steamer"
 stingri "stingray"
 stink "decay, be odoriferous"
 stir -im "steer"
 ston "stone"
 stor -im "store"
 stori "story, tale"
 stov "stove"
 strafe "punishment"
 strais "chevron"
 stre(i)t "right, straight, true"
 stre(i)tim "set straight, right"
 string "string"
 strong "strong"
 strongim "strengthen"
 strongim "strengthen"
 sumatin "schooboy, -girl"
 sup "soup"
 supsup "arrow"
 suruk, surik "back"
 surukim, surikim "pull back"
 susa "sibling of opposite sex"
 susap "Jew's harp"
 susu "breast; milk"
 swain "swine" (as cuss-word)
 swelap "swell up"
 swet "sweat"
 swim "swim"
 swimim "find by diving"
 switmulu "orange"
 swit -fela "sweet"
 switpoteto "sweet potato"
 tabak "tobacco"
 taid "tide"
 taim "time; when"
 tais "pond; swamp"
 tait "tight"
 taitim "tighten"

takis, tākis "tax"
 talai "sardines"
 talatala "Protestant"
 talbum "pearlshell; snail shell"
 taleo "wind from northwest"
 talis "a kind of tree and nut"
 tambaran, tāmārān "sacred ceremonial object(s)"; spirits of the dead
 tambirua "corn (on foot); yaws"
 tambu "forbidden; prohibition"
 tambuim "forbid"
 tamlok "axe"
 tandok "signal"
 tang "tongue"
 tangir "kingfish"
 tank, tāk "tank"
 tankim tānkim "thank"
 tankyu, tānkyl "thank you"
 tanket "a kind of palm leaf; chit, message; rendezvous"
 tapiok "tapioca"
 tarangau "fish-hawk"
 tarangu "poor fellow!"
 tarar "a kind of shellfish"
 tarn -im "turn"
 tarnbak -bāk "reverse side"
 taro "taro"
 tarpulit "tarpaulin"
 tarti "thirty"
 tartin "thirteen"
 tasol, tāsol "only; but"
 taual "towel"
 tauka "cuttle fish"
 taul "conch-shell horn"
 taun "town"
 taunam "mosquito-net"
 tausand "thousand"
 te(i)bal (NOT taibal!) "table"
 te(i)kwe(i) "take away"
 te(i)l "tail"
 telefon "telephone"
 telimaut -im "tell, reveal"
 tematan "heathen"
 ten -fela "ten"
 tent "tent"
 teritori "Territory"
 ti "tea"
 tiang "forked post or beam"
 tich -im "teach"
 tichar "teacher"

ticharboi "native teacher"
 tiktik "kind of wild sugar cane"
 tin "tin can"
 tinmit "canned meat"
 tinktink "think; thought, opinion"
 tinte "ink"
 tipōt "teapot"
 tit "tooth, teeth"
 tok "speak"
 tokim "speak to"
 toknogudim "insult, revile"
 toktok "speech"
 tolo, toro "southeast wind"
 tomato "tomato"
 ton "a kind of tree"
 tono "corn (on foot)"
 tor "ironwood"
 tos(t) "toast"
 towan "a kind of tree"
 trabal "difficulty, wrongdoing"
 trai -im "try"
 trak "truck"
 traktar, trāktar "tractor"
 trausel "turtle"
 tred "thread"
 tre(i) (NOT trai!) "tray"
 tri -fela "three"
 tride "Wednesday"
 tride "Wednesday"
 trimas(t), -mās(t) "three-master"
 trip "sprout, germ, young fruit"
 tritaim "thrice"
 troaut "vomit"
 troimwe -im "throw away"
 tru "truly; indeed"
 tu "also"
 tudark "darkness, night"
 tude "today; Tuesday"
 tudir "expensive"
 tufela "two"
 tuhot "very hot; perspiration"
 tulait "light, daytime"
 tulip "kind of shrub; kind of loin cloth"
 tultul "Government interpreter"
 tumas "very, very much"
 tumas(t), tumās(t) "two-master"
 tumbaun "wooden mask"
 tumbuna "ancestor; descendant"
 tumeni "very many"
 tumora "tomorrow"
 tupis "a pair"

tuptup "lid, cork, cover"
 tuwing "biplane"
 twain "twine"
 twelve "twelve"

ula "a kind of fish"
 umben "net bag; net"
 uruai "heave to"
 utun "a kind of tree"

vilaj "village"
 vinegar "vinegar"
 virgo "virgin"
 virua "death by violence, homicide"
 vud "kind of poisonous plant"

wach -im "watch, guard"
 wachman, -mən, "watchman"
 wail "wild"
 waildog "wild dog"
 wailpig "wild pig"
 wain "wine"
 wair "wire"
 wailman "savage"
 wairles "wireless; gossip"
 wairlesim "spread (news)"
 wait -fela "white"
 waitman, -mən "European"
 waitsan, -sən "sand"
 waitskin "white man"
 wanfela "one; same; a certain"
 wanai "one-eyed"
 wanbed "from the same clan"
 wanblut "blood relative"
 wande(i) "Monday"
 wanfe(i)s "alike"
 wankain "similar, of the same kind;
 one kind of..."
 wanlain "of the same group"
 wanne(i)m "having same name"
 wanpijin "of same tribe"
 wanple(i)s "from same place"
 wanrod "on same road"
 wantaim "together; with"
 wantok "compatriot, friend"
 wantu "suddenly"
 wanwing "monoplane"
 wasamara "what's up? how come?"
 washim "wash"
 hwash "wash (oneself)"
 "water"
 "rocking movement"

we(i)t "wait"
 we(i)tim "await"
 we(i)tkort "one awaiting trial"
 wel -im "oil"
 wetlivar "lung"
 wik "wick; week"
 wilkar "wheelbarrow"
 wilwil "wheel; bicycle; grinder"
 wilwilim "keep turning; grind"
 win "wind; win"
 winim "beat, surpass"
 windo "window"
 wing "wing"
 winis "winch"
 winisim "raise by a winch; kick up"
 winshort "short of breath; pant"
 wip -im "whip"
 wishis "likes, desires, habits"
 wisil "whistle"
 wiskas "whiskers"
 wok "work"
 wokabaut "walk, travel, go"
 wokboi "native indentured laborer"
 wokim "make, construct, prepare"
 wokmeri "female worker"
 wokurai "hold a conference, debate"
 wol "wall"
 wo(t)for "why?"
 wo(t)nem "what?"
 wotaim "when?"
 wustar "oyster"

yakabor "rough, cruel person"
 yam, yām "yam"
 yambo "guava fruit"
 yang -fela "young"
 yar "year; ear; casuarina"
 yard "yard"
 yarfes, -fās "deaf"
 yati "teakwood"
 yela "yellow"
 yerima "a kind of tree"
 yes "yes"
 yesar "yes, sir"
 yet "yet, still"
 yis(t) "yeast"
 yod "iodine"
 yu "you (sg.)"
 yufela "you (pl.)"
 yumi "we, us (you and me)"
 yusim "use"

