

*A dictionary of Kalam
with ethnographic notes*

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A dictionary of Kalam with ethnographic notes

Andrew Pawley and Ralph Bulmer

with the assistance of

John Kias, Simon Peter Gi and Ian Saem Majnep



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Key to abbreviations and conventions

| | |
|-----------|--|
| AAH | <i>Animals the Ancestors Hunted</i> . (See Bibliography, Majnep and Bulmer 2007) |
| adj. | adjective |
| adv. | adverb |
| ant. | antonym (of following word) |
| AP | Andrew Pawley |
| BKC | <i>Birds of my Kalam Country</i> . (See Bibliography, Majnep and Bulmer 1977) |
| C | consonant |
| conj. | conjunction |
| contr. | contrasts with |
| dl, DL | dual |
| DS | different subject (from following verb) |
| DUR | durative aspect |
| e.g. | for example |
| esp. | especially |
| FPKF | <i>Some Food Plants of Our Kalam Forests</i> . (See Bibliography, Majnep and Bulmer 1983) |
| FUT | future |
| G | the Ti mnm dialect of Kalam, as spoken by the Gobnem and Skow local groups, Upper Kaironk Valley |
| HAB | habitual |
| HORT | hortative |
| HYP | hypothetical |
| IMP. | imperative mood |
| impers. | impersonal |
| incl. | including |
| INFL | inflected (verb) |
| interj. | interjection |
| interrog. | interrogative |
| intr. | intransitive |
| ISM | Ian Saem Majnep |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| JK | John Kias |
| K | the Etp mnm dialect of Kalam, as spoken by the Kaytog (Kaironk) local group, Upper Kaironk Valley |
| KBB | <i>Kalam baybol buk</i> (See Bibliography, Sholtz and Sholtz 1992) |
| KHT | <i>Kalam Hunting Traditions</i> (See Bibliography, Majnep and Bulmer 1990, 1991) |
| KPL | <i>Kalam Plant Lore</i> (see Bibliography, Majnep, Pawley and Gardner in prep.) |
| lang. | language |
| lit. | literally |
| loc. | locative |
| LS | Lyle Scholz |
| n., N. | noun, nominal phrase |
| O | object |
| Obok | the Obok dialect(s) of Kalam, spoken in parts of the Simbai valley |
| OL | Ordinary Kalam language (as opposed to Pandanus language) |
| OPT | optative mood |
| opp. | opposite |
| PAST | past tense |
| pers. | person, personal |
| PF | (present) perfect tense-aspect |
| PL, pl. | plural |
| (PL) | Pandanus Language |
| poss. | possibly |
| PRES | present tense |
| PRIOR | prior to time of act denoted by next following verb |
| prob. | probably |
| PROG | progressive aspect |
| pron. | pronoun |
| q.v. | for fuller information refer to the entry for the immediately preceding word, cited in bold) |
| RB | Ralph Bulmer |
| REC | recent past |
| S | subject |
| SG, sg. | singular |
| SIM | simultaneous with act denoted by next following verb |
| s.o. | someone |
| sp. (pl. spp.) | species |
| SPG | Simon Peter Gi |
| SS | same subject (as following verb) |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| s.th. | something |
| sub. | substitute, substitutes for |
| subj. | subject |
| SVC | serial verb construction |
| syn. | synonym (of following word) |
| Tay | Tay dialect(s) of Kalam |
| temp. | temporal |
| usu. | usually |
| V | vowel |
| V., v. | verb |
| v.adjunct | verb adjunct |
| var. | variant of |
| v.impers. | impersonal verb |
| VP, v.p. | verb phrase |
| v.tr. | transitive verb |
| (x) y, x (y) | the item in parentheses is optional |
| x = y | x and y are cognate forms, e.g. (K) magi = (G) magl , are dialectal variants of what is historically the same word |
| 1 | first person |
| 2 | second person |
| 3 | third person |
| [] | square brackets enclose phonetic writing of a word's pronunciation |
| < > | angled brackets enclose an affix nested inside a discontinuous affix (circumfix) |
| ... | material has been omitted |

1 *Guide to the Dictionary*

1.1 Aims and scope

This dictionary is one of the products of a long-term project of anthropological, linguistic and ethnobiological research among the Kalam people of the Upper Kaironk Valley in Madang Province, Papua New Guinea, begun in 1960, under the leadership of Ralph Bulmer, of the Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland.¹

One of Bulmer's chief objectives was to understand and describe the Kalam people's knowledge and use of the natural environment. He saw the making of a Kalam–English dictionary as an important part of this enterprise, one that would require the collaboration not only of a linguist or linguists and native speakers of Kalam but also specialists from various other disciplines including social anthropology, botany and various branches of zoology.

Bulmer intended that the dictionary be a form of ethnographic description, a kind of encyclopaedia of those elements of Kalam culture and society that are codified in language. Entries should do more than provide convenient English translation equivalents of Kalam words. They should provide a systematic description of Kalam semantic categories and relations, which in many cases differ markedly from those of English and other European languages. The semantic structure of terminologies, such as terms for kinship and colour, or taxonomies of the animal and plant world, or the parts of complex objects, should be easily recoverable from the information given in dictionary entries. Definitions should include, or be supplemented by commentary on the cultural significance of particular lexical concepts and lexical forms. Points of disagreement, as well as of agreement, among Kalam speakers should be recorded.

This dictionary strives to meet these objectives, although inevitably it falls short of the ideal in many places.

1.1.1 The main parts of the dictionary

There are two main parts to the dictionary. Part 1, **Kalam–English Dictionary**, is the core. It provides definitions for about 14,000 distinct lexical units, grouped under about 6000 primary headwords. The notion 'lexical unit' is discussed below.

Part 2 consists of an **English–Kalam Finder List**. This is not a full dictionary but a fairly richly detailed index, designed to enable the reader to find entries in the Kalam–English part, where fuller information is provided. It includes Latin names for plant and animal species as well as English names where these exist.

1.1.2 Varieties of Kalam represented

Three major varieties of Kalam are represented. Two of these are regional dialects, **Etp mnm** and **Ti mnm**, whose geographical distribution and distinguishing characteristics are discussed in some detail in 2.1 and 2.2. In terms of morphology, Ti mnm and Etp

¹ A brief history of the project is given in Section 5, *Notes on the making of the Kalam Dictionary*.

mnm are perhaps as different from one another as Spanish and Portuguese, or Spanish and Italian.

The particular variety of Etp mnm recorded here is that used by the people of Kaytot (Kaironk) local group in the Upper Kaironk Valley. This variety agrees very largely with the forms of Etp mnm spoken elsewhere in the Upper Kaironk and in Gapun Village in the Upper Simbai Valleys. Somewhat more divergent, but still very similar, are the remaining Etp mnm dialects of the Upper and Middle Simbai and the north side of the Jimi.

The particular variety of Ti mnm recorded here is that used by the Gobnem and Skow local groups of the Upper Kaironk Valley. This variety differs in varying degrees from the Ti mnm dialects spoken in the Asai Valley and other valleys on the Ramu side of the Schrader Range.

If a headword, cross-reference or an illustrative example is marked as (K) this means it found in Etp mnm, as spoken at Kaironk, but is not found in Ti mnm. If it is marked (G) this means it is found in Ti mnm, as spoken at Gobnem-Skow, but not in Etp mnm. If a headword is unmarked it generally means that it is used in both dialects.

Where available, additional information is given about usages restricted to particular local dialect regions. For instance, certain words or word forms are characteristic of varieties of Etp mnm known collectively as **Obok mnm**, or **Kun Obok mnm**, which are spoken in the Upper and Middle Simbai Valleys and on the Jimi side of the Bismarck Range, or of **Tay mnm**, varieties spoken in the Lower Asai and Aunjang Valleys which belong to the Ti mnm group.

The third major variety of Kalam represented in the dictionary is **Pandanus language (PL)**, used in the high mountain forest when people are harvesting *alɲaw* pandanus nuts and in certain other special contexts (see 2.2.2). The lexical forms of Pandanus language are almost completely different from those of ordinary Kalam language (**OL**), and by that measure Pandanus language is a different language from all varieties of ordinary Kalam. However, when using PL, speakers retain the grammatical structures and grammatical elements of their mother tongue variety.

1.1.3 Scope of the Kalam-English dictionary: the selection of lexical units for inclusion

A lexical unit is a conventional form-meaning pairing (an affix, word, or phrase) whose meaning requires separate definition from other such pairings, e.g. English *bank* ‘institution that handles money’ is a distinct lexical unit from *bank* ‘side of a river’. If a single word form has two or more senses requiring separate definition, each such distinct sense is a separate lexical unit. Thus, a *run* in a stocking is a distinct lexical unit from a marathon *run*, which in turn is distinct from a *run* in cricket, a chicken *run*, or a *run* of bad luck, and so on.

In our research on the Kalam lexicon there has been a strong bias towards recording words and phrases having to do with traditional life. Most of the lexical units included in the dictionary were recorded in the 1960s, before the Kalam had had much contact with what we may loosely call ‘the modern industrial world’. Since 1960 the linguistic repertoires of Kalam speakers have steadily expanded to include thousands of words taken from English and Tok Pisin (New Guinea Pidgin), e.g. words for various kinds of machines and their parts, for elements of provincial and national government, for legal processes, for medical conditions and kinds of medical treatments, for exotic animals and plants, names of countries and cities around the world, and so on. The adoption of the

Christian religion has also added substantially to the Kalam lexicon. A translation of the New Testament into the Etp dialect of Kalam, produced by Lyle and Helen Scholz and their team of Kalam assistants, was published in 1993 and a New Testament translation into the Ti dialect was completed in 2010 by John Davies and his team. These works introduce many new terms and expressions associated with life in the Middle-East in biblical times, e.g. names of ethnic and social groups, plants and animals, artefacts and forms of social organisation and beliefs. Very few of these new coinages are included in this dictionary.

As with any language, it is not always clear when words borrowed from another language have achieved the status of everyday words in the mother tongue. Are *pièce de resistance* and *coup de grace* to be considered part of the English lexicon? How about *jihad* and *schadenfreude*? Many of the new words used by Kalam speakers have not been nativised, phonologically, but retain their English or Pidgin form.

This dictionary includes a few hundred borrowed items that have fairly strong claims to be considered part of everyday Kalam, but these represent just a small proportion of the total body of borrowings. It would be a massive task to systematically investigate this material and to decide which items merited inclusion and we have not attempted it here.

With some exceptions, proper nouns (personal names, names of places, and names of social groups) are not included in this dictionary. The reasons for this are practical. The class of proper nouns is indefinitely large and it is of relatively little interest because a proper noun carries no meaning other than ‘name of an individual entity X’ where X may be a person, supernatural being, social group, or place. Those proper nouns that are included here are chiefly names of particular places and social groups that are particularly salient for Kalam speakers of the Upper Kaironk Valley. Some of these names recur in illustrative sentences.

In all languages a large part of the store of conventional expressions consists of compound words and phrasal expressions. This is especially true of Kalam. Some of the design features of Kalam that favour a reliance on phrasal expressions, such as a small, closed class of verb roots, are described in section 4, *Notes on Kalam grammar and semantics*.

Deciding which phrasal, i.e. multiword expressions, are lexicalised, as opposed to free expressions, depends on how one chooses to define ‘lexicalised’. Many different criteria are relevant, yielding a continuum between multiword expressions that satisfy all or many of the diagnostic criteria and those that satisfy none or very few. Generally speaking, in this dictionary a multiword expression is considered to be lexicalised if it (a) has the status of a highly conventional expression, i.e. is a standard way of expressing a standard idea, and (b) it serves as a phrase that can substitute for a particular part of speech category in the formation of a clause, i.e. it is a verb phrase, a noun phrase, a temporal phrase, etc. A Kalam example is the verb phrase *wik d ap tan d ap yap g-* (lit. rub (or wipe) touch come go up touch come go down do). This is a serial verb sequence that translates as ‘massage, rub (or wipe) all over’, and can fill the verb slot in a clause. An English example is the verb phrase *have nothing to do with X*, which has two lexicalised meanings: (1) be irrelevant to X, (2) avoid X completely.

In addition to phrasal expressions, the dictionary includes sentence level expressions that have the status of idioms, or conventional sayings, such as speech formulas which, for example, perform particular certain speech act functions (insulting, threatening, praising, promising, performing magic, etc.).

1.2 Organisation of part 1, the Kalam-English dictionary

1.2.1 Order of letters and main entries

Main entries, with Kalam headwords, are listed in alphabetical order. The order of letters followed when sequencing Kalam headwords is:

a b c d e g i j k l m n ñ ŋ o p s t u w y

Within a main entry there are often secondary entries, e.g. for derived words, compounds, and phrasal expressions. For the most part the headwords of these secondary entries are given in alphabetical order. However, there are some exceptions, discussed in 1.2.3.

1.2.2 A note on the Kalam sound system and on competing orthographies

Readers who wish to understand how the spelling of Kalam words in this dictionary relates to their pronunciation are strongly advised to spend a few minutes reading section 3, at least section 3.1. The Kalam sound system is structured quite differently from that of, say, English or Tok Pisin. The Kalam orthography used here is **phonemic**. That is to say, it assigns a single distinctive symbol to each phoneme, i.e. to each unit of sound that is meaningfully contrastive for Kalam speakers. Details of sound that are non-contrastive are not represented.

However, as an aid to the reader, each primary headword is followed by a semi-phonetic transcription in square brackets, e.g. **CABAK** [tyá·mbá·k], **CADKD** [tyá·ndi·yánt], **GASLUM** [ŋgá·silú·m], **GGLÑ** [ŋgíŋgílny]. The symbols used in this spelling are largely those of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) but some concessions to standard English spelling are made in order to make the transcriptions accessible to a wider readership. For instance [l] is used instead of [ɭ] to represent the characteristic Kalam retroflex lateral flap, [r] is used instead of [r̥] to represent the alveolar tap, and [y] is used instead of [j] to represent both the palatal consonant y and the palatal component of the phonemes **c**, **j** and **ñ**, which are represented as [ty], [ñdy] and [ny], respectively.

A different way of spelling Kalam has been used in publications and educational materials produced by Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) linguists, Lyle and Helen Scholz and their Kalam consultants, including the Kalam translation of the New Testament (*Kalam baybol buk*). The SIL orthography is a compromise between a phonemic spelling and a broad phonetic spelling.

Some examples showing differences between the SIL orthography and the orthography used in this dictionary follow:

| SIL spelling | This dictionary | Meaning |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| amiy | ami | mother |
| biynimb | binb | people |
| chech | cec | clothing |
| chirup | ctp | us two |
| dipiyn | dpin | I have taken |
| kamb | kab | stone |
| kanj | kaj | pig |
| korip | kotp | house |
| minim | mnm | speech |
| namb | nab | middle |
| nand | nad | you (singular) |

| SIL spelling | This dictionary | Meaning |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| ñing chemb | ñg ceb | pool |
| niñiniñgipim | nñngpm | you will see |
| pumbnamb | pubnab | middle of the day |
| piriknimimb | ptknmb | you should be afraid |
| timey | tmey | bad |

Each spelling system has its pros and cons. The main advantage of the SIL orthography over the phonemic one is that it is more immediately readable by people who are familiar with Tok Pisin or English spelling. The SIL orthography has some disadvantages. It makes text about 25 percent longer than a phonemic spelling, because (a) it unnecessarily writes (as **i**) short unstressed vowels that are predictable, (b) as **i** is no longer available for the vowel that would otherwise be written **i**, this vowel is written **iy**, (c) it unnecessarily writes the phonemes **b**, **d**, **j** and **g** as **mb**, **nd**, **nj** and **ng**, word medially and finally, when the nasal onset is predictable, and (d) it writes the palatal fricative consonant **c** as a digraph **ch**. Another drawback is that in some cases the same Kalam phoneme is written differently in different positions in the word. In the SIL orthography the phonemes **b**, **d**, **j** and **g** are written **b**, **d**, **j**, **g** at the beginning of a word but in the middle and at the end of a word they are written **mb**, **nd**, **nj** and **ng**. However, the nasal onset is present in word-initial position in most contexts.

1.2.3 The organisation of entries in the Kalam-English part

Here is a typical short entry:

ETP [é-rip, yé-rip], (**K**) *interrog.* Questions the identity of a non-human referent: What? Which thing? = (**G**) **ti**. *Etp gspan?* What are you doing? *Etp agp?* What did he say? *Mñi ksim wsn etp nñban.* What did you dream about last night? *Maria yb ebap etp?* What is Maria's other name? *Gos etp agi ap kun gpan?* What were you thinking about when you came and did that? (i.e. Whatever made you do that?)

Here is a more complex entry:

KLS¹ [kilís], *adj.* Strong, in various senses. near syn. **wos**. All senses except **5** have the antonym **sayn**. **1.** (of behaviour as well as physical power) Strong, forceful, powerful. *Yad mnm kls gi ag gpin.* I scolded (him) with strong language. *B mlp m-ayp, b kls mdp.* He's not an old man, he's still a strong man.

2. Not easily broken or affected, tough, strong. *Yp yuwt yob gab, si ak agep tek ayab, pen kls gi mdpin.* It hurt a lot and I felt like crying but I stayed in control.

3. Tense, taut, tight, firm (e.g. of muscles). *Sb king gen, kls gi plgp.* I am constipated. (lit. When

I try to defecate it is tight and is blocked.)

4. Intense (e.g. of heat), high (of fever), bright (of light). *Pub kls gi nɲb*. The sun is shining brightly.

5. (of food or drink) Having a strong affect on the senses. *Snb kls naban gp*. Ginger tastes very strong.

6. Fierce, aggressive.

7. (of material) Hard, stiff, rigid.

8. (of a tyre, etc.) Inflated, blown up tight.

9. (of e.g. problem or personality) Difficult, stubborn, hard to solve or manage.

Information within entries is organised as follows.

1. *Headword and pronunciation*

Each entry begins with a **headword**, in bold capital letters, using the phonemic writing system.

2. *Pronunciation*

After the headword comes a more or less **phonetic spelling** which represents the most common pronunciation of the term (in careful speech unless otherwise indicated). This is enclosed in square brackets. Sometimes more than one variant pronunciation is given, as in the entry for **ETP** given above. See discussion in 1.2.2 above of the ways in which the phonetic spelling conventions used here differ from those of the International Phonetic Alphabet.

3. *Variant forms*

Sometimes a headword has two or more phonemically variant forms (alternants), and sometimes the variants are listed immediately after the phonetic spelling. This is always the case when a headword has several senses and each sense shows the same variant forms.

TAW⁻² [tá·w], = **tow**-, *v.tr.* Move something back and forth. Has several more specific senses. 1. Draw a tool back and forth against a surface (object the tool); saw, grind, work a fire-thong; lever s.th. back and forth. *Kos tawen yjap*. I rubbed the fire-thong till it caught fire.

2. Exchange goods, barter, trade, buy or sell goods (object the thing exchanged, bought, sold, etc.). *Bin bsg mɲpay; am tap tawan!* The women are sitting (waiting); go and buy the food. *Mass yp ma-tawpan*. You didn't buy my matches./You didn't pay me for the matches. *Ñskoy mdi tawak*. He bought it when he was a boy. *Yad tu ebi kops*

gpin, kdk tawngayn. I have reserved this axe, I'll buy it later.

3. Pay something, pay something to someone (double object, the thing paid and the recipient). *Moni tawan!* Pay the money! *Kias Upc-nup moni tawak*. Kias paid Upc money.

Information about variant forms is generally given immediately after the headword if the headword has two or more senses, otherwise it follows the definition.

4. *Variety (regional dialects, special context, etc.)*

Next comes information about which **variety** of Kalam the word belongs to. An account of regional dialects and other varieties of Kalam is given in 2.2–2.4. If a word occurs in Etp mnm, as spoken by the people of Kaytog (Kaironk) local group, but not in Ti mnm, it is marked by the abbreviation (**K**). If it occurs in Ti mnm, as spoken by the Gobnem-Skow local group, but not in Etp mnm, it is marked (**G**). Words common to both Etp mnm and Ti mnm are unmarked, unless the context requires it. If a word is characteristic of some other regional variety, the name of that region is spelled out in full, e.g. (**Obok**). If a word belongs to the special Pandanus Language it is marked (**PL**).

5. *Part of speech or grammatical category*

Next comes the part of speech (grammatical category) that the headword belongs to, e.g. *n.* (noun), *n.kin* (kinship noun), *v.* (verb), *v.tr.* (transitive verb), *v.impers.* (impersonal verb), *v.adjunct* (verb adjunct), *adj.* (adjective), *interj.* (interjection).

6. *Status or function of phrasal headwords*

When the headword is a phrase, information is sometimes given about whether the phrase has a particular status or function, e.g. as an idiom, or speech formula, and/or about its context of use, e.g. as an insult or a judgmental comment.

7. *Definition*

The **definition** follows. Some definitions consist simply of one or more **English translation equivalents** of the Kalam word, as in the entry for **ETP**. Others contain (instead of, or in addition to the translation equivalents) an **analytic definition**, which uses a sentence to describe the meaning (or reference) of the word. The entry for **KOB** exemplifies.

KOB² [kó·mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, certain phases of mature Papuan Lory, *Chamosyna papou* (collectively known as **tabal**), especially those with predominantly red and green plumage, i.e. normally male of non-melanistic form. Compare **alad**, **cmgan**, **kañm**, **kulwak**, **saymon**, **tabal**. Men wear lory plumes as decorations in dance festivals and chant the

names of various lores when performing beauty magic before dressing up.

8. *Source of borrowed words*

If a word is known or thought to have been borrowed by Kalam from another language, the source is shown in parentheses, e.g.

BAYNAP¹ [mbá·yná·p], *n.* Pineapple, *Ananas sativa*. Recently introduced and growing in very small numbers in Upper Kaironk. (from Eng. **pineapple**.)

9. *Related words*

Following the definition, or sometimes within it, information about **related words**, is often given. These related words appear in lower case bold type.

Words that have the same meaning but distinct forms with different historical origins are described as **synonyms**, often abbreviated to **syn**. The entry for **etp** states that this word has a synonym **ti** in the (G) or Gobnem–Skow dialect of Timm, and **tay** in the Tay mmm dialect. Some words (or particular senses) are noted to be **near synonyms**, often abbreviated to **near syn**. Other kinds of meaning relations may be mentioned, e.g. **antonyms** (**ant.**) or opposites, as between **njd** ‘true’ and **esek** ‘false’ and **contrast** between terms that belong to a tight-knit semantic set.

A word may refer to a kind or category of some more general term (as English ‘sparrow’ refers to a kind of ‘bird’, and ‘oak’ to a kind of ‘tree’). The technical term **taxon** is used rather than ‘category’, in order to emphasise that we are talking about the Kalam taxonomy and are not merely giving a translation in terms of the categories of English. Kalam and English taxonomies often differ. For example, the Kalam generic term **yakt** includes both bats and birds. Within this taxon there is no lower-order generic that refers just to birds or just to bats. Instead there are various terms that denote particular kinds of birds and bats. Furthermore there is one creature that is classified as a bird in English but is not classed as a **yakt** in Kalam, namely the cassowary (Bulmer 1967).

In the case of important generic terms, a list of words denoting members of the class (subtaxa) is generally included.

If two words are connected by the sign ‘=’ it usually means that they are **cognate variants** (historically derived from the same original form or etymon as the headword). Some cognate words are stylistic variants, e.g. fast speech or reduced forms. Cognate words that are dialect or regional variants are preceded by an indicator of the dialect or region they are associated with, e.g. (K) or (G). ‘=’ is also used to indicate alternative spellings of the same form.

10. *Ethnographic information*

Definitions often are followed by ethnographic information, describing for example Kalam beliefs about or uses of the thing in question, as in the following:

ALNAY [á·liná·y], *n.* Uncultivated forest pandanus, *Pandanus adinobotrys*. Common in lowlands and growing up to 2200 m in forest and at streamsides in open country. syn. **ytem**, **ytm**. Considerably smaller than **jjak**. A totemic plant for many Kaironk men; person respecting the totem must not chop down or burn this plant. Strips of foliage used for spacers when making string-bags. Some say leaves are used for weaving mats, others deny this. Foliage used in manufacture of sleeping-mats and rain-capes. Fruit not eaten.

11. *Currency and variation among speakers*

It is sometimes noted that a usage has **restricted currency** within the speech community, e.g. being characteristic of people of a certain age, or that there is **disagreement** between speakers as to the proper pronunciation or meaning.

12. *Illustrative examples*

For some lexical units **illustrative examples** (sentences or phrases) are given, always in italics. Illustrative examples in Ti mnm are preceded by (**G**); those in Etp mnm are not marked.

13. *Sub-entries*

Many entries contain two or more **sub-entries**, each of which may contain all the different kinds of information noted above. One class of sub-entries consists of **different senses** (distinct but obviously related meanings) of a single headword. If a Kalam word has two or more senses each is given a separate number with its own separate definition and the sub-entry begins on a new line. The entry for **KLS**, given above, distinguishes nine different senses.

Another class of sub-entries begins with **secondary headwords**, consisting of complex words and phrases in which the headword participates. Such complex expressions are sometimes also given separate entries (where each is the primary headword) but many appear only as subentries. The entry for **ALEB** illustrates. It includes two compound nouns and several verbal phrases including two idiomatic expressions.

ALEB [á·lé·mp], *n.* Tongue.

aleb juj, root of the tongue.

aleb won, tip of the tongue.

aleb (aleb) ñ-, 1. *v.* Stick out the tongue.

2. Refuse to obey a command or demand, e.g. a child refusing to come when called or a man refusing a demand to pay compensation. *Yp 'saj gan!' agabay, yad aleb albeb ñbin.* When they demanded compensation I refused.

3. Abuse someone, talk rudely to someone,

insult someone (verbally). *Yp aleb aleb ñb, sbwt yp tmey gp.* He kept abusing me, and it has made me angry.

aleb ñi ññ-, lick. Compare **bleg**.

aleb at ay ññ-, (K) protrude the tongue to take food, as when licking food off a surface.

aleb pug-, whistle with fingers of each hand in the mouth. syn. **sabok pug-**.

aleb tug adk-, *v.impers.* Have a speech impediment, be unable to speak normally (lit. have one's tongue turned). *Bin ebi aleb-nup tug adkek.* This woman has a speech impediment.

Principles for ordering sub-entries

The headwords for sub-entries are not always listed in alphabetical order. A number of other factors are given priority.

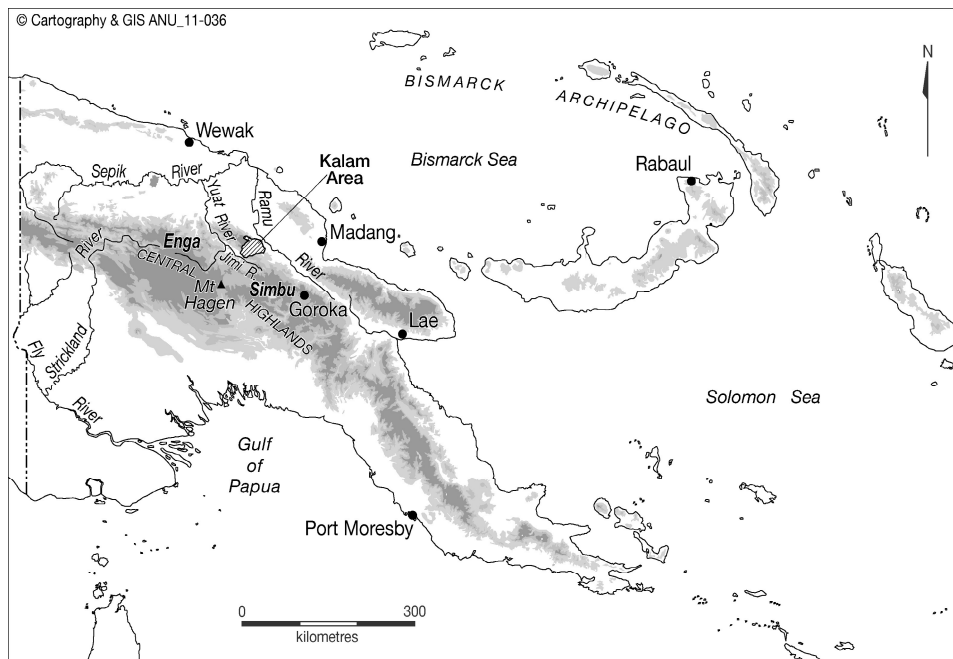
- (a) Simple (monomorphemic) words and verb roots precede complex (multimorphemic) words. For example, the verb root **ñag-** is a headword and is followed by sub-entries for the derived forms **ñagep** and **ñagijsek**.
- (b) Single words generally precede compound words and phrases. There are certain exceptions, e.g. a single word which is an inflected verb functioning as a speech formula is treated as a phrase; a derived word may be followed by a compound or phrase beginning with that derived word.
- (c) Compounds and phrases in which the headword is the first element precede expressions where the headword is a later element, e.g. under the primary headword **MDAK**, the sub-entry for **mdak ksim** comes before that for **ksen mdak**.
- (d) Under entries for nouns that name generic categories, e.g. **kmn** 'game mammals' names for subtaxa are generally listed before other kinds of compounds beginning with that noun.

2 About the Kalam people and their languages

2.1 The Kalam people

Kalam is the English name for two closely related languages (or two sharply distinct dialects) spoken around the junction of the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges on the northern fringes of the central highlands of Papua New Guinea (see Maps 1-3). The speakers of these two languages refer to them as **Etp mnm** and **Ti mnm** (literally, ‘Etp language’ and ‘Ti language’, after their respective words for ‘what?’). There are additional names for smaller dialect regions within Kalam territory, but these smaller dialects can be regarded as varieties of one or another of the two major dialect groups. In recent years the term Kalam has also come to be used quite widely as a collective name for the various groups of people who speak varieties of Kalam as their mother tongue.

There are about 20,000 Kalam speakers. In recent decades some have moved to urban centres of Papua New Guinea but most continue to live in the mountainous upper valleys of the Simbai, Kaironk and Asai Rivers, and on the northern slopes of the Jimi Valley contiguous to the Kaironk and Simbai Valleys, at altitudes between 1400 and 2000 metres. All but a small part of this area lies within Madang Province. The exception is a Kalam-speaking area on the southern side of the Bismarck Range, which is part of Western Highlands Province. The pass between the Kaironk and Simbai Valleys forms the divide between the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges and is also a watershed between the Jimi and Ramu lowlands. Whereas the Simbai and Asai Rivers flow north into the middle Ramu, the Kaironk flows south into the Jimi, which joins the Yuat, a major tributary of the Sepik.



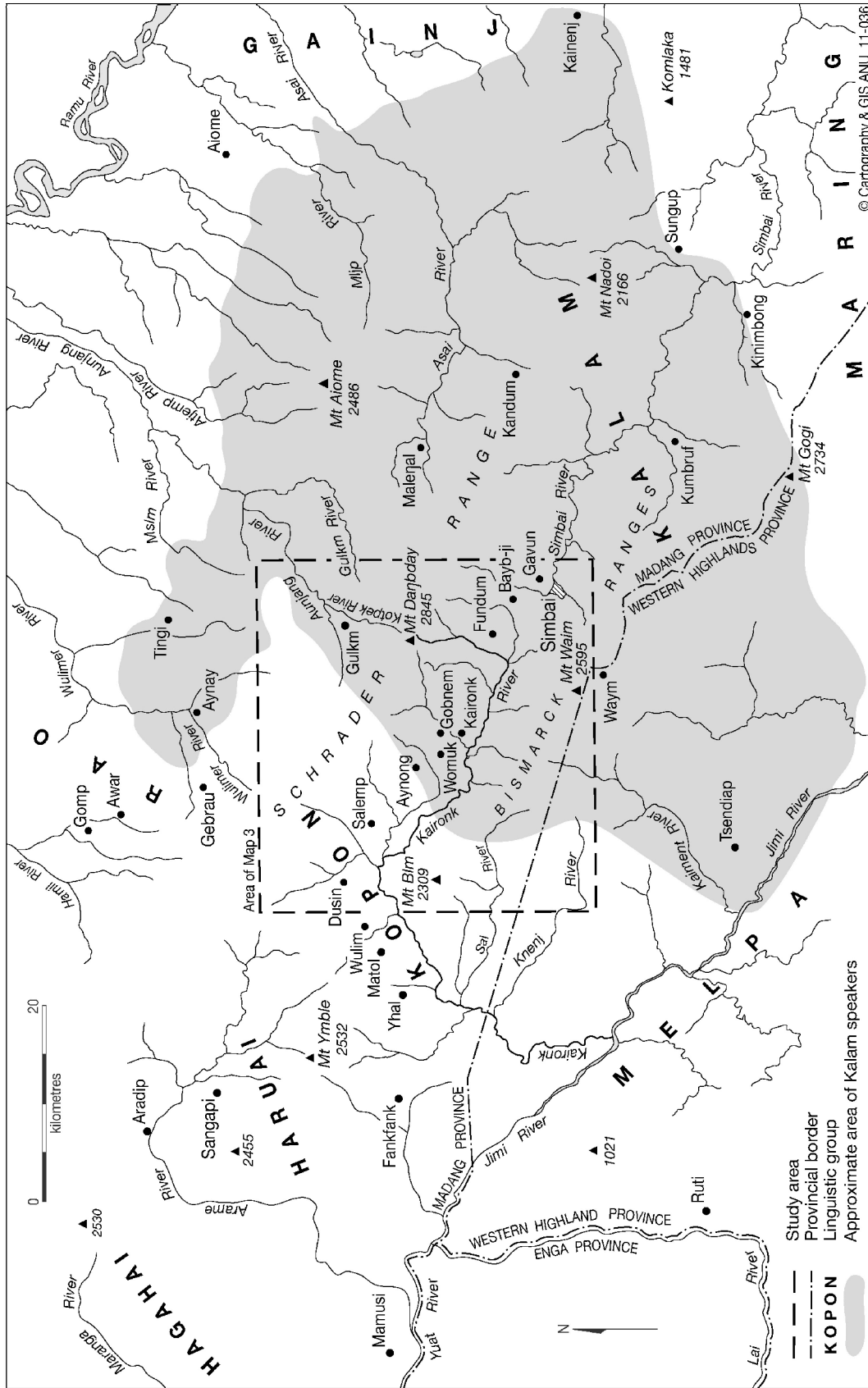
Map 1: Location of the Kalam area in Papua New Guinea

Brief contacts were made in 1926 between a German expedition following the Ramu River and Kalam living on the Ramu side of the Schrader range (Kirschbaum 1927). However, the Kalam had no contact with Australian government officials until the 1950s, when the Australian administration sent several patrols through their territory and a prospector, Jim McKinnon, found gold in the Simbai River. In 1956 McKinnon and his Kalam employees began building an airstrip on an area of flat swampy ground at the head of the Simbai Valley, where the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges overlap. The Australian administration continued work on the airstrip and in 1958 established the Simbai Patrol Post next to it. This later became the administrative centre for the Simbai Sub-district of Madang Province. In 1959 the Anglican Diocese of New Guinea also established a base at Simbai which became the regional headquarters for its operations in the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges.

Simbai is about 150 km southwest of Madang town on the north coast and the journey takes about 40 minutes in a small plane. The flight to Mt Hagen is a bit shorter. Except for a road between Simbai and Aiome, just south of the Ramu River, there are as yet no road links between the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges and other parts of Papua New Guinea.

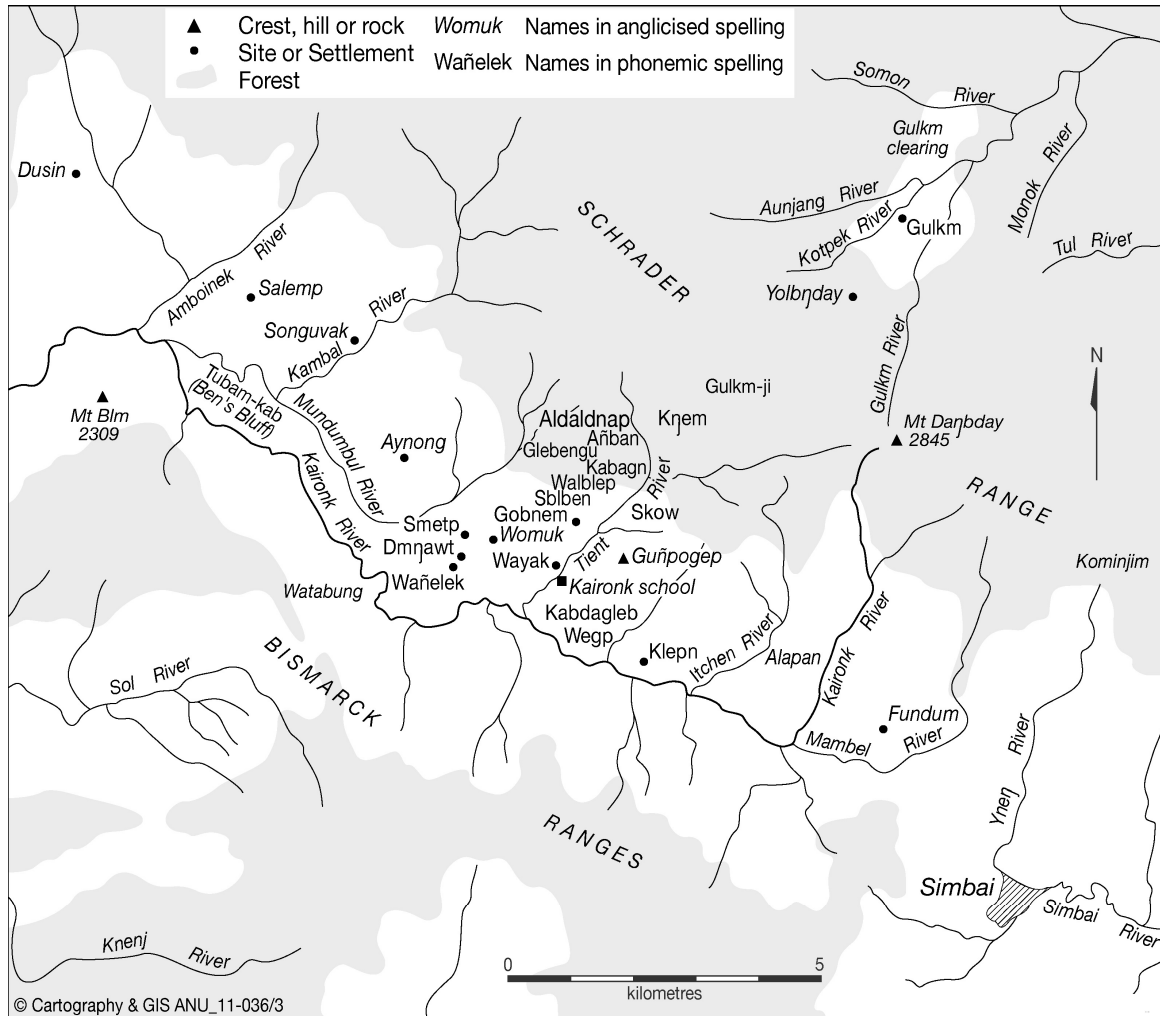
The Kalam are farmers who cultivate a variety of garden crops and to a lesser extent, tree crops. Sweet potato is the staple. Taro, yams, bananas and sugarcane, together with many recently introduced crops, are also planted. Taro and yams, together with pork, are the prestige foods at the large dance festivals (**smi**) held annually between August and December, at which various ceremonial exchanges are transacted and boys of the **smi** host's kin group undergo an elaborate nose-piercing initiation ceremonial sequence. The Kalam keep sizeable herds of pigs and, nowadays, poultry, although tradition says that pig husbandry was adopted only within the last 100 to 150 years. Some beef cattle were introduced in the 1960s but after several decades people decided to stop keeping cattle. Men and women also gather a variety of wild foods in the mountain forests and grasslands and are skilful hunters of the 50 or so species of wild mammals that live in their region.

The Kalam and their neighbours, the Kobon, differ from some peoples of the central highlands of Papua New Guinea in certain features of social organisation (Bulmer 1967, Majnep and Bulmer 1977). Unlike people of the eastern highlands of Papua New Guinea (but like those living in Chimbu, Western Highlands and Enga Provinces) the pre-contact Kalam did not live in nucleated villages. People lived in dispersed homesteads close to their main gardens, although in recent years increasing numbers have congregated in hamlets close to the main road running through each major valley. And neither the Kalam nor the Kobon have developed segmentary local descent groups with well-defined territorial boundaries, such as are found in many parts of the central highlands. Instead they have named local kin groups, seldom including more than 60 people, lacking a corporate territorial estate and fluctuating in membership. Kalam land ownership is essentially individual. Each family or individual has claims to use of garden land in several widely dispersed locations, including that of relatives living other local kin groups. These rights, together with the pattern of land use that requires land to lie fallow for many years after cultivation and the pattern of feuding between small groups of kin, encourage residential mobility. This mobility in turn has meant that most Kalam are bilingual in both Ti mnm and Etp mnm and has probably favoured the spread of innovations between neighbouring Kalam dialects.



Map 2: The Kalam speaking region and neighbouring languages

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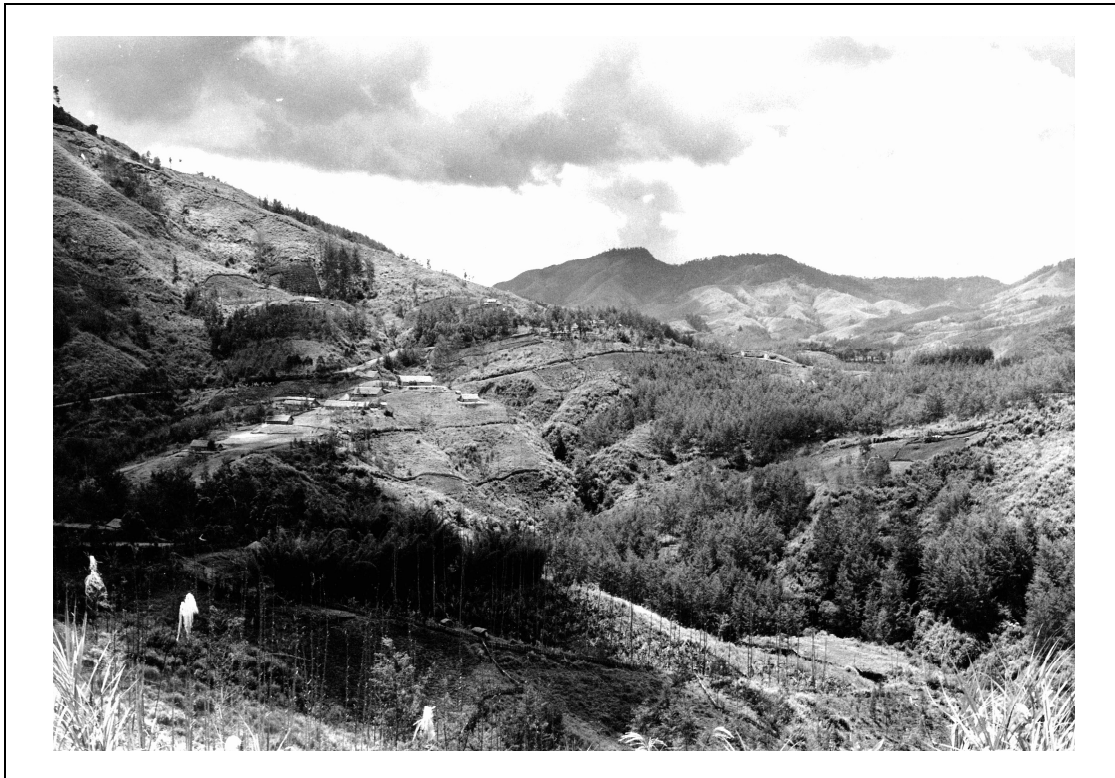
Map 3: The Upper and Middle Kaironk Valley

Speakers of the Etp language occupy the Upper Simbai Valley reaching as far as Sugup and occupy some tributaries of the Middle Simbai as far as east as Kainench. They also occupy most of the Upper Kaironk Valley as far west as Matpay (just west of Kaironk School) and the Kaiment Valley and the Upper Sal Valley (they share the Upper Sal with Kobon speakers), the Upper Aseb Valley and other small valleys between Mt Waim and Gigiji. West of Tsendiap (Cediap) small populations of Kalam and Kobon speakers are said to extend across the Jimi River on the south side, where they meet speakers of Melpa.

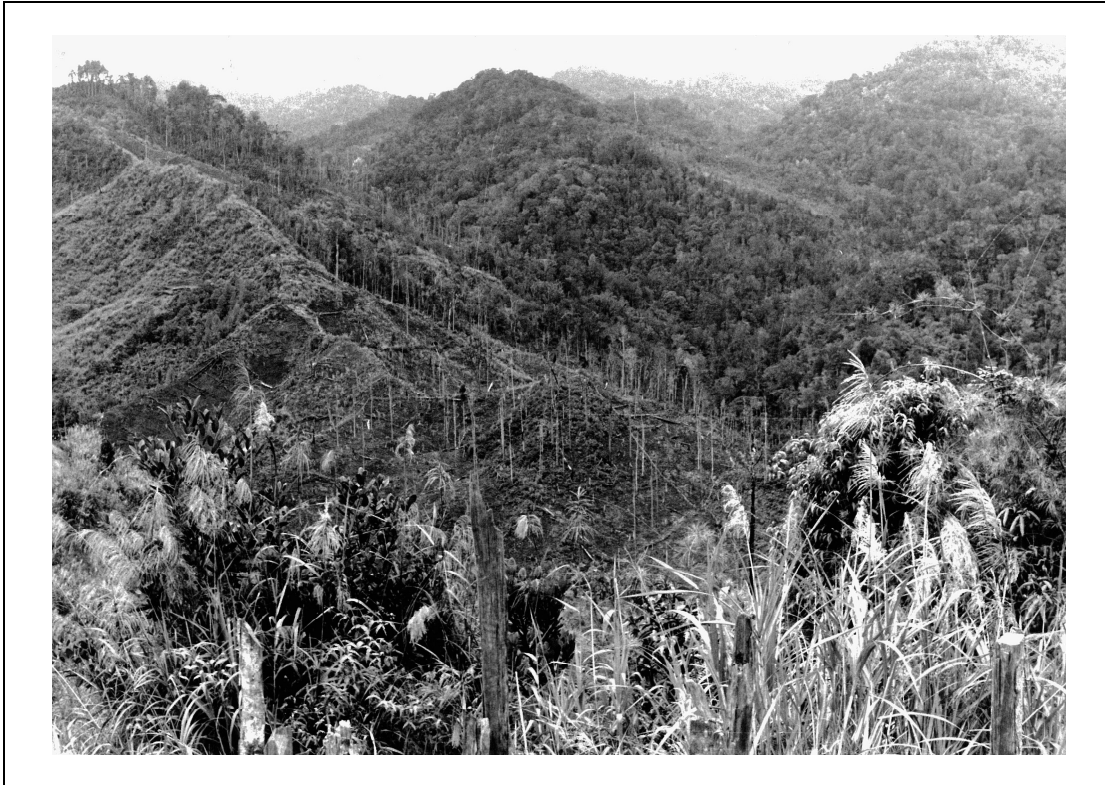
The largest number of Ti language speakers live in the Upper Asai Valley. Some Ti speaking groups also occupy sections of the Upper Kaironk (Womuk, Gobnem and Skow local groups) and parts of the several valleys to the west of the Asai on the Ramu fall of the Schraders, chiefly the Aunjang River and its tributaries: the Gulkum, Somon, Kotpekj and Monok Rivers. Some divergent dialects of Ti mnm, collectively known as Tay (or Tai) mnm, are spoken in several isolated settlements (Sblap, Fainjur, Dundulom, Warabung) in the Upper Aunjang Valley, bordering on Kobon territory, in the Middle Asai Valley and in the Mjbl Valley down to Anmg village a few kilometres from Aiome.



Kaironk River at the boundary between Kalam and Kobon territory,
1,500 metres above sea level.



Upper Kaironk Valley grasslands, gardens with casuarina groves,
Kaironk Community School.



Forest clearing at Gulkum, Upper Aunjang Valley, 1964.

The Etp and Ti languages are themselves not homogeneous. Each consists of a number of regional dialects to which the Kalam give distinct names.

In 1960 there was no indigenous collective name for all the Kalam-speaking populations. It seems the name **Kalam** (or **Kubol-Kalam**) was reserved for those people who live near the pass between the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges, close to the heads of the Simbai and Kaironk Rivers, and who speak a dialect of Etp mnm. The people who live in the Upper Asai Valley and who speak a dialect of Ti mnm were known to their Kalam neighbours as **Puŋn** or **Puŋn Asay**. The Kaironk Valley people called the people of the Upper Simbai Valley **Kubol**. The people living in the Upper Simbai Valley, and at Pudum (Fundum) below the head of the Kaironk River, called the other people of the Kaironk Valley **Kopon** or **Kopon Kaytog**, regardless of whether they spoke Etp mnm, Ti mnm or Kobon.

Kalam speakers' perceptions of their own ethnic affiliations have changed over the last 50 years. From about 1960 linguists and anthropologists working in the Kaironk and Simbai Valleys began to use **Kalam** as a cover term for both the Etp and Ti languages and for the people who spoke them. Later, Government officers, the Summer Institute of Linguistics, and the Anglican Mission followed suit. (At first the name was spelt 'Karam' because the first orthography of Kalam (Biggs 1963) failed to record the phonemic distinction between the flapped retroflex lateral [ɬ], now written **l**, and the alveolar tap [[ɾ], now written /t/ (because it is [t] word-initially).

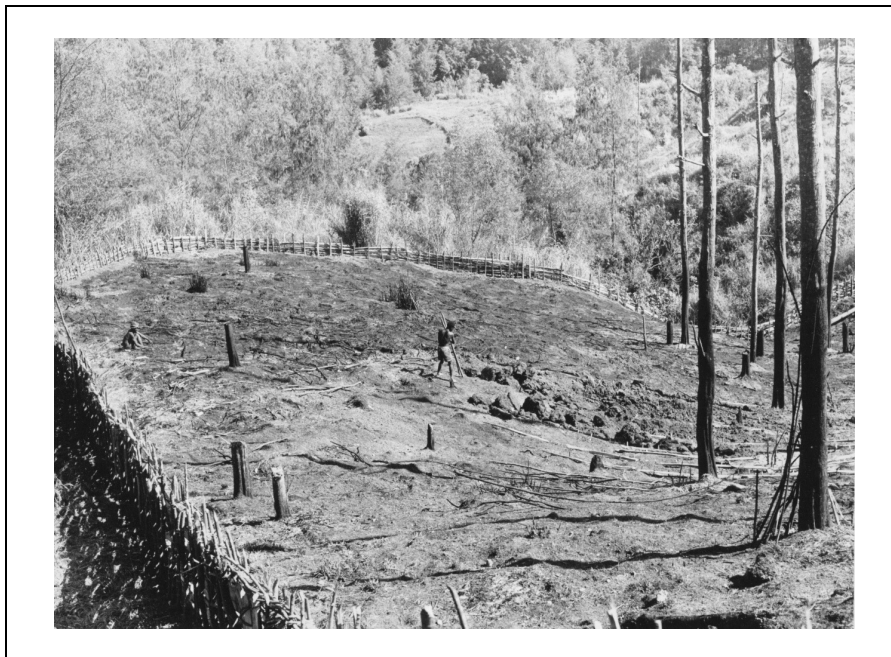
Although the traditional regional names mentioned above are still maintained in local discourse, the extended use of **Kalam** to refer to all peoples who speak Etp mnm and Ti mnm has in recent decades gained currency among Kalam peoples themselves, who recognise that their languages and customs are very similar, in contrast to those of all other neighbouring peoples, such as those they call **Kopon** (Kobon), **Malŋ** (Maring), **Gaj**

(Ganj) and **Kapn** or **Kapn Malŋ** (non-Kalam and non-Kobon peoples who live on the southern side of the Jimi River, chiefly speakers of Melpa and Enga).

There has been much cultural and economic change in the area since 1960. Small plane flights from Simbai (and other airstrips) to Madang and Mt Hagen now provide regular, though extremely expensive connections with the outside world. Many Kalam men and some women have travelled to other parts of the country in search of work or education. Sizeable populations of Kalam people now live in Madang, Lae, Mt Hagen, Port Moresby and other towns of Papua New Guinea. Many younger Kalam are now literate in English; more than 100 have trained as schoolteachers and perhaps 30 have gained degrees at tertiary institutions. Travellers are constantly returning home with new technology and ideas. There is an increasing flow of cash into the rural communities from Kalam working in the towns and from sale of cash crops such as coffee. With improved nutrition and health the Kalam population has grown steadily and people born since the 1960s are generally several centimetres taller than their parents and grandparents.

Along with the gains brought by these changes there are, and will be, losses. In places such as the Kaironk and Simbai Valleys rapid population growth has begun to put pressure on agricultural land and forests and some land degradation is already evident. As people spend less and less time hunting and gathering materials from the forests a good deal of the enormous knowledge that older Kalam have of the plants and animals of their homeland is likely to disappear within the next couple of generations. Many traditional beliefs and practices are weakening or disappearing.

The bibliography (section 6) contains a list of works about Kalam culture and society as well language. For descriptions of Kalam society, economy, knowledge and use of plants and animals, and belief systems see especially Bulmer (1967, 1968a, b, 1970, 1979, Bulmer and Menzies 1972-73, Bulmer, Menzies and Parker 1975, Bulmer and Tyler 1968, Majnep and Bulmer 1977, 1983, 1990, 2007. For Kalam beliefs in witchcraft and related practices see Riebe (1974, 1990). For treatments of Kalam language see various papers by Andrew Pawley and by Biggs (1963), Blevins and Pawley (2010), Lane (2007), Pawley, Gi, Kias and Majnep (2000) and Pawley and Lane (1998).



Man tilling a taro garden, Wayak Mluk, 1964.

2.2 The major varieties of Kalam

2.2.1 Differences between the Etp and Ti languages

Writings about Kalam people and language often give the impression that Kalam is a single language with minor dialect variation. That description needs qualifying. One can make an argument that there are three Kalam languages: Etp mnm, Ti mnm, and the Pandanus language, Aljaw mnm.

In morphology and lexicon, Etp mnm and Ti mnm (we can call them Etp and Ti, as *mnm* simply means ‘speech, language’) are about as different from each other as Spanish is from Portuguese or Italian. That is to say, although they are very similar in grammatical and semantic structure they show quite substantial differences in the forms that mark particular grammatical categories and word-meanings, to the extent that a speaker of the Etp language hearing the Ti language for the first time would find much of it impossible to understand and vice versa. A few examples follow, illustrating the nature of the differences between the varieties of Etp mnm and Ti mnm that are spoken in the Upper Kaironk Valley. (See ABBREVIATIONS for a key explaining abbreviated glosses for grammatical elements in example sentences.)

- (1) Etp **Nuk etp g-sap?**
 Ti **Ney ti g-eb?**
 he/she what do-PRES.PROG.3SG
 ‘What is he/she doing.’
- (2) Etp **Kik etp g-sp-ay?**
 Ti **Kti ti g-eb-al?**
 they what do-PRES. PROG-3PL
 ‘What are they doing?’
- (3) Etp **B ebap a-saw b-neŋ.**
 Ti **B olap ap-eb al-ŋud.**
 man a come-PRES.PROG.3SG there-across.river
 ‘A man is coming from the across-river direction.’
- (4) Etp **Pa-skoy md-i ŋŋ-n-k.**
 Ti **Pa-skol md-l ŋg-ne-k.**
 girl-small be-SS.PRIOR perceive-1SG-PAST
 ‘I learnt it when I was a girl.’
- (5) Etp **Mon kun ebi mñmon-yad ak jak-p**
 Ti **Mab nb awl mñab-yad ak jak-up.**
 tree such here land-my there grow-PRES.PF.3SG
 ‘Trees like this grow in my country.’

The tables of personal pronouns and locative forms given in the grammar notes, section 4, also show some important differences between Etp mnm and Ti mnm.

It is likely that the main differences between Etp and Ti languages developed several centuries ago.

2.2.2 Pandanus language

There is a third, highly specialised variant of Kalam, namely, **Alɲaw mnm** or **Pandanus language**. This is the language people speak when they are in the high mountain forest for the purpose of harvesting and eating the fruit of the **alɲaw**, or mountain pandanus (*Pandanus brosimos* or *P. julianettii*), or when cutting up and cooking cassowary flesh. Expeditions to gather mountain pandanus take place in the dry season. A generation ago people would camp in the forest for up to three weeks although nowadays expeditions are generally much shorter. The purpose of Pandanus language is to enable people to avoid uttering word-forms of the ordinary language whose use might damage **alɲaw** fruit in the vicinity. Virtually all ordinary words are potentially damaging for one reason or another. An account of Pandanus language is given in Pawley (1992).

When speaking Pandanus language people use the sound system and grammar of their home dialect. However, almost all the words (more specifically, the word forms) differ from those of ordinary Kalam. The ordinary language is known by a variety of names including **Mseɲ mnm** ‘open country language’, **Kotp mnm** ‘home language’ and **Monmon mnm** ‘free (or unrestricted) language’.

The following examples illustrate the nature of the lexical differences between the varieties of Etp mnm and Pandanus language (PL) that are spoken in the Upper Kaironk Valley.

- (6) Etp **Yakt magi ki-p.**
bird egg lay-PF.3SG
- PL **Wjblp mudup yok-p.**
bird egg put-PF.3SG
‘The bird has laid eggs.’
- (7) Etp **Kaɲm ñb-sp-un.**
banana consume-PRES.PROG-1PL
- PL **Smi ñab g-sp-un.**
banana consuming do-PRES.PROG-1PL
‘We are eating bananas.’
- (8) Etp **Mon am pk dad o-p-un.**
wood go smash carrying come-PF-1PL
- PL **Sutkeb tag-i lubs g dad ta-p-un.**
wood go-SS.PRIOR damage do carrying come-PF-1PL
‘We’ve fetched firewood.’

Pandanus language differs from ordinary Kalam not only in its word forms but also to some extent in its semantic categories. The chief differences are that (a) PL has some generic terms that are broader in scope, or more abstract, than their nearest counterparts in the standard language, and (b) PL lacks terms for many specific concepts that are distinguished in ordinary Kalam.

We have so far recorded several hundred terms distinctive to Pandanus language. Although the lexicon of this special language is much less extensive than that of ordinary

Kalam, it is likely that many more PL words have not yet been recorded. Aside from dialectal differences in pronunciation, the bulk of the PL vocabulary appears to be shared by speakers of both Etp mnm and Ti mnm in the Upper Kaironk. People say that the Pandanus language terms of other Kalam-speaking regions largely agree with those recorded here.



Kalam turtle-back house with banana plantation.

2.2.3 Avoidance synonyms

In everyday speech there are certain circumstances where use of a standard term is **ask mosk gp** ‘prohibited’. In particular, one should never say the name of one’s relative by marriage, or of a cross-cousin. Nor should one use any word-forms that coincide with such names. The Kalam have developed a set of alternative terms (‘avoidance synonyms’) for use in such contexts; they refer to such terms as **ask mosk mnm**. Thus if your brother-in-law’s name is **Ymduj** (literally ‘Ringtail Possum’), you should refer to him by some other name. Nor should you use the common noun **ymduj** when speaking of the Ringtail Possum; instead you should draw on one of the several available synonyms: **bald**, **kagm**, **kas-gs** or **tglm-tud**. If there is no conventional avoidance synonym for a prohibited name a person is free to coin an *ad hoc* or nonce term or description.

2.3 Relatives and neighbours of the Kalam

2.3.1 The Kalam-Kobon language group and its neighbours

The Kalam languages have only one close relative, Kobon. Kobon consists of a number of dialects spoken by several thousand people living to the immediate west of the Kalam. Like the Kalam, Kobon speakers occupy lands both on the south (Jimi side) and north

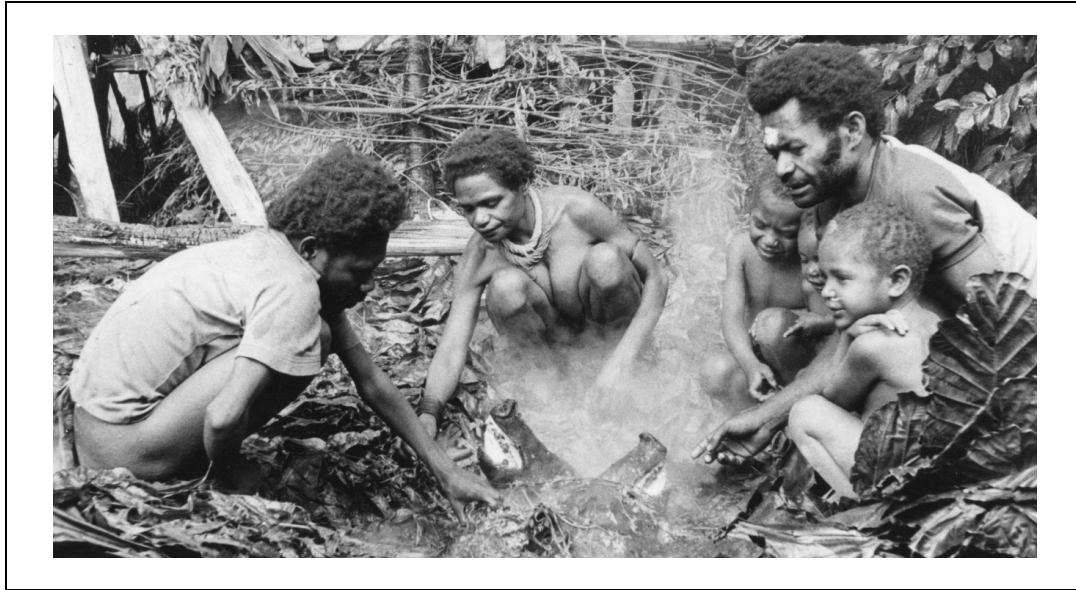
(Ramu side) slopes of the main Schrader Range. The largest populations of Kobon live in the Kaironk Valley and its many tributaries. While Kalam speakers occupy the Upper Kaironk, nearest to Simbai, Kobon speakers inhabit the Middle and Lower Kaironk – approximately the lower four-fifths of the valley. The upper limit of Kobon in the Kaironk Valley is at Ainong (Aynon), just below Womuk. The Ainong dialect of Kobon is described in several works by John Davies (especially Davies 1980, 1981a, 1981b, 1985).

On the Jimi fall of the Bismarcks, Kobon is also spoken in the Knej and Gulo Valleys, in the Sal Valley (Kalam speakers occupy parts of the Upper Sal) and around the Upper Arame River in the Sangapi Valley. On the Ramu fall of the Schrader Range Kobon is spoken in the Upper Hamil and Upper Wulamur Valleys. Some Kobon also live in the Upper Aunjang Valley.

In a 170-word basic vocabulary list the dialects of Kalam spoken in the Upper Kaironk and Simbai Valleys were found to share from 40 to 45 percent of cognates with the nearby dialect of Kobon spoken at Salemp (Saleb) and Songovak (Sogpak) in the Middle Kaironk. (Kobon dialects spoken further away probably share slightly lower percentages with Kalam dialects.) According to the glottochronological method, for what it is worth, this level of cognation suggests that Kobon separated from the Kalam languages roughly 2000 years ago. The grammatical differences between them are of an order that is consistent with this estimate. It is likely that the language immediately ancestral to Kalam and Kobon, Proto Kalam-Kobon, was spoken within the area occupied by the present-day languages, i.e. in the eastern Schraders and western Bismarcks centering on the Asai, Kaironk and Simbai Valleys.



Ritual pig blessing for a feast which goes with the boys' initiation after a *smi* festival.



John Kias (right) and his wife (centre) take pork from an oven at the *smi* festival he sponsored at Matpay, 1980.



Dancers arriving at *smi* festival hosted by Simon Peter Gi, Wayak Mluk, 1980.

Kalam and Kobon are neighbours to several languages that are only very distantly related to them. The Middle Simbai Valley is occupied by speakers of Maring (called Malŋ by the Kalam), a language of the Chimbu-Wahgi group, who extend into other valleys in the Bismarck Range. On the Mt Hagen side of the Jimi River, a dialect of Melpa, another Chimbu-Wahgi language, is spoken. Kalam appears to contain a few words borrowed from Melpa or other Chimbu-Wahgi languages. Part of the mountainous country between the Middle Simbai and the Middle Asai is inhabited by speakers of a language called Gaj [gá'nty] by the Kalam but generally spelt Ganj, Gants or Gainj by

government officials, anthropologists and map-makers. Ganj belongs to the Southern Adelbert Range group (see 2.3.2).

In the Sangapi Valley, Kobon is contiguous with Haruai (also known as Wiyaw and Waibuk). Although Haruai and Kobon share some 35 percent of resemblant forms in a 200 item basic vocabulary list, Comrie (1988) has demonstrated that almost all of these resemblances are due to borrowing (mainly by Haruai from Kobon). The 15-20 percent of resemblant forms shared by Haruai with Kalam can also be largely attributed to borrowings (mostly Kobon loans that have cognate in Kalam). The number of genuine cognate (words directly inherited from a common ancestor) shared by Haruai with Kobon and Kalam is probably well below 10 percent.

2.3.2 The immediate relatives of the Kalam-Kobon group

Kalam and Kobon belong to a large family of about 100 languages located in Madang Province, occupying the central inland, and the central and eastern coastal regions of the province. The core of the Madang group was first recognised by John Z'graggen (1975), who called it the 'Adelbert Range-Madang sub-phylum'. More recently the name 'Madang' has been preferred for this group (Pawley 2005a,b, Ross 2005).

Z'graggen excluded Kalam and Kobon from the Madang group. In this he followed Wurm (1971, Wurm ed. 1975), who had proposed that Kalam and Kobon fall into an 'East New Guinea Highlands' group, together with the languages of the central highlands of Papua New Guinea, from Kainantu to Enga. However, it is now clear that this early classification was wrong. Kalam and Kobon belong to the Madang group and their relation to the languages of the central highlands is more distant.

The Madang group has several major branches. Comparisons of basic vocabulary lists (of roughly 200 words) for pairs of languages belonging to different major branches of the Madang group usually yield between five and 15 per cent of resemblant words, except in cases when the languages are immediate neighbours and there has been extensive borrowing. The branch most closely related to Kalam and Kobon is probably the group Z'graggen called 'Southern Adelbert Range'. This consists of a dozen or so languages, most of which occupy an area towards the west of Madang Province, around the Wanang, Sogeram and Omosa Rivers, which flow into the Middle Ramu.

Following Wurm, Z'graggen also assigned Ganj (which he wrote as Gants), spoken next to Kalam in a small area sandwiched between the Asai and Middle Simbai Valleys, to the same subgroup as Kalam and Kobon. It is now evident that, although Ganj has borrowed quite heavily from Kalam, it does not subgroup with Kalam or Kobon. Instead, it belongs to the Southern Adelbert Range group.

Given that its closest relatives are in Madang Province, and specifically in the Middle Ramu area, we can infer that the Kalam-Kobon group ultimately stems from from the Middle Ramu region. Kalam shares 10 to 17 percent of resemblant words with a sample of the Southern Adelbert Range languages. These figures suggest that a language to Kalam and Kobon diverged from the ancestor of the Southern Adelbert group some 3,000 to 5,000 years ago. The much closer agreement between Kalam and Kobon, both in vocabulary (40-45 percent cognates) and morphology, indicates that after their divergence from other Madang languages, Kalam and Kobon remained a single language for a long period.

2.3.3 The Trans New Guinea family

At a still more remote level, the Madang group belongs to the Trans New Guinea group, a large and ancient family (often called a ‘phylum’) that contains more than 400 languages on mainland New Guinea. The precise limits of Trans New Guinea remain uncertain—some of the 490 or so languages assigned to it in Wurm and Hattori’s (1981-83) atlas should be excluded, on present evidence. Nevertheless, Trans New Guinea can safely be said to include the large Madang group, the neighbouring Finisterre–Huon group centred in Morobe Province, and all the languages spoken in the chain of mountains that runs along the middle of New Guinea, from the neck of the Bird’s Head in the west to Milne Bay Province in the east (Pawley 1998, 2001, 2005a, Ross 2000, 2005). It also includes a number of sizeable subgroups spoken to the north and south of the central cordillera as well as, probably, the Papuan languages of Timor, Alor and Pantar.



Abaj, mother of Simon Peter Gi, wearing neck ornaments of Greensnail shell, the most valuable item in Kalam exchanges, and of Conus shell.



Salep, of Kaytog group, demonstrating shield carriage. Shields are no longer carried since local warfare ceased in 1957. Bows and arrows are still extensively used in hunting birds and small animals.

3 *The sound system and spelling of Kalam*

3.1 A rough guide to Kalam pronunciation

This section gives a rough pronunciation guide for English speakers who are not familiar with phonetic notation. Dear reader, do not complain about the spelling system used in this dictionary if you have not read these notes. The basic rules of Kalam spelling can be learnt in a few minutes of careful reading.

Most of the pronunciation rules set out below are framed in terms of nearest equivalents in English (RP or ‘Queen’s English’, unless otherwise indicated). They are necessarily very approximate – some of the vowels and consonants of Kalam do not have close equivalents in English. A more detailed account of the Kalam sound system using more or less standard phonetic symbols is given in 3.2.

Consonants

- b** at the beginning or in the middle of a word, *mb* as in *thimble*;
at the end, *mp* as in *limp*
- c** *ch* as in *church*
- d** at the start and middle of a word, *nd* as in *handy*;
at the end, *nt* as in *ant*
- g** at the start or in the middle of words, *ng* (or *ngg*) as in *anger* or *finger*;
at the end, *nk* as in *ink* or *bank*.
- j** at the start or middle of a word, *nj* as in *injure*;
at the end *nch* as in *inch*.
- k** at the start and end of a word, *k* as in *kangaroo* or *ck* as in *stick*
in the middle similar to *ch* in Scottish *loch* or German *achtung!* but with the voicing (vocal cord vibrations) of *g* in *eggs*.
- l** the tongue tip is turned back as in the *r* of *red* or *carry*, but it is pressed against the roof of the mouth as in the *l* of *loud* or *hallo*, a little further back on the palate
- m** as in *maim*
- n** as in *nanny*
- ñ** *ny* as in *onion* or *nuisance*, or as Spanish *ñ* in *mañana*
- ŋ** as in *sing* or *singer*
- p** at the beginning of a word, approximately *f* as in *find*;
in the middle of words approximately *v* as in *ever*;
at the end of words either *p* or *b*
- s** *s* as in *sit* or *kiss*;
- t** at the start of a word (other than the second word in compounds) *t* as in *till*;
in the middle and end of a word, and at the second word in compounds) *r* as in *three*, when the *r* is flapped like a soft *d*
- w** at the start of a word and after a vowel, *w* as in *wind* or *cow*
- y** at the start of a word and after a vowel, *y* as in *yard* or *coy*

Vowels

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| a | as in <i>father</i> or <i>charm</i> |
| e | as in <i>set</i> or <i>feather</i> |
| i | as in <i>feet</i> or <i>cheek</i> |
| o | as in <i>naught</i> or <i>port</i> |
| u | as in <i>foot</i> or <i>full</i> |

Before **c**, **j** or **ñ**, the vowels **a**, **e**, **o** and **u** sometimes end in a brief y-like glide, in anticipation of the following palatal consonant.

Kalam also makes very frequent use of short ‘consonant release’ vowels, which are predictable and so are not represented in the spelling system used in this dictionary (see 3.2.2). These typically resemble the unstressed short vowels in the first syllable of such as English words as *parade*, *secure*, *terrain* and in the second syllable of *apple*, *atom*, *button*.

3.2 On the systematics of the Kalam sound system

3.2.1 The basic principles of a systematic (phonemic) orthography

The spelling system used for Kalam in this dictionary is a modified version of that devised by Bruce Biggs (1963). Biggs recognised that the Kalam sound system is, in some respects, structured very differently from that of European languages or Tok Pisin (New Guinea Pidgin English). He developed an orthography designed to represent the distinctions that are significant for native speakers of Kalam.

This spelling system is to a very large degree a phonemic orthography, not a phonetic one. A phonemic orthography is a logical and economical one for the native speakers of a language. It is not meant to serve as an immediately transparent pronunciation guide for people who do not know the language.

Phonemic writing is based on the principle that, in a given language, some differences in pronunciation make a difference to meaning (are ‘contrastive’ or ‘phonemic’) while others make no difference. For instance, in Kalam there is no meaningful difference between the sound [t] (made by placing the tongue on the gum ridge and thereby stopping the air flow from the lungs) and the sound [[ṝ], made by tapping the tongue against the hard palate. So one hears the word **tep** ‘good’ pronounced [ṝe:p] in certain contexts. On the other hand, in Kalam there is a meaningful contrast between certain short and long vowels, e.g. between **tun** ‘ashes’ (pronounced [tú:n] with relatively short vowel), and **tuwn** ‘bundle’ (pronounced [tú:n]).

Looked at another way, a phoneme is a family of sounds that do not contrast with each other. Diverse sounds belong to the same phoneme if native speakers hear them as ‘the same sound’, no matter how objectively diverse their actual pronunciations. For example, a monolingual Kalam speaker will hear the English sounds *p*, *b*, *f* and *v* as variants of the same sound. This is because Kalam has a set of sounds quite similar to these four English sounds and these sounds belong to a single phoneme, which for convenience we write as *p*. Similarly, Kalam **tuwn** ‘bundle’ actually has at least three variant pronunciations. In fast speech it is usually [tú:n], with a single long vowel, but in slower speech it may be [tú:wun] or [tú:w̄i:n], with two distinct vowel pulses separated by a glide [w]. Although the three variant pronunciations are easily distinguished if one listens carefully, they make no difference in meaning and therefore all three are represented by the same phonemic spelling, **tuwn**.

Phonemic spelling differs from true phonetic writing. Phonetic writing is used to record the fine details of pronunciation. It draws on a standard set of symbols with fixed

phonetic values to represent those variations that are detectable by scientific instruments or the trained ear, regardless of whether these variations have any significance for speakers of the language. A truly phonetic spelling would be hopeless as a practical orthography of any language because it would make many distinctions that native speakers would find irrelevant and unwieldy. In English, for example, there is a phoneme we may represent as **k**, occurring in words like **key**, **kit**, **cool**, **core**, **coke** and **seek**. **k** is phonetically quite variable. When it occurs before a front vowel, as in **key** or **kit**, the point of contact between tongue and palate is much further forward than it is before a back vowel, as in **cool** or **core**. In phonetic writing two different symbols would be used to write front **k** and back **k**. Native speakers of English, however, are generally unaware of these differences because they have no power to change meaning and it follows that they are irrelevant to a phonemic orthography for English.

3.2.2 Some features of the Kalam sound system that differ from European languages and Tok Pisin

The features of the Kalam sound system which speakers of English or other European languages are likely to find most unusual are the following:

1. Some consonant phonemes are realised by a range of variant sounds that speakers of European languages do not expect to belong to the same phoneme. For example, the Kalam phoneme written **p** in different contexts has four different realisations: [p, b, ϕ , β], where [ϕ] is like English **f** and [β] is like English **v**, except there is no contact between tongue and teeth. And, as was noted in 3.1, in Kalam the voiced alveolar tap [r̄] and the voiceless stop [t] are phonetically very different but there is no meaningful contrast between them. We write **t** for both in the phonemic orthography. (**r** could equally well be used; it is a case of having to choose one or the other symbol.) The rule is roughly that **t** is pronounced as [t] at the beginning of a word and as [r̄] elsewhere.
2. Certain consonants consist of a sequence of two or three phonetic segments. For example, the phoneme written as **b** has three phonetic realisations: [mb], [mp], and [b]. At the end of a word it is pronounced [mp]. Elsewhere, **b** is generally pronounced [mb]. However, if the previous word in a phrase ends in certain other sounds classed as obstruents, such as **p**, **t**, **k**, then at the start of a word **b** is pronounced in fast speech as plain [b].
3. Sequences of consonant phonemes within a phonological word are nearly always broken up by predictable (epenthetic) vowels. When one consonant phoneme precedes another, the first consonant is typically followed by a very short vowel, which carries no information. This short vowel may be regarded as a release of the consonant. In most contexts the ‘consonant-release vowel’ is a high central vowel [i], much like the first vowel in English (i) **caress**, **police** or **parade**. To a monolingual Kalam speaker these three words sound the same as (ii) **cress**, **please** and **prayed**. When imitating the words in list (ii) a Kalam speaker who knows no English would put a transitional [i] in the middle of the **cr**, **pl** and **pr** clusters. Similarly, Kalam has no contrasts like those between **skewer** and **secure**, or **crew** and **Carew**, or between **cost** and **cosset** or **hatched** and **hatchet**.

In some contexts, the release vowel takes other forms, such as [e, i, o, u]. Again, these variations are not contrastive: they are either predictable from the context or

else are freely variant (not contrastive) with another form of the consonant-release vowel. Thus, the word **m** ‘taro’ is pronounced [mi] before **y**, [mu] before **w**, plain [m] before a vowel, and [má] elsewhere.

4. It follows from the preceding that Kalam has some words that, *phonemically*, consist only of consonants. Examples are the nouns **ñg** (phonetically [ñiŋk]) ‘water’, **ccp** [čičíp] ‘goshawk’, **kpl** [kiβíl] ‘weed’, **glmd** [ŋgɨlimínt] ‘newly initiated boy’, **wjblp** [wúndyimbilíp] ‘bird’ (in Pandanus Language), and the verbs **gpnp** [ŋgáβiníp] ‘I might have done’, **tdkspm** [tíndiγisiβím] ‘you are trimming (branches)’, **mdnknj** [míndiniγiniŋ] ‘while I was staying’. It is possible to construct whole clauses and strings of clauses with no phonemic vowels, e.g. **Ctk bsg nŋnknj, nbk ñbspm** ‘While we are sitting watching, you (plural) are eating’.

A few words consist of a single voiced consonant phoneme, e.g. **b** ‘man’, **d** ‘get’, **m** ‘taro’, **ñ** ‘son’. When such a word occurs as the last word in an utterance, or when it is followed by another word beginning with a consonant, the single consonant has a vowel release, i.e. it is automatically followed by a short, stressed vowel. That vowel is normally [á], as in [mbá] ‘man’, [má], ‘taro’. However, when the single-consonant word is immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, the consonant occurs without vowel release, e.g. **b ebap** [mbémbá:p] ‘a man’, **b ognap** (mbó:gíná:p] ‘some men’, **d awan** [ndá:wá:n] ‘bring (it)/get (it) and come’, **ñ omŋal** [ñó:miŋá:l] ‘two boys’.

There are certain contexts where a release vowel either does not occur or is in free variation with its absence. This is the case when a lexical word consists of two phonological words, as in rhyming jingles (similar to English **higgledy-piggledy** and **hocus-pocus**) such as **gadal-badal** [ŋgá:ndá:lmbá:ndá:l] ‘criss-crossed’. It is also the case when a disyllabic word consists of two identical syllables of the form CC or CVC, e.g. **monmon** [mó:nmó:n], provided the coda in each syllable is not a palatal consonant (thus **mñmñ** is [mñimñ] not [mñímñ]).

3.2.3 Consonant phonemes and their variant realisations

Phonological words are marked chiefly by the selection of positional variants or allophones of consonants. Some variants occur only word-initially, others only word-finally. The following is a list of the consonant phonemes of Kalam together with details of their main variant realisations according to position in the word, excluding details of the consonant-release vowel.

The main positional variants of Kalam consonants

| | Word-initial | Medial | Final |
|------------------------|--------------|--------|------------|
| Oral obstruents | | | |
| p | [p] | [β] | [p] or [b] |
| t | [t] | [ɾ] | [ɾ] |
| c | [č] | [č] | [č] |
| s | [s] | [s] | [s] |
| k | [k] | [γ] | [k] |

Prenasalised obstruents

| | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|
| b | [mb] | [mb] | [mp] |
| d | [nd] | [nd] | [nt] |
| j | [ñj] | [ñj] | [ñč] |
| g | [ŋg] | [ŋg] | [ŋk] |

Resonants

| | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| m | [m] | [m] | [m] |
| n | [n] | [n] | [n] |
| ñ | [ñ] | [ñ] | [ñ] |
| ŋ | [ŋ] | [ŋ] | [ŋ] |
| l | [ɭ] | [ɭ] | [ɭ] |
| w | [w] | [w] | [w] |
| y | [y] | [y] | [y] |

NOTE: In the phonetic transcriptions given for headwords in the Kalam–English dictionary [r] should be read as representing the flap [r̥] and [l] as representing the retroflex lateral [ɭ].

3.2.4 Vowel phonemes and their variant realisations

There are five vowel phonemes: **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**. In words native to Kalam (not always in borrowed words) these are always stressed and are longer than the consonant-release vowel. In most contexts they are realised as [á, é, í, ó, ú], with the half-raised dot represent a degree of lengthening that might be called ‘half long’. Before a palatal consonant (**c**, **j**, **ñ**, **y**) the vowels **a**, **e**, **o**, **u** sometimes end in a palatal glide, e.g. **kaj** ‘pig’ is generally [ká·ñč] but may be [ká^h·ñč].

The vowel **i** is typically considerably lengthened in syllables of the form (C)**ik**, i.e. when **i** precedes a coda **k**, e.g. **kik** [kí:k] ‘they’, **wik** [wí:k] ‘rub, wipe’, **awsik** [á:wsí:k] ‘hospital’.

Vowel length contrasts carry only a small load in Kalam. They are restricted to the two vowels, **i** and **u**, which pattern differently from other vowels in a number of ways (see 3.2.7). There is a contrast between short (phonetically half-long) stressed [ú] and long [ú:] in a few pairs of words. The long vowels are represented orthographically as **iy** and **uw**. Minimal pairs for **u** and **uw** include **kun** [kú:n] ‘like this’ vs **kuwn** [kú:n], ‘bamboo taxon’, **kut** [kú:r] ‘stick’ vs **kuwt** [kú:r] ‘Cuckoo-dove’, **sup** [sú:p] ‘torch’ vs **suwp** [sú:p] ‘it bites’. In slow speech the long vowel may be broken into two syllables, as **kuwt** [kú·wú:r], **yuwt** [yú·wú:r] ‘pain’. There are a very few words that show long [í:] in contexts where this contrasts with a short stressed [í]. See 3.2.5 and 3.2.7 for further discussion.

In the speech of people born before about 1970, the vowel **u** is typically fronted as well as rounded when it precedes **y**. In this context many younger speakers substitute **i** for **uy**, e.g. they pronounce **kuy** ‘odour’ as **ki**.

3.2.5 Syllables

Syllables may consist of a single vowel (V), a single consonant (C), with its predictable vowel release if nonfinal, or a sequence VC, CV, or CVC. Each word-initial vowel is a syllable. Each consonant plus its following vowel (if any) or vowel release constitutes a syllable. Each word-final consonant belongs to the same syllable as the preceding consonant.

Syllables can be phonetically short, half-long and long, according to vowel length. Short syllables consist of a syllabic consonant, i.e. a consonant plus its (non-phonemic) release vowel. This vowel, whether stressed or not, is very short. Half-long syllables have a single stressed phonemic vowel as the nucleus with a consonant coda.

Phonetically long syllables occur in at least two contexts:

- (i) Within a word a sequence of the form **iyC** or **uwC** is sometimes pronounced as two syllables in slow or careful speech. For example, **kuwt** ‘cuckoo’ may be [kú-wúr] in very careful speech but in fast speech the two syllables coalesce into a single long vowel, as [kú:r]. When a phonemic vowel plus a non-matching semivowel precede a final consonant (C) within a word (the possibilities are **awC**, **owC**, **ayC**, **eyC**, **owC**, **oyC**, **uyC**) the sequence may be realised either as one half-long syllable or as two syllables. Thus, **gawb** ‘jew’s harp’ may be [ŋgá-wmp] or [ŋgá-wump], **kayn** ‘dog’ may be [ká-yn] or [ká-yin], and **towp** ‘chrysalis’ may be [tó-wp] or [tó-wup].
- (ii) When a speaker lengthens a vowel to dramatise or emphasise, as is commonly done with certain interjections.

3.2.6 Stress

There are two different systems of stress placement: word stress and phrase or (intonation) contour stress. Word stress refers to the placement of stress inherent to a word and can be best seen when the word in question is spoken as part of a multi-word utterance and is itself not the last word in the utterance.

Word stress appears not to be contrastive. Stress rules are complex and not fully understood but stress generally falls (a) on each syllable with a phonemic vowel, and (b) on each syllable with a non-phonemic vowel except when that syllable precedes a long syllable, or when it is the second, fourth or sixth syllable in a word that consists only of short syllables.

All syllables with a phonemic vowel as nucleus are stressed, e.g. **jakak** [ñjá-γá-k] ‘it stood up’. Short syllables are stressed when they are (i) the final syllable in the word (this includes cases where they are the only syllable), e.g. **akl** ‘bamboo’ is [á-γál], or (ii) the first syllable in a three-syllable word, e.g. **tknak** ‘you severed (it)’ is [tí-γi ná-k].

Phrase or contour stress refers to stress placement that is not inherent to a word but belongs to a chunk of fluent (pause-free) speech that forms a single intonation unit. There is, perhaps, only one contour stress per intonation unit. Contour stress placement is not fully predictable, although it most often falls on the last syllable in a contour span.

Because single words spoken in isolation carry a contour stress, uttering a word by itself is not a proper test of word-stress placement.

3.2.7 Semivowels: phonemes that are sometimes a consonant and sometimes a vowel

Kalam has two phonemes that behave both as consonants and as vowels and which can be referred to as ‘semivowels’. One has the variants [i, y, yi]. It is realised as a semivowel [y] before or after a vowel, as a vowel [i] after a consonant, and as [y] + predictable consonant release vowel before a consonant. The other semivowel has the variants [u, w, wu], and it patterns in the same way. That is to say, in some contexts the semivowels behave like pure vowels, being stressed and syllabic [u] and [i], in other contexts they behave like consonants, being unstressed and non-syllabic [w] and [y] and in yet other contexts they consist of a consonant onset and a vowel nucleus [wu] and

[yi]. This sort of variation presents certain problems in phonological analysis. It also presents difficult choices designing an acceptable spelling system.

Option 1: writing **w** and **y** for both syllabic and non-syllabic variants

In the first draft of the dictionary we chose to write the semivowels as **w** and **y**, instead of writing them as **i** and **u**, or instead of distinguishing **u** from **w**, and **i** from **y**, in different contexts. One reason was that, on the whole, the semivowels pattern more like consonants than vowels. For example, the negative prefix has the form **m-** before a base beginning with a pure vowel and the form **ma-** before a base beginning with a consonant, including **w** and **y**. These two phonemes also resemble consonants in requiring a predictable ‘consonant release’ vowel to follow them in certain contexts.

That orthography was structurally elegant. It also avoided certain practical problems that arise in a spelling that tries to distinguish **i** from **y** and **u** from **w**.

Option 2: writing both **i** and **y** and **u** and **w**

The main problem with option 1 is that it runs counter to the widespread convention in other Papua New Guinea languages, including Tok Pisin, of writing **u** and **i** for syllabic, stressed [u] and [i], respectively, and writing **w** and **y** for non-syllabic, unstressed [w] and [y]. The Kalam have shown a preference for following this widespread convention and therefore we have done so in the dictionary, adding **i** and **u** to the orthography.

The syllabic, stressed vowels [í:] and [ú:] are written **i** and **u** respectively, except where the vowel clearly represents a predictable consonant release, in which case it is not written at all. The non-syllabic onsets and offglides [w] and [y] are written **w** and **y**, e.g. **kaw** ‘hole’, **bay** ‘fungus of mushroom type’. The sequences [wu] and [yi], consisting of a semivowel onset plus a syllabic vowel that is short and (usually) unstressed, are written simply as **w** and **y**. Such sequences typically occur after a vowel and before a word-final consonant, e.g. **kayn** ‘dog’, **koyb** ‘witch’, **bawd** ‘cassava’, **owp** ‘he has come’. In this context there is free variation between non-syllabic [w] and syllabic [wu] and between non-syllabic [y] and syllabic [yi], e.g. **kayn** ‘dog’ may be realised phonetically as either [ká:yn] or [ká:yin].

As noted in 3.2.4, there are some words in which two identical semivowel phonemes occur consecutively within a word and clearly contrast with a single semivowel. A sequence of like semivowels may be realised either as two syllables [ú:wú] and [í:yí], or, especially in fast speech, as one very long syllable [ú:] and [í:]. In such cases the sequence is written **uw** or **iy**, e.g. **kuwt** ‘cuckoo dove’, **tuwn** ‘bundle’, **puŋiyp** ‘it has pierced’, **suw gp** ‘it kept biting’. (Note the contrasts with **kut** ‘stick’, **tun** ‘ashes’ and **sugp** ‘it (fire) has gone out’.)

There are no native Kalam words that begin with the vowels [u] or [i]. Instead we find only initial [w] and [y]. If [w] and [y] are followed by a consonant, there is always a release vowel, usually yielding initial [wu] and [yi]. Such sequences are written here simply as **w** and **y**. A case can be made for writing them **wu** and **yi**, mainly on the grounds that each consists of a sequence of two phonetic elements with a clear-marked onset and nucleus. There are reasons, however, for preferring **w** and **y**. The phonetic sequences [wu] and [yi] are each single phonemes, not clusters. There is no contrast between [wu] and [u] or between [yi] and [i]. And in phonemic sequences consisting of **w** + consonant, e.g. **wɔn**, **wn**, **ws**, **wt**, the vowel varies in a predictable

way. It is [u] only when the consonant is not a palatal. When the consonant is a palatal (c, j, ñ), as e.g. in **wcm**, **wj**, **wñ**, the vowel is [i].

3.2.8 Residual problems with the semivowels

In most contexts these conventions for writing the semivowels work satisfactorily. But they have two major disadvantages. First, there is a residue of words where there are no clear grounds for deciding whether to write a consonant or a vowel, because Kalam speakers alternate freely between the two pronunciations, one with a clearly syllabic, long vowel and one with a short non-syllabic onset or glide. This problem is particularly evident in words where there is a ‘falling’ diphthong or vowel sequence, specifically where a semivowel is followed by a mid or low vowel. An example is the Etp mnm verb form meaning ‘they did’, which may be either two syllables [ŋgi-á-k] or one syllable [ŋgyá-k], and so might be written either as **giak** or **gyak**. (In Ti mnm, which is phonologically more conservative, the cognate form is **glak**. Proto Kalam *l became y or i in Etp mnm, in certain contexts.) Another example is the word [kuó-m] or [ku-ó-m] ‘agamid lizard’, which might be written as either **kuom** or **kwom**. In most cases we write such sequences of high vowel + lower vowel as two vowels: **ia**, **io**, **ie**, and **ua**, **ue**, **uo**.

There is a second class of problematic words: those that have two different pronunciations, depending on the linguistic context. Words with initial **w** are normally pronounced without the initial [w] onset when they occur as the second part of a complex word, for example, **wt** ‘cluster’ is [wúr] word-initially, but as a modifier is usually [úr], as in **sb-wt** ‘guts’ [simbúr], although in very slow speech it may remain [wúr]. Words with initial **y** behave similarly, e.g. **ym** ‘downriver’ [yím] is always pronounced [ím] when it occurs in the complex directionals **eb-im**, **bk-im**, **ok-im**, even in slow speech, but as [yím] when it follows a vowel other than **u**, e.g. **ka-ym** ‘downriver in your direction’.

3.2.9 Other problems in designing a spelling system

ey and ow

We write **ey** and **ow** in word-final position where the **w** and **y** is, strictly speaking, a predictable off-glide and so is not phonemic. For example, [mé-y] ‘that (aforementioned)’ is written **mey**, where **me** would do. Similarly, [mbuó-w] ‘father’s brother’ is written **buow** where **buo** would do. The case for writing final **ey** and **ow** here does not rest only on the fact that the off-glide is always present in careful speech. Other arguments come from general phonological constraints on the structure of words native to Kalam. The other non-high vowel, **a**, cannot end a word: there are words **day** and **daw** but ***da** is not possible. The overall pattern, then, is that no word-final syllables end in a mid or low vowel **a**, **e** or **o**. Word-medially between consonants, there are some minimal and near-minimal pairs showing a contrast between **e** and **ey** and between **o** and **ow**. For example, **o** and **ow** contrast in **yok** ‘to move’ vs **yowk** ‘tree gum’, **tob** ‘foot’ vs **towp** ‘chrysalis’, **mon** ‘tree’ vs **monñ** ‘sinews at back of neck’.

Variation between [ú:] and [í]

Many words have a CVC syllable where the vowel may be either [ú:] or [í], resulting in alternative spellings, e.g. **jun** or **jn** ‘head’, **kut-** or **kt-** ‘leave something’, **pub** or **pb** ‘sun’, **smul** or **sml** ‘kind of banana’. Generally we regard the variant with full vowel as the basic form, and the other as a reduced variant. It is necessary to list both forms,

however, because there are also many words in which no such variation occurs, e.g. **kum-** ‘die’ cannot be **km-**, and **km** ‘unripe, green’ cannot be **kum**.

A sound change in progress: uy to i after k

A sound change is in progress among both Etp mnm and Ti mnm speakers, at least in the Kaironk and Simbai Valleys. The sequence **uy** occurs within a single syllable only after **k**, e.g. **kuy** ‘odour’, **kuyan** ‘downwards’, **kuym** ‘in downriver direction’, **kuyn** ‘tree fern’, **kuynok** ‘ornament of dogwhelk shell’, **kuyn** ‘swamp quail’, **kuyot** ‘mango’. Speakers born since about 1970 generally replace **uy** with **i**, pronouncing the above words as **ki**, **kian**, **kim**, **kin**, **kinok**, **kin** and **kiot**. Both variants are entered in the dictionary but the main information is given in the entry representing the older pronunciation.

3.2.10 Borrowings from English and Tok Pisin

Since the early 1960s many words from Tok Pisin and English have become part of Kalam speech. In the 1960s few Kalam men and women were fluent in Tok Pisin and none in English and almost all of the early borrowings were adapted to Kalam patterns of pronunciation. This is no longer the case. Many words are now used in Kalam speech with pronunciations that conflict with the native Kalam sound system. For example, the first word in **kotim g-** ‘take s.o. to court, prosecute’ may be pronounced with medial [t] rather than [r] and with stress on the first syllable but not the last; **ystri** ‘history (as a school subject)’, pronounced [yí-stirí] shows the un-Kalam like phonetic sequence [st] in medial position. **komplen g-** ‘complain, make a complaint’ shows the sequence [mp] in medial position within a single morpheme, something not possible in native Kalam words. In spelling borrowed words of this sort, we try to strike an appropriate compromise between the spelling conventions used for native Kalam words and those of the source language.

4 *Notes on Kalam grammar and semantics*

Brief notes on Kalam grammar and semantics follow. Unless otherwise stated, examples represent the Etp mnm dialect of Kalam, as spoken at Kaironk in the Upper Kaironk Valley.

4.1 On clause types

Kalam clauses may be either **nominal** or **verbal**.

4.1.1 Nominal clauses

A nominal clause consists minimally of (i) an interrogative noun phrase, one marked by an interrogative particle or interrogative intonation, e.g.

- (9) **Tap-nad magisek = tek?**
stuff-your all QUESTION
'Is it all your stuff?'/It's all your stuff, isn't it?

or (ii) two noun phrases in a topic-comment relation, where the first noun phrase identifies a referent (the topic) and second provides information about it (the comment).

- (10) **Nad b tep.**
you man good
'You are a good man.'
- (11) **B yob ak yb-nuk Biski.**
man big the name-his Biski
'The big-man's name is Biski.'

These basic structures may be expanded by the addition of a temporal phrase before or after the first noun phrase.

4.1.2 Verbal clauses

4.1.2.1 *Basic structure*

A brief overview of verbal clause structure follows. Verbal clauses are discussed further in 4.2 and 4.3.

A verbal clause consists minimally of an inflected verb, i.e. a verb root plus suffixes marking tense, aspect or mood and Subject reference.

- (12) **Md-p-in.**
exist-PF-1SG
'I exist./ 'I remain.'
- (13) **Tb-sp-ay.**
chop-PRES.PROG-3PL
'They are chopping.'

A verbal clause may contain one or more noun phrases that are core arguments, i.e. Subject, Direct Object or Indirect Object. In intransitive clauses the order is always Subject-Verb. In most kinds of transitive clauses the preferred word order is Subject-Object-Verb, e.g.

- (14) **B kaj ñb-sp-ay.**
man pig eat-PROG-3PL
'The men are eating pork.'
- (15) **Bin kaj-nup piow-ya-k.**
woman pig-it search-3PL-PAST
'The women searched for the pig.'
- (16) **An np ñ-a-k?**
who you give-3SG-PAST
'Who gave (it) to you?'

However, a highly topical Object (animate or inanimate) can precede an animate Subject. When the Object is animate and the Subject is inanimate the Object usually comes first, as in (17-18).

- (17) **Np et g-p?**
you what do-PRES:PF-3SG
'What happened to you?'
- (18) **Yp sŋl ay-p.**
me boil form-PF.3SG
'I have a boil.' (lit. 'Boil forms on me.')

Full noun phrase Direct Objects sometimes follow the verb when they are nontopical. Direct Objects usually follow (occur closer to the verb than) Indirect Objects:

- (19) **Np moni ñ-n-k.**
you money give-2SG-PAST
'I gave money to you.'
- (20) **No-nm pañ-nup klb-nup tg-a-k.**
3S.poss-mother daughter-her skirt-her roll-3SG-PAST
'The mother made a string skirt for her daughter.'

However, a Direct Object may precede an Indirect Object if the Direct object is more topical or is the head of a relative clause:

- (21) **Moni np ñ-n-k, mey akay?**
 money you give-1SG-PAST it where
 'The money I gave you, where is it?'

4.1.2.2 *Properties of Subjects and Objects*

To the extent that case relations are marked on core arguments of the verb, the marking is nominative–accusative.

There is one set of pronouns used for Subjects of intransitive and transitive verbs and another set of pronouns used for Direct and Indirect Objects of transitive verbs (see 4.2.3). Subject NPs other than pronouns are unmarked. Direct and Indirect Object NPs other than pronouns are often unmarked, but if they refer to people or higher animals they may carry a postposed Object person-marker (4.2.3), as in the following examples:

- (22) **Yad Saem-nup ag-n-k.**
 I Saem-him speak-1SG-PAST
 'I spoke to Saem.'

- (23) **An-nup pk-na-k?**
 who-him hit-2SG-PAST
 'Whom did you hit?'

(i) **Syntactic and semantic properties of Subjects**

The Subject of a verbal clause can be identified using the following criteria:

- (a) The Subject is marked on independent verbs by a suffix specifying person-and-number.
- (b) Subjects control switch reference marking on the verb (see 4.4.1).
- (c) In transitive clauses, the Subject denotes the participant that plays the most active role.
- (d) When the Subject is a free pronoun it selects a pronoun from the non-Object set (which marks Subject, independent or topic referent or non-Object possessor).
- (e) Animate Subjects prefer first position in the sentence.

(ii) **Syntactic and semantic properties of Objects**

Direct and Indirect Object NPs can be distinguished from Subjects by the following criteria:

- (a) Objects are not marked in verb morphology.
- (b) When the Object NP is a pronoun the pronoun is drawn from the Object set. (However, only animate referents are represented by independent pronouns.)
- (c) When an animate Object is represented by a full NP, the NP is optionally followed by an Object pronoun.
- (d) The preferred position for Objects is after the Subject and before the verb, except when the Object is animate and the Subject is inanimate when the preferred order is OSV.

- (e) The Direct Object NP is the undergoer of two-place action verbs and the location of existential and posture verbs.

4.1.2.3 *Subject-verb agreement and the animacy hierarchy in nouns*

An animacy hierarchy operates in marking number of Subject on the verb. With human Subjects the verbal suffix must distinguish singular, dual or plural. With inanimate Subjects the verbal suffix is always 3rd person singular. When the Subject denotes a higher animal (e.g. pig, dog, game mammal, bird) the suffix usually distinguishes number but in some contexts need not do so. With lower animal Subjects (e.g. insects) the suffix seldom distinguishes number but may do so if the speaker wishes to individuate the referents.

4.1.2.4 *Impersonal constructions*

The term ‘impersonal verb’ is used of two types of construction, both of which have in common that the Subject is always an inanimate entity, never a person or an animal.

One type of impersonal construction consists of minimally of a noun denoting an inanimate entity, which serves as the grammatical Subject, plus a transitive verb, plus a noun or pronoun denoting an animate experiencer which serves as the grammatical Object. Often the Subject noun refers to a bodily condition or sensation, e.g. **tap g-** (lit. sickness act) ‘be sick’, **yuwt g-** (pain act) ‘be painful, feel pain’, **wsb jak-** (sweat rise) ‘be sweaty, sweat’, **mablep ay-** (wart form) ‘have warts’, **suk ap-** (laughter come) ‘feel like laughing’. Each such Subject-noun plus transitive-verb pair is a conventional expression, a phrasal unit, which needs to be entered in the dictionary.

The other type consists of constructions with an intransitive verb root that is stative (4.2.2.3), with an inanimate Subject such as **pag-** ‘(of a thing) be broken, break’, **sug-** ‘(of a fire) go out’, and **wk-** ‘(of solid objects and surfaces) break open, crack, burst, shatter’.

4.1.2.5 *Peripheral phrases*

A clause may contain an adverbial phrase and one or more phrases which are peripheral or non-core arguments of the verb. Peripheral arguments include Locative, Temporal phrases and Instrumental phrases. A locative phrase (including those indicating direction or source) may precede or follow the verb. Thus, both **Yad Womuk amjpin** and **Yad amjpin Womuk** mean ‘I am going to Womuk’. All other peripheral phrases usually precede the verb but temporal phrases sometimes follow it. Otherwise there are few strict constraints on phrase order. Temporal phrases usually precede the Object but follow the Subject. Peripheral phrases other than Temporals usually follow the Object.

Seldom does a simple verbal clause contain a peripheral instrumental NP. Usually the instrument role is coded as a Direct Object in a separate ‘instrumental’ clause, as in:

- (24) **Kut d-i, sij pk-n-k.**
 stick take-SS.PRIOR snake strike-1SG-PAST
 ‘I took a stick and hit the snake’/ ‘I hit the snake with a stick.’

4.2 **Parts of speech**

4.2.1 **Bases versus grammatical functors**

A distinction may be drawn between **bases** and **grammatical functors**. Bases are free forms that can stand as the head of a complex word or phrase. Bases typically refer to

entities which language users think of as belonging to the world outside language. By contrast, grammatical functors can occur only as affixes or satellite words and sometimes have meanings or functions that are purely linguistic.

Bases may be divided into a number of major classes according to their grammatical use.

4.2.2 Verbs

4.2.2.1 *Verb roots and other verbal lexical units*

Verb roots have highly distinctive morphological and syntactic properties. They are the only part of speech to carry inflectional suffixes marking tense, aspect or mood, Subject person-and-number, and switch reference.

Verb roots are a closed class. In any single dialect of Kalam they number about 130. Although many new nouns (4.2.4) and verb adjuncts (4.2.8) have been borrowed into Kalam from other languages since 1960, it seems that no new verb roots have been added. However, historical evidence shows that new verbs are formed from time to time when speakers reanalyse a morphologically complex form as a simple (mono-morphemic) form. The seeds of such changes can be seen in common kinds of variation between slow and fast speech, in which a sequence of two verb roots is reduced in fast speech, e.g. **su ju-** (lit. bite extract) ‘bite off (a piece)’ becomes **sju-** or **sj-**. In the case of some verb sequences the fast speech variant has become the normal citation form, except for the most analytic of speakers, e.g. **pk pag-** regularly becomes **ppag-**, **tk pag-** regularly becomes **tpag-**, and **pk tbk-** regularly becomes **pbk-**. Another kind of reanalysis occurs when a sequence of verbal adjunct plus verb root is reanalysed as a verb root.

Fifteen verb roots account for nearly 90 per cent of all verb root tokens in Kalam text. Thirty-five verb roots account for some 98 per cent of verb root tokens. We refer to these highly recurrent verbs as ‘generic’ verbs for two reasons. First, although they have definable primary meanings (and often two or more subsenses) these meanings are broad or general. In some cases there is no single English equivalent verb that captures the same range of meaning. Some examples of generic verbs are **ag-** ‘make a sound, emit, utter, say’, **am-** ‘go, move away’, **ay-** ‘put, form, become, stabilise’, **d-** ‘hold, touch, have, get, control, stop, finish’, **g-** ‘happen, occur, act, function, work, do, make, build, create, work’, **md-** ‘exist’, **nŋ-** ‘be conscious, perceive, know, see, hear, smell, feel’, **pk-** ‘touch, contact, strike, kill’, and **tan-** ‘rise, ascend, grow’. Second, some of these serve as classifying verbs, combining with verb adjuncts to form a phrasal verb, where the adjunct marks a specific kind of action, process or state and the verb root marks a more general type, e.g. the verb **ag-** occurs in such verb adjunct phrases as **suk ag-** (shouting utter) ‘to shout’, **si ag-** (crying utter) ‘to cry, weep’, **bu ag-** (exploding sound) ‘to explode’.

Although verb roots are few, the number of **verbal lexical units** is quite large, probably not fewer than 2000. One reason for this is that many roots are polysemous. Any form-sense pairing that requires separate definition must be counted as a separate lexical unit. For the 130 or so verb roots the dictionary lists about 400 senses, i.e. an average of three senses per root, and one verb has about 20 senses. (This amount of polysemy is not unusual in frequently used verbs in languages generally: the 10 most common English verbs have more than 500 senses between them.)

The second reason is that Kalam speakers augment their small stock of verb roots by using various kinds of **phrasal verbs**. Phrasal verbs are of two main kinds: **verb adjunct constructions** (4.2.8) and **serial verb constructions** (4.3).

4.2.2.2 *Verb morphology*

All verbs can occur **bare** (verb root only) or **inflected** for grammatical categories such as tense, aspect and subject person-and-number. Bare roots occur in serial verb constructions. Inflected verbs are either **independent** or **dependent**.

Independent verbs carry suffixes marking **absolute tense**, **aspect** or **mood**, and suffixes marking **Subject person-and-number** independently of any other verb. Dependent verbs carry suffixes marking **relative tense** (prior, simultaneous with or subsequent to) and **relative Subject reference** (same or different), the comparison being with the next following verb in the construction. Some dependent verbs are also be marked for absolute tense, aspect or mood and person-number of Subject. The morphology of dependent verbs is discussed in 4.4.

The following categories of tense, or tense-aspect are distinguished by verbal suffixes: (i) remote past: yesterday or earlier (**-k**), (ii) past habitual (**-igp-** in Etp mnm, **-elgp-** in Ti mnm), (iii) recent past perfect (**-ab-** in Etp mnm, **-esp-** or **-osp-** in Ti mnm), (iv) today's past/present habitual/present perfect (**-p-**, **-b-**), (v) present progressive (**-sp-** or **-jp-** in Etp mnm, **-eb-** in Ti mnm), (vi) future (**-ngp-** in Etp mnm, **-ngab-** in Ti mnm and in the Kaytog dialect of Etp mnm) and (vii) immediate future (**-ngsp-**).

Mood contrasts include (i) hortative (marked by imperative intonation and the absence of any tense-aspect-mood suffix), and (ii) optative (**-n-**, **-j-**). There is also a hypothetical or contrary to fact category, marked by a discontinuous suffix **-p...-p**, **-b...-p**). Mood and counterfactual markers may combine with absolute and relative tense markers. The following paradigms (in Etp mnm) illustrate:

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | | HORTATIVE | | PRESENT PROGRESSIVE |
| 1sg. | din | let me hold! | dspin | I am holding |
| 2sg. | dan | you hold! | dspan | you are holding |
| 3sg. | daŋ | let him/her hold! | dsap | he/she is holding |
| 1dl | dut | let us 2 hold! | dsput | we two are holding |
| 2/3dl | dit | you/they 2 hold! | dspit | we/they two are holding |
| 1pl. | dun | let us hold! | dspun | we are holding |
| 2pl. | dm | you hold! | dspm | you are holding |
| 3pl. | dyaŋ | let them hold! | dspay | they are holding |
| | | REMOTE PAST | | OPTATIVE |
| 1sg. | dnk | I held | dnm | I should hold |
| 2sg. | dnak | you held | dnmn | you should hold |
| 3sg. | dak | he/she held | dnmuŋ | he/she should hold |
| 1dl | dtuk | we 2 held | djt | we 2 should hold |
| 2/3dl | dtk | you/they 2 held | dnmit | you 2 should hold |
| 1pl. | dnuk | we held | djun | we should hold |
| 2pl. | dbk | you held | dnmb | you should hold |
| 3pl. | dyak | they held | dnŋi | they should hold |

See section 4.5 for full paradigms of the main tense, aspect and mood inflections of inflected verbs in both Etp mnm and Ti mnm.

A number of tense-aspect markers have developed from, or are represented by **phrasal constructions**. For example, the future tense marker in most dialects of Etp mnm is **-ngp-**, as in **am-ngp-an** (go-FUT-2SG) 'you will go'. It is clear that this is historically

analysable into **-ng-** ‘future’ and **-p-** ‘present-habitual’, and that the verb **g-** ‘do’ once intervened between the two suffixes, e.g. as **am-ng g-p-an** (go-FUT do-PRES.PF-2SG). Similarly, the immediate future marker (**-ngsp-**), as in **am-ngsp-an** (go-IMM.FUT-2SG) ‘you are just about to go’ is analysable into **-ng-** + **-sp-** ‘present progressive’, and the verb **g-** ‘do’ once intervened, as **am-ng g-sp-an** (go-FUT do-PRES.PROG-2SG). In fact the full forms can be elicited in slow speech.

Phrasal markers of aspect are formed by adding a verb with a specialised aspectual sense, such as **d-** ‘finish, complete, stop’ and **md-** ‘continue, persist’, to a verb root, as in **mnm ag d-p-ay** (speech say stop-PRES.PF-3PL) ‘they have finished talking’, and **mnm ag md-p-ay** (speech say continue-PRES.PF-3PL) ‘they are still talking’. These verb root + aspectual verb forms serve as the base for a range of more complex tense-aspect constructions, e.g. an immediate past completive is formed with **verb + d- + -sp-**, as **mnm ag g-sp-ay** (speech say stop-PRES.PROG-3PL) ‘they have just finished speaking’ and an immediate future completive is formed with (**verb + d- + -ng-sp-**), as **mnm ag d-ng-sp-pay** (speech say stop-FUT-PRES.PROG-3PL) ‘they are about to finish speaking’. In addition to **d-**, several other verb roots have developed grammaticised uses as markers of completive aspect.

Verb roots fall into seven morphological classes according to alternation patterns which they exhibit when followed by tense-aspect-mood suffixes. The classes are based on the final consonant of the basic form of the verb root. The details of these alternations are described in Pawley 1966:64-73.

4.2.2.3 *Verb classes distinguished by syntactic properties*

All verb roots and phrasal verbs can take a Subject noun phrase, though there are contexts in which the Subject is not overtly present. Verbs can be divided into subclasses according to the semantic role played by the Ssubject and according to whether or not they can take an Object noun phrase, or more than one Object.

Intransitive verbs

Intransitive verbs cannot take a Direct Object. For example, in some of their senses the following verb roots are intransitive: **am-** ‘go’, **ap-** ‘come’, **tan-** ‘walk about, travel’, **yap-** ‘fall’, **d-** ‘stop, cease’, **g-** ‘happen, occur’, **kum-** ‘die, be incapacitated’, **md-** ‘be, exist, live, stay’, **pag-** ‘be broken, break, bend, collapse, bend’, **nŋ-** ‘be aware, awake, conscious’, **piow-** ‘search’, **ptk-** ‘be afraid’, **ay-** ‘become’.

Active vs stative verbs

Some intransitive verbs are stative in some or all of their senses (i.e. have as their Subject the undergoer or patient of the action or process involving a change of state), e.g. **pag-** ‘(of a thing) be broken, bend, collapse, etc.’, **sug-** ‘(of a fire) go out’. Some are active (have as Subject an actor or performer), e.g. **am-** ‘go’, **nŋ-** ‘be awake, conscious’, **piow-** ‘search’.

Transitive verbs

Some verb roots are transitive in some or all of their senses, i.e. they take a Direct Object, e.g. **d-** ‘hold, control, get, have, touch something’, **kbi-** ‘leave s.th.’, **aŋ-** ‘copulate with s.o.’, **nŋ-** ‘perceive, know, see, hear s.th. etc.’ A good many verbs can be used both intransitively and transitively, e.g. **g-** (intr.) ‘happen, occur’, (tr.) ‘do s.th., make s.th., act on s.th.’, **nŋ-** (intr.) ‘be aware, awake, conscious’, (tr.) ‘know, see, hear, smell, sense, feel

s.th.', **piow-** (intr.) 'search', (tr.) 'search for s.th.', **tan-** (intr.) 'grow, rise up, climb', (tr.) 'climb s.th.'

Ditransitive verbs:

A small number of verb roots are ditransitive, i.e. take two objects, in at least some of their uses. Such verbs include **ñ-** 'give, transfer s.th. to s.o.', **taw-** 'pay s.o. s.th.', **mok-** 'feed s.th. to an animal', **yom-** 'show, demonstrate s.th. to s.o.'. A number of phrasal verbs are ditransitive, e.g. **ag ñ-** (speak transfer) 'mention s.th. to s.o.', **ponđ ap-** (guiding come) 'bring s.o. to s.o.', **dad n-** (carrying s.th. join) 'join s.o. carrying s.th.', **wsn nŋ-** (dream perceive) 'have a dream about s.th.', (tu) **wsim ñ-** 'put (an axe) to a grindstone or file'.

4.2.3 Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns are mainly used to refer to animate beings. An inanimate referent may be represented by a 3rd person personal pronoun but such uses are less common than for animates, and mainly occur when the referent is the Subject and is a salient, highly individuated participant in an event. Inanimate referents are normally represented either by a lexical noun phrase or by a demonstrative such as **ak** or **ok** 'this, that, these, those', **ogok** 'these, those' or **ognap** 'some'.

One set of independent personal pronouns is used to mark the Subject of a verb, the Topic of a nominal clause, or (in most contexts) the Possessor. This set may be called the Subject set. Another set is used to mark the Direct Object or Indirect Object of a transitive verb. This set is termed the Object set.

The basic forms of the Subject pronouns are:

Basic Subject Pronouns (Etp mnm)

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------|------------|------------|
| yad | I | ct | we two | cn | we (pl.) |
| nad | you | nt | you two | nb | you (pl.) |
| nuk | he, she, it | kikmay | they two | kik | they (pl.) |

Basic Subject Pronouns (Ti mnm)

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------|------------|------------|
| yad | I | ct | we two | cn | we (pl.) |
| nad | you | ñt | you two | nb | you (pl.) |
| ney | he, she, it | ktimal | they two | kti | they (pl.) |

In addition to these basic forms, there are several sets of morphologically more complex forms marking Subject (and also Topic and Possessor), which show subtle semantic contrasts. For example, in the first and second persons, there is a semantic contrast between associative and dissociative pronouns (Kias and Scholz 1991). When a speaker uses a dissociative pronoun he distances himself from that person or his action or possession. The distancing may be physical, social or moral: the speaker may be indicating that the referent is absent or remote, or that it is not part of his group or that he disapproves of it. Use of an associative pronoun implies closeness in one or another of these senses. The basic Subject forms, displayed above, are associative. The dissociative pronouns in Etp mnm are:

Dissociative Subject Pronouns (Etp mnm)

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| yik | I | ctk | we two | cnk | we (pl.) |
| nak | you | ntk | you two | nbk | you (pl.) |

In the 3rd person singular, Etp mnm uses **nud** as a dissociative but in the 3rd dual and plural pronouns no associative/dissociative contrast is made.

The basic Object pronouns are:

Basic Object Pronouns (Etp mnm)

| | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| yp | me | ctp | us two | cnp | us (pl.) |
| np | you | ntp | you two | nbp | you (pl.) |
| nup | him, her, it | kuypmay | them two | kuyp | them (pl.) |

Basic Object Pronouns (Ti mnm)

| | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| yp | me | ctop | us two | cnop | us (pl.) |
| np | you | ñtep | you two | nbep | you (pl.) |
| nop | him, her, it | ktopmal | them two | ktop | them (pl.) |

It can be seen that these forms in most cases consist of the basic Subject form (or a variant of it) plus an Object-marking suffix, which is **-p** in Etp mnm and **-p**, **-ep** or **-op** in Ti mnm.

The dual and plural pronouns (both Subject and Object) may take a suffix marking dual or plural number. In Etp mnm the dual marker is **-may** and the plural marker is **-ykam**, e.g. **ctmay** 1st plural dual, associative, **ctkmay**, 1st person dual dissociative. In Ti mnm the corresponding markers for dual and plural are **-mal** and **-ykam**.

Possessive pronouns are drawn from either the Subject or Object sets. The Subject pronouns are used as possessive pronouns except when the possessor is Object of a transitive verb, when either the Object or Subject pronouns can be used.

4.2.4 Proper versus common nouns

Proper nouns consist of names of individual persons, places or objects. A proper noun can serve as Subject or Object of a verb but it cannot be possessed and cannot take articles or demonstratives.

Common nouns can be possessed or qualified by an adjective or adjectival phrase, e.g. **kotp-yad** (house-my) 'my house', **kotp yob** (house big) 'big house'. They can take a determiner, e.g. **kotp ak** 'the house, that house', **kotp ogok** 'these/those houses'. They can serve as a modifier before another noun, e.g. **smi kotp yob ak** (dance-festival house large that) 'that large dance-festival house', **aps kotp** (grandmother house) 'grandmother's house'.

Common nouns divide into two classes according to how they are possessed. There is a small closed class of **kinship** nouns, comprising most but not all terms denoting kinship relations, and a large, open class of **non-kinship** nouns, comprising all other nouns. Each kinship noun has two variant forms: **independent** and **bound**. The independent form occurs alone or with a postposed pronoun marking 1st person (singular, dual or plural) possessor. The postposed pronoun is phonologically a separate word. The bound variant occurs with a prefix marking 2nd person possessor (**na-**) or 3rd person possessor (**no-** or **nu-**). For example:

| | | | | |
|------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| (25) | ay-yad | my sister | bapi-yad | my father |
| | nanay | your sister | nap | your father |
| | nunay | his/her/their sister | nop | his/her/their father |
| | aps-yad | my grandmother | basd-yad | my grandfather |
| | naps | your grandmother | nasd | your grandfather |
| | nups | his/her/their grandmother | nusd | his/her/their grandfather |

The independent and bound variants are usually fairly similar but in a few forms there is little similarity, e.g.

| | | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| (26) | ami-yad | my mother | ñbem-yad | my cross-cousin |
| | nanm | your mother | namd | your cross-cousin |
| | nonm | his/her/their mother | numd | his/their cross-cousin |

The form of the prefixes **na-**, **no-**, **nu-** does not vary for singular and plural possessors. A postposed possessive pronoun may be added to distinguish between singular and plural, e.g. **nanm-nad** ‘your (sg.) mother’, **nanm-nt** ‘your (dl) mother’, **nanm-nb** ‘your (pl.) mother’, **nonm-nuk** ‘his/her mother’, **nonm-kik** ‘their mother’.

Non-kinship nouns are possessed only by postposed pronouns, e.g. **mluk-nad** ‘your nose’, **mluk-nuk** ‘his nose’. A few nouns that denote a kinship relation also behave in this way, e.g. **ñ** ‘son, boy’, **pañ** ‘daughter, girl’, **b** ‘husband, man’, **bin** ‘wife, woman’. These are all nouns which have additional, non-kinship, senses.

4.2.5 Complex nominal expressions

Kalam has several thousand simple common noun bases. In addition, many conventional concepts are named by morphologically complex nominal expressions.

Many names for subtaxa, the members of a named class, are two-part compounds or binomials, consisting of the class name and another noun or adjective which is the distinguishing or specific modifier. For instance, the 30 or so names for kinds of frogs can all be preceded by the generic term **as** ‘frog’, the 200 or so names for kinds of **yakt** ‘birds and bats’ can all be preceded by the generic **yakt**, and so on. Various types of **yakam** ‘single pointed arrow’, are distinguished, such as **yakam albad**, **yakam deg**, and **yakam guyb**.

Kalam has no simple (single-word) nouns for many conceptual categories that one might expect to be universal, such as those roughly translated by ‘person, human being’, ‘parent’, ‘child’, ‘ancestor’ and ‘family (parents and children)’. However, it is not that these concepts are nameless in Kalam. Instead, the names for these and many other concepts take the form of compounds consisting of two, or less commonly three or more nouns, which name the essential members of the class, or at least a selection of typical members. Sometimes the category is further defined by an adjective.

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| (27) | bin-b | woman-man ‘person, people’ | ña-pan | son-daughter) ‘child, children’ |
| | aps-basd | gr.mother-gr.father ‘grandparents’ | aps-basd yes | gr.mother-gr.father remote ‘(distant) ancestors’ |

ami-gon bapi-gon
mother-children father-group
'families, parents and children'

kmn-as
game.mammals-small mammals
'wild mammals'

kaj-kayn-kobti
pig-dog-cassowary
'large animals'

kmn-kaj-kobti
game.mammals-pigs-cassowaries
'animals that provide ceremonially valued
meat'

There is no grammatically definable limit on the number of constituent nouns in nominal compounds of this sort but in practice the maximum is about five or six, as in (28). These Kalam compounds can be compared with such English collocations as *brothers and sisters*, *men, women and children*, and *sheep and cattle*, which in some contexts are pragmatically equivalent to and may be preferred to single word terms *siblings*, *people* and *livestock*.

Nouns can be derived from verbs or verbal phrases by adding the adjective and noun-deriving suffix **-eb** or **-ep** 'to do with, for' to a verb, as in (28):

- (28) **kneb ameb owep wog wati gep**
sleeping going coming garden fence making
'everyday living, ordinary activities'

where **wog wati gep** 'making gardens and fences' forms a constituent coordinate with the rest. Often the noun **tap** 'thing, stuff' precedes the nominalised verb, e.g. **tap ñŋ-eb** (thing eat-for) 'food, stuff for eating', **tap tb-ep** (thing cut-for) 'cutting thing (either the instrument or the thing that is cut)'.

Another strategy for forming expressions equivalent to English generic nominals is to use a relative clause with the verb marked for one of the habitual tenses, as in :

- (29) **tp tap taw-p-ay** (or **tap taw-p-ay tp**)
place goods exchange-HAB-3PL
'market' (lit. 'place where goods are exchanged')

- (30) **ap tan ap yap g-p-ay tam**
come ascend come descend do-HAB-3P junction
'crossroads' (lit. 'junction (where) they come up and go down (or go back and forth)')

- (31) **bin-b penpen ñag-igp-ay**
people reciprocally shoot-PAST.HAB-3PL
'traditional enemies, former enemies' (lit. 'people who used to fight each other')

Such clauses and nominalisations are inserted in just the kinds of syntactic contexts where English would use a noun, as in:

- (32) **kañm ak [bin-b penpen ñag-igp-m] dad o-p-ay.**
banana that people reciprocal shoot-PAST.HAB-2P carry come-PF-3P
'The bananas which your former enemies have brought.'

4.2.6 Locatives and directionals

A place name or any common noun referring to a landmark (e.g. **taw** ‘ridge’, **dum** ‘mountain peak’, **gu** ‘flat area’, **ñg** ‘river’, **kotp** ‘house’), or the interrogative **akay** (= (G) **akal**) ‘where’ can serve as a locative phrase, marking the place where an action happens or to which it is directed.

There are specialised classes of forms marking direction and spatial relation. Kalam speakers prefer to mark direction of movement, or location of a landmark, with reference to two general parameters: (a) the direction of flow of the river or stream in the valley, (b) relative height. The forms of the basic **directional roots** differ considerably between Etp mnm and Ti mnm although the meanings match closely.

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------|-----------|---|
| -neŋ | -ŋud, -eŋ | up-river, in the up-river direction |
| -im, -ym | -im, -ym | down-river, in the down-river direction |
| -doŋ | -daŋ, -ed | across-river, in the across-river direction |
| -yaŋ | -yaŋ, -i | downwards |
| -yoŋ | -laŋ, -el | upwards |

When Kalam find themselves on the coast or in lake country, the up-river/down-river axis is equated with inland/seawards or away from/towards the lake.

A directional root cannot occur alone in a locative phrase. It usually suffixed to one of a set of **deictic locative roots** although it may directly follow a landmark nominal. The deictic locative roots include:

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|-----------|--------------|--|
| eb-, b- | al-, aw-, o- | location (non-specific) |
| ebi | awl | here, near me |
| ka- | p- | in direction of or near person spoken to |
| nuk- | aluk- | out of sight of person spoken to |
| ebk-, bk- | aw- | nearby, not far |
| ak-, ok- | ok- | far, distant |
| sŋ- | sŋ- | approximate location |
| ku- | ko- | -wards (derives verbal adjuncts) |

This combination of locative and directional roots yields about forty complex directional forms in Etp mnm, e.g. **ebneŋ** ‘upriver, in the upriver direction’, **kanneŋ** ‘near you in the up-river direction’ **kaym** ‘near you in the down-river direction’, **kadoŋ** ‘near you in the across-river direction’, **kayaŋ** ‘near you and downwards’, **kayoŋ** ‘near you and upwards’, **nukneŋ** ‘out of sight in the up-river direction’, **ebkneŋ** ‘close by in the upriver direction’, **sŋneŋ**, = **sŋbneŋ** ‘somewhere there upriver’, **akneŋ** or **okneŋ** ‘way up river’. In Ti mnm, which has more variants, the number of complex directional forms is larger.

There is small class of **spatial relation** nouns, which specify a part of a defined space (object or area). This set includes the following:

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| mgan | inside, interior | ms | outside |
| moluk | bottom, underneath | at | on top, the top, surface |
| gol | edge, side | nab | centre, middle |
| aŋd(-kes) | left side | yb | right side |

Spatial relation markers may occur alone but follow the landmark noun they modify.

(33) **Kotp mgan md-p-ay.**
house inside stay-PF-3PL
'They are in the house.'

(34) **Ms amn-it!**
outside go-2DL.IMP
'(You two) go outside!'

4.2.7 Time words

Temporals, or time words, modify a predicate phrase or clause. Only one temporal phrase can occur per clause. The position of temporals is quite flexible but most often they immediately precede the verb. Some temporals are:

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| mñi | now, today, present era | ksen (or kdk) | later, in the future |
| ksen-nep | short time before or after | nd | before, in the past |
| mdak | later today, later on | mdatk | earlier today |
| toy | tomorrow | toytk | yesterday |
| (toy) menk | day after tomorrow | menk atk | the day before yesterday |
| gосon | three days from now | gосon atk | three days ago |
| ason | four days from now | ason atk | four days ago |
| gосon ason | five days from now | gосon ason atk | five days ago |
| sekeb | morning (to about 10 am) | pub-nab | middle of the day |
| dugep | late afternoon | mdak dugep | later this afternoon |
| ksim | night | ksim yob | late at night |
| ksim ken | during the night, middle of the night | mnek | next morning, next day |
| toy ksim | tomorrow night | mñi ksim | last night |
| won ak | at that time | menk ksim | two nights from now |
| bteyt, bteytk | formerly, long ago | won eñap (skoy) | a short time |
| pub | dry season | wostey | formerly, long ago |
| ps-nep | permanently, for ever | yb, ybek, yobp | wet season |

It can be seen that there are some pairs of temporal forms in which the simple base marks future time and the same base plus the modifier **atk** or **-tk** marks past time.

4.2.8 Verb adjuncts

Verb adjuncts are an open class of words, with several hundred recorded members, which occur only as the partner of a verb in a complex predicate. The verb adjunct + verb sequence forms a phrasal verb, a **verb adjunct construction**, that has more specific meaning than the verb alone. In the following examples and elsewhere the verb adjunct is underlined in the Kalam text:

- (35) **Suk ag-ya-k.**
shouting say-3PL-PAST
'They shouted.'
- (36) **Pa-skoy si etp-nen ag-a-k?**
girl-small crying what-for say-3SG-PAST
'Why did the girl cry?'
- (37) **Sawan guglum ag-ig k-j-a-p.**
Sawan snoring say-SS.SIM sleep-PRES.PROG-3SG
'Sawan is asleep, snoring.'
- (38) **Meg tug ju-p-in.**
tooth by.hand extract-PF-1SG
'I pulled out a tooth.'
- (39) **Cn wsn kn-nu-k.**
we sleeping lie-1PL-PAST
'We slept.'
- (40) **Mñi nep yp aññ-magi tudul ak-ng g-sa-p.**
Now just me pulse beating.hard scrape-FUT do-PRES.3SG
'Right now my heart is going to beat fast.' (i.e. 'I am apprehensive').'

Only about 20 verbs take part in verb adjunct constructions. The verb root serves as a classifier, marking the event denoted by the construction as being of a certain general semantic class, e.g. a sound-making event, a seizing or holding event, a locomotion event, etc. The verb adjunct adds more specific information, specifying the event as being of a particular kind within the general class, or adding an associated activity to that depicted by the verb root. For example, verb adjuncts that select the verb root **ag-** 'make a sound, say' as their partner almost denote all kinds of verbal activity or all denote kinds of sounds and sound-making: **asb** 'begging', **bu** 'exploding', **gigu** 'jingling, rattling', **gu** 'resounding, thudding', **guglak** 'croaking', **guglum** 'snoring', **gullag** 'rumbling (as empty stomach)', **jlken** 'coughing', **jup** 'squeaking', **kuk** 'crying out in alarm', **mokbel** 'belching', **sanj** 'roaring (as waterfall)', **si** 'crying', **suk** 'laughing, shouting', and so on. Most verb adjuncts that select **am-** 'go' or another verb of locomotion, denote manner of movement or a separate activity that accompanies movement: **dad** 'carrying', **kleñd** 'crawling', **kod** 'accompanying', **kosinđ** 'carrying pick-a-back', **ponđ** 'leading', **wanđ** 'floating', **wñđ** 'flying', etc.

Usually the verb adjunct and verb root are contiguous but certain kinds of material may intervene, e.g. question words, as in (36), negators, and locative phrases, as in (41).

- (41) **Tap tubtub-toktok wad g-i, [dad ms amn-a-k].**
Things knick-knacks bag do-SS-PRIOR carrying outside go-3SG-PAST
'Having put his personal effects in a string bag, he carried them outside.'

In meaning, many verb adjuncts resemble typical verbs. In their grammatical behavior, however, they are sharply distinct from verbs. Verb adjuncts cannot take verbal inflections and cannot occur alone as the head of a predicate phrase. Some verb adjuncts,

such as **tug** ‘by hand’, have adverb-like meanings but differ from true adverbs in several respects, outlined in 4.2.10. They differ from adjectives, which can modify nouns.

There is, however, a cline between (a) true verb adjuncts and (b) nouns and adjectives that have some of the grammatical properties of true adjuncts. True adjuncts cannot be possessed or modified by an adjective, cannot modify a noun and cannot stand in a case relation with the verb, i.e. cannot be Subject, Direct Object, Instrument, etc. Of the verb adjuncts illustrated in (35-40) **dad** ‘carrying’, **guglum** ‘snoring’, **si** ‘crying’, **tug** ‘by hand’ and **tudul** ‘beating hard’ are true adjuncts and **wsn** ‘sleep, sleeping’ and **suk** ‘shout, shouting’ are quasi-nominal adjuncts (or quasi-adjunct nouns).

The class of verb adjuncts is open. Many Tok Pisin and English terms, especially those denoting actions and states, have been borrowed into Kalam as verb adjuncts. These adjuncts usually accompany the verb **g-** ‘do, make’, e.g. **pasim g-** ‘close, fasten s.th.’ (Tok Pisin *pasim*), **wasim g-** ‘wash s.th.’ (Tok Pisin *wasim*), **sut g-** ‘deal cards’ (from *suit* of cards), **btuk g-** ‘be broken’ (Tok Pisin *bruk*).

The prefix **ku-** ‘towards, in the direction of’, added to a directional noun, such as **neŋ** ‘upriver’, derives a verb adjunct that selects the verb **g-** ‘do, make’, meaning move or be directed in a certain direction, as **kuneŋ g-** ‘go in the upriver direction’.

4.2.9 Adjectives

Adjectives are words that modify a noun, or a noun plus adjective, and which typically denote qualities or attributes. e.g. **b kls** (man strong) ‘strong man’, **ñ skoy tep** (boy little good) ‘good little boy’. The adjective class is quite large and is being expanded by borrowings from Tok Pisin and English. Some common adjectives are: **mlp** ‘dry, withered’, **skoy** ‘small’, **yob** ‘big’, **ydk** ‘tasty’, **slk** ‘itchy, spicy’, **kls** ‘strong, firm, tight’, **sayn** ‘weak, loose, slow’, **kosyam** ‘difficult’, **sketk** ‘wrong, ill-formed, awry’, **pataj** ‘unmarried, youthful’, **njep** ‘clever, knowledgeable, expert’, **saki** ‘uncomprehending, stupid, deaf’, **selwel** ‘generous’, **toki** ‘old’, **nd** ‘older, senior’, **ksen** ‘younger, junior’, **nab** ‘intermediate, middle’, **lkañ** ‘red’, **mosb** ‘black, dark’, **tud** ‘white’, **takl** ‘cold’.

All adjectives can occur in partnership with a verb to form a complex predicate:

(42) **Takl g-p.**
cold do-PF.3SG
‘It’s cold.’

(43) **Tmey g-a-k.**
good do-3SG-PAST
‘It was bad.’

(44) **Yp km g-p.**
me bitter do-PF.3SG
‘Something tastes bitter to me.’

Unlike common nouns, adjectives cannot be possessed and cannot be modified except by reduplication and by intensifiers such as **tmey** ‘bad, extremely’ and **yb** ‘true, truly, extremely’.

Two suffixes or clitics derive adjectives. The suffix **-eb** or **-ep** can be added to any verb X to form an adjective meaning ‘associated with X, for X’, e.g. **ñag-** ‘shoot’, **ñag-ep** ‘to do with shooting’ **b ñag-ep** ‘man who shoots, man who is shot’. One function of the clitic **-sek** is to indicate that the noun, adjective or verbal adjunct it follows is possessed by, added to, or associated with someone or something, e.g. **bin** ‘woman, wife’, **bin-sek** ‘having a wife, married (of a man)’, **cm** ‘bow’, **cm-sek** ‘armed with a bow’; **kotp** ‘house’, **kotp-sek** ‘having a house, associated with a house’; **seb** ‘cloud’, **seb-sek** ‘cloudy, full of

clouds'; **suk** 'laughter', **suk-sek** 'full of laughter'. When **-sek** is added as a clitic to a complete verbal clause it indicates that the event or state of affairs denoted by the clause is recurrent, habitual or persisting.

4.2.10 Adverbs

Adverbs are a class of words that precede and modify verbs or verb phrases, e.g. **kamget** 'silently, secretly', **kapkap** 'quietly, carefully', **kasek** 'quickly, tightly, intensely', **monmon** 'freely, without restriction', **sayn** 'slowly, late', **si** 'illicitly, illegally'.

- (45) **Sayn o-sw-ay.**
 slowly come-PRES.PROG-3PL
 'They are coming slowly/They are late arriving.'

Adverbs differ from verb adjuncts in several respects. Unlike verb adjuncts they occur with a wide range of verbs. They modify the verb in a general sense and in a graded way, e.g. for speed, intensity or purposefulness, whereas verb adjuncts typically specify a particular kind of action, process or state that is a subtype of the category of event denoted by the verb. Whereas verb adjuncts modify only the verb root, adverbs may modify the whole verb phrase. Unlike verb adjuncts, adverbs do not contribute to the argument structure of the verb phrase, and they can reduplicate (to mark intensity).

- (46) **Kasek kasek g-n-mn.**
 quickly quickly do-OPT-2SG
 'You should do it very quickly.'

Adverbs must precede verb adjuncts:

- (47) **B kapkap kleṅd amn-a-k.**
 man slowly crawling go-3SG-PAST
 'The man crawled along slowly.'

- (48) **Paskoy kasek cici d-a-k.**
 girl intensely gripping hold-3SG-PAST
 'The girl held on tightly.'

Some words can function both as adjective and adverb, e.g. **sayn** 'slow, weak, soft, loose, slowly, weakly, etc.'.

4.2.11 Interrogative pronouns

The main interrogative pronouns are:

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
| etp | ti | 'what?' |
| an | an | 'who (sg.)?' |
| an-an | an-an | 'who (pl.)?' |
| an-nup | an-nup | 'whom (sg.)?' |
| anan-kuyp | an-ktop | 'whom (pl.)?' |
| akay | akal | 'where?' |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| won akay | won akal | ‘when?’ |
| etp-nen | ti-nen | ‘why?, what for?’ |
| etp etp | ti ti | ‘how many? how much?’ |
| etp gi + verb | ti gl + verb | ‘how (to do)?’ |

4.2.12 Determiners

Determiners and demonstratives follow the noun. They include the following:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ak | the, this, that, these, those |
| ogok | the (pl.), these, those |
| ebap, bap (K) = (G) olap | a certain one |
| ognap, gunap | some, certain ones |
| ebek | a particular one (aforementioned thing or person), those particular ones |
| anep (from ak-nep) | precisely that one |

All can stand alone as a noun phrase. The anaphoric pronouns **mey** ‘(of inanimates) it, that, those (already mentioned)’ and **mey ebek** ‘that particular one, those ones’ cannot follow a noun; they stand alone as a noun phrase.

4.2.13 Negation

The negative interjection is **met** ‘no’. Clauses are usually negated by the negative proclitic **ma-** ‘not’, although **met** can be used in its place to indicate an emphatic negation. The negative clitic can occur only once in a clause. It is usually placed before the inflected verb, but may also precede a complex verbal group (before a serial verb sequence or a verbal adjunct) or, less commonly, may precede a preverbal locative phrase. It cannot precede a Subject or Object nominal.

- (49) **Wog g-i ma-ñ-b-an, wati g-i**
 garden make-SS.PRIOR not-eat-PF-2SG fence make-SS.PRIOR

ma-ñ-b-an, tap si onep ñ-b-an!
 not-eat-PF-2SG food stealing only eat-PF-2SG
 ‘You don’t make gardens, you don’t make fences, you just steal food.’
 (lit. Having made gardens you don’t eat, having made fences you don’t eat, you just steal food and eat!)

In a compact serial verb construction (SVC) (see 4.3.2.2) the negator is always placed before the first verb and its scope is generally over the whole verb series. There are certain exceptions, as in (50), where only the final verb is negated.

- (50) **Inge kotp ma-piow nŋ-n-k.**
 Inge house not-search find-1SG-PAST
 ‘I searched for (but) didn’t find Inge’s house.’
 (lit. Inge’s house not search I-found.)

In a narrative SVC (4.3.2.3) the negator **ma-** may be placed before the first verb or before the final verb. The emphatic negator **met** occurs only before the final verb. If

placed before the final verb either negator may negate the whole SVC or just the final verb, as in (51).

- (51) **Piow ap tan ap yan met nŋ md-e-k.**
 search come ascend come descend not find stay-3SG:DUR-PAST
 ‘She searched up hill and down dale but still couldn’t find (it).’

4.2.13 Question markers

Two particles are placed at the end of clauses to form questions. **-tek** ‘isn’t it?’ craves a yes or no answer, with the expectation that the answer to the question will be ‘yes’. For example:

- (52) **D-p-an tek?**
 get-PF-2SG QUESTION
 You got it, didn’t you?

akaŋ (which also means ‘or’) marks a question as posing alternatives, each of which are equally possible. For example:

- (53) **Meg np ak nd yuwt g-igp akaŋ?**
 teeth your the previously pain do-PAST.HAB.3SG QUESTION
 Did you ever have toothache?

See also (9) and (92).

4.3 Serial verb constructions

4.3.1 Introduction

Kalam makes extensive use of **serial verb constructions (SVCs)** to depict a series of events as being closely connected, amounting to a single complex event or episode. The nucleus of a serial verb construction is a series of verb roots in which only the final verb root carries an inflection, and which is spoken under a single intonation contour, as in (54):

- (54) **Am kmn pk d ap ad ñb-ig-pay.**
 go game.mammal kill get come cook eat-PAST.HAB-3PL
 ‘They used to go and kill game mammals and bring them back and cook and eat them.’

The number of verb roots in a series may be as few as two or as many as nine or ten. Although they specify a sequence of connected events, and can often be paraphrased by a sequence of clauses, serial verb constructions behave like single clauses in most respects.

There are various types of serial verb construction. The following constraints apply to the formation of what we may call the canonical type:

(a) *Semantic constraints on canonical serial verb constructions*

- (i) The verbs (with their arguments) must denote a series of acts or events that, taken together, are readily identifiable by native speakers as closely connected.
- (ii) All the acts must be performed by the same actor.
- (iii) The acts must be either all asserted or all denied.
- (iv) The acts must all be of roughly equal semantic importance, i.e. no act is singled out for highlighting or elaboration.
- (v) The verb roots retain their full lexical senses, as opposed to a bleached or grammaticalised sense.
- (vi) The SCV can be broken down into immediate constituents each denoting an act or event that is temporally discrete, or partly discrete from the other constituents. The immediate constituents may consist of a single verb root or, in some cases, a sequence of verb roots that forms a semantic unit.
- (vii) To the extent that the constituents are temporally discrete, their order matches the temporal order of the actions which they denote.

(b) *Grammatical constraints on canonical serial verb constructions*

- (i) There is only one inflected verb per SVC.
- (ii) The same verb cannot occur successively.
- (iii) There is only one overt subject, coded on the inflected verb, and sometimes also represented by an overt NP.
- (iv) Transitive verb roots share a Direct Object.
- (v) No subordinating or coordinating morphemes occur within the construction.
- (vi) Other than the negative clitic, the only non-verb material that can occur within the string of verb roots consists of verb adjuncts (4.2.8). A verb adjunct + verb root is functionally equivalent to a single verb root.
- (vii) Non-verbal clitics and particles which can be postposed to inflected verbs (such as **tek** 'like, positive question marker', **akaŋ** 'or, question marker'), can only follow the final (inflected) verb in a series.
- (viii) There can be only one negative morpheme per verb series, with scope of over the whole verb series. The negative marker can precede either the whole verb series or (under certain conditions) the final verb.

(c) *Phonological constraints*

- (i) The verb series is normally spoken under a single intonational contour, without internal pause.

Grammatical SVCs of the canonical type can be generated simply by specifying a sequence $V_i + V_j \dots V_n$, subject to the constraints specified above, with the whole series categorised as V. If one verb root in a series is transitive the whole SVC can be categorised as transitive.

4.3.2 Types of serial verb construction

A fairly clear distinction can be made between two major types of canonical SVC: compact and narrative SVCs.

4.3.2.1 Compact SVCs

Compact SVCs contain two or more verb roots that form a single tight-knit predicate, as in:

- (55) Kaj **tb lak-sp-ay**.
 pig **cut split-PRES.PROG-3PL**
 ‘They are butchering pigs.’ (lit. cutting them up by splitting, i.e. making a (first) longitudinal cut)

The verbs in a compact SVC denote sub-events that are close-spaced in time and typically connected in a causal or purposeful chain. In some cases the connections people make between the constituent sub-events are probably grounded in innate perceptions of physical processes. In other cases the connections depend on culture-specific knowledge of customary behavior.

Compact SVCs fall into many types according to their particular semantic and grammatical makeup. A selection of types will be illustrated here. It is important to note that each type represents a productive pattern. For example, the verb series in (55) represents a productive formula in which V1, **tb** ‘cut, chop’, combines with V2, a verb of result (where V2 can be, e.g. **blok** ‘distribute’; **kluk** ‘gouge, hollow out’, **pag** ‘break, snap’, **sak** ‘chip, break off a fragment’, **tk** ‘sever’, **wk** ‘break apart, shatter’, **yk** ‘open’, **yok** ‘move away’).

(56) *Verb series denoting resultative or change of state events*

In the simplest case, resultative SVCs contain just two verbs: V1 is transitive and specifies an activity performed by an agent, usually forceful contact. V2 is intransitive and specifies a change of state or a movement undergone by an affected entity. The conventional meaning derived from the sequence is that the state or movement is the result of the first event. The overt Subject of a resultative SVC is always the agent of V1. The logical Subject of V2 is not represented.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| pk cg- | (strike adhere) | ‘stick s.th. on, cause s.th. to adhere’ |
| pk ju- | (strike withdraw) | ‘knock s.th. out of position’ |
| pk wk- | (strike shattered) | ‘knock s.th. to bits, shatter s.th.’ |
| pk sug- | (strike extinguished) | ‘put out (a fire)’ |
| pk wk- | (strike be shattered) | ‘knock s.th. to bits, shatter s.th.’ |
| pug sug- | (blow extinguished) | ‘blow out (a flame)’ |
| puŋi ask- | (pierce free) | ‘prise s.th. free or open’ |
| puŋi lak- | (pierce split) | ‘split s.th. by wedging or levering’ |
| su pag yk- | (bite broken open) | ‘bite s.th. and break it open’ |
| su wk- | (bite shatter) | ‘crush s.th. with the teeth, bite to pieces’ |
| taw pag yok- | (step.on broken displace) | ‘break s.th. off by stepping on it’ |
| tb kluk yok- | (cut gouge displace) | ‘gouge s.th. out’ |
| tb pag- | (cut broken.off) | ‘cut and break s.th. (as a chipped blade)’ |

There is a simple way of testing whether or not the second verb in any SVC has the same logical or underlying Subject as the first: paraphrase the SVC by a two clause switch-reference construction, in which each verb carries its own inflections. The verb in the first clause will then be marked for same Subject or change of Subject.

(57) *Verb series denoting displacement events*

The agent of a transitive verb does something which causes the affected object to change position, physically or figuratively. The verb of displacement is often **yok-** ‘move away, be displaced, removed’.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ag yok- | (say displace) | ‘send s.o. away, dismiss s.o.’ |
| d yok- | (get displace) | ‘throw s.th.’ |
| d am yok- | (get go displace) | ‘get rid of s.th, take s.th. away’ |
| lug dad am- | (slide carrying go) | ‘slide s.th. along’ |
| pk lug yok- | (strike slide displace) | ‘brush or sweep s.th. away’ |
| tb yok- | (cut displace) | ‘cut s.th. away or out’ |
| ag ask yok- | (say avoid displace) | ‘avoid talking about (a topic)’ |
| sak yap- | (detach fall) | ‘break off and fall, fall to bits’ |
| sog ask- | (pour free) | ‘pour until empty, drain s.th.’ |
| su ju- | (bite withdraw) | ‘extract s.th. by biting’ |
| su tk- | (bite sever) | ‘bite s.th. off’ |
| taw lug- | (step.on slide) | ‘push away with the feet’ |
| taw pag yok- | (step.on broken displace) | ‘break off by pushing with the foot’ |
| tb kluk yok- | (cut gouge displace) | ‘gouge out (the centre of s.th.)’ |

(58) *Verb series denoting testing or discovering events*

An activity verb or verbs precedes the generic verb of perception and cognition, **nŋ-** ‘perceive, be conscious, aware, see, hear, feel, smell, know, etc’.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| ag nŋ- | (say perceive) | ‘ask, enquire, ask for, request’ |
| ap nŋ- | (come perceive) | ‘visit s.o., come and see s.o.’ |
| ay nŋ- | (put perceive) | ‘try to fit s.th., try s.th. on (e.g. clothing)’ |
| d nŋ- | (touch perceive) | ‘feel s.th. by touching (deliberately)’ |
| ñb nŋ- | (consume perceive) | ‘taste s.th.’ |
| piow nŋ- | (search perceive) | ‘find s.th.’ |
| puŋi nŋ- | (pierce perceive) | ‘probe, test by poking’ |
| tag nŋ- | (travel perceive) | ‘sightsee, travel and see’ |
| taw tag nŋ- | (tread walk.about perceive) | ‘test (ground, branch, etc.) by treading’ |
| wk nŋ- | (break.open perceive) | ‘break open and inspect’ |

(59) *Verb series denoting transfer/connection events*

A transitive verb precedes the generic verb of transfer, **ñ-** ‘give, connect, etc.’, which denotes transfer of the affected object of V1 to the recipient of V2.

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| ag ñ- | (say transfer) | 'tell s.th. to s.o.' |
| d jak ñ- | (get stand connect) | 'stand s.th. against a place' |
| d ñ- | (get transfer) | 'give s.th. personally, hand s.th. to s.o.' |
| g ñ- | (do transfer) | 'fit s.th. in position, connect to s.th.' |
| ju ñ- | (withdraw transfer) | 'return s.th. to its owner, give back' |
| ñag ñ- | (shoot transfer) | 'fasten s.th., pass s.th. through and connect it (in sewing, buttoning)' |
| puñi ñ- | (pierce transfer) | 'pierce and fit, connect' |
| tk ñ- | (write transfer) | 'write s.o. (a letter)' |

(60) *Verb series denoting transporting events*

A verb of manipulation, usually **d-** 'hold, handle, get, touch, control', combines with one or more verbs of locomotion.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| d ap- | (get come) | 'bring s.th.' |
| d am- | (get go) | 'take s.th.' |
| d am yok- | (get go move.away) | 'get rid of s.th, take s.th. away' |
| d ap tan- | (get come ascend) | 'bring s.th. up, fill s.th.' |
| d ap tan jak- | (get come rise reach) ' ' | bring s.th. to the top, fill s.th. up' |
| d ap tan d ap yap- | (hold come ascend hold come descend) | 'move s.th. up and down, move s.th. back and forth' |

(61) *Verb series denoting instrumental events*

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
| d ay- | (get put) | 'pick up and put away, put in order' |
| d ap ay- | (get come put) | 'bring and put away' |
| d am ay- | (get go place) | 'take and put away' |
| d jak ñ- | (get stand connect) | 'stand s.th. against a place' |
| d ñ- | (get transfer) | 'give personally, hand over' |
| d tbk- | (hold clamp) | 'grip tightly' |
| pk tbk- | (strike clamp) | 'clamp firmly' |
| puñi tbk- | (pierce clamp) | 'pin in position' |
| puñi ju- | (pierce withdraw) | 'extract s.th with a probe' |
| taw d puñi tb tk- | (step press cut sever) | 'apply the footbrake, brake (a car)' |
| tb blok- | (cut distribute) | 'cut and distribute' |
| wsk ask- | (untie free) | 'set free, release, untie, take off (e.g. tight clothing)' |

(62) *Verb series denoting movement events*

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| ap yap pk- | (come fall strike) | 'fall down' |
| ap jak am- | (come reach go) | 'come up, emerge' |
| ap jak- | (come reach) | 'arrive (hither)' |
| am jak- | (go reach) | 'arrive (thither)' |
| ap jak am- | (come reach go) | 'come and go' |
| ap tan jak- | (come ascend reach) | 'reach the top' |
| ap jak am- | (come reach go) | 'come up, emerge' |
| ap tan ap yap- | (come ascend come descend) | 'move up and down (or back and forth)' |
| ju am- | (withdraw go) | 'retreat, withdraw (as from battle)' |

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--|
| ju ap- | (withdraw come) | ‘withdraw, (of moon) wane’ |
| ju saŋd- | (withdraw disappear) | ‘withdraw out of sight’ |
| ju yok- | (withdraw move.away) | ‘come out and go, depart suddenly’ |
| kbi am- | (leave go) | ‘abandon, leave s.o. or s.th.’ |
| saŋd am- | (depart go) | ‘disappear, depart’ |
| wlek yap- | (slip.down fall) | ‘slip off, come off (of loose-fitting things)’ |

(63) *Verb series denoting food-getting events*

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---|
| ad ñŋ- | (bake eat) | ‘bake in earth oven and eat’ |
| ju ñŋ- | (withdraw eat) | ‘pull out (plants) for eating’ |
| pk ñŋ- | (kill eat) | ‘kill game for eating’ |
| tk ñŋ- | (break.off eat) | ‘pick (fruit etc.) for eating’ |
| ym ñŋ- | (plant eat) | ‘plant crops for (one’s own) consumption’ |

(64) *Verb series denoting a process happening to the Subject*

Two or more intransitive verbs specify components of a process that happens to the Subject.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| añŋ pug kum- | (breath blow malfunction) | ‘gasp for breath, puff heavily’ |
| kum md- | (malfunction stay) | ‘convalesce, remain unwell or incapacitated’ |
| kum tkd am- | (malfunction turning go) | ‘lose consciousness, pass out’ |
| yn ag- | (burn say) | ‘make a noise while burning’ |
| yn kld ap- | (burn red-hot.coals come) | ‘turn to red-hot coals’ |
| yn kn- | (burn sleep) | ‘burn or cook overnight’ |
| yn kum- | (burn die) | ‘be burnt to death’ |
| yn sbk am- | (burn scorch pass) | ‘become scorched’ |

A few compact SVCs show morphological fusion in progress, where phonological reduction has blurred morpheme boundaries, e.g. in the following pairs the second form is now the conventional one: **tk pag-** (sever break) ‘break s.t. in two’ > **tpag-**, **pk pag-** (hit change.form/break) ‘bend forcefully, break or damage with a blow’ > **ppag-**, **su ju-** (bite/suck extract) ‘extract s.th. by biting or sucking’ > **sju-**. Here we see phonological erosion working to create a potential new verb root.

4.3.2.2 *Narrative SVCs*

Narrative SVCs have a more complex semantic and syntactic structure than compact SVCs. As their name suggests, narrative SVCs tell a short story, or parts of a story, in highly compressed form. The semantic links between events in such constructions differ from the direct causal chain and force dynamic links that characterize the event structure of many compact SVCs. The kinds of things that are mentioned in a narrative SVC, and their order, reflect conventions for telling a well-formed narrative.

Narratives reporting collecting expeditions

The distinctive features of Kalam narrative SVCs may be illustrated by examining a class of narratives that are richly represented in our corpus: successful collecting

expeditions, such as getting firewood, fetching water, picking fruit, gathering leafy greens, hunting for wild mammals on the ground or in trees, and collecting pandanus leaves to make mats or for thatching.

Collecting expeditions represent a particular sort of purposeful activity, where there is both an immediate objective and an ultimate objective. Whether carried out by humans, nut-storing squirrels, nesting sparrows or nectar-gathering bees, successful collecting expeditions have four main stages: One or more actors (i) goes forth in search of something, (ii) obtains it, (iii) carries the goods to a convenient place and (iv) processes or otherwise disposes of them.

A well-formed minimal report of a successful collecting expedition in Kalam reflects this pattern. The main elements in such a report can be summarized as follows.

(65) *Major constituents of reports of successful collecting episodes*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------|------|
| MOVEMENT TO SCENE OF COLLECTING | COLLECTING ACTIVITIES | TRANSPORT TO SCENE OF PROCESSING | PROCESSING | CODA |

Stages 1-3 each describes elements of the complicating action of the narrative. Stage 4 describes the resolution, telling how the goods were processed or disposed of (e.g. cooked and eaten, preserved by smoking, stored, divided up, or traded). Occasionally there is a fifth stage, a kind of coda, that closes off the episode by saying, e.g. that the actor(s) slept or came home. For each stage, speakers can choose to say what happened in more or less detail. Thus, some episodes are given extended treatment, while others are compressed into a few clauses or even into a single clause.

A narrative SVC reporting a collecting episode can be defined as any SVC that contains two or more of stages 1-5. The corpus contains SVCs consisting of stages 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 2-3, 2-4, 3-4 and 4-5. Example (54) above contains stages 1-4. Predictably, there are no recorded cases of 1+3 and 1+4; these would be ill-formed because stages 2 and 3 describe pivotal event(s) in the narrative and cannot be omitted from a report.

The examples that follow are all in Ti mnm. (66) is about gathering *ñepək* herbs. Clause (i) contains the gathering stage, the transport stage, and the first event in the processing stage, cooking. However, the second event in the processing stage, eating, occurs in clause (ii) and the coda is given in (iii).

(stages 2-4)

- (66) (i) oɲnap ksen nb tk d ap ad-l,
sometimes new thus pick get come cook-SS.PRIOR
'...sometimes they would gather and bring fresh ones (*ñepək* herbs) and having cooked (them),

(stage 4)

- (ii) ñb-l,
eat.SS.PRIOR
and eaten (them), they would sleep.' (FPKF :17)

(stage 5)

- (iii) kn-elg-al.
sleep-PAST.HAB-PL

All the verbs in a narrative SVC may be contiguous, as is the case in (67) and (68) below, as well as examples (54) and (66) above. In (67) a hunting episode is spread over

two clauses. Stages 1-3 are represented in clause i while stage 4, cooking and eating, is represented in ii. The object of the stage 2 and 3 verbs occurs clause-initially in i, preceding the stage 1 verb, an indication that it is topicalised.

(stages 1-3)

- (67) (i) ...kmn **am pak dad** **ap-l**,
 game:mammal **go kill** carrying **come-SS.PRIOR**
 ‘... having gone and killed and brought game mammals,

(stage 4)

- (ii) **ad** **ñb-l** katp seŋ ognl,....
cook eat-SS.PRIOR house old:site those
 they cooked and ate them at those old house sites,...’ (*KHT* Intro: 8)

For animals that live underground and are found by digging, the collecting stage is often represented by the verbs **yg pak** (dig kill), as in (68). The object NP is omitted here, having been established earlier in the narrative.

(stages 1-3)

- (68) Bin pataj ogok **am yg pak dad** **ap-elgp-al...**
 woman young these **go dig kill** carrying **come-PAST.HAB-3PL**
 ‘Young women used to go and dig up and kill and bring back (these bush rats)...’
 (*KHT* ch. 13:29)

All narrative SVCs have a deeper constituent structure than compact SVCs. A maximal SVC reporting a collecting episode can be analyzed as containing five small verb phrases (VPs), each representing one stage in the episode. Each small VP may contain a single verb or a verb series, i.e. it may be, semantically, a single event or an event sequence. Most often the verb series representing one stage is a compact SVC but more complex series sometimes occur. For example, the formulaic string **d ap tan + d ap yap** (get come ascend + get come descend) ‘go back and forth, go up and down’, which may occur in stage 1 or stage 3, itself consists of two compact SVCs.

At the next level up, stages 2, 3 and 4 (collecting, transport and processing) form a constituent coordinate with stage 1 (movement to the collecting site) and with stage 5 phrase (the coda, usually sleeping or return home). The verbs in stages 2-4 share the same object NP (the thing collected). They can fall under the scope of a single adverbial modifier, independently of 1. Finally the entire SVC forms a constituent, a large VP or predicate phrase, coordinate with the subject. Thus, the constituent structure of the highly recurrent lexical string in (69) is as follows:

- (69) [[**am**]_{VP} [[[**kmn** **pak**]_{VP} [**d ap**]_{VP}]_{VP} [**ad ñb-]**]_{VP}]_{VP}]_{VP}
go game.mammal **kill** **get come** **cook eat**
 ‘Go and kill game mammals and bring and cook and eat them.’

Narrative SVCs differ from compact SVCs in that the verbs need not be contiguous. Four kinds of non-verbal elements can intervene in certain positions, marking boundaries between the stages or small VPs. First, an object NP can (and often does) follow the Stage

1 verb(s) denoting movement to the scene of collecting. This can be seen in (70), and (71), as well as in (54) and (69) above.

(stages 1-3)

- (70) ...**am** kas nb ogok **tk** dad **ap-l**,...
go leaves such these **pick** carrying **come-SS.PRIOR**
 ‘...(they) go and pick such leaves and having brought them back,...’
 (KHT ch. 10:113)

Secondly, locative adjuncts can intervene. A locative adjunct to a stage 2 verb or verb series, as well as an object NP, can separate this from stage 1 material, as in (71).

- (71) Ney **am** okok kmn-nen **gtag** **tag** **pak**
 she **go** around game-after **travel** **travel** **kill**

dad **ap-l**,...
carrying **come-SS.PRIOR**
 ‘She used to go and walk about killing and bringing back game mammals,...’
 (KHT ch. 10:35)

Alternatively, a locative adjunct to a stage 4 verb or verb series can occur after stage 3, as is the case in (72), in which the broad leaves of a spinach-like herb, **bep**, are gathered and put into an oven pit.

(stages 2-4)

- (72) ...mj - bep **tk** **d** **ap** nb okyaŋ **yok-l**,...
 leaf spinach **pick** **get** **come** place below **throw-SS.PRIOR**
 ‘... having picked and brought *bep* leaves and thrown (them) below (into an oven pit),...’ (KHT ch. 1:72)

Thirdly, an adverbial modifier can occur between the stage 1 verb(s) and the following verbs. In such cases the scope of the modifier may be over the whole SVC or just over the verb(s) that follow the modifier. In (73) it is probable that the speaker intended **kasek** ‘quickly’ to modify only the final verb.

- (73) (i) ...maj-wog ogok **g** **ym-e-l**,
 sweet.potato-garden these **do** **plant-DS.PRIOR-3PL**
 ‘... after they had made these sweet potato gardens,

(stages 3-4)

- (ii) [kupyak] **ap** kasek **ñb-e-k**
 rat **come** quickly **eat-DS.PRIOR:3SG-PAST**
 (the rat) came and soon ate (there).’ (KHT ch. 13:68)

Fourthly, a negator may precede the final verb in a narrative SVC (see 4.2.13).

4.3.2.3 *Do-support SVCs*

Do-support SVCs form a third major type. This type departs from canonical serial verb constructions in that the final verb, **g-** ‘do, make’, does not denote the last in a sequence of sub-events. Instead it indicates that the subject performs the act(s) denoted by the preceding verb root(s). **g-** forms a constituent coordinate with the rest of the verb series. There are several subtypes of do-support constructions. In one type, it is possible to omit the final **g-** with little or no change in meaning (**g-** perhaps contributes the sense of perfective aspect, in which the preceding series of acts are viewed as a totality). In another type **g-** indicates that actor is acting wilfully or is putting an effort into the activity and **g-** cannot be omitted. In another type the final verb is a compound, consisting of an adverb **tep** ‘good, well’ or **tmey** ‘bad, badly’ plus **g-**.

(74) *Some do-support SVCs*

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| punji ap tan ap yap g- | (bump.into come ascend come descend do) | ‘lose one’s way, get lost and wander about’ |
| tb lak d ap g- | (cut split get come do) | ‘cut and bring (timber)’ |
| wik d ap tan d ap yap g- | (rub touch come ascend touch come descend do) | ‘massage s.o., give s.o. a rubdown’ |
| ññlon ay g- | (playfully put do) | ‘tease (s.o.), pretend to do s.th.’ |
| ag tep g- | (say well do) | ‘say properly, speak clearly’ |
| ay tep g- | (put well do) | ‘organise or tidy things, put in order’ |
| da-tag tep g- | (carrying-go.about well do) | ‘look after s.o. well’ |
| g tep g- | (do well do) | ‘do s.th. well’ |
| md tep g- | (exist well do) | ‘live well, live in peace, etc.’ |
| nŋ tep g- | (think well do) | ‘know s.th. well, think s.th. over’ |

4.4 **Complex sentences**

Discussion of complex sentences will be confined to a few remarks about coordinate-dependent clauses, embedded clauses and the use of internal speech to express wanting and intention.

4.4.1 **Coordinate-dependent clauses with switch reference
and relative tense marking**

Kalam has a few free-form clause-linking conjunctions (e.g. **ji** ‘and, but, then’ and **pen** ‘accordingly, consequently, so’) but makes only sparing use of these. For showing coordinate relationships between clauses it relies heavily on dependent verbs which carry suffixes indicating **relative subject reference** (also known as **switch reference**) and **relative tense**.

Relative subject reference refers to the sameness or difference of the grammatical Subject of successive inflected verbs. Both categories are signalled by a portmanteau

suffix on the first verb in the pair. Except when it is embedded as an argument of another clause, any clause containing a suffix marking Same or Different Subject is a dependent-coordinate clause. It is dependent because it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence but must be paired with an independent clause. It is coordinate because it is not embedded, i.e. it specifies a separate event or situation from that specified the clause it is paired with.

Relative tense is the sequential relationship between events E1, E2, etc., marked by successive verbs. Three sequential relations are distinguished in Kalam dependent verbs: E1 precedes E2, E1 is simultaneous with E2, E1 follows E2.

Four suffixes indicate relative tense combined with Same Subject reference but two are stylistic variants:

- i 'action prior to next verb' (SS.PRIOR) (Ti mnm -I)
- tag 'action prior to next verb' (SS.PRIOR). (This form is used mainly in folk tales)
- ig 'action simultaneous with next verb' (SS.SIM) (Ti mnm -I_g)
- ng 'action subsequent to next verb' (SS.FUT).

When a verb carries a Same Subject suffix, as in the following example, it usually has no suffix marking absolute person-and number of its subject. That information is normally carried by the next independent verb, usually the final verb in the sentence.

- (75) **Am-i, ap-i, wog g-ng g-p-in, ag-a-k.**
 go-SS.PRIOR come-SS.PRIOR work do-SS.FUT do-PF-1SG say-3SG-PAST
 'He said he will do it when he gets back.' (lit. 'Having gone, having come, intending to do I do', he said.)
- (76) **Nad cnp gos nŋ-ig md-e-n-mn.**
 You us thought perceive-SS.SIM stay-DUR-OPT-2SG
 'You should keep thinking of us.' (lit. 'You thinking thoughts about us you should stay.')
- (77) **Won akay ow-ng ag-p?**
 time when come-SS.FUT say-PF.3SG
 'When did he say he intends to come?' (lit. 'Time when intending to come he said?')
- (78) **K-ng pk-ng g-p-in.**
 sleep-SS.FUT wash-SS.FUT do-PF-SG
 'I'll wash (myself) when I'm about to go to bed.' (lit. 'Intending to sleep intending to wash I do.')
- (79) **Wog ym-ng, mon tb lak-i,**
 garden plant-SS.FUT wood cut split-SS-PRIOR

lum lem ay-p-in.
 ground plot.marker put-PF-1SG
 'When about to plant a garden, I split logs and mark off the subplots.'
 (lit. 'Intending to plant garden, having split logs, I put boundary markers.')

Relative tense plus Different Subject in the next verb is marked by one of two verbal suffixes.

-e- (or morphologically conditioned variant **-o-**) ‘action prior to next verb’ (DS.PRIOR)

-knŋ, -pnŋ, ‘action simultaneous to next verb’ (DS.SIM) (these suffixes are analysable into formatives **k-** and **p-** + **-nŋ**)

(80) **An ag-e-k g-na-k?**
 who say-DS.PRIOR.3SG-PAST do-2SG-PAST
 ‘Who told you to do it?’

(81) **Nad ag-e-na-k g-n-k.**
 you say-DS.PRIOR-2SG-PAST do-1SG-PAST
 ‘I did it because you told me.’

(82) **Kik bsg md-ya-knŋ, ow-ya-k.**
 they sit stay-1SG-DS.SIM come-3PL-PAST
 ‘While they₁ were sitting, they₂ arrived.’

Any verb marked for switch reference in the next clause is also marked for the person and number of the Subject of its own clause. The following is a rough approximation of the rules for marking switch reference.

Successive animate Subjects take Same Subject marking if at least one referent of the first Subject is shared with the second; for example, 1st singular and 1st plural count as Same Subject. If the Subjects of both the first and second verbs are animate and if they do not share at least one participant in common, the first verb is marked for Different Subject, as in (80-82) above and the following:

(83) **Kaj yp su-e-k, yuwt g-s <a> p.**
 pig me bite-DS.PRIOR.3SG-PAST pain do-PRES.PROG-3SG
 ‘The pig bit me, and it’s painful.’

(84) **B-nak Reyp amn-a-knŋ, sulkul ma-g-n-mn.**
 man-your Ralph go-3SG-DS.SIM dust not-make-2SG-OPT
 ‘While Mr Ralph is going (there) you shouldn’t stir up dust.’

If the Subject of the first verb is inanimate, and does not share at least one participant in common with the following independent verb, the first verb may be marked either for Same or Different Subject. The choice seems to depend, in at least some contexts, on whether the speaker wants to present the two clauses as representing closely integrated events or separate events. Compare the next two sentences:

(85) **Ygen ap d-e-k, mnm a-s <a> p.**
 Wind come take-DS.PRIOR.3SG-PAST noise sound-PRES.PROG.3SG
 ‘The wind caught it (the tent), and it’s making a noise.’

- (86) **Ygen ap d-i, ap yow-p.**
 Wind come take-SS.PRIOR come fall-PF-3SG
 ‘The wind blew it (the tent) over.’ (lit. ‘The wind came and caught it and it fell down.’)

4.4.2 Embedded clauses

An independent clause, and a dependent clause with Different Subject marking may be placed inside a matrix clause, either modifying the head of a relative clause or serving as an argument of the verb.

4.4.2.1 Relative clauses

Relative clauses may precede the noun they modify, as in (87) and (88) below. (In examples that follow, the relative clause and its head noun are enclosed in square brackets.)

- (87) **Mey bsg md-e-k ak, [bin ak ag-a-k won ak],...**
 then sit stay-DUR-3SG that woman the say-3SG-PAST time that
 ‘then he sat and waited, and at the time when the woman had said,...’

- (88) **[Bal ak tug mumlak-e-y ap tan d**
 ball the cause roll-DS.PRIOR-3PL come ascend control
ap yap g-p kotp] ak
 come ascend do-PF-3SG building that
 ‘That’s a bowling club.’
 (lit. ‘They roll balls back and forth building that.’)

Alternatively, the relative clause may follow the head noun, as in (29) above and (89):

- (89) **[Yad [kaj ñluk kapkap am-ab] kalk-sp-in**
 I pig small quietly go-REC.PAST search-PRES.PROG-1SG
 ‘I’m looking for the little pig that has just disappeared.’

Headless relative clauses, as in (90-92), are common.

- (90) **Cn [Sawan md-p] am-jp-un.**
 we (pl.) Sawan stay-PF.3S go-PRES.PROG.1PL
 ‘We are going to (where) Sawan lives.’
- (91) **[Momlak md-p] nŋ-an!**
 mould stay-PF.3SG perceive-IMP.2SG
 ‘Look at the mould (that) is on it! / Look at where the mould is!’
- (92) **[Yad a-p-in = tek] g-ngab-an akan?’ ag-a-k.**
 I say-PF-1SG like do-FUT-2SG QUESTION say-3SG-PAST
 ‘Are you going to do what I said?, he asked.’
 (lit. ‘“Like I say will you do?”, he said.’)

4.4.2.2 *Sentential Objects*

Direct Objects may consist of clauses.

- (93) **[Md-p-ay] nŋ-b-in.**
 stay-PF-3PL know-PF-1SG

(a) 'I know they are there.' (b) 'I know they exist.' (c) 'I know where they are.'

Kalam has only one true verb of cognition and sensory reception: **nŋ-** 'be aware, perceive, know, think, see, hear, smell, sense, feel, etc.'. When this verb has the sense 'hear', the sound heard must be represented by a verbal clause; it is not sufficient to just to mention the object that makes the sound. Thus, one cannot say 'I heard thunder', only 'I heard thunder (re)sound', as in (94):

- (94) **Yad [tumuk ag-e-k] nŋ-n-k.**
 I thunder sound-DS.PAST perceive-1SG-PAST
 'I heard thunder.' (lit. 'I heard thunder it-sounded.')

4.4.2.3 *Wanting, intending and internal speech*

Wanting something is typically represented by internal speech. A person or animal says to himself that he wants or intends to get something, using a construction containing the verb **d-** 'get, take, have, etc.' inflected for first person singular hortative (I get, let me get), normally preceded by a noun phrase denoting the thing desired. This hortative clause is the Direct Object of the verb **ag-** 'say, speak'. Sometimes **nŋ-** or **gos nŋ-** 'think' follows **ag-**.

- (94) **"Laplap d-in!" ag nŋ-i, ktg ow-a-k**
 clothes take-1SG.HORT say think-SS.PRIOR leave come-3SG-PAST
 'She wanted to take (steal) clothes (but) left (them) behind.'
 (lit. 'Let me take clothes!' say, having thought, leaving she came.)

- (95) **"Tap ak d-in!" ag-i gos nŋ-b-in.**
 thing that get-HORT.ISG say-SS.PRIOR thought perceive-PF-1SG
 'I want that thing.' (lit. "Let me get that thing", having said he thought.)

If the actor wants to do something other than getting, another verb may replace **d-**.

- (96) **Mñi "katam amn-in" ag-e-n md-p-in,...**
 now path go-1SG.HORT say-DS.HORT-1SG stay-PF-!SG
 'Now I'd like to walk about (but my body is still too weak).'
 (lit. 'Now "let me go on the road" I say, I stay,...')

Narrators commonly attribute internal speech to an actor as a way of describing their actions.

- (97) **Kmn ak "ap mab-wak su yk-eb-in" ag-up,...**
 animal the come tree-bark bite open-PRES.PROG.1SG say-PF.SG
 'The animal comes and gnaws a hole in the bark,...'
 (lit. 'The game-mammal comes and says "I am biting open the bark."')

4.5 Verb paradigms

The inflected forms of verbs are not entered as headwords in the dictionary. Inflected forms are largely predictable from rules of grammar and morphophonemics. And in any case, even with such a small inventory of verb roots as Kalam has, inflected verb forms are too numerous to list – the number of distinct forms is well over 20,000. A sample of verb paradigms, representing the various tenses, aspects and moods, switch reference markers and subject person-markers is provided here. The verb roots used in these examples are (in their basic forms) **am-** ‘go’, **ap-** ‘come’, **kn-** ‘sleep’, **pk-** (Ti mnm **pak-**) ‘strike’.

Paradigm 1: Present progressive

1a (V-sp- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>pskpin</i> | <i>pakebin</i> | ‘I am striking’ |
| <i>pkspan</i> | <i>pakeban</i> | ‘you are striking’ |
| <i>pksap</i> | <i>pakeb</i> | ‘he is striking’ |
| <i>pksput</i> | <i>pakobut</i> | ‘we (dual) are striking’ |
| <i>pkspit</i> | <i>pakebit</i> | ‘you/they (dual) are striking’ |
| <i>pkspun</i> | <i>pakobn</i> | ‘we (pl) are striking’ |
| <i>pkspun</i> | <i>pakebm</i> | ‘you (pl) are striking’ |
| <i>pkspay</i> | <i>pakebal</i> | ‘they (pl) are striking’ |

1b (V-jp- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>kjpin</i> | <i>knebin</i> | ‘I am sleeping’ |
| <i>kjpan</i> | <i>kneban</i> | ‘you are sleeping’ |
| <i>kjap</i> | <i>kneb</i> | ‘he/she/it is sleeping’ |
| <i>kjput</i> | <i>knobut</i> | ‘we (dl) are sleeping’ |
| <i>kjpit</i> | <i>knebit</i> | ‘you/they (dual) are sleeping’ |
| <i>kjpun</i> | <i>knobn</i> | ‘we (pl) are sleeping’ |
| <i>kjpm</i> | <i>knebm</i> | ‘you (pl) are sleeping’ |
| <i>kjpay</i> | <i>knebal</i> | ‘they (pl) are sleeping’ |

1c (V-sw- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| <i>aswin</i> | <i>apebin</i> | ‘I am coming’ |
| <i>aswan</i> | <i>apeban</i> | ‘you are coming’ |
| <i>asaw</i> | <i>apeb</i> | ‘he/she/it is coming’ |
| <i>aswut</i> | <i>apobut</i> | ‘we (dl) are coming’ |
| <i>aswit</i> | <i>apebit</i> | ‘you/they (dl) are coming’ |
| <i>aswun</i> | <i>apobn</i> | ‘we (pl) are coming’ |
| <i>aswm</i> | <i>apebm</i> | ‘you (pl) are coming’ |
| <i>asway</i> | <i>apebal</i> | ‘they (pl) are coming’ |

Paradigm 2: Hortative**2a (V + subject)**

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|---------------|---|
| <i>pkin</i> | <i>pakin</i> | 'let me strike!' |
| <i>pkan</i> | <i>pakan</i> | 'you strike!' |
| <i>pkaŋ</i> | <i>pakaŋ</i> | 'let him/her/it strike!' |
| <i>pkut</i> | <i>pakut</i> | 'let us (dl) strike!' |
| <i>pkit</i> | <i>pakit</i> | 'you/they (dl) strike! /let us/them (dl) strike!' |
| <i>pkun</i> | <i>pakun</i> | 'let us (pl) strike!' |
| <i>pkm</i> | <i>pakm</i> | 'you (pl) strike!' |
| <i>pkyaŋ</i> | <i>paklaŋ</i> | 'let them (pl) strike!' |

2b (V + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>amnin</i> | <i>amnin</i> | 'let me go! / I'll go!' |
| <i>amnoŋ</i> | <i>amnoŋ</i> | 'go! (sg)' |
| <i>amnaŋ</i> | <i>amnaŋ</i> | 'let him/her/it go!' |
| <i>amnut</i> | <i>amnut</i> | 'let us (dl) go!' |
| <i>amnit</i> | <i>amnit</i> | 'go! (dl) / let them (dl) go!' |
| <i>amnun</i> | <i>amnun</i> | 'let us (pl) go!' |
| <i>amnm</i> | <i>amnm</i> | 'go! (pl)' |
| <i>amnyaŋ</i> | <i>amnlaŋ</i> | 'let them (pl) go!' |

Paradigm 3: Present perfect, present iterative**3a verb roots ending in a nasal: (V-b- + subject)**

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|---------------|--|
| <i>abin</i> | <i>abin</i> | 'I have gone, I go (iterative)' |
| <i>aban</i> | <i>aban</i> | 'you have gone, you go(iterative)' |
| <i>amb</i> | <i>amub</i> | 'he/she/it has gone, he/she/it goes (iterative)' |
| <i>abut</i> | <i>abut</i> | 'we (dl) have gone, we go (iterative)' |
| <i>abit</i> | <i>abit</i> | 'you/they (dl) have gone, you/they go (iterative)' |
| <i>abun</i> | <i>abn</i> | 'we (pl) have gone, we go (iterative)' |
| <i>abm</i> | <i>abm</i> | 'you (pl) have gone, you go (iterative)' |
| <i>abay</i> | <i>abal</i> | 'they (pl) have gone, they go (iterative)' |

3b other verb roots (V-p- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|---------------|---|
| <i>pkpin</i> | <i>pakpin</i> | 'I have hit, I hit (iterative)' |
| <i>pkpan</i> | <i>pakpan</i> | 'you have hit, you hit' |
| <i>pkp</i> | <i>pakup</i> | 'he/she/it has hit, he/she/it hits' |
| <i>pkput</i> | <i>pakput</i> | 'we (dl) have hit, we hit' |
| <i>pkpit</i> | <i>pakpit</i> | 'you/they (dl) have hit, you/they (dl) hit' |
| <i>pkpun</i> | <i>pakpun</i> | 'we (pl) have hit, you/they (dl) hit' |
| <i>pkpm</i> | <i>pakpm</i> | 'you (pl) have hit, you (pl) hit' |
| <i>pkpay</i> | <i>pakpal</i> | 'they (pl) have hit, they (pl) hit' |

Paradigm 4: Recent past perfect (V-ab- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>pkabin</i> | <i>pakespin</i> | 'I had just struck' |
| <i>pkaban</i> | <i>pakespan</i> | 'you had just struck' |
| <i>pkab</i> | <i>pakosp</i> | 'he/she/it had just struck' |
| <i>pkabut</i> | <i>pakospt</i> | 'we (dl) had just struck' |
| <i>pkabit</i> | <i>pakespit</i> | 'you/they (dl) had just struck' |
| <i>pkabun</i> | <i>pakospn</i> | 'we (pl) had just struck' |
| <i>pkabm</i> | <i>pakespm</i> | 'you (pl) had just struck' |
| <i>pkabay</i> | <i>pakespal</i> | 'they (pl) had just struck' |

Paradigm 5: Past habitual or iterative (V-ig- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>mdigpin</i> | <i>mdelgpin</i> | 'I used to be' |
| <i>mdgpan</i> | <i>mdelgpan</i> | 'you used to strike' |
| <i>mdigp</i> | <i>mdolgup</i> | 'he/she/it used to strike' |
| <i>mdigput</i> | <i>mdelgput, mdolgput</i> | 'we (dl) used to strike' |
| <i>mdigpit</i> | <i>mdelgpit</i> | 'you/they (dl) used to strike' |
| <i>mdigpun</i> | <i>mdelgpun</i> | 'we (pl) used to strike' |
| <i>mdigpm</i> | <i>mdelgpm, mdolgpm</i> | 'you (pl) used to strike' |
| <i>mdigpay</i> | <i>mdelgpal</i> | 'they (pl) used to strike' |

Paradigm 6: Past (yesterday or earlier) (V + subject + -k)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| <i>pknk</i> | <i>paknek</i> | 'I struck' |
| <i>pknak</i> | <i>paknak</i> | 'you (sg) struck' |
| <i>pkak</i> | <i>pakak</i> | 'he/she/it struck' |
| <i>pktuk</i> | <i>paktuk</i> | 'we (dl) struck' |
| <i>pktk</i> | <i>paktek</i> | 'you/they (dl) struck' |
| <i>pknuk</i> | <i>paknuk</i> | 'we (pl) struck' |
| <i>pkbk</i> | <i>pakpek</i> | 'you (pl) struck' |
| <i>pkyak</i> | <i>paklak</i> | 'they (pl) struck' |

Paradigm 7: Future prescriptive (V-n- or -j- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>pknm</i> | <i>paknm</i> | 'I should/must strike' |
| <i>pknmn</i> | <i>paknmn</i> | 'you (sg) should/must strike' |
| <i>pknmuj</i> | <i>paknmuj</i> | 'he/she/it should/must strike' |
| <i>pkjt</i> | <i>pakjt</i> | 'we (dl) should/must strike' |
| <i>pknmit</i> | <i>paknmit</i> | 'you/they (dl) should/must strike' |
| <i>pkjn</i> | <i>pakjn</i> | 'we (pl) should/must strike' |
| <i>pknmb</i> | <i>paknmb</i> | 'you (pl) should/must strike' |
| <i>pkngi</i> | <i>pakngel</i> | 'they (pl) should/must strike' |

Paradigm 8: Contrary to fact, hypothetical mood**8a (V -p- + subject + -p)**

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>pkpnp</i> | <i>pakpnep</i> | 'I could have have struck' |
| <i>pkpnap</i> | <i>pakpnap</i> | 'you (sg) could have struck' |
| <i>pkpkop</i> | <i>pakpkop</i> | 'he/she/it could have struck' |
| <i>pkptup</i> | <i>pakptup</i> | 'we (dl) could have struck' |
| <i>pkptp</i> | <i>pakptep</i> | 'you/they could have struck' |
| <i>pkpnup</i> | <i>pakpnup</i> | 'we (pl) could have struck' |
| <i>pkpkp</i> | <i>pakpkp</i> | 'you (pl) could have struck' |
| <i>pkpyap</i> | <i>pakplap</i> | 'they (pl) could have struck' |

8b (V-b- + subject + -p)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>abnp</i> | <i>abnep</i> | 'I could have gone' |
| <i>abnap</i> | <i>abnap</i> | 'you could have gone' |
| <i>abkop</i> | <i>abkop</i> | 'he/she/it could have gone' |
| <i>abtup</i> | <i>abtup</i> | 'we (dl) could have gone' |
| <i>abtp</i> | <i>abtep</i> | 'you/they (dl) could have gone' |
| <i>abnup</i> | <i>abnup</i> | 'we (pl) could have gone' |
| <i>abkp</i> | <i>abkep</i> | 'you (pl) could have gone' |
| <i>abyap</i> | <i>ablap</i> | 'they (pl) could have gone' |

Paradigm 9: Present perfect completive (V + d-p- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|-----------------|--|
| <i>pk dpin</i> | <i>pak dpin</i> | 'I have finished striking' |
| <i>pk dpan</i> | <i>pak dpan</i> | 'you have finished striking' |
| <i>pk dp</i> | <i>pak dup</i> | 'he/she/it has finished striking' |
| <i>pk dput</i> | <i>pak dput</i> | 'we (dl) have finished striking' |
| <i>pk dpit</i> | <i>pak dpit</i> | 'you/they (dl) have finished striking' |
| <i>pk dpun</i> | <i>pak dpun</i> | 'we (pl) have finished striking' |
| <i>pk dpm</i> | <i>pak dpm</i> | 'you (pl) have finished striking' |
| <i>pk dpay</i> | <i>pak dpal</i> | 'they (pl) have finished striking' |

Paradigm 10: Immediate present completive (V + d-sp- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|-----------------|------------------|---|
| <i>pk dspin</i> | <i>pak debin</i> | 'I am just finishing striking' |
| <i>pk dspa</i> | <i>pak deban</i> | 'you are just finishing striking' |
| <i>pk dsap</i> | <i>pak deb</i> | 'he/she/it is just finishing striking' |
| <i>pk dsput</i> | <i>pak dobut</i> | 'we (dl) are just finishing striking' |
| <i>pk dspit</i> | <i>pak debit</i> | 'you/they (dl) are just finishing striking' |
| <i>pk dspun</i> | <i>pak dobn</i> | 'we (pl) are just finishing striking' |
| <i>pk dspm</i> | <i>pak debm</i> | 'you (pl) are just finishing striking' |
| <i>pk dspay</i> | <i>pak debal</i> | 'they (pl) are just finishing striking' |

Paradigm 11: Present continuative (V + md-p- + subject)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>pk mdpin</i> | <i>pak mdebin</i> | 'I keep on striking' |
| <i>pk mdpan</i> | <i>pak mdeban</i> | 'you keep on striking' |
| <i>pk mdp</i> | <i>pak mdeb</i> | 'he/she/it keeps on striking' |
| <i>pk mdput</i> | <i>pak mdobut</i> | 'we (dl) keep on striking' |
| <i>pk mdpit</i> | <i>pak mdedit</i> | 'you/they (dl) keep on striking' |
| <i>pk mdpun</i> | <i>pak mdobn</i> | 'we (pl) keep on striking' |
| <i>pk mdpm</i> | <i>pak mdem</i> | 'you (pl) keep on striking' |
| <i>pk mdpay</i> | <i>pak mdebal</i> | 'they (pl) keep on striking' |

Paradigm 12: Action prior to action by same subject +

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|----------------|--|
| <i>di opin</i> | <i>dl opin</i> | 'having obtained (it) I have come' |
| <i>di opan</i> | <i>dl opan</i> | 'having obtained (it) you have come' |
| <i>di owp</i> | <i>dl owp</i> | 'having obtained (it) he/she/it has come' |
| <i>di oput</i> | <i>dl oput</i> | 'having obtained (it) we (dl) have come' |
| <i>di opit</i> | <i>dl opit</i> | 'having obtained (it) you/they (dl) have come' |
| <i>di opun</i> | <i>dl opn</i> | 'having obtained (it) we (pl) have come' |
| <i>di opm</i> | <i>dl opm</i> | 'having obtained (it) you (pl) have come' |
| <i>di opay</i> | <i>dl opal</i> | 'having obtained (it) they (pl) have come' |

Paradigm 13: Action simultaneous with continuing action by same subject

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>nɲig mdpin</i> | <i>nɲlg mdebin</i> | 'I am sitting looking' |
| <i>nɲig mdpan</i> | <i>nɲlg mdeban</i> | 'you are sitting looking' |
| <i>nɲig mdp</i> | <i>nɲlg mdeb</i> | 'he/she/it is sitting looking' |
| <i>nɲig mdput</i> | <i>nɲlg mdebt</i> | 'we (dl) are sitting looking' |
| <i>nɲig mdpit</i> | <i>nɲlg mdebm</i> | 'you/they (dl) are sitting looking' |
| <i>nɲig mdpun</i> | <i>nɲlg mdebn</i> | 'we (pl) are sitting looking' |
| <i>nɲig mdpm</i> | <i>nɲlg mdebm</i> | 'you (pl) are sitting looking' |
| <i>nɲig mdpay</i> | <i>nɲlg mdebal</i> | 'they (pl) are sitting looking' |

Paradigm 14: Prospective action, following progressive action by same subject

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| <i>nɲng amjpin</i> | <i>nɲng amebin</i> | 'I am going in order to see' |
| <i>nɲng amjpan</i> | <i>nɲng ameban</i> | 'you are going in order to see' |
| <i>nɲng amjap</i> | <i>nɲng ameb</i> | 'he/she/it is going in order to see' |
| <i>nɲng amjput</i> | <i>nɲng amobt</i> | 'we (dl) are going in order to see' |
| <i>nɲng amjpit</i> | <i>nɲng amebit</i> | 'you/they (dl) are going in order to see' |
| <i>nɲng amjpun</i> | <i>nɲng amobn</i> | 'we (pl) are going in order to see' |
| <i>nɲng amjpm</i> | <i>nɲng amebm</i> | 'you (pl) are going in order to see' |
| <i>nɲng amjpay</i> | <i>nɲng amebal</i> | 'they (pl) are going in order to see' |

Paradigm 15: Future

| Etp mnm | Ti Mnm | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>njng gabin*</i> | <i>njng gabin*</i> | 'I will/intend to see' |
| <i>njng gaban</i> | <i>njng gaban</i> | 'you will/intend to see' |
| <i>njng gab</i> | <i>njng gosp</i> | 'he/she/it will/intend to see' |
| <i>njng gabut</i> | <i>njng gosput</i> | 'we (dl) will/intend to see' |
| <i>njng gabit**</i> | <i>njng gossip</i> | 'you/they (dl) will/intend to see' |
| <i>njng gabun</i> | <i>njng gospun</i> | 'we (pl) will/intend to see' |
| <i>njng gabm</i> | <i>njng gospm</i> | 'you (pl) will/intend to see' |
| <i>njng gabay</i> | <i>njng gespal</i> | 'they (pl) will/intend to see' |

* or *njng gayn*.**or *njng gayt*.**Paradigm 16: Immediate future**

(verb + ng)

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| <i>pkng gspin</i> | <i>pakng gebin</i> | 'I am just about to strike' |
| <i>pkng gspan</i> | <i>pakng geban</i> | 'you are just about to strike' |
| <i>pkng gsap</i> | <i>pakng geb</i> | 'he/she/it is just about to strike' |
| <i>pkng gspud</i> | <i>pakng gebt</i> | 'we (dl) are just about to strike' |
| <i>pkng gspit</i> | <i>pakng gobit</i> | 'you/they (dl) are just about to strike' |
| <i>pkng gspun</i> | <i>pakng gobn</i> | 'we (pl) are just about to strike' |
| <i>pkng gspm</i> | <i>pakng gebm</i> | 'you (pl) are just about to strike' |
| <i>pkng gspay</i> | <i>pakng gebal</i> | 'they (pl) are just about to strike' |

Paradigm 17: Immediate future perfect

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| <i>pkdng gspin</i> | <i>pakdng gebin</i> | 'I am almost finished/about to finish striking' |
| <i>pkdng gspan</i> | <i>pakdng geban</i> | 'you are finished/about to finish striking' |
| <i>pkdng gsap</i> | <i>pakdng geb</i> | 'he/she/it is finished/about to finish striking' |
| <i>pkdng gspud</i> | <i>pakdng gebt</i> | 'we (dl) are finished/about to finish striking' |
| <i>pkdng gspit</i> | <i>pakdng gebit</i> | 'you/they (dl) finished/about to finish striking' |
| <i>pkdng gspun</i> | <i>pakdng gebn</i> | 'we (pl) finished/about to finish striking' |
| <i>pkdng gspm</i> | <i>pakdng gebm</i> | 'you (pl) finished/about to finish striking' |
| <i>pkdng gspay</i> | <i>pakdng gebal</i> | 'they (pl) finished/about to finish striking' |

Paradigm 18: Hortative, prior to action by different subject

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|---------------|---|
| <i>pken</i> | <i>paken</i> | 'let me strike (and someone else does something)' |
| <i>pkey</i> | <i>pakel</i> | 'you (sg) strike (and someone else does s.th.)' |
| <i>pkeyan</i> | <i>paklan</i> | 'let him/her/it strike (and someone else does s.th.)' |
| <i>pkot</i> | <i>pakot</i> | 'let us (dl) strike (and someone else does s.th.)' |
| <i>pket</i> | <i>paket</i> | 'you/they (dl) strike (and someone else does s.th.)' |
| <i>pkon</i> | <i>pakon</i> | 'let us (pl) strike (and someone else does s.th.)' |
| <i>pkem</i> | <i>pakem</i> | 'you (pl) strike (and someone else does s.th.)' |
| <i>pkey</i> | <i>pakel</i> | 'let them (pl) strike (and someone else does s.th.)' |

e.g. *Pken, nad ksen pknmn!* 'Let me strike (it), you can strike it afterwards!'

Paradigm 19: Future subjunctive, relating to action by different subject

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>pkenm</i> | <i>pkenm</i> | 'should/if/when I strike' |
| <i>pkenmn</i> | <i>pkenmn</i> | 'should/if/when you (sg) strike' |
| <i>pkenmuŋ</i> | <i>pkonmuŋ</i> | 'should/if/when he/she/it strikes' |
| <i>pkojt</i> | <i>pakojt</i> | 'should/if/when we (dl) strike' |
| <i>pkenmit</i> | <i>pkenmit</i> | 'should/if/when you/they (dl) strike' |
| <i>pkojn</i> | <i>pakojn</i> | 'should/if/when we (pl) strike' |
| <i>pkenmb</i> | <i>pakenmb</i> | 'should/if/when you (pl) strike' |
| <i>pkengi</i> | <i>pakengel</i> | 'should/if/when they (pl) strike' |

e.g. *Pkenm, nad dnmn.* 'When I strike it, you should catch it.'

Paradigm 20: Past action, prior to action by different subject

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|----------------|---|
| <i>pkenk</i> | <i>pakenek</i> | 'when I struck (someone else did something)' |
| <i>pkenak</i> | <i>pakenak</i> | 'when you struck (someone else did s.th.)' |
| <i>pkek</i> | <i>pakek</i> | 'when he/she/it struck (someone else did s.th.)' |
| <i>pkotuk</i> | <i>pakotuk</i> | 'when we (dl) struck (someone else did s.th.)' |
| <i>pketk</i> | <i>paketek</i> | 'when you/they (dl) struck (someone else did s.th.)' |
| <i>pkonuk</i> | <i>pakonuk</i> | 'when we (pl) struck (someone else did s.th.)' |
| <i>pkebk</i> | <i>pakebek</i> | 'when you (pl) struck (someone else did s.th.)' |
| <i>pkeyaŋ</i> | <i>apkelak</i> | 'when they (pl) struck/strike (someone else did s.th.)' |

e.g. *Yad nup pkenk, ptk amnak.* 'When I hit him, he fled.'

Paradigm 21: Action simultaneous with action by different subject

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|-----------------|--|
| <i>pknknŋ</i> | <i>paknekŋ</i> | 'while I was/am striking (s.o. else did/is doing s.th.)' |
| <i>pknaknŋ</i> | <i>pknaknŋ</i> | 'while you were/are striking (s.o. else did/is doing s.th.)' |
| <i>pkaknŋ</i> | <i>pkaknŋ</i> | 'while he/she/it was/is striking (s.o. else did/is doing s.th.)' |
| <i>pktuknŋ</i> | <i>pktoknŋ</i> | 'while we two were/are striking (s.o. else did/is doing s.th.)' |
| <i>pktnŋ</i> | <i>pkteknŋ</i> | 'while you/they two were/are striking (someone else did/is doing s.th.)' |
| <i>pknuknŋ</i> | <i>pknoknŋ</i> | 'while we (pl) were/are striking (s.o. else did/is doing s.th.)' |
| <i>pkbkŋ</i> | <i>pakbekŋ</i> | 'while you (pl) were/are striking (s.o. else did/is doing s.th.)' |
| <i>pkyaknŋ</i> | <i>paklaknŋ</i> | 'while they (pl) were/are striking (s.o. else did/is doing s.th.)' |

e.g. *Cn bal pknuknŋ, Tisa ap bsg mdab awskuk.* 'While we were playing football, Teacher came and sat down in the kitchen.'

Paradigm 22: Present perfect iterative action, simultaneous with action by different subject

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|---------------|---|
| <i>opinŋ</i> | <i>opinŋ</i> | ‘while I was coming (s.o. else did something)’ |
| <i>opanŋ</i> | <i>opanŋ</i> | ‘while you were coming (s.o. else did s.th.)’ |
| <i>opnŋ</i> | <i>opnŋ</i> | ‘while he/she/it was coming (s.o. else did s.th.)’ |
| <i>oputnŋ</i> | <i>oputnŋ</i> | ‘while we (dl) were coming (s.o. else did s.th.)’ |
| <i>opitnŋ</i> | <i>opitnŋ</i> | ‘while you/they (dl) were coming (s.o. else did s.th.)’ |
| <i>opunŋ</i> | <i>opunŋ</i> | ‘while we (pl) were coming (s.o. else did s.th.)’ |
| <i>opmnŋ</i> | <i>opmnŋ</i> | ‘while you (pl) were coming (s.o. else did s.th.)’ |
| <i>opaynŋ</i> | <i>opalnŋ</i> | ‘while they (pl) were coming (s.o. else did s.th.)’ |

e.g. *B owpnŋ, yk ksen opin.* ‘While the man was coming, I followed.’

Paradigm 23: Hortative sequence, different subjects

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| <i>dey pkin</i> | <i>dey pakin</i> | ‘you hold (it) and I will strike (it)!’ |
| <i>*dey pkan</i> | <i>*dey pakan</i> | (ungrammatical – see below) |
| <i>dey pkaŋ</i> | <i>dey pakəŋ</i> | ‘you hold (it) and he/she/it will strike (it)!’ |
| <i>dey pkut</i> | <i>dey pakut</i> | ‘you hold (it) and we (dl) will strike (it)!’ |
| <i>dey pkit</i> | <i>dey pakit</i> | ‘you hold (it) and you/they (dl) will strike (it)!’ |
| <i>dey pkun</i> | <i>dey pakun</i> | ‘you hold (it) and we (pl) will strike (it)!’ |
| <i>dey pkm</i> | <i>dey pakm</i> | ‘you hold (it) and you (pl) will strike (it)!’ |
| <i>dey pkyanŋ</i> | <i>dey pklaŋ</i> | ‘you hold (it) and they (pl) will strike (it)!’ |

* Where the subjects are identical the correct Etp mnm translation of ‘you hold it and strike it!’ is either *di pkan!* (lit. ‘having taken hold (of it), strike (it)!’ or *dig pkan!* ‘while holding (it) strike (it)!’, where the first verb phrase contains a suffix marking identity of subject relation to the following verb phrase.

Paradigm 24: Hypothetical or contrary to fact action prior to action by different subject

| Etp mnm | Ti mnm | |
|----------------|-----------------|--|
| <i>pkebnp</i> | <i>pakebnep</i> | ‘if I could have/if I had struck’ |
| <i>pkebnap</i> | <i>pakebnap</i> | ‘if you (sg) could have/if you (sg) had struck’ |
| <i>pkebkop</i> | <i>pakebkop</i> | ‘if he/she/it could have/if he/she/it had struck’ |
| <i>pkobtup</i> | <i>pakobtup</i> | ‘if we (dl) could have/if we (dl) had struck’ |
| <i>pkebtŋ</i> | <i>pakebtŋ</i> | ‘if you/they (dl) could have/if you/they had struck’ |
| <i>pkobnup</i> | <i>pakobnup</i> | ‘if we (pl) could have;if we (pl) had struck’ |
| <i>pkebkp</i> | <i>pakebkp</i> | ‘if you (pl) could have/if you (pl) had struck’ |
| <i>pkebyap</i> | <i>pakeblap</i> | ‘if they (pl) could have/if they (pl) had struck’ |

e.g. *Pkebnp, kubkop.* ‘If I had struck, he would have died.’

Paradigm 25: Contrary to fact sequence, different subjects

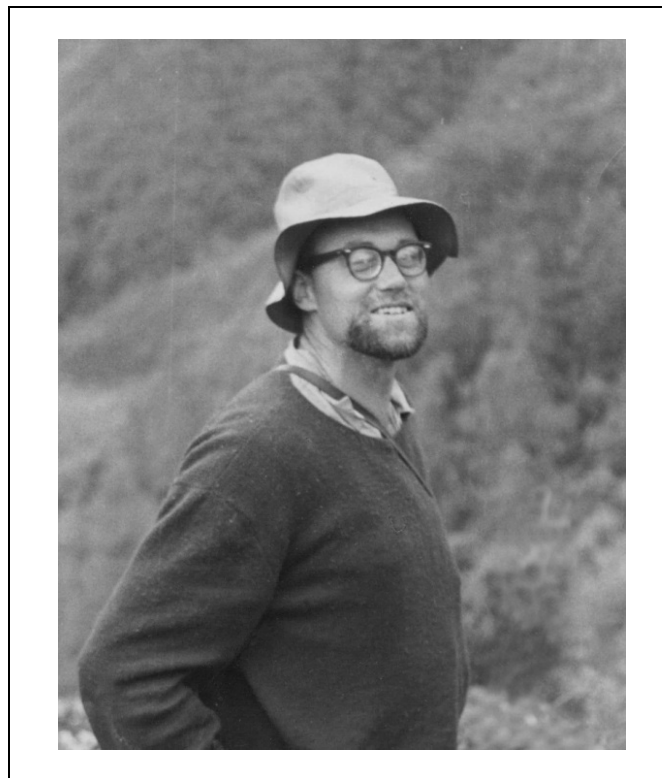
| Etp mnm | | Ti mnm | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| <i>pkebnap dpnp</i> | | <i>pkebnap dpnep</i> | 'if you had struck (it) I would have caught (it)' |
| <i>*pkebnap dpnap</i> | | | 'if you had struck it, you would have caught it' |
| <i>pkebnap dpkop</i> | | <i>pkebnap dpkop</i> | 'if you had struck (it) he/she/it would have caught (it)' |
| <i>pkebnap dptup</i> | | <i>pkebnap dptup</i> | 'if you had struck (it) we (dl) would have caught (it)' |
| <i>pkebnap dptp</i> | | <i>pkebnap dptep</i> | 'if you had struck (it) you/they (dl) would have caught (it)' |
| <i>pkebnap dpnup</i> | | <i>pkebnap dpnup</i> | 'if you had struck (it) you (pl) would have caught (it)' |
| <i>pkebnap dpkp</i> | | <i>pkebnap dpkep</i> | 'if you had struck (it) you (pl) would have caught (it)' |
| <i>pkebnap dpyap</i> | | <i>pkebnap dplap</i> | 'if you had struck (it) they (pl) would have caught (it)' |

- * This particular sentence is ungrammatical because the subjects of both verbs refer to the same person. The correct Etp mnm translation of the English sentence is *pki dpnap* 'you having struck it, you would have caught it', with the first verb containing a suffix marking this verb as having a subject with the same reference as the following verb.

5 *Notes on the making of the Kalam dictionary*

Beginnings

This dictionary had its beginnings in Ralph Bulmer's desire to combine a career as an ethnographer with his hobby, studying birds and other animals, which he had pursued since his boyhood in Hereford, England. After taking his BA in anthropology at Cambridge, Bulmer went in 1954 to the Australian National University in Canberra to begin a PhD in social anthropology. For his doctoral research he did several spells of fieldwork among the Kyaka (or Kyaka Enga) people of the Baiyer River area. His thesis work focused on the social and political systems of the Kyaka. However, while in the field he took every available chance to gather information on the natural history of the Baiyer River area and on the Kyaka people's knowledge and use of the birds and mammals of their region.



Ralph Bulmer, Kaironk Valley, 1963.

In 1958 Bulmer took up a lectureship in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Auckland. Around this time he formed a scheme to marry his two research interests – his next project would focus on how a newly-contacted New Guinea people perceive and use their habitat, especially the animals and plants, and how these

perceptions are manifested in their social practices and cosmology. He would become an ethnobiologist, joining the small band of ethnographers who were doing systematic studies of people's knowledge of their biological environment. His plan was inspired partly by the pioneering ethnobotanical work of Hal Conklin, who had recently described the impressively detailed classification and use of plants by a Philippine people, the Hanunoo of Mindoro, drawing heavily on linguistics to analyse the lexical and conceptual structure of Hanunoo plant names. He was also influenced by Claude Lévi-Strauss's recent writings on classification, myth and the cultural significance of plants and animals.

Bulmer had a field site in mind: the Upper Kaironk Valley at the junction of the rugged Bismarck and Schrader Ranges in the southwest corner of Madang Province. The Kaironk River drains the steep slopes of a V-shaped valley between the eastern end of the Schrader Range (which forms the north wall of the valley) and the western end of the Bismarcks (the south wall). Where the Bismarcks end, the river flows south, descending into the quite different tropical lowland environment of the Jimi River plains. The contiguous Simbai and Asai Valleys drain into the Ramu River to the north.

The mountain valleys of the Schrader Range were not penetrated by government patrols or prospectors until the 1950s. A patrol officer's report on a first contact patrol through the Upper Kaironk in 1953 or 1954 suggested to Bulmer that this would be a good place for such a study. The valley is fertile and well-populated, with extensive corridors of grasslands on the lower slopes and with primary forest covering the upper slopes and mountain crests rising from 2000 to 2800 metres on the north wall. The inhabitants of the Upper Kaironk and their immediate neighbours in the Asai and Upper Simbai Valleys appeared to differ markedly from typical New Guinea Highlanders in physique and culture. Most the population live in the grassland zone between 1500 and 2000 metres, where people make their gardens and have planted extensive groves of casuarina trees.

Bulmer regarded a thorough description of the Upper Kaironk language as essential to the project. He persuaded the linguist Bruce Biggs, his colleague at Auckland and a specialist in the Maori language, to join him on a first field trip. After spending some time at Baiyer River with the Kyaka Enga, they flew to Simbai Patrol Post in January 1960 and walked into the Kaironk Valley, where they conducted research among the Kaytog (Kaironk) and Gobnem (Gombinem) local groups. At that time there were no fluent speakers of New Guinea Pidgin (Tok Pisin) in the Kaironk Valley and a Pidgin speaker, Jobtud (Ndyombirunt), was brought in from the Asai Valley to help them.

On that first visit Ralph Bulmer spent just four weeks in the Kaironk and a week in Simbai. Biggs recalled that 'Ralph worked non-stop'. Bulmer's fieldwork report of 10 March 1960 showed that he had carried out a census and genealogical survey of the Kaytog and Gobnem groups and gained a considerable understanding of their economy, kinship and marriage patterns, warfare and leadership, mortuary practices, beliefs in supernatural beings, sorcery and witchcraft and ceremonial festivals.

After Bulmer left, Biggs stayed on in the Kaironk for another two or three months, handicapped during the latter stages by amoebic dysentery. He worked mainly on Kalam phonology and morphology but also began a lexical file. The most important product of his fieldwork was a perceptive analysis of the difficult phonological system and a proposed phonemic orthography, which, with a few modifications, has been retained in our later work.

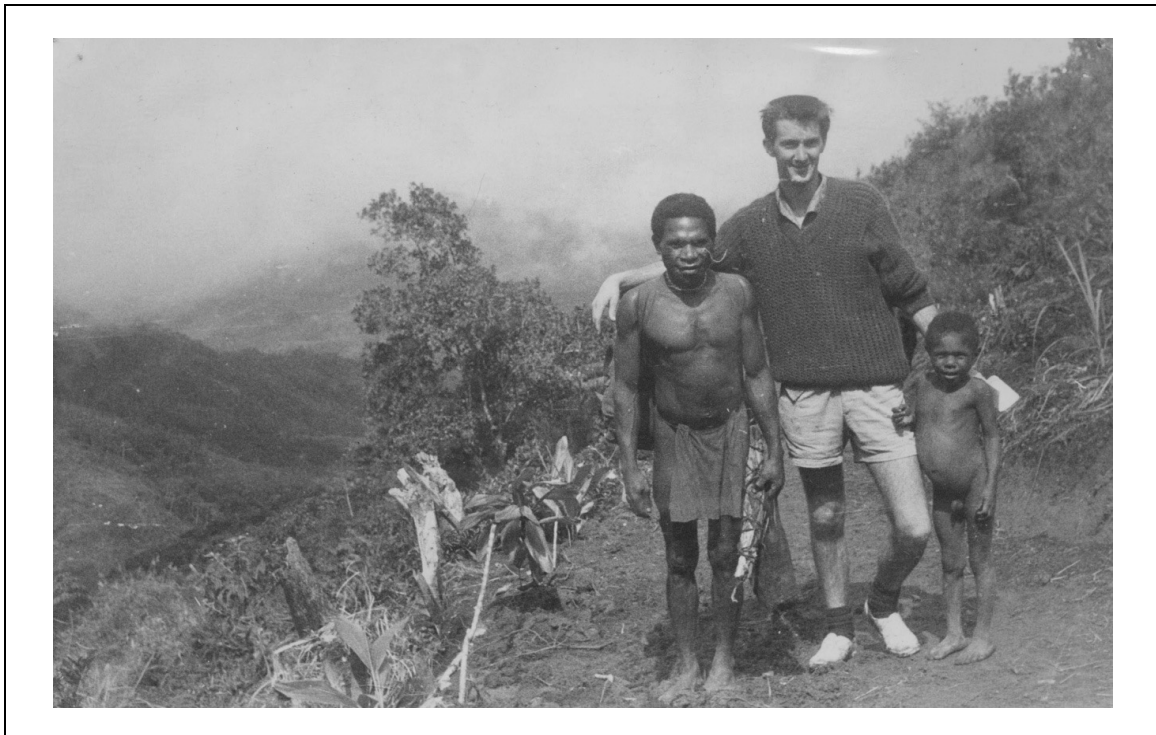
In 1963 Biggs decided that he would be unable to continue to work intensively on Kalam because of other long-term research commitments. At that point Bulmer invited me, then a Master's student at Auckland, to join the project. I was happy to accept. Up to

that point my training had been primarily in anthropology but after taking a course in descriptive linguistics from Biggs I had decided to become a linguist and for my Master's thesis did a study of Samoan grammar. It was agreed that my primary assignment on Kalam would be to do a phonological and grammatical description for a PhD thesis. Compiling a dictionary would be a second objective, expected to take many years and to be a collaborative effort by Bulmer, Biggs and myself with assistance from various Kalam informants and a range of specialists in the natural sciences.

1963-1974: Compiling the first draft of the dictionary

In August 1963 Bulmer and I began a five month spell of fieldwork in the Upper Kaironk. Before leaving I hardly had time to read up on the small published literature on New Guinea highlands languages but Bruce Biggs gave me copies of his notes on the Kalam sound system and morphology.

Our separate camps, although only 30-40 minutes walk apart, were on opposite sides of a major dialect boundary. My base was at Kab-dagleb (Kamp-danggilemp), at about 1700 metres above sea level on the north side of the valley, among the Kaytog (Kaironk) local group, who speak Etp mnm. A wayside rest house, built for the government officers to overnight in when on patrol, served as my residence. This was handily placed just 300-400 metres off the newly constructed dirt road that began at Simbai, climbed over the pass between the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges and snaked its way up along the north wall of the Kaironk Valley, roughly as far as Aynonj (Ainong), the boundary between the Kalam and Kobon languages.



Andrew Pawley with Kman of Kabjak, Upper Simbai valley, August 1963.

Bulmer stayed briefly at Kab-dagleb and hired a small support staff of local men whose duties included building a kitchen, washhouse and toilet, gathering firewood, carrying

water, cooking, and walking to Simbai to collect the mail. However, he was anxious to live close to the high mountain forest, where he spent much time collecting specimens, and within a month had a two-room hut built up at Gobnem, some 2000 metres above sea level. This he occupied together with some of his retinue of Gobnem assistants. His hut was near that of his good friend, Wpc (later Adam Uvich), whom he had met in 1960. Wpc, around 65 years old in 1963, was a charismatic personality and the most influential person in the Gobnem local group, whose members speak Ti mnm.

Learning to converse in Kalam began immediately with the daily market. On most mornings several women would arrive early to sell us garden produce and sometimes men would turn up with bundles of firewood and bunches of bananas and sticks of sugarcane. Almost the first words I acquired were the names for various kinds of vegetables and for the kinds of goods used as payment, along with the verbs and adjectives that are part of trading and bargaining banter. Vendors sometimes asked for coins but generally they preferred salt, beads, matches, razor blades or old newspaper (for making cigars).

My most pressing priority was to find one or more suitable informants for intensive linguistic work. It needed to be someone who spoke fluent Pidgin, had an aptitude for linguistic work and had the time and patience to do such work on a regular basis. It had to be a male, too. In those days it was unthinkable for a Kalam woman to work with men who were outsiders.

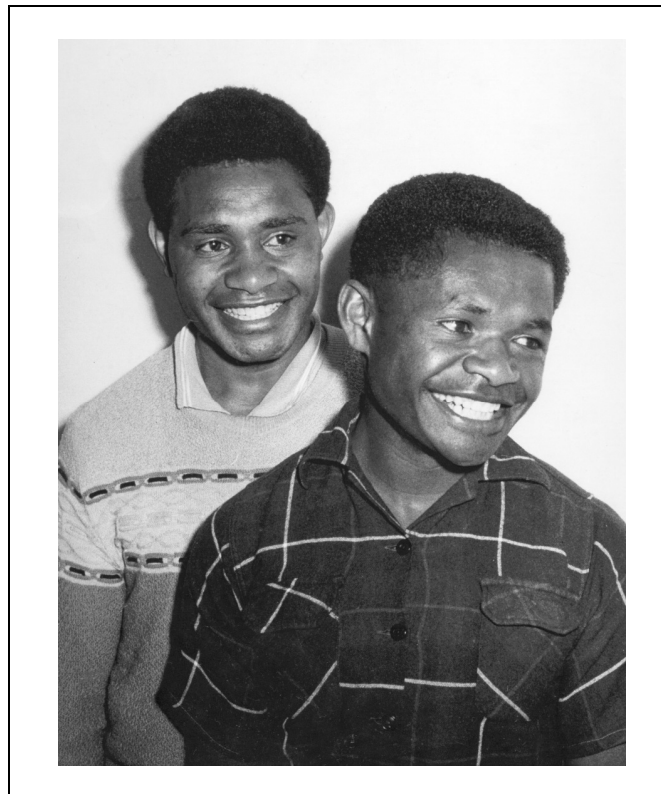


Bruce Biggs and Andrew Pawley farewelling friends at Kaironk, January 1964.

Back in New Zealand, Bruce Biggs had told me that he had been very impressed by a boy called Kias, about 11 or 12 years old, whom he had met near the end of his field trip in 1960. Now it happened that Bruce's interpreter, Jobtud, from the Asai Valley, was a knowledgeable man but not a good linguistic informant. Bruce tried hard to train him to

provide coherent verb paradigms for particular tenses, aspects and moods, but with limited success. One day young Kias looked on as Jobtud got his persons, tenses and numbers all mixed, and he intervened along the following lines: ‘What he wants you to say is (translating the Kalam) ‘I spoke, you-singular spoke, he spoke, we-two spoke, you-two spoke, they-two spoke, we-plural spoke, you-plural spoke, they-plural spoke’, reeling off the whole paradigm with consistent tense and correct endings for singular, dual and plural subjects.

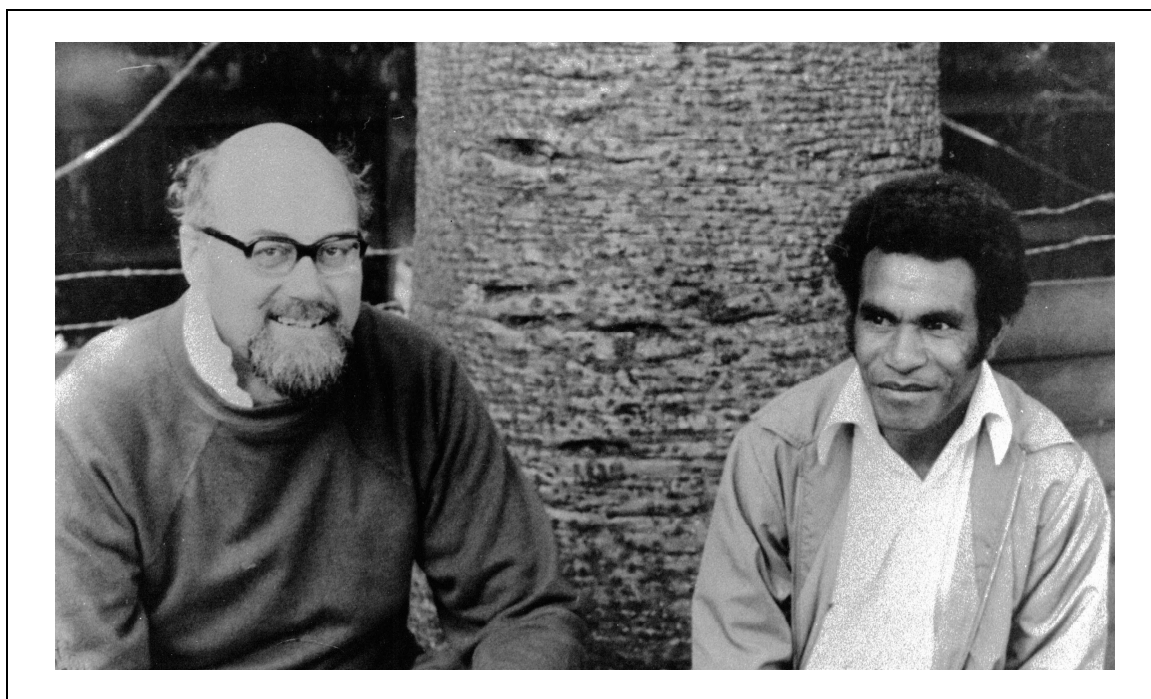
That was good enough for me. Soon after Bulmer and I arrived at Kaironk I sent out a call: ‘I want to talk to Kias. Ask him to come and see me.’ Two or three days later he turned up, a bright-eyed youth of about 15, fluent in Pidgin, which he had learnt from government policemen and from attending the first couple of grades of the newly established Anglican primary school, where Pidgin was the language of instruction used by the teachers, who themselves had only a primary school education. Kias, who later took the baptismal name of John, agreed to go on the payroll as chief linguistic informant.



Simon Peter Gi (left) and John Kias arriving at Auckland airport, May 1965.

During the next few months I also worked at times with various other men and boys but none had John Kias’ special talent for catching on to what the linguist wanted to know or his ability to explain meanings, to readily construct examples of use and procedural texts, or to distinguish between sentences that are grammatical, even though nonsensical or unnatural, and strings that are genuinely ill-formed (**mnm sketk** in Etp language). Then, a few months later, another linguistically astute young man, Gi (later Simon Peter Gi) of the Skow group, next to Gobnem, showed up at my camp. Gi who was about 17, agreed to work for us. This was very fortunate, because in December 1963 Bruce Biggs joined us for six weeks fieldwork.

Up at Gobnem, Ralph Bulmer was in an ethnobiologist's heaven. On most days, when the weather was good, he went on walks in the high mountain forest, collecting plants and animals, accompanied by Wpc and others of his team of assistants. His chief interpreter at that stage was Smi, a youth of about 15 or 16. Around 1965 or 1966, an age-mate of Smi's, Saem Majnep, also of Gobnem, became one of Ralph's field assistants. Majnep already had an expert knowledge of forest creatures and plants, and of hunting methods. He had grown up living on the edge of the forest, and had first learnt bushcraft from his mother, who had been widowed young and left as her family's main provider. At that stage Bulmer had no inkling that he and Saem Majnep (later Dr Ian Saem Majnep) were beginning one of the most distinguished collaborations in the history of anthropology.



Ralph Bulmer and Ian Saem Majnep, Auckland, 1974.

In the early stages of our enquiries we were heavily reliant on Tok Pisin as a lingua franca. Tok Pisin has many virtues as an easy-to-learn lingua franca but it is a very blunt instrument for eliciting fine lexical and grammatical distinctions. Bulmer never became a fluent speaker of Kalam but over the years he achieved a profound understanding of its lexicon and was able to leaven his questions with a strategic use of Kalam words.

I gained a very basic conversational fluency in the Etp dialect in about two months. This made data-gathering a good deal easier and everyday life more fun. The Kalam tend to be talkative, often exuberant, and both men and women enjoyed trying to draw me out in conversation. I got an early taste of their sense of humour when there was a rumble of thunder and a woman said to me with a smile, *Got nad agp!* 'Your god has spoken!' People were intrigued to discover evidence of our common humanity. When a man saw beads of sweat on me he expressed surprise, saying 'Gosh! You white men sweat too, just like us.' and when I bled from a cut, observers commented, 'Look! His blood is red, just like ours.' People liked to ask me: 'Do you white people live for ever or will you die, as we do?' and were not entirely convinced when I said we are all the same, we will

all die. Many local people had begun to attend the Sunday services held by the Anglican church in the Kaironk school grounds, and were trying to make sense of the mosaic of doctrines – including the notions of heaven and everlasting life – laid down in Pidgin by the schoolteacher lay preacher (given to hellfire and brimstone sermons) and which John Kias attempted to translate into Kalam.

Gaining basic conversational fluency in Kalam is one thing. Learning to construct and follow fluent connected discourse about a wide range of everyday topics is another. Reaching this more advanced level of competence proved considerably more difficult for Kalam than for any of the other languages I had learned up to that time. The reasons for this largely have to do with the way Kalam talk about event sequences. Their conventions for doing this differ markedly from those of other languages I am familiar with. The discussion of serial verb constructions in §4.3 gives a taste of these conventions.

The initial division of labour in word-gathering largely followed personal lines of interest and expertise. Bulmer, Biggs and I each kept a separate lexical file. (And Bulmer kept separate notebooks for several different fields: birds, mammals, invertebrates, social organisation and so on.) As part of his research on Kalam ethnobiology and society, Bulmer was principally responsible for obtaining and defining terms for kinds of plants and animals (counting synonyms, there are more than 2000 such terms in Kalam) and for elements of social organisation and cosmology. He also drafted many of the entries to do with material culture and technology. Entries for verbs, verb adjuncts, adverbs, directionals and grammatical elements fell mainly to me. All three of us collected what can be loosely termed ‘general vocabulary’. Thus, for many words there were three independently drafted entries that could be compared.

Our data-collecting methods were various. At that time there were no good handbooks of New Guinea birds, bats, mammals, and plants, and of course there were no local lists for fauna and flora in the Kalam speaking area. Bulmer elicited information about particular plants and animals while walking around with his Kalam assistants, as well as collecting specimens for scientific identification. All the while he would ask a battery of questions about each animal or plant, its habits and habitat, its uses, ritual restrictions associated with it, and so on, keeping separate notebooks for plants, for mammals, for birds, for frogs and reptiles, for insects and spiders, etc. We also paid for specimens to be brought to us – a box of matches for a spider or beetle, a more substantial reward for a common kind of bird or possum, and still more for a rare kind. On that 1963-64 field trip the first few of a steady stream of specialists in the natural sciences joined us for collecting visits: Harold Cogger (reptiles and frogs), Ross Robbins (plants) and John Chappell (rocks).

My contributions to the natural history research were strictly minor – mainly buying specimens brought in by men and boys, recording their names and putting them in spirits. My days were spent gathering terms for actions, states and qualities as well for objects, eliciting verb paradigms, trying to figure out the complex system of directional terms and taping, transcribing and translating texts – chiefly dozens of folk tales and procedural texts. The work on texts was very time-consuming but in the long run proved immensely valuable. For two or three months informants denied that they knew any stories like the European folk tales we related to them but one day a lad of about 12 told a tale which was clearly a folk tale. ‘What do you call that kind of story?’ I asked. ‘*Sosm.*’ ‘Do you know any more *sosm.*’ ‘Yes, lots.’ We offered a box of matches or similar for each *sosm* and within two days had recorded more than 100, as boys and men came from all over the neighbourhood to tell tales.

During my first five visits to the Kalam, between 1963 and 1975, I mainly recorded the Etp language. However, the character of the emerging dictionary owed much to Bulmer's work on the lexicon of Ti mnm. His entries were typically lengthy, with quite extensive ethnographic notes and information about semantic relations between terms (synonyms, superordinates, hyponyms, etc.) and I began to follow his lead. It is fair to say that, although Bruce Biggs was my mentor in descriptive linguistics it was Bulmer who showed me – by example more than by instruction – how to make an ethnographic dictionary.

After my second field trip to the Kaironk from January to May 1965, John Kias and Simon Peter Gi travelled with me to Auckland. It was their first time to leave their home in the mountains. They spent six months in Auckland attending school and learning something about life and industry in a big city, as well as working with Bulmer, Biggs and me during evenings and weekends.

Bulmer left the University of Auckland in 1968 to become the foundation Professor of Anthropology and Sociology at the newly established University of Papua New Guinea in Port Moresby. It fell to me to consolidate and edit the three lexical files and put together the first draft. But time for work on the dictionary was hard to come by. In mid 1965 I took up a lectureship in linguistics at the University of Auckland and over the next 12 months finished a grammar of Kalam for my doctorate. At the same time I was doing comparative-historical research on Polynesian languages and in 1967 began a long-term project in Fiji. I spent 1969 teaching at the University of Papua New Guinea. A first draft of the dictionary, based on materials collected up to 1969, was completed in 1970 but not fully typed for circulation until 1974. This was a substantial work, which contained perhaps 80 percent of the headwords that appear in the current dictionary.

That this draft contained many errors, as well as many omissions will come as no surprise to anyone who has tried to compile a dictionary of a previously unrecorded language. The first attempts at representing the semantic categories of such a language can be no better than rough approximations. And it did not help that, especially in the early stages, we were heavily reliant on Pidgin as the language in which semantic distinctions were discussed. And it must be said that, although Bulmer was a master at gathering semantic and cultural information, he had a tin ear and quite often misheard Kalam vowels.

1975-1991: The dictionary is put on the backburner

We had hoped to publish the dictionary in the late 1970s, once Bulmer had got around to revising his lexical files to incorporate new materials obtained during his ongoing anthropological and ethnobiological research. Unfortunately, things did not work out like that way. The dictionary was put on the backburner for many years while Bulmer and I were busy with other projects, some of which were to benefit the dictionary in the long run.

In 1974 Bulmer returned to Auckland as head of Social Anthropology and, for periods, head of the whole Department of Anthropology with a staff of some 27 academics and 13 support staff. Such time as he had for research was chiefly devoted to doing more fieldwork and to producing a steady flow of publications about Kalam ethnobiology and cosmology. In all, Bulmer made 15 field trips to the Kaironk Valley, totalling some 28 months. His last trip was in 1985. He also worked with several Kalam informants in Port Moresby and Auckland and in the 1970s began co-authoring publications with his main Kalam collaborators.

Bulmer's most important collaboration was with Ian Saem Majnep of Gobnem, who made four visits to Auckland in the 1970s and 80s. In 1977 Majnep and Bulmer published *Birds of my Kalam country*, with illustrations by Christopher Healey, a book which has been called one of the two most influential works in the field of ethnobiology. Soon after they began a second book, provisionally titled *Animals the ancestors hunted: an account of the wild mammals of the Kalam area, Papua New Guinea*. The 22 central chapters of this were first drafted by Majnep between 1977 and 1980. He wrote them in the Ti language, or more accurately, he first recorded them on a tape recorder, then transcribed the spoken text and sent the texts to Bulmer, generally accompanied by a Tok Pisin translation. Bulmer in due course made English translations, checked these carefully with Majnep, and began to add commentary. This bilingual material was to form a very rich data source for new Kalam words and for illustrative examples for the dictionary, as were other bilingual texts produced by Majnep and Bulmer. They also made plans for a third book about plants

Fate then struck the cruellest of blows. At the beginning of 1988 Bulmer was diagnosed with cancer. He died in July, aged 60. It was his wish that I take on his role as Majnep's partner in projects documenting Kalam knowledge of animals and plants, and this I did, though handicapped by lacking both Bulmer's expertise in natural history and his consummate skills as an ethnographer. In 1989 the University of Papua New Guinea awarded a doctorate of science degree to Ian Saem Majnep for his distinguished work in ethnobiology. Majnep joked that he was probably the first grade two primary school dropout ever to receive a doctorate.

For next few years a good part of my time was spent editing two works relating to Ralph Bulmer and his Kalam research. One was a book of essays by some 90 colleagues honouring Bulmer's career, which appeared in 1991. The other was a series of 12 bilingual working papers, called *Kalam hunting traditions*, which contained both the Kalam and English texts of the planned book, *Animals the ancestors hunted*. Majnep and Bulmer intended that in due course that the working papers would provide the base for deriving for a book version that would contain only the English text of Saem's chapters, together with commentaries, footnotes, various appendices and indices, and Chris Healey's illustrations. However, a great deal of additional work remained to be done in order to complete the book version. Robin Hide and I undertook this task between 1997 and 2003, when the MS was accepted for publication. The *Animals* book finally appeared in January 2007.

1992-2011: Revising, revising, revising...

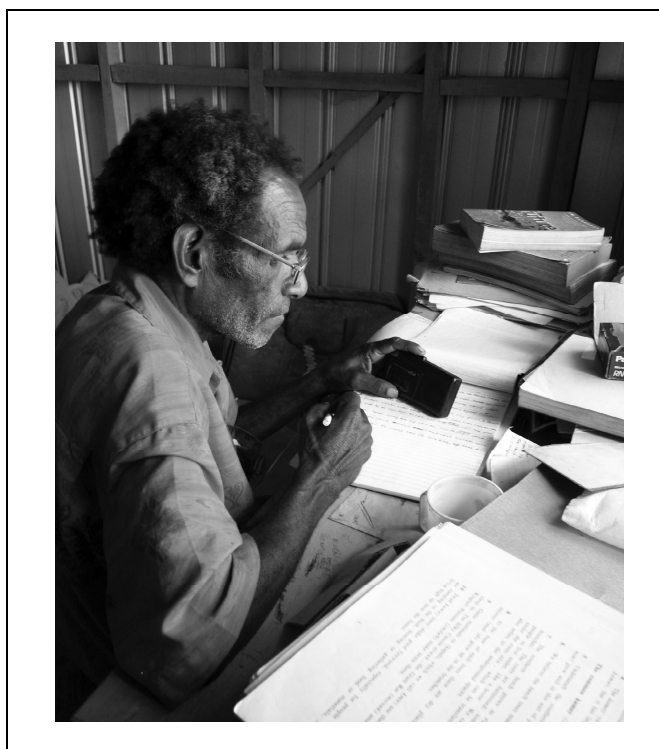
I mentioned earlier that the first draft of the Kalam-English dictionary, circulated in the early 1970s, contained about 80 percent of the headwords that appear in the current dictionary. This does not mean the dictionary was 80 percent finished. Far from it. The 80/20 rule of productivity in business applies pretty well to dictionary-making: the time spent getting the last 20 percent right is as great as the time spent producing the first 80 percent.

In 1992 I returned to the dictionary and assessed what needed to be done. The first job was to incorporate new materials gathered and corrections made since 1970 to the Kalam-English section. The next was to plan further data-gathering and to obtain grants to enable this and to support Ian Saem Majnep to continue his work on Kalam plant lore. Finding a botanist to carry on the work of making scientific determinations of existing plant collections, and adding to the collections, was essential. I contacted Rhys Gardner,

an experienced taxonomist who in Auckland in the 1980s had identified a number of Bulmer's plant specimens from the Schrader Ranges and he agreed to join the project.

In 1992 and 1993 I made two trips of 4-5 weeks each to the Upper Kaironk, residing at Wayak Mluk in Gobnem territory, where I worked with Saem Majnep and other speakers of Ti mnm as well as with the old team of John Kias and Simon Peter Gi. Between 1993 and 2000, Gardner made three visits to the Upper Kaironk, where in collaboration with Ian Saem Majnep he made extensive botanical collections and investigated Kalam knowledge and use of plants.

In 1995 and 1996 Majnep spent several months staying with my wife and me in Canberra, where he drafted (in Kalam) some sections of *Kalam plant lore*, intended to be the third book in his trilogy on Kalam traditional knowledge and use of the biological environment. When Ian Saem Majnep died suddenly in late September 2007 he had composed most, perhaps 90 percent, of the Kalam text for *Kalam plant lore*. However, before this material can be turned into a book a daunting amount of work remains to be done, editing and translating the Kalam text and adding commentary, illustrations, appendices and indices.



Ian Saem Majnep in his home office, 2003.

James Kias, eldest son of John Kias, provided help with dictionary work during brief visits to Canberra (1995–96 and 1998) and Auckland (1997), and in later years has continued to answer my linguistic questions by phone and email. In the period 2003–2007 I was assisted by Ian Saem Majnep's nephew, Brodney Seip, who transcribed and translated parts of his uncle's Kalam text for the plants book. From time to time since then I have been able to check many small details with Brodney by phone and email. In February 2011 he briefly visited the Australian National University, we were able to do a final check.

From 1992 on, successive new drafts of the dictionary were printed every few years and circulated to our Kalam assistants and other interested parties. The new drafts included an English-Kalam finder list along with a grammar sketch, a users' guide and other introductory materials. The present dictionary incorporates:

- (i) several hundred corrections and additions provided in 1975 by Lyle Scholz, based on the dialect of Etp mnm spoken by the Gapun people of the Upper Simbai Valley, with whom he and Helen Scholz had worked since 1962, as members of the Papua New Guinea branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- (ii) Updated identifications for flora and fauna and ethnographic information on birds and plants taken from *Birds of my Kalam country* (Majnep and Bulmer 1977), *Some food plants of our Kalam forests* (Majnep and Bulmer 1983) and *Kalam hunting traditions* (Majnep and Bulmer 1990, 1991).
- (iii) Material gleaned from various other papers by Bulmer and his associates published between 1968 and 1980. Unfortunately, Bulmer's post-1969 dictionary file, which contained extensive additions and annotations to the first draft, could not be found after his death. However, it has proved possible to recover some new material and revisions that were incorporated in his subsequent publications and in unpublished MSS.
- (iv) New material and corrections noted during field trips to the Upper Kaironk by AP in 1972, 1975, 1992 and 1993, during Saem Majnep's visits to Auckland in 1988 and to Canberra in 1995-1996 and during James Kias' visits to Canberra (1995-96 and 1998) and Auckland (1997).
- (v) Corrections to scientific plant identifications and other details of entries for plant names provided by Rhys Gardner, following his collecting trips in 1993 and 1998-2000.
- (vi) Hundreds of additional illustrative sentences, in Ti mnm, taken from Majnep and Bulmer (1983, 1990, 1991), and Majnep, Pawley and Gardner (n.d.).

Although this dictionary is the product of 50 years of intermittent work by many people, it is far from giving an exhaustive list and flawless description of Kalam vocabulary. There can be no doubt that many Kalam terms, and many new senses of recorded terms, have still to be recorded. Still, I hope we have produced a work that is faithful to Ralph Bulmer's vision, one that tries to capture the ways in which Kalam speakers construct their world through language.

Andrew Pawley
Canberra
March 2011

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Part 1

Kalam–English dictionary

A – a

A⁻¹ [á:], *v. & v.tr.* Make a sound, say, utter, etc. Variant of **ag-**, q.v., occurring before **-p-**, present perfect-iterative, **-sp-**, present progressive, **-p...-p-**, hypothetical. *Mnm aspay.* They are talking. *Etp apan?* What did you say?

A⁻² [á:], *conj.* Or. Used in questions to introduce the second of two alternatives. Non-isolable variant of **akaŋ**, q.v., which occurs before **met**, not. *Amjpan a-met?* Are you going or not?

-A⁻³ [á:], *verbal suffix.* 3rd person singular subject: he, she it, and (for inanimates, they). *Am-j-a-p.* He is going. *Pk-a-k.* He struck.

-A⁻⁴ [á:], *verbal suffix.* Present-perfect or present-iterative. Variant of **-ab-**², q.v., which occurs only as a component in future assertive constructions in sequence with 1st person singular and 2nd/3rd person dual suffixes, where it is in free variation with **-ab-** and **-p-**. *Am-ng g-a-yn.* I will go. *Am-ng g-a-yt.* You two/they two will go.

A⁻⁵ [á:], *demonstrative.* The, this, that, the one. Variant of **ak**, q.v., used as clitic before the particles **mey**, **nb**, **nep**, **nup**, **pen**, as in **amey**, **anb**, **anep**, **anup**, **apen**.

-AB⁻¹ [ám̄b-, ámp], (K) *verbal suffix.* Marks recent past relative either to the present, or to the time of the following verb. = (G) **-esp-**, **-osp-**. The verb carrying this suffix often marks an act which immediately preceded another, e.g. in a cause-effect relation. The subject (actor) of the first verb may be either the same as or different from the subject of the following verb. The relation between the two acts may be translated as '(after/when) X happened then Y happened' or 'do Y after X'. *Pnm dab.* A wind has just started to blow.

Akay mdaban? Where have you been (just now)? *Wog gabin opin.* I have just come from working in the garden. *B ok someŋ-komeŋ gab, jun okok wŋd amb.* After the man swung round and round his head became dizzy. *Tob-np adkab, apyap pkpan.* You twisted your ankle when you fell down. *Yp yuwt yob gab, si ak agep tek ayab, pen kls gi mdpin.* It hurt so much I felt like crying but I stayed in control. *Bin ag nŋabin, kuk gab, ptk opin.* When I tried to persuade the woman (to come away with me), she cried out and I panicked and came here. *Knabin, b api katam yk am kklag agab.* I was asleep when a man came in and the door opened and creaked.

-AB⁻² [-ám̄b-, -ám̄p], (G) *verbal suffix.* Variant of **-p-**, q.v., which occurs before **-ng-**, to mark future tense. Said to be formerly confined to the Ti Mnm dialect but now used by Etp Mnm speakers at Kaironk who are neighbours of the Ti Mnm speaking groups of Gobnem and Womuk. *Amng g-ab-in* (= *amng g-p-in*). I will go/I intend to go.

AB⁻³ [ám̄p], *v.tr.* (of humans or animals) Copulate, have sexual intercourse with. Variant of **aŋ-**, q.v., usual before **-sp-**, present progressive, **-ijsek**, transfixative, and optional variant before **-b-**, present perfect-iterative, (K) **-i**, (G) **-l**, prior action by same subject, and (K) **-ig**, (G) **-lg** simultaneous action by same subject. *Bin ebap koyb-sek, bin ebap bin yb, abi mdabit, koyb ñluk di, bin bap nup ñb.* A certain woman who was a witch, and a normal woman had sexual relations, and the witch took the witch-demon inside her and transferred it to the other woman.

ab g-, *v.* (of different kinds of animal or people) Crossbreed, interbreed.

AB⁴ [á:mp], Common contraction of **amb**, he/she/it has gone.

ABAB [á:mbá:mp], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Mucuna cyanosperma*, a large climbing plant with pale green flowers. Grows in forest by streamsides.

ABAK [á:mbá:k], *v. adjunct* in **ABAK AY-**, (K) *v. tr.* Close an earth oven, by laying leaves and earth on the hot stones.

ABAN̄ [á:mbá:ny], *n.* **1.** Food store, traditionally a raised platform with high walls and roof of small, leafy branches, built for storing taro and other food next to the ceremonial house at which a dance-festival (**smi**) is to be held. The platform is usually about 1 metre off the ground, about 4 to 10 metres long, 1.2 m wide at the base, and about 3 m high. Taro is placed in the store several weeks before the festival; other vegetables and meats are stored for shorter periods. Compare **gog**, **plan-at**.

2. Table. *Yad tap abañ at ayspin.* I am putting something on the table.

3. Bed, sleeping platform.

yakt abañ, *n.* Hide for shooting birds, consisting of a platform, with roof and walls, constructed in a tree.

abañ puñi-, build a food store.

ABBEN [á:mpimbén], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon: Highland Giant Tree Rat (syn. Black-tailed Giant Rat), *Uromys anak*, a large arboreal rodent found in the mountain forest. Smaller than **mosak** and **mumuk**, q.v. (AAH, ch. 5)

ABCAM [á:mbityá:m], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, grown locally. Some say same as **biag**, q.v., others say same as **dsn** or **bopi**, q.v.

ABEY [á:mbé:y], *post-nominal particle.* Also, too, as well, in addition, together with. Compare **yp**. *Nad abey.* You too. *Mñi yp abey gp.* Now it (a sickness) has affected me as well. *Koyb omñal abey, am am mey byañ abey yañ ptk.* The two witches also went down there, and they too fell down there. (G) *'Mab ñluk ogok tb dad apl acac ak g g kus gobl,' apal abey.* They also say 'We first cut saplings and build a long fence in a circle right

around it.' *Tap mon pbtki aslum gp, kab adon abey aslum gp.* Food cooked on a fire is (sometimes) not fully cooked, and food cooked in ovens also is (sometimes) underdone.

ABG¹ [á:mbí:ŋk], *n.* Vertebra, vertebrae, segment(s) of the backbone. = **abug**. syn. **kud abg**.

kaj abg, pig vertebra.

ABG² [á:mbí:ŋk], *n.* Spoon or spatula made from bone of pig, esp. hip-bone. Probably cognate with **abg¹**. syn. **salbad**.

ck abg, file or scraper made from tibia bone of pig, used to remove skin from taro.

ABG⁻³, = **AB G-** [á:mpg-, á:mpí:ŋg-], *v.* (of different kinds of animals or people) Interbreed, cross-breed, mate with a different breed. = **ab-** copulate, + **g-** do. syn. **dab g-**. (G) *Kmn maygot alim yp apl, ab gl mdespit, tkl mey kamay awl mdeb agngabal, nb ak 'mixed race' apal.* They interpret this as resulting from interbreeding with *maygot* when they go lower down, the 'mixed race' offspring remaining up in the beech forest. (G) *'Mixed race' ma-apun, pen alyim nb ak apl ab gl tkup, mey awl mdeb agngabun.* We don't actually say 'mixed-race', we say the animal is from a parent who mated with a different breed when visiting lower altitudes.

ABK¹ [á:mbík], = **abuk**, q.v. *Kun o-mey, 'kaj abk kab' apay.* They call this the 'pig's head oven'.

ABK² [á:mbík], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, cultivated locally. syn. **plok abk**.

ABLABL [á:mbilá:mbíl], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, includes two or more soft-timbered species, the commoner of which is *Ascarina philippinensis*, a small tree present in mountain forest, with a scented fruit that is eaten with native salt by men before they dance, to attract women.

ABLAY [á:mbilá:y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Schefflera forbesii*. Grows as epiphyte and free-standing shrub, often near water, at altitudes below 2,300 m. Bark is placed

in wig, with magic spells to make decoration successful. Compare **skp** (ii), **tbum**.

ABN [á.mbín], *n.* forest 'undercroft'; the false ground surface of the moss forest, together with underground tunnels and cavities. An underground system of cavities, often extending into large galleries, is found under the surface litterlayer and forest topsoil in certain places in primary montane rainforest. Many animals live in the undercroft and it is important to hunters and in mythology. (The term 'undercroft' was proposed for this by Ralph Bulmer in *Kalam Hunting Traditions*.) (G) *Pen abn ak mgan okyaŋ ak, yokop aml mgan ognap g gosp nŋl, wok ak gek nŋl b ak nŋl apl mgel mey abn ak tkl pakp.* But if (the dog) gets down in the undercroft and starts to growl, the man climbs down the tree he's in and digs into the undercroft and kills (the possum). (G) *Kun madaw ak am abn kn mdeb, abn kub sketek ak nŋl knub.* The ground cuscus goes and lives in the undercroft, if it finds an extensive underground gallery to occupy. (*KHT* ch 9:14)

abn mgan, holes in the undercroft, its tunnels or spaces. (G) *Pen ñin ognap ap yapl knub mab juj moluk okok, pug juak moluk okok, saj bteyt pagak moluk okok, abn mgan okok kngab.* Sometimes (a ringtail possum) will come down and sleep in the hollow under the base of a tree trunk or under the displaced roots of a fallen tree or the dry trash of fallen branches or in the spaces in the undercroft of the forest floor.

abn abn, *n. pl.* Undercrofts.

mon abn abn ay- (K) = (G) **mab abn abn l-**, (of a forest) have many undercrofts.

abn at, *n.* Surface of undercroft.

abn mgan, *n.* Interior of undercroft.

ABÑ [á.mbíny], *n.* Flat land in a hollow, flat area surrounded by higher ground. Compare **gmeŋ**, **gu**. *B basd skop abñ pet gep tŋ ok. Etp-nen ap gspan?* My ancestors have always made gardens in this flat place. Why are you coming to garden

here? *Biski kotp gsap abñ ebkyan.* Biski is building a house on an area of flat land down yonder.

abñ gu = **wog abñ gu**, flat area of garden land. syn. **mjb**.

ABOGM [á.mbó.ŋgám], *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon, large Long-horned Locust, *Salomona* spp. = **joŋ abogm**. Most frequently found in dead hollow *Piperaceae* and *Macaranga* spp. stems. Eaten. Contrasts with **kañm-joŋ**, q.v., which is normally applied to another smaller and more slender *Salomona* sp., found in a different habitat.

ABOK [á.mbó.k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Artocarpus lachucha*, of middle-altitude forests. Nuts are eaten and bast used for hats, sap is used on head, with magic spells, to make hair grow.

ABOWNM [á.mbó.wnám], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Brown-collared Brush Turkey, *Talegalla jobiensis*. Present at Glebendum, 2100m. Compare **bley**, **bleynm**.

ABUG¹ [á.mbú.ŋk], = **abg¹**, q.v.

ABUG² [á.mbú.ŋk], = **abg²**, q.v.

ABUK [á.mbúk], *v. adjunct* in **ABUK AY-**, *v.tr.* Make an earth-oven specifically to cook a whole cassowary or several game mammals, or head(s) of pigs or cows. = **abk**.

abuk ay- (yn) kn-, leave food in an earth oven to cook overnight. Game mammals (**kmm**) may be cooked this way and it is the usual way of cooking a whole cassowary or the head of a pig or cow. *Kaj poj abuk ayen, knb.* I left the pig's head to cook overnight. *Kmm was gp, ogok nŋi abuk ayey, yn knb, yn sayn gek, mnek lk ñbay.* If they see a game mammal has tough flesh, they sometimes leave it to cook overnight in an oven, until it is tender then next morning they open the oven and eat it.

kaj abuk, syn. **kaj (poj) abuk kab**, *n.* Oven in which a pig's head is left to cook overnight.

ACAB [á.tyá.mp], *n.* 1. A cleansing or curative meal, consisting of a special mixture of herbs, consumed in association with the performing of

magic to neutralize a potentially harmful ritual state or to ward off an illness. For example, it may refer to a meal eaten in order to ward off sickness after an extended trip to the lowlands. Some foods from the lowlands are mixed with foods from the mountains, such as **gudi** or **bep** or bush greens, cooked with pig fat and meat. It may refer to a meal eaten after magic to cure one's illness has been performed. Compare **agob**, **agom**.

acab ay- (K) = (G) **acab l-**, prepare a cleansing meal of mixed foods. Tap acab aypay, ñjun. They have prepared the cleansing meal; let's eat. *B ak tap gab, kuj gi ñg ak ñjb ak aŋ si agipay. Gi mdab agp 'Tap ogok ogok ma-ñjnmn,' agp. 'Kdk yad acab ak ayen tap kun ogok kuj adk mati ak gen ñngaban,' agp.* If a man has been sick for a while they make magic and he drinks a potion and they rub him with nettles. After that they wait a while and (the one doing the magic) says 'You must not eat this and that food. Later I'll prepare a special meal of mixed herbs and then you can eat these foods, after I've 'turned back; (neutralised) the magic I did before.'

ACAC [á·tyá·ty], *n.* Barrier or fence of branches and leaves. Hunters sometimes build this around base of a tree, to stop a game mammal from escaping. Compare **wadaymen**. (G) *Mab ñluk ogok tb dad apl acac ak g g kus gobn apal abey.* They cut saplings and build a long fence of branches right around it.

ñg acac, 1. Flotsam; debris floating on water (river, pond or sea) or washed up on shore.

2. Barrier of leaves put at entrance of stone weir, to catch tadpoles.

ACB [á·tyímp], *adj.* 1. (of people or animals) Small, short. Compare **skoy**. *Cn b acb mdpun.* We are small people. *kaj acb*, small (mature) pig, a runt. *tu acb*, small axe.

2. Scrawny, thin, lean.

3. Socially unimportant.

acb-acb, quite small, very small. As *acb-acb sud wog okok yp pak dad apl, mey*

kotpey ñel ñbl. They also catch small game in patches of reeds and bring (them) back and give (them to people) to eat.

acb pat, tall and thin. *Nuk b acb pat.* He's a tall, thin man.

acb won (ebap), *n.* Short time, little while.

acb won (ebap) md-, (be) soon, after a little while. *Acb won ebap mdi gngab.* He'll do it soon.

tap acb, a bit, small piece, small thing.

ACK [á·tyík], *v. adjunct* in **ACK AY-**, *v.* (of tuberous or fleshy edible plants left lying around or in the ground too long) Become pithy or watery and inedible. *Bangay mñ tki nd md md nab ak ack ayp.* That pumpkin has been in the ground so long the inside has gone hard and pithy.

ACKOL [á·tykó·l], *n.* Sphagnum moss. syn. **ackolkol**. Formerly used as a filler in bark-cloth head-dresses when there is not enough human hair. *Ackol dad apey poj gun!* You go and bring some *ackol* moss for us to make a head-dress!

ACKOLKOL [á·tykó·lkó·l], *n.* Sphagnum moss. syn. **ackol**, *q.v.* *Mñi ackolkol poj ak gi, mimot punipay gi, yabay gpay.* Nowadays they use moss to stuff the wigs, then they sew on scarab beetles, and then add bird of paradise plumes.

ACMOC [á·tymó·ty], *v. adjunct* in **ACMOC G-**, *v. impers.* Collect and bundle dry leaves or grass, e.g. to serve as bedding or for the wall of a garden house. Compare **suas**, **ysuas**. *Kaj acmoc gi, knb kaney ak.* The pig made a bed of dry grass and slept there.

ACOMC [á·tyó·míty], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Callicarpa longifolia*, growing in bush fallow. Fruit attracts birds of paradise, honey-eaters and flower-peckers. Some informants confuse with **ygesk**, *q.v.* Leaves used as handkerchief, on weeping sores and as toilet paper.

ACOWMC [á·tyó·wmíty], variant of **acomc**, *q.v.*

ACP [á·tyíp], *n.* Trash, rubbish, debris, especially from clearing trees and

undergrowth. near syn. **ason**, **tap dayday**. *Lum acp kolkol gp*. The ground is covered with rubbish.

acp d-, *v.tr.* Heap up trash. *Wog kodi, mdabay, mlp gp, nntag, lg dagi, acp dpay, kalap tdkey yowp*. They cleared the garden, left it to dry, then dragged the debris into heaps, heaped up the leftover trash, set fire to it, then trimmed the branches off the casuarina trees.

tap acp, syn. **tap acp-acp**, bits and pieces of rubbish. *Tap acp lugan*. Rake up the refuse. (G) *Tap acp-acp dak ogok, maglsek ñg ak dad amnak*. All the bits of rubbish that stuck to him were washed away by the (rain)water.

ACPACP [á·tyí·pá·tyí·p], *v.adjunct* in **TUG ACPACP G-**, *v.tr.* Crush something in the hands, squeeze something out of shape or into pieces. (G) *Tanlek katp ogok tug acpacp gak, katp tug beñbeñ gp*. As he climbed he squeezed the house which tilted to one side.

ACT¹ [á·tyí·r], *adj.* Dark-coloured, black. syn. **mosb**, *q.v.* *Kañm act gey ññun*. When the bananas burn black we'll eat them.

act g-, *v.* Burn black, as the skin of tubers cooked in a fire.

ACT² [á·tyí·r], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, *Dioscorea ? alata* variety, tuber with red skin and purple flesh. Common at Blm and points west in Kaironk Valley.

AD- [á·nt, á·nd-], *v.tr.* 1. Cook food in a stone oven, make an oven. near syn. **kab (agi) ad-**. Kalam make two kinds of ovens: pit ovens (**kab kaw**) and raised ovens (**bd**) made on concave wooden platforms. Layers of heated stones are placed under, between and above layers of food. The food in each layer is protected by leaf wrappings and covers and the oven is sealed with broad leaves (and earth in the case of pit ovens) and left for several hours. For stages in the making of a stone oven see also **kab agi-**, **kab ay-**, **pat-**, **ptaw-** and sense 2 below. *Tap mon pbtiki aslum gp, kab adon abey aslum gp*. Food cooked on a fire is (sometimes) not fully cooked, and food cooked in ovens also is (sometimes)

underdone. (G) *Kmn mosak akan ymdur akan kmn ned pakelgpal ak, bd gl at sñolan adl...* When they killed a giant rat or copper ringtail or whatever animal they killed first, they made a raised oven and cooked it on that,... *Dr Ian tap adek ñbi opin*. I've come from eating food cooked in Dr Ian's oven. *Mon pk kab agiek ynak. Agiek ynak adi, adinmuñ, tep tep ñbinmuñ*. She gathered firewood and heated stones. When the stones were hot, and the oven had been made, the food tasted delicious. *Yad kmn pki, adi, tbi, mam-yad ps ñbin, mon ñi pboki ññnmuñ*. After killing, cooking and cutting up a game mammal, I gave half to my brother, so he could cook it on a separate fire before eating it.

2. Place the first layer of hot stones in the oven-pit before adding layers of leaves and food. near syn. **kab (agi) ad-**. *Kapk tkspay; ledi gi, adngpay*. They're digging the oven pit; when ready they'll put in the (first layer of) hot stones. *Kab agi, kabs di, kab d tbki, adan*. You heat the stones, then take tongs, take hold of the stones and put them in the oven.

ad yok-, take out contents of an earth oven, make an oven then remove the food.

d ap ad ññ-, bring s.th. to cook in an oven and eat. (G) *Mnek d ap mj bep tk dad apl ad ñbal*. Next day they bring it to cook and eat with *bep* (Rungia) greens. (KHT ch 10: 28)

kab ad-, 1. Make a stone oven. near syn. **kab agi ad-**.

2. Place pile of hot stones in oven pit before adding layers of food and leaves.

kab ad ññ-, eat food cooked in an oven. *Codok walb jakek, tk d api kab ad ñbay*. *Codok* and *walb* (broad-leafed *Alpinia* sp.) herbs grow there and they pick them and eat them (as flavouring with foods) cooked in ovens.

kab ad ptaw-, cover an earth-oven after packing in the food.

kab agi ad-, make a stone oven, heat stones and place them and food in a pit.

ppyak ad-, make ovens on the third

day before a **smi** festival, for guests coming early on special business.

ADAŋ [á·ndá·ŋ], (G), *loc.* There in the across-valley direction, at a visible location. = **odaŋ**, q.v., (K) **ebdoŋ**.

ADBT¹ [á·ndimbír], *n.* Fruit-bat (**alp**) taxon, 'typical' flying foxes, *Pteropus* sp. or spp. Not found in the Upper Kaironk but present in the Jimi Valley. Said by some to be same as **mkol**. Contrasts with **alp**.

ADBT² [á·ndimbír], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated in Jimi Valley, where it grows well in the hot climate, and in small quantities in Upper Kaironk Valley. Said to have been introduced from Upper Jimi in ancestral times.

ADD¹ [á·ndínt], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Vaccinium keysseri*, growing in beech forest. Used in fence-tying. Blossom attracts honey-eaters and lorikeets.

ADD² [á·ndínt], *n.* (vulgar) Penis, cock. Used by women when angry with a boy or man. syn. **ayŋ add**. Compare **waŋ**.

ADEK [á·ndé·k], *n.* 1. On, on top. syn. **at**² in senses 1-3. *Tebl adek ayan!* Put it on the table! *Adek kab pug asaŋ, mñmon ma-pkngab.* There's a noisy wind up in the sky, it's not going to rain.

2. Inner surface of forearm. = **ñn adek**.

3. Seven, in the body-part method of counting.

ADEKL [á·ndé·γíl], in **BAY ADEKL**, *n.* Edible tree-fungus taxon, coral-like in form and texture. Cooked in earth-oven. Tastes like old cardboard.

ADEŋ [á·ndé·ŋ], *adj.* Lone, alone, by itself, of anything standing alone. near syn. **awsek**. antonym **ktem-sek**.

adj. Single, by itself.

adeŋ-madeŋ, syn. **adeŋ**.

b adeŋ, *n.* 1. Bachelor, or man without descendants.

2. A man alone, unaccompanied. *B adeŋ owp.* A lone man is coming.

gam adeŋ, a stem of sugar-cane growing by itself. *Gam adeŋ pat ok wki, ñŋmn.* You should break off that lone

sugar-cane stem and eat it.

m adeŋ, a single-stemmed taro plant.

ADI- [á·ndí·], (K) *v.tr.* Put on or wear something around the neck (esp. bead necklaces and shell ornaments). = (G) **adi-**. *Bis koŋam adipay.* They wore bead necklaces. *B smi jakng, bis adi, kubap adi, amng gab.* A man who intends to dance at a *smi* festival first puts on beads and green-snail shells, before he goes. *Yad nup bis ñabin, nuk d am smi adinmuŋ, kolkol gi d ap ñb.* I gave him beads and he took them to wear at the *smi* festival, then gave them back tangled.

adieŋ, *adj.* (To do with) wearing ornaments around the neck.

adieŋ-tek ay-, = **adieŋ-tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like wearing ornaments around neck; appear to be doing so.

adij-sek, = **adjijsek**, *adv.* Continuing to wear ornaments around the neck.

adijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to wear something around the neck.

lek adi-, *v.tr.* String ornaments and put them on.

tk adi-, = **tki adi-**, *v.tr.* 1. Replace the old string of a necklace, etc., restring beads or ornaments.

2. syn. **tk lek adi-**, q.v.

tk lek adi-, *v.tr.* Pierce ornaments (esp. of shell) and put them on. Contrasts with **tbi yk-**, make a hole in bead or shell.

ADK¹ [á·ndík, á·ndí·γ-], *v.* 1. (of a being or moving object) Turn around, reverse one's direction or position. *Adkey! Jomluk-ŋp ñŋin!* Turn around! Let me see your face!

2. (of a recurring unit of time or counting) Following the completion of the previous unit, come next in order. *Takn adki ak wog ayin ay gng gab.* He'll start work next month. (lit. the month having turned 'I start work' he will do.) *Smi nuk ñn juwi omŋal nokom, adki onep, ajp ps-kd ynak.* She is 82 years old. (lit. Her years are three full body-count rounds (67), then having reversed (coming back on a new round, 15 more.)

v.tr. 1. Turn something around, reverse s.th.

2. Reverse the effects of something, expel or reject s.th. that has affected one.

v.impers. Be turned, twisted. *Tob-np adkab apyap pkpan.* Your ankle twisted when you fell.

adkep, *adj.* Concerned with turning. *Tap adkep*, thing used for turning, thing which is turned.

adkd, *v. adjunct.* Turning, reversing. See separate entry.

adk madk g-, see separate entry.

aleb tug adk-, *v.impers.* Have a speech impediment, be unable to pronounce certain sounds correctly. (lit. have one's tongue twisted.) *Aleb-nup tug adkak.* She has a speech impediment.

kuj adk-, undergo ritual to expel magic. (G) *Ognap mdel mdel kuñk aposp, toki ll apal, kuj adkl ak, adk magl ak gobun apal, si ak dl, agl wlek yokl mdespal mey...* Some (men who knew magic) developed a sufficient craving to eat this food that, when they became old, they underwent the ritual to expel magic, rubbing themselves with nettles to get rid of it,... (KHT ch. 10:11)

mj-kas adk-, syn. **mj-kas tug adk-**, get lost in the forest, lose one's way in the bush. near syn. **mj-kas adk dap-**.

takn adk-, at the turn of the month, i.e. next month, on the following month. *Takn adki ak wog ayin ay gng gab.* He'll start the job next month.

tug adk-, *v.* Turn, make a turn, turn oneself around. *Tug adkan!* Turn around! *Tgoñ ami tug adkan.* Go to the corner and turn there.

v.tr. Turn something around (esp. with the hand).

ADK² [á·ndí·k], *adj.* 1. (of kinship categories) Classificatory, distant. Contrasts with **yb**, **ypdgi**, true.

2. (of animals) Related, connected, either because they are of the same litter or because they habitually stay together.

ay adk, half sister, female cousin.

Contrasts with **ay yb**, full sister.

kaj adk, pigs of the same litter, any two pigs that stay together, e.g. when walking about or sleeping.

mam adk, half brother, male cousin.

ñbem adk, classificatory cross-cousin, i.e. son of man or woman who is a cousin, but not a full cross-sibling of one of one's parents. Contrasts with **ñbem mluk**, or **ñbem yb**, full cross-cousin.

ADK³ [á·ndík], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with long, white-skinned fruit, cooked in fire or earth-oven. Cultivated in Upper Kaironk Valley.

ADKD¹ [á·ndi·yínt], *v. adjunct.* Precedes verbs of motion. Turning, reversing one's direction or position. syn. **adeñd**. Compare **adk-**, **-d**.

adkd am-, *v.* Go back, return.

adkd ap-, *v.* 1. Come back, return, come home again. *Kotp gi kbi amey, ji kdk adk api tp gpay, mey ssak apay.* They have left a house unfinished, but come back later to continue building, they call this (the unfinished house) *ssak*. *Bapi kalabus gyak. Kalabus wski, tp adkd owak.* They put Father in jail. He has got out of jail and is back home again. *Smi omñal mdek, pen tp kotp adkd api, tap ak key ñbigp.* He stayed away for two years, and after returning he ate food cooked on a separate fire.

2. In counting by body-parts method, 'come back in the opposite direction', i.e. start a new round, after completing one round in body-part counting. See **ñn pag-**.

ADKD² [á·ndi·yínt], fast speech variant of **añd-kd**, q.v., left (hand).

ADKEP¹ [á·ndi·yé·p], *adj.* (Concerned with) turning. Compare **adk-²**, **-ep**, q.v.

ADKEP² [á·ndiké·p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, which some say is syn. of **galkañ**, q.v.

ADK-MADK [á·ndí·kmá·ndík], *v. adjunct* in **ADK-MADK G-**, *v.* 1. Bounce or roll about in different directions, twist and turn, as an eel on land, or a bouncing ball. (G) *[Abben] ñn ak mablap gl apyap apyap, man alyañ apyap pakl, adk-madk gi ma-ngabal.* *Abben* (Giant Tree Rats)

spread their forelimbs out as they drop (from a high branch), so when they land they don't bounce and roll,... *KHT* (ch. 4:48)

2. Turn (oneself) around, reverse one's direction. *B kasek ñagp ak, nuk adk-madk gi koyb pkp.* That hired killer man has reversed the direction of his witch-killing (i.e. is working now for the opposing side).

v.tr. 3. Turn something around, reverse something.

4. Stir something.

adk madk di ay-, (K) = (G) **adk madk dl l-**, *v.* Be turned around from the usual direction, e.g. of feet that splay outwards. (G) *Kuyep tub bad adk madk dl lak, ...tug adk madk gl tawp.* The water rats' feet are turned outwards, they walk with a twisted flip-flop gait. (*KHT* ch. 12:25)

(am) **adk-madk g nŋ-**, *v.* Keep looking back (as one goes along). near syn. **cegi wegi nŋig am-**. *Bin awsek ami adk-madk g nŋig amjap.* The woman walking alone keeps turning back to look.

mnm adk-madk g-, *v.tr.* Translate talk, act as interpreter (lit. turn the talk around). *Nuk mnm adk-madk gsap.* He is translating the speech.

tug adk-madk- g-, *v.* & *v.tr.* Turn (oneself) around, turn something around.

yabay tug adk-madk g-, *v.* (of dancers in a singsing) Move back and forth on the road or dance ground. *Yabay gpay b ogok am tug adk-madk gspay.* These people in the dance group are moving back and forth.

ADKMOL = **ADK-MOL** [á·ndikmól] *v.adjunct* in **ADKMOL G-**, *v.* Do something repeatedly, repeat the same act many times. Compare **adk-**, turn back. *Mon adk-mol g dspay.* They are making many trips to get wood.

ADL- [á·ndíl], (G) *v.tr.* Put on or wear something around the neck (esp. bead necklaces and shell ornaments). = (K) **adi-**, q.v.

ADLUP [á·ndilú·p], *n.* Shell-valuable (**mnan**) taxon, Cowries, *Cypraea annulus*, and necklaces made of these. syn. **dlep**.

ADMAW [á·ndímá·w], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon. One kind has variegated, partly red, leaves, another kind has dark brown leaves. Cultivated. Main use is as a boundary marker.

admaw lkañ, Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon very similar and possibly identical to horticulturist's Firebrand variety. Uses same as **admaw**.

ADN [á·ndín], *n.* Piece, portion, section. syn. **day**¹, q.v., used esp. in avoidance contexts.

mon-adn, piece of wood, stick.

ADOM [á·ndó·m], *n.* A ginger-like forest plant, *Alpinia* sp., used ritually before nose-piercing at **smi** festival. syn. **salkay**.

salkaynam adom d-, sing and dance at a boys' initiation ceremony. *B salkaynam adom dspay.* The men are singing and dancing at the initiation.

ADP [á·ndíp], *n.* A scented herb. Juice is mixed with that of sugar cane and inserted in dogs' nostrils to sharpen their sense of smell before hunting expeditions.

ADU¹ [á·ndú·], *n.* Drum. (Term now rare). syn. **dacŋ**, q.v.

ADU² [á·ndú·], *n.* Widow. syn. **bin adu, yadu**, q.v.

(awleg) **bin adu, 1.** Tadpole (awleg) taxon.

2. Insulting phrase used to child.

ADUG [á·ndú·ŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Dusky Lory, *Pseudeos fuscata*, and by extension, Rainbow Lory, *Trichoglossus haematodus*. syn. **bianŋ, ceycey**. They nest high in eugenias, beeches and other tall trees. Regarded as good birds because when in flocks they are noisy and warn people when someone is approaching secretly.

ADUKIAN [á·ndu·yi·án], (**PL**) *n.* Pandanus Language substitute for **bin**, woman. *Adukian-nuk alam bs gp, wteki leb gsap.* His wife did not sit down, she stayed

standing.

ADUKION [á·ndu·γi·ó·n] (**Obok**) = **aduklon**, q.v.

ADUKLON [á·ndu·γiló·n], (**PL**) *n.* 1. Pandanus Language substitute for **b**, man, male, **ñi**, boy. *Aduklon leb gsap.* (substitute for *B kjap*. A man is sleeping, and *B bsg gsap*. A man is sitting.) *Aduklon biplam yokp.* The man has died. (substitute for *b kumb*.)

2. Sometimes applied to Maring, neighbours of the Kalam in the Middle Simbai Valley and possibly more generally to men of any group who are not Kalam (the latter are **b yb**, true men).

aduklon-adukian, (**PL**) *n.* People, men and women. (syn. **bin-b**.) *Aduklon adukian ognap leb gspay akanj alam?* Are there people there or not?

aduklon mlek, (**PL**) *n.* Old man, grandfather. syn. **kapañ lal-mlek**. sub. for **b toki, basd**.

ADUWEYK [á·ndú·wé·yk], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, grown locally and said to have been introduced from the Asai shortly before the arrival of Europeans. Large tubers with red skin, white flesh. Leaves not eaten. *Maj aduweyk ak jakak mñimon Aduweyk Asai nb, Kaironk ksen dad owyak.* The *aduweyk* sweet-potato first appeared at Aduweyk in the Asai Valley and later was brought to the Kaironk.

AG⁻¹ [á·ŋk, á·ŋg-], *v.i.* 1. Make a noise or sound. (**G**) *Ti agup.* = (**K**) *Etp agp?* What made a noise?

2. Speak, talk. syn. **mnm ag-**. *Nuk key mnm agig nysap.* She's talking to herself.

3. (of an animal) Call, make its characteristic call or sound; thus grunt, bark, chirp, squeak, etc. (Not usu. applied to the hissing of a snake.) *Kayn agp.* The dog barked. *Yakt agp.* The bird chirped/called. *Kaj agp.* The pig grunted.

4. (of an engine or other inanimate object or force) Make its characteristic noise; thus, hum, roar, thunder, ring out, etc. *Balus asap.* The plane is roaring.

Tumuk agp. There was a clap of thunder./Thunder rumbled.

v.tr. 5. Say something. *Agp ma-nñbin.* I didn't understand what he said. *Nuk etp agak?* What did he say?

6. Mention something to somebody, tell somebody about something. *Yad Wñi-nup kotp-yad agnk.* I told Wñi about my house./ I mentioned my house to Wñi.

7. Think that (something is the case), say (something) to oneself. Compare sense 8. *Gos etp agi ap kun gpan?* What were you thinking about when you came and did that? (i.e. Whatever made you do that?) *Yad apin b-tud maj ma-ñbay apin.* I have always thought that white people don't eat sweet-potatoes. *Kotp ynmurj agi, tap tubtub-toktok wad gi dad ms amnak.* Thinking the house would burn, he put his things in a string bag and took them outside.

8. Want, try (to do something). This sense is closely related to senses 5, 7 and 9. A thought or intention is often formulated as inner speech. The quoted inner speech has the form of a hortative construction consisting of a verb root + 1st person subject marker, followed either by the verb **ag-** 'say' or by the verb sequence **ag nñ-** 'say 'think' + inflections. For example, 'he wanted X' is '**X din agak**, 'I'll have X,' he said', or '**X din ag nñb** 'I'll have X,' say he thought'. *Yad tluk amnin agen, gutgat gab kbi opin.* I wanted to go into the forest, but it was very wet and I came back. (lit. I'll to the forest', I said,...) *Ññin agen, yuwt gsap.* When I try to eat, it hurts. *Mñi katam amnin agen mdpin, tñl-yp sayn gab mdpin.* Now I want to walk about (but) my body is still weak.

A thought or intention may also be expressed by a verb inflected for future tense, or optative mood, followed by (**K**) **ag-i**, (**G**) **ag-l**, 'say' + marker of same subject prior action by same subject. *Kayn mluk spanggab agl.* The dog will try to bite its snout. (lit. dog it will bite snout, having said.)

9. Intend (to do), think about doing

something. *Kiap yp kalabus gnmurj agi; gos konay nɣbin.* The patrol officer is thinking about putting me in prison; I'm worried. *Nuk 'kaj ñluk tkek din!' agi towp.* He bought the piglet intending to breed from it. (lit. He having said/thought 'I'll get a pig that breeds!' he bought.)

agep, *adj.* (To do with) sounding, talking, etc.

b agep, man marked for killing, intended victim in a war or ambush, i.e. man spoken for.

cp agep, man who has been killed, as intended, in a war or ambush.

agep-tek ay-, = **agep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like talking or making a sound, etc., appear to be talking, etc., be liable or ready to talk, etc. *Yad mnm agep-tek ayp.* I feel like talking.

agijsek, = **agij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to sound, talk, etc.

agijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to sound, etc.

ag- occurs in many other phrasal expressions, e.g.

ag ask-, reject or refuse an offer, especially of food supplied by former enemies and thus believed to be dangerous. *Penpen ñagigpun, kik tap d apabay, yad ag askpin.* We used to fight, so I am refusing the food they have just brought.

ag ask ay-, stop talking about, leave a subject. *Tap si ñbay, mnm ag ask aypay akaŋ mdp?* The food they stole, have they stopped talking about it yet?

ag ay-, (K) = (G) **ag l-**, 1. Ask someone to remain, confine or restrict someone from moving. *Wpc cnup ag ayp.* Wpc told us to remain.

2. Make an appointment. *B yad podey ag aynk, mñi lotu ñin owakñj, alkjon gspin.* On Thursday I made an appointment with a man, now it's Sunday and he's coming and my armpits are sweating (a sign that a visitor is coming).

ag g-, *v.tr.* 1. Get angry with someone, talk angrily to, scold or rebuke s.o. *Kun*

gey, b yob np ag gngab. If you do such a thing, the big-man will scold you.

2. Command someone, insist to s.o. (that he do a certain thing).

ag gos nɣ-, *v.tr.* Believe something (to be the case), hold an opinion. *Malj ag gos nɣbin.* I think that he is a Maring.

ag jak-, 1. Explode, e.g. of heated bamboo.

2. (of wood) Crackle and spark.

3. (of people) Rise up noisily, as in an ambush.

ag md-, continue to sound. *Kik mnm ag mdpay.* They are still talking.

ag nɣ-, (see separate entry) *v.tr.* 1. Ask someone, make a request of someone (obj. the person asked).

2. Ask or inquire about something.

3. Believe, be under the impression, think (that something is case).

4. Demand, ask for something to be given (obj. the thing asked for).

5. Invite someone, ask s.o. to come.

6. Desire, covet something.

7. Pray (to ancestral spirits or to Christian God).

8. Want, intend or try to do something.

9. Ask oneself, wonder about s.th.

ag ñ-, (see separate entry) 1. Tell, inform, instruct, teach someone, confide to or in someone (object the person spoken to).

2. Pass on information, tell or explain things (object the information).

ag pk-, groan, moan, as from pain or misery; express regret, esp. for someone absent on a special occasion.

ag slok-, 1. Falsely deny something.

2. Go back on one's word, renege on a deal or promise.

ag tk-, interrupt a sound or conversation.

ag tk d-, cease, die away, of speech or sound. *Mnm ag tk dpay.* They have stopped talking. *Balus mnm ag tk dp.* The sound of the plane has died away.

ag yok-, send someone away, banish s.o.

bin ag yok-, 1. (of a man) divorce a

wife. *Bin nd ag yoki, bin kdk dak.* He divorced his first wife and took a new one.

2. Reject a woman suitor.

ajp ñi ag-, give an armband to a former enemy and promise never to kill the recipient.

añŋ pog pog si ag-, sob, gasp.

asb ag-, keep asking for things to be given, beg.

bibu ag yap-, (of dry pods) crack open and have the seeds fall.

b-nen ag-, talk about getting a husband.

bin-nen ag-, talk about getting a wife.

bŋ ag-, (of a bowstring when drawn) be taut.

bu ag-, explode, burst. *Mnek mdek kadŋ ak owakŋŋ, mŋal ak bu ag ag ag juwek, tkjakek top ak kawŋ gek.* Next day when the enemy party returned he exploded bamboo after bamboo and his kinsmen shouted and stamped.

din ag-, near syn. **din ag ŋŋ-**. I intend/want to get (used by a narrator to convey an actor's thoughts or intentions). '*Yad din' ag ŋŋb.* He intended to get it (lit. 'I'll have it!'), he thought.)

esek ag-, lie, deceive, pretend, joke.

gigu ag-, rattle, jingle.

gos ag-, think something, have an idea in mind. *Gos etp agi ap kun gpan?* What were you thinking about (that made) you come and do that?

gu ag-, resound, thud.

guglak ag-, croak.

guglum ag-, snore.

gugtak ag-, snore, snort loudly.

gullag ag-, = **gullg ag-**, rumble, growl, as an empty stomach.

jel ag-, = **jey ag-**, express fear or wariness of something. contr. **jel g-**, be wary or fearful of something. *Abyap pen jel agi ktpay.* They could have gone but because they expressed fears (about the project) they abandoned the idea.

jlken ag-, cough.

jonb tmey gp si ag-, whine, complain weepingly.

jud ag-, squeak, make a sharp, high-pitched sound, as a rat squeaking or a bird whistling.

kab ag-, groan, moan.

kapkap ag-, 1. Speak quietly, make a soft or gentle sound.

2. Tell someone or something secretly.

kasn ag-, 1. Loose a bowstring, shoot an arrow. *Nuk yp kasn agak.* He shot at me.

2. (of trigger of trap or gun) Go off, be sprung, pulled. *Gon kasn agak.* The trap was sprung.

key agig ŋŋ-, think aloud, talk to oneself. *Nuk key agig ŋŋsap.* She's thinking aloud.

kl ag-, imitate or mimic a sound, recite, as a class following a teacher.

kmap ag-, = **kmep ag-**, sing.

kub ag-, call, shout, someone at a distance.

kuk ag-, cry out, call, especially of women calling a warning or alarm.

ml ag-, make a sudden noise, especially a noise made by an unidentified object which breaks the silence.

mnm ag-, speak, talk; make the characteristic sound of an animal, machine or other thing.

mnm juj ag-, explain the meaning or cause, to tell from the beginning.

mnm koŋay ag-, talk a lot, be talkative.

mnm pug ag-, talk a lot, especially of idle talk.

monmon ag-, 1. Talk freely.

2. Talk nonsense, lie.

mukbel ag-, belch, burp.

ŋŋciki ag-, = **ŋŋslki ag-** (K) = (G) **ŋŋclkl ag-**, = **ŋŋslkl ag-** accuse someone to his face of wrongdoing, rebuke s.o. in public.

ñag ag-, creak, squeak, as wood in the rafters or floor of a building.

ññakol ag-, glitter, dazzle, as light reflected on a glass or shiny surface.

ññloŋ ay ag-, joke with, pretend, tease, lie.

ñugi ñagi ag- (K) = (G) **ñugl ñagl ag-**, make the evening chorus, of the collective sounds made by frogs and insects at dusk and during the night.

pag ag-, 1. Talk in turn, as in a formal discussion.

2. Make a sound when breaking or collapsing.

penpen ag-, argue, squabble, quarrel verbally.

pley ag-, see **tud pley ag-**.

saŋ ag-, 1. (of women) Sing special songs (**saŋ**) during the nose-piercing initiation ceremony (**mluk puŋipay**) of boys.

2. Roar, making a roaring sound, as the noise made by a mountain stream, wind in trees, motor traffic.

sb ag-, break wind, fart.

si ag- (K) = (G) **sl ag-**, cry, weep.

si agep tek ay-, *v.impers.* Feel like crying.

skul ag-, attend school, recite a lesson.

suk ag-, 1. Laugh, chuckle, utter a laugh.

2. Shout, call out to someone.

3. Call or send for someone to come, extend an invitation to someone, as to attend a singsing.

sl ag- (G) = (K) **si ag-**, cry, weep.

suksuk ag-, shout or laugh derisively or defiantly, as when defying a threat.

suktep ag-, smile, grin.

tep ag-, express pleasure, thank, acclaim.

tumuk ag-, *v.impers.* (of thunder) clap, rumble; to thunder.

(**tud**) **pley ag-**, reflect light, be bright, said of things very white or yellow which reflect light and catch the eye. near syn. **tug g-**. *Bag bdoŋ tud pley asap.* The signal across the valley is bright.

wal ag-, cry out, as in amazement or pain; squeal, of pigs; be amazing, awe-

inspiring. *Tap wal agan!* It was amazing!

way ag-, = **wal ag-**. q.v.

wol ag-, sing **wol**, sing the kind of chants sung at **smi** festivals, in which the nonsense syllable **wol** is much used.

wu agi am-, go or fly with a humming sound.

ykop ag-, speak or say something without cause or serious intent, say something irrelevant. speak without knowledge of the subject; guess.

yn ag-¹, *v.impers.* 1. (of wood or fire), catch fire, ignite, start to crackle.

2. (of an engine, motor-car, etc.) Start up, roar into life.

yn ag-², *v.impers.* (of colours) Be bright, be brightly coloured.

ytuk-matk ag-, say that one does not feel like doing something, after being asked to do it.

AG² [á·ŋk], *interj.* Expression of surprise and admiration.

AGAGLEP [á·ŋgá·ŋgilé·p], (G), *adj.* Mature, ripe, of acorns of **sawey**, nuts of pandanus (**alŋaw**, **kumi**, etc.). = (K) **gaglep**.

AGAL¹ [á·ŋgá·l], (PL) *v.adjunct.* Grasping, using the fingers. Pandanus Language substitute for **tug**, q.v.

agal agal bñ, *n.* Bundle.

agal yok-, *v.tr.* Throw, release (substitute for **d yok-**).

agal ay mlu-, break off with the fingers. substitute for **tug tk-**.

agal meg-, get and give, get something for someone. sub. for **d ñ-**.

AGAL² [á·ŋgá·l], (PL) in **AGAL MLEK**, *n.* Witch. Pandanus Language and avoidance context substitute for **koyb**, q.v, **ajoms**, **akoj**.

AGAL³ [á·ŋgá·l], *v.adjunct* in **AGAL (AGAL) AY-**, *v.impers* (of sun's rays) Penetrate, shine through an opening into a dark place.

agal agal bñ, rays of sunlight penetrating. Compare **asdal**.

AGAS [á·ŋgá·s], = **ages**, q.v.

AGAY-TAM [á·ŋgá·yrá·m], *n.* Pig. syn. **kaj**,

q.v., used in avoidance contexts.

AGEP [á:ŋgé:p], *adj.* (To do with) sounding, talking, etc. = **ag-ep**.

agep-tek ay-, = **agep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like making a noise. *Yp mnm agep-tek ayp.* I feel like talking.

b agep, man marked for killing, intended victim. Contrasts with **b km**, innocent victim.

cp agep, man killed as intended.

si agep tek ay-, *v.impers.* Feel like crying. *Yp yuwt yob gab, si ak agep tek ayab, pen kls gi mdpin.* It hurt a lot, and I felt like crying, but I stayed in control.

AGES [á:ŋgés], *v.adjunct* in **AGES G-**, *v.* (subj. person or animal, esp. pig) Cough, clear one's throat. Compare **als**, **lkjen**, **mt**, **d mt g-**.

AGI¹ [á:ŋgí], (K) = (G) **agl-**, *v.tr.* Heat something; thus, 1. Ignite or set something alight. Contrasts with **sbk-**, be scorched, **yn-**, be fully cooked, alight, burnt.

2. (Begin to) heat or cook something. *Kañm kas agi, poms gi, ebyañ ay sakp wt at kun aynk.* I heated banana leaves, and when they were softened I laid them on the ground and put pitpit shoots on them.

3. Cause a burning sensation (as in rubbing the skin with nettles).

agiep, *adj.* (To do with) heating, etc. See separate entry.

agiep tek ay-, = **agiep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like heating, cooking, etc., be almost heating, seem as if heating, etc. *Yp tap agiep tek ayp.* I feel like cooking some food.

agijsek, = **agij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to heat, etc.

agijsek ay-, *v.* Continue to heat, etc. *B mon agijsek ayp.* The man is continuing to set fire to the trees.

agi- occurs in many phrasal expressions, some of which are listed below.

agi ak ññ-, *v.* Feel a searing pain, suffer sharp pains, esp. internally (lit. be burnt scraped nicked). *Tap ññbabin, yp agi*

ak ññ. After eating I get sharp internal pains. Compare **ak ññ-**.

agi moski ay-, heat and place leaves as a poultice on a sore. *Agi moski soy aypin.* I have put a leaf-poultice on the sore.

agi sbk- (K) = (G) **agl sbok-**, catch fire and be burnt.

am mon puwk d ap agi kn-, fetch firewood for the night (lit. go break up wood bring set alight sleep).

cegsek agi-, cook something in its shell or container.

d agi-, obtain and heat, etc. *Mon d agian!* Make a fire! (lit. get and ignite wood!).

kab agi-, heat stones, especially for an earth-oven; thus, prepare an earth-oven.

kob agi-, set fire to grassland. near syn. **kob agi g-**. *Yad am kob agien ynb.* I went and set fire to the grassland and it was burnt off.

mon-tek agi-, cook on an open fire.

pk agi-, ignite by striking, as a match. *Kos pk agian!* Light a match!

pug agi-, heat by blowing, fan the flames of a fire.

si agi-, rub the skin with **si** (nettles), as a counter-irritant to pain or sickness. *Wak yp si agisap, sayn gng gab.* He is rubbing my skin with nettles; it will bring relief.

tk agi-, = **pk agi-**, q.v.

AGI² [á:ŋgí], (K) = (G) **agl**². syn. **dagi-**, *v.tr.* Sew or thread things together with a double stitch or thread (in making a necklace of beads, a strip of shell ornaments or the bark-cloth covering of a wig). After first passing a thread or cord through the item to be attached (**lek-**) the thread is wound double around the original single thread. Nouns which occur as the direct object of this verb include names of the shell-valuable **agon**, **akañ**, **gtñ**, **kubap**, **kuynok**, **patey**, and **poj** as well as the generic, **mnan**, and **poj**, bark-cloth hat.

AGI³ [á:ŋgí], (K) *v. adjunct.* With full intensity or effort, at full stretch, at

maximum power. = (G) **agl**². *Mdak ksim gap tuwn-bubu agi mdp*. The star clusters are shining very brightly tonight.

agi pag g-, *v.* Stretch or extend one's limbs, stretch out.

pug tkd agi am-, go at full pace, run, gallop.

AGIEP¹ [á·ŋgi-é·p], (K) *adj.* (To do with) heating, burning, etc. = (G) **aglep**. Compare **agi**⁻¹, **-ep**.

tap agiep, *n.* 1. Thing for burning, thing used to ignite.

2. Pandanus Language substitute for (G) **mab**, (K) **mon**, wood, tree.

AGIEP² [á·ŋgi-é·p], (K) *adj.* (To do with) sewing or threading with a double thread or stitch. **agi**⁻², **-ep**.

AGI PAG G- [á·ŋgi-é·pá·ŋkg-] (K) = (G) **agl pag g-**, *v.* & *v.tr.* Stretch, stretch out or extend the arms or legs, as when relaxing them.

AGL¹ [á·ŋgíl], *n.* Arrow with four prongs, used for hunting birds and small animals. Compare **amam**, **kaynam**, **yakam**.

agl meg, barbed bird-arrow.

agl paypay, unbarbed bird-arrow.

AGL⁻² [á·ŋgíl], (G) = (K) **agi**⁻¹, *q.v.*

AGL⁻³ [á·ŋgíl], (G) = (K) **agi**⁻², *q.v.*

AGLAK [á·ŋgilá·k], *n.kin.* Wife's sister's husband. syn. **baglak**, **boglak**.

AGLAMs [á·ŋjilá·mís], (PL) *n.* Pig, pork. Pandanus Language and avoidance context substitute for **kaj**, *q.v.* Compare **gney**.

AGLEP¹ [á·ŋgilé·p], (G) *adj.* (To do with) burning. Compare **agl**⁻¹, **-ep**.

tap aglep, *n.* 1. Thing for burning, thing which is burnt, thing used for igniting.

2. Wood, tree, fire. Avoidance language substitute for **mab**, *q.v.*

AGLEP² [á·ŋgilé·p], (G) *adj.* (To do with) sewing or threading with a double thread or stitch. Compare **agl**⁻², **-ep**.

AGLG [á·ŋgílin·k], *n.* Marita or fruit-pandanus (**yagad**) subtaxon. Grows at

lower altitudes, in the Jimi Ramu Valleys.

AGLOG [á·ŋgiló·ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Leucosyke* sp. Grows in bush fallow. Rejected lovers are said to use in magic which make the woman's knee painful and sometimes causes pain to spread to the whole body, leading to withering and death.

AGL PAG G- [á·ŋgíló·pá·ŋkg-], (G), syn. **agi pag g-**, *q.v.*

AGN¹ [á·ŋgín], *n.* Base, lowest part. Variant of and fully interchangeable with **wagn**, *q.v.*

kalap agn, 'base of the casuarinas', i.e. the fertile garden area of the north side of the Upper Kaironk Valley, in contrast to areas referred to as **kosod** and **kamay agn**.

kamay agn, 'base of the small-leaved *Nothofagus* beeches', i.e. the crest forest on the Kaironk-Aunjang Divide.

kab agn, rock-shelter, base of cliff or overhanging rock.

yakt agn, *n.* Wicker-frame together with plumes, worn as part of elaborate head-dress by dancers at **smi** dance festivals. A cane circlet frame is attached to **poj** head-dress, with plumes of Cockatoo and Hornbill fastened around it. Bird of paradise plumes (**yabay**) are attached to the top of a 2m long mount-stick (**yakt yj**) which is fastened to the back of the headdress. = **yakt wagn**. *Yakt agn d atan aytay mey, sanjtk*. They (two) took the headdress frame, placed it on top and departed.

AG NIJ- [á·ŋknín], *v.tr.* 1. Ask someone, make a request of someone (obj. the person asked). *Etp-nen mdatk yp ma-ag nŋban?* Why didn't you ask me earlier? *Nad am nup ag nŋan*. You go and ask him.

2. Ask or inquire about something (obj. the thing asked about). *Aññ yapek dokta amen, yp ag nŋ, ag nŋiagak* 'Tap gp kun gak nanm nap akan, naps nasd nad ognap kun-nep gi gep akan?' When I had an attack of asthma I went to the doctor and he asked me, he asked 'Did your

parents or any of your grandparents have a similar condition?’

3. Believe, be under the impression (that something is case). *Kotp mgan mdpay ag n̄jak*. He believed they were still inside the house.

4. Demand, ask for something to be given (obj. the thing asked for).

5. Invite someone, ask s.o. to come. *Yad n̄p ag n̄jbin ownmn*. I have invited you to come.

6. Desire, covet something.

7. Pray (to ancestral spirits or God).

8. Want, intend or try to do something. *B nuk am bin gi ag n̄jab, j pen ap nunay-nup dad abay*. This man went and tried to steal a woman, so they came and carried off his sister.

9. Ask oneself, wonder about s.th. (G) ‘*Tol amnm tek?*’ *ag n̄jl, am katp alyan knak*. He wondered whether he should go tomorrow, and went home for the night. (lit. ‘Should I go tomorrow?’ he asked himself.)

ag gos n̄j-, *v.tr.* Believe or think something (to be the case), hold an opinion. *Mal̄j ag gos n̄jbin*. I think that he is a Maring.

AGNOĪ [á·ŋgínó·ŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Syzygium* spp., including *S. pachycladum*. Present in mid-mountain lithocarpus-castanopsis forest, with large red fruit eaten by birds and mammals. One kind has white blossom and red fruit recorded at 1750-2300 m; another has red blossom said to grow at higher altitudes. Compare **jbul**.

mgn agnōj, insult addressed by one woman to another in a quarrel, likening pudenda to **agnōj** fruit.

AG Ñ-, = **AGÑ-** [á·ŋkiny-], *v.tr.* 1. Tell, inform, instruct, teach someone, confide to or in someone (object the person spoken to). *Agen, paskoy yp ag ñak*. What I have said, (is what) the girl told me. (G) ‘*Mnm n̄j dpit akan?*’, *agak*. *Mnek pen day ogok ag ñak, ag ñ ñ knlak*. ‘Have you two learnt all the rituals?’, he asked. Next day he taught (them) some more, and went on instructing (them) all day.

(lit. ... until they slept.) (*KHT* ch. 9, *Madaw myth:58*)

2. Pass on information, tell or explain things (object the information). *Nuk n̄j di dap skul ag ñigp*. When he had learnt (these things) he came and explained them in class.

AGOB [á·ngó·mp], = **agom**, *q.v.*

AGOL [á·ŋgól-], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Podocarpus archboldianus*. Compare **majown**, **skp**. Bark used in walls of houses, and on roofs of temporary shelters.

AGOM [á·ŋgóm], *n.* 1. Feast eaten after an extended trip to the lowlands, in order to ward off sickness. The returning traveller eats a separate meal consisting of a mix of lowland and mountain ingredients. After he has consumed this meal it is safe for him to share food with the locals. = **agob**. Compare **acab**. *B ebap plentesn amnak. Am kun okok smi om̄jal mdek, pen tp kotp adk api, nuk wik nokom akan om̄jal akan tap ak key ñbigp, agom ak ñbi, m̄ñi om̄jal tap ak dayday ñbit*. A man went to work at a plantation (on the coast). After two years he returned home and for one or two weeks ate separate food (from his wife), then he ate an immunising meal of mixed ingredients and now they can eat together.

2. Seasoning ingredients, such as salt, ginger or *Commelina* herb, or taro, added to meat or other food, to season it or provide variety. *Kaj tap pki, ñ-nuk nup agom get, ñbtag*. Having killed the pigs, they added seasoning for the boy and he ate the food.

3. Deadly mixture made by witches to kill a sick man. Ingredients are said to include dry worms. *Koyb ap b ak agom ñb*. A witch came and gave the man a deadly concoction (of dry worms, etc.).

agom g-, *v.tr.* Add ingredients (seasoning, spices, herbs or taro) to give variety to meat or other food.

agom g ñj-, *v.tr.* (esp. of former enemies) Share a danger-neutralising or immunising meal of mixed foods in

order to eliminate danger when subsequently eating together with someone from a traditional enemy group or eating food brought by such a person. *Penpen ñagi keykey mdi, pen ksen agom ak ñibi, pk jm ñibay.* Enemies in war keep apart, but if they eat a danger-neutralising meal of mixed foods together they can live together. *Nuk plentesn amnak, am kun okok smi omñal mdek, pen tp kotp adkd api, wik omñal, nokom akañ, tap ak key nbigp. Agom ak ñibi, mñi omñal ak tap day day ñibit.* He went to a plantation and stayed there two years, and after he came back he ate food cooked on a separate fire for one or two weeks. Now after sharing a neutralizing meal the two of them can eat together.

agom ñ-, *v.tr.* Give someone food poisoned by witchcraft, kill s.o. in this way. *Nuk am Sbay ami agom ñib.* He went to Simbai to poison an enemy by witchcraft.

agom ññ-, *v.* 1. Eat a special meal prepared separately from one's companion's food.

2. Eat food that has been seasoned or poisoned with added ingredients.

kaj agom, pork seasoned with other foods

m agom, cooked taro seasoned with other foods.

AGON¹ [á·ngó·n], *n* 1. Gold-lip Mother of Pearl shell, *Pinctada ?maximus*, worn in fragments as pendants and occasionally as the crescent-shaped neck ornament characteristic of the Western Highlands. Compare **mnan**, **kubap**.

2. Anything crescent-shaped.

AGON² [á·ngó·n], *adj.* in **KAÑM AGON**, *n.* Large white-fleshed banana variety carrying only two layers of fruit on the bunch, grown mainly in Jimi Valley. Now grown in Kaironk.

AGON³ [á·ngó·n], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon.

AGON] [á·ngó·ñ], *v.adjunct.* (of a container) Punctured, ruptured, holed, burst, opened. Originally esp. of bamboo

containers, now of pot, cup, etc.

agon md-, be punctured, holed, etc.

agon ñag-, near syn. **agon yk-**, puncture something by shooting or piercing it violently with a sharp instrument. *Ñapan nonm ok, ñg ok ñak, agon yki ñak. Ñ nonm ok, golyañ agon ñagi ñak.* The children's mother gave them water-containers after first puncturing the bamboo. The boys' mother, having punctured the bamboo nodes, gave them (to the children).

agon (puñi) yk-, puncture something, make a hole in by thrusting something into it. *Akl agon puñi yki, ñg may dapi ññun.* I'm making a hole in the bamboo (node) to fill it up with water for us to drink.

AGOW¹ [á·ngó·w], *n.* Small area of flat land on or below steep sloping ground, e.g. the crown of a hill, a saddle between mountain peaks, e.g. a bench (of ground) coming off a ridge. Compare **ji**, **gu**. (**G**) *Agow ak ps yp ps yp ney pak talk kus gek.* He dug a big ditch right around the crown of the hill.

AGOW² [á·ngó·w], *n. prop.* Ramu or Jimi lowlands or plains. syn. **Cdon Agow**. Probably cognate with **agow**¹. *Yad Agow amjpin.* I'm going to the lowlands.

AGOW³ [á·ngó·w], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, grown locally. syn. **tamu**. Said to have originated in genitalia of a woman's corpse either at Ganj or in northern (Ramu) lowlands and to have reached Upper Kaironk only within European times. Foliage eaten as a green vegetable. Skin or tuber pink, flesh white.

AGOWNEI] [á·ngó·wné·ñ], *adj.* or *n.* in a few compounds denoting round or swollen things.

mukup agowneñ, *n.* Disease affecting women, swelling or cyst in vagina.

pub agowneñ, *n.* 1. Sun's halo, e.g. when shining through clouds, or when setting.

2. A string figure (**ysu**) with a double central lozenge.

AGP [á·ngí·p], *num.* Eleven, in body-part

method of counting. Refers to a position on the collar-bone mid-way between the shoulder and the throat. See **ñn pag-** syn. **ilepen**.

agps, = **agp-ps**, *num.* Thirteen, in body-part method of counting.

AGTEP G- [á·ŋgíré·pŋg-], *v.* Speak well or correctly, say something well or nicely. Compare **ag-**, **tep**.

AJ¹ [á·ñty], *n.kin.* Husband's sister, woman's brother's wife.

naj, your husband's sister, etc.

noj, her, their husband's sister, etc.

AJ² [á·ñty, á·ñdy-], *v.* (of a person or animal) Go on an excursion, go about, travel, wander, visit or be on one's way to back from a place some distance away. Less common syn. of **tag-**, *q.v.* *Akay ajaban opan?* Where are you returning from? (**G**) *Lotu ajespín.* = (**K**) *Lotu ajabin.* I've just walked back from church.

ajep, *adj.* (To do with) travelling.

ajlak-, = **aj lak-**, see separate entry.

AJAJ¹ [á·ñdyá·ñty], *n.* Insect, Assassin-fly (Asilidae). Common in some bush areas and grasslands.

AJAJ² [á·ñdyá·ñty], *n.* Leech. Some informants say **ajaj** is a synonym for **kuymol**, applicable to all kinds of leeches, others that it only properly applies to the small forest leeches (**kuymol ajaj**) which attack humans, not to pig-leeches, frog-leeches, etc. Compare **kuymol**.

AJAY [á·ñdyá·y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus casearioides*, grows at stream-sides in lithocarpus-castanopsis zone and in lowlands. Used to provide clubs for killing pigs at **smi**. Leaves resemble those of **kajkot**, *q.v.*

AJEN [á·ñdyé·n], *adj.* Dry, dead (of trees, branches or vegetation). Compare **alal**, **almaj**. *Mon ajen ok, am d pag, dapi, mon dagiun.* Let us go and break that dry tree up, fetch it here, and make a fire for cooking.

n. 1. Leafless tree.

2. Nest of dry vegetation.

ajen g-, dispose of garden trash (by burning). Compare **ason d-**.

ajen pag-, (of large birds such as pigeons, hawks, bower-birds) make a nest of dry vegetation. near syn. **gow pag-**. *Yakt ajen pagi, ksen magi kip.* The bird, having made a nest of dry twigs, afterwards laid its eggs.

AJL [á·ñdyíl], *adj.* (of houses, string-bags, clothing, etc.) Old, dilapidated, tattered. near syn. **wot**. Contrasts with **toki**, **mlp**, *q.v.*

ajl ay-, *v.impers.* Become old, tattered, ready to fall to pieces. *Kotp ajl ayp.* The house is falling apart.

AJLAK- [á·ñdyilá·k, á·ñdyilá·γ-], = **aljak-**, *v.* Disperse, go separate ways, e.g. after a **smi** festival. (Etymology **aj lak-**, travel about and split.) *Kik smi ajlakspay.* They dispersed from the dance festival. *Kay smi jakyak, knyak, mnek ajlakyak.* The groups at the **smi** festival danced, they slept, and next day they dispersed.

v.tr. Separate a pile or cluster of things, make a parting or space in the middle of something. Compare **lak-**. *'Gam kññ yob oy kub ajlaksput!' agtk, nab akyan aytay, ñapan omñal kun akyan bsg gtkññ...* 'We are making a space inside this big clump of sugar-cane!' they said, and they sat in the middle of it, and the two children were there, sitting down...

ajlakep, *adj.* (To do with) dispersing, going separate ways.

ajlakisek, = **ajklak-ijsek**, *adv.* In the act of dispersing, continuing to disperse.

ajlakisek ay (md-), *v.* Continue to disperse.

ñn ajlakpay, *n.* The day after a **smi** festival (lit. day they disperse).

punji ajlak-, pass through a crowd, thread or force one's way through people or things. *B mdpay okok punji ajlakan.* Pass through those men sitting there.

AJN [á·ñdyín], *n.* 1. Root parasite, *Balanophora* sp., a dark knobby growth at base of casuarina and saurauia trees, providing gum for sticking together arrow-shafts.

AJQAY [á-ñdyiñáy], = **KAB AJQAY**, *n.* Soft orange-coloured stone used as a talc in manufacture of twine for net-bags, etc. Obtained from Awt in Kobon sector of Middle Kaironk Valley. Smear on the cheeks as a decoration.

AJOK [á-ñdyók], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, *Australimusa*, cultivated cooking banana variety, grown in Kaironk Valley up to about 1500 m. Said by some to be same as **gb**.

AJOMS [á-ñdyómis], (**PL**) *n.* Witch. Pandanus Language substitute for (**K**) **koyb**, q.v., (**G**) **kuyob**. *Ajoms tasap*. A witch is coming/prowling around.

AJP [á-ñdyíp], *n.* 1. Upper arm, bicep. Contrasts with **ñn**, arm as a whole, **at**, forearm, inside of forearm.

2. Arm-band. contr. **kosp**, leg-band.

num. Nine, in body-part counting. See **ñn pag-**.

ajp ñi ag-, (idiom) give an arm-band to a former enemy, as a sign of peace promising not to kill the one to whom it is given. Such a promise is said never to be broken. *Penpen ñagep mñi kbipay, ajp ñi (met) apay*. When people stop making war against each other they give an arm-band and declare peace. *Yp ajp ñi agek, ownk*. He made a promise of peace, giving his armband to me, and then I came.

ajps, syn. **ajp-ps**, **ajp-pskd**, fifteen, in body-part counting.

ajp tji, (**K**) upper armbone, humerus.

AJPS [á-ñdyiþís], *num.* Fifteen, in body part method of counting. syn. **ajp-ps**, **ajp pskd**.

AK¹ [á-k, á-γ-], *v.* & *v.tr.* Cut into the surface of a thing (object the thing cut into) or cut something off the surface (object the thing removed); thus: 1. Shape a thing by cutting it; carve, whittle, scrape, shave s.th (obj. wood or other solid material). *Lum akan!* Scrape the ground! (here meaning shave the side of a ditch). Compare **kluk-**, grate, scrape.

2. Shave hair. *Dsn akan!* Shave your beard. Compare **tk-**, cut off, sever.

3. Scratch or graze the surface of something, touch the surface in passing. *Wdn nup akp*. It scratched her eye.

akep, *adj.* (To do with) shaving, carving, etc.

akep-tek ay-, = **akep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like being shaved, almost be shaved, as if being shaved, etc.

akijsek, = **akij-sek**, *adv.* In the act of shaving, caring, etc., continuing to shave, etc.

akijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to carve, shave, etc.

ak- occurs in a number of other phrasal expressions, such as:

ak kluc g-, *v.tr.* Shave the end of a piece of wood to a point or angle.

ak ñ-, *v.tr.* 1. Shave or trim a piece of wood and join or fit it into place.

2. Carve something for someone.

ak ññ-, *v.impers.* (of pain, especially in the internal organs) be sharp, searing.

ak tk-, *v.tr.* Sharpen by whittling, put a point on something.

mñ nep aññ magi tudul ak-, *v.impers.* (of the pulse or heart) Race, beat very fast, thus: feel nervous, excited, frightened. *Mñ nep yp aññ magi tudul akng gsap*. Now my heart is going to race/I'm going to be very nervous.

plac ak-, *v.tr.* (of claws, nails) Scratch something.

tu-smen ak-, *v.tr.* Pay bridewealth, give valuables to a wife's male relatives. syn. **tu-smen g-**. *Bin-yad ak nup tu-smen akngayn*. I will give bridewealth payments for my wife. *Ñ-nuk nup mluk puñing, puñi abay, mluk yuwt dsap agi, bin nuk tu-smen akp, pen nubap nup pen ñbay*. When a man's son is about to have his nasal septum pierced, and after the painful process is done, the boy's father pays shell valuables to the wife's brother (who has performed the operation).

AK² [á:k], *demonstrative pronoun.* The, this, that, these, those; the one, the ones, that which, those which. Alone in a phrase or following a noun or adjective, it (i) points out a particular

referent, or (ii) marks a referent as definite, i.e. previously mentioned or known to the speaker and addressee. Often becomes **a-** in fast speech before a following consonant, attaching to the following word. Shares function (i) with **ok**, q.v. Compare also **ogok**, **ebek**, **mey**. *Omjal ak!* These/those two! *B-nak ak askpin.* (i) I avoid that man. (ii) I'm related to that man by marriage. *Yakt ak ñagun apyap al dp mon tam ak.* The bird we shot fell and stuck in the fork of that tree. *Anb-anb-tek ayp: ak key ayp.* Those are alike but that one is different. *Meg np ak nd yuwt gign akan?* Have you ever had toothache? (lit. Your teeth the previously used to have ache?) (G) *Cn aljud aymows ak, kti alim yegañ ak lak.* The ones we in the upper valley call *aymows*, those ones the lowland people call *yegañ*. *B nd ami penpen ñagek amigp ak, mey yb kadñ bojñ kun ak aypay ak.* The leading man, the one who go first in a war party, they give him the name *bojñ*. *Stua kun ebek nokom nep nd amnnuk ak.* That store is exactly like the one we went to yesterday.

ak-nb, = **anb**, this one, that one, like this, like that.

ak-nep, = **anep**, just, precisely, specifically.

ak-nep ak, that/those specifically. (G) *As yenmn anep ak, ak kññ koñay lak.* The *yenmn* frogs, specifically, they are a numerous family.

kun ak, (K) thus, accordingly, consequently.

mey ak, that one, those ones (previously mentioned). *Mey ak nak ebap dan.* Take (any) one of those.

mey ak ay-, be similar.

mey apan ak! That's the one!, right on! (lit. what you said is it). Expresses emphatic agreement with someone's remark.

nb ak, (G) = (K) **kun ak**, q.v.

sñak, there, in that place.

won ak, that bit, that one, that time. (G) *Kmn pak ñb dad ognap apelgpal, tap mñab bapit ak, ned won ak nb mdolgup,*

mñab bapit ak aml, b mñab nop nb ak tk jakl, penpen gl,.... If they killed and ate game animals from land which at that time belonged to other people, the owners of the land would attack them,...

AK-3 [á·γ], *locative prefix*. (K) Indicates approximate and distant location: yonder, there at a distance. = (G) **ok-**.

akdoñ, = **adoñ**, yonder across-river. = (G) **ok-dañ**.

akim, = **ak-ym**, yonder down-river.

akneñ, = **aneñ**, (K) yonder up-river.

akni, over on this side

akyañ, way down yonder.

akyoñ, way up yonder.

AKAL [á·γá·l], (G) = (K) **akay**, q.v. *interrog.* Questions position in space or time: 1. Where? what place. *Akal ameban?* Where are you going? *Ji b sugun alim tagl tanl pakpal ak, kamay aljud ak aml piowpal kmn nb ak kneb akal agl.* But if the men who hunt in the garcinia zone lower down go and search for game mammals higher up in the beech zone, they find it hard to locate their lairs (lit. they search and wonder where the animals sleep).

2. (after temporal nouns) What time?, when? *Ññ akal owngabal?* What day are they coming on?

akal nb, from where?, where from? *Mam, tap awl akal nb poñd owp?* Brother, where did these things come from?

sñ-akal? Whereabouts?

AKAN [á·γá·n], *n.* Monitor Lizard, *Varamus* spp. Alternative name for **wbl**, q.v.

AKAÑ¹ [á·γá·ny], 1. Plant taxon: Job's Tears, *Coix lachryma-jobi*, and seeds thereof. Not cultivated. *B kumab, bin-nuk akañ dad api kañl gp.* When a man dies his widow gets beads and puts them on as a sign of mourning.

2. Beads made from seeds of Job's Tears. Used as beads by widows in mourning and formerly by men also as decoration.

3. European trade-beads. syn. (K) **cp-tmey akañ**, (G) **cp-tmel akañ**. Name

applied before direct contact with Europeans. Compare **bis**.

akañ wt, necklace of Job's Tears beads. Compare **kli**.



akañ, Job's Tears

AKAÑ² [á·γά·ny], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, grown at lower altitudes in Kaironk and Jimi Valleys but not widely in Upper Kaironk because at this altitude it grows a very tough skin.

AKAÑ³ [á·γά·ny], *n.* in **WDN AKAÑ**. syn. **akañ kab**, q.v.

AKAÑ-KAB [á·γά·nyiká·mp], *n.* White spots in the eye, as from injury or disease.

wdn akañ kab ay-, *v. impers.* Have white spots in the eye. syn. **wdn akañ ay-**. *Wdn magi nup akañ-kab sek ayp.* He has white spots in his eye.

AKAŋ [á·γά·ŋ], *interrogative marker.* Marks alternative possibilities in a question or statement: is such and such the case or not? Contrasts with **-tek**, yes-no interrogative marker with expectation of positive answer. **akaŋ** follows a noun phrase or a clause. It can occur after the first conjunct of a series of two or more phrases or clauses, or after each conjunct in the series. 1. After a noun phrase: or. *Tap-yad akaŋ, tap-nad (akaŋ)?* Is this thing mine or yours? *Bas akaŋ kat api amek, kawn gsap.* A bus or a car just passed by, and made (the

ground) shake.

2. After a clause: is such-and-such the case (or not)? X or Y, whether X (or not), if X (or not). *Kab ynb akaŋ wk nnm.* I'd better open the oven and see whether or not it is cooked. *Meg np ak nd yuwt gŋgp akaŋ?* Have you ever had toothache?/Did you use to have toothache? *B toki kumb akaŋ km mdp?* Has the old man died or is he still alive? *'Yad apin-tek gngaban akaŋ?' agak.* He asked 'Are you going to do what I said (or not)?'.

AKAW [á·γά·w], (**Tay**) *n.* Betel-palm, *Areca catechu* (Palmae). = **akow**, q.v.

AKAY [á·γά·y], (**K**) = (**G**) **akal**, *interrog.* Questions position in space or time.

1. Where?, what place? *Mdp akay?* Where is it? *Kopyak-gon pag ñnm akay?* Where should I set the rat-trap? *Bas akay d apay-sek?* Where do they usually catch the bus from?

2. (after temporal nouns) What time?, when? *Ñn akay?* Which day?, when?

akay nb, (in questions) Where from?, whence? *B ebi akay nb?* Where is this man from?

sŋ-akay?, whereabouts? (approximate location).

won akay?, 1. Which place?, which part?, where?

2. Which time?, when?

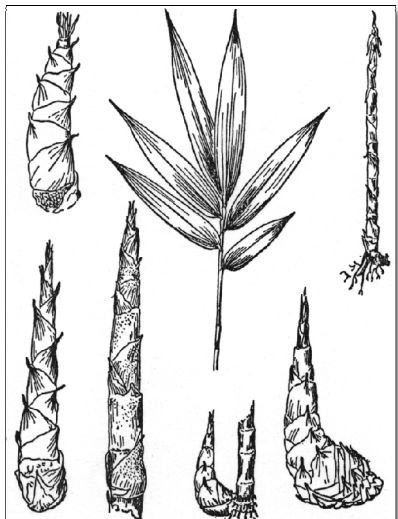
AKDOŋ [á·γά·ndó·ŋ], (**K**) *loc.* Yonder across-river, at some distance in the across-river direction. Refers to a location more distant or more approximate than **eb-doŋ**. = **ak-doŋ**, (**G**) **okdaŋ**. *Wog akni ken dnmn nep, akdoŋ ken dnmn nep.* You can take it from this side of the garden or the far side (in the across-river direction). *Kotp mdp akdoŋ.* The house is somewhere yonder across-valley.

AKEY! [á·γά·y], *interjection.* Expresses sudden pain or discomfort. Compare **akoy**, **akm**. *Akey! Yp yuwt-bt gsap!* Oh! I'm very tired!

AKIM [á·γά·m], *loc.* Yonder down-river, way down-river. Refers to a location more distant and more approximate

than **ebim**. = **ak-im**. near syn. **okim**.

AKL [á·γíl], *n.* 1. Bamboo, generic taxon, including *Bambusa* spp. and *Nastus* spp. Kalam recognise many named kinds, several with considerable technological and ritual significance. syn. (**Asai**) **mjal**.



shoots of **akl**, Bamboo (various species)

2. Jew's harp (made from bamboo segment). Occasional syn. of **gawb**, q.v.

Subtaxa of **akl 1** include: **apal**, **gabkay**, **gadon**, **gaypt**, **jtmin**, **kaygn**, **kaynam**, **kjam**, **komnagay**, **kubsu**, **kudi**, **kuwn**, **mums**, **ññtññut**, **tagol**, **tgm**, **ttpak**, **way**, **wdn kub-su** (see separate entries). All subtaxa names can occur alone but often have the generic, **akl**, prefixed.

akl kbc, inner leaf of **gadon**, **kaynam** or **kuwn** bamboos. Ornamented with poker-work and used as decoration on back of **poj** wig for festivals.

akl kl, engraved bamboo container. Mainly small, and used for carrying tobacco, salt, beads, marsupial fur, bone needles, etc.

akl pit, bamboo knife, used in butchering pork, cutting root vegetables, etc. syn. **pt kl**.

akl pls, 1. Temporary cooking utensil of bamboo segment, in which greens and sometimes other foods are cooked by women in fire. After a single use, the bamboo is thrown away. Some men use

this method of cooking, others are said to disapprove of it, believing that if women use it pigs in their care will not flourish.

2. Large blade of **gaypt** bamboo, used, before the introduction of steel, to cut grass.

akl pug-, play a Jew's harp.

AKLAIŋ [á·γílá·ŋ], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, distinctively marked specimens of *Spilocus maculatus*, a cuscus with brown and black colouring, present in the lower Asai Valley and at lower altitudes to the north. (**AAH**, ch. 19) Three subtaxa are distinguished:

aklaŋ kawl-kas-ket, 'aklaŋ of the breadfruit foliage'. **aklaŋ pk** (**K**) = (**G**)

aklaŋ pok, 'reddish aklaŋ', with fur like a russet pig.

aklaŋ yb, 'true aklaŋ', with light-coloured fur.

AKLAP [á·γílá·p], (**PL**) in **AKLAP DEP**, *n.* Foot, leg. Pandanus Language sub. for **tob**, q.v.

AKL-BAY [á·γílmbá·y], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, grows on dry bamboo said by most informants to be inedible.

AKL-PLS¹ [á·γílφilís], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, mainly cultivated at lower altitudes in Simbai Valley, but also locally in small quantities. Said to be so called because it grows large, like bamboo (**akl¹**).

AKL-PLS² [á·γílφilís], *n.* Maize (**gkt** or **kon**) taxon, cultivated locally. Purple-seeded. syn. **gabi**, q.v.

AKM¹ [á·kím, á·γím], *interjection*. Expresses surprise, amazement or admiration. Intensive **akm! akm!** or **akm akey!** Compare **akey**, **akoy**.

AKM² [á·γím], *n.* Plant, said to be similar to **wkap**. Cultivated.

AKM³ [á·γím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. Two subtaxa:

akm gi, *Halfordia kendack*. Grows preferably on ridges, up to the beech zone, but now uncommon. Wood white, strong, used to make axe handles.

akm aydk, unidentified (name means

‘useless *akm*’).

AKM⁴ [á·ým], *n.* Large lizard taxon, possibly *Varanus* sp. (called **gana** in Maring). Cosmologically and ritually of considerable importance.

AKMAY [á·ýmá·y], (PL) *n.* Stone, rock. Substitute for **kab**, q.v., used both in avoidance situations and in Pandanus language. Compare **wos mdep**.

akmay tgom-, substitute for **kab ad-**, make a stone oven, and **kab agi-**, heat stones for an oven.

akmay yok-, substitute for **kab ay**, place stones (as in an earth-oven).

AKN [á·ýín], *v. adjunct* in **AKN AY-**, syn.

AKN G-, *v.* Shave the edges of the head-hair (hair on neck and cheeks). *Nuk akn gsap.* He’s shaved (the hair on his neck) below his hairline.

AKNAI¹ [á·ýiná·ŋ], *n.* Large eel (**waknaŋ**) taxon. syn. **asnaŋ**, q.v.

AKNAI² [á·ýiná·ŋ], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated locally. Skin and flesh of tuber white. syn. **kuyn**.

AKNEI¹, [á·ýiné·ŋ], (K) *loc.* Yonder up-river, way up-river. Refers to a location more distant or more approximate than **bneŋ**. = **ak-neŋ**.

AKNI [á·ýiní·], (K) = **ak-ni**, *loc.* Around here, in this area. syn. **okni**, (G) **okol**, **oknl**. Compare **ebi**, here, **sŋebi**, right here. *Wog kd akni ken nep dnmn, toy kd okdoŋ ken dnmn.* You should take it from this side of the garden, tomorrow you should take it from the other side. *Pub nŋi, tŋ akni piŋej tŋp.* The sunshine has made this area warm and dry.

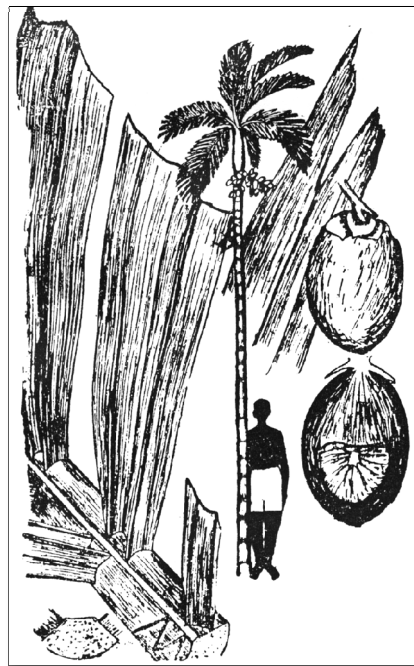
AKÑEB [á·ýinyé·mp], *n.* Roof beam. syn. (K) **kotp akñeb**, **mon akñeb**, (G) **katp akñeb**, **mab akñeb**. In a traditional ceremonial long house with turtle-back shaped roof (see illustration under **kotp**) there are three parallel roof beams, running lengthways and resting on the outer wall posts and the centre posts, respectively. The beams are made of split timbers. Under battens or rafters (**lŋŋ**) of flattened bamboo or pitpit stems are laid across the **akñeb** and support a light thatching of karuka pandanus

(**gudi**) leaves. Top battens (**pbtkep**) are laid over the thatch. In recently introduced gable-roofed houses with kunai grass thatch, the thatch is folded around the top rafters (**koseb**). Etymology probably **ak-**, shave, pare, **ñeb**, connecting, fitting in place.

AKOJ [á·ýó·ñty], (G, K) *n.* Witch. syn. **gom**, (K) **koyb**, q.v., (G) **kuyob**.

AKOK [á·ýó·k] *n.* Frog (as) taxon, applied by some informants to a very large frog found in Jimi and Asai Valleys, by others to small frogs found locally in Kaironk and similar to **akpt** and **cebs**, q.v. Named from its high-pitched call **akokoko!** Compare **añm**, **giok**.

AKOS [á·ýó·s], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon. = **aks**, q.v.



akow, Betel-palm

AKOW [á·ýó·w], *n.* Betel-palm, *Areca catechu* (Palmae), present in lower Kaironk Valley up to about 1000 m and in the Jimi and Ramu lowlands. syn. **ktu**, **ktu akow**.

akow magi, betel-nut, formerly chewed by Kobon men of Sagapi area, but not by Kaironk Valley Kalam. Since the 1970s traded from Ramu and chewed by steadily increasing numbers of Kaironk men and women.

AKOY [á·yó·y], *n.* A kind of post-and-rail fence (**wati**) which leans outward, so that it can catch rubbish thrown from above, which strengthens fence against pigs. Said to be a Maring word. syn. **dalñ**.

AKOY! [á·kó·y, á·yó·y], *interjection.* Expresses surprise, sympathy or admiration. Compare **akey**, **akm**.

AKP [á·yí·p], *adj.* in **WATI AKP**, *n.* Strainer-post fence. This type of fence construction is said to have been introduced from Maring three generations ago by the uncle of ISM, a man called Kaj-wati ('Pig-fence'), also known as Glñ. Before that pigs were tethered or penned.

AKPT [á·yí·βír], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, normally applied to adult specimens of *Rana grisea*, with whitish undersides, in contrast to **cebs**, which is applied to immature specimens of *R. grisea* with yellow undersides. The largest local frog. Eaten and used in sorcery. Has avoidance syn. **aymeneb**.

AKS¹ [á·yís], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, growing in mountain forest. = **akos**. Used for fencing and house-building. Birds of paradise and doves eat fruit, which resemble grapes.

AKS² [á·yís], in **WOKNAJ AKS**, *n.* Wicker frame of eel-trap made of **tmen** cane or bamboo. syn. **woknaj tuwn**, q.v.

AKYAIJ [á·yiyá·ŋ], (K) *loc.* Down there, there down yonder. Refers to a location more distant or more approximate than **eb-yaŋ**. = **ak-yaŋ**.

AKYOIJ [á·yiyó·ŋ], (K) *loc.* Up there, there up yonder. Refers to a location more distant or more approximate than **eb-yoŋ**. = **ak-yoŋ**. *Tap seb akyoŋ, man ebi 'din agi' gos nŋban.* You covet things both from the sky above and from here on earth.

AL¹ [á·l], *v.adjunct* in **AL YM-**, *v.tr.* Plant something without turning over the soil, by simply digging a hole and inserting the cutting or seed tuber. Compare **al²**.

wog al, a garden which has not been dug prior to planting.

AL² [á·l], *v.adjunct* in **AL D-**, *v.impers.* (subject, e.g. a person or arrow) Be caught, held fast, stuck. *Yp al dp!* I'm stuck! *Tob nup mon byoŋ al dp.* His foot is caught up in the tree. *Yakt ak ñapun apyap al dp mon tam ak.* The bird we shot fell and stuck in the fork of that tree.

AL³ [á·l], *v.adjunct* in **AL YN-**, *v.impers.* (of leaves) Dry up. *Kañm kas ebek al ynb; tki yokjun.* Those banana leaves are drying up; we should cut them off.

alal, *adj.* (of vegetation) Dry, dead.

Formative in a few stems referring to dry vegetation: **almaj**, **almol**.

AL-⁴ [á·l], (G), *locative prefix.* Indicates location in the direction indicated by the following base. Precedes directional bases **-im**, **-ŋud**, **-pol**, **-yaŋ**. = (G) **aw-**, **o-**. syn. (K) **eb-**. *Ji b sugun alim tagl tanl pakpal ak, kamay alŋud ak aml piowpal kmn nb ak kneb akal agl.* But if the men who hunt in the garcinia-lithocarpus zone lower down go and search for game mammals higher up in the southern-beech zone, they find it hard to locate their lairs.

-AL⁵ [á·l], (G) *verbal suffix.* Marks third person plural subject: they. = (K) **-ay**. *Ku-b-al.* They have died. *O-p-al.* They have come.

ALAD¹ [á·lá·nt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, dark-plumaged forms and phases of Lorikeet, *Charmosina papou*, especially immature birds. Compare **cmgan**, **kob**, **kañm**, **kulwak**, **sg**, **tabal**.

ALAD² [á·lá·nt], *v.adjunct* in **ALAD G-**, *v.*
1. Stay in one place, do not move away. *Yad alad gen, nad am yakt nŋi ñagan.* I'll wait (here) while you go and hunt for birds. *Tap aytep gspín! Alad gan!* I'm putting things away! You stay there! *Gap ak am am, ñapanŋaŋ ak kotp mdek nab sŋak nep alad gak.* The star moved on and came to a stop right over the house where the baby was. (KBB, Matthew 1:10). Compare **kod md-**.

2. Stop an activity, stop moving, stay still. *Kasek alad gan!* Stop (what you're doing) immediately!/Stay right there!

alad g md-, *v.* Stay in one place, stay put. *Tp mdpan anep, alad g mdpan!* You always stay put, you never go anywhere! *Yad sɲbi alad g mden, nad am nɲey amnut.* I'll stay here, you go and look and then we'll go.

ALADP [á-lá-ndíp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a subtaxon of **gumon**, q.v. syn. **gumon aladp**.

ALAGN [á-lá-ɲgín], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, grown locally and said to have been introduced from Kobon in time of ancestors. Leaves not eaten.

ALAL [á-lá-l], *adj.* 1. (of vegetation) Dry, dead. Compare **al**³, **ajen**. (**G**) *Tap som alal, wog som jakak okok llmuɲ*,... It (the *madaw* cuscus) favours areas of dead ferns, where *som* ferns grow abundantly,... (*KHT* ch. 9:96)

2. (of trees) Leafless, without foliage.

mon alal (**K**) = (**G**) **mab alal**, 1. Dead tree.

2. Living tree with no leaves, leafless tree. contr. **mon bd**, tree with foliage.

mñ alal, dry vines.

ALAM [á-lá-m], (**PL**) *interj. & adv.* No, not. Pandanus Language substitute for **met**, no, and **ma-**, not. *Adukian-nuk alam bs gp, wteki leb gsp.* His wife did not sit down, she stayed standing. *Aduklon adukian ognap leb gspay akaɲ alam?* Are there people there or not?

ALAY [á-lá-y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. Unidentified medium-sized tree growing in lithocarpus-castanopsis zone in the Kaironk Valley.

ALBAD [á-limbá-nt], *n.* Palm (**cm yakam**) taxon, used for arrow tips and spears.

kusay albad, spear made of **albad** wood.

ykam albad, arrow (**ykam**) taxon.

ALC [á-lá-ty] in **WATI ALC**, *n.* Kind of fence. syn. **wati dalñ**.

ALD [á-lánt], (**G**) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus hesperidiiformis* (Moraceae). = (**K**) **old**. = **alud**. Fig tree of the oak-castanopsis forest up to approximately 2300 m; also occasionally planted in settlement areas. Bast used in axe-

binding; sap applied to men's hair; fruit attracts birds and bats.

ALD-MAGL-KET [á-lántmá-ɲgílkér], (**G**) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Spotted Berry-pecker, *Rhamphocaris crassirostris*. = (**K**) **ald-magi-ket**. Compare **maldapan kl**. Name means 'belonging to the **ald** fruit'.

ALEB [á-lé-mp], *n.* Tongue.

aleb juj, root of the tongue.

aleb won, tip of the tongue.

aleb (aleb) ñ-, 1. *v.* Stick out the tongue.

2. Refuse to obey a command or demand, e.g. a child refusing to come when called or a man refusing a demand to pay compensation. *Yp 'saj gan!' agabay, yad aleb aleb ñbin.* When they demanded compensation I refused.

3. Abuse someone, talk rudely to someone, insult someone (verbally). *Yp aleb aleb ñb, sbwt yp tmey gp.* He kept abusing me, and it has made me angry.

aleb ñi ñɲ-, lick. Compare **bleg**.

aleb at ay ñɲ-, (**K**) protrude the tongue to take food, as when licking food off a surface.

aleb pug-, whistle with fingers of each hand in the mouth. syn. **sabok pug-**.

aleb tug adk-, *v. impers.* Have a speech impediment, be unable to speak normally (lit. have one's tongue turned). *Bin ebi aleb-nup tug adkek.* This woman has a speech impediment.

aleb won, tip of the tongue.



aleg, *Amaranthus*

ALEG [á-lé-ɲk], *n.* Includes several species of Acanthaceae. One kind grows as a

weed in garden areas and is not eaten. Another kind, also known as **alomn** or **aleg alomn**, *Dicliptera papuana*, is semi-cultivated, growing wild by streams but also sometimes planted in gardens, and it is eaten.

aleg aydk, wild variety.

ALGAB [á·liŋgá·mp], *n.* Grub, generic for several species of hairless Lepidoptera and Coleoptera larvae which infest taro shoots and corms and **aljaw** (mountain pandanus) stems, leaf-axels and young fruit. syn. **ybemel**. Those found in taro (probably Lepidoptera larvae) are eaten, those in **aljaw** (prob. Coleoptera spp.) are not. It is prohibited to enter a new taro garden after eating mountain pandanus fruit because one might cause the grubs to eat taro. Kalam recognise that the grubs which attack pandanus fruit are different from those that infest taro. Compare **kaŋ**.

algab g-, be infested with grubs. *Aljaw algab gp, salm ñŋb*. The mountain pandanus fruit is full of grubs; they have eaten the middle fibres.

ALIM [á·lí·m], (G) *loc.* 1. Down-river, down-valley. = **al-im**. syn. (K) **ebim**. antonym **aljud**. *Ñg pug tk agi alim ap yowp*. The river flows swiftly downstream. *Ñg nab alim alyañ skd amnak*. He went to explore the scene down-river there.

2. At lower altitudes, in lower parts of the valley(s), in the lowlands. *Won nb alim ak sugij tanl pakpal, nb ak kmn ak wad-sek tek*. Arboreal hunting at this lower altitude is easy, because there are bags of game mammals there. *Cn aljud aymows ak, kti alim yegaŋ ak lak*. What we in the upper valley call *aymows*, the lowland people call *yegaŋ*.

3. In the other direction, the other way (when contrasted with **aljud**).

4. Behind, at the rear, e.g. of the position of an animal's tail. contr. **alpeŋ**, in front, at the front (where the head is).

ALJAK- [á·liŋdyá·k, á·liŋdyá·γ-], *v.* Disperse, go separate ways. Variant of

ajlak-, q.v. (etym. **aj-**, walk about, travel, **lak-**, split, come apart, with metathesis of **j** and **l**.)

ALJM [á·liŋdyím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Hibiscus, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*.

ALJON [á·liŋdyó·n], *n.* Armpit. Common contraction of **alkjon**, q.v.

ALK¹ [á·lí·k], *n.* Limb. Thus, 1. Branch of a tree or shrub, or pandanus providing it does not have leaves. Sometimes applied to aerial roots. Compare **alkd**, branch, **ñak**, aerial roots. (G) *Kumi ak pen sŋak alk pakek mey yep nab sŋawl apl, oklaŋ nb pdeg pdeg sŋalim ll ney amngab*. If the pandanus is a *kumi*, which rests on a complex of aerial roots, the *kapuls* come down from above and dodge about among the roots jumping from one to another.

2. Limb of an animal or person.

3. Side of pork, consisting of the leg and shoulder and skin and flesh or connecting flank.

ALK² [á·lí·γ-] (G) *prefix to locatives*. Indicates location a short or middling distance away from speaker or speaker's point of reference. Fast speech variant of **aluk-**, q.v. syn. (K) **ebk-**. See **alkped**, **alkpel**, **alkpeŋ**, **alkpi**, **alpm**.

ALKD [á·lí·yínt], = **alk-kd**, *n.* 1. Limb or branch of tree, limb of animal.

kaj alkd, forequarter of pork (shoulder plus half-side), hindquarter, half-side of pork. Compare **kaj ps-mlu**.

mon alkd, branch of tree.

ALKD BAY [á·lí·kíntbá·y], *n.* Edible mushroom taxon. syn. **mon alkd bay**, **bay nablceb**, q.v.

ALKJON [á·lí·yíŋdyó·n], *n.* Armpit. Compare **alk**. *Alkjon magi yk yowp*. A swelling has come up in the armpit.

alkjon g-, *v.* Sweat in the armpits. (When this occurs without exercise it is believed to be a sign that a visitor is approaching.) *B yad podey ag aynk, mñi lotu ññ owakŋŋ, alkjon gspin*. On Thursday I made an appointment with a man, now it's Sunday and he's coming, and I am sweating under the arms.

kotp alkjon, *n.* Top edge of house wall, especially at the gable ends. near syn. **kotp gol at**.

ALKN [á·li·yín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Piper* spp., shrubs most commonly found in bush fallow. Subtaxa are:

alkn aydk, *Piper triangulare*, with relatively strong stem, found in mountain forest and used by small boys for bows. syn. **kamay alk**.

alkn dak, syn. **alkn yb**, *Piper recessum*. Large leaves. Grows in bush fallow. Juicy leaves used as medicine for sore eyes. Said to be painful but effective cure.

alkn gengen, syn. **alkn jejen**, q.v.

alkn jejen, *Piper gibbilimum*, common in fallow gardens. Foliage placed in taro store. Leaves used to lay under and over taro in **abañ** taro stores, where they give scent to taro.

alkn kuysek, *Piper subbullatum*, grows in bush-fallow, esp. garcinia-lithocarpus forest.

alkn yb, syn. **alkn dak**, q.v.

alkn ybl, syn. **alkn dak**, **alkn yb**.

kamay alk, syn. **alkn aydk**, q.v.

ALKPED [á·li·yí·βé·nt], (G) *loc.* Fast speech variant of **alukped**, q.v.

ALKPEL [á·li·yí·βé·l] (G) *loc.* Fast speech variant of **alukpel**, q.v.

ALKPEJ [á·li·yí·βé·ŋ] (G) *loc.* Fast speech variant of **alukpej**, q.v.

ALKPI [á·li·yí·βí·] (G) *loc.* Fast speech variant of **alukpi**, q.v.

ALKPIM [á·li·yí·βí·m] (G) *loc.* Fast speech variant of **alukpim**, q.v.

ALKPOL [á·li·yí·βó·l] (G) *loc.* Fast speech variant of **alukpol**, q.v.

ALKS [á·li·yís], *n.* Small mammal (**as**) taxon, small white-bellied bush rats, *Melomys rufescens* and/or *Melomys ?frigicola*. Said by some to be a game mammal (**kmn**), not an **as**. (AAH, ch. 17)

ALKUD [á·li·yú·nt] (G), *loc.* Nearby, in the vicinity.

ALMAG¹ [á·limá·ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, found in Jimi Valley. Seeds roasted and rubbed on hair to make it grow black.

ALMAG² [á·limá·ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a shrub found in bush in lower Kaironk Valley. Sprigs of foliage, which is highly scented, are placed in rat tracks to keep rats away from food, the scent being believed to kill rats. Said to be similar to **goblad**, fern taxon. [ISM rejects the name **almag** for this plant, preferring **waymad**.]

ALMAJ [á·limá·ñty], *v. adjunct* in **ALMAJ G-**, *v. impers.* (esp. of root crops) Become dry. syn. **mlp g-**. Compare **ajen**, **al³**, **alal**. (G) *Mdak m wog yp, maj wog yp, tap wog ognap amongabun, ney kasek almaj gl, anlob g yowngab*. Later when we go into taro or sweet potato gardens the crops in them will become dry and (their skin) will become loose and fall off.

ALML [á·limíl], *v. adjunct* in **ALML AY-**, *v. tr.* Extend or stretch out (a limb). near near syn. **agi pag g-**, **patsek ay-**. *Tob nad alml ayan!* Extend your leg.

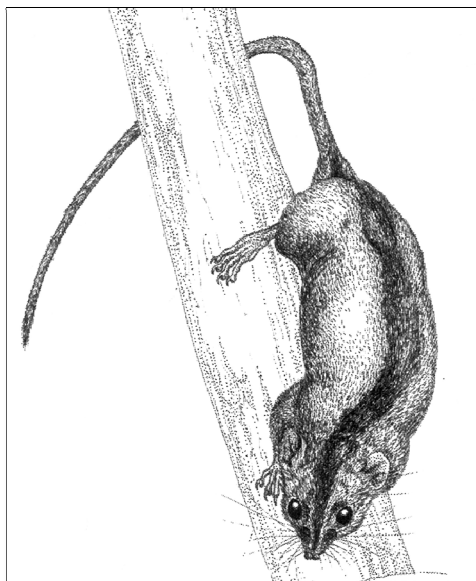
alml ay d-, reach for something, stretch out and grasp something. *Alml ay dsap*. He has reached out to grasp it.

ALMN [á·limín], in **wlmn almn**, q.v.

ALMŋAL [á·limiŋá·l], *num.* (G) Two. = (K) **omŋal**, q.v.

ALMOL [á·limó·l], *adj.* Dry, of banana or other leaf used as cigarette paper or to wrap bird plumes in. Compare **al³**, **almaj**. *Kañm almol d am cac gi, nŋ mdetk, Cdoŋ koyb owyak*. Having carried off the dry banana leaves and heaped them up they waited and watched, and witches from the Ramu Valley came.

ALN [á·lín], *n.* Small mammal (**as**) taxon, Dasyurid, *Phascolosorex dorsalis*. Some said to grow into **skoyd** and **ymduŋ**, q.v. Possibly also applied to the shrew-like marsupial *Antechinus melanurus*. (AAH, ch. 15)



aln, *Phascolosorex dorsalis*

ALN-ALN [á.líná.lín] *adj.* Very thin, skinny, emaciated. near syn. **tji nep**. *Gob nup ñi aln-aln ayak*. Gob is a very thin lad.

ALNAY [á.líná.y], *n.* Uncultivated forest pandanus, *Pandanus adinobotrys*. Common in lowlands and growing up to 2200 m in forest and at streamsides in open country. syn. **ytem**, **ytm**. Considerably smaller than **jjak**. A totemic plant for many Kaironk men; person respecting the totem must not chop down or burn this plant. Strips of foliage used for spacers when making string-bags. Some say leaves are used for weaving mats, others deny this. Foliage used in manufacture of sleeping-mats and rain-capes. Fruit not eaten.

ALNAY JOŋ [á.líná.yñdyó.ŋ], *n.* Insect (**joŋ**) taxon: applied to specimens of Long-horned Grasshopper, *Gonatacanthus* spp. (Conocephalinae). Found in **alnay** pandans. Compare **joŋ ksak**.

ALŋ [á.líŋ], *n.* Lower leg, between knee and ankle.

alŋ ceg, large shank bone, tibia. syn. **alŋ tji**, **alŋ yob**.

alŋ d-, *v.* Run.

alŋ koc, lower leg, including calf.

alŋ kub (G), = (K) **alŋ yob**, tibia.

alŋ kogi, calf of leg.

alŋ pag-, break a leg, be lame.

alŋ ssp, small shank bone, fibula.

alŋ tji, 1. Shin-bone.

2. Tibia. syn. **alŋ ceg**.

kasek alŋ di awan/amnoŋ! (idiom) Hurry up and come/go!/Get moving! (lit. Take (your) legs and come/go.)

ALŋAW [á.líŋá.w], *n.* Nut-bearing Pandanus taxon (*P. brosimos* or *P. julianettii* of *Pandanus* sect. *Karuka*, found in mountain forest mainly at altitudes above approx. 2250 m. Grows up to 20 m, sometimes with a single crown, sometimes with up to six crowns. Its large, ball-shaped fruit, about 50cm long, is made up of about 1000 hardshelled nuts, the kernels of which are eaten. Only occasionally propagated by Kalam but extensive groves are tended and highly valued as a food resource. The Kalam say it is propagated by the forest rat **mug** (*Melomys lorentzi*). Compare **pataym**, **spagep**. Contrasts with **alnay**, **gudi**, **jjak** and **kumi**, *q.v.*

alŋaw alk bd, tree that bears fruit after growing branches. contr. **alŋaw matp**, **alŋaw pñl**.

alŋaw alñeb, kernels or grains inside the fruit.

alŋaw anem, young shoot of **alŋaw**.

alŋaw dlep, fruit that hangs downwards when mature. contr. **alŋaw kapk**.

alŋaw kab tk adpay, the time when people harvest and cook the fruit. (lit. they pick and bake *alŋaw*.)

alŋaw kapk, fruit that stays upright when mature. contr. **alŋaw dlep**.

alŋaw magi, kernels of fruit.

alŋaw matp, large-stemmed tree that grows no branches after bearing fruit. syn. **alŋaw pñl**, **alŋaw pñl patkuk**.

alŋaw ñheb, syn. **alŋaw pet ñheb**, trees that consistently bear good fruit.

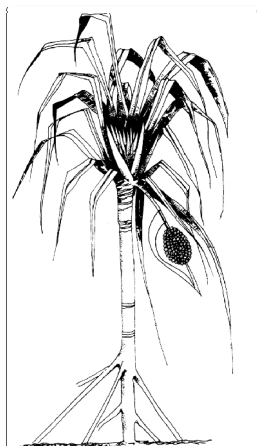
alŋaw pñl, syn. **alŋaw ñheb**, *q.v.* syn. **alŋaw pñl patkuk**.

alŋaw salm, fibres of **alŋaw** fruit, which enclose the kernels.

alŋaw sb, pith or soft spongy tissue in

the centre of **aljaw** stems. (G) *Aljaw sb nab oday sayn gl lak*. The middle of the mountain pandanus stem consists of soft spongy tissue.

aljaw wlmn, fibrous husk of the fruit segments. syn. **aljaw wlmn almn**.



aljaw, Mountain Pandanus

More than 30 varieties of **aljaw** are distinguished by name, classified on the basis of size, shape, and clustering or otherwise of fruit, and colour and other qualities of the kernel. Subtaxa (all of which are usually preceded by the generic **aljaw**) include: **agl**, **aljaw-sud**, **apay** (syn. **nod**), taxon with reddish inner husk of skin of kernel, **bljan**, **cabak**, **cap** (syn. **patayam**, grows in Bismarck Range), **cglog**, **gaslŋ**, taxon with reddish kernels, as plumage of **gaslŋ** lorikeet, **gaslŋ-awan**, **gengen** (some say syn. **aljaw jejen**, others reject), **glgl**, **godmg** (fruit-head has swellings on either side, like cheeks of the Waterside Rat **godmg**), **gojmay** (yellow-green fibres resemble **gojmay** frog in colour), **jlgu**, **ksgaŋ**, **mdaj**, **molaj**, **modob**, **mkut-tbep** = **mukut-tbep**, **m-kub**, **m-tud** (syn. **pagi**), **nod** (syn. **apay**), **pagi** (fibres resemble **pagi taro**), **patayam** (syn. **cap**), **sabi-magi**, **sbkep**, **sgdalem**, **sum-keb**, **smul**, **tkpay**, **wsp**, **yaklom**, **yow-ket**, **yow-lal**, **ypalow**.

ALJAW JOŋ [á·liŋá·wŋdyó·ŋ], *n.* Insect (joŋ) taxon: Katydids, *Nicsara* sp. or spp. (Tettigonidae). Found in **aljaw** pandans.

ALJAW MAJ-NB [á·liŋá·wmá·ŋtynímp], (PL) *n.* Generic for several pandanus taxa: **alnay**, **gudi**, **jjak**, **kumi**. Contrasts with (PL) **sagi-tap**, **spagep**.

ALJAW-NM [á·liŋá·wŋím], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Belford's Melidectes, *Melidectes belfordi*. A noisy bird that lives in beech forest, hence name associated with mountain pandanus (**aljaw**), feeding on blossoms and fruit and insects. Very similar to **noŋ**, q.v. but with shorter, black bill. Often shot in large numbers by hunters.



aljaw-nm, Belford's Melidectes

ALJAW SALM [á·liŋá·wsalím], *n.* Shrub (**mon**) taxon, *Medinilla rubiginosa*. Leaves cooked as flavouring with **aljaw** nuts.

ALJ LKAÑ [á·líŋliká·ny], *n.* Grass (**kosod**) taxon, *Eulalia trispicata* and *Sorgum nitidum*, used as bedding. syn. **alŋ nkm**.

ALJ NKM [á·líŋni·yím], syn. **alŋ lkañ**.

ALJ-PAT¹ [á·líŋfá·r], *n.* Ant (**goj**) taxon, found in grasslands. Name means 'long shanks'.

ALJ-PAT² [á·líŋfá·r], *n.* Cassowary. Occasional synonym or avoidance substitute for **kobti**, q.v. Name means 'long shanks' or 'long tarsus'.

ALJUD [á·líŋú·nt], (G) *loc.* 1. Up-river, up-valley, in the upriver direction. = **al-ŋud**, **o-ŋud**. syn. (K) **ebneŋ**. ant. (G) **alim**.

2. Country higher up, the highlands,

at higher altitudes or levels. (G) *Cn aljud aymows ak, kti alim yegar ak lak*. What we in the upper valley call *aymows*, the lowland people call *yegar*.

3. In the opposing direction, the other way, in contrast to *alim*. *Kmn ak ap mab wak alim su ykebin agup, am mgan aljud aml mey mab nb ogok su suwl kuwk paket, apek nṅ kn mdeb nb okok*. The animal gnaws a hole in the bark lower down, so it can get in and gnaw out a space up inside (the trunk) and scrape (the waste) out to make a sleeping place.

ALOG [á·ló·ŋk], *adj.* Together, as partners. *Kikmay alog*. The two of them together. ‘*Katam ak d am kaj kaw alog sput akey, ñbem,*’ *agak ey*. ‘We went along the track and dug pig-traps together, cousin,’ he said.

yb alog, namesake.

ALOM [á·ló·m], *n.* 1. Taro (**m**) taxon, mainly grown at lower altitudes in Jimi Valley, but in small quantities in Upper Kaironk Valley. *syn. kopon, wgak*.

2. Avoidance context synonym for **m**, taro (generic).

ALOMN [á·ló·mín], *n.* A herb, growing wild by streamsides but also sometimes planted in gardens. Said to be eaten by some communities but not by Gobnem people. Leaves resemble **bep**. *syn. aleg, aleg alomn*.

ALOÑ [á·ló·ny], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Giant Rat, *Mallomys rothschildi*. and possibly *M. aroensis*. *syn. mosak*, q.v.

ALOW-MADL [á·ló·wmá·ndíl], *n.* Generic name for good-tasting taro growing in Kobon territory in middle and lower Kaironk Valley. *syn. kuwey away, kopon wañs*. *B ebek Kopon ami alow-madl kuwey-away ñbi, kasek kasek mowp*. That fellow has gone to Kobon and tasted good taro, sweet-tasting taro, and is in no hurry to return.

ALP [á·líp], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon: 1. Generic taxon for all large fruit bats (flying foxes), including **adbt**, **mkol**, **tman**, q.v. *syn. syn. jeñan, madan*.

2. The commonest local kind of fruit-bat, Greater Bare-backed Bat (also called Black Flying Fox, Spinal Winged Bat), *Dobsonia moluccensis*, which cannot be classified as **adbt**, etc. Found in Upper Kaironk in hollow trees in forest and dark places under clumps of epiphytes.

3. In some contexts, some apply to all bats, including **cekl**, very small bats that eat insects and blossoms. Others reject this extension. People set traps for fruit bats on bunches of ripening eating bananas. For some people Greater Bare-backed Bats are spirits and should not be killed or eaten, and this restriction is extended to all bats. Others eat bats but they are prohibited to newly initiated boys, young men growing hair for wigs and men who know fight magic. The Kalam say that bats have no anuses and eliminate waste by vomiting.



alp Greater Bare-backed Bat

alp meg, teeth of fruit bats, used in necklaces.

alp ñu, needle or awl made of finer wing-bones of fruit bat. Used for making holes in binding for roned arrows, and in orchid-fibre for making arm- and leg-bands and fine cane, and as head-scratchers.

alp pl, 1. Bat's wing.

2. Umbrella.

alp-wt, cluster of fruit-bats, clinging together. Hence string figure (**ysu**) representing this.

ALPAN [á·liβá·n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in the mixed oak zone and lowlands. Bark used in garden magic. syn. **dkbn**, *q.v.*

ALPED [á·liβé·nt], (**G**) *loc.* A short distance across-river, just there in the across-river direction. = **al-ped**. syn. (**K**) **ebkdoŋ**.

ALPEJ [á·liβé·ŋ], (**G**) *loc.* A short distance up-river, just there up-river. = **al-peŋ**. syn. (**K**) **ebneŋ**. *Aytol jl alpeŋ tkl, mey anep.* He crossed over at Aytol saddle, right there.

ALPEP [á·liβé·p], *n.* 1. Wind. = **alpop**, *q.v.* syn. **ygen**.

2. Cold (from wind).

ALPI [á·liβí:], (**G**) *loc.* Down there, down yonder. = **al-pi**. syn. (**K**) **ebyaŋ**, antonym **alpol**.

adj. Lower.

ALPIM¹ [á·liβí·m], (**G**) *loc.* Down-river, in the down-river direction. = **al-pim**. syn. (**K**) **ebim**.

ALPIM² [á·liβí·m], (**G**) *v. adjunct* in **ALPIM G-**, *v.tr.* Help someone. (from Tok Pisin **helpim**.) *Yp alpim gnmn.* You should help me.

ALPOL [á·liβó·l], (**G**) *loc.* Up there, up yonder. = **al-pol**. syn. (**K**) **ebyoŋ**. *Nunay ksen adkd apl, at nb alpol apl, numam ney abben ak tklakŋŋ, nunay ney tkak kobti skol skol ak kamay ak alpol mdeb ak skolskol ak lak.* The younger sister came back, she came back up there into the mountains, where her brother had become an *abben* Giant Tree-rat, and the sister turned into a small cassowary, the kind that lives up in the beech forest.

adj. Upper. antonym **alpi**, lower. syn. (**K**) **ebyaŋ**. *Tap nb ak pen day alpol at skol gak, day alpi nep nŋl, mey nb ak apal.* They say this because (the wallaby's) upper parts are small and the lower parts large. (*KHT* ch. 1:135)

ALPOP [á·liβó·p], (**G**) *n.* 1. Wind. = **alpep**. syn. **ygen**².

2. Cold (from wind).

alpop g-, *v.impers.* Feel cold, be cold (from wind).

pnm alpop, a strong, cold wind.

ygen alpop ap-, *v.impers.* Blow (of a cold wind). *Ygen alpop asaw.* A cold wind is blowing this way.

ALS¹ [á·lís], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, recognised by Kalam to include *Steganthera hirsuta* and one or more other (unidentified) kinds. All are small forest trees, growing up to 2600 m, with hard timber, used in cassowary traps, for women's digging sticks (**kot**). Gardner Bower-birds (**kuŋub**) use fruit at bowers.

als aydk (**K**) = (**G**) **als ladk**, tree of mountain forest, small-leaved *Levieria becarriana*. Two kinds: one tall, one short.

ALS² [á·lís], *n.* Sneeze.

als g-, syn. **als pag-**, *v.impers.* Sneeze. syn. **meg ag-**.

ALSAS¹ [á·lisá·s], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, tuber white-fleshed, grown mainly at lower altitudes in Jimi and Kaironk Valleys, from about 1600 m down.

ALSAS² [á·lisá·s], *n.* Ginger (*Alpinia*) taxon.

ALU [á·lú:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Breadfruit, *Artocarpus communis*. = **kawl**, *q.v.*, **waym**. Compare **abok**.

ALUD [á·lú·nt], (**G**) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus stereocarpa* and *F. xylosyca*. = (**G**) **ald**, *q.v.*, = (**K**) **old**.

ALUKPED [á·lú·yiβé·nt], (**G**) *loc.* 1. Over there at a short distance out of sight. syn. (**K**) **nukdoŋ**. *Nad mani akal d wepan? – Yad d wepin alukped.* Where did you hide the money? – I hid it a short distance away over there.

2. Over there in the across-river direction at a short distance out of sight.

ALUKPEL [á·lú·yiβé·l] (**G**) *loc.* Up there at a short distance out of sight. = (**G**) **alkpol**, syn. (**K**) **nukyoŋ**.

ALUKPEJ [á·lú·yiβé·ŋ] (**G**) *loc.* Up-river at

a short distance out of sight. syn. (K) **nukneŋ**.

ALUKPI [á·lúyíβí·] (G) *loc.* Down there at a short distance out of sight. syn. (K) **nukyaŋ**.

ALUKPIM [á·lúyíβí·m] (G) *loc.* Down-river at a short distance out of sight. syn. (K) **nukim**.

ALUKPOL [á·líyíβó·l] (G) *loc.* Up there at a short distance. = (G) **alukpel**. syn. (K) **nukyoŋ**.

ALWAG [á·luwá·ŋk], *n.* Taro (m) taxon, cultivated locally. Said to have been introduced from Kobon in ancestral times.

ALYAŋ [á·lyá·ŋ], (G) *loc.* Down there, lower down, downhill, at a lower altitude. = **al-yaŋ**. syn. (K) **ebyaŋ**. *Kobti ak nop tklek mñab Numul gu alyaŋ.* Down there in the Jimi lowlands she changed into a cassowary. *Lkañ ak tap m-yŋ ymngpal alyaŋ, nop kolkol gl.* Before the taro-seed is planted down there they smear blood over it.

takn alyaŋ, (G) moon that has fully risen. near syn. **takn nab**.

ALYOŋ [á·lyó·ŋ], (G) *loc.* Up there, higher up, at a high altitude. = **al-yoŋ**. syn. (K) **ebyoŋ**.

AM¹ [á·m], *n.* Sugar-cane (gam) taxon, with purple skin. Locally grown. syn. **kuml**.

AM-2 [á·m], *v.* Of movement away from a position; thus, 1. (of a being or thing) Go, move, move away, proceed. Contrasts with **ap-**, come, **paŋd-**, pass out of sight, **saŋd-**, depart, **taw-**, step, stride. *Akay amjpan?* Where are you going? *Ykd amnoŋ!* Go quickly!/Hurry! *Lot ami jm ñak akay?* Where does this road go to? (lit. Where does the road go and join with?)

2. (of the sun) Set, go down.

3. (of a person or higher animal), in **verb** + **am-**) Pass into a state of diminished consciousness (e.g. go to sleep, become dizzy, faint).

4. (of a being or thing enclosed in a body or place) Go out of, escape from or pass out of a container, e.g. the body.

Compare **yuk jak am-**. *Ju dabin, yp kawnan amb.* When I was startled my spirit left me. *Mokbel agen, yuk jak amb.* I belched and the gas went out.

5. (of small bits of matter) go into, get inside or enter (a space or body part). *B-nak Reyp amnakŋ sulkul ma-grmn, nup wdn amgab.* You shouldn't stir up dust while Ralph is going (there), it might get in his eyes.

ameb, *adj.* (To do with) going, etc.

ameb-tek ay-, = **ameb-tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like going somewhere, seem as if going somewhere, liable to go somewhere. *Mñimon tk tep gp; yp ameb-tek ayp.* The weather is fine; I feel like going somewhere.

amijsek, = **amij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to go, in the act of going.

amijsek ay (md-), *v.* Keep on going. *Nuk amijsek ayp.* He is still going.

am- occurs in many other phrasal expressions, such as:

am am..., go on and on. (repeated from two to seven or eight times to show extended duration.)

am d-, 1. (of a plural subject) Be all gone, all go.

2. in **pkek am d-**, (of a blow) glance off, hit a glancing blow. *'Tbtkin,' agp. 'Hey! Tug sloki pkek am dp.'* 'I'm going to chop it off,' she said. 'Hey! It (the axe) slipped and glanced off.'

3. Go and get something.

am d ap-, fetch (lit. go get come). *Tap magi am d awan!* Fetch the vegetables!

am d md-, go to look after someone. *Nups Matthew ñŋaŋ ak am d mdp.* Grandmother went to look after Matthew's baby.

am jak-, arrive (there, not here) or reach a point (compare **ap jak-**).

ap jak am-, come out, emerge, arrive and go. *Sŋl dey, tug tkey, ap jak amnaŋ.* If you squeeze the boil it will come out. *B ap jaki amb.* The man has arrived and gone.

am pk-, faint, lose consciousness and fall over. *Pub ñŋi, mosk yapab, am pkp.*

His body wilted in the hot sun and he fainted.

api am-, go past (the speaker), pass and go ahead. *Api amnoŋ! Yad ksen.* You go past! I'll go afterwards.

asŋ am-, go while in a ritually contaminated (**asŋ**) state.

asi am-, go oneself, go alone. syn. **awsek am-**. *Yad asi nep amnk.* I myself went/I went alone.

d am-, take, obtain and go.

d am yok-, take s.th. away, go and dispose of s.th.

dad am-, take, take away, carry away. *Cm-agn dad amngaban tek?* Are you taking the gun?

gogeb-mageb am- follow a winding or zigzag course.

kamget am-, go silently, depart unobserved; disappear.

kbi am-, 1. Leave something or someone behind, go without something, desert someone. *Etp nen cm-nad kbi amng gaban?* Why are you intending to leave your bow behind?

2. Up and leave a place, quit a place. *Sbwt yp tmey gp, yad kbi amng gayn.* I am upset, I'm leaving.

kleŋd am-, crawl (on belly or all fours).

kn am-, go to sleep (i.e. pass into a state of sleep), drift off to sleep.

kod am-, accompany, go together with.

kodaŋ kodaŋ ayig am-, go or flit from place to place, go hither and thither, not staying long in one place, as some birds do. *Ŋgog-pagog at kodaŋ kodaŋ ayig amjap.* The Grey Wagtails flit from place to place.

kosinŋd am-, go carrying something on the back. *Bin ŋapan kosinŋd amnyak.* The women carried babies on their backs.

ksen-nep am-, 1. Follow, go afterwards, trail behind.

2. Go just a short while ago. *Brodney ksen nep amjap.* Brodney has just gone.

llmag am-, *v.impers.* Feel signs that one is going to get sick.

(**md md**) **mumlak am-**, go freely, without restrictions, said e.g. of a woman going to live for a trial period with the family of her prospective husband before the marriage is contracted.

mumlak am-, (see separate entry) 1. Nod off, fall asleep, esp. while sleeping. syn. **momlak am-**.

2. Be stunned and fall over, knocked unconscious and fall.

nab am-, 1. Go into the middle of a place or group, go amongst.

2. During, in the middle of (a certain event or period). *Yobp nab amen, slŋ suwp.* During the wet season mosquitoes bite (i.e. are a pest).

N-nen am-, go after N. (for a purpose), go hunting or looking for N. *Etp-nen amng gaban?* Why are you going to go? *Mon-nen amb.* He has gone after firewood. *Kmn-nen abay.* They have gone after (i.e. hunting for) game-mammals.

paŋd am-, disappear, go out of sight.

pet nep am-, go often, or regularly.

plow am-, (of river or other force) flatten vegetation in its path.

poŋd am-, lead, guide, shepherd something, as an animal, or someone who does not know the way.

ps nep am-, depart permanently, go for good.

ptk am-, flee, go away in fear.

pub am-, set, of the sun.

pug ju am-, fall over from an upright position, as a post or something tripped up.

pug tkd (agi) am-, run.

sak am-, (of dammed water) break through and escape.

saŋd am-, disappear in the distance, go out of sight.

sayn am-, go slowly, be late (going somewhere).

skd am-, near syn. **ski am-**, enter, go inside, get into, as entering a house, or getting into a sleeping bag. *Bas-mgan ski amntk.* They (two) entered the bus.

si am-, go illegally, trespass.

si-sek am-, go crying.

talki am-, (of penned animals) break out, get through (the fence) and escape.

tan am-, climb.

tp am-, return, go back, go again.

tpagi am-, break out of a trap or confinement.

wald am-, slide or slither over a surface.

wajd am-, be drowned, be carried away by water, to float.

wdn am g-, *v.impers.* Be temporarily blinded, suddenly lose one's sight.

wjđ am-, fly, become dizzy, lose control of one's movements, as a man weak from sickness.

wonđ am-, = **wajd am-**, q.v.

wtsek dad am-, chase, pursue.

yuk jak am-, (of gas, air, steam) escape, pass out (of body or other container).

AM-³ [á·m], *n.kin.* Mother. Rarely used variant of **ami** and **-nm**, q.v., which occurs before postposed possessive pronouns, as in *am-nad*, your mother.

AM-⁴ [á·m], non-isolable formative occurring in a number of kinship terms: **amgoj**, **amkan**, **amok**, **ami**.

AMA [á·ma], *n.* Hammer. (from Eng. **hammer**, Tok Pisin **hama**.)

AMALAJ [á·má·lá·ñty], *n.* Multiple boil, carbuncle, i.e. a large swelling with cluster of several cores. syn. **sñl amalaj**. Contrasts with **sñl**, boil with a single core. Believed to be caused by an adult male relative eating shoots of **sabi** (*Setaria palmifolia*).

(**sñl**) **amalaj ap-**, syn. **amalaj ñag-**, *v.impers.* (of a cluster of boils) Appear, develop. *Wdn magi sñl koñay nñi apay, amalaj ñagp.* When they see a multiple boil on the eye they say an *amalaj* has 'shot' (the sufferer).

amalaj ay-, *v.impers.* Have a multiple boil, have a carbuncle.

AMAM¹ [á·má·m], *n.* Arrow which is plain: single-pointed and unbarbed.

Contrasts with **agl**, **kaynam**.

AMAM² [á·má·m], *adj.* Very dark in shade.

lkañ amam, dark red.

mosb amam, dark brown, almost black.

koct amam, female and immature male **koct**, White-breasted Fruit-doves, *Ptilonopus rivoli*, so named because the plumage is uniformly dark, lacking the yellow and white breast of adult males.

AMANÑ [á·má·ny], (**G**) *n.kin.* Mother's sister and all women whom mother calls **ay**, sister. syn. (**K**) **amkan**.

namañ-nak, your mother's sister.

numañ-nuk, his/her mother's sister.

AMGAJ [á·mingá·ñty], *n.* Large flying insects that sting or are alleged to sting, probably including hornets (Sphecidae) and spider-hunter wasps (Pompilidae). They are said to be rare in the Upper Kaironk Valley but common at lower altitudes where they make nests on rocks. Subtaxa include **amgaj mumyañ** and **amgaj yanyañ**, one with longer body than the other. The shorter kind has a very painful sting.

AMGOL [á·mingó·l], (? **Asai**) *n.kin.* Mother's brother's wife (1st and 3rd person possessive forms). = (**Kubtp**) **amgoj**. Kaironk informants do not recognise this term, saying it is a Gaj word, and instead apply **ami** to this relationship.

AMGOY [á·mingó·y], *n.* (**Kubtp**) = **amgol**, q.v.

AMI¹ [á·mí·], *n.kin.* Mother. Also used, especially in address, for mother's sisters (women whom mother calls **ay**), father's brothers' wives, mother's brothers' wives, etc. Independent and 1st person possessive form. Compare **nanm**, **nonm**. Compare **amkan**, **amgol**.

amigon, = **ami-igon** (see separate entry), 1. A mother and her children.

2. A family, applied both to nuclear and extended families.

amimay, a mother and her child. See separate entry.

AMI² [á·mí·], (PL) *n.kin.* Pandanus Language substitute for several ordinary language terms denoting kin of first ascending generation: **amañ**, mother's sister, **amgoy**, mother's brother's wife, **ami**, mother, **amkan** mother's sister, **bapi**, father, **bwow**, father's brother. syn. **ami mlek**.

ami cad, father's brother. sub. for **bwow**, **bwow adk**.

ami mlek, mother, etc. syn. **ami**¹.

ami lal mlek, grandmother. sub. for **aps**, q.v.

kapañ lal mlek, adult or old person. Compare (PL) **aduklon**, **adukyan**.

AMIGON = **AMI-GON** [á·mí·ngó·n], (K) *n.*
1. Mother and (two or more) children. = (G) **amlgon**. Compare **ami**, mother, **gon**, **igon**, group of kin. *Bin nd amigon kotp-tub mgan kuyan gi mdyakññ*. The first wife and her children remained inside the house (with their heads) bowed down.

2. A family, applied to both nuclear and extended families. *Cn amigon Ralph nup key watap gonuk*. We, the family, held a mourning feast for Ralph.

amigon bapigon, parents and children, families. syn. **amigon apigon**.

ñamigon, mother and sons.

pañ-amigon, mother and daughters.

AMIMAY = **AMI-MAY** [á·mí·má·y], (K) *n.* Mother and child. = (G) **amlmal**. Compare **ami**, mother, **may** 'two, a pair'

ñ-amimay, mother and son.

pañ-amimay, mother and daughter.

AMKAB [á·mi·yá·mp], *n.* Cane wicker frame or circlet attached to **poj** head-dress, for insertion of **kapk** sticks to hold ornamental plumes of cockatoo and hornbill. syn. **yakt amkab**. Contrasts with **yakt agn**, which refers to the framework together with attached plumes.

AMKAN [á·mi·yá·n], (K) *n.kin.* Mother's sister, and all women whom mother calls **ay**, sister. syn. (G) **amañ**.

namkan, your mother's sister.

numkan, his/her/their mother's sister.

AML [á·míl], *v.adjunct* in **AML G-**, *v.* Root for food using the snout, as pigs and bandicoots do. *Kaj aml g mdeyak*. The pigs were there rooting for food.

AMLAN [á·milá·n], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally. Said to have been introduced from Asia in ancestral times.

AMLGN [á·mí·ngín], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Bandicoot, *Microperoryctes longicauda*. Less common term than syn. **wgi**, q.v. Said to be given this alternative name (**amlgn**) because of its habit of rooting (**aml g-**) to obtain its insect food.

AMLGON = **AM-LGON** [á·mí·ngó·n], (G) *n.* 1. Mother and (two or more) children. = (K) **amigon**, q.v. Compare **aml**, mother, **-lgon**, group of three or more kin. *Dad apolgupññ, cn amlgon, kab agl, cb jual...* When she brought them we and our mother would heat oven-stones and gut the animals,...

2. A family, applied to both nuclear and extended families.

AMLMAL [á·mí·mal], (G) *n.* Mother and (two or more) children. = (K) **amimay**, q.v.

AMN⁻¹ [á·mn·], variant of **am-**, q.v. *v.* Go, etc. Occurs before suffixes marking remote past, hortative, prescriptive suffixes. *Amn-a-k*. He went. *Amn-on!* Go! *Amn-m-n*. You should go.

AMN² [á·mín], (PL) *n.* Top, upper part, above. sub. for **at**, q.v.

AMÑEB¹ [á·mnyé·mp], *v.adjunct* in **AMÑEB G-**, *v.* (in warfare) Pretend to attack; (in man-to-man fighting), make as if to throw a blow, feint.

AMÑEB² [á·mnyé·mp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, unidentified, which grows at lower altitudes in the Simbai Valley. The bark is traded by the Gaj to Kalam, who use it for several purposes (see **añadñ**).

AMOK [á·mó·k], *n.kin.* Wife's mother; woman's daughter's husband. Independent and first person possessive form. Compare **b-amok**, wife's father; man's daughter's husband.

namok, your wife's mother or daughter's husband

numok, his wife's mother, his/her/their daughter's husband.

AMOÑ [á:mó:ny], *n.* in **AMOÑ ÑLUK**, *n.* Orphan, child whose parents are dead. syn. **ñapan amoñ ñluk**.

AMOS [á:mó:s], *n.* Gourd, *Lagenaria siceraria*, cultivated locally. syn. **buk**, q.v.

amos aydk, wild edible cucurbit. syn. **kojam**, q.v.

AN¹ [á:n], 1. *interrog.* Questions the identity of a person: Who (singular)?, what person? Compare **etp**, what? **akay**, where? *An kun agak?* Who said so?

2. *relative pronoun.* Who, the one who, the person who. *Yad n̄jbin an kaj-np si dak.* I know who stole your pig.

anan, = **an-an**, who (plural)?

an-ket, whose?

an-kuyp, whom? (plural).

an-nup, whom? (singular). *An-nup ñban?* Whom did you give it to?

-AN² [á:n], *verbal suffix.* Second person singular, subject: you. *Amjpan.* You are going. *D-an!* Hold it! *Dpan akay?* Where did you get it? *Won akay amngpan?* What time will you go?

ANAN = **AN-AN** [á:ná:n], *interrog. pronoun.* 1. Who (plural)? Compare **an**. *Anan osway bney?* Who are approaching from upriver?

2. Who among you? Which of you? *Anan Sue kotp abk?* Which of you went to Sue's house?

gunap anan, who else? *Binb gunap anan ti ñjngab?* Who else wants to drink tea?

ANB¹ [á:nímp], *adv.* Like this, like these, in this manner, of this sort. Usual contraction of **ak nb**. Contrasts with **key**, **keykey**, different. Compare **onb**, **kun**.

pronoun. This one, these ones.

anb key md-, be different (from others in a series). *Anb key mdp: anb key mdp: anb key mdp.* This one is different, this one is different, and this one is different.

anb-anb, = **anbanb**, see separate entry.

ANB² [á:nímp], *v. adjunct* in **ANB AY-**, *v.tr.* Untie, release something. Compare **wsb-**, **wsk-**. *Mñ anb ayspin.* I am untying the vines.

ANB-ANB = **ANBANB** [á:nímpá:nímp], *adv.* Various, diverse, each one different (of kinds, shapes, sizes, colours, etc.) Compare **anb¹**, **keykey**. *Buk ogok anb-anb mdp.* The books are of various colours (or sizes etc.).

anb-anb ay-, (in a comparison of two objects) be similar, in contrast to a third which is different. Compare **anep**. *Anb-anb-tek ayp: ak key ayp.* Those are alike but that one is different.

ANEM [á:ném], *n.* in **ALJAW ANEM**, *n.* Young shoot of mountain pandanus.

ANEŋ¹ [á:né:ŋ], *n.* Marita pandanus, *Pandanus conoideus*. syn. **kob**, **yagad**, q.v.

ANEŋ² [á:né:ŋ], *adj.* Growing the hair long, ready for a ceremonial head dress (**poj**). Occurs in the phrases: **b aneŋ (nab)**, **bin aneŋ (nab)**, men/women in middle of growing the hair for a **poj**. Men and women put marita pandanus oil and ashes (**sgi**) of kunai grass on their hair to enhance growth. *Bin aneŋ nab ogok, b aneŋ nab ogok, mey kmn yb lak ak mey ñbelgpal.* Women or men growing their hair for a head dress used to eat only true game mammals (not bandicoots).

ANEŋ³ [á:né:ŋ], (**K**) *loc.* Up-river at a distant or approximate location. Common contraction of **akneŋ**, q.v.

ANEP [á:nép], *post-nominal particle and pronoun.* 1. Just, precisely, exactly, no more than, up to a certain mark or limit. Contraction of **ak-nep**. syn. **onep**. *Mamd anep.* Exactly five. *Koŋam anep ñapin.* I shot (him) right in the throat. *Got mnm anep wajtem yoŋ.* God's commandments (number) just ten.

2. Specifically, in particular, exclusively, only (these ones but excluding others). *As yenmn anep ak, ak kñŋ koŋay lak.* The *yenmn* frogs,

specifically, they are a numerous family. *Ńg bad anep ñjb*. It consumes only the juice.

3. Still, yet, remaining the same. *Ńskoy anep mdp*. He is still a boy. *Anep mdp*. That's all that remains. *Tp mdpan anep, alad g mdpan!* You always stay put, you never go anywhere!

anep ay-, syn. **anep nokom ay-**, be similar, the same as.

AN-KET [á-niýér, á-nikér], *interrog. pronoun*. Whose?, belonging to whom? *Tap an-ke?* Whose is this thing?

AN-KUYP [á-nküyip], *interrog. pron.* 1. Whom or who (plural)?, as direct object of verb.

2. Whose (plural), as possessor of direct object.

ANĬES [á-niñés], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, Black Burr, *Triumfetta nigricans*, growing on forest and garden fallow. Burrs used as tinder in traditional fire-thong method of making fire, and as head decorations by small boys.

ANOL [á-nól], *adj.* Yellow, as of yellow ochre, ripe **gudi** pandanus or the eyebrows of **skoyd** ringtail possums. Not of bananas skins or the blond hair of Europeans.

anol yn-, syn. **anol ay-**, *v. impers.* Be yellow.

ñg anol, reddish stagnant pools of water.

anol-mab, syn. **anol**. *Kayn ak wdn-kag anol-mab ynb*. That dog has yellow eyebrows.

ANUP [á-núp], *interrog. pronoun*. Whom? Who? (singular), as object of verb. = **an-nup**.

ANWAK [á-nwák], *n.* Co-wives. (G) *Kmn nb ak nñl agup, 'Bin anwak yad akañ nogml,' ageb*. The animal wonders, 'Is this one of my co-wives, or my husband?'

bin anwak-may, (K) two co-wives. = (G) **bin anwak-mal**.

bin anwak-gon, (K) three or more co-wives. = (G) **bin anwak lgon**. (G) *Ognap bin anwak lgon apal. Anwak logon*

tek key knbal, kawsek kn kn mamd, kagol sñak lpal ak. They (these animals) can be like a group of co-wives, sleeping like co-wives in groups of five or six.

AÑ [á-ny], *n.* q.v. Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Cuscus, *Phalanger sericeus*. syn. **atwak**, q.v. (G) *Kmn atwak nb ak yb nopey añ apal*. The *atwak* cuscus, they also call it *añ*.

AÑADI [á-nyá-ndí], *n.* Bark of the **amñeb** tree, which grows in Gaj territory at lower altitudes in the Simbai Valley. Kalam men obtain the bark by trade from Gaj and use it to make magic in order to attract women; it is tied to arrows or worn by dancers at **smi** festivals, attached to the base of the pole which carries the plumes. Witches use it to poison victims. Only bachelors may use this bark. If married men use it will make their wives and children ill.

AÑAÑ [á-nyá-ny], *n.* 1. Glass. Said to originally have referred to clear water which throws off a reflection. *Widow añañ kd agi mdp*. The window glass is transparent.

2. Mirror.

añañ bops, fragment of glass.

AÑB [á-nyímp], in **BEP AÑB**, *n.* Cultivated green (**bep**) taxon, variety of *Rungia klossii*. Said to be the first kind of **bep** introduced to the Kaironk, many generations ago.

AÑG [á-nyíŋk], *n.* in (G) **CB-AÑG**, *n.* Cloaca of a bird. = **yakt cb-añg**.

AÑGI [á-nyíŋgí], *adj.* Red, reddish. Less common than syn. **lkañ**, q.v.

kaj añgi, a reddish pig.

AÑGOYM SGI [á-nyingó-ymsiŋgí], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. = **yabal añgoym sgi**, subtaxon of **yabal**, Lesser Yellow Bird of Paradise. Said to be a stage of development, in which the bird has black feathers on underside.

AÑL [á-nyíl], (PL) *adj.* Small, little. Pandanus Language substitute for **skoy**.

aduklon añl, boy, son. sub. for **ñ skoy**.

adukian añl, daughter, girl. sub. for

paskoy.

AÑM¹ [á·nyím], *n.* Lightning. syn. **aññak**, q.v.

añm g-, flash, of lightning; have a flash of lightning.

AÑM² [á·nyím], *n.* Frog (as) taxon, very large frog of Jimi Valley, some say same as **akok**, q.v. Compare **giok**.

AÑMI [á·nyimí], (K) = (G) **añmi**, q.v.

AÑML [á·nyimí], (G) *n.* Tree-fern (**kuyn**) taxon, *Cyathea* sp. or ssp., growing mainly in mountain forest but some also in bush fallow. Foliage used in construction of hides for bird-shooting. = (K) **añmi**.

añml mseq-ket, tree-fern taxon, growing in open areas up to about 1700 m, with lighter coloured foliage than ordinary **añml**. Not eaten. Used to line earth ovens.

AÑÑAK [á·nyinyá·k], *n.* 1. Lightning. syn. **añm**.

2. String figure (**ysu**) representing lightning, which can be developed into one called **tumuk ag lgem**, roar of thunder.

aññak bol, bolt of lightning.

aññak d- or g-, (of lightning) flash; have a flash of lightning. *Aññak gek, yad ptkpin.* Lightning frightens me. (lit. When lightning flashes I am afraid.)

tmuk aññak, electrical storm, thunder and lightning.

AÑŊ [á·nyíŋ], *n.* 1. Breath, gasp, inhalation, the process of breathing. *Tap kojam mgan dí, añŋ ak plŋ gp mey.* That stuff was in the throat, it was blocking (your) breathing.

2. Pulse, heartbeat. The Kalam regard pulsation of the lungs and heartbeart as a single process.

3. Shortness of breath, asthma.

añŋ ay-, *v.tr.* 1. Breathe, take a breath, recover one's breath. *Añŋ ay amnun!* Having got our breath back, let us go on! *Añŋ ayey tep mdp.* If you take a breather it will be all right.

2. Have a pulse or heart-beat. *Añŋ ayey, tep mdp.* Your pulse is

normal./Your breathing is good.

3. Pant, take rapid, noisy breaths. *Kayn añŋ aysap.* The dog is panting.

añŋ ay g-, *v.* Take a rest then work.

añŋ ay md-, *v.* Take a breather, rest for a while. *Añŋ ay mdi, wog ksen gun.* Let's take a break before we work.

añŋ magi, *n.* 1. A (single) breath, pant, or gasp.

2. A (single) pulse, pulsation or beat of the heart.

añŋ magi plg-, *v.* (of the heart-beat) Stop, jump, seem to skip a beat, as when one is given a fright. *Di nŋbin magi plgp; kumb.* I tried to feel his heart-beat and it had stopped; he was dead.

añŋ nen ap-, come or arrive out of breath. *Añŋ nen aswin.* I'm coming all out of breath.

añŋ pug-, *v.* 1. Pant, gasp for air, take noisy breaths.

2. (idiom) Be under extreme pressure or stress, struggle to do something, as when lacking the resources to meet obligations. *Saj gngpin pen yad kubap, agon, kuynok ma-mdab; añŋ puspín.* I am bound to pay compensation but I have no pearlshell or dogwhelk valuables; I'm feeling extreme pressure. *Mam apek, yad tap wog ma-mdek, añŋ pugnk.* My brothers came but I had no gardens (no food to give them), I was struggling.

añŋ pug pug kum-, 1. Pant, gasp for air, breathe loudly.

2. Strain at something. *Mon ak mket gab den agi, añŋ pug pug kumspín.* When I try to lift this heavy log I'm straining.

añŋ pugig pugig am-, go along panting, gasping for air.

añŋ yap-, *v.impers.* Be breathless, winded, have difficulty breathing. *Kias nup añŋ yowp.* Kias is winded. *Añŋ yapék, dokta amen yp ag nŋak.* I had trouble breathing, so I went to the doctor who asked me (about the condition).

añŋ yob (yob) ay-, *v.* Gasp, sob, breath convulsively.

v.impers. Have high fever, pneumonia.

Aŋ¹ [áŋ], *v.tr. reciprocal*. Copulate, have sexual intercourse. syn. **daŋ-**. Compare **ab-**. *Betmay aŋspit*. The couple are copulating.

v.tr. Copulate with s.o., have sexual intercourse with s.o. fuck s.o. (subj. normally male, object female). *B ami, bin aŋak*. The man went and copulated with the woman.

aŋeb, *adj.* (To do with) copulating.

aŋeb tek ay-, *v.impers.* 1. Feel like copulating, ready to copulate.

2. Seem as if copulating, appear to be copulating.

aŋijsek, = **aŋij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to copulate, in the act of copulating.

aŋijsek md-, *v.* Continue to copulate, remain copulating.

Aŋ² [áŋ], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Silky Cuscus, *Phalanger vestitus*. syn. **atwak**, q.v.

Aŋ³ [áŋ], *n.* in **Aŋ-MAGI**, *n.* Kidney. Compare **magi**.

Aŋ⁴ [áŋ], *interjection*. Call to pigs at feeding time. The call is a throaty **aŋ!** **aŋ!** compare **yes** (call to dogs), **meg** **g-**.

Aŋ⁵ [áŋ], *particle*. Hesitation filler, used between or at the end of phrases, like English *um, ah, like, y' know*.

-Aŋ⁶ [áŋ], variant of **-A³**. *verbal suffix*. Marks third person singular subject in hortative constructions. *Pkaŋ!* Let him strike! *Dey amnaŋ!* Touch (it) and it will go!

AŋAÑ [áŋány], in **ÑG AŋAÑ**, *n.prop.* Ramu River, occasionally visited by Kalam living on the Ramu side of the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges. Compare **Cdoŋ**, **Agow Cdoŋ**.

AŋD [áŋínt], *adj.* 1. Left. syn. **aŋdken**. Contrasts with **yb**, normal, right.

2. Heavy, clumsy, awkward (of movements).

ñn aŋd, left hand.

tob aŋd, left foot.

AŋD-KEN [áŋíntké'n, áŋíntiyé'n], *adj.* Left (side).

ñn aŋd-ken, left hand.

AŋJEK [áŋé'k], *v.adjunct* in **AŋJEK ÑŊ-**, *v.* Eat people's food without doing any work, behave as a parasite or freeloader on a community. *B aŋek ñŋb mnm juj ak b akaŋ bin akaŋ wog magi ykop mdi, tap aŋek ñbay*. The meaning of *b aŋek ñŋb* is a man or woman who eats and lives (with others) without doing a stroke of work, who just eats like a parasite.

AŋI- [áŋí], (**K**) *v.tr.* 1. Open something which has a cover, lid, etc., especially open carefully in order to look inside or remove the contents (obj. e.g. a bag, purse, box, door). Often followed by a verb of seeing or taking. = (**G**) **aŋl-**. Contrasts with **yk-**, open s.th. by force, make an opening. Compare **ask-**, empty (a container). *Lum ay aŋi tap dan!* Put down the bag, open it and take out the food.

2. Open the eyes (obj. the eyes). antonym **juk-**.

aŋiep, *adj.* (To do with) opening something up.

aŋiep tek ay-, = **aŋiep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like opening s.th., be tempted to open s.th., be ready to be opened, appear to be open.

aŋijsek, = **aŋij-sek**, *adv.* In the process of opening.

aŋijsek ay md-, remain open.

aŋi nŋ-, *v.tr.* 1. Open s.th. and look or see inside, open and inspect s.th. *Kjeŋ aŋi nŋan*. Open the door and look.

2. Open (the eyes) and see.

wad aŋi nŋ-, open a string bag to look inside, inspect the contents of a bag.

wad lum ay aŋi-, lay a bag on the ground and open it. *Nad wad lum ay aŋian!* Lay the net-bag down and open it!

wad si aŋi nŋ-, open and look inside someone's bag without their permission.

wdn aŋi nŋ-, open the eyes.

AŋIL- [áŋíł], (**G**) *v.tr.* Open something which has a cover, lid, etc., open the eyes. = (**K**) **aŋi-**, q.v. *Ñapanŋaŋ wad aŋl nŋal*. They opened the bag and saw the

baby. *Wdn juketek ngl, nb gl, aņl ngtek bin pok ... jakl mdek.* They closed their eyes and when they opened them again they saw a light-skinned woman standing there. (*KHT* ch. 9:20)

wdn aņl ng-, open the eyes and see.

AņLAM¹ [á·ņilám], *adj.* Male, of animals and birds but not humans. Contrasts with **neb**, female.

kaj aņlam, boar.

AņLAM² [á·ņilám], *adj.* in **KOTP AņLAM**, *n.* Kalam ceremonial long house with roof thatched with **gudi** pandanus and shaped like a turtle-shell. Built initially by its owner for a dance-festival (**smi kotp**) and later used as a living house.

AņLOB [á·ņilómp], *v. adjunct* in **AņLOB G-**, *v.* (of skin of plants or animals) Become loose or flaky, as skin of overripe bananas or burnt skin. *B wak mon yni aņlob gp.* The man burnt himself and his skin is peeling off. (**G**) *Gos nb ak asņ yp apal mey mñ nb ak lokañ ak yp, guņ ak yp, akl wogday ksen g ybal okok ma-tapal. Mdak m wog yp, maj wog yp, tap wog ognap amongabun, ney kasek almaj gl, aņlob g yowngab agl mey.* People believe that contact with the (slimy sap of the) *Pipturus* trees *lokañ* or *guņ* is contaminating and (after contact) one should not go into newly planted gardens. Afterwards, if they go into taro or sweet potato gardens the crops in them will become dry and (their skin) will become flaky and fall off.

AņMAGI = **Aņ-MAGI** [á·ņmá·ņgí], *n.* Kidney. Compare **magi**.

AņMD [á·ņimínt], *n.* in **SBLAM AņMD**, syn. **AņMD PAT**, *n.* Cordyline taxon with long thin leaves. Cultivated as an ornamental plant around homesteads, sometimes with magical rites if house is being built on scene of former fight with men of other hostile group. Leaves used of men's **yneb** buttock-covering. Said to set a large tuber, which pigs sometimes root up and eat.

AņMIP [á·ņimíp], *n.* Snake (**siņ-sataw**) taxon, small arboreal python found in

forest, bush-fallow and gardens up to about 1500 m. Probably Green Tree Python, *Morelia viridis*. Eaten. syn. **jmad, kljan**.

AņMT [á·ņimír], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, large hawks which hunt in open country, especially Black Kite, *Milvus migrans*. Compare **dmņawt kosbol, dob, kob-bg-ket**.

AņNAIņN¹ = **AņN-AņN** [á·ņíná·ņín], *n.* Crane-flies (Tipulidae) and, according to some informants, Dragonflies (Odonata). Compare **lum-aņn, cb-yng, pubnm**.

AņNAIņN² = **AņN-AņN** [á·ņíná·ņín], *n.* Corn or wart-like growth on sole of foot or palm.

AņNAIņN³ = **AņN-AņN** [á·ņíná·ņín], *n.* in **yakt aņnaņn**, q.v. The circular framework of cane, to which feathers are attached in a **yakt agn** headdress. syn. **amkab**.

AņOWC [á·ņóy], *n.* Lizard (**yñ**) taxon: Gecko. Alternative name for **mluk-ps, wowi**, q.v.

AņOY [á·ņóy], *n.* Ringworm. syn. **kajkaj**. Compare **wkeņwkeņ**.

aņoy g-, *v. impers.* Have ringworm.

AP⁻¹ [áp], *v.* Denotes movement towards a position. **ap-** is the basic form, occurring in isolation and before certain suffixes including (**K**) **-ab-** = (**G**) **-esp-**, **-osp-**, (**G**) **-elg-**, **-olg-**, (**K**) **-i** = (**G**) **-l**, but it has contextually conditioned variants **a-**, **o-**, **aw-**, **ow-**, which appear in certain examples below. 1. Come, move or proceed hither, approach, come. near antonym **am-**. *Ap nņak.* He came and looked. *Api amnoņ!* Come on past (lit. Having come you go.) *Api amnak.* He has been and gone (lit. Having come he went). *Aswan!* You are coming! (the usual greeting to a person arriving). *Toytk owak.* He came yesterday. (**G**) '*Gogi-dum olaņ aņl, nņl, skum ak ynosp ngl opun,*' *agak.* 'We came up to Gogi hill, looked and saw smoke, and we came', he said. (*KHT*, ch. 13)

2. (of an event) Be imminent, about to happen (as rain, darkness or certain involuntary bodily conditions). *Ksim*

asaw. Night approaches/It is getting dark. *Yp suk owp*. I feel like laughing (lit. laughter comes to me). *Mñmon asaw*. Rain is imminent.

3. (of sun or moon) Rise, come up. antonym **am-**. *Pub owp*. The sun has risen.

4. (of visible bodily conditions). Form, appear, begin to grow, start to happen, become visible. *Np soy owp*. You are getting a sore.

5. (of the onset of certain involuntary actions or conditions, such as crying, laughing, salivating) Suddenly come upon one, start to do something, feel like doing s.th, feel the need to do s.th. *Yp suk owp*. I feel like laughing. *Yp kuñk owp*. I'm starting to salivate.

awep, = **owep**, *adj.* & *n.* Coming, appearing, etc; having to do with coming, etc. *Toy pas owep ñn*. Tomorrow is mail (letter-coming) day.

awep or **owep-tek ay-**, *v.impers.* 1. Feel like coming, appearing, be ready to come, etc. *Yp owep-tek ayp abey*. I feel like coming, too.

2. Seem as if coming, appear to be coming, etc.

apijsek, = **apij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to come.

apijsek ay-, *v.* Keep coming. *Nuk mnek mnek pas apijsek ayp*. Every day letters keep coming for him.

ap- occurs in many phrasal expressions, such as:

ap d-, come and get, obtain.

api am-, pass by, come and go. *Bas api amnek kawn gsap*. A bus passing by makes (the ground) shake.

ap jak-, arrive (here, hither). Contrasts with **am jak-**, arrive there. *Wpc ap jakp*. Wpc has arrived (here).

ap tan-, rise up, become full (as a container filled with water).

ap tan ap yap-, move back and forth, move up and down.

ap tan jak-, reach or rise to the top; (of sun, moon) rise; (of a new month) begin.

ap tan ap yap g-, keep moving back and forth, swing.

ap yan g-, come down, descend.

ap yap pk-, fall down, fall over. *Kapkap amnmn! Ap yap pkng gspan!* You should go carefully! You are liable to fall!

adkd ap-, come back, return, turn back.

m d ap-, fetch (lit. go get come). *Am mon d awan!* Fetch some firewood!

bops ap-, (of chips of wood) fly off, come off.

d ap-, bring, to obtain and come.

d ap tan d ap yap g-, bring or move s.th. back and forth or up and down.

dad ap-, bring, come carrying.

ju ap-, emerge, come out. near syn. **ju d ap-**.

jun bobom ap-, *v.impers.* Have dandruff.

kal ap-, come with evil intent, as when angered and intending to strike or kill.

kes ap-, *v.impers.* Get heartburn.

koskl ap-, *v.impers.* syn. (K) **kuñk ap-**, q.v.

ksim ap-, (K) *v.impers.* Get dark, approach, of nightfall. syn. (G) **kslm ap-**.

kumek kumek ap-, *v.impers.* (of limbs) become very tired, feel 'dead'. *Ñn tob yp kumek kumek owp*. My arms and legs feel dead.

kuñk ap-, (K) *v.impers.* 1. Salivate, start to salivate, water at the mouth, drool.

2. Feel a craving for something, esp. food.

3. Feel revulsion at something.

kuy ap-, *v.impers.* Smell an odour, become aware of an odour. (lit. odour comes (to someone)).

lkañ ap-, *v.impers.* Bleed; (of blood) flow, start to flow. *Yp lkañ owp*. I'm bleeding.

magi ap-, *v.impers.* (of a scar) Appear, form.

magi-wt ap-, = **magi ap-**.

mlokd ap-, roll hither, as a ball.

mñmon ap-, (of rain) approach, be imminent. *Mñmon yob asaw*. Heavy rain is coming.

monmon ap-, 1. Come without restriction, come freely, e.g. of a woman coming to live with the family of her intended husband before the marriage is contracted.

2. (of an earthquake) Begin.

muk ap-, *v.impers.* Have an ejaculation, (of semen) come out.

muŋ ap-, = **mñmon ap-**, q.v.

pub ap-, (of the sun) rise, come up.

sayn ap-, come late, come slowly.

sbek ap-, *v.impers.* Appear, of pimples, have acne or pimples.

sлом ap-, near syn. **sлом dlom ap-**, *v.impers.* Have mucus in the nose, have a running nose.

sq̄l ap-, *v.impers.* Appear, of boils.

suk ap-, *v.impers.* Feel like laughing, be overcome with laughter.

si ap-, come illegally, trespass.

si ñg ap-, *v.impers.* Water, of the eyes; come, of tears.

takn ap-, (of the moon) Rise, come up.

ti ap-, *v.impers.* (of breasts) Form, at puberty.

tmd-sb ap-, *v.impers.* (of wax in the ears) Form, appear.

tp ap-, come again, to return (hither).

tug ap-, pull towards one (lit. holding come), as in drawing a bowstring.

tut ap-, syn. **ti ap-**, q.v.

wdn sgalb ap-, *v.impers.* Get 'sleep' in the eyes.

wsb ap-, *v.impers.* Begin to sweat.

wsn ap-, *v.impers.* Feel sleepy, become sleepy.

ygen ap-, (of the wind) blow (this way).

ypl slg ap-, *v.impers.* Get cramp, have a painful muscular spasm.

AP² [á:p], *n.kin.* Father. Variant of **bapi** q.v., occurring word-initially before

postposed possessive pronouns, as in *apnad*, your father, and, arguably, in *nap*, your father. See also **apigon**.

APAL [á:βá:l], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, large, cultivated locally. syn. **komnagay**. Used for knives, combs, broad blades for **agl** and **kaynam** arrows, for water-containers (**ñg akl**), for cooking containers and, since European contact, beaten out and woven to make walls and floors in house-building.

APAY¹ [á:βá:y], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, with red flesh. Cultivated locally. Said to have been obtained from Maring in ancestral times.

apay sup, syn. **apay**.

APAY² [á:βá:y], *n.* Pandanus (**aljaw**) taxon, with seeds surrounded by reddish husk-fibre.

APCAKAY [á:ptyá:γá:y, á:βtyá:γá:y], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, grown in Upper Kaironk. Can be eaten raw, or unripe fruit may be cooked in earth-oven or in fire.

APEŋ [á:βé:ŋ], (**G**) = **alpeŋ**, q.v. *loc.* A short distance up-river.

APIGON [á:βí:ŋgó:n], (**K**) = (**G**) **aplgon**, Father and children. syn. **bapigon**.

APIMAY [á:βí:má:y] (**K**), = (**G**) **aplmal**, *n.* Father and child. syn. **bapimay**.

APLGON [á:βiliŋgó:n], (**G**) = (**K**) **apigon**, q.v. syn. **baplgon**.

APLMAL [á:βilmá:l], (**G**) = (**K**) **apimal**, q.v. syn. **baplmal**.

APS [á:βís], *n.kin.* 1. Grandmother; female cognate two generations senior. *Ñhaŋ kik aps may kotp wi mdetk*. The baby boy stayed at this house with the grandmother.

2. Son's wife.

aps-basd, grandparents, ancestors.

aps-gon, = (**K**) **aps-igon**, (**G**) **aps-lgon**, grandmother and grandchildren.

aps-may, (**K**) grandmother and grandchild.

aps yes, great-grandmother, and other female cognates three or more generations senior to Ego.

naps, your (sing. or pl.) grandmother.

nups, his/her grandmother, their grand-mother.

ñ-aps-may, a grandmother and her grandson.

ñ-aps-gon, a grandmother and her grandsons.

pañ-aps-may, a grandmother and her granddaughter.

pañ-aps-gon, a grandmother and her grand daughters.

APTAN- = **AP TAN-**, [á·βirá·n], *v.* 1. Rise up, climb up, as water level; thus fill up, of a container of liquid.

2. (of vegetation, people) Grow up, grow tall. *B ksen aptanb*. A man who has grown late (to a man's height).

3. (of price) Rise, go up, increase.

dad ap tan-, *v.tr.* Raise something, cause s.t. to rise, go up. *Balus pet tawpay mdp akan, mñi dad ap tanbay?* Is the plane fare still the same (as always) or have they raised it?

aptan apyap (g-), move back and forth, move up and down. See separate entry.

aptan apyan (g-), move up and down. See separate entry.

dad aptan jak-, *v.tr.* Carry something to the top.

APTAN APYAN + VERB [á·βirá·ná·βiyá·n], *v.* Move up and down. *Piow aptan apyan met nη mdek*. She searched uphill and downhill but couldn't find (it).

APTAN APYAP + VERB [á·βirá·n·á·βiyá·p], *v.* Move back and forth, move to and fro. (G) *Kmn nb ak ñbl aptan apyap gup ak, kjeη tam ak nηl mgel gon ak lespal*. They set traps where the animals have their runs and feeding areas (lit. the paths where they feed and go back and forth).

ñb tagi aptan apyap g-, *v.* move back and forth eating, (of animals) graze.

ñb tagi aptan apyap gp, customary feeding areas, e.g. of animals that move about to graze.

APTANJAK- [á·βrá·ñdyák], = **AP TAN**

JAK-, *v.* 1. Reach, rise or climb to the top, rise to the surface. syn. **at-jak-**.

2. (of sun, moon, new moon) Rise.

3. (of a new month) Begin. Compare **ap-**, come; **tan-**, rise, **jak-**, become elevated. *Takn ksen aptanjakek, amng gabay*. When the new moon rises they will go/they will go at the beginning of next month.

dad aptan jak-, *v.tr.* Carry something to the top.

APYAN [á·βiyá·n], see **aptan apyan**.

APYAP- = **AP YAP-** [á·βiyá·p, á·βiyá·β-], *v.* Fall, drop, descend. *Gop kayan kayan tm ñi ap yowp*. The links (in the chain) are connected all the way down.

aptan apyap g-, move back and forth, move up and down.

apyap pk-, (K) fall down, fall on or to the ground. = (G) **apyap pak-**.

AS¹ [á·s], *n.* Generic taxon including all frogs and some small, edible and mainly terrestrial mammals. (AAH, chs 14-17). Avoidance context syn. **jem**, **pañs**. Contrasts with **kmn** (game mammals), **kopyak** (those rats regarded as unclean), **yakt** (bird and bats), **yñ** (skinks), etc. For kinds of frogs see: **akok**, **akpt**, **añm**, **as gunm**, **as pkay**, **aymeneb**, **bopnm**, **bin-pk** (K) = (G) **bin-pok**, **cebs**, **cgep**, **cmgan-plgak** (G) = (K) **smgan-plgak**, **daηboη**, **gepgep**, **giok**, **gojmay**, **gttek**, **gunm**, **jejeg**, **jejeg mlep** (G) = (K) **jejeg mlp**, **jejeg km** = **jejeg mjkmab**, **jejeg mosb**, **jejeg pkey**, **kabanm**, **kawag**, **kogop**, **komηaηat**, (G) **kosaj** = (K) **kosoj**, **kulek**, **kuyos** = **kiwos**, **lk**, **lknm**, (G) **mab-as**, **mlem**, (K) **mon-as**, **mukpi**, **pkay**, **smgan-pigak**, **sηd**, **wit** (syn. **witwit**), **yenm**, **yogob**. For small mammals see: **alks**, **aln**, **gtkep**, **katg**, **moys**, **mug**, **sjaη**, **sumsum**, **tumuk-as**. All these terms except **mab-as** and **mon-as** can have the generic term **as** proposed.

as-lum, those **as** mammals which make underground nests. See separate entry.

ñg-as, syn. **as-ñg-ket**, river frogs.

mon-as (K) = (G) **mab-as**, frogs that live in the creeks inside the forest.

AS² [á:s], formative in a few terms for small invertebrates: **as-lum**, terrestrial spider taxon; **as-set**, leech.

ASAS [á:sá:s], *n.* Basket or bowl-shaped wicker-frame shelf of bamboo strips, hung up inside a house to store food and other objects off the ground. Variant of **ass²**. *Asas tk ñbin.* I have hung up a storage basket.

kaj asas, shelf or basket used to store pig meat.

waknaŋ asas = waknaŋ yjluŋ, wicker-trap for eels with spring-door.

ASB¹ [á:símp], *v. adjunct* in **ASB AG-**, *v.* Ask for things to be given, beg. *Bebi bin kayn tek asb agp.* This man is begging like a female dog.

v.tr. Ask for something to be given, beg for s.th., keep asking s.o. for s.th., importune s.o. (object either the thing asked for or the person asked). *Yad asb agen, yp tap ñab, dad oswin.* When I asked (him) for something he gave it, and I'm bringing it. *Pañ-yp asb apan.* You have asked for my daughter (in marriage). *Yp asb agey yad bin-nuk mdengayn.* If he keeps on asking me (to come back) I will stay as his wife.

asb pet-nep ag-, keep begging for something.

ASB² [á:símp], formative in **KOSB-ASB G-**, *q.v.*

ASD [á:sínt], *n.kin.* Grandfather, male cognate two generations senior. syn. **basd**. Normally used in the compounds **b-asd**, *q.v.* and **asd-gon**, a grandfather and his grandchildren, and (reduced to **-sd**) in the 1st and 2nd person possessive forms **nasd**, **nusd**.

ASDAL¹ [á:sindá:l], (G) = (K) **asday**, *q.v. n. 1.* Rays of light penetrating a barrier. syn. **pub asdal**.

2. Haze.

3. Fine spray or splashes of water. syn. **ñg asdal**.

ASDAL² [á:sindá:l], *n.* Wire-like display-plumes growing from heads or tail of certain birds of paradise (**ñopd**, **kabay**

wogdep, **yabay**). Compare **say**.

tmen asdal, sharp cane found in Jimi and Ramu lowlands.

ASDAY [á:sindá:y], (K) = (G) **asdal**, *n. 1.* Rays of light penetrating wall of house or other barrier. = **pub asday**. *Pub asday asaw.* Rays of light are coming through.

2. Haze. Compare **pub askl**.

3. Fine spray or splashes of water. syn. **ñg asday**, **ñg asdey**.

ASDEY [á:sindé:y], = **asday**, *q.v.*

ASEB [á:sé:mp], *v. adjunct* in **ASEB G-**, *v. impers.* Be cloudy. syn. **seb g-**. *Mñi mñmon aseb gp.* It's cloudy today.

ASED [á:sé:nt], *n.* Storm. Avoidance substitute for **pnm**, storm.

pnm-ased, big storm.

ASI [á:sí:], *v. adjunct.* Separate, alone, unconnected with anything else, by oneself. Compare **aden**, **awsek**, **key**. *Yad asi abin.* I went by myself.

ASK- [á:sík, á:síγ-], *v.tr.* Of actions which avoid or free from restriction or encumbrance; thus: 1. Avoid, keep clear of (e.g. a person, commitment or difficulty). *Bin-b asŋ padkpay kayan aski awan.* Avoid (detour around) that place down there where ritually contaminated people have just passed by.

2. Free or release something (usually in compounds, see e.g. **tug ask-**, **tug ask-**, **wask ask-**, **ask yok-**).

3. Open or empty out a container. Compare **aŋi-**, **yk-**. *Tap boks askan!* Open up the box!

4. Abandon or leave (e.g. a commitment, person). usu. **ask yok-**. Compare **kbi-**, **ktg-**.

5. Finish a task. near syn. **d-**, **ju-**, **tk-** in this sense. *Wog lem ay askspin.* I'm finishing putting the (garden plot) dividers in place.

6. Be in a relationship entailing ritual avoidance, especially with affines or in-laws (**binb askep**) and, to a lesser extent, cross-cousins. One restriction is a taboo on the use of the personal name of an affine or cross-cousin (compare **ask**

tep g-. *B nak ak askpin*. That man is my affine. (lit. That is a man I avoid.)

askep, *adj.* (To do with) freeing, opening, avoiding, etc.

askep-tek ay-, = **askep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like freeing, opening, avoiding, etc. *Ayn-boks yp askep-tek ayp*. I am tempted to open up the trunk./I feel like opening the trunk.

askep-tek md-, ready to be freed, opened, etc.

askijsek, = **askij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to avoid, free, etc.

askijsek ay-, *v.* Continue to open, etc. *Kik kawkaw askijsek aypay*. They are still opening up the cargo.

ask- occurs in many other phrasal expressions, such as:

ask ask ay-, open something up.

ask am-, syn. **aski am-**, avoid something (by going around it), detour around s.th. *M-wog ak aski amnoj!* Avoid the taro garden!

ask ap-, syn. **aski ap-**, come clear of.

ask-madk g-, syn. **ask-mask g-**.

ask-mask g-, (see separate entry) *v.tr.* Avoid or prohibit something because of ritual restrictions. *Tap d opay, ask mosk gpin*. The food which they have brought, I avoid (do not eat it because it is ritually dangerous).

ask-mosk g-, syn. **ask mask g-**, *q.v.* (see separate entry)

ask-mosk mnm, *n.* Avoidance talk, including (a) the special language (**aljaw mnm**) used when gathering pandanus nuts or cutting up a cassowary and (b) the substitution of other words that coincide with the names of affines and cross cousins. *Mnm ask mosk gpay, aljaw mnm agep*. They avoid (ordinary) speech, 'Pandanus Language' is spoken.

ask tep g-, carefully observe ritual avoidances concerning something, e.g. observe a food taboo, refrain from using the names of restricted relatives (affines and cross-cousins). (G) *Kmn kaw nb kas klkl-sek lak ask tep gpal mey*. People are careful to observe ritual avoidances over

this class of animals with variegated fur.

ask yap-, fall off, detach and fall, as a loose rock.

ask yok-, 1. Abandon or desert someone, esp. of parents or animals abandoning offspring, or of leaving a spouse. *Nonm nop napan tki, ask yoktk*. Having had a child, the mother and father abandoned it.

2. Leave the scene of an event. *Penpen n̄ag d am d am, n̄ag ask yoki ownk*. The fighting continued, but I left the scene and came here. *Kops ebek tpagek ok, ask yok yg g dam dam pñ won ebdon*,... Untie that knotted string, free it and keep following it along across valley to the top.

ag ask-, = **ag ask yok-**, avoid or stop talking about something. *Tap si n̄bay, mnm ag askpay akan mdp*. The food-theft, have they stopped talking about it?

n̄ag ask-, free something by shooting, as an arrow caught in the branches of a tree; shoot something clear.

binb askep, affinal kin, and to a lesser degree, cross-cousins.

mon askep, fire made by man belonging to a (present or former) enemy group. Food cooked on such a fire or brought by someone from an enemy group is **tap askep**, prohibited or ritually contaminated food.

mon ask n̄n̄-, 1. Eat food cooked or smoke cigarettes from a traditional enemy's fire.

2. Eat what is prohibited; hence euphemism for having illicit sexual relations.

pk ask-, 1. Knock clear, strike free, strike out of the way.

2. Distribute, give out (of property, valuables, food, distributed on formal occasions). syn. **pk ask mask-**.

pk ask mask-, give out, distribute (of property, valuables, food, distributed on formal occasion). syn. **pk ask- 2**.

pug ask-, blow clear, blow apart.

puji ask-, open a thing by inserting something, prise free, lever off, as a lid

or cap stuck on too tightly; unlock, open by key.

sog ask-, pour until empty, drain clear, of liquids or solids consisting of small particles, as beads, rice, sugar.

si ag ask-, stop weeping.

tap askep, prohibited or ritually contaminated food.

tb ask-, 1. Cut free, as a fallen tree which is held up by the branch of another tree.

2. Mark off garden plots (by laying logs as boundary markers). Compare **koc**.

tug ask-, free, unfasten, separate, release with the fingers, as a safety-pin or knot, snatch free. *Buk kapkap tug askan!* Separate the (pages of the) book carefully!

wsk ask-, 1. Untie, undo (of knots or binding).

2. Take off (a necklace).

3. Release, set someone or something free, as a prisoner. *Kiap b-nuk kalbus mñ wsk askp.* The patrol officer released the man from captivity.

yg ask-, harvest and distribute (root crops).

yk ask ask ay-, open up, especially of objects with a hinged or attached cover, as a door, trunk or carton.

ASKEP [á·siyé·p], *adj.* (To do with) avoiding, prohibiting, ritual restriction, freeing, opening. Compare **ask-**, **-ep**.

binb askep, affinal kin, and to a lesser degree, cross-cousins.

mon askep, fire made by man belonging to an enemy group. Food cooked on such a fire or brought by an enemy is **tap askep**, prohibited or ritually contaminated food.

AS-KET [á·ské·r, á·siyé·r], *n.* Leech (**kuymol** or **kataw**) taxon, endoparasitic on frogs, *Philaemon* sp., eaten by women and girls. syn. **as-set**, **as-kataw**, **kataw as-ket**.

ASKEY [á·siyé·y], *n.* Spray, fine splashes of water. syn. **asday**, q.v., only in this sense.

askey puñi-, *v.impers.* Be sprayed, hit with splashes.

muñ askey, fine splashes of rain.

ñg askey, spray, fine splashes of water.

ASK-MASK [á·síkmá·sík], *v.adjunct* in **ASK-MASK G-**, *v.tr.* Avoid or prohibit something, because it is ritually dangerous. syn. **ask-mosk g-**. *Tap ak ask-mask gpay.* They placed a ritual restriction on (eating) that food.

ASK-MOSK [á·síkmó·sík], *v.adjunct* in **ASK-MOSK G-**, *v.tr.* Avoid or prohibit something because of ritual restrictions. *Mnm ask-mosk gpay, alñaw mnm agep.* They avoid (ordinary) speech, Pandanus Language is spoken. *B nuk kmn asñ pkp, wog day ask-mosk gp.* A man who has killed game mammals avoids going into gardens. *Tap d opay, ask-mosk gpin.* The food which they have brought, I avoided (did not eat). (G) *Mey kmn nb ak ask-mosk gelgpal ak.* That was the reason they used for their ritual avoidance (of this animal).

ask-mosk mnm, *n.* Avoidance talk, including (i) the special language used when gathering pandanus nuts (**alñaw mnm**) or cutting up a cassowary, and (ii) substituting other words to avoid saying words whose form is the same as the name of an affine (**b askep**, **bin askep**) or cross cousin (**ñbem**).

ASKOM [á·siyó·m], *n.* Fine feathers on the crown of certain birds including **koben**, Crown Pigeon, *Goura victoria*. Worn as an ornament.

ASLEJ [á·silé·j], *n.* Trigger or spring-stick of a springe or trap. Usually a small tough sliver of wood.

aslej pogl ñ-, set a trap, fix the spring-stick in place. (G) *Kmn aslej ak spagl ned pogl ñbal.* (After they set a trap) the animal bites through the trigger and they catch and eat it.

ASLK [á·silík], *n.* Haze, from sunny weather, misty heat waves in the far distance. syn. **pub aslk**. Compare **asday**.

aslk g-, be or become hazy.

askl md-, remain hazy; (of haze) persist. *Ytk at ebyonj pub askl ak kojay mdp, nj tep ma-gpun.* There's a lot of haze on the mountain, we can't see (it) clearly.

ASLUM¹ [á:slú:m], *v. adjunct* in **ASLUM G-**, *v. impers.* (of food) Be not well done, not fully cooked. *Tap mon pbtki aslum gp, kab adon abey aslum gp.* Food cooked on a fire is (sometimes) not fully cooked, and food cooked in ovens also is (sometimes) underdone.

AS-LUM² [á:slú:m], = **AS LUM**, *n.* Small mammals of the **as** category that make underground nests, e.g. **gtkep**, *Pogonomys silvestris* and **katgn**, prob. *Rattus niobe*. Name means 'as of the ground'. Compare **as ñg-ket**.

AS-MAGI [á:smá:ŋgí], *n.* Shrub (**mon**) taxon, *Rhododendron macgregoriae*, growing at all altitudes in Kaironk Valley. Light purple berries eaten by **kabay** birds of paradise and **memnej** honey-eaters, purplish flowers eaten by **ki** honey-eaters. Name possibly means 'frog-fruit'.

ASNAIŋ [á:siná:ŋ], *n.* Large eel (**woknaŋ**) taxon, *Anguilla* sp. or spp., found at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys, said to grow as thick as a man's thigh. syn. **aknaŋ, tok yob**.

AS ÑG-KET [á:snyĩŋkké:r], *n.* 1. River frogs.

2. Term (lit. **as** of the water) applied by some to frogs in general, in order to contrast them with **as** that are small mammals. Compare **as lum-ket**.

ASŋ [á:sĩŋ], *v. adjunct.* Ritually contaminated, ritually restricted. antonym **suŋ**. Compare **kluk-**, **wlk malk-**. The condition results from killing a person, dog, cassowary or game mammal, or from physical contact with a dead person. A man who is **asŋ** is prohibited from entering gardens in case the crops are adversely affected. Killing a man or cassowary, eating marita pandanus fruit, eating certain **bay** (mushrooms), killing **blc** means a prohibition of one to two months.

asŋ kluk-, *v. tr.* Contaminate someone or something by coming into contact with him or it while one is in a state of ritual contamination.

asŋ md-, *v.* Be in a ritually contaminated state. *B kobti ñagi, asŋ mdp.* After killing a cassowary, a man is ritually contaminated.

asŋ-mosŋ g-, *v.* Become ritually contaminated. See separate entry,

kluk-malk asŋ-mosŋ g-, *v.* Ritually contaminate oneself by killing a game mammal, dog or cassowary.

asŋ wlk-, *v. tr.* Come into contact with someone who is **asŋ**, become contaminated by such contact. Compare **ask-**, **wlk-**. If you meet someone who is **asŋ** you can't go to the garden that day, but next morning you can.

ASŋAP¹ [á:sĩŋá:p], *n.* Grass, *Ischaemum polystachyum*, very common as a garden weed and in casuarina fallow, especially in damp areas. Significant as cow and pig fodder. Compare **cp-asŋap**.

asŋap lkañ, large purple-leaved *Ischaemum* sp. planted on landslides to hold the ground.

asŋap tud, whitish stem and leaf and **asŋap tun**, grey or ash-coloured stem and leaf, are said to be planted for same purpose.

cp-asŋap, *Ischaemum barbatum* and other newly introduced short grasses.

ASŋAP² [á:sĩŋá:p], *n.* Pitpit (**sakp**) taxon, grown successfully at higher altitudes than other taxon, in forest-edge and forest-clearing gardens. It is also the only variety which may be eaten by boys between nose-piercing and release from **smi** restrictions.

ASŋ-MOSŋ [á:sĩŋmó:sĩŋ], *v. adjunct* in **ASŋ-MOSŋ G-**, *v.* Cause oneself to be ritually restricted, contaminate oneself, e.g. by killing certain kinds of game. A person in this condition cannot enter newly planted gardens for some time. The length of prohibition varies according to the seriousness of the ritual contamination incurred. Compare **asŋ, ask-mosk, kluk-, wlk-**. *Kayn ñapan,*

kluk-malk asɲ-mosɲ gpan. If you kill a dog you make yourself ritually contaminated. Cp *kumabay, kaw di, komi, asɲ-mosɲ gpan*. If we bury men who have died, we become ritually contaminated.

ASON¹ [á:só:n], *n.* Three days from now. Contrasts with **toy, toy menk, menk atk**.

ason atk, three days ago.

gosoɲ asoɲ, four days from now.

ASON² [á:só:n], *n.* Heaps of weeds, garden rubbish. Fast speech variant of **as-won**. Compare **cac**.

ason d-, gather up weeds, rubbish.

ason walg g ay-, put garden rubbish into heaps. *Yad ason walg g aypin*. I put the weeds in heaps.

maj ason, compost in sweet-potato garden.

AS-POÑ [á:sɸó:ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, large, found up to about 1400 m in Kaironk Valley, as far up as Blm. Timber used to make axe-handles and posts for houses and fences.

ASS¹ [á:sís], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Saurauia* sp. Blossom attracts **sep** and other honey-eaters. Possibly named for the basket-like appearance of the flower-clusters. Compare **ass**².

ASS² [á:sís], *n.* Basket or bowl-shaped wicker-frame shelf of bamboo strips, hung up inside a house to store food and other objects off the ground. Variant of **asas**. near syn. **bald**.

kaj ass, shelf or basket used to store pig meat.

waknaɲ ass, = **waknaɲ yj-tuwn**, wicker-trap for eels with spring-door.

AS-SET [á:ssé:t, á:sér], *n.* Leech (**kuymol** or **kataw**) taxon, *Philaemon* sp., endoparasitic on frogs. Eaten by women and girls. = **aset**.

AS-SUP = **ASUP**, [á:ssú:p, á:sú:p], *n.* 1. Torch brand made of bundle of pitpit reeds and tree bark, used when catching frogs at night. syn. **sup tuwn, as-sup tuwn**.

2. Electric torch.

as-sup pag ay-, gather, or break off material for torches. *Yad as-sup pag ay, dad owpin; mon ayabin, mlp gp, nɲtag, sup pugi dad ñg ami, as dpin*. I break off material for torches, bring it and put it by the fire; when it is seen to be dry I light it, take it to the stream and catch frogs.

ASUP [á:sú:p], = **as-sup**, q.v.

ASWAD [á:suwá:nt, á:swá:nt], *n.* Dewlap, fold of loose skin or meat under jawbone of pig, dog, **kuom** lizard or frog. Compare **wad**, bag.

ASWAN [á:swá:n], = **aswad**, q.v.

ASWON [á:swó:n], = **aswon**, q.v.

AS-YNG [á:syí:ná:nk], *n.* 1. Small herb, unidentified (lit. tail of *as* mammal). The dried plant is worn as an ornament in the pierced ear. *Tmd as-yng wt gp*. He made an ear-ornament of dried rat-tail.

2. Ear-ring, pendant worn in the ear.

AT¹ [á:r], *n.* Inner side of forearm.

num. Seven (in body-part method of counting).

at-ps, *num.* Seventeen. (lit. 'inner forearm half', i.e. on the other side of the body.)

AT² [á:r], *n.* Highest part of an object or space; thus: 1. Top, upper surface, roof, summit. Contrasts with **moluk**.

adj. 2. On, on top of, above, over. *Tin kosi masi gi tebl-at mdp*. The cans are stacked up on the table.

adj. 3. Uppermost or higher of two positions. Contrasts with **ayn**.

at-doɲ, on top in the across-valley direction.

at-im, on top in the down-river direction.

at-neɲ, on top in the up-river direction.

at wi, on top here, on this. *Yad at wi bsgin*. Let me sit on this.

at-yoɲ, (see separate entry) 1. Over the top, above.

2. Outer surface, outer side or layer.

atan, = **atn**, syn. **ap tan-**, climb or rise to the top.

at-jak-, = **ap tan jak-**, reach an elevated position, rise up, rise above.

ayn-at, on lower ground, on the lower part (of a slope).

bog-at, shelf, raised bed or platform.

cb-at, (G) = (K) **sb-at**, latrine area.

dum-at, summit, top of hill or mountain.

jap-at, syn. **mon jat-pat**, log bridge.

kab-at, flat surface of a rock.

kaj suas-at, pig's nest.

Kaytog At, name of a kin group living in upper part of Kaytog local group territory.

kotp-at, (K) roof, top of house. = (G) **katp-at**.

kotp ms-at, main living area in front of a house.

lot-at, 1. Surface of road.

2. By road, on the road. *Lot-at amng gabun*. We will go by road.

ms-at, see **kotp ms-at**.

plaj-at, raised bed or floor of planks.

ps-at, flat surface. *Tebol tap ps-at kodon ak am njan*. Go and see what I put on (the top of) the table.

wsn-at, on higher ground, on the upper or higher part (of a slope). *Kotp wsn-at mdp*. It is at the upper end of the house (the end closest to high ground).

yt-at, bridge, stile.

ATAK-WT [árákwúr], *n.* Webbing, flaps of skin between toes of water fowl or in wings of bats.

ñn atak-wt, webbing of wing in bat, skin between bones in bat's wings.

tob atak-wt, webbed feet, webbing in feet.

ATAN- [árán], *v.* 1. Rise high, grow high, be uplifted. (etym. **ap-**, come + **tan-** rise.) Commonly reduced to **atn-**, *q.v.* *Kañm ymabay, yob yb atanb*. The bananas they planted have grown high.

2. (of a container) Be filled, become full.

3. (of a gap or hole) Be filled, closed up.

ataneb, *adj.* (To do with) rising high.

d atan jak-, *v.tr.* Place something upright.

dad atan-, *v.tr.* Lift up and take something, pick up and carry s.th. *Kiap kawkaw dad atanyak*. They picked up the patrol officer's cargo and took it away.

d- + *subject marker-different subject* + **atan-**, 1. Pull something up. *Trawss dey atanan!* You zip up (the fly of) your trousers!

2. Use something to fill a gap.

ATAT [árár], *n.* Ginger (**snb**) taxon, cultivated. Used in magic to attract women at **smi** festivals.

ATJAK- [áriñdyák, áriñdya.γ-], = **AT-JAK-**, *v.* Rise up, reach the top or surface. Usual abbreviation of **ap tan jak-**, *q.v.* *Ñg malabin, atjakp*. I filled it up to the top with water. (lit. I filled water, it reached the top.) *Slos ymabin, gup atjakp*. The shallots I planted have come up.

atjakep, *adj.* (To do with) rising up, reaching the top.

d atjak-, *v.tr.* Place something upright.

ATK¹ [árík], *adj.* In the past, before the present. Occurs only as the second element in compounds, after a temporal noun which, when not modified, marks a time in the future.

menk atk, the day before yesterday, two days ago. (**menk**, day after tomorrow.)

ason atk, three days ago. (**ason**, three days from now.)

goson atk, four days ago. (**goson**, four days from now.)

LS (p.c. 1975) has recorded the following archaic (and now obsolete) forms from the Upper Simbai Valley:

tuguj atk, five days ago.

paben atk, six days ago.

The variant **-tk** occurs in the following forms: **mdatk**, already, earlier today (contr. **mdak**, later today), **tatk** = **toytk**, yesterday (contr. **toy**, tomorrow), **bteytk** = **btatk**, long ago, formerly.

ATK² [árík], *v. adjunct* in **ATK G-**, *v. impers.*

Be blunt. antonym **kd g-**. *Ñu atk gp; puñjabin, taw gp*. The needle was blunt; I pressed it but it didn't penetrate.

ATN- [á·rin-], contraction of **aptan-**, **atan-**, q.v., v. 1. Rise high, grow high, be uplifted.

2. (of a container) Be filled, become full.

3. (of a gap or hole) Be filled, closed up. *Kotp mgan mñimon yusaw, gudi dey atnañ*. Rain is falling into the house, fill the gap with pandanus leaves. (lit. you take pandanus and let it be filled.) *Trawss dey atnañ!* Zip up (the fly of) your trousers! (lit. you take trousers and let it be closed.)

ATWAK [á·ruwák], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Silky Cuscus or Beech Cuscus, *Phalanger sericeus*. Found only in the cool high-altitude beech and garcinia forests in the Upper Kaironk Valley above about 2100 m. They make their lairs in holes or under epiphytes in large trees, or in leaves of pandanus. Prized game, hunted by moonlight. Pelts sometimes cut into strips for wig ornaments. syn. **beñ-tud**. syn. **añ**. Compare **maygot**, **wcm**. Subtaxa include:

atwak kas blp, 'thick-furred *atwak*', the smallest variety.

atwak tun, 'ash/grey *atwak*', the largest variety.

atwak yb, 'common *atwak*'.

ATYOŃ [á·ryóŃ], *loc.* 1. Over the top, above. *Agl yakt at yoñ amb*. The arrow passed over the top of the bird.

2. Outer or surface or layer. *Abok wak at-yoñ ak yak jspk maspk gi mdp*. The outer layer of Artocarpus bark breaks up easily.

AW-1 [á·w], v. Come, etc. Variant of **ap-**, q.v. which occurs in free variation with **ow-**, q.v., before vowels and **y** in the hortative paradigm and before the noun-derivative suffix **-ep**. *Aw-an!* You (sing.) come!

awep, *adj.* Coming, to do with coming. = **owep**.

AW-2 [á·w], (**G**) *prefix to directional*

locatives. Indicates location in the direction indicated by the following base. Variant of (**G**) **al-**, **o-**, syn. (**K**) **eb-**, q.v. Precedes **-dañ**, **-l**, **-lañ**, **-yañ**.

awdañ, yonder across valley. syn. (**K**) **ebdoñ**.

awl, here, near speaker. syn. (**K**) **wi**, **ebi**.

AWAL [á·wá·l], *n.kin.* Father's sister, and any woman whom father calls **ay**.

nawal, your father's sister.

nuwal, = **nual**, his/her father's sister; their father's sisters; the father's sisters.

AWAN¹ [á·wá·n], *n.* in **MLUK AWAN**, *n.* Wing or flange of nostril.

AWAN² [á·wá·n], v. *adjunct* in **MEG AWAN AG-**, v. Yawn.

AWAN³ [á·wá·n], v. *adjunct* in **AWAN AM-**, v. *impers.* 1. Be light, not heavy. opposite **mket g-**. *Mon ak mket ma-gp, awan amb. Dad amnoñ*. This log isn't heavy, it's light. You carry it.

2. (of a task) Be easy, straightforward, not difficult, not dangerous. antonym **kosyam**. *Gos ngen awan amb, amngayn*. I'm confident it will be easy, so I'm going to go.

AWBEŃ [á·wmbé·Ń], fast speech variant of **awnbeñ** q.v., forehead.

AWDAŃ [á·wundá·Ń], (**G**) *loc.* Yonder across-valley at about the same height. Variant of (**G**) **odañ**, syn. (**K**) **ebdoñ**.

AWEL [á·wé·l], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon, with long red leaves, cultivated. Planted to mark place of killings in fights; at sides of tracks to mark place where sorcery has been made to keep enemies away; and by a woman where she has had a baby, and where one has been seriously ill.

AWEÑ [á·wé·ny], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced from Asai in ancestral times.

AWEP [á·wé·p], *adj.* Coming, to do with coming. = **aw-ep**, **owep**.

AWEY [á·wé·y], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, traditional, cultivated locally. It is said that about three generations ago suckers of a plant or plants of this taxon in a

garden by the Kaironk River produced the new varieties **awey alb** (syn. **awey mosb**) (dark-coloured); **awey kl** (syn. **awey knen**, **awey lod**) (yellowish); **awey tud** (whitish).

AWJ [á-wíñty], *n.* Shrub (**mon**) taxon, *Abelmoschus manihot*. Branched shrub, up to 2m. Cultivated for leaves, which are eaten. syn. **mduwn**, q.v., **sj**¹.

AWKEM¹ [á-wké-m], (**PL**) *adj.* Salty, tasting of salt, good-tasting. near syn. (**OL**) **ydk**.

awkem g-, *v.impers.* Taste salty to s.o., taste good to s.o. *Yp awkem gp.* It tastes good to me.

AWKEM² [á-wké-m], (**PL**) *n.* 1. Cordyline. Pandanus language substitute for **sblam**, q.v.

2. *Cyrtandra* spp. **PL** substitute for **ñepék**, q.v.

AWL¹ [á-wúl], (**G**) *loc.* Here, near speaker. Compare **aw**-². syn. (**K**) **wi**, **ebi**.

AWL² [á-wúl], (**G**) *adj.* Big, large, important. syn. (**G**) **kub**, (**K**) **yob**.

AWLAN [á-wlá-n], *n.* Ginger (**snb**) taxon. Aromatic root used as cosmetic. and in magic to attract women at **smi** festivals. Rubbed on skin. syn. **koblan**, **yaban**, q.v.

AWLEG [á-wlé-ŋk], *n.* Tadpole, generic term. syn. **kokob**. Those of Hylid frogs are eaten, those of *Rana grisea* are not eaten. Subtaxa names optionally prefix the generic. These include:

(**awleg**) **aslum** or **aslum-sek**, a large tadpole.

(**awleg**) **bin yadu**, tadpoles of **akpt** (*Rana grisea*), which do not have sucker mouths. syn. **yadu**.

(**awleg**) **gs**, smaller tadpoles of Hylid frogs (**danboŋ**, **kosoj**, **wit**, etc.).

awleg wosm, very large tadpole, esp. larger tadpoles of Hylid frogs (**jejeg**, **kulek**, etc.).

awleg (kab) sak-, trap tadpoles by damming up one side of a stream. Stones are placed on one side of the stream, then leaves and earth are added to create a pool where tadpoles are

easily gathered. *Mñi awleg kab masakpay.* These days they no longer trap tadpoles.

awleg yb, tadpoles with sucker mouths, in contrast to **bin yadu**. Said to grow into **awleg gs** and **awleg wosm**.

AWLEG-LEK [á.wlé.ŋglé.k], *n.* Grass, *Garnotia* sp., strongly rooted tussocks, most common on open rocky ground close to streams. Occasionally perches on trees. Strong flexible stalk of the inflorescence is used for threading tadpoles, hence its name 'thread tadpoles'.

AWNBEJ [á-wunimbé-ŋ], *n.* Forehead. *Awnbeŋ ñmñm gi, gu pagp.* When he wrinkles (his) forehead, there are creases.

AWS [á-wús], *v.adjunct.* Indicates disintegration from powerful blows.

pk aws g- or **jak-**, *v.tr.* Pulverize something, smash or squand something to pulp.

tb aws g-, *v.tr.* Hack something to bits.

AWSEK [á-wsé-k], *adv.* Alone, by oneself, singly, unaccompanied. near syn. **adenj**, **asi**, **epen**. Compare **kabsek**, **kawsek**. *Cnk awsek amnuk.* We went alone. *Awsek amng gpan?* Are you going by yourself? *Bin awsek ami adk-madk g nŋig amjap.* The woman walking by herself keeps looking back as she goes.

AWSIK [á-wsí-k], *n.* Hospital, place where people who are sick or injured go to be looked after by trained medical staff. (from Tok Pisin **haus sik**.) In the early 1960s medical clinics, each staffed by an officer with some medical training, were set up in various parts of the Simbai District.

AY¹ [á-y], *n.kin.* Sister, female cousin (parallel or cross cousin), man or woman speaking.

ay adk, 1. Female cousin, classificatory sister. Contrasts with **ay yb**, true sister. Compare **pañbem**, **adk**.

2. Half sister.

aygon, three or more sisters. = (**G**) **ay-lgon**.

aymay, ((**K**) two sisters. = (**G**) **aymal**.

ay skop, group of sisters.

ay kdk, syn. **ay ksen**, youngest sister.

ay key, syn. **ay ok key**, **ay wonm key**, 'real' sister, i.e. daughter of same parents or parent as oneself.

ay nab, middle sister or sisters, of three or more.

ay nd, eldest sister.

nanay, your sister.

nunay, his or her sister; their sister(s); the older sister(s).

AY² [á-y], (PL) *n.* Pandanus Language and avoidance context substitute for several terms denoting kin of same generation including: **ay**, sister, **mam**, brother, **bin**, wife (syn. (PL) **adukian**), **b**, husband (syn. (PL) **aduklon**) and **boglak**, wife's sister's husband.

ay mlek, brother (substitute for **mam**).

ay nd geleb, elder sister.

AY³ [á-y], (K) *v.* & *v.tr.* Has several senses which have in common the idea of something stabilising or being made stable in form or position. syn. (G) **l-**.

v. **1.** Be or become in a certain condition or state. *Cec lum-sek ayp.* The cloth has become dirty. *Bapi-yad b toki ayp.* My father is an old man. *Jun-nup ypl nep ayp.* His head is bald. (lit. His head has become bare skin-and-flesh only.)

2. Turn or change into something different, be transformed into something. (Unclear whether the phrase denoting the resulting state is best treated as a manner phrase or as direct object of the verb.) *B yakt-tek ayp.* The man turned into a bird. *Tglis tud-tek ayp.* The shirt has become faded (turned whitish).

v.tr. **3.** Place or put something, set a thing down. *Akay aynm?* Where should I put (it)? *Ay njan!* Try to put it!/Put it and see!

4. Secure something, make a thing stable, fix something in position. *Gam mñ aynmn.* You should secure the sugar-cane with cord.

5. Reserve something for someone, put something aside for a person or for future use. *Yad ñbi, np aypin.* I've eaten and put aside (a share) for you.

6. (of a growth or condition on the body) Form or be on someone or on a body-part; thus, have such a condition. *Yp soy ayp.* I have got sores. (lit. Sores have formed on me.)

7. (of a flying creature) Settle, perch or roost on something. Compare **tm-**. *Yakt ap mon alk ayp.* The bird came and settled on the branch.

8. Be present in a place (in few or large numbers) *Kmn kun ak kamay won bnej nokom nokom ayak. Mñimon sugun jakak won ebim kmn nb ak koñay yb ayak.* This kapul is rare up in the beech forest but many are present lower down in the garcinia forest. (*KHT* ch.9:8)

9. Be under prohibition, subject to a taboo, e.g. of a food that should not be eaten. Compare **ask-**, **ask mosk**.

10. As final transitive verb in a serial verb string it can mark completion of an act, with focus on the effect of that act on the undergoer, in contrast to **d-**, which indicates only that the actor has completed the action. *Smi ktop tk aypin.* I have finished off (building) the singsing house. *B-nup ñag aypin.* I shot the man dead.

ayep, *adj.* Having stability, having to do with putting, etc. *Ayep-tek tp sjok.* The place for putting (things) is just over there.

ayep tek ay-, *v.impers.* **1.** Remain in a certain condition. *Yp mey ayep-tek ayp.* I have always been like this.

2. Resemble someone or something. *Mluk nonm ayep-tek ayp.* He looks like his mother.

Following any verb stem other than **ay-** the construction **verb + -ep** (or **-eb**) **tek ay-**, = **verb + ep tay-**, indicates (i) to feel like doing something, or feel a certain condition or emotion, indicated by the verb, (ii) to appear or seem as if something is the case, (iii) be liable to or about to do something. *Yp mnm ag-ep*

tek ayp. I feel like talking. *Yp kum-eb tek ayp.* I feel as if I'm dying. See **tek**.

ayjsek, = **ayijsek**, = **ayij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to put, form, settle, etc.

ayijsek ay- (**md-**), *v.* Continue to put, form, settle, etc.

ay- occurs in many other phrasal expressions, such as:

ayin ay g-, = **ayn ay g-**, begin, start something. *Takn ebek nep wog ayin ay gak.* She began the job last month. *Takn adki ak wog ayin ay gng gab.* He'll start the job next month.

ay nŋ-, try something for position, size or fit; try something on. *Tob-ttup tob yk ak ay nŋi tawpin.* I tried the shoes on for size before I bought them.

ay tep g-, cause s.th. to be in good condition; thus, tidy up, correct (faulty work), secure well, place carefully, etc.

abk ay-, = **abuk ay-**, cook overnight, of pig's head.

ad ay-, cook, put in to cook in earth-oven.

ag ay-, 1. Ask someone to stay, confine s.o. by order.

2. Plot a murder.

anep nokom ay-, be the same.

anep tek ay-, be similar, seem to be the same.

añŋ ay-, breathe, recover the wind.

añŋ yob ay-, gasp, sob.

bok ay-, *v.impers.* Have small lumps or swellings on skin, e.g. pimples, blisters.

bok ñluk ay-, *v.impers.* Have small lumps, spots.

d ay-, obtain and stabilise s.th., hold and place, get and put s.th. in position.

d ap ay-, obtain and come and place, bring and put.

d ay tep g-, obtain and place well. Compare **ay tep g-**.

dsn ay-, *v.impers.* Grow a beard, let one's beard grow.

g d ap ay-, do/make and bring and place. *Tap g d ap ayak.* He collected food and brought and placed it.

got ay-, score a goal (in football).

japat ay-, lay down or place a log in position as a bridge.

jib ay-, *v.impers.* (of eyes affected by strong light) Squint, become screwed up.

jm ñi ay-, gather or place things together, put things together.

jneb ay-, *v.impers.* (of human skin) Be grimy, covered with grime.

jneb ay yok-, wash off grime, before dressing for a singsing festival.

jun-bobom ay-, *v.impers.* Have dandruff.

kal ay-, swallow something.

kan ay-, avoid or dodge something, as avoiding a blow; pass by, a traveller on the road.

key nb ay-, *v.impers.* Be different, distinct, unlike.

kluk ay-, perforate something, make many holes in a surface.

kñowŋ ay-, *v.impers.* Have a birthmark.

kolmon ay-, (cause to) become rounded, spherical.

kosinŋ ay-, place in layers, stack or pile up.

lkañ ay-, *v.impers.* 1. Become red.

2. Get a bloodblister or a bleeding scratch.

lkañsek ay-, *v.impers.* Be reddish, bloodshot (of the eyes), covered in blood.

loklok ay-, *v.* 1. (especially of bones, wood) be brittle.

2. (of artifacts) be old, worn out.

3. (of people) be old, elderly.

lo1 ay-, (of vines) creep, spread.

los ay-, syn. **loslos ay-**, *v.* Hide or conceal oneself, get out of sight.

lumsek ay-, *v.impers.* be covered in dirt, to be dirty.

mablep ay-, *v.impers.* Have warts.

magi ay-, **magi-wt ay-**, *v.impers.* Have a scar.

magi ki ay-, lay eggs.

magisek ay-, become rounded, as a flexed muscle.

mey ak ay-, be similar.

mlp ay-, (of animals and people) be old, grow old. Contrasts with **mlp g-**, die (of plants).

mñ ay-, 1. Secure with cord, tie up with cord.

2. Imprison, place in bondage.

ñag ay-, kill, by shooting. Compare **pk ay-**.

ñg ay-, place in water, soak or rinse in water.

ñg pug ay-, dam up, as a stream.

ññloŋ ay-, 1. Joke, tease, be playful.

2. find something easy, child's play.

pag ay-, 1. Twist something.

2. Break or fold something and place.

pat-sek ay-, place longways, stretch out, be extended.

pub ay-, 1. Be the dry season (roughly May to November, in the Schrader Range). Contrasts with **yb ay-**.

2. Dry something in the sun, put something in the sun (to dry).

pug ay-, fasten around the waist, as a belt.

saki ay-, be/become deaf.

sb ay-, brandish a weapon, usually an axe or knife, especially of the host at a **smi** dance festival when he runs amongst the guests, brandishing a weapon to show pleasure at their presence.

sbek ay-, *v.impers.* Become pimply; (of pimples, acne) appear or form.

sbgol atat ay-, be on the edge of one's seat, crouch in a semi-squatting posture.

sdol ay-, syn. **sdol g-**, fail to recognise s.th., e.g. be at a crossroads and not know which path to follow.

slañ ay-, *v.impers.* Form a scab, become scabby.

slk ay-, *v.impers.* Have an itchy skin disease, esp. ringworm, tinea or scabies.

snl ay-, *v.impers.* Have or appear, of a boil or abscess.

soy ay-, *v.impers.* Appear, of sores.

suŋ ay-, *v.* 1. Regain a healthy condition, as after sickness.

2. Become ritually clean (contrasts with **asŋ md-**).

tap ay-, *v.impers.* Be under a traditional food prohibition, inherited from one's parents or grandparents. Breaking the taboo may cause disease to the offender, or to his or her children, animals or garden.

ti ay-, *v.impers.* (of the breasts) Form.

tk ay-, *v.tr.* Make a permanent mark, as in tattooing, drawing; thus, draw, tattoo, write.

tmd sb ay-, *v.impers.* Have wax in the ears.

toktok ay-, be/become old (of any living thing).

toki ay-, be/become old (of people only).

toptop ay-, *v.impers.* Be mute, stupid, slow-witted.

tug yk ay-, make a hole with hand or fingers.

tut ay-, = **ti ay-**, q.v.

wdn sgalb ay-, *v.impers.* Have or get 'sleep' in the eyes.

yakt ay-, 1. (of a bird) Settle, perch. Compare **tm-**.

2. Turn into a bird.

3. Place or position a bird or plumes.

yb ay-, syn. **yobp ay-**, become the wet season (approximately December to April in the Schrader Range). Contrasts with **pub ay-**.

ypl nep ay-, become exposed, of areas of skin or flesh, especially to become bald.

AY⁻⁴ [áy], (**PL**) *v.tr.* Pandanus Language substitute for various transitive verbs which have in common the idea of controlling something with the hand: **añi-**, open s.th., **blok-**, distribute; **d-** control, obtain, hold, stop, etc.; **gom-**, sling (netbag) from the forehead; **mok-**, hold in the mouth; **tegi-**, sling (burden) from the shoulder; **yepl-**, release or put down a burden, press or release a

control mechanism.

-AY⁵ [-á·y], (K) *verbal suffix*. Marks third person plural, subject: they. = (G) -al. *Ku-b-ay*. They have died. *O-sw-ay*. They are coming.

AYAK [á·yá·k], in BAY AYAK, (K) *n*. Mushroom (**bay**) taxon, poisonous. = (G) **bay lak**. *Bay ayak ñbi, tap gng gab*. If he eats poisonous mushrooms he'll get sick.



aybiskes, hibiscus leaf and flower

AYBISKES [á·ymbí·skés], *n*. Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. (from Eng. **hibiscus**.) syn. **aljm**, q.v.

AYBS [á·ymbís], *n*. Outer end of a branch. Contrasts with **nab**, middle, **tam**, part close to the trunk, the fork.

AYD [á·yínt], *n.kin*. Mother's female cross-cousin, woman whom the possessor's mother calls **pañbem**.

bayd, father's male cross-cousin, man whom father calls **ñbem**.

nayd, your mother's female cross-cousin, your father's male cross-cousin.

nuyd, = **nid**, his/her/their mother's female cross-cousin, etc.

AYDK [á·yndík], (K) *adj*. 1. Wild, useless, uncultivated. = (G) **ladk**. Occurs in many compound names, especially of plants and animals, exemplified below. antonym **yb**, familiar, useful.

2. Foreign, strange, unusual, unfamiliar, from a distant place. syn. **aydk nb**, **sapeb**.

3. (of talk or action) Reckless, careless, dangerous. Compare **monmon**, **saki**.

4. Avoidance context synonym for **kaj**,

pig. Compare **kaj aydk**.

b aydk, foreigner, stranger. syn. **b aydk nb**, **b sapeb**.

bay aydk, fungus (**bay**) taxon, generic species which are poisonous or not eaten.

binb aydk, people from a distant place, foreigners, wild people. Used in the 1960s and 70s of people of Sangapi and western Schrader Ranges.

kaj aydk, wild pig.

mnm aydk, talk of dangerous things, talk that is reckless or careless because it could do harm. Thus, if one says (truthfully) that a boy has not had his nose pierced it could cause his parents to die. *Koyb mnm agey, b ognap 'Mnm aydk apan!' apay*. When people talk of witchcraft, some people will object 'You are talking of dangerous things!'

ñg aydk, forest pools of stagnant water.

m aydk, wild taro, *Alocasia* sp. syn. **sanep**.

sabi aydk, uncultivated variety of *Setaria palmifolia*, eaten by women.

sapeb aydk, foreign, foreigner; person or thing from a distant place.

AYGN¹ [á·yngín], *n*. Small cicadas (Cicadidae), said by some to be a subtaxon of **gub**, q.v., by others to be a distinct taxon. Contrasts with **gub** in size and different, higher-pitched, call-note. Not eaten.

AYGN² [á·yngín], in MDUWN AYGN, *n*. Hibiscus taxon. syn. **sj aygn**.

AYGON [á·yngó·n], *n*. A group of sisters, all the sisters. = **ay-gon**, **ay-igon**.

AYGS [á·yngís], *formative in TGS-AYGS*, q.v.

AYKJON [á·yiyĩndyó·n], (**Obok**) *n*. Armpit. = (G), (K) **alkjon**, q.v.

AYMAY [á·ym á·y], *n*. Two sisters, pair of sisters. = **ay-may**.

AYMENEb [á·ymé·némp], *n*. Frog (**as**) taxon, normally applied to adult specimens of *Rana grisea*, with whitish undersides. Alternative name for **akpt**, q.v., used by people who have inherited

totemic relationships to this animal.

AYMOWS [á·ymó·wís], *n.* Mammal (**kmn** or **as**) taxon, Sugar Glider, *Petaurus breviceps*. (AAH, ch. 9, where it is spelt **aymos**.) syn. **kajben**, (Asai) **yegaŋ**.

AYN¹ [á·yí·n], *loc.* Lower down, below. Contrasts with **at**². Compare **moluk**, **yaŋ**. *Kaj mdp ayn okok*. The pigs are down there in various places. *Bani kotp ayn bokdoŋ*, *Kcek kotp wsŋ-neŋ*. My brother-in-law's house is the one lower down (on the ridge), Kcek's is the nearer one in the up-river direction.

cebceb ayn g-, *v.* Mark out the ground-plan of a house. *Gudi tk dap nan gi cebceb ayn gi, wati gos gi mdi, cebceb ayn gi, pen sap puŋipay*. They cut pandanus leaves, gather them and mark out the house (compound) area, then they fence it off; mark out the ground-plan and put in the house-posts accordingly.

Kaytog Ayn, kin group who live in lower part of territory occupied by the Kaironk local group, in contrast to the group known as **Kaytog At**.

AYN² [á·yí·n], *n.* 1. Iron, steel. (from English **iron**.)

2. Iron for pressing clothes.

ayn g-, iron something. *Cec ayn gpan?* Have you ironed the clothes?

ayn-boks, metal trunk. *Cn np mdak ayn-boks dad nng gabun*. We will join you later, bringing the metal trunk.

AYN-MLEK [á·yí·nmilé·k], (**PL**) *n.* Brother, classificatory brother. sub. for **mam**, q.v.

AYŋ¹ [á·yí·ŋ], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Dimorphanthera anchorifera*, which can also on occasion be referred to as a bushy tree or shrub (**mon**) depending on the form in which it grows. Plentiful in forest, and in streamside bush-fallow. Used in house-building and fencing, and as firewood. Big red blossom attracts many species of honey-eaters and lorikeets.

AYŋ² [á·yí·ŋ], in **JUP AYŋ**, *n.* Head of the penis, *glans penis* (because of similarity to **ayŋ**, vine blossom).

ayŋ add, (vulgar) Penis, cock. Used by women when annoyed with a boy or man.

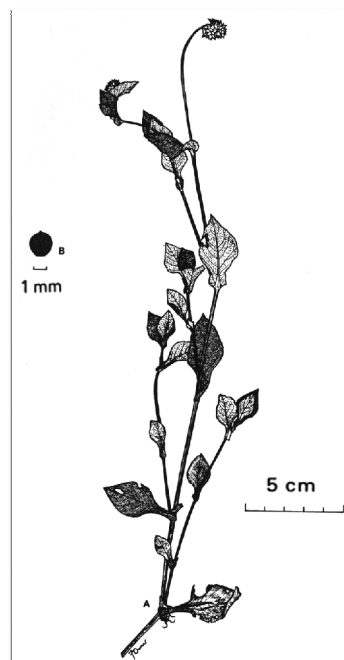
jup ayŋ magi, insult addressed by woman to man; man replies, **mgn nkm** ('bloody vulva').

AYŋ NUMD [á·yíŋnú·mínt] *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Solanum oliverianum*. Grows in oak forest. Used in fencing. Blossom attracts honey-eaters.

AYOM [á·yó·m], *n.* Mountain Pigeon, *Gymnophaps albertisi*. syn. **malg**.

AYPLAW [á·yφilá·w], *n.* Garden weed (**kpl**) taxon. = **ayplow**, q.v.

AYPLOW [á·yφiló·w], *n.* Garden weed (**kpl**) taxon, Knotweed, *Polygonum nepalense*. A common garden weed, also found in forest clearings. **dŋ** finches feed on seeds. = **ayplaw**.



ayplow, Knotweed
upper part of plant (A) and fruit (B)

AYPOKI [á·yφó·yí·], *n.* Herb or weed (**kpl**) taxon, *Conyza bonariensis*, growing in old garden areas and forest. **sjwey** warblers use fluffy white blossom in nests.

aypoki ksen-nep owp, a weed, *Conyza parva*, which has recently appeared in the Upper Kaironk Valley. Used as tinder in fire-thong method of

fire-making. Name means 'recently arrived **aypoki**'.

AYPOT [á·yβó·r], *n.* Agamid lizard (**yñ**) taxon, Dragon-lizard, *Goniocephalus nigrigularis*, found in sunny areas of bush-fallow and *Miscanthus* fallow up to about 1800 m. syn. **kuom**. Eaten by some people, though it is a totem and prohibited food to some Gobnem and Kaytog families (if eaten by them said to result in skin disease affecting the back, resembling the lizard's scaly back.) Eggs also eaten.

AYWAIJ¹ [á·ywá·ŋ], *n.* A wild ginger, *Alpinia* sp., growing in forest and bush-fallow. Long leaves used to wrap food in earth-oven. Also used in magic (**kuj**)

when people are sick and pigs are killed for them. Blossom used as dance decoration. Compare **guñm**, **gojmet**.

AYWAIJ² [á·ywá·ŋ], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, said by some to be same as **pkon**, by others to be same as **mlukbj**.

AYWOL [á·ywó·l], *n.* A tall grass, *Thysanolaena maxima*, growing in very small quantities in Upper Kaironk Valley, more plentifully at lower altitudes. Not cultivated. Provides very good quality arrow-shafts, stronger than **sd**, q.v. Compare **gaml**.

AYWOM [á·ywó·m], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Mountain Pigeon, *Gymnophaps albertisi*. syn. **malg**, **sagep**.

B – b

B¹ (pronounced [mbá] in isolation, [mb] before a vowel, [mbi] before y, [mbi] before other consonants), *n.* **1.** Man, adult male. contr. **bin**, woman. *B asaw.* A man is approaching. (G) *Ji bteyt b pojsek mdelgpal, ...* In the past, when men wore wigs, ... *B jomluk ak tuwng wegey, b ak kjeŋ-tam ma-nŋi tug polpol gsap.* They blindfolded that man, and the man couldn't see where he was going and just felt his way along. *B nuk kuj nŋi, cp gaw gpay, kuypey onep tap d abay, bl gp.* A man who knows magic doesn't eat food brought by the people who perform the burial. *B poj gng bupk ŋbay, kuj abey gpay.* Men who are about to put on *poj* hats suck the juice from the flower and make magic.

2. Male (of humans, and, in certain contexts, of animals). Applied to male animals (e.g. birds, mammals, eels) when followed by an adjective specifying certain qualities, especially handsome appearance. See **b gac**, **b tep**. Compare **anlam**. contr. **bin**, female.

3. Husband. contr. **bin**, wife.

4. Prefix or inseparable formative in the basic form of certain kinship terms referring to males, as **bamok** wife's father, **bani** wife's brother, **bapi** father, **basd** grandfather, **bayd** father's male cross-cousin, **bglak** or **boglak** wife's sister's husband, **bnowi** sister's husband, etc., **bpap** mother's brother, **bwow** father's brother.

b acb, man, who is either short or scrawny. *Nuk b acb pat.* He's a tall, thin man.

b aden, man who is alone, bachelor, or man without descendants.

b agep, man marked for killing, intended victim; Contrasts with **cp agep**, man who has been killed, as

intended, in a war or ambush, and **b km**, man killed by mistake, innocent victim in a war or ambush.

b aŋek nŋb, man who is reliant on others for food, a food beggar, free-loader.

b aydk, foreigner, stranger. syn. **b aydk nb**, **b sapeb**.

b bet, syn. **bet**, **betmay**, married couple, man and wife.

b bin-b, husband's group.

b ced, men or youths who have had their noses pierced and who attend a nose-piercing initiation ceremony to advise new initiates. contr. **b mluk**, **b pog skep**.

b-cn, friend, member or one's own group (lit. our man).

b day, a man not dressed up, as opposed to **b mokyaŋ**, a man decorated for **smi** festival.

b ebi, man here, this man.

b gac, **1.** Man with very dark skin, black man. contr. (K) **b pk**, light-skinned man.

2. (of certain birds) Dark-coloured male.

b gaj, syn. **b gaj gadmay**, the spirits of ancestors who died long ago.

b gleb, syn. **b kawel**, traditional enemy with usual connotation, nowadays, of ritual distance rather than personal animosity.

b kab-sek, dancer or group of dancers invited to a dance festival (**smi**) to receive gifts.

b kd, kinship group, lineage, ramage. Compare **kŋŋ**, **wagn**. *Ami b kd.* My mother's kin group.

b kodep, companion.

b-key, syn. **b-cn**.

b-kik, stranger, member of alien group (lit. their man).

b ksk, man who is innocent of wrongdoing he has been accused of, blameless man.

b-kub (G), syn. (K) **b-yob**, q.v.

b mluk, initiate, boy who has had or is having his nasal septum pierced.

b mokyaŋ, see **b day**.

b mosb, syn. **b gac**.

b mluk sb-sek, boy or man who has not had his nasal septum pierced.

b-nak, form of address to a friend, or reference to a friend of the person addressed (lit. your man). *B-nak ak askpin*. That man is my affine. (lit. That man of yours I avoid.)

b nd, leading man in a party.

b nŋeb, = **b nŋep**, perceptive, clever or knowledgeable man.

b-nup, man (as direct object of verb). *B-nup pkak*. He struck the man.

b ñagep, man who is a skilful shooter; man who has been shot.

b ogni, = **bogni**, 1. Men here (plural of **b ebi**).

2. Term of address to a group of men: You men!

b ognap, = **bognap**, some men. *Nak ma-ñbnap tek, bognap kik api tap ñbyap*. If you don't eat it, some other people may come and eat the food.

b pataj, bachelor, young man.

b pk, (K) = (G) **b pok**, 1. Man with light brown skin. contr. **b gac**.

2. (of certain birds) Light-coloured male.

3. A man who is lucky or successful in business.

b pog skep, men who take part in the nose-piercing initiation ceremony for boys, taking care of the initiates.

b sapeb, foreigner, stranger. syn. **b aydk**.

b sakep, syn. **b su sakp**, a man expert at extracting foreign bodies from the sick.

b-sek, having a husband.

b skek, poor, insignificant man, one without wealth or influence.

b smi, syn. **smi nop**, host of a dance-festival (**smi**).

b tep, syn. **b tep-sek**, 1. Good man, generous man, handsome man. *Kobti, nad b tep-sek*. Kobti, you are a generous man.

2. Handsome male animal, especially of birds.

koct b-tep-sek, adult male **koct** fruit-dove with band of yellow plumage on breast, like a mother-of-pearl shell.

b toki, old man.

b tud, 1. White man, European.

2. Albino.

b wostey, **b wostey key**, ancestor, ancestors. near syn. **bin-b btet** or **bteyt**.

b yadu, widower. ant. **bin yadu**, widow.

b yakam tawp, syn. **b kab-sek**, q.v.

b yob (K) = (G) **b kub**, (lit. big man) important man, man of prestige and influence in the community.

bin-b, (see separate entry) 1. People (lit. woman-man).

2. Person, human being.

bin-b btet, ancestors, people of olden times.

B-2 [mb-, mbi-], (K) *prefix to directional locatives*. Indicates location in the direction indicated by the following locative base. See **bdoŋ**, **bi**, **bim**, **bneŋ**, **byaŋ**, **byoŋ**. Common variant of **eb-**, q.v. syn. (G) **-al-**, **aw-**, **o-**. Contrasts with other location-marking prefixes **ak-**, **ebk-**, **ka-**, **nuk-**, **ok-**, **sŋ-**.

-B-3 [-mbí-], *verbal suffix*. Marks second person plural subject. Variant of **-m**. *Pk-b-k*. You (pl.) struck. *A-b-k*. You have gone.

-B-4 [-mb-], *verbal suffix*. Marks present perfect or present iterative aspect. Variant of **-p-**, q.v. *Kik a-b-ay*. They have gone. *Nŋ-b-in*. I know.

BAB [mbá:mp], *v. adjunct in BAB D-*, *v.* (of a standing person or animal) Jig up and down, bounce up and down by giving at the knees, as a dancer or someone

standing on and rocking a flexible branch. near syn. **kogm pag-**.

BABT [bá·mbá·r], (PL) *n.kin.* Pandanus Language substitute for several terms for relatives by marriage, including **aj** husband's sister or woman's brother's wife, **bani** wife's brother, **bamok** wife's father, daughter's husband, male affine of a different generation, **bin amok**, **bin nowi**.

babt mlek, substitute for **bamok pat**, affine of a distant kin-group.

BAC [mbá·ty], *n.* Variant of **basd**, grandfather, etc., used in addressing babies.

BACBAC = **BAC-BAC** [mbá·tyim·bá·ty], *n.* Wig ornament, consisting either of a chain of small woven circlets made of fibres of **namluk** (*Freycinetia* sp. or spp., climbing pandanus) or **mñ kayol** or segments of yellow stem of **jib** (certain small epiphytic orchids), or of strips of skin with fur of certain game mammals, e.g. **atwak** (Silky Cuscus, *Phalanger sericeus*), or **ymdun** (Ringtail Possum, *Psuedochirops cupreus*). Also worn by boys emerging from nose-piercing initiation. syn. **becbec**, **becbec bacbac**. *Ñskoy mluk puji ñi, ms ownipay ñn ak, becbec bacbac g ñey, ms owpay.* On the day initiates are to emerge from seclusion they decorate them with wig-circlets, then they come out.

BAD¹ [mbá·nt], *n.* 1. Part of the object named by preceding noun, not the whole thing; an incomplete object, e.g. a half-completed garden or house or the remnants of a house; bit(s) or section(s) of something, especially protruding bits. *Kotp bad ebap nep mdek knnuk.* There was only the remnants of a house that we slept in. *Ñg bad anep ñjb.* It (the animal) consumes only the juice (spitting out the fibre). *Wog skoy bad gpín.* I've just made a bit of a garden (self deprecating remark).

2. A container or other object without contents. Compare **ceg**.

bad (o)nep md-, be empty, nothing but the object remaining, e.g. a house with only the roof and frame standing.

Wad bad onep mdp. The bag is empty./Only the bag remains.

bad mgan, syn. **tap bad mgan**, small gap or interior space. *Yad ñjbin tap bad-mgan ykab melk gp.* I see light through the gap which has been opened.

gol-bad, side, edge.

jogb-bad, lips.

juj bad nep, only the root, stem or base. *Bin-nuk tap wog-nuk ymak; tap ok juj bad nep ayak.* His wife planted things in her garden, but those things remained as stems only (i.e. no tubers grew).

kamg gol-bad, external genitals of a woman, esp. labia.

kotp bad, garden hut, roughly built house. Used jokingly of one's proper house.

mluk-bad, nose or snout of person or other mammal.

mon bad (K) = **(G) mab bad**, remnant clump of trees. near syn. **mon komej bad**. *Mon ak tb dad api ktpay, bad ak mey komej apay.* When people cut down trees in an area but leave some standing they call the remaining (clump of) trees *komej*. *Tap jak kus gi mon komej bad nab ok.* Grass has grown up around that remnant clump of trees.

pt-bad, the diaphragm.

señj tmd-bad-sek, Ploughshare Tit, which has pink protruding ear-wattles.

tmd-bad, ear, ear-like appendage, pectoral fin of fish.

tmd sayn bad, earlobe.

wog bad, half-planted garden.

BAD² [mbá·nt], *adj.* 1. An amount or quantity, some, few, several. Compare **yakam**. *B bad osway.* A few men are coming. *Gtag kotp ap ñbi knak; ñn bad kotp kni sandek.* She travelled on and came to a house, cooked, ate and slept; she slept at the house for several days and then went away. **(G)** *Kti ma-ñjlek ak, lkañ bad ak nep nglak.* They didn't get to eat any (of his body), they only found some (traces of his) blood.

2. Clustered, clumped.

3. Patchworked, many-coloured, of a

surface area with several distinctive colours, as the chests of some birds.

dsn-bad, cluster of whiskers, barbels of a fish.

kotp bad (K) = (G) **katp bad**, hamlet, cluster of houses.

kujub tud-bad, crest-plumes of adult male *Amblyornis*.

ñn bad ak, several days, so many days (showing a certain number of fingers held down).

yuk bad, particles of moist or hot air, steam, gas.

BAD³ [mbá·nt], *adj.* or *n.* in **PS-BAD**, *adj.* Broad and flat (especially of artefacts and objects thin in cross-section, not of ground). *Kotp tug ps-bad ak gi gpan*. You have built the roof of the house broad and flat. Compare **ps**.

mluk ps-bad yob, broad-nosed, a broad, flat nose.

mon ps-bad, flat piece of wood, hence paddle (poss. modern).

ñn-magi ps-bad, the flat of the hand.

BAG [mbá·ŋk], *n.* Signal plaque on a hillside, consisting of white material, set up to indicate to kin and affines, e.g., that someone has died or that pigs have been cooked. Made, e.g., of inner stems of banana palm, strips of white inner-bark of **waln** tree, boughs of light-coloured **wsnaŋ** foliage. Compare **play ag-**, **tug g-**.

bag ñ-, set up such a signal. *Yad bag ñspin*. I am setting up a signal plaque.

bag tud-play ag-, (of a signal plaque) give off a white or shiny reflection. *Bag bdoŋ tud-play asap*. The signal plaque there in the across-river direction is giving off a shiny reflection.

BAGLAK [mbá·ŋgilá·k], *n.kin.* Wife's sister's husband. = **boglak**, q.v. Independent and first person possessive form. Occurs in free variation with **naglak** and **nuglak**, before second and third person possessive pronouns.

BAJ [mbá·ñty], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, large, growing at lower altitudes in Jimi Valley. Timber used for **dacŋ** drums.

BAJJ¹ [mbá·ñdyíñty], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Parrot-finch, *Erythrura trichroa*, and possibly *Erythrura papuana*. Small brightly coloured green and red bird with thick bill, found in forest and garden areas, sometimes nesting in pandan foliage.

BAJJ² [mbá·ñdyíñty], *n.* A sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, which is said to have grown up spontaneously at Simbai. Named after place in Gapun, Bajj, where it came from. No longer planted.

BAK¹ [mbá·k], *n.* 1. Any perpendicular or steep surface, such as the trunk of a tree, side of a cliff, steep rise. *Bak kuyon gi amngabun*. We going to climb up a steep slope.

2. Ladder, small tree with branches used as support for climbing. To enable men to climb to the first branches of tall trees a small tree is cut and tied to the trunk, with a second small tree placed above that if needed. Compare **gamown**.

bak g-, make a ladder.

bakbak, *n.pl.* of **bak** 1. (G) *Won ogok ap jakpal koŋay yb mab bakbak okok mluk ñmñm glg owpal*. They sometimes run off in all directions up the tree trunks, twitching their noses as they come.

kab bak, cliff, rockface.

mon bak, trunk of a tree.

pt-bak, steep slope, cliff-face.

BAK², = **B AK**, [mbá·k], *n.p.* The man, this man, that man (aforementioned). (G) *Ney mdakŋŋ bak sŋal ma-gpal, kuy kamengab ... Dad aml tnel bak [=b tnel ak] yb okok aglpal*. If the man (intended victim) is nearby they don't do this, or the odour will penetrate (his body). So they take it away and singe it far from this man.

BAKBAK [mbá·yimá·k], *n.pl.* of **bak**¹, q.v. Tree trunks, cliffs, etc.

BAKT [mbá·yír], *n.* Bucket. (from Eng. **bucket**.)

BAL¹ [mbá·l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Macaranga rufibarbis*, treelet growing up to two metres. Found at streamsides in grasslands. Leaves used for cigarette

- papers. Also called **mdaj bal**, because leaves are like those of **mdaj**.
- BAL**² [mbá.l], *n.* Generic for beans, including **cgem**, **klen**, q.v.
bal magi, bean pods.
- BALAYN** [mbá.lá-yin], *n.* Woven wall or floor-covering made of flattened reeds (*Phragmites karka*), or occasionally of other canes or bamboos. (from Tok Pisin **plang**.) Technique introduced since direct European contact.
- BALBAG** [mbá.limbá.ŋk], *n.* Small herb, *Desmodium repandum*, with bright red flowers, growing in forest clearings and in bush fallow.
- BALC** [mbá.líty], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, introduced since arrival of white man and said by some to have appeared spontaneously at a pond-side at Simbai. Has dark blue flesh. syn. **bajj**, **bocc**, **sgi**, **bong**.
- BALD**¹ [mbá.línt], *n.* Copper Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirops cupreus*. syn. **ymdun**, q.v., used e.g. in avoidance contexts.
- BALD**² [mbá.línt], *n.* 1. Frame for displaying **tabal** (lorikeet) plumes worn by boys when emerging from seclusion after nose-piercing initiation. A length of bamboo is split into five to ten strips or spokes still joined at the base. The spokes are splayed out and held apart by cords, and plumes are attached to the ends of these. The frame is attached behind the headdress.
 2. Small shelf or bench in the inner room of a **smi** festival house, on which pork is placed. near syn. **ass**.
- BALPON** [mbá.liβó.n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Arthophyllum macranthum*, found in forest under storey and bush fallow, up to 2250 m. Soft timber useless. Birds (**ksks**, **bdon**, **malg**, **koct**) eat fruit.
- BALUS** [mbá.lús], *n.* Aeroplane, plane. (from Tok Pisin **balus**.) Term is said to have been introduced from Aiome, via the Asai Valley, shortly before direct contact with Administration in the 1950s, displacing the earlier terms **kokoŋ** and **syeman**, q.v. *Balus dek ap yasaw*. The plane is starting to descend.
balus kubnep, syn. **baynap**, helicopter.
ples balus, airstrip, aerodrome, airport.
- BAMAK** [mbá.mó.k], (G) *n.kin.* = (G, K) **bamok**, q.v.
- BAMOK** [mbá.mó.k], (G, K) *n.kin.* A man's male affine of different generation: wife's father, daughter's husband. Occurs as independent form and with 1st person possessor. = (G) **bamak**.
bamok pat, an affine who is a member of a distantly located kinship group.
namok, your wife's father, daughter's husband.
numok, his or their wife's father, his or their daughter's husband.
- BAN** [mbá.n], *interj.* Get away from me! Keep away!
- BANGAY**¹ [mbá.ningá.y, mbá.ngá.y], *n.* Pumpkin, squash, *Cucurbita* spp. Introduced. Both fruit and leaf-shoots eaten. (from Eng. **pumpkin**.)
- BANGAY**² [mbá.ningá.y], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, with red flesh, recently introduced. (from Eng. **pumpkin**.)
- BANGOL** [mbá.ningó.l], *n.* A wild ginger (*Alpinia* sp.), growing in Jimi Valley. Stems used for **kuc** bustles. A cluster of these plants is called **bangol wog**, one is **bangol bd**.
- BANI** [mbá.ní], *n.kin.* Wife's brother or classificatory brother; man's brother-in-law = **b-ani**. Contrasts with bin-nowi wife's sister, **b-amok**, wife's father, **bin-amok** wife's mother. Avoidance relationship holds.
nani, your wife's brother. = **bani-nad**.
noni, his/their wife's brother. = **bani-nuk**, **bani-kik**.
- BAŋ** [mbá.ŋ], *n.* 1. Generic for crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, and katydid. Used in avoidance contexts as synonym for **joŋ**, q.v.
 2. Collective term for insects.

BAŃBAŃ [mbá·ŋimbá·ŋ], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon. Alternative name for **mosak**, q.v.

BAPI [mbá·βí·], *n.kin.* 1. Father; husband of mother or of mother's sisters and other women whom mother calls **ay**. Occurs in first person possessive constructions, as *bapi-yad*, my father. *bapi-cn*, our father.

2. Used in address as an alternative to **bwow**, father's brothers, men whom father calls **mam**.

nap, your father.

nop, his/her/their father.

bapigon, (K) = (G) **baplgon**, father and children.

bapimay, (K) = (G) **baplmal**, father and child.

BAPIGON = **BAPI-IGON** [mbá·βí·ŋgón], (K) *n.* Father and (two or more) children. = (G) **baplgon**.

BAPIMAL = **BAPI-MAL** [mbá·βí·má·l] (G) *n.* Father and (two or more) children. = (K) **bapimay**.

BAPIMAY = **BAPI-MAY** [mbá·βí·má·y] (K) *n.* Father and (two or more) children. = (G) **baplmal**.

BAPIT [mbá·βí·r], *adj.* Belonging to someone else, the property of another person or group. *Kaj bapit si ma-dnmn*. You must not steal another person's pig. (G) *B olap aml gnaj bapit ak tk ñbengab, tk jakl penpen agl*. If men go and set traps on other people's land, this will lead to quarreling. (*KHT* ch. 9:73)

mñmon bapit, (K) = (G) **mñab bapit**, *n.* Other people's land. syn. **man bapit**, near syn. **mñmon-kik**. (G) *Kmn pak ñb dad ognap apelgpal, tap mñab bapit ak, ned won ak nb mdolgup, mñab bapit ak aml, b mñab nop nb ak tk jakl, penpen gl,...* If they killed and ate game animals from land that belonged to other people, the owners of the land would attack them,...

BAPLGON [mbá·βí·lŋgón] (G) *n.* Father and (two or more) children. = (K) **bapigon**.

BAP-SEK = **BAPSEK** [mbá·psé·k], *adj.* &

pronoun. An additional one, an additional amount, one more, some more. = **basek**. *Sol bap-sek ñnmn*. You should give (me) more salt.

BAS [mbá·s], *n.* Bus. (from Eng. **bus**.) *Bas akay d apay-sek?* Where do they usually catch the bus from?

BASD [mbá·sint], (K, G) *n.kin.* 1. Grandfather, male cognate two generations senior. Compare **asd**. Occurs in first person possessive constructions, as *basd-yad*, my grandfather. *B basd skop abñ pet gep tp ok. Etp-nen ap wog gspan?* This area of flat land is where my ancestors have always made gardens. Why are you coming to garden here?

2. A woman's husband's father.

3. Respectful term of address to a man who is not related to the speaker.

basd-gon, a grandfather and his grandchildren.

basd-may, a grandfather and his grandchild.

basd yes, great-grandfather, and other male cognates three or more generations senior.

nasd, your grandfather.

nusd, his/her/their grandfather.

aps-basd, grandparents, ancestors.

aps-basd yes, great-grandparents, distant ancestors.

BASED [mbá·sé·nt] (G) *n.kin.* Grandfather, etc. = (K, G) **basd**, q.v.

nased, your grandfather.

nused, his/her/their grandfather.

BASEK [mbá·sé·k], fast speech contraction of **bapsek**, **ebapsek**, q.v. *adj.* & *pronoun*. An additional one, an additional amount, one more, some more.

BAT¹ [mbá·r], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, unidentified, grows in lowlands. Has small spiky flowers. Large leaves, used to wrap cigarettes.

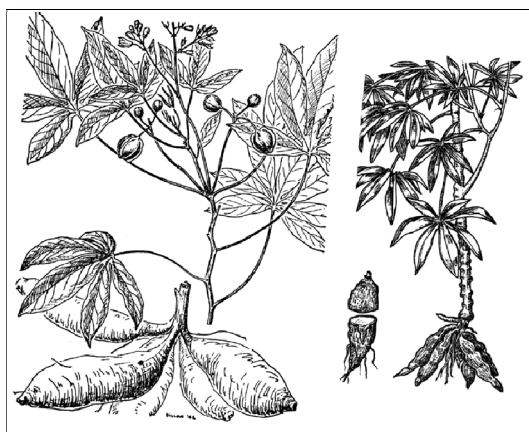
BAT² [mbá·r], *v.adjunct* in **SLK BAT G-**, *v.impers*. Have tinea skin disease all over the body. Compare **slk wobwob g-**.

BATA¹ [mbá·ta, mbá·ra], *n.* Butter, margarine. (from Eng. **butter**.)

BATA² [mbá·ta, mbá·ra], *n.* 1. Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Persea americana*, Avocado. (from Eng. **butter**, via Tok Pisin **bata**, Avocado.) Plant introduced in the 1960s and now common in the Upper Kaironk Valley.

2. Avocado fruit.

BATT [mbá·rir], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Senna septemtrionalis*, yellow flowered small tree, common weed of bush fallow and roadsides, introduced.



bawd, cassava

BAWD [mbá·wunt], *n.* Cassava, *Manihot esculenta*. Cultivated up to about 1700 m. Said to be a traditional, pre-contact food-plant. Two varieties are recognised, one with red leaves (**bawd lkañ**), one with light-coloured leaves (**bawd tud**). Very tall, grows to 30 or 40 m.

BAWL [mbá·wul], *n.* Tree-fern (**kuyn**) taxon, *Cyathea macrophylla*, with long spines. Grows in forest and bush fallow. syn. **bawl yb**.

bawl mseñ-ket, a tree-fern growing in open places in valley and at lower altitudes. Said by some to be same plant as **bawl yb**, by others to be different.

BAY¹ [mbá·y], *n.* Fungus, mushroom. Generic taxon, including both edible and inedible kinds. Subtaxa (most of which normally take the generic **bay** as a prefix) include **akl bay**; **alkd bay**; **bay adekl**; **bay aydk**; **bay cp-tmd**; **bay dagol**, = **bay dagol-bagol**; **bay gajon**; **bay gamit**; **bay kamug-nabj**; **bay kayn-lak**; **bay kayn-wañ**; **bay kdkas**,

= **bay kod-kas**; **bay kob-lkañ**; **bay kodom**; **bay kogosk**; **bay ku**; **bay kubkub**; **bay len**; **bay lkañ**; **bay ladk**; **bay malak**; **bay nabl-ceb**; **bay slepñ** = **bay slepñ-alepñ**; **bay seb**; **buk-bay**, grows in **buk** tree (syn. **bay kajguk**).

bay lkañ is normally used as a syn. for **bay ku** or **bay nabl-ceb** but sometimes also applied to **bay kob-lkañ** and/or **bay dagol**, q.v.

bay aydk, *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, generic for poisonous fungi. syn. **bay ma-ñheb**. *Bay aydk ñbek*, *tap gak*. He ate poisonous mushrooms and got sick.

BAY² [mbá·y], *n.* Spleen.

bay ay-, *v. impers.* Have a swollen spleen. *Sud cp gi, bay ayp*. He had malaria and his spleen became swollen.

BAYD [mbá·yínt], *n. kin.* Father's male cross-cousin, man who one's father calls **ñbem**. = **b-ayd**. See **ayd**, **nayd**, **nuyd**.

BAYNAP¹ [mbá·yná·p], *n.* Pineapple, *Ananas sativa*. Recently introduced and growing in very small numbers in Upper Kaironk. (from Eng. **pineapple**.)

BAYNAP² [mbá·yná·p], *n.* Bayonet. (probably from Eng. **bayonet**, but possibly influenced by **baynap**¹.)

BAYNAP³ [mbá·yná·p], *n.* 1. Helicopter. So called because of similarity of rotor blades to pineapple foliage. Compare **balus kubnep**, under **balus**.

2. Propellor of plane, rotor of helicopter.

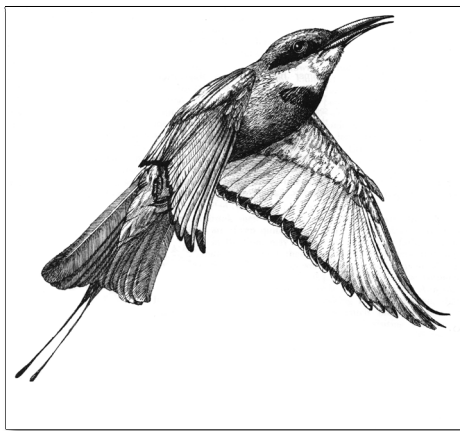
BAYSEB [mbá·ysé·mp], *n.* Dust. syn. **sulkuł**, **tukub**.

BBEJL [mbá·mbé·ñdyíl], *n.* in **KOTP** **BBEJL**, *n.* Narrow gap or space between top of the wall of a house and the roof, where light comes through.

B-BET [mbə·mbé·r], *n.* Married couple. man and wife. syn. **bet**, **betmay**, **bin-bet**, q.v.

BBLAW [mbá·mbilá·w], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Bee-eater or Rainbow-bird, *Merops ornatus*. (Misspelt **biblaw** in **BKK**.) It appears in the Kaironk at the end of the wet season, when there are many rainbows but does not breed in

this region. Also called **at-yakt** 'bird on high', because it flies very high (except in the dry season).



bblaw, Bee-eater

BBOMOL [mbámbó-mó:l], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Palmeria* sp. (Monimiaceae). Grows in open scrub in oak forest. Leaves used as cigarette papers.

bbomol aydk, *Palmeria* sp. Common at streamsides in grasslands.

BBTUK [mbámbirú:k], *v. adjunct* in **BBTUK AM-**, *v. impers.* (of the bark of a tree) Wear smooth, be worn smooth from constant use, as a well-travelled track, animal's perch, headrest. syn. **bubtk**, q.v. (G) *Mab bak nb ogok bbtuk aml mdengab*. The bark of these trees will be worn smooth (from being licked by the *takp* cuscus. (*KHT* ch. 18:8)

BC [mbítý], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Grass-finch, *Lonchura spectabilis*. syn. **dñ**.

BCBC [mbítýimbítý], *n.* Chain of small circlets of woven **namlk** fibre, worn as wig ornament. = **bacbac**.

B-CN [mbətyín], *n.* Friend, member of one's own group (lit. our man). syn. **b-key**, antonym **b-kik**, q.v.

BD¹ [mbánt], *adj.* 1. (of living tree, shrub, or fern) Having foliage, with leaves and branches. Contrasts with **mlp-day**, dead (plant), **tñl-nep**, (plant) with no leaves.

2. Used as modifier in names of certain bushy plants, e.g. **ygesk bd**, q.v.

mon bd, (K) = (G) **mab bd**, *n.* 1. Living tree or shrub with leaves and branches, in contrast to **mon mlp-day**,

dead tree, **mon tñl-nep**, tree with no leaves.

2. Leafy branches.

3. Tree standing by itself, lone tree.

koñ-bd, leafless tree or shrub.

piyp bd (K), = (G) **plup** or **plep bd**, female tree, esp. of **guñ**, **nbon**, **lokan** and **pandans**.

owp bd, syn. **piyp bd**, female tree, esp. of **pandanus**.

tap bd, leaves and branches, cut off for use. *Tap bd ak am dad awan*. Go and fetch some leaves and branches.

wom bd, male tree, with flowers but not producing fruit.

BD² [mbánt], *n.* 1. Circular raised platform, used for storage of food or other goods. Probably cognate with **bd¹**. See **bd tb-**.

2. Circular raised oven for cooking ritually important game and pigs. see **kaj bd**, **kmn bd**. Contrasts with **kab kaw**, oven-pit, earth oven. Pigs' heads, hearts and lungs are cooked in an oven about 1.5 m across and 0.8 m high, along with taro and greens. Ovens for game mammals, eels, certain joints of cassowary and smoked birds are smaller and generally higher above the ground. (G) *Kmn mosak akañ ymduj akañ kmn ned pakelgal ak, bd gl at sñolan adl...* When they killed a giant rat or copper ringtail or whatever animal they killed first, they made a raised oven and cooked it on that,...

bd tb-, cut leafy branches on the third day before a **smi** festival. Branches are used to make platforms to support male pigs' oven (**kaj bd**), leaves are tied around cuts of meat. By contrast, female pigs are cooked in earth ovens. Compare **bd¹**. *Mñi bd tbspay*. Today they are cutting the **bd**. (A standard way of way of referring to the third day before a **smi** festival begins.)

kaj bd, raised oven, larger than **kmn bd**, on which one or more male pigs are ritually cooked at **smi** festivals or on other special occasions, though the majority are cooked in oven-pits or

ovens built up from ground-surface with sections of tree-bark.

kmn bd, raised oven in which game mammals are cooked in the forest to propitiate **kceki** (nature demons) or ghosts of dead.

BD³ [mbínt], in **KOTP BD**, *n.* Wall of house, either outer wall or inner partition. Probably cognate with **bd²**. *Jjak kotp bd gpay.* They make house walls with **jjak** (pandanus) leaves. Contrasts with **kotp bog**.

BDABD [mbíntámbínt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Phyllanthus flaviflorus* and *Glochidion* or *Phyllanthus* sp. (Euphorbiaceae), found in forest and in garden areas, timber strong and used for house-posts (**sap**) and in fencing and for warning sticks used in fight magic (**gumgad**). Leaves used to decorate raised ovens for cooking pigs (**kaj bd**).

BDOŋ¹ [mbíndóŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, female and immature males of Stephanie's Bird of Paradise, *Astrapia stephaniae*. Compare **ksks**.

BDOŋ² [mbíndóŋ], (**K**) *loc.* Yonder across-valley, in the across-river direction. = **b-**, **doŋ**. Fast speech variant of **ebdoŋ**. *Bag bdoŋ tud-play asap.* The signal plaque there in the across-river direction is giving off a shiny reflection.

BECBEC-BACBAC [mbétyimbétyimbátyimbáty], *n.* Head-dress circlets, made of chained strips of fur or other material, such as **kaymeñmeñ** cane. Attached to the outside of a wig so that they run laterally and upwards from the ears, from a centre-point at the lower front. Worn by recently initiated male initiates and by participants in **smi** dance festivals. syn. **bacbac**. (**G**) *Ji bteyt b poj-sek mdelgpal, won ogok yng kogm ak tbl, wak pakobn agelgpal, dad aml tblakl, becbec-bacbac kti ogok gelgpal.* In the past, when men wore wigs, they used to cut off the furry base-section of (ringtail possum) tails, skin these and cut the pieces of skin into strips for the head-dress ornaments called **becbec-bacbac**.

BED [mbént], *n.* A fern, *Gleichenia* sp. or

spp., growing in forest. Similar to **gd**, and **guñg**, but larger. Formerly used for **kuc** buttock ornaments.

bed tud, subtaxon with light-coloured leaves, found in grasslands. Another variety of **bed** with long leaves grows higher in forest; another variety has spreading stems.

BEG [mbéŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Perrottetia alpestris*. Medium-sized tree, timber can be used for fencing, but main importance is as a food tree for birds (**bdoŋ**, **kabay**, **ksks**, **memneŋ**). Game mammals like to make lairs in holes of **beg** trees.

BEJN [mbéñdyín], *n.* Petrol, benzine. (from English **benzine**.)

BEJ-PATI [mbéñtyfá·rí·], *v. adjunct* in **BEJ-PATI MD**, *v.* Extend over a broad area; thus: 1. (of e.g. land) Be an extended flat area. *Mñmon ok bej-pati mdp.* This is a large flat area. Compare **pat**, long.

2. (of trees) Have a low spreading canopy.

3. (of legs) Be crossed.

malay bej-pati md-, sit cross-legged.

BEK [mbék], *demonstrative pronoun.* This one, that one. Variant of **ebek**, q.v. *Bin b tbp mey bek.* This is the woman who was cut by the man.

BEL [mbéł], *n.* Bell, instrument that makes a ringing sound. (from Eng. **bell**.)

BELO = **BELOW** [mbéłó·w], *n.* Lunch, lunch-time. (from Tok Pisin **belo**.)

BEM [mbém], *n.kin.* Cross-cousin. Generally used in the compounds **bemigon**, **bemimay**, **ñbem**, **pañbem**, q.v.

bem kay, wife of a man's cross-cousin. Compare **nakem**.

BEMIGON, [mbémiŋgó·n], (**K**) *n.* Group of cross-cousins. = (**G**) **bemlgon**. Compare **bem**, **-igon**.

BEMIK [mbémí·k], (**K**) *n.* Fontanelle, soft spot on a baby's head. = (**G**) **bemk**. syn. **jun bemik**.

BEMIMAY [mbémimá·y], (**K**) *n.* Pair of cross-cousins. = (**G**) **bemlmal**.

Compare **bem**, **may**.

BEMK [mbé-mák], (G) *n.* Fontanelle. = (K) **bemik**. syn. **jun bemk**.

BEMLGON [mbé-milɪŋgón], (G) *n.* Group of cross-cousins. = (K) **bemigon**. Compare **bem**, **-lgon**.

BEMLMAL [mbé-mimá:l], (G) *n.* Pair of cross-cousins. = (K) **bemimay**. Compare **bem**, **mal**. (G) *Bteyt kmn ak yp, wakanj ak yp ktimal b bemlmal*. Once the kapul and the eel were cross-cousins.

BEN [mbé-n], form occurring in names of several animals, e.g. **kaj-ben**, sugar glider, **sgl-ben**, giant orb-weaver spiders, **mjkas-ben**, leaf-wing grasshoppers.

ykom ben ayak, *n.* Pandanus Language substitute for **kayn**, dog.

BENBEN [mbé-nmbé-n] (K) *v. adjunct* in **BENBEN G-**, *v.* Take a devious course, act in a deceptive way. *Koyb benben gi pkp*. Witches kill by trickery.

benben pag- (usually followed by a verbs of motion, especially **am-**, **ap-**, **tag-**), *v.* Pretend that one is going in one direction but later take a different path, act deceptively in order to throw people off one's trail. *Kaj ksen nep ami, nonm nji agp, 'Etp nen benben pag taspan?'* The pig came behind, and when its owner saw it she said 'Why have you sneakily taken a different route from me?' *Np yesek kun agi benben pag tap si ñb tagp ak. Np enen ag wlekp?* He pretended to you that he was going one way and then went about stealing food (in another place). Why did he tell you lies?

benben g tag-, 1. Walk about deceptively, so that others cannot follow one's trail. near syn. **benben pag tag-**,

2. Act waywardly, e.g. disregarding the commands of parents or other authorities. *Agabun benben gtagp*. He disregards what we say and just goes around acting waywardly.

benben pag md-, keep on deceiving people by pretending to go one way then go elsewhere.

BENBEN [mbé-nyimbé-ny] (G) = (K) **benben**, q.v.

BEŋ¹ [mbé-ŋ], *n.* 1. Underneath, under side. near syn. **beŋbeŋ**². Compare **moluk**. *Mdp beŋ kayaj*. He's down under there in your direction.

2. Side of chest under the arm.

beŋ-wt, flesh of the belly, especially the belly-piece of a pig.

kkk beŋ, back of the knee.

mley beŋ, back of the thigh.

ñn beŋ, palm of the hand. syn. **ñn beŋ at**.

ñn beŋ pk-, clap the hands.

tob beŋ, 1. Sole or underside of the foot.

2. Back of the upper leg of a quadruped.

BEŋ² [mbé-ŋ], *n.* (G) Half. syn. **bŋ**, q.v.

BEŋBEŋ¹ = **BEŋ-BEŋ** [mbéŋmbé-ŋ], *v. adjunct* in **BEŋBEŋ G-**, *v.* 1. Lean sideways, tilt to one side. near syn. **beŋ ay-**. *Yp beŋbeŋ gey amnin*. Lean sideways so I can go by.

2. Turn away to avoid avoid looking at someone. *Np nŋen beŋbeŋ gpan*. When I saw you, you turned away away (to avoid looking at me). *Yad ñbem yp penpen aput, mey nup nŋin agen, yp beŋbeŋ gp*. I had a quarrel with my cross-cousin and when I see him I turn away (in embarrassment).

beŋbeŋ gi am-, *v.* Go along in a lopsided manner.

tug beŋbeŋ g-, *v.* Tilt, have one side lower than the other, as wings of a bird or plane in flight. *Balus ak tug beŋbeŋ gsap*. That plane is dipping its wing. (G) *Tanlek katp ogok tug acpacp gak, katp tug beŋbeŋ gup*. As he climbed he squeezed the house which tilted to one side.

BEŋBEŋ² = **BEŋ-BEŋ** [mbéŋimbé-ŋ], *n.* Underside. syn. **beŋ**¹, q.v.

BEŋ-TUD¹ [mbé-ŋtú-nt], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Beech Cuscus, *Phalanger sericeus*. Name means white belly, the whole under side including the breast being white. syn. **atwak**, q.v.

BEŋ-TUD² [mbé-ŋtú-nt], *n.* Small mammal (**as**) taxon, rat-sized terrestrial rodents of forest and bush-fallow,

especially the Prehensile-tailed Rat, *Pogonomys loriae*. Name means 'white belly'. syn. **ymgenm**, q.v., **yamganm**.

BEP [mbé-p], *n.* 1. A leafy vegetable, *Rungia klossii*. Cultivated varieties include **bep añb**, **bep kli**, **bep kodpab**, **bep malŋ**, **bep malŋ pk** (last two distinguished by pattern of yellow and green on leaves). Uncultivated varieties (which are also eaten) growing in forest and bush fallow or besides streams include **bep gac**, **bep kolay**, **bep slb**, **bep sgaw** or **bep sgaw-tmd**. Compare **pesbel**.

2. (colloq.) Leafy plants that are the staple food of certain animals. (G) *Tap ñŋub ogok apal*, *bep-ney ñŋub apal*. They call those plants 'it (the ringtail possum) eats its staple greens'.

BEPEÑ [mbé:βé-ny], *n.* 1. Freshwater mussel (Unionidae). Shell obtained from Ramu and Lower Asai Valleys and used as scrapers to remove skin of unripe bananas before cooking. Flesh said to be eaten by Asai Valley people.

2. Informants who have in recent times been out to the coast classify all small marine bivalves as **bepeñ**.

BET¹ [mbé-r], *n.* Married couple, man and wife.

b-bet, married couple, man and wife, husband and wife. *B-bet ñapan-kik datag tep gpit*. The couple take good care of their children.

bin-bet, wife and husband.

betmay, married couple.

betigon, a man and his wives. *Numam betigon sg pag yokig yokig amnyak*. As they went along the brother and his wives kept breaking off bits of vegetation and leaving it (to mark their trail).

BET² [mbé-r], *n.* Platform or shelf of wood or woven reeds, for storage or sleeping on. (from Eng. **bed**, via Tok Pisin **bet**.) Compare **abañ**, **planjat**, **bog-at**.

BETEP¹ [mbé-ré-p], *n.* Insect taxon, said to be a kind of beetle, similar to **wobm**. syn. **kaban-wad**. It calls out *betep!*

betep! to indicate fine weather next day.

BETEP² [mbé-ré-p], *adj.* in **ÑBEM BETEP**, *n.kin*. True male cross-cousin child of one's mother's brother.

BETMAY = **BET-MAY**, [mbé-rimá-y], usual contraction of **bet-mŋay**, *n.* 1. Married couple, man and wife.

2. (of animals, esp. birds) Male-female pair.

betmay md-, be a married couple, live together as such. *Sawan Madaw betmay mdpit*. Sawan and Madaw are a married couple.

BETMIJAY = **BET-MIJAY** [mbé-rimijá-y], *n.* Careful speech variant of **betmay**, q.v. Married couple, etc.

BET-WAD [mbé-riwá-nt], *n.* 1. Breast-plate of **kabay bl**, Superb Bird of Paradise.

2. Net bag carried in front, rather than in usual position on the back. antonym **kd-wad**.

3. Brassiere. syn. **ti ttup**.

BEY [mbé-y], *n.* Thick bush forest. Includes both forest and bush-fallow. syn. **sagi**, **tluk**.

bey **sagi**, syn. **bey**.

BEYD [mbé-yínt], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, a bandicoot, *Peroryctes rafrayanus*. Said to be found in lowlands, not present in Upper Kaironk Valley. Compare **wgi**, **pakam**.

BG [mbíŋk], *n.* Newly burnt ashes, cinders. syn. **mon bg**. Compare **tun**, ashes, **bj**, dying or dead embers, coals, **kld**, live coals, glowing embers, **sgi**, charcoal.

bgbg g-, *v.impers*. Be burnt to cinders.

kob bg, newly burnt-off grassland.

mon bg, cinders, newly burnt ashes.

wog bg, 1. New garden, with the ashes from burnt trash on it but not yet planted.

2. The middle of the planting season (August-September).

BGBG, see **bg**.

BGI [mbíŋgí], *n.* Partner, mate, companion, member of the same team.

= **bugi**, q.v. Compare **b-cn**.

B-GLAJ KAWLAJ [mbíŋglánty-káwlánty], *n.* Dark clouds visible around sunset, or before sunrise, above the area of the horizon lit up by the sun. syn. **bin-glaj kawlaj**. contr. **seb lod**.

bglaj kawlaj yn-, *v. impers.* Appear, of dark clouds at sunset or sunrise. Compare **lod yn-**, **pub yn-**.

BI¹ [mbí:] (K) Here, this place. Fast speech contraction of **ebi**, q.v. syn. (K) **wi**, (G) **awl**. *Asaw bi*. He is coming here. *Mñmon bi magisek apun 'mñmon'*. All countries here together we call 'the world'.

sŋ-bi, just (about) here, over here.

BI² [mbí:], (K) *n.* Woman. Fast speech variant of **bin**, q.v., occurring in certain compounds, e.g. **binowi**, **bipk**, **bipataj**.

BIAJ¹ [mbí-áŋ], *loc.* Down there, lower down. Alternative spelling of **byaŋ**, q.v.

BIAJ² [mbí-áŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. syn. **adug**, q.v. Alternative spelling of **byaŋ**.

BIAJ³ [mbí-áŋ], *n.* Ligaments at the side of the neck (of humans and other large animals).

BIAY [mbí-áy], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Red-capped Streaked Lory, *Psittueteles goldiei*. Compare **gmeñ**, **wdñg**.

BIBU [mbí-mbú:], *v. adjunct* in **BIBU AG YAP-**, *v. impers.* (of dry pods) Crack open so that the seeds fall out. syn. **bubu ag yap-**. *Mon magi bibu ag yowp*. The pods are cracking open ready for the seeds to fall.

BIC [mbí-ty], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Mannikin, *Lonchura spectabilis*. Name resembles its call. syn. **dŋ**, q.v.

BIK [mbí-k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus* sp. growing in forest and fallow. syn. **yam**. Bast used for hats and for women's skirts.

BIKS [mbí-γís], *n.* Photograph. (from English **picture**). *Biks yob dad ownmn*. You should bring a large photo.

BIM [mbí-m], (K) *loc.* 1. Down-river, down-valley, in the down-river direction. Contraction of **ebim**. syn. (G)

alpm. antonym **bneŋ**.

2. At lower altitudes, in lower parts of the valley.

3. (in a pairing contrasted with **bneŋ**) In the other direction, the other way.

BIN¹ [mbí-n], *n.* 1. Woman. antonym **b**, man. *Yad bin ak gos tep nŋbin*. I admire that woman. *Bin ebap koyb-sek, bin ebap bin yb, abi mdabit, koyb ñluk di, bin bap nup ñb*. A certain woman who was a witch, and a normal woman had sexual relations, and the witch took the witch-demon inside her and transferred it to the other woman.

2. Female (human, and in certain contexts, animal). Applied to female animals (e.g. birds, mammals, eels) when followed by an adjective specifying certain qualities, especially handsome appearance. Compare **neb**. antonym **b**, male.

3. Wife. antonym **b**, husband. *Bin nd ag yoki, bin ksen dak*. He divorced his first wife and married a new wife. *Bin-yad ak nup tusmen akngayn*. I'm going to make a gift of valuables (to my male affines) for my wife. *Yp asb agey yad bin-nuk mdengayn*. If he keeps on asking me (to come back) I will stay as his wife.

4. Formative in the basic form of certain kin terms referring to females: **bin-amok**, wife's mother, **bin-nowi**, = **binowi**, wife's sister, man's brother's wife. contr. **b-nowi**. Compare also **bin-muŋ**.

bin-amok, wife's mother.

bin anwak, co-wives.

bin anwak may, two co-wives.

bin anwak gon, three or more co-wives.

bin-b, 1. People (lit. woman-man).

2. Wife's people or male kin.

bin-bet, syn. **b-bet**, 1. Married couple, husband and wife.

2. String figure (**ysu**) representing copulation.

bin d-, take a wife, have a wife, (of a man) get married.

bin gac, dark-skinned woman; dark-

coloured female, of certain birds.

bin kab, bridewealth. See separate entry. Compare **tu-smen**.

bin muŋ, unmarried woman, adolescent girl or young woman. near syn. **bin pataj**.

binowi = **bin-nowi**, wife's sister, brother's wife (man speaking).

bin pataj, unmarried woman, young woman.

bin pk, = **bipk**, light-skinned woman, or light coloured female, of certain birds.

bin-sek, *adj.* Having a wife.

bin tusmen ak- or **g-**, give bridewealth.

bin ymjki d-, exchange women (sisters) in marriage.

BIN² [mbí:n], *n.* Bean taxon. (from Eng. **bean**.) Compare **cgem**, **pagap**.

bin-magi, medicinal pill or tablet.

BINAMOK = **BIN-AMOK** [mbí:ná:mók], *n.kin.* Wife's mother. Independent and first person possessive form. syn. **amok**, sense 1, q.v.. contr. **bamok**, wife's father, **binowi**, wife's sister, man's brother's wife. Compare **namok**, **numok**.

BINB, = **BIN-B** [mbí:nímp, mbí:nimbé], *n.* 1. People, men and women, human beings. *Binb nuk aypot bl ayak.* His people don't eat the *aypot* lizard. *Binb bum yob mdpay.* There's a big crowd of people. *Mñi yp tap gp; binb kotp mgan kojay mowngi.* I'm sick today; I don't want a lot of people coming in the house. *Monmon apab, bin-b glkpay.* When an earthquake comes people are startled.

2. Person, human being (singular). *Binb asaw.* Someone's coming./There's a person coming.

3. (in compounds **N. binb**) People affiliated to person **N.**, people of **N**'s group. *Bapi binb*, father's group, father's people. *B binb*, husband's group.

binb askep, affines or in-laws and, to a lesser extent, cross-cousins. One restriction is a taboo on the use of the

personal name of an affine or cross-cousin.

binb toki, old people. *Binb toki gok mon yni, wak ak bokbok gp.* When some old people stay too close to the fire their skin peels off.

binb bteyt, ancestors, people of ancient times. *Binb bteyt gipay.* People used to do it in the old days./It was the custom of the ancestors.

BIN-GLAJ KAWLAJ [mbí:ngilá:ñty-ká:wlá:ñty], *n.* Dark clouds lit up by the sun at sunset or sunrise. syn. **b-glaj kawljaj**, q.v.

BIN KAB [mbí:nká:mp], *n.* 1. Traditionally, bridewealth for an arranged marriage, one in which the bride and groom may be strangers. Literally 'wife's oven', referring to the feast prepared by the groom's relatives for this occasion, but applied more generally to the valuable goods given to the bride's family. These are presented on the day the bride is brought to the house of the groom's family. A small feast is provided by the bride's family but this does not include pork. syn. **kab**². Arranged marriages are now very rare and this sense is obsolescent.

2. Now commonly used as a general term for bridewealth. syn. **tu-smen**, q.v.

bin kab g-, near syn. **bin kab taw-**, to pay bridewealth.

BIN MUŋ¹ [mbí:nimú:ŋ], *n.* Unmarried woman, adolescent girl or young woman. near syn. **bin pataj**.

BINMUŋ² [mbí:nimú:ŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, prob. *Turpinia pentandra*. Medium sized tree with compound leaves, pannicles of small cream-coloured flowers. Fruit is plum-sized, crowned, greenish-pink. Found in forest and in reverting gardens in forest areas. Timber useless except as firewood, birds (**malg**, **koct**, **kabay**) eat fruit. Men make hides to shoot these birds.

BINOWI [mbí:nó:wí:], = **BIN-NOWI**, *n.kin.* Man's brother's wife; wife's sister. Variant of **nowi**, q.v., which occurs in isolation and in first person possessive

constructions. Compare **nawi**, **nowi**, **nuwi**, **b-nowi**.

BIN-PK¹ [mbí-nɸík], *n.* 1. Light-skinned woman = (G) **bin-pok**.

2. Light-coloured female, applied to females of certain birds (e.g. **kabay**, **jolbeg**) or insects (e.g. **amgaj yanyan**), in contrast to darker males which can be called **b mosb** or **b gac**.

BIN-PK² [mbí-nɸík], (K) *n.* Frog (as) taxon, *Nictimistes foricula*. = (G) **bin-pok**. syn. **gojmay**. Compare **bin-pk**¹.

BIN-YADU¹ [mbí-nyá-ndú·], *n.* Widow, syn. **bin kanl**. contr. **b yadu**, widower.

BIN-YADU² [mbí-nyá-ndú·], *n.* Tadpole (**awleg**) taxon, black and mottled brown tadpoles with very small suckerless mouths. Markings are supposed to resemble mud-smear appearance of a widow in mourning. Most informants regard them as tadpoles of *Rana grisea* (**cebs**, **akpt**) though some say that black **bin-yadu** grow into **akpt**, and grey ones into **cebs**. Not eaten. syn. **yadu**, **awleg bin yadu**.

BIPK [mbí-βík], fast speech variant of **bin-pk**¹, **bin-pk**², q.v.

BI-PLAM [mbí-βilám], (PL), common variant of **bit-plam**, q.v.

BIS [mbí:s], *n.* Beads, especially European trade beads. (from Eng. **beads**.) Compare **akañ**, **kawel**.

bis gop, safety-pin.

bis magi, a single bead.

BIT [mbí:r] (PL) *v. adjunct* in **BIT G-**, *v.* Be sick, ill. Pandanus Language substitute for **tap g-**, but with experiencer as subject. *Yad bit gspin*. I'm ill.

bit gep tay-, *v. impers.* Feel sick.

BITBIT¹ [mbí-rimbí:r], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon, with short, broad green leaves. Cultivated. Leaves used to wrap food for cooking in earth-oven, and for buttock-coverings (**ymeb**) for males.

BITBIT² [mbí-rimbí:r], *n.* Treelet (**mon**) taxon, Rattle-pod, *Crotalaria lanata*, introduced since European contact and planted as an ornamental and shade plant at roadsides. syn. **gtigti**, q.v.

BIT-PLAM [mbí-rɸilám], (PL), *v. adjunct* in **BIT-PLAM YOK-**, *v.* Die, be numb, cease to function; extinguish, be extinguished. Pandanus Language substitute for **kum-**, **sug-**, **tug sug-**, q.v. = **biplam**. *Aduklon bit-plam yokp*. The man has died.

BIWAN [mbí-wá:n], see **ñiwan biwan**.

BJ¹ [mbíñty], *n.* 1. Embers, coals of a fire, esp. dying coals. Contrasts with **bg**, newly burnt ashes, **kld**, live coals, glowing embers, **sgi**, charcoal, **tun**, ashes. *Toytk aginuk ak, mon bj yn knb, ma-sugp*. We lit that fire yesterday and the embers have kept alight the whole night.

2. Charcoal. syn. **mon bj**, (**mon**) **sgi**. Pieces of charcoal are used to blacken things, e.g. netbags, men's string aprons, or face. Grease from pig is smeared on the object first, before charcoal is rubbed on.

bjbj, *n.pl.* Embers, dying coals, pieces of charcoal.

bj sayn, soft charcoal, used to blacken string and to etch designs on faces.

cgoy bj, cigarette ash.

BJ² [mbíñty], *n.* in **MLUK BJ**, *n.* Sweet potato (**maj**) taxon. syn. **maj gabj**.

BJBJ = **BJ-BJ** [mbíñtyimbíñty], *n.pl.* of **bj**, q.v. Embers, dying coals, pieces of charcoal.

bjbj g-, cook s.th. on embers. *Bbjj gi ñbay*. They cooked it on the embers and ate it.

BK- [mbíγ-], (K) *prefix to locatives*. Indicates location a short or middling distance away from speaker and addressee. Contraction of **ebk-**. syn. (G) **aluk-**. See **bkdoŋ**, = **bokdoŋ**, **bkim**, **bk-neŋ**, **bk-yaŋ**, **bkyoŋ**.

BKDOŋ [mbíγindó-ŋ], (K) *loc.* Just over there in the across-river direction. = **ebkdoŋ**. *Bani kotp ayn bkdoŋ, Kcek kotp wsŋ-neŋ*. My brother-in-law's house is the one lower down in the across-river direction, Kcek's is the nearer one in the up-river direction.

B-KEY = **B KEY** [mbəké:y], *n.* Member of one's own group, friend. syn. **b-cn**, antonym **b-kik**.

B-KIK = **B KIK** [mbəkí-k], *n.* Stranger, member of alien group. antonym **b-cn**, **b-key**.

BKIM [mbíyí-m], *loc.* Just over there in the down-river direction. = **ebkim**.

BKNEI [mbíyíné-ŋ], *loc.* Just over there in the up-river direction. = **ebkneŋ**.

BKSAJ [mbíyísá-ñty], (**Obok**) *n.* White patch on forehead of animal, e.g. pig, dog, cow. = **buksaj**. syn. (**G, K**) **tayu**.

BKYAI [mbíyiyá-ŋ], *loc.* Just down yonder. = **ebkyaŋ**.

BKYOI [mbíyiyó-ŋ], *loc.* Just up yonder. = **ebkyoŋ**.

BL¹ [mbíl], *n.* Shoot, head-foliage, especially of sugar-cane, **sakp** cane, bamboo and taro. Compare **slup**.

akl bl, bamboo shoot.

gam bl, = **gabl**, head-foliage of sugar-cane.

m bl, taro shoot.

BL² [mbíl], in **KABAY BL** or **BL-BAD**, *n.* 1. Bird (**yakt**) taxon: adult male Superb Bird of Paradise, *Lophorina superba*. Compare **kabay**.

2. Ornament made from feathers of male **kabay** birds of paradise and worn on breast during dance festivals. See **kabay**.

BL³ [mbíl], *v.adjunct* in **TAP BL AY-**, *v.tr.* (of person or a kin group) Refrain from eating a certain animal or plant because it is a totem. Compare **tap**, food, **ay**-sense 7. *Binb nuk aypot bl ayak*. His people don't eat the *aypot* lizard.

tap bl g-, *v.tr.* Reject food, refrain from eating food, either because one is feeling unwell or because it comes from a ritually dangerous source, e.g. from a kin-group with whom one's own group has a blood-feud or from kin who have performed a burial. Compare **tap ask-**, under **ask-**. *B nuk kuj nŋi, cp gaw gpay, kuypey onep tap d abay, bl gp*. A man who knows magic doesn't eat food brought by the people who perform the burial.

BL⁴ [mbíl], *v.adjunct* in **YAKT BL AYNG AM-**, *v.* Hunt birds that are roosting. *Yakt bl ayng abay*. They have gone to hunt birds that are roosting.

BL⁵ [mbíl], *adj.* A colour, turquoise, green-blue to dark blue-black.

bl ay-, *v. impers.* Be turquoise. *Kabay cgaŋ bl ayp*. The *kabay*'s breast-shield feathers are turquoise.

BL⁶ [mbíl], (**K**) *loc.* Here. (archaic, now replaced by **bi**, **ebi**.)

BLAG [mbílá-ŋk], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with orange/yellow stem, cultivated up to high altitudes in Kaironk Valley and at Gulkm, Upper Aunjang Valley. Some say same as **abcam**, q.v.

BL-BAD [mbílimbá-nt], *n.* The dark blue-black colour of bird feathers which change in the sunlight. Compare **bl⁵**.

kuŋub bl-bad, 1. Adult male of *Cnemophilus*, male Sickle-crested Bird of Paradise (to distinguish it from *Amblyornis*, Gardener Bower Bird).

2. Adult males of either *Amblyornis* or *Cnemophilus*.

kabay bl-bad, adult male of *Lophorina superba*, Superb Bird of Paradise.

BLBL¹ [mbílimbíl], *v.adjunct* in **BLBL G-**, *v.* Shake oneself, as a dog. syn. **btbt**.

BLBL² [mbílimbíl], *v.adjunct* in **TUG BLBL G-**, *v.tr.* Pull something to pieces, tear up soft material (e.g. cloth, string bag), dismantle or tear down a structure (e.g. a fence). *Bin-yad cec-napnap yp ogok tug blbl gp*. My wife tore up some of my clothes.

BLC [mbílity], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Striped Possum, especially *Dactylopsila palpator* (Mountain Striped Possum, syn. Long-fingered Triok), found in mountain forests above 1200 m, but also including *Dactylopsila* sp., found at lower altitudes. People who kill or eat this animal are under ritual restrictions (**asŋ**) and may not plant taro or enter taro gardens. (**AAH**, ch. 9)



blc, *Dactylopsila palpator*

BLD [mbilínt], *n.* Bracken-like ferns. syn. **bot**, q.v.

BLEB [mbilémp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Beccary's Ground-dove, *Gallicolumba beccari* sp. or spp. Common in forest and bush-fallow, where it runs along the ground feeding on insects and fallen fruit. Male and female are differently marked. Taken in snares by boys and young men.

kapi bleb, possibly Spotless Crake, *Porzana tabuensis*. See separate entry.

bleb sud-ket, possibly Rails, *Rallus* sp. or spp., found in *Miscanthus* cane and bush fallow. Compare **kñopl**.

yakt bleb magi, goose-pimples, so-named because the skin of a plucked **bleb** is full of them.

BLEG [mbiléŋk, *v. adjunct* in **BLEG G-**, *v.tr.* Lick s.t. *Yagad bpuk g ñb dpin, mñi yagad muk bleg gspin.* I have drunk up the juice of the marita pandanus and

now I am licking up the sticky residue.

bleg gep tay-, = **bleg gep tek ay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like licking s.t. *Yp yagad muk bleg gep tayp.* I feel like licking the marita juice.

bleg ñŋ-, *v.tr.* Get food by licking something, lick s.t. for food. (**G**) [*Takp apl mab nb ak pb okok bleg ñbal, ps okok bleg ñbal.* They [*takp* cuscuses] come and lick the tree trunks, first one side, then they lick the other. (*KHT* ch.18:8)

BLEGÑ¹ [mbiléŋgíny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Geniostoma* sp., found in Kobon and by Kaironk River up to about 1500 m, leaves used as dressing for sores.

BLEGÑ² [mbiléŋgíny], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, unidentified. Lives in lowlands.

BLEŋ [mbiléŋ], *v. adjunct* in **BLEŋ G-**, *v. & v.tr.* Lick, lick something.

bleŋ g ñŋ-, *v.tr.* Consume a thing by licking, lick s.th. up.

BLET [mbilé-r], *n.* Bread (from Eng. **bread**.) syn. **plaw**.

BLEY [mbilé-y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, probably Wattle Brush Turkey, *Aepyodius arfakianus*. Known to breed on the forest above Womuk, above 2100 m, but normally found at lower altitudes. Compare **bleynm**, **abownm**.

BLEYBLEY [mbilémbilé-y], *v. adjunct* in **BLEYBLEY G-**, *v. impers.* (of wood) Flare up when burnt, as gummy wood releasing gases.

BLEYNM [mbilé-yním], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, some say same as **bley**, Wattle Brush Turkey. Others say it is distinct, larger with red legs and feet, and laying red eggs, possibly Brown-collared Brush Turkey, *Talegalla jobiensis*.

BLJAN¹ [mbíliñdyá-n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Macaranga* spp. Lorikeets (**gasŋ**, **kamaygis**) eat fruit.

bljan kas-ñluk, taxon with small leaves, found both in forest and in garden areas. Leaves used as cigarette wrappings.

bljan kas-pat, large-leafed taxon, *Macaranga induta*, timber used in house-building and fencing, bark used to wrap

bep greens and other edible leaves for cooking in fire.

bljam kas-ps, taxon with crinkled leaves, found in forest. Leaves used for cigarette wrappings.

bljan kas-tun, taxon with medium-sized leaves, same uses as **bljan kas-pat**.



bljan, *Macaranga* sp.

BLJAN² [mbílińdyá·n], *n.* Pandanus (**alḡaw**) taxon.

BLMUG [mbílimú.ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon (Araceae). Grows in Jimi lowlands. Leaves used to make wrist bracelets for initiates undergoing nose-piercing at **smi** festival.

BLOGOW [mbíló·ŋgó·w], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, locally cultivated, said to have been introduced from Kobon in the early 1950s.

BLOK- [mbíló·k, mbíló·γ-], *v.tr.* 1. Divide into portions, apportion, especially of certain valued goods, including shell valuables and game meat.

2. Formally distribute, share out goods. near syn. **blok ñ-**. Compare **ñ-**, **pk ask (mask) g-**. *Kubap blokak*. He distributed greensnail shells.

blokep, *adj.* (To do with) distributing.

blokep tek ay-, = **blokep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like distributing things.

blokijsek, *v.adjunct.* Continuing to distribute, etc.

blokijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to distribute, etc.

blok ñ-, *v.tr.* Divide or apportion and distribute something, give things away. *Saj gabay, blok ñbin*. The compensation which they paid, I shared out. *Cn kobti ñagijn, dad ami, kab agi, adi, sabi, binb blok ñbun*. When we kill a cassowary we bring it, make an oven, cook it, cut it up, and distribute it to various people. *Binb tap ma-mdek gok kuyp blok ñyak*. They gave away goods to those people who had none. (*KBB*, Apostles 2:45)

tb blok-, *v.tr.* Cut up and distribute (especially of cassowary and game meat, but not flesh of domestic animals).

BLOKP [mbíló·γíp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, common in high mountain forest, e.g. at Waym. Dark red blossom attracts lorikeets and honeyeaters.

BLP¹ [mbílip], *v.adjunct* in **BLP G-**, *v.impers.* Slip out of one's grasp or grip, like an eel. Compare **sl g-**. (*G*) *Despin, blp gup*. I grasped it but it slipped from my grasp.

BLP² [mbílip], *adj.* (of an animal's fur) Thick. *Kas blp wagn ak apun*. We refer to it as the kind that has thick fur.

BLS [mbílis], *v.adjunct* in **BLS G-**, *v.impers.* (esp. of a bowstring or arrow) Be waterlogged, soggy. Compare **bt g-**.

BLWEÑ [mbíliwé·ny], *n.* Wattle of a bird. Variant of **bulweñ**, q.v.

BN [mbín], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally but mainly in grassland gardens at rather lower altitudes (Womuk and below in the Kaironk Valley). Skin of tuber red. Some say same as **bong**, q.v.

BNAWI = **B-NAWI** [mbíná·wí·], *n.kin.* (of a woman) Your sister's husband; your husband's brother. Second person possessive form of **b-nowi**, q.v.

BNEJ [mbiné·ŋ], (*K*) *loc.* Up-river, in the up-river direction. = **ebneŋ**. syn. (*G*) **alḡud, oḡd**. ant. **bim, ebim**. *Kotp mdp bneŋ*. The house is there up-river. *B asaw b-neŋ*. A man is approaching up-river.

BNOWI = **B-NOWI** [mbínó·wí·], *n.kin.* A

woman's sister's husband or husband's brother. First and alternative third person possessive form. = **nowi**. Compare **bnawi**, **bnuwi**, **bin-nowi**, **nowi**. Extended to husbands of all women that are called **ay** (sister, classificatory sister) by a women, and to all men who are called **mam** (brother or classificatory brother) by her husband.

BNUI = **BNUWI**, [mbínú-í-], *n.kin*. Her husband's brother, her sister's husband. Variant of **bnawi**, q.v., in third person possessive constructions.

BÑ¹ [bíny], *n*. Bundle, stack, pile, things grouped together in a compact orderly way. syn. **tuwn**.

bñ-sek, *adj*. As a group, together. near syn. **tuwn-sek**, **kawsek**. *Bñ-sek amnmb, koyb nbp pkng gpay*. You should go together (as a group), or the witches will get you.

mon bñ, bundle or stack of wood. *Mon bñ yapek daginmn*. When the pile of firewood collapses (into embers) you should start cooking.

gap tuwn-bñ, constellation, group of stars.

gap yal-bñ, constellation.

BÑ² [bíny], *n*. A magical substance put in neck pendants by warriors before they go to fight.

BÑEN [mbínyé-n], *n.kin*. Father. Said to be common in Obok dialect. In the Kaironk Valley and Upper Simbai it is much less common than syn. **bapi**, q.v.

BŊ¹ [mbíŋ], in **BŊ-KD**, (G) *n*. Half, one part of two. = (G) **beŋ**, (K) **ps-kd**. *Kayn alpim mey, walak wt-sek su tkak. Su tkak mey, kayn lap bŋ-kd; lap bŋ-kd ñbtag saŋdtek*. The dogs chased him down-river and bit off his scrotum. They bit it off, then one dog ate one part (testicle) and the other dog the other part, and then they went away.

BŊ² [mbíŋ], *v.adjunct* in **BŊ AG-**, *v. impers*. Be taut, as a drawn bowstring.

bŋ tmey ag-, be very taut. *Cn kasn wadi gen beŋ tmey agp*. When I tied the bowstring it was very taut.

BOBOM [mbó-mbó-m], *n*. Dandruff.

(jun) **bobom ap-**, *v. impers*. Have dandruff.

BOCC [mbó-tyíty], *n*. Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon. *n*. Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, with dark-blue flesh. Said by some to have been introduced from Maring about two generations ago and by others to have appeared spontaneously at a pond-side at Simbai. syn. **bong, sgi**.

BODI [mbó-ndí-], *n*. Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Embelia cotinoides* and *Maesa spectabilis*, growing in scrub and bush fallow. Leaves and sap rubbed on sores.

BOG¹ [mbó-ŋk], *n*. Secondary flight feathers of bird, second larger wing-plumes. Used in headdresses. syn. **yakt bog**, (**yakt**) **pl bog**. Contrasts with **pl ceŋ**, primary flight feathers. Compare **godd, asdal, say, slp, tubs**.

BOG² [mbó-ŋk], *n*. 1. Plank of wood, as the rough-hewn planks used as house-doors. = **mon bog**.

2. War shield. syn. **kadŋ**.

3. Wall of a house, made of planks. syn. **kotp bog**. contr. **balayn**, wall of woven pitpit.

4. Wooden shutter for window, used e.g. in rest-houses built for Patrol Officers.

bog-at, shelf, raised bed or platform. Compare **abañ, plaŋ-at**.

bog g-, *v.tr*. Bar, block up, barricade something. *Yad katam bog gspin*. I am barring the door. Entrances to a house left vacant are usually barricaded with branches or logs or with a shield.

np bog-tek gngpin or **gngayn**. (saying) I will protect you. (lit. I will act as a shield for you.)

kaj bog, platform of woven split bamboo for carrying pork.

kotp bog, (K) house-wall, especially the upright timbers; applied to both outer walls and inner partitions.

BOGLAK = **B-OGLAK** [mbó-ŋgilá-k], *n.kin*. Wife's sister's husband. = **baglak**. Independent and first person possessive form. Occurs in free variation with **naglak** and **nuglak**, before second and

third person possessive pronouns. The relationship between a man and his wife's sister's husband is viewed as approaching the relationship of brothers (**mam**).

naglak, your wife's sister's husband.

nuglak, his wife's sister's husband, their wives' sisters' husbands; the wife's sister's husband.

BOGNAP = **B OGNAP** [mbó·ŋginá·p], *n.* Somebody (plural), some men. = **b-gnap**. *Nak ma-ñbnap tek, bognap kik api tap ñbyap.* If you don't eat it, some other people may come and eat it.

BOGNI = **B OGNi** [bó·ŋginí·] (K) *interj.* The men here, you men here. Plural of **bebi**, (the) man here, this man. = (G) **bognl**. Contrasts with (K) **bin ogni**, (G) **bin ognl**, (you) women here.

BOJM¹ [mbó·ñdyím], *n.* Insect taxon, wasps (Vespidae) and, according to some informants, honey-bees (Apoidea).

bojm magi, (K) honey. = (G) **bojm magl**.

bojm maplogm (K), = (G) **bojm maplogum**, a common wasp nesting in branches of trees in fallow gardens. Larvae roasted and eaten.

cptmel bojm, Honey-bees (Apoidea), of which neither larvae nor honey are utilised by Kalam. (Name means 'European wasp'.) Compare **bum**, **pubum**.

BOJM² [mbó·ñdyím], in **BOJM-PKEP**, *n.* Hawk taxon, possibly Honey-buzzard, *Henicopernis longicauda*. = **bojp-pkep**. syn. **skub**.

BOJM³ [mbó·ñdyím], *n.* First or leading man in a war party. syn. **kadŋ bojm**. *B nd ami penpen ñagek amigp ak, mey yb kadŋ bojm kun ak aypay ak.* The leading man, the one who goes first in a war party, they give him the name *bojm*.

BOJP¹ [mbó·ñdyíp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Domestic Fowl, *Gallus gallus*. syn. **klokl**, **yuyu**.

BOJP² [mbó·ñdyíp], *n.* First or leading man in a war party. = **bojm**³, q.v.

BOJP³ [mbó·ñdyíp], in **BOJP-PKEP**, *n.*

Bird (**yakt**) taxon, large hawk, possibly *Henicopernis longicauda*. syn. **bojm-pkep**, **skub**.

BOK¹ [mbó·k], *n.* Small swelling or lump on skin, especially of suppurating pimples and inflamed ulcers but also blisters. Contrasts with **sbek**, pimple (blackhead), **mmagi**, goose-pimples, **ŋŋl**, boil.

bok jun, = **jun bok**, core or head of a pimple or swelling.

bok ñluk, spots, small lumps.

bok ay-, *v. impers.* Have blisters, lumps, pimples, etc. *Ñn yp kab cgak, mey bok ayp.* I burned my hand severely on a stone, that's why it is blistered.

sbek bok ay-, *v. impers.* Have an inflamed pimple.

soy bok ay-, *v. impers.* Have an inflamed, pus-filled sore or ulcer. *Wñ nup soy bok ayp.* Wñ has an inflamed sore.

BOK² [mbó·k], in **BOK MNM**, *n.* Dialect of Kalam spoken in parts of the Upper and Middle Simbai Valley and on the north wall of the Jimi Valley. syn. **Obok Mnm**, q.v., **Kunbok Mnm**.

BOKAD [mbó·γánt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a subtaxon of **molok**, q.v. syn. **molok bokad**, **molok bkad**.

BOKBAK [mbó·γimbá·k], *n.* A herb, semi-cultivated, possibly *Commelina cyanea*. Young shoots are cooked in earth-oven with **bep** greens and **sabi** pitpit. Also sometimes applied to a forest-clearing and bush fallow plant, possibly *Polygonum sinense*, said to be eaten raw as a flavouring with skinks (**tum** or **yñ**). Compare **tum cb**. Some informants distinguish **bokbak aydk**, which is not eaten, from the more yellow-leafed **bokbak ñŋeb**, which is.

BOKBOK¹ [mbó·γimbó·k], *v. adjunct* in **BOKBOK G-**, *v. impers.* (of damaged skin or bark of plants, animals, people) Peel or flake off. *M wak bokbok gp.* The taro skin is flaky (diseased). *Bin-b toki gok mon yni, wak ak bokbok gp.* When some old people stay too close to the fire their skin peels off.

kud bokbok, raw-backed, especially in reference to old men or women whose lower backs have skin removed or peeling because of an advanced dermatitis condition. *Nad kud bokbok-sek tayp!* Your back is peeling.

mñ kud bokbok, a vine, growing in forest and bush fallow, skin of which is easily rubbed off. Used in fence-tying.

BOKBOK² [mbó·γimbó·k], *n.* 'Torch' of dry sticks covered with a fungus which is luminous in the dark. Carried on dark nights. syn. **malapal**, **tap dukum**.

bokbok wg-, *v. impers.* (of sticks) Be luminous, give a light.

BOKS [mbó·γís], *n.* Box, trunk. (from English **box**.)

ayn boks, metal trunk.

BOL¹ [mbó·l], *n.* in **AÑÑAK BOL**, *n.* Bolt of lightning. (G) *Aññak bol ak apyap pakak tap kas at mdetek.* A bolt of lightning came down and struck the foliage where they were waiting. (KHT ch.9:19)

BOL² [mbó·l], *adj.* Coiled, looped around, as a rope or snake.

kos bol, *n.* Loops of cane.

mñ bol, *n.* 1. Coil of rope or vine.

2. A great length of vine.

mañ bol g-, *v. impers.* Be coiled, as a rope.

v. tr. Coil s.th.

pag bol g-, syn. **mañ bol g-**, **pag mañ bol g-**, *v.* & *v. tr.* be coiled, as a rope around the elbow and hand, coil s.th..

sataw bol yob, (K) = (G) sataw bol kub, a long snake.

BOL³ [mbó·l], *v. adjunct* in **BOL G-**, *v.* & *v. tr.* (of liquid) Boil, boil something. (from Eng. **boil**.) *Ñg ketl ak bol gi, goñbl magi aptanb.* The kettle is boiling, bubbles are coming up.

BOLBOL [mbó·limbó·l], *n.* Small stringy green-brown algae growing in ponds and pools in streams, and on streamside stones. Also called **đj bolbol**, because it is eaten by **đj** birds, and **ñg bolbol**, because it grows in pools.

BOM¹ [mbó·m], *v. adjunct* in **BOM SLOK-**,

v. tr. Rub a visitor's back with the hands to show pleasure at his or her arrival.

BOM² [mbó·m], *n.* Bomb. (from Eng. **bomb**.)

bom-kab, gold. Around 1957 gold was found in the Simbai River near Kubtp (Kumbruf) by a prospector, Jim McKinnon, and is still mined commercially there by the local people.

BOMOL¹ [mbó·mó·l], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced from Maring in ancestral times. syn. **sbkep**.

BOMOL² [mbó·mó·l], *n.* Nut-bearing Pandanus (**alñaw**) taxon. Named for the green-orange colour of its fibre, resembling stems of taro of same name.

BON [mbó·n], *n.* Sugar-cane. Avoidance syn. of **gam**, q.v.

BONBON [mbó·nmbó·n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, with small bright red seeds formerly used as beads. Grows in Jimi Valley, but seedlings occasionally transplanted to Kaironk Valley.

BONG [mbó·nñk], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally. Said by some to have been introduced from Maring about two generations ago and by others to have appeared spontaneously at a pond-side at Simbai. Tubers red-skinned. syn. **bocc**, **sgi** and according to some, **bn**.

BOÑAY [mbó·nyá·y], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon. Alternative name for **skoyd**, q.v., Painted Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirulus forbesi*.

BOPI¹ [mbó·βí·], *n.* Beard, facial stubble. syn. **dsn**, q.v.

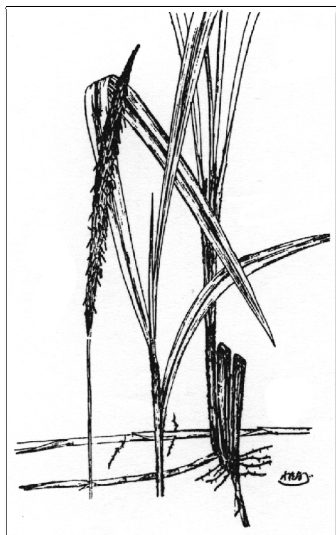
BOPI² [mbó·βí·], *n.* An edible fern. Cooked in earth ovens. syn. **dsn bopi**.

BOPL [mbó·βíl], *n.* Kunai grass; generic taxon including *Imperata cylindrica* and possibly other species. In the Upper Kaironk and Upper Aunjang Valleys kunai grows in limited quantities, though it is present up to 2350 m. It is important for thatching, other local grasses with the exception of **kaynam** (*Ischaemum barbatum*) being useless for this purpose. Compare **ksod**, **sd**.

bopl kaynam, large variety of **bopl** with long sharp leaves, growing locally.

bopl tb bopl tbtkep, common variety, growing locally and used for thatch.

kaj bopl, very big kunai growing in Jimi Valley. Pigs are said to feed on roots.



bopl, kunai grass

BOPNM [mbóβiním], *n.* Frog (as) taxon, a subtaxon of **lk**, q.v., very small Microhylid frogs of genus *Cophixalus*, found on ground or in low vegetation. Said contrast with some kinds of **lk** and with **kabanm**, in that it lays eggs on the ground. Eaten. Compare **gunm**, **kabanm**.

BOPS [mbóβís], syn. **mon bops**, *n.* 1. Chip, splinter, fragment or piece which has been removed from a solid object. syn. **jsal**.

2. Paddle. syn. **mon-ps**, **mon ps-bad**. *Mon bops gi, ñg kas plkpay*. Taking the paddle they paddled over the water. (Some Kalam were familiar with the canoes used by people dwelling by the Ramu River.)

añañ bops, fragment of glass.

mon bops, chip, splinter or fragment of wood.

plaw bops, piece of bread.

tin bops, piece of tin.

BOS [mbós], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with small, sweet, firm-fleshed red-

skinned fruit. Grown in Jimi Valley.

BOT [mbó-r], *n.* Bracken-like ferns, including *Dennstaedtia scandens*, growing extensively in exposed garden fallow. syn. **blđ**, **ddblj**. Pigs eat roots. Foliage used on stones in earth-oven cooking of pork etc., but not eaten. Compare **gd**.

bot kaj-tglem, (G) a bracken smaller than 'true' **bot** (**bot yb**), with symmetrically lobed fronds which resemble pig's ribs. = (K) **bot kaj-tglm**.

kaj bot pagep kuj, magic to make new piglets grow strong. Bracken stems are boiled and the juice is squeezed onto the pig's nest.

BOTL [mbó-ríl], *n.* Bottle. (from Eng. **bottle**.) *Botl jnow-mnow gen, ñg pugtki yasaw*. When I shake the bottle the liquid runs out.

BOTMAJ [mbó-rimá-ñty], *n.* Kind of tick (Hippoboscidae) found in hair of pigs. Compare **ked**.

BOTOM¹ [mbó-ró-m], *n.* Skink (**yñ**) taxon, found at lower altitudes in Kobon territory. Said to be larger than any of the skinks in Upper Kaironk Valley and to be dappled. It is said that when Kobon people find a dead one they bury it and mourn over it, as if it were a man.

BOTOM² [mbó-ró-m], *n.* Spider taxon, terrestrial. Carries eggs around with it, i.e. Lycosid and/or pisaurid spiders. Eaten. (Said by some to be same as **molom**. ISM rejects this.)

-B...P [mb...p], *verbal suffix*. Marks a hypothetical, contrary to fact proposition: if it were the case that, if it had been the case that. Variant of **p...p**, q.v. The suffix is discontinuous; the subject person-marker occurs between **b** and **p**. *D-p-n-p*. I might have taken (it). *D-p-ko-p*. He might have eaten (it). *Maj-nad ñbnp*. I could/might have eaten your sweet-potatoes. *Nak tap ma-ñbnap tek, bognap kik api ñbyap*. If you don't eat it, some other people may come and eat the food.

BPAP [mbiβá-p], *n.kin.* 1. Mother's brother; man whom mother calls **mam**.

2. A collective term for maternal

cognates.

nabap, your mother's brother.

nubap, his or her mother's brother.

BPAT [mbəβár], (PL) *n.* in **BPAT- WLEM**, *n.* Water, liquid. = **bpawleb**. substitute for **ñg** water, **ss**, urine, **wsb**, sweat.

bpawleb ay-, substitute for **ss ki-**, urinate, pee. *Bpawleb ay yokng taspin.* I'm going away to urinate.

bpawleb tag-, *v. impers.* Sweat. *Yp bpawleb tagp.* I'm sweating.

BPK- [mbiβík, [mbiβíγ-], (K) *v. tr.* 1. Suck something, especially of liquid that is almost finished; suck the last drops of something. = **bupk-**, *q.v.*, (G) **bupuk-**.

2. Slurp one's drink, drink something noisily. *Yad kob muk bpkspin.* I'm drinking the juice of marita pandanus.

bpkep, *adj.* (To do with) sucking the last drops.

bpkep tek ay-, = **bpkep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like sucking the last drops.

BS¹ [mbís], *n.* Logs set to mark or support garden plots or to enclose fire-place. *syn.* **koc**, **bs-koc**.

pken-bs, chunks of turned sod, used to mark off plots in a garden.

BS² [mbís-], *v. adjunct* in **BSG-**, *q.v.* Sit. Variant of **bsg-**, *q.v.*, occurring in free variation with **bsg-** before present progressive, present perfect-iterative and past subjunctive suffixes in sequence with non-third person singular suffixes, e.g. *Bspay.* (= *Bsgspay*). They are sitting.

BSAN [mbisán], *n.* Stone (**kab**) taxon, flint and other flakeable stones (chert, marble, greywacke) used for scrapers and for tattooing blades. Sources in the Kaironk Valley include Wegp (Kaytog), Kem (Gobnem), Kojep-mluk on Kaironk River (Caw), and Tubum-kab (Kobon). A high quality black flint was imported from the Simbai Valley. Named subtaxa, which are not all mutually exclusive, include **bsan kaj-guk**; **bsan lkañ**; **bsan mdlp**; **bsan mosb**; **bsan nups**; **bsan tud**; **bsan walb-kas**.

BSAWOK [mbisá-wók], *n.* Pandanus

(**jjak**) taxon. Grows up to about 1400 m. Used to make mats for boys to lie on when their noses are being pierced.

BSG- = **BS G-** [mbisínk, mbísing-], *v.* 1. (of a person or four-legged animal) Sit, sit down. (Consists of verb adjunct **bs**, sitting + **g-**, do.) A general term for sitting postures, in contrast to terms for specific kinds of postures: **malay bej pati md-**, *syn.* **bsg ttow-mac gi md-**, sit cross-legged, **bsgi tob patsek ay md-**, sit with legs extended; **smgan atat ay md-**, squat. *Bsgan!* Sit down! *Kik bsg mdeyak.* They remained seated.

2. (of birds) Perch. Compare (**yakt ay-**, **kubñ d-**). *Yakt kun wagn mon-day at day-at ok bsgpay.* The class of birds that perch high in lopped trees.

bsgep, *adj.* Sitting, having to do with sitting.

bsgep tek ay-, = **bsgep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like sitting; seem as if sitting, appear to be sitting.

tp bsgep, place for sitting.

bsgijsek, = **bsgij-sek**, *adv.* Remaining seated.

bsgijsek ay- or **md-**, *v.* Remain seated, stay in a sitting position.

bsg g-, sit. *Pub am bsg gi, manjun.* Let's go and sit in the sun and warm ourselves

bsg tep g-, sit comfortably, sit properly. *Yad bsg tep gspin.* I am sitting comfortably.

bsg md-, stay sitting. *Piaw kotp-mgan bsg mdp.* Piaw is sitting inside the house. (G) *Kmn nb ak mey bsg mdeb...mñ sawsaw okok agl nb okok nñ tagl mey npal.* This animal may be found sitting...in clusters of (epiphytic) vines.

bsg g ñb md-, *v.* Stay sitting and feeding, always sit and eat in the same place. *Kmn pet-nep bsg g ñb mdek mdek, bubtk amb.* An animal that always sits and feeds there has worn the branch smooth.

bsg nan puni kn-, sleep squatting.

bsg ttow-mac gi md-, sit cross-legged. *syn.* (malay) **bej-pati md-**.

bsgi tob patsek ay md-, sit with legs extended. syn. **tob patsek bsg-**.

sbgol bsg-, squat, sit on one's haunches.

si bsg-, steal another's seat.

B-SKOC [mbískó·ty], *n.* Logs sets to mark or support garden plots or to enclose fire-places. syn. **bs**, **koc**.

B-SUEP [mbésú·ép], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon. Alternative name for **mosak**, *q.v.*, Giant Rat. Name means 'man-biter'.

BSUM [mbísú·m, mbusú·m], *n.* Hairy caterpillars. Not eaten. Compare **kapolm**, **sabok**, **tgos**.

BT¹ [mbír], *v.adjunct*. Be about to, on the point of (doing something). Occurs only with first person pronoun subject, preceding verbs **am-**, go and **ap-**, come.

bt am-, about to go, just going (at this moment). *Yad bt amjpin*. I am about to go. *Yad bt ksim owp amjpin*. It is going to get dark so I'm going.

bt ap-, just coming, arriving (at this moment). *Yad bt aswin*. I am arriving.

BT² [mbír], *v.adjunct* in **BT G-** *v.impers*. Be tired.

yuwt bt g-, *v.impers*. Be exhausted.

sngan bt am-, *v.impers*. Be too weak or sore in the legs to keep going.

BT³ [mbír], (**PL**) *formative* in **MNEI]-BT G-**, = **MNEBT G-**, *v.tr*. Bury something, plant (crops). Pandanus Language substitute for **kom-**, (**lum**) **ym-**. Compare **mnej**, ground.

BTATK [mbirá·rík], (**K**) *n. temp.* Long ago, (in) ancient times. = **bteyt**, *q.v.*

BTAYT [mbirá·yr, *n. temp.* Long ago, (in) ancient times. = **bteyt**, *q.v.*

BTBT [mbír·imbír], *v.adjunct* in **BTBT G-**, *v.* Shake one's body vigorously, as an animal shaking off water. Used of motion in sexual intercourse. syn. **blbl g-**. *Kayn btbt gp*. The dog shook itself.

BTEK [mbiré·k], *n.* Brake, brakes of a vehicle. (from English **brake**.)

btek g-, *v.* Brake, put on the brake(s).

btek taw tb tk-, *v.* Brake, put on the

brakes.

BTET [mbiré·r, mbiré·t], *n.* Bread. (from Eng. **bread**.)

BTEYT [mbiré·yr], *n. temp.* Long ago, (in) ancient times. = **btayt**. near syn. **nd**, **wostey**. *Bin-b bteyt gipay*. The ancestors used to do (that) in the olden days.

bteytk, syn. **bteyt**, possibly more emphatic.

bin-b bteyt, people of long ago, ancestors.

BTEYTK [mbiré·yrík], *n.temp.* Long ago, (in) ancient times. syn. **bteyt**, **wostey**.

BTOBT [mbiró·mbír], *v.adjunct* in (**WAK**) **BTOBT G-**, *v.impers*. Be wrinkled, as skin.

BTUD¹ [mburú·nt], = **B TUD**, *n.* European, white man, albino. Compare **b kloy**, **cp-tmey**.

BTUD² [mburú·nt], *n.* Runner-beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). A post-European introduction. Some say leaves and shoots as well as pods and seeds are edible. Name means 'white man'. Compare **klen magl**, **mañmod magl**.

BU [mbú:], *v.adjunct* in **BU AG-**, *v.impers*.
1. (of any explosive sound) Explode, crack, burst loudly, go off, as heated bamboo, thunder, guns. Compare **mul ag-**. *Sb bu agp*. He farted loudly.

2. (of ground) Crack, become fissured. *Pub nji, lum ak bu agp*. The fierce sun has cracked the ground. *Monmon di, man ak bu agi, tp ak ym ñb*. The earthquake split open the ground, then it closed up again.

tap bu agep, explosive thing, e.g. fireworks, heated bamboo.

BUBEC [mbú·mbé·ty], *n.* (colloq.) Baby, child. Term used jokingly to pregnant women. Compare **bac**.

bubec tob, small footprints, like a child's.

BUBLAK [mbú·mbilá·k], *v.adjunct* in (**SUP**) **BUBLAK G-**, *v.tr*. 1. Spread out or separate the strands of a burning torch so as to make it burn better. *Sup bublak gan!* Spread out the parts of the burning

torch.

2. Unfold or open an umbrella.

BUBTK [mbú·mbirík], *v.adjunct* in **BUBTK AM-**, *v.impers.* Wear smooth, be worn smooth by constant use, as a well-travelled path, animal's perch, headrest. syn. **bbtuk am-**. Probably analysable as **bub tk am-**. Compare **pug tk-**. *Kmn pet-nep bsg g ñb mdek mdek, bubtk amb.* An animal that always sits and feeds there has worn the branch smooth.

BUBU¹ [mbú·mbú·], *v.adjunct* in **BUBU AG YAP-**, *v.impers.* (of dry pods) Crack open so that the seeds fall out. syn. **bibu ag yap-**. Compare **bu**. *Mon magi bubu ag yowp.* The pods are cracking open ready for the seeds to fall.

BUBU² [mbú·mbú·], *v.adjunct* in **TUWN BUBU AG- or G-**, *v.impers.* (of e.g. stars, sun, phosphorescent tree trunks at night) Shine brightly, give off a bright light.

gap tuwn bubu ag-/agi md-, (of sky) be full of twinkling stars, starlit.

pub tuwn bubu ag-, (of sun) be very bright, dazzling.

BUGI¹ [mbú·ngí·], = **bgi**, *n.* 1. Friend, family friend. Used not only of a close personal friend but also of someone from a family that has been longstanding friends of one's own family. *Bugi kotp kng amjpin.* I'm going to sleep at a friend's house. *Binb guni bugi-yad magisek.* These people are all my friends.

2. Companion, partner, a member of the same group or team.

BUGI² [mbú·ngí·], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon of the Ramu and Jimi lowlands, possibly Rock-dwelling Giant Rat, *Xenomys barbatus* or Uneven-toothed Rat, *Animomys imitator*.

BUK¹ [mbú·k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Cryptocarya* and possibly other species. Subtaxa include:

buk blep, unidentified.

buk galab, poss. *Cryptocarya* or *Melicope* sp.

buk mataw, *Cryptocarya* sp. or spp.,

grows in high forest, white leaves. Similar to **mataw**, q.v., but leaves smaller and greener, timber used for fencing and house building, fruit eaten by pigeons (**malg**, **koct**, etc.).

BUK² [mbú·k], *n.* Gourd, cultivated, *Lagenaria siceraria*. Cultivated for food (both immature fruit and young foliage eaten) and for manufacture of containers from ripe fruit. syn. **amos**, **buk amos**.

buk ceg, gourd containers or bottles.

buk day, hollow gourd. Used as spinning tops. *Buk day gabay tmb.* They made the spinning top spin.

buk gagaj, variety which produces very large fruit; grown locally, but largest bottle-containers grown at lower altitudes.

buk kaman, variety with very large fruit, about 40-50 cm across.

buk mosb, variety with dark green fruit.

buk tud, variety with light-coloured fruit.

BUK³ [mbú·k], *n.* Book, exercise book, magazine. (from Eng. **book**.)

BUK-BAY [mbú·γimbá·y], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, edible, grows in large quantities on dead **buk** and other trees.

bukbay ju ññ-, gather bukbay for food.

BUKSAJ [mbú·ksá·ñty] (**Obok**) *n.* White patch on forehead of animal, e.g. pig, dog, cow. Variant of **bksaj**. syn. (**G**, **K**) **tayu**.

BULWEÑ [mbú·luwé·ny], = **blweñ**, *n.* 1. Wattle, comb, red fleshy flap of skin hanging from head or throat of certain birds.

2. Red skin on forehead of ducks.

BUM¹ [mbú·m], *n.* 1. Native bees (Melopodiadae ?), honey of which is eaten by Kalam, unlike honey of European bees. Compare **pubnm**, **cptmel bojm**.

2. Beeswax. Sometimes used in hafting arrow points, and in treatment of sores and cuts on pigs.

bumnm = **bum nonm**, honey.

BUM² [mbú·m], *v. adjunct* in **BUM G-**, *v.* 1. Gather into a crowd, form a crowd.

2. Hold a meeting.

v.tr. Put things together, put things into a pile or heap. (from Tok Pisin **bung**.) (G) *Tap gad aktb bum gl, gum ak tb bum gl gak.* Then he cut *gad* sticks and heaped them up and he cut *gum* (big green-leafed cordylines) and heaped them up. (KHT ch. 9, *Madaw* myth: 63)

bum md-, be a crowd. *Binb bum yob mdpay.* There's a big crowd of people gathered.

BUMNM [mbú·mnám], *n.* Honey. = **bum nonm**.

BUOW, alternative spelling of **BWOW**, *q.v.*

BUPK- [mbú·βík, mbú·βíγ-], *v.tr.* 1. Suck something, especially of liquid that is almost finished, suck the last drops of something. = (K) **bpk-**, (G) **bupuk-**. Contrasts with **bleg-**, lick, **ñŋ-**, eat, **ñg ñŋ-**, drink.

2. Slurp, suck or drink noisily, as when drinking tea or soup.

bupuk ñŋ-, *v.tr.* Suck something. *Ñapanŋaj ti bupk ñbsap.* The baby is sucking the breast. *Kob magi bupuk ñŋan!* Suck the marita pandanus fruit seeds. *B poj gng bupk ñbay, kuj abey gpay.* Men suck the juice from the flower and make magic when they are about to put on *poj* wigs.

nad kayn-tek tap dayday bupkspan! (saying, spoken in anger to someone who has behaved very badly) You're acting like a dog licking rubbish!

BUPUK- [mbú·βúk, mbú·βúγ-], (G) = **bupk-**, (K) **bpk-**, *q.v.*

BWOW [mbú·ó·w], = **buow**, *n.kin.* Father's brother; man whom father calls **mam**. Independent and first person possessive form. Compare **b**, **wow**. *Bwow-cn*, our father's brothers.

nawow, your father's brother.

nuwow, = **nuow**, his/her/their father's brother.

BYAŋ [mbiyá·ŋ], (K) *loc.* Down there, down yonder, downwards. = **b-yaŋ**, casual variant of **ebyaŋ**, *q.v.* syn. (G) **olaŋ**. *Nŋi, mon ak lugak am byaŋ kamget mon cac gey paŋdak.* Having seen it, he slid down the tree and sneaked away from where they had heaped up the rubbish.

B YB [mbiyímp], *n.* 1. People of one's own kind, people considered similar to one's own group (lit. true men, normal men). Applied by the Kalam of the Upper Kaironk to each other and in some contexts to people of Simbai Valley as far as Kubtp, in contrast to people from other regions. Compare **adukion**, **Cdoŋ**, **Kalam**, **Kopon**, **Kubol**, **Pŋn**.

2. Group of related people, extended family, ramage, clan. near syn. **kñŋ**. *B-yob*. A large kin-group.

B YOB [mbiyó·mp], (K) *n.* Important man, man of prestige and influence in the community. (lit. big man.) syn. (G) **b kub**. Until end of regular warfare in the late 1950s, such status was achieved by men of strong character and ambition through leadership in warfare as well as by skill and vigour in accumulating wealth for ceremonial purposes, such as hosting dance festivals

BYOŋ [mbiyó·ŋ], (K) *loc.* Up there, up yonder, upwards. Casual speech variant of **ebyoŋ**, *q.v.* antonym **byaŋ**. Compare **at**. *Kotp-nuk mdp byoŋ dum at.* His house is up there on the hill. *Cn kusay day byoŋ kobti kaci ay, cp ogok puŋi ñagigpun.* We used to put cassowary claws on spear-tips, to spear people with. *Numud kmn mon tan am am muŋ byoŋ mdek.* The cross-cousin climbed the tree after the possum, up to the top, where he stayed.

C – c

C- [tyi-], *v.* Adhere, cling, stick. Variant of **cg-**, *q.v.*, which occurs before the suffix -**sp-**.

CABAK¹ [tyá·mbá·k], *n.* Side-shoots, cluster of suckers or fruit growing from a stem. Compare **pañ**, **gup**, **slp**.

cabak-tam, *n.* & *adj.* (Having) a cluster of side-shoots, etc. *Bin cabak-tam dp.* He has several wives.

CABAK² [tyá·mbá·k], *n.* Pandanus (**aljaw**) taxon, which sports small nut-clusters from sides of main fruit-stem.

CABAK³ [tyá·mbá·k], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, which produces prolific **pañ** (side-shoots, suckers). Locally cultivated, said to have been introduced from Asai in ancestral times. Subtaxa include **cabak gojmay**, **cabak wosj**, and **cadak yb** ('true' **cabak**).

CABAK⁴ [tyá·mbá·k], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, locally cultivated, introduced since arrival of Europeans. Skin of tuber red, flesh white. Leaves not eaten. Named after Cabak, a place in the Jimi Valley, where it was obtained.

CAC [tyá·ty], *n.* Rubbish, trash, esp. leaves and small branches.

cac g-, *syn.* **cac ñ-**, heap up leaves and other garden rubbish. *Nji, mon ak lug ak am byañ kamget mon cac gey pañdak.* Having seen it, he slid down the tree and sneaked away from where they had heaped up the rubbish.

awleg saki ñg cac ñ-, dam up a creek by laying leaves and other materials, in order to trap tadpoles. *Awleg saki ñg cac ñbay.* They dam up the creek with leaves and trap tadpoles.

CAD¹ [tyá·nt], *v. adjunct* in **CAD G-**, *v. impers.* Be turned over, turned upside down. *Mon-kas ak cad gp.* That leaf is upside down.

v.tr. Turn something over or upside down. *Mon di cad gi aynmn.* Turn the wood over.

CAD² [tyá·nt], (**PL**) in **AMI CAD**, *n.* Pandanus Language substitute for **bwow** (father's brother) and **ami** (classificatory mother, but not true mother).

CADKD [tyá·ndi·yínt], *n.* Half of a whole, large segment that has been separated, such as a joint of pork. Compare **pskd**.

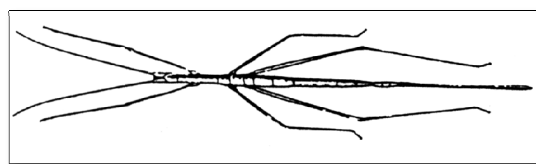
cadkd yok-, *v.tr.* Lay things out in halves or segments. (**G**) *Mnek glak kaj añlam ak cadkd ak yokl, kaj neb ak cadkd ak yokl,...* Next day they laid out the joints of the male pig and they laid out the joints of the female pig (in two heaps),...

v. In Pandanus language and avoidance contexts used as a substitute for **adkd am-**, go back, return and **adkd ap-**, come back.

CAG [tyá·ŋk], (**Asai**) *n.* Pig. *syn.* **kaj**, *q.v.*

CALAB [tyá·lá·mp], *n.* Stick-insects (**Pasmidae**). *syn.* **calabay**. Not eaten.

calab-buow, *syn.* **calab-nap**, very large phasmids, including *Anciale maculata* and possibly *Exatosoma* sp. Not eaten. *syn.* **wcay**. Compare **gojayab**.



calab, stick-insect

CALABAY [tyá·lá·mbá·y], *n.* Stick-insects. *syn.* **calab**, *q.v.*

CALABAY-KAB [tyá·lá·mbá·yká·mp], *n.* Name of a legendary place where there are lots of rocks.

CAMAŋ [tyá·má·ŋ], *n.* Marita or fruit-pandanus (**yagad**) taxon.

CAMAY [tyá-má-y], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, grown locally, said to have been introduced from Asai Valley in ancestral times.

CANAG [tyá-ná-ŋk], *v. adjunct* in **KESM G-**, *v.tr.* Put on or wear ornaments (beads, string of cowry shells, dog-whelk shells, etc.) across the chest or back. Compare **adi-**. *Akañ canag gspin.* I am putting beads across my chest.

canag manag g-, *v.* Put on or wear ornaments (e.g. bead necklace) criss-crossing the chest and back, as **smi-** festival dancers do.

CANGOM [tyá-ŋŋgóm], *n.* Edible forest plant, *Cyrtandra* spp. Leaves eaten. syn. **ñepək, pagn ñŋeb**, q.v.

CAP [tyá-p], *n.* Nut-bearing Pandanus (**alŋaw**) taxon. Grows in Bismarck Range but not in Schrader Range. syn. **patayam**, q.v.

CAPAL [tyá-βá-l], *n.* Fish's tail. Compare **yng**.

CAW [tyá-w], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced in ancestral times from the Sabol (Asai tributary) Valley. More plentiful in Asai Valley than in Kaironk.

CB¹ [tyímp], (**G**) *n.* Excrement, dung, shit. = (**K**) **sb**, q.v.

(**yakt**) **cb-añg**, cloaca of bird.

cb-at, latrine area. Garden fallow area used for defecation, from which no vegetable or animal food may be eaten. Separate areas are used by males and females.

cb katp, latrine building, toilet.

cb ki-, defecate.

CB² [tyímp], (**G**) = (**K**) **sb**², q.v. *n.* 1. Lower back of a person, small of the back. syn. **sb-ceg**.

2. The part of a pig below the rib cage, the belly and hindquarters. contr. **ji**, head and shoulders, **tglem**, ribs.

3. (in compounds). Rump, tail, especially of birds.

CBAM [tyímbá-m], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon. Tuber said to have white skin but red or purple flesh.

CB KI- [tyímpikí-], (**G**) *v.tr.* Defecate, shit. = (**K**) **sb ki-**.

CBLM [tyímbilím], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon, small insectivorous bat sp. or spp. Some say same as **wŋlñ** Compare **ckl**.

CB KESM [tyímpké-sím], *n.* Folktale, legend. syn. **sosm**. cf. **kesm**.

CBU [tyímbú-], *n.prop.* Chimbu, Simbu. Refers to the area and the people of Simbu Province and more generally of the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea. (**G**) *Pen mñi, b Cbu kay apespal nŋl, ognap tawespal.* But nowadays, when Chimbu traders come they sell (the furs) to them.

CB-WJ¹ [tyímpwú-ñty], (**G**) *n.* Insect taxon, applied, but not consistently, to dragonflies (Odonata) and sometimes to other insects with long slender abdomens, e.g. certain robber-flies (Asilidae). = (**K**) **sb-wj**. syn. **cb-yng**. Compare **aŋnaŋn, pubnm**.

CB-WJ² [tyímpwú-ñty], *n.* Sweet potato (**maj**) taxon.

CB-YNG¹ [tyímpyí-níŋk], (**G**) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a heron, present in the lowlands. syn. **ymañŋn pl-pat**. = (**K**) **sb-yng**.

CB-YNG² [tyímpyí-níŋk], (**G**) *n.* Insect taxon. syn. **cb-wj**, q.v. = (**K**) **sb-yng**.

CCI [tyítyí-], *v. adjunct* in **CCI D-**, *v.tr.* Grab hold of something, seize something. Contr. **cgi d-**, hold onto something tightly. (**G**) *Ney aptanl bin cci dak ak.* He came up and seized one woman.

CCKOL [tyítyíyó-l], (**G, K**) = (**K**) **cckoy**, *v. adjunct* in **CCKOL G-**, *v.tr.* 1. Apply a circular movement to something while holding it firmly; thus: twist, grind, screw, crank, crush by screwing up (as dry leaves).

2. Plait hair.

cckol-mackol g-, *v. tr.* 1. Twist something over and over, keep twisting a thing.

v. 2. (of e.g. a bird) Keep swerving or zigzagging, as when trying to avoid a pursuing hawk. *Yakt god malg ak nup puŋiyn agab, malg cckol-mackol gi, god ak kun nep cckol-mackol gi yuksap.* When the

goshawk is trying to catch a *malg* pigeon the pigeon keeps twisting and turning and the hawk chases, also twisting and turning.

jun kas cckol g-, plait or braid head-hair.

su cckol g-, hold in the teeth and twist, etc.

tug cckol g-, hold in the hand and twist, screw, etc.

CCKOY [tyítyiγó-y], (K) = (G) **cckol**, q.v. *Mñ cckoy gspin*. I am twisting the string.

CCP [tyítyíp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, generic for medium-sized 'typical' goshawks, *Accipiter* spp.

ccp kamay-ket, Black-mantled Goshawk, *Accipiter meyeri*.

ccp msej-ket, Australian Goshawk, *Accipiter fasciatus*. Compare **glegl, kaj-tumd**.

CCPEN [tyítyiβén], *n.* Small tree (**mon**) taxon, *Desmodium sequax*. Grows in garden fallow; sharpened twigs used to pierce girls' nasal septum at **smi** ceremonies, in contrast to *Miscanthus* cane (**sud**), which is used for boys. syn. **t den, t den cpen**.

CDOŋ [tyíndó-ŋ], *n. prop.* The lowlands on the Ramu side of the Schrader and Bismarck Ranges, including the Lower Asai and Lower Simbai Valleys. Contrasts with **Numul**, lowlands on Jimi side. Compare **Agow, Puŋn**. *Kaŋm almol d am cac gi, nŋ mdetk, Cdoŋ koyb owyak*. Having carried off the dry banana leaves and heaped them up they waited and watched, and witches from the Ramu Valley came.

cdon cp g-, *v. impers.* Have malaria, be affected by an illness contracted in the lowlands on the Ramu side. Compare **sd cp g-**, under **cp**.

CEB¹ [tyé-mp], *n.* Circle.

kmap ceb ay-, dance in a circle.

kotp ceb, house-plan, ground-plan of a house, marked out on the ground by laying sticks or canes, before building commences.

(**kotp**) **cebceb ayn g-**, *v.* Mark out the

ground-plan of a house. *Gudi tk dap nan gi cebceb ayn gi, wati gos gi mdi, cebceb ayn gi, pen sap puŋipay*. They cut pandanus leaves, gather them and mark out the house (compound) area, then they fence it off; mark out the ground-plan and put in the house-posts accordingly.

CEB² [tyé-mp], *n.* 1. Pond or pool. syn. **ñg ceb**, near syn. **ceb magi**. Compare also **ñg aydk**. poss. cognate with **ceb¹**.

2. Avoidance syn. of **ñg**, water.

ceb magi, pond, lake.

ceb sog-, leak, as water through leaking roof, where a pool has formed. *Kotp ceb sogp*. The roof leaks.

ceb-suak, see separate entry.

CEBEY [tyé-mbé-y], *n.* Marita or fruit-pandanus (**yagad**) taxon.

CEBS [tyé-mbís], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, immature *Rana grisea*, with yellow underside. Some informants recognise that this is immature form of **akpt**, q.v., others consider it to be an entirely distinct taxon. Etymology said to be **ceb as**, 'water frog'. Eaten, and said to be used in sorcery.

CEBSOGI = **CEB-SOGI** [tyé-mpsó-ŋgí], *v. adjunct* in **CEBSOGI D-**, *v.* Swoop or suddenly plunge downwards in flight, or to perching place, as the **malg** pigeon does. *Yakt cebsogi dpay*. The birds swooped down.

CEB-SUAK [tyé-mpsú-ák], *n.* 1. Small ponds, and streams, found in the forest where birds come to wash.

2. Small green algae growing in ponds and pools in streams, and on stream-side stones. Also appears in wet season. **dŋ** finches are said to eat it. Usually called **bolbol**.

CEC [tyé-ty], *n.* Cloth or clothing of European material. near syn. **cec-napnap**. Compare **kol-sot, laplap, tglis**. *Cec d am mñ at tk yoknmn*. You should take the clothes and hang them on the line.

cec kom kom g-, *v.* Wrap cloth around someone or something.

cec-napnap, *n.* Clothes. *Bin-yad cec-napnap yp ogok tug blbl gp.* My wife tore up some of my clothes.

cec tud kotp, tent.

CECEY [tyé:tytyé:y], variant of **ceycey**, q.v.

CED [tyé:nt], *n.* in **B CED**, *n.* Attendants at a nose-piercing ceremony for boys. Chiefly applied to youths who have had their noses pierced at a previous time. Their main duty is to cook food for the initiates. Also applied to older men who enter the enclosed section of the **smi** house and who observe the same food restrictions as the principals. Contrasts with **b mluk**, **b pog skep**.

CEDKEB [tyé:ntiké:mp], (**PL**) *n.* Smoke. sub. for **skum**.

tgomeb cedkeb tag-, (of fire) smoke, be smoky.

CED-MAGI [tyé:ndimá:ngí], (**K**) *n.* Miscanthus sword-grass (**sud**) taxon with rigid cane-like stems. = (**G**) **ced-magl**.

ced-magi pag ñ-, attach sword-grass cane to headdress. When boys who have had the nasal septum pierced are about to emerge, after four days of ritual seclusion, a cane stem is set in their headdress to which **tabal** ornaments are attached. *Ñskoy mluk puji ñey ññ ognap mdek jakng, gyakng ced-magi pag ñi, kmn magey pog ñi, tabal ak puji ñey, mey ms owpay ak.* The boys' noses are pierced, and some days later they get up and prepare (to come out), and stems of **sud** are set in their headdresses, cuscus fur is wound around their heads, **tabal** ornaments are attached, and then they come outside.

CED-MAGL [tyé:ntmá:ngil], (**G**) = (**K**) **ced-magi**, q.v.

CEDMAY [tyé:ndimá:y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Little King Bird of Paradise, *Cicinnurus regius*.

CEG¹ [tyé:ŋk], *n.* Outer shell, skin, husk or casing of an object, especially after the interior material, of different composition, has been removed. Compare **ypI**, flesh, wood.

adj. Hollow, empty.

cegceg, = **ceg-ceg**, *adj.* Thin. ant. **pn-pn**. *Wak cegceg ayp.* The bark is thin.

ceg-sek, *adj.* Having an outer shell or casing.

ceg pag-, *v. impers.* (of a shell, etc.) Break, crack.

ceg pag ay-, *v.* (of a chick) Break out of its shell, hatch. *Yakt ñluk ceg pag ayp.* The baby bird breaks out of its shell.

alj ceg, tibia, large shank bone.

buk ceg, gourd container, gourd bottle.

kañm ceg, outer husk of sugar-cane.

kogm ceg, knee-cap.

kogm ceg puji-, kneel.

koyman ceg, 1. Coconut shell. (compare **koyman**.)

2. (jocular) Human cranium, skull.

magi ceg, egg-shell (of bird, reptile, microhylid frog).

tin ceg, empty tin.

CEG² [tyé:ŋk], *v. adjunct* in **CEG NI-**, *v.* & *v. tr.* (of someone walking) Look back at someone, esp. to look for someone following. syn. **cegi**. *'Yp ceg njan! agngp.* He will say 'Look back at me!'

ceg nñig ceg nñig am-, *v.* Keep looking back as one goes, to see if someone is coming behind.

CEG³ [tyé:ŋk], *adj.* in terms for pandanus taxa.

aljaw ceg, taxon of mountain pandanus.

kumi ceg, taxon of **kumi** pandanus.

CEGCEG = **CEG-CEG** [tyé:ŋktyé:ŋk], *adj.* (of inanimate things e.g. bark and leaves.) Thin. ant. **pnpn**, thick.

cegceg ay-, *v. impers.* Be thin. *Wak cegceg ayp.* The bark is thin.

CEGI [tyé:ŋgí], *v. adjunct* in **CEGI NI-**, *v.* & *v. tr.* (of someone walking) Look back, esp. to look for someone following. syn. **ceg²**.

cegi wegi nñ-, *v.* & *v. tr.* Keep looking back to see someone who is or may be following.

CEGSEK = **CEG-SEK** [tyéŋksé:k], *adj.*
Having an outer shell or casing. near
syn. **wakse**.

n. 1. Bright green Scarab Beetles, used
in head-dress ornaments (syn. **mimot**
cegsek).

2. Betel-nut.

CEK [tyé:k], *v.adjunct* in **CEK AG-**, *v.*
Make a sharp cracking, rattling or
tapping sound. Contrasts with **gu**, thud,
kklag, creak. near syn. **ml**, in sense of
make sharp cracking noise. *Tap cek agab.*
Something rattled just then.

CEKL [tyé:γíl], (**G**) = (**K**) **ckl**, *n.* 1. Bat
(**yakt**) taxon, adult Blossom bat,
Syconycteris crassa.

2. Generic for all small bats including
cblm, **gubŋ**, **wŋlñ**. Compare **alp**.

cekl pk (**K**) = (**G**) **cekl pok**, juvenile
Blossom Bat, *Syconycteris crassa*.

CELED [tyé:lént], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a
large-leafed Southern Beech, *Nothofagus*
grandis, found mainly at between 1800
and 2300 m. syn. **kamay celed**.

CELEP [tyé:lép], in **M CELEP**, *n.* Shoot
and top of taro root, cut off and used for
seed. syn. **clep**, *q.v.*

CEMEN¹ [tyé:mén], *n.* Marita or fruit
pandanus (**yagad**) taxon.

CEMEN² [tyémén], *n.* Game mammal
(**kmn**) taxon, a bandicoot. Said to be a
variety of **wgi**, *Micoperoryctes*
longicauda, *q.v.*, with slightly shorter
tail. (*AAH*, ch. 11)

cemen wash-nay, 'rude words *cemen*', a
small kind, so-called because its call,
jup-jup-jup, is like an insulting
expression women sometimes use to
their husbands.

CEML¹ [tyé:míl], *n.* Slugs. Typically found
in decomposing banana stem foliage and
in *Miscanthus* grass. Not eaten. Kalam
regard slugs as resembling, not snails
(**gogaj**), but leeches (**kataw**, **kuymol**)
and flatworms (planarians, **ŋgotok**),
some of which share the longitudinal
striping of local slugs.

CEML² [tyé:míl], *n.* Lizard (**yñ**) taxon,
Gecko. Alternative name for **mluk-ps**,
wowi, *q.v.*

CEN [tyé:n], *n.* Dog. Less common than
syn. **kayn**, *q.v.*

b cen gi dad amek ñag-, lure a man
into an ambush (as a dog exposes prey
for the hunter to kill).

CEŋ [tyé:ŋ], *n.* in (**YAKT**) **PL-CEŋ**, *n.*
Primary flight feathers of bird, larger
wing-plumes. Contrasts with (**yakt**) **pl-**
bog, secondary flight feathers.

CEYCEY [tyé:tyyé:y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon,
Dusky Lory, *Pseudeos fuscata*, and by
extension, Rainbow Lory, *Trichoglossus*
haematodus. syn. **adug**, *q.v.*

v.adjunct in **ceycey g-**, *v.* (of the Dusky
Lory) Make its characteristic chattering
call. Onomatopoeic.

CG- [tyíŋk, tyíŋg-], *v.tr.* Adhere, stick or
cling to a surface or place (obj. the
place).

cgep, *adj.* (To do with) adhering.

tap cgep, *n.* Adhering thing, e.g.
sticky tape. near syn. **tap pk cgep**.

cgijsek, *v.adjunct* in **cgijsek ay md-**, *v.*
Remaining stuck, continuing to cling.

cgi d-, grab hold of s.th. tightly, hold
fast to s.th.

cgi md-, adhere firmly, cling to,
remain sticking to. Denotes the normal
resting posture of frogs and certain
other animals. *As sud kd cgi mdp.* The
frog is clinging to the pitpit cane.

tug cg-, stick by hand, seal or stick on
to. *Pas ma-tug cgng gayn.* I will not seal
up this envelope.

kab cg-, (of a heated ovenstone) sear
the skin or flesh. *Ñn yp kab cgak, mey*
bok ayp. I burned my hand severely on a
stone, that's why it is blistered.

pk cg-, often contracted to **pcg-**. *v.tr.*
Hit or touch a surface and stick to it, as
foreign matter in the eye, seeds of plants
which stick to clothing, a stamp to an
envelope, etc. Contrasts with **pbtk-**
fasten something into place, as with
nails. *Pas pk cgey dad amin!* Seal the
letter and I'll take it!

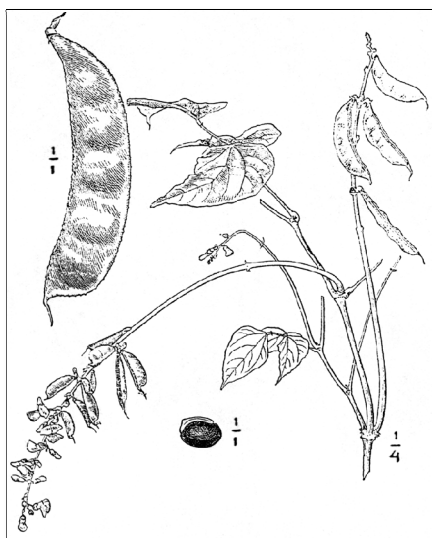
pk cgi md-, remain stuck fast or
attached, cling tightly to a surface. *Kmn*
mon bak pk cgi mdp. The game mammal

is clinging to the tree trunk.

CGAIJ [tyíngá:n], *n.* in **KABAY CGAIJ**, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Bird of Paradise taxon or taxa, applied by some to adult male Superb Bird of Paradise, *Lophorina superba*, by others to adult male Six-plumed Bird of Paradise (*Parotia* sp. or spp.): said to refer to 'adhering' breast-plate of ornamental plumes. Compare **cg-**, **kabay**.

CGEM [tyíngé:m], *n.* Pea-bean, *Lablab purpureus*, locally cultivated. Seeds eaten, leaves used to rub on ringworm and similar skin eruptions.

cgem ñn pñg, pea-bean taxon with protuberant tip to pod, like fingernail.



cgem, Pea-bean, *Lablab purpureus*

CGOY [tyíngó:y], *n.* Tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*. = **cugoy**. syn. **kabyam**. The plant is believed to have been introduced from the Ramu Valley in ancestral times. Cultivated by splitting roots and replanting, by transplanting self-sown seedlings, and by scattering seed.

cgoy ññ-, *v.p.* Smoke tobacco. Widely smoked, especially by men, though it is said that until the 1950s only a few people did so. The practice of prophetic or clairvoyant dreaming, e.g. about the location of a missing pig, following smoking with appropriate **kuj** rituals is said to have been introduced from Kobon.

cgoy ñbi wsn ññ-, *v.p.* Have dreams after smoking tobacco. *B cgoy ñbi wsn ññb*. A man has (clairvoyant) dreams after he smokes tobacco. Subtaxa of **cgoy** include:

(**cgoy**) **gupi**, has short blunt leaves. syn. **cgoy malg**.

(**cgoy**) **kalgp**.

(**cgoy**) **malg**, short blunt leaves, shaped like wings of **malg** pigeon. syn. **cgoy gupi**.

(**cgoy**) **pakam** leaves pointed like nose of **pakam** bandicoot.

(**cgoy**) **ttepi**, has large leaves.

cgoy yb, 'real tobacco'; has small leaves.

CGOY AYDK [tyíngóyá:yndák], *n.* Herb, *Cynoglossum javanicum*, a garden and open country weed with small blue flowers, similar to Forget-me-not. Resembles tobacco leaves in miniature, hence name 'wild tobacco.' syn. **cgoy numd**.

CGOY NUMD [tyungó:ynú:mínt], *n.* Herb. syn. **cgoy aydk**.

CICI [tyí:tyí:], *v.adjunct* in **CICI D-**, *v.tr.* Hold something tightly, grasp something firmly. Compare **cg-**, **cgi d-**. *Monday kasek cici dmn*. You should hold onto the stick tightly.

CIKI [tyí:kí:], (**K**) in **ÑJ-CIKI AG-**, *v.tr.* Shame someone by rebuking him in public, speak ill of a person when he is present. = (**G**) **ñ-clkl**.

CIMAY [tyí:máy:], (**Kubtup**) *pronoun*. 1st person dual, subject and possessor we two, our. = (**K**) **ctmay**.

CK [tyí:k], *n.* 1. Tibia bone of pig. syn. **kaj ck**.

2. Scraper for removing skin of taro, made from pig's tibia, sharpened by grinding end.

ck abg, scraper made from pig's tibia.

CK-ABG-AWEÑ [cáká:mínká:wé:ny], *n.* One's dead ancestors, all one's relations who have died, and who are referred to when invoking the ancestors during a pig-killing.

CKCK [tyí:yityí:k, tyí:tyí:k], *n.* Relatively

little used variant of **jkjk**, q.v., insect taxon. [ISM rejects.]

CKL [tyiɣíl], = **cekl**, q.v. *n.* 1. Bat (**yakt**) taxon, specific taxon for Blossom-bat, *Syconycteris crassa*. Contrasts with **cblm**, etc.

2. Generic taxon including all small bats, including insectivorous bats and fruit and blossom-eaters (**cblm**, **wɲlñ**, **gubɲ**).

ckl pk (K) = (G) **ckl pok**, subtaxon found in gardens. Name means 'reddish-brown *ckl*.'

CKM [tyiɣím], *adj.* 1. (of bark) Hard to pull off, firmly attached.

2. (of nuts) Hard to crack.

3. (of wood) Hard to cut, causing the axe to bounce off.

4. (of a person) Hard to cadge things from, impervious to requests.

CLEK [tyilék], *n.* Animal or person whose growth is stunted or very slow, which remains the same small size. *Clek bteytk yb!* It's still the same small size as before!

CLEP [tyilép], (K) *n.* in **M CLEP**, *n.* Shoot and top of taro-root, cut off and used for seed. = (G) **celep**. Compare **sbel**.

CLKL [tyíliɣíl], (G) in **NIJ-CLKL AG-**, *v.tr.* Shame someone by rebuking him in public, speak ill of a person when that person is present. = (K) **ɲɟ-ciki**.

CM¹ [tyím], *n.* 1. Bow, normally made of black-palm wood (**cm²**). *Numam cm skoy ebap di, agl skoy di, dad api yakt okdoɲ ñagak.* Her brother took a small bow and a small pronged arrow and went towards the river and shot birds.

2. (in certain compounds) Gun.

cm agn, gun, rifle.

cm-sek, armed, bearing bow and arrows or gun.

cm get, **get cm**, bow made of get wood.

cm kusay, spear of **cm** palmwood.

cm magi, bullet, cartridge.

cm mon-gol, string-stoppers at ends of bows. Sometimes made from knots of

wopkay tree (*Melastoma malabathrica*).

cm tuwn, bundle of weapons.

cm wongp, bow made of **cm wongp** timber.

cm yb, 'real' **cm**, regarded as yielding better bows than **cm wongp**.

akl cm, bow made of bamboo.

CM² [tyím], *n.* 1. Applied to two or more unidentified species of palm, one of which grows by the Kaironk and Simbai rivers up to 1500 m. Bows, arrow tips and spears are made from timber of these palms. cognate with **cm¹**.

cm wongp, subtaxon, contrasting with **cm yb**, 'real' **cm**, and distinguished by greater distance between nodes. **wongp** grows in the Middle Simbai and Kaironk Valleys, up to 1500 m.

CMCM [tyímtyím], *n.* Ridge-pole of gabled house. syn. **kotp cmcm**. *Kotp cmcm gudi jupay.* They bent the karuka pandanus leaves over the ridge-pole of the house.

CMGAN¹ [tyímingá·n], (G) *n.* 1. Buttocks, haunches, rump, hamstrings (of humans but not animals). = (K) **sngan**, q.v. syn. **cmgan mseɲ**. Compare **cb²**, **mgan**.

2. Anus, rectum.

CMGAN² [tyímingá·n], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, probably certain forms or phases of Lorikeet, *Charmosyna papou*, said by some to be same as **kob**, q.v., by others to be distinguished by red rump feathers. = (K) **sngan**. Compare **akad**, **kañm**, **klwak**, **saymon**, **tabal**.

CMGAN-PLGAK [tyímingá·nɸílingá·k], (G), *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon. Subtaxon of **gunm**, q.v. Applied to certain small microhylid frogs, variable in colour (yellow, reddish or dull grey-brown) which are found below the litter-layer or in rotting timber, where they lay their eggs. Name means 'constipated' (lit. anus is blocked); some informants say that their very small anus prevents them from defecating properly, hence their bloated appearance. When found out on low vegetation and calling these frogs may be identified as **lk** or **bopnm**. = (K) **sngan-plgak**.

CMNB = **CM-NB** [tyímnímp], *n.* Policeman. etym. probably **cm**, weapon, **nb**, from. syn. **polisman**.

CMNM [tyíminím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Urena lobata*, small bristly-fruited shrub, common in garden fallow. Leaves used as sandpaper to polish bow and pearl shells. Compare **mon-jes**. *Cmm kas daptan dapyap gon, cm deg gp.* After we rub it with *cmm* leaves, a bow becomes smooth.

CM-YT [tyímí'r, tyímyí'r], *n.* Top rail in a fence, log laid longitudinally on top of the vertical post (**kub**) of a fence. etm. Compare **sap, wati**.

CN [tyín, tyún], *pronoun*. 1. First person plural, associative, subject or possessor: we, our, ours. *Cn amnun!* Let's go! *Mñmon-cn*, our land, our country. Compare **cn-ykam, cnk, cnk-ykam, cnp, cnpey**.

2. Base form of first person plural pronoun, to which various suffixes can be attached. Compare **cnk, cnk-ykam, cnp, cnpey**.

CNI [tyíní:], (**Kubtup**) *pronoun*. First person plural: we, our, ours. = (K) **cnk**.

CNK [tyíník, tyínúk], *pronoun*. We, our, ours. Distancing form of **cn**, q.v.

CNOP [tyínóp], (**G**) *pronoun*. Us, our: first person plural object and object-possessor. = (K) **cnup**.

CNOPEY [tyínóβéy], (**G**) Emphatic form of **cnop**, q.v. = (K) **cnpey**.

CNP [tyíníp, tyínúp], (**K**) *pronoun*. Us, our: first person plural, object or object-possessor: = **cnup**. Compare **cn, -p**. *Cnp ma-ñban*. You haven't given us (any). *Tap-cnp si dyak*. They stole our things. *Nak ñ-cnp nup nη md tep ma-gpan*. You didn't take good care of our son.

CNPEY [tyíníβéy], *pronoun*. Us, our, ours: emphatic form of **cnp**, first person plural, object or objective possessor. Compare **cn, -pey**. = (**G**) **cnopey**. *Cnpey ma-ñban!* You haven't given us any!

CNUP [tyínúp], (**K**) *pronoun*. Us, our. = **cnp**, q.v., (**G**) **cnop**. *Layon cnup halpim gi, yglis ak tkengab mey, buk yob kun ak g*

ayjun. If Layon helps us to translate it into English, we can produce a big book like this. *Nad cnup gos nηig mdenmn*. You should keep thinking of us.

CNUPEY [tyínuβéy], (**K**) = **cnpey**, q.v.

CNK-YKAM [tyíníkyiyám] *pronoun*. We, our. near syn. **cn-ykam**.

CN-YKAM [tyínyiyám] *pronoun*. We, our (1st person plural). Emphatic form of **cn**, q.v.

CŊ [tyínŋ], *n.* A resinous sap used as fixative for ochre, on hair. syn. **guj**, q.v.

COCWOÑ [tyótyiwóny], *n.* Mole crickets, *Gryllotalpa* spp. (Gryllotalpidae). Common in open country and near settlements. They breed in the ground, leaving small ridges. Eaten by pigs and birds. contr. **gul-ws** field crickets, **mugsi**, bush crickets, **joŋ**, other crickets and grasshoppers.

cocwoñ kas-sek, winged forms of this.

CODL [tyóníl], (**PL**) *n.* Nut-bearing pandan, *Pandanus antaresensis*. Alternative name for **gudi**, q.v. syn. **juep, ketm**.

CODOGL [tyóndóŋgíl], (**PL**) *n.* Nose, snout. sub. for **mluk**, q.v.

CODOGOY [tyóndóŋgóy], (**PL**) *n.* Nose, face. Pandanus Language substitute for **mluk**, q.v. syn. (**PL**) **pugleb**.

CODOK [tyóndók], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, includes species of *Psychotria* (including *P. hollandiae*) and Winteraceae. Subtaxa are:

codok kas ñluk, probably *Tasmannia piperita*, small tree, up to 5 metres, with small leaves.

codok kas-ps, *Psychotria* sp., a spreading shrub, 1 to 2 m, with large broad leaves which are used to wrap food in stone ovens. Grows in forest up to about 2200 m. Fruit eaten by **ksks** and honeyeaters.

COG [tyónk], *v. adjunct* in **COG G-**, *v.* Scold someone, tell s.o. off. *Bin ami ñapan cog nep gp*. Mother always scolds the children.

cog dad am-, *v.* Go away crying, go off in tears. near syn. **si dad am-**. *Yad*

pken cog dad amb. I hit her and she went off crying.

COKCOK¹ [tyó·ktyó·k], *v.adjunct* in **COKCOK G-**, *v.* Hunch the upper body up, pulling the shoulders and arms inwards, as when cold or frightened. *Mñmon apek, cokcok gi kotp mgan skpin.* When it started to rain I hunched myself up and went into the house.

v. impers. Shudder, get the shudders, have convulsive movements of the upper body and arms, as from cold, fear, anger or embarrassment. *Ygen gi cokcok gab, kotp mgan ak nep mdpin.* I got cold and my body started to shudder, so I'm staying inside the house. *Yad ñbem yp penpen aput, mey nup njin agen, yp cokcok gp.* My cross-cousin and I had a quarrel and when I think of him I get the shudders (feel very embarrassed).

COKCOK² [tyó·ktyó·k], *v.adjunct* in **COKCOK G-**, *v.* (of a person, animal) 1. Show great strength. (**G**) *B ognap kls tmel gosp, 'cokcok gpan,' apal.* When a man has performed an powerful deed, they say 'You have shown great strength'.

2. Argue the point vigorously.

COLEY-BOLEY [tyó·lé·ymbó·lé·y], *v.adjunct* in **COLEY-BOLEY MNM AG-**, *v.* 1. Have a speech defect, speak unclearly, mumble. = **joley-boley**.

2. Speak a mixed up language, mix different languages or dialects when one speaks. Compare **yalaw-walaw**.

CONMT [tyó·nimír], *v.adjunct* in **CONMT G-**, *v.impers.* (of crops) Do poorly, be stunted in growth.

CP¹ [tyíp], *n.* 1. Human body or person, especially dead body, corpse. Contrasts with **wak**, skin, body. *Cp kumb ay, d am kaw gi, pak gpay. Koyb 'cp ñjun' agi, apabay puñiy.* The man died, he was carried off and buried, and a trap of stakes was built. The witches said, 'We will eat the dead man', but when they came the stakes pierced them.

2. Victim or intended victim of a killing. *Cn kusay day byoñ kobti kaci ay, cp ogok puñi ñagigpun.* We used to put

cassowary claws on spear-tips, to spear people with.

3. in certain compounds: ghost, spirit, soul of dead. syn. **cp-day**, compare **cp kawnan**.

4. in compounds: European, white man or woman. Compare **b-tud, kiap**.

adj. Human, applied to body parts.

cp agep, man who has been killed, as intended, in a war or ambush. Contrasts with **b agep**, man marked for killing, intended victim.

cp-day, ghost, spirit or soul of the dead which haunts the living, manifesting itself in an insect or small animal.

cp-day api object-pronoun. g-, (of a ghost) come and haunt someone (the object). *Cp-day nuk api yp gp.* His ghost came and haunted me.

cp gaw g-, bury a human body or human bones. syn. **cp kom-**.

cp gul, fence (single line of posts) around a grave.

cp kab lk-, = **cp kab wk-**, exhume bones of the dead.

cp kawnan, spirit or shade of dead, ancestral spirit, believed to dwell in underworld. See separate entry.

cp kom-, bury a human body or human bones. syn. **cp gaw g-**.

cp kumeb, corpse, dead body of human.

cp meg, 1. (Human) mandible, jawbone.

2. String figure (**ysu**) representing mandible.

cp nabj, human skull. syn. **cp poj**,

cp ñag-, kill someone by shooting, shoot s.o. dead.

b cp ñagep, a man who kills; expert killer, assassin. Such men may be paid to kill an enemy. *Nad b cp ñagep; np mmug gen, ned am b koyb pkp nup ñagi, apey, yad np mnan kabem gng gayn.* You are an expert killer; I will hire you to go to the witch who was the killer (of my relative), and after you have shot him and come back, I will pay you with

valuable shells.

cp ñapay tp, place where a homicide has occurred, which must be avoided by killer and his near kin.

cp ñheb, man-eating, corpse-eating, applied to witches (**koyb**) who are believed to eat human flesh.

cp poj, human skull. syn. **cp nabj**.

cp si ag-, weep for the dead, mourn for a dead relative or friend.

cp tk-, turn into a corpse, die. *Cp tkng mey kun gak*. He wanted to become a corpse so he did just that. (i.e. he was recklessly taking risks in a war situation.)

cp tmel, (G) = (K) **cp tmey**, name applied to Europeans in early stages of contact, and still in frequent use (lit. evil spirit).

cp tñl, (G) = (K) **cp tñi**, skeleton, bones of dead person.

cp tñl katp, (G) = (K) **cp tñi kotp**, structure built as shrine for skull of important person at second stage of disposal of the dead.

cp wak, human skin.

cp watap, funeral feast, mourning feast.

cp watap ññ-, take part in a mourning feast.

cp watap tp, place where a mourning feast is held, where the earth ovens are.

CP² [tyíp], *v. adjunct* in **CP G-**, *v. impers.* 1. Be sick from unnatural causes, esp. of illnesses attributed to witchcraft or ritual contamination due to the sufferer's own wrongdoing or to a dead enemy's ghost. cognate with **cp¹**. near syn. **cp-day g-**.

2. Be sick. syn. **tap g-**. *Kaj cp gp*. The pig is sick.

cdon cp g-, *v. impers.* Be affected by an illness contracted in the lowlands on the Ramu side.

sd cp g-, = **sud cp g-**, *v. impers.* Have malaria, suffer from an illness contracted in the lowlands on the Jimi Valley side.

CP-ASŊAP [tyípa·siŋá·p]. *n.* 'White-man's **asŋap**', a term which can be applied to any new short grasses which have appeared in recent years, but especially to *Ischaemum barbatum*.

CPC [tyiβítý], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced from Kobon about two generations ago. Skin of tuber white. Leaves not eaten. [Not known to ISM or Ytben.]

CP-DAY, [tyípdá·y, tyiβíndá·y], *n.* Ghost, spirit or soul of dead which haunts living, manifesting itself in an insect or small animal. near syn. **cp-kawnan**, q.v.

cp-day g-, *v.tr.* (of a ghost) Haunt someone. *Cp-day nuk api yp gp*. His spirit came and haunted me.

CPL [tyiβíl], *n.* Anything which stops an opening; thus: a plug, cap, lid, bottle-stopper, wedge, nail.

CP KAWNAN [tyípká·wná·n], *n.* Spirit or shade of dead, ghost or ancestral spirit, believed to dwell in underworld. All humans have a **kawnan**, which leaves the body when a person dies. A man's ghost spends most of its time in the forest, around his old hunting camps and stands of mountain pandanus. The ghosts of ancestors must be propitiated, e.g. by ritual cooking of game in new taro gardens or by cooking pigs in raised ovens. Compare **cp-day**, **mdmagi**, **noman**. *Cp-kawnan api ms amb*. The spirit has left the body. (lit. Spirit has emerged and gone outside.). *Yp cp-kawnan amb!* My spirit has left me! (Said by someone who has been startled during sleep.)

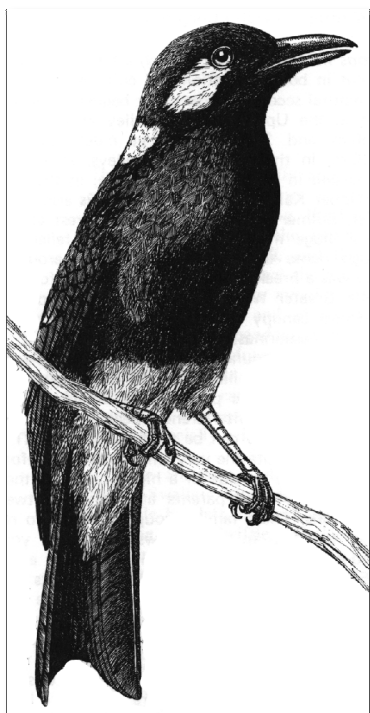
CP-MEG [tyípmé·ŋk], *n.* 1. (Human) mandible, jawbone.

2. String figure (**ysu**) representing mandible.

CP-MLUK-MGAN [tyípmulú·kmiŋgá·n], *n.* Cockroach (Blattidae). Not eaten. Said to enter nostrils of decomposing corpses, hence name 'corpse's nostril.' syn. **mluk**. Compare **cp-tmej**.

CP-NABGU¹ [tyípná·mpingú·], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Mountain Peltops Fly-

catcher, *Peltops montanus*.



cp-nabgu, Mountain Peltops Flycatcher

CP-NABGU² [tyípná·mpingú·], *n.* Ant-house plant, *Hydnophytum* sp. or spp. An epiphyte in forest and bush-fallow, and contrasting with **mumloj**, q.v. in duller colour, shorter leaves, lack of spines, and larger internal cavities (occupied by ants). Name means 'skull (of dead person)'

CP-SAWEY [tyípsá·wé·y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, nocturnal, with whistling call. Associated with ghosts (**cp kawnan**) and thought to portend death. Possibly waders or other birds migrating overhead at night.

CP-SAWEY KUÑK [tyípsá·wé·ykú·nyík], *n.* Frothy exudae of certain insects, seen on plants (lit. saliva of this bird, believed to be a manifestation of ghosts or witches)

cp-sawey kuñk, frothy exudae of certain insects, seen on plants (lit. saliva of this bird, believed to be a manifestation of ghosts or witches).

CP-SGI [tyípsingí·], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Castor-oil tree, *Ricinus communis*. syn. **cpsgi bd**. Seeds used raw as fixative for pigment in string fibre for net-bags and

clothing, and burnt to provide black cosmetic for use on body and on string-fibre. Propagated around homesteads by women throwing away seeds they are using. Subtaxa are:

cp-sgi lkañ, = **cpsgi lkañsek**, variety with reddish leaves and fruit.

cp-sgi ñheb, small fruit, like a birds egg. Eaten.

cp-sgi tud, pale leaves.



cp-sgi, Castor-oil tree

CP-TAMU [tyíprá·mú·], *n.* Grass, *Paspalum conjugatum*. Eaten by pigs and cows. syn. **tamu**. Introduced.

CP-TGEL [tyíptingé·l, tyíβriŋgé·l], *n.* Grave. See **kom**⁻¹, sense 3 for account of burial practices.

CP-TMEL¹ [tyíprimé·l, tyíβirimé·l], (G) *n.* European. = (K) **cp-tmey**, q.v.

cptmel bojm, European honey-bee (Apidae).

CP-TMEL² [tyíprimé·l, tyíβirimé·l], (G) = (K) **cptmey**², q.v.

CPTMEY¹, = **CP-TMEY** [tyíprimé·y, tyíβirimé·y], (K) *n.* Name applied by Kalam to Europeans in early stages of contact and still in frequent use. Etymology **cp**, spirit, ghost, **tmey**, bad. = (G) **cp-tmel**. *Cptmey asaw*. The European (person) is approaching.

cptmey bojm, European honey-bee, *Apoidea*. Compare **pubnm**.

CPTMEY², = **CP-TMEY** [tyíprimé·y, tyíβirimé·y], (K) *n.* A small terrestrial

creature variously identified and described as a caterpillar, a burrowing bug said to enter nostrils of decomposing corpses, and as a small dappled lizard with an ugly nose. Compare **cp-mluk-mgan**. = (G) **co-ctmel**.

CT [tyír], *pronoun*. 1. We (two), our (two): first person dual subject, associative. Compare (K) **ctk**, (G) **ctek**, dissociative. *Ct amjt*. We (two) should go.

2. Our (two): 1st person dual, possessor. *Tap-ct*. Our stuff.

3. Base form of first person dual plural, to which various affixes are attached. Compare (K) **ctk**, **ct-may**, **ct-mñaj**, **ctp**, **ctpey**, (G) **cti**, **ct-mñal**, **ct-mal**, **ctimal**.

CTEK [tyíré:k], (G) *pronoun*. 1. We (two): 1st person dual, subject or topic, dissociative.

2. Our (two), 1st person dual, possessor, dissociative. = (K) **ctk**.

CTI [tyírí:], (G) *pronoun*. First person dual, subject or possessor, associative: we (two), our ours. Compare (G) **ct-mal**, **ctimal**, **ctek**, (K) **ctk**, **ct-may**.

cti-mal, emphatic form: we two, our (two). '*Ctimal senis gut,*' *agak*. 'Let's change (places),' he said.

CTK [tyírík], *pronoun*. We (two), our: 1st person dual subject, topic or possessor, dissociative: = (G) **ctek**. Compare **ct**, **-k**.

CTMAL [tyírímá:l], (G) *pronoun*. We (two), our (two): 1st person dual, subject, topic, or possessor. = (G) **ct-mñal**, = (K) **ctmay**. Emphatic syn. of **ct**, q.v.

CTMAY [tyírímá:y], (K) *pronoun*. We (two), our (two): 1st person dual, subject topic, or possessor. = (G) **ctmal**.

CTMIJAL [tyírímíjál], (G) *pronoun*. = (G) **ctmal**, q.v., (K) **ctmay**.

CTOP [tyiróp], (G) *pronoun*. Us (two),

our: 1st person dual, object or object possessor: = (K) **ctp**, **ctup**.

CTOPEY [tyirópé:y], (G) *pronoun*. Emphatic syn. of **ctop**, q.v. = (K) **ctpey**.

CTOPMAL [tyirópamá:l], (G) = (K) **ctpmay**. syn. **ctop**, q.v.

CTP [tyiríp], (K) *pronoun*. Us (two), our (dual): 1st person dual, direct object or possessor of object = (G) **ctop**. Compare **ct**, **-p**. *Mak kuyon gi, ctp aññ yowp*. The hill is steep, it makes us out of breath.

CTPEY [tyíríβé:y], (K) *pronoun*. Us, our: 1st person dual object or objective possessor. Emphatic syn. of **ctp**, q.v. = (G) **ctopey**. *Ctpey ma-ñban!* You didn't give us (two) any!

CTPMAL [tyírípmá:l], (K) *pronoun*. Emphatic syn. of **ctp**, q.v. = (G) **ctopmal**.

CTPMAY [tyírípmá:y], (K) *pronoun*. Emphatic syn. of **ctp**, q.v. = (K) **ctopmal**, (G) **ctopmal**.

CTPMIJAY [tyírípmíjáy], (K) *pronoun*. Emphatic syn. of **ctp**, q.v. = (K) **ctopmal**, (G) **ctopmal**.

CTPEY [tyíríβé:y], (K) *pronoun*. Us, our: 1st person dual object or object possessor. Emphatic syn. of **ctp**, q.v. = (G) **ctopey**. *Ctpey ma-ñban!* You didn't give us (two) any!

CTUP [tyirúp], (K) *pronoun*. = **ctp**, q.v. *Lift ctup dad aptan jaksap*. The lift is taking us up.

CUGOY [tyú:ngó:y], *n*. Tobacco. = **cgoy**, q.v.

CUKLM [tyú:γílím], *n*. Herb, *Galium subtrifidum*. Leaves are steamed and given to small children to eat to aid their growth.

CUSN [tyúsín], *n*. Tree (**mon**) taxon, very large, with bark like **kodojp**, q.v., found in Asai and Jimi Valleys. Bark smells like cloves and is used in garden magic.

D – d

D- (pronounced [ndá] in isolation, [nd] before a vowel, [ndu] before w, [ndi] before y, [ndi] before other consonants). Generic verb of manipulation and control, with many senses.

v.tr. 1. Acquire or retain possession of something: have, get, obtain, take, keep. *Tap etp dng gaban?* What do you intend/want to get? *Bin dngab.* He is going to take a wife. *Tap si dyak.* They stole things. (lit. They took things illegally.) (G) *'Mam an, yp olap ñl, nak olap dan,' agak.* 'Brother, give me one, (and) you keep one,' he said.

2. Control something with the hand(s), hold, handle, grasp, grip, grab something. *Pkng gsap! Kasek dan!* It's about to fall! Grab/hold it! *Dey pkin!* You hold (it) while I hit (it)! *Waknañ dabin, slmal gi amb.* I grabbed an eel but it was slippery and got away. (G) *Yad kmn nb ak dneq, yp sek dad ñg sj aljud amnak.* When I grabbed this animal, it pulled me with it over the waterfall. (KHT ch. 9:50)

3. Touch something, feel s.th. with the fingers or hands. *Tap ok yp jel gp; ma-dngayn.* I'm afraid of that thing; I won't touch it. Compare **d nñ-**.

4. Cause something to happen by manual control. *Balus dek ap yasaw.* He is landing the plane. (lit. He controlled the plane and it is coming down.)

5. Attain or hold a status or post, achieve a certain age or time. *Piau luluai dp.* Piau holds the post of *luluai*.

6. Arrest, seize, catch, capture someone or something. *G tep dp!* Well caught!

7. (of an emotion, or bodily condition) Overcome, seize or grip someone. *Yp nabñ dp.* (i) I am ashamed. (ii) I am shy (lit. Shame seizes me.) *Yp jep dp.* I am

trembling. (lit. Trembling seizes me.)

8. Restrict something, secure or hold in position, constrain something.

9. Stop something, come to a stop. *Kat d tbtkan!* Stop the car (with the handbrake or footbrake)!

10. (in certain idioms) Cut or mark something deliberately. See **jku d-**, **jñ d-**, **kud d-**, **sb d-**.

11. As the final verb in a serial verb construction it typically marks completive aspect, indicating that the actor or actors have completed the action. It indicates a more emphatic completive than the perfective suffix **-p-**, **-b-**. *Ñb dpin.* I have finished eating./I have eaten it all. (Compare *Ñbin.* I have eaten). *Mnm ag dpay.* They have finished speaking. (Compare *Mnm apay.* They have spoken.) *Magisek am dpay.* They have all gone. *Paskoy wog gdpay.* The girls have completed the job. However, as the final verb in a series **d-** sometimes retains its lexical meaning. See, e.g., **ñag d-**, fasten together, sew up, etc., **plg d-**, block s.th., **puñi d-**, press down and secure, ram in fence posts, etc.

dep, *adj.* (To do with) getting, holding, obtaining, etc. *Mñi tap dep ñn.* Today is the day for getting the things.

n. Avoidance language substitute for **ñn**, hand.

dep-tek ay-, = **dep-tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like getting, holding, etc., appear to be or seem as if holding, etc. *Yp bin si dep tek ayp!* I feel like stealing a woman!

dijsek, = **dij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to hold, etc; in the act of holding, obtaining, etc.

dijsek ay-, syn. **dijsek md-**, *v.* Continue to hold, etc.

d- occurs in many other phrasal expressions, such as:

d am-, = **dam**, take, obtain and go. *Mon pk dam ayak*. He cut wood and took (it) and placed (it).

dam yok-, take s.th. away, go and dispose of s.th.

dam dam, see separate entry.

d ap-, = **dap**, bring, obtain and come. *D asaw*. He is bringing it.

dap dap, see separate entry.

d- + *different subject* + **am-** + *3rd person hortative mood*, push s.th. near syn. **lp g- dad am-**. *Dlam dey amnan!* Push the drum!

dap tan jak-, bring up to the top.

dap tan d ap yap-, move back and forth, bring something back and forth,

dap tan dap yap g-, make something go back and forth, or up and down.

d ay-, = **day-**, obtain and place/put away. *Cm d ayspin*. I am taking the bows and placing (them)/putting (them) away.

d ay tep g-, obtain and put in order.

d jm ñi ñ-, obtain and place together/fit into position.

d kuskus g-, hold something and revolve or swing around and around.

d tbt-, hold and stop s.th.

dyok-, = **d yok-**, *v.tr.* 1. Throw s.th., throw s.th. away, drop s.th. deliberately.

2. (fig.) Waste s.th. *Moni-nad ma-dyoknmn*. Don't waste your money.

acp d-, heap up (garden) trash.

am d ap-, fetch, go obtain and come. *Am mon d awan!* Fetch some wood!

ason d-, = **aswon d-**, pick up garden rubbish, gather trash.

biks d-, take a photograph, hold a camera or photograph.

bin d-, take a wife, marry a woman.

ceb-sogi d-, swoop on something and seize it.

cici d-, seize something, grab s.th.

cgi d-, hold onto s.th. tightly, have a tight grip on s.th.

glk d-, *v.impers.* Be startled, taken by surprise.

gom d-, climb/jump across from one tree to another.

gos + *possessive-pronoun* + **d-**, choose or pick out something, take the thing that one likes.

jep d-, shiver, tremble, quake.

jku d-, mark or paint the face in preparation for taking part in a **smi** festival.

jñ d-, put a point on something, as in sharpening an arrow-head.

ju d-, *v.* Be startled, taken by surprise.

koñam d-, *v.impers.* Have a blocked throat, be hoarse, catch in the throat when swallowing.

kopag d-, coil, twist, as a rope; twist, turn, as an ankle or knee.

kud d-, make the back-cut when felling a tree.

llmag d-, (of body parts) twitch, make sudden involuntary movements.

luluai d-, obtain the position of luluai.

mgn si d-, fornicate or commit adultery with a woman. syn. **mgn si dañ-**. Compare **wañ si d-**.

mluk d-, wipe the nose, hold the nose.

monmon d-, tremor or quake, of an earthquake.

nabñ d-, *v.impers.* Be overcome with shame, embarrassment, shyness; feel ashamed, embarrassed, shy.

ñag d-, 1. Stick together, as the pages of a book or two tree trunks growing together; sew, secure, as in buttoning a shirt or tying a shoe.

2. Finish shooting.

ñawl d-, be overcome with astonishment at the anger or accusations of someone.

ñn-wt d-, cup the hands.

pd d-, harvest yams, take yams from a garden.

plg d-, *v. impers.* Be blocked, as a pathway or a stream.

v.tr. Snatch something.

pl pki d-, alight, come to rest, as a bird on a branch.

ptend d-, jump onto, land after leaping.

puŋi d-, press down and secure, secure by forcing against or sticking into a surface, as in ramming fence posts in the ground.

sb d-, 1. Make the scarf cut when felling a tree.

2. Sharpen the edge of a piece of wood or bamboo.

puŋi d tb tk-, control and stop s.th. by pressing down, as when stepping on a brake.

smay wmay d-, become dizzy, suffer a dizzy spell.

su d-, bite, nip.

si d-, steal, obtain illegally.

takn ytk d-, be full moon.

tap g d-, gather food.

tbtk di md-, be gripped tight, securely clamped. *Skru tbtki di mdp akaŋ slok yowp?* Is the screw tight or loose?

waŋ si d-, fornicate or commit adultery with a man. Compare **mgn si d-**.

wdn koc d-, scratch the eyebrows.

yb d ag-, say or pronounce someone's name, call someone by name. (G) *Kmn ak nop yb d agl, am waknaŋ-yj tuwn glg, waknaŋ ak ma-dngabun.* If we mention the names of game mammals when we set eel-traps we won't catch any eels.

yb ksen d-, take a new name (as at baptism of adults), be baptised.

-D [ínt], *suffix to verbs.* Derives a verb adjunct from a verb, especially adjuncts used before **am-**, go, and other verbs of motion, e.g. **adkd**, turning, reversing, from **adk-**, turn around, reverse, **tawd**, stepping, treading, from **taw-**, to step, tread, **tkd**, crossing over, from **tk-**, cross over.

tawd atan am-, climb up (ladder, steps, etc.)

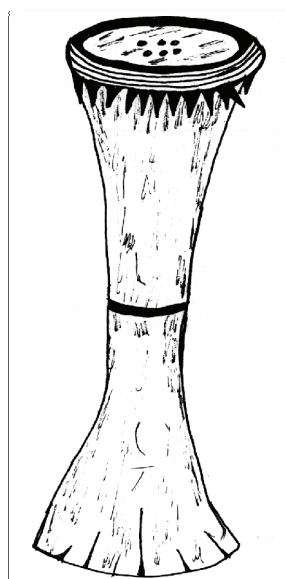
kum tkd am-, lose consciousness.

pug tkd agi am-, run, go at full speed.

DA- [ndá-], *v.adjunct.* Carrying, bearing. Variant of **DAD**, q.v. in **DA-TAG-**,

DATAG TEP G-, *v.tr.* Carry something about carefully, take good care of (esp. a child). *Bin nonm-nuk, datag tep yb gp.* That mother, she really takes good care of (her child).

DAB- [ndá-mb-], *v.tr.* Copulate, have sexual intercourse with someone. Variant of **daŋ-**, q.v., which occurs before the suffixes **-sp-**, present progressive and **-ijsek**, transfixative. *Dabspit.* They (two) are copulating. *Dabijsek mdpit.* They remained in the act/position of copulation.



dacŋ, hour glass drum

DACŊ [ndá-tyíŋ], *n.* 1. Hour-glass drum, hand-held drum shaped like an hour glass. syn. **adu**. Said to have been introduced into the Kaironk in the last few generations. Such drums are carried by the dancers in a **smi** festival, where they provide the only instrumental accompaniment to the dancing and singing.

2. Generic for drums. Not applied to slit-gongs, which are not used by the Kalam but are known to those who have travelled to the coast.

dacŋ kb, drum cylinder, the wooden chamber as opposed to its skin cover. Drums are made from a variety of hardwood trees, including **baj**, **kayŋal**, **spi**, **ttamen** and **ygu**, q.v.

dacŋ mgan, the inside of a drum, the

resonating chamber.

dacŋ wak, drum-skin, made, e.g., of skin of monitor lizard (**wbl**) or ringtail possums (**wcm, ymduŋ**).

dacŋ tm ñ-, put the skin on a drum. (G) *Olap pakl kas ak plk yokl, wak ak wjkl dad aml, tap dacŋ ak tm ñbal*. Sometimes carcasses are plucked, and then the whole skin is removed and put on a hand-drum.

dacŋ pk-, beat a drum. *Nad mñi dacŋ pkspan*. You are beating the drum now.

dacŋ tudul ak-, beat a drum very hard, pound a drum.

DAD [ndá:nt], *v. adjunct*. Controlling with the hands, carrying, bearing, in possession of, taking. Occurs mainly with verbs of locomotion: **am-**, **ap-**, **tag-**, **n-**, **sanj-**, etc. and with **ñ-** 'give'. Compare **d-**. *Yad as-sup pag ay, dad opin; mon ayabin, mlp gp, nŋtag, sup pugi dad ñg ami, as dpin*. I break off material for torches, bring it and put it by the fire; when it is seen to be dry I light it, take it to the stream and catch frogs.

dad am-, *v.tr.* Take or carry something, go in possession of something. *Dlam lp gey, dad amnan!* Push the drum along! (lit. You having pushed the drum, controlled-by-hand it goes.) forced (near syn. *Dlam dey amnan!*) *Kotp ynmuy agi, tap tubtub-toktok wad gi dad ms amnak*. Thinking the house would burn, he put his things in a string bag and carried them outside. (G) *Yad kmn nb ak dneq, yp sek dad ñg sj aljud amnak*. When I grabbed this animal, it pulled me with it over the waterfall. (KHT ch. 9:50)

dad ap-, *v.tr.* Bring, come bearing something. *Ackol dad apey poj gun!* You go and bring some *ackol* moss for us to make a head dress! (G) *Km nep dad katp opal*. They bring it back home alive.

dad aptan jak-, *v.tr.* Carry something to the top.

dad atan-, *v.tr.* Carry something aloft, lift and carry, as in carrying cargo on the shoulder. *Kiap kawkaw dad atanyak*. They hoisted the patrol officer's cargo

and carried it.

dad n-, *v.tr.* Bring something when joining a travelling party. *Cn np mdak ayn- bogs dad nngabun*. We will join you later, bringing the metal trunk.

dad ñ-, carry something and give it to someone. (G) *Yokop km nep binb ktap dad ñel, ñng gpal*. They just bring it back alive to give to people (who are free to eat it).

dad tag-, pronounced as **datag-**, *v.tr.* 1. Carry something while walking about or travelling

2. Take care of (an infant).

3. Drive (a vehicle). *Kat dad tagp*. He drives a car.

dad tan-, carry something while climbing, climb with s.th. in hand. *Sawan tu dad mon tanb*. Sawan climbed the tree carrying his axe.

dad weg- or **weyg-**, carry s.th. away and hide it. *Yad tap dad wegng gayn, nad wdn jukan!* I'm going to take this thing away and hide it, you close your eyes!

dad aptan jak-, *v.tr.* Carry something to the top.

dad atan-, *v.tr.* Carry something aloft, lift and carry, as in carrying cargo on the shoulder. *Kiap kawkaw dad atanyak*. They hoisted the Patrol Officer's cargo and carried it.

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dad tag-, pronounced as **datag-**, *v.tr.* 1. Carry something while walking about or travelling.

2. Take care of (an infant). 3. Drive (a vehicle). *Kat dad tagp*. He drives a car.

dad tan-, carry something. *Sawan tu dad mon tanb*. Sawan climbed the tree carrying his axe.

dad weg-, = **dad weyg-**, carry or take s.th. away and hide it. *Yad tap dad wegng gayn, nad wdn jukan!* I'm going to take this thing away and hide it, you close your eyes!

cog dad am-, *v.* Go away crying, go

off in tears. near syn. **si dad am-**. *Yad pken cog dad amb*. I hit her and she went off crying.

si dad am⁻¹, *v.tr.* Carry off stolen goods, steal something and go.

si dad am⁻², *v.* Go away in tears.

DAGI⁻¹ [ndá:ŋgí:], (K) = **agi**⁻¹, *q.v. v tr.*
1. Set fire to something, ignite s.th, heat s.th. Etymology probably **d-**, hold, **agi**⁻¹, set s.th. alight. = (G) **dagl**⁻¹. cf. **yn-**. *Mon dagian!* Light a fire!

2. Heat something, put s.th. on the fire (to cook, boil, be singed, etc.). *Kab dagian!* (i) Heat stones (on a fire)! (ii) Make an earth-oven! *Mam! yp ñg pbor ak dagian!* Brother! Boil some water for me.

dagi d ap ad ñb-, *v.tr.* Singe (meat, animal), bring it and cook it an earth oven and eat it.

DAGI⁻² [ndá:ŋgí:], (K) *v.tr.* Sew (beads, shell ornaments, bark cloth strips). Etymology probably **d-** plus **agi**⁻², *q.v.* = (G) **dagl**⁻².

DAGL⁻¹ [ndá:ŋgíl], (G) *v.tr.* Set fire to or ignite something, heat s.th on a fire. = (K) **dagi**⁻¹, *q.v.*

dagl d ap ad ñb-, *v.tr.* Singe (meat, animal) bring it and cook it in an oven and eat it. (G) [*atwak*] *dad aml tmel b ak yb okok agl pal, dagl dap ad ñbal*. The men take (the silky cuscus) some distance away, singe the fur off it and bring (the carcass) back to cook in an earth oven. (KHT ch. 5:42)

DAGL⁻² [ndá:ŋgíl] (G) = (K) **DAGI**⁻², *q.v.* Sew (beads, shell ornaments, bark cloth strips).

DAGOL¹ [ndá:ŋgól:], *n.* in **BAY DAGOL**, = **BAY DAGOLBAGOL**, *n.* Edible mushroom taxon, orange-fleshed, growing on ground, especially in humus at base of **kabi** oaks. Cooked in earth-oven or on fire. Sometimes referred to as **bay lkañ**, *q.v.*

DAGOL² [ndá:ŋgól:], *n.* Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon, *Scincella s. stanleyanum*, found in bush fallow and forest up to about 2200 m. Creature itself and eggs are eaten. Belly is orange-coloured, like mushroom

of same name. syn. **mab-dagol**.

DAK [ndá:k], *n.* Domestic duck, *Anas platyrhynchos*. (from English **duck**.) syn. **patow**. Introduced to the Kalam area around 1970.

DAKDAK [ndá:γindá:k], *v.adjunct* in **TAM DAKDAK G-**, *v.* 1. Take long strides.

2. Spread one's legs apart.

tam dakdak gi am- near syn. **tam dakdak g tag-**, walk with long strides, stride out, lope along. *Tam dakdak g tagey tagey, ksim owp!* You've been striding about (idly) and now it's getting dark! (Husband's complaint that his wife hasn't brought food from the garden.)

DAKP [ndá:γíp], *n.prop.* A nature demon. Compare **kañmab**, **kceki**, **wayjpay**.

DALÑ [ndá:líny], *adj.* or *n.* in **WATI DALÑ**, *n.* Type of post-and-rail fence which leans outwards, placed at bottom of slope to catch rubbish thrown from above. Weight of rubbish strengthens the fence against pigs.

DAM- [ndá:m], *v.tr.* Take something, get s.th. and go. = **d am**. Compare **dad am-**.

dam ay-, take something and put it. *Dam ay ownmn*. Take it and put it (there) and come. *Pas dam ay owngayn*. I'm going to post a letter and I'll be back.

dam dam, see separate entry.

DAM DAM [ndá:mdá:m], *v.* Keep on doing something, continue doing (an action specified by a preceding verb, usually until a desired result is achieved). Occurs as non-final element in a serial verb construction. = **d am d am**. near syn. **dap dap**. (G) *Nb ogok ap kuwklg dam dam ok d ll ñbal*. They (possums) come (to this tree) and keep on gouging and scraping away (the outer wood) and then they eat (the rotten pulp wood inside). *Mkal g dam dam ñngaban mdengab*. If you keep turning the pages you will see it is there. *Penpen ñag d am d am, ñag ask yoki ownk*. The fighting continued, but I left the scene and came here. *B mnm juj mdab mey mnm ag dam dam pñon ñapay*. A man's wrongdoing

causes people to talk until it ends up in someone killing him.

DAŋ¹ [ndá·ŋ], (G) *loc.* Across-river, across-valley, in the across-river direction. syn. (K) **doŋ**, q.v. Compare **awdaŋ**. *Wl nb, daŋ nb?* (People) from here, or from across-river there?

DAŋ² [ndá·ŋ], *v.* & *v.tr.* Copulate, have sexual intercourse with someone. (Etymology probably **d-**, hold, plus **aŋ-**, copulate.) syn. **aŋ-**, q.v. Compare also **dab-**. If the subject is singular it refers to males. (G) *B ak dad tkjakl bin ak dam sŋak kn ñel daŋak. Agak 'Yp daŋban ak mdak ma-mdengaban'.* That man went and took that woman a little way and made her lie down and he copulated with her. She said 'Now you've copulated with me you won't be able to stay here.' (KHT, Women married to dogs myth.)

DAŋB [ndá·ŋímp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, members of Myrsinaceae family and also *Tasmannia piperita* (Winteraceae), growing in beech forest and grasslands mixed-oak forest. Timber used for housebuilding and fencing. Branches used by women to make digging sticks.

daŋb aydk, widespread forest tree taxon, possibly *Ardisia* sp. Distinguished from **daŋb** by foliage. Uses same as **daŋb**. Name means 'wild *daŋb*'.

DAŋBOŋ [ndá·ŋimbó·ŋ], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, *Litoria arfakiana*. Eaten.

DAŋD [dá·ŋínt], *n.* in **TU DAŋD**, *n.* Polished stone axe-blade of black or very dark stone, obtained from Maring and ultimately from southern Jimi Valley quarries. Compare **joŋbaŋ**, **mataw**, **satn**.

DAP- = **D AP**, [ndá·p], *v.tr.* Bring something, get something and come. *Kasek downan!* Bring it quickly!

dap dap, see separate entry.

DAP DAP [ndá·pdá·p], *v.* Keep on doing something, continue to do (an action specified by previous verb, usually until a desired result is achieved). Occurs as non-final element in a serial verb construction. = **d ap d ap**, near syn.

dam dam. *Cn dictionary gng mnm juj ag dap dap, mñi, pñon ag juwng gspun.* We've gone on and on checking the meaning of words for the dictionary and now we're nearly at the end.

DAPTAN-, = **D AP TAN-** [ndá·βrá·n-], *v.* Bring something up, get something and come up.

DAPTAN DAPYAP-, = **D AP TAN D AP YAP-** [ndá·βrá·nda·βiyá·p], *v.* Move back and forth or up and down.

v.tr. Bring or move something back and forth, or up and down.

dap tan dap yap g-, do s.th. back and forth or up and down, move s.th. all over the place.

dap tan dap yap g-, **deg g-**, polish s.th., rub something until it shines. *Cmnm kas ak di, kubap daptan dapyap gong, deg gp.* We get leaves of the *cmnm* shrub and rub the greensnail shells (with these) until it is shiny.

lug dap tan dap yap g-, sweep or brush s.th. back and forth.

pag dap tan dap yap ay-, count until the end, count back and forth till the count is finished.

wik dap tan dap yap g-, rub s.th. up and down, as in massaging, soaping, painting, etc.

DATAG- [ndá·rá·ŋk], *v.tr.* Usual contraction of **dad tag-**, 1. Carry something while walking about.

2. Take care of (small children).

3. Drive (a vehicle).

datag tep g-, carry s.th. about carefully, take good care of s.o. (esp. small children). Said of parents who feed and otherwise look after their offspring well. *B-bet ñapan kik datag tep gpit.* That couple look after their children well.

DAW¹ [ndá·w], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon. Foliage worn by youths as **kuc** buttock-covering when they emerge from nose-piercing seclusion.

DAW² [ndá·w], *v.adjunct* in **PK DAW ÑAG-**, syn. **PAG DAW ÑAG-**, *v.tr.* Fold or cross the limbs.

ñn pk daw ñag-, fold the arms. *Ñn pk daw ñagi mdenk*. I had my arms folded.

tob pk daw ñag-, cross the ankles or legs. contr. **malay bej pati md-**, sit cross-legged and with legs tucked in close to the buttocks. *Tob pk daw ñagi mdek*. He remained with legs crossed.

DAWL [ndá-wú:l], *n.* Tree-fern (**kuyn**) taxon, *Cyathea* sp., growing in beech forest.

DAY¹ [ndá:y], *n.* 1. Well-demarcated part or piece, portion, bit, section, segment, side, remainder of an object. Compare **bad**¹, **won**. contr. **ps-kd**, half. *Day wi*, this part.

2. Enclosed area, defined by a fence or other boundary, such as a yard, garden or pond.

3. Place, position. near syn. **tp**, **sej**. (G) *Ykey day ñagebin?* Now what place did I get to (in my story)?

4. Ghost, spirit of the dead. usually **cp day**, q.v.

dayday, *n. pl.* of **day**¹. See separate entry.

day bneñ, a place up-river. *Koyb omjal day bneñ ap jakp*. The two witches reached a place up-river.

cp day, ghost or spirit of the dead which haunts the living.

da ñ-, make a ritual offering to a spirit.

kotp day, enclosed yard area around a house.

maj day, piece of sweet-potato.

mñ day, piece of rope, length of rope.

mon day, 1. Piece of wood, stump, pollarded tree.

2. (fig.) Last remaining bit(s) of something, last survivor(s).

ñg day, pool, small area of water.

smi tap day, food given in return for a gift of food received at a singsing.

wog day, garden section which is fenced or otherwise demarcated.

tap dayday, near syn. **tap dayday-sek**, rubbish, dirt, something dirty.

yj skoy day, small end of a tapered

handle.

DAY² [ndá:y], usu. **day-nep** (see separate entry) *adj.* 1. (of a person) Naked, without clothes.

2. Not dressed in ceremonial costume, as for a **smi** festival; plain and unadorned.

b day, a man not dressed up, as opposed to **b mokyanj**, a man decorated for **smi** festival.

DAY³ [ndá:y], in **MAJ DAY**, *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, recently introduced, tubers with red skin and white flesh. Said by some to be same as **kajpay**, q.v.

DAY⁴ [ndá:y], *v.tr.* Put down or put away something (that one is holding), get something and place it. = **d ay-**. *Saem akay dayp?* Where did Saem put it?

DAYDAY = **DAY-DAY** [ndá:yndá:y], *n. pl.* of **day**¹, q.v. Cut or demarcated areas, parts, pieces, portions, sections, bits of an object. *Ctmay maj pagi dayday ñbsput*. Having broken the sweet-potato into pieces we are eating them. *Tap kumi mab yb jakak, ytk dayday okok mey jakak*. The *kumi* pandanus grows where the useful trees grow, it grows in areas at the edge of the mountain forest. (**KPL kumi**)

dayday-sek, *adj.* Having or full of waste material or rubbish; thus: dirty. *Ñayp gac gp, dayday-sek*. The knife is dirty, it's got bits of rubbish on it.

tap dayday, bits of waste, waste material, rubbish, something dirty. near syn. **tap dayday-sek**. *Wog gey tap dayday mdab, lg yoki, tap yñ ybay*. After they make a garden they get rid of rubbish which remains, then they plant seed-cuttings. *Yad apin, 'Tap dayday-sek mdp. Yk ma-ññng gpin.'* I said 'There is something dirty there. I am not going to eat it.'

DAYMON² [ndá:y mó:n], *n.* (in cards) Diamond, Diamonds.

DAYNEP, = **DAY NEP** [ndá:y né:p], *adj.* 1. (of a person) Naked. Compare **smgan magi**.

2. Unadorned, not dressed up. *Am nñek day nep mdek*. He went and saw

that he was not dressed up (for the dance festival).

DB¹ [ndámp], in **KALAP DB**, *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Podocarp, *Dacrydium novoguineense* cf. **jm**, **kalap jm**.

DB² [ndámp], *v. adjunct* in **DB G-**, *v. impers.* Be soaking wet, drenched. (G) *Kmn kub olaŋ amnak nb ak, wak nopey ak maglsek db gak*. The kapul went up onto the river bank, his body soaking wet. (KHT, The kapul and the eel myth)

pk db g-, *v. impers.* Get soaking wet, drenched. *Mñmon yob pkek, cnup pk db gp*. It rained heavily and we got soaked.

DBDB = **DB-DB** [ndámpdámp], *n.* Drops of water from tall grass or overhanging vegetation.

dbdb-sek, *adj.* Wet from or drenched by drops of water from vegetation. *Nad dbdb-sek opan*. You've arrived drenched from the vegetation.

dbdb-sek g-, *v. impers.* Be wet from such drops of water.

DD [ndánt], *v. adjunct* in **DD G-**, *v. impers.* (of runny liquids substances, such as blood, sap, paint) Stop running and solidify, congeal. Compare **ld g-**, **ld ym-**. *Kaj lkañ dd gp*. The pig blood has congealed.

DDBLI] [ndándimbilín], *n.* A fern, *Dennstaedtia scandens*, growing locally at streamsides, cooked by women in earth-oven with **sabi** shoots, but not eaten. Pigs eat leaves. Children chew stems, which have red juice like betel nut, with bark of **acomc**. syn. **bot**.

DEG¹ [ndéŋk], *adj.* 1. Smooth, slippery.

2. Shiny, polished. *Cmnm-kas ak di kubap ak dap dapyan gong, deg gp*. We use the *cmnm* leaves to polish the greensnail shell ornaments till they are shiny.

3. (of a tree) Have no low branches or vines attached (and so be hard to climb). usu. **deg nep**.

deg g-, *v. impers.* Be smooth, slippery, have no low branches or vines attached.

Mñmon kab at pki, deg gp. When rain falls on the stones they become slippery.

mon deg (K), syn. (G) **mab deg**, tree without low branches or vines attached and therefore hard to climb.

yakam deg, single-pointed arrow with a plain (smooth), unbarbed tip of palmwood.

DEG² [ndéŋk], *v. adjunct* in **G DEG AY-(K)**, = (G) **AG DEG L-**, *v.p.* ? After thinking about something, ? after saying something. (G) 'ag deg lebin' agak, mey bin omŋal ktop agek, 'ti gebit' agak. 'I'm thinking about the situation,' he said (to himself) and he asked the two women, 'What are you doing?' (KHT, Women married to dogs myth: 92)

DEP [ndép], *adj.* Holding, having to do with holding. = **d-ep**.

dep magi, syn. **galn magi**, (PL) *n.* Hand, arm. Pandanus Language substitute for **ñn**, q.v.

tap dep, *n.* Thing for holding, e.g. a grip.

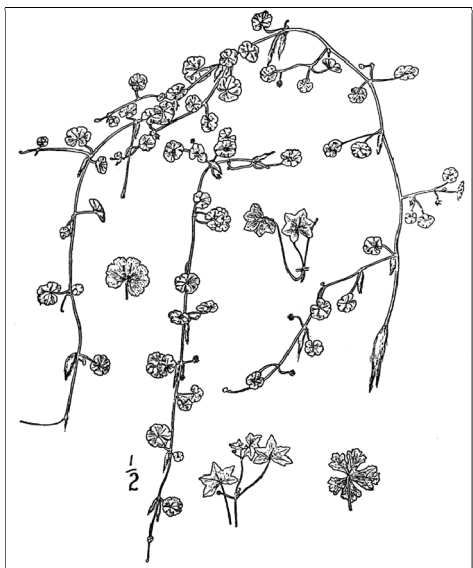
D G- [ndəŋg-], *v.tr.* Get rid of something, take s.th. and throw it away, as when appealing to spirits to come and get rid of unwanted things. *Mseŋ d gey ownmuŋ*. Come and throw it away (far from us).

DIDIMAN [ndíndí-má:n, dí:di.má:n], *n.* Government agricultural officer. (from Tok Pisin **didiman**.)

DIN AG- [ndí-ná:ŋk, ndí-ná:ŋg-], *v.p.* Want something, intend to have something, covet something. (lit. 'I'll have (it)' says (the person wanting the thing.)) *Tap ak din agi gos nŋbin*. I want that thing. *Tp 'din agi, cnup moni ñan' agi, tp agng gayn*. I will ask (them) again and again for money. (lit. 'I'll have it' I say, 'Give us money, I'll say again.)

DINUM [dí-nú:m], *n.* A herb, *Lecanthus peduncularis*, flower-heads of which are eaten by men at time of putting on **poj** wigs, because they are said to resemble **poj**.

dinum acb, possibly *Hydrocotyle javanica*.



dinum acb, *Hydrocotyle* sp.

DIS¹ [ndí:s], *n.* Teacher, schoolteacher. (from Eng. **teacher** or Tok Pisin **tisa**.) Term much used in the 1960s but now replaced by **tisa**.

DIS² [ndí:s], *n.* Dish, shallow bowl for holding food. (from Eng. **dish**.)

DKBN [ndíyimbín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Sterculia monticola* (Sterculiaceae), growing in mixed oak and garcinia forests and lowlands. Tall tree with soft wood. Women make pig ropes from the fibre of young trees. Leaves used to wrap cigarettes, imparting a sharp flavour. Kernels of hard fruit eaten but after doing so people may not enter new gardens for some days. syn. **alpan**.

DKI [ndíyí:], *n.* Rain. Little used synonym of **mñmon**, **muŋ**, q.v. *Dki yob pksap!* It's raining heavily!

DLAM [ndilá:m], *v. adjunct* in **DLAM G-**, *v. impers.* Be horizontal, level. Contrasts with **kuyon g-**, **kuyan g-**, q.v.

dlam gi am-, move horizontally.

dlam gi ay-, place or lay something horizontal or level with the ground. *Mon dlam gi aynmn.* Lay the pole horizontally.

DLEP¹ [ndilé:p], *n.* Shell-valuable (**mnan**) taxon, small cowries, *Cypraea annulus*, and necklaces made of these. syn. **adlup**. Compare **patey**.

DLEP² [ndilé:p], in **ALJAW DLEP**, *n.*

Mountain pandanus (**aljaw**) taxon with fruit which hangs downwards and is not concealed in foliage. Contrasts with **aljaw kapk**, with fruit standing upright.

DLOB [ndiló:mp], *n.* Slime; slimy substance. = **dlom**.

slo m dlob, nasal mucus.

(**mluk**) **slo m dlob yap-**, near syn. **slo m dlob g-**, *v. impers.* (of the nose) Run, be runny, have a runny nose.

dlob jak-, *v. impers.* Be slimy, ooze. *Ñi, lum dlob jakp kadoŋ ok ok! Ma-amnoŋ!* Boy, there is wet mud oozing up where you are! Don't go there!

DMJAWT¹ [ndímiŋá:wur], *n.* Snake (**siŋ-sataw**) taxon, a large python, found in bush areas at altitudes below 1500 m. syn. **ymgup**¹. Compare **kljan**, **ñom**.

DMJAWT² [ndímiŋá:wur], = **DMJAWT KOSBOL**, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, applied to large hawks, hovering over *Miscanthus* cane beds and grass, especially Spotted Marsh Harrier, *Circus spilonotus*. **Dmjawt** is an open area at Wañelek, just below Womuk, in the Middle Kaironk; **kosbol** refers to the birds' habit of sometimes hovering almost motionless while circling. The same bird is called **kabkoy kosbol** by people of the Upper Simbai; **Kabkoy** is a grassy ridge near Simbai. Compare **aŋmt**, **dob**, **kob-bg-ket**.

DN¹ [ndín], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, *Nastus productus*, climbing bamboo growing in dense thickets in disturbed areas of mountain forest. Used to fix plumes in dance head-dresses. Flowers are eaten by **bajj** finches and **mokbel** pigeons

DN² [ndín], *adj.* Lucky, especially in business dealings. syn. (K) **pk**, (G) **pok**.

b dn, lucky man, especially in business. syn. **b pk**.

DJ [ndíŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Mannikin or Grassfinch, *Lonchura spectabilis*. syn. **bc**. Common in grasslands. Shot and eaten by boys. Young adults generally do not eat them because **dnj** lay batches of five or six eggs and newly married

people don't want to have many children close together.

DOB¹ [ndó·mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, applied to large hawks, especially if seen to alight on ground in garden areas. Equated by some with Brown Hawk, *Falco berigora* (also called **glegl**, q.v.), by others applied to a different hawk (possibly Buerger's Goshawk, *Accipiter buergesi*) found mainly at lower altitudes than the Upper Kaironk. Contrasts in theory with **añmet**, **dmñawt kosbol**, **blebl**, **kobbket**, q.v., but in practice there is some overlap in application of all these terms.

DOB² [ndó·mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, said by some to be alternative name for **kaskas**, q.v. Wood-swallow, *Artamus maximus*.

DOBEG [ndó·mbé·ŋk], *n.* Fern, *Coniogramme macrophylla*, growing in mountain forest. Highly valued as a leaf vegetable, cooked with pork, game mammals, cassowary and *Pueraria*. syn. **dobeg ñheb**, **wlek-ñheb**.

dobeg aydk, unidentified (lit. inedible or wild *dobeg*).

dobeg ñheb, syn. **dobeg**. (lit. edible *dobeg*.)

DOG [ndó·ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Neonauclea obversifolia*. Large tree, growing by Kaironk River, less common in dry places and in forest. Leaves are used on beauty magic before **smi** and placed in armbands. Timber used for house-building and fencing. Skulls buried at base of tree.

DOGI [ndó·ŋgí·], *n.* Mule, donkey. (from English **donkey**.) A few mules were introduced to Simbai by the Anglican Mission in the early 1960s to carry loads but the original stock was not replaced.

DOKTA [ndó·yirá·, dó·ktá·], *n.* Doctor, medical officer. (from Tok Pisin **dokta**, Eng. **doctor**.)

DOMEN [ndó·mén], *n.* Fireflies (Lampiridae). syn. **ynomg**. Not eaten. Associated with witchcraft (**koyb**). When they appear in or near houses at night it is regarded as an evil portent,

sometimes as a witch's eyeball which he has sent out to spy for him.

domen nonm, taxon applied to large fireflies and also to large assassin-bugs (Reduviidae). Not eaten.

mgn domen, insult shouted by man at wife during quarrel.

DOŋ [ndó·ŋ], (K) *loc.* Across-river, in the across-river direction. syn. (G) **daŋ**. Usually occurs with a locative prefix, e.g.

ebdoŋ, = **bdŋ**, in the across-river direction.

ebkdoŋ, = **bkdoŋ**, at a short distance in the across-river direction.

kadoŋ, in the across-river direction near the addressee.

nukdoŋ, in the across-valley direction, not visible to addressee.

okdoŋ, quite distant in the across-river direction.

patdoŋ, very far in the across-river direction.

DOP [ndó·p], *n.* 1. Placenta. syn. **dop-wt**, **napan dop**.

2. Membrane, e.g. that covering an egg, or the brain. *Tu nabj dop byañ tkek kumngaban*. If an axe cuts the membrane of your brain you will die.

DOP-WT [ndó·βúr], *n.* 1. Placenta, afterbirth.

2. Expression used insultingly. *Mgn dop wt ññan!* Eat a placenta from the vagina!

DOT [ndó·r], *n.* Marita or fruit-pandanus (**yagad**) subtaxon.

DSEN [ndisé·n], (G,K) *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with brown skin and many root-fibres sprouting from nodes. Cultivated locally. Said to produce inflorescences at lower altitudes. Some say same as **abcam**, q.v.

DSN¹ [ndisín], *n.* Beard or moustache. syn. **bopi**.

dsn-bad, 1. Long whiskers.

2. Applied also to the crown of the Victoria Crown Pigeon (**koben**) and to the barbels of fish.

dsn ay-, *v.impers.* Have a beard or moustache, let one's beard grow.

dsn jak-, = **dsn tan-**, *v.impers.* (of beard or moustache) Grow. *Yp dsn jakp.* I have grown a beard.

dsn tan-, *v.impers.* (of beard) Grow. *Yalk dsn ma-tanb.* Yalk's beard has not yet grown.

dsn tk-, *v.tr.* Shave the beard.

DSN² [ndisín], *n.* Edible fern, *Diplazium latilobum*, growing in forest. Cooked with pork. syn. **bopi**, q.v.

DSN³ [ndisín], (K) *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with brown skin and many root-fibres sprouting from nodes. Cultivated locally. = (G) **dsen**. syn. **bopi**, q.v. Some say same as **abcam**, q.v. = **gam dsen**, **gam bopi**.

DTOWIŋ = **DROWIŋ** [ndiró-wí-ŋ], *n.* Drawing, sketch, picture drawn or painted. (from English **drawing**.)

dtowiŋ g-, do a drawing, paint a picture.

DUDGEP [ndú-ntingé-p], *n.* Late afternoon. = **dugep**, q.v.

DUG⁻¹ [ndú-ŋk], *v.adjunct in TBK DUG G-*, *v. impers.* Be stuck, jammed, unable to get through a narrow space. *Mgan tbk dug gab, ma-amngab.* It's stuck in the hole, it won't go through.

DUG⁻² [ndú-ŋk, ndú-ŋg-], *v.* Become evening, start to get dark, approach sundown. syn. **dugep ay-**, **ksim ap-**. *Dugp.* Evening has come. *Dugak.* Evening came./It started to get dark. *Dugng gakŋŋ...* While it was getting dark... *Dugng gsap.* It's about to get dark.

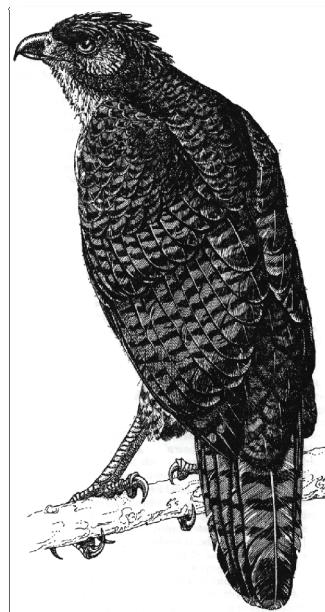
dugep, see separate entry.

DUGEŋP [ndú-ŋgé-p], *n. temp.* Late afternoon and early evening, from about 4 pm to dusk. From **dug-** become evening + **-ep**. Contrasts with **ksim**, night, darkness, **pub-nab**, middle of the day, **pub kuym gp**, sunset. *Mdak dugep kaj poj kab agi adngpay.* Later this afternoon they will make an oven to cook the pig's head.

dugep ay-, become early evening, become dusk. *Dugep ayng gsap.* Dusk is

approaching/It's almost dusk.

dugep won, early evening time, the late afternoon. (G) *Aglak, 'Dugep won ak mab ak tanl, Kokay jl adan ngmn' aglak.* They said 'In the late afternoon you should climb the tree and look over towards Kokay saddle'.



duk, Harpy-eagle

DUK [ndú:k], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Harpy-eagle, *Harpyopsis novaeguineae*, the largest bird in Kalam country. Plumage is highly valued. The barred tail and wing-plumes, and shorter white feathers from the neck are used, and the feet are hung around the neck as ornaments. The talons are used as probes for extracting thorns and splinters.

DUK AŋMIT [ndú:ká-ŋimí-r], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, an unidentified hawk, said by some to be smaller than **duk**, and distinct from **aŋmt**, Black Kite.

DUKP [ndú-ŋíp] *n.prop.* Alternate name for **kceki** bush spirit, possibly only used in ritual listing of names, e.g. **kceki, kaŋmab, waypay**.

dukp dakp, common alternative name for **dukp**, q.v.

DUKP-MAB [ndú-ŋípmá-mp] (G) = (K) **dukp-mon**, q.v.

DUKP-MON [ndú-ŋípmó-n] (K) = (G) **dukp-mab**, *n.* Posphorescent lichen on

decaying wood. Name means 'bush spirit wood'.

DUKUM [ndú·yú·m], in **TAP DUKUM**, *n.* Luminous dry sticks which have patches of phosphorescent lichen, carried on dark nights. syn. **bokbok**, **malapal**. *Tap dukum ññakol mdp kaym.* There's a 'torch' of dry sticks shining over there in your direction. *Tap dukum ksim dad abay.* People carry luminous sticks at night.

mon dukum, (K) syn. (G) **mab dukum**, dry sticks covered with lichen.

DUM [ndú·m], *n.* Hill, mountain or steep ridge with a distinct peak or top; knoll. Contrasts with **ji**, saddle, **pls**, prominence, **taw**, ridge, **ytk**, mountain range. Near synonym **nek** is used by a person whose avoidance relative's name is **dum** or similar. *Plj dum seb yu gp.* The mist is covering Plj mountain. (G) *Dam dum sjok mey, dum dum at ak mey, pub lkañ mey bad bad nb ogok pakñeb agl, ñ pagolgpun.* We used to count how many hilltops the sun would touch with red (at sunset). (*KHT* ch. 1:66)

dum at, summit, peak of mountain, hill-top. *Kotp-nuk mdp byoñ dum at.* His house is up there on the hill.

dum byoñ, up on the hill, on the mountain-top. *B am am dum byoñ amtag, kd akyañ ken sañd amb.* The man went on till he reached the mountain-top, then he disappeared down the far side. *Mon ttabey Wayak dum byoñ, tubtub-towtow agp nñbin.* I heard the resonating sound of axes chopping trees

up on the hill above Wayak.

dum pls g- or **ay-**, be mountainous, hilly; rise to a peak.

dumdum, *n. pl.* Hills, peaks.

dumdum ay-, *v.* Be mountainous, hilly.

DYOK-, = **D YOK-**, [ñdyó·k- ñdyó·y-] *v.tr.*

1. Throw something, drop s.th. deliberately. *Nuk yp kab dyokab, ñk gpín.* When he threw a stone at me, I ducked. *Ñg magi ceb bin-b tap d yokey goñbl magi aptan jakp.* If people throw things in a pool bubbles will rise.

2. Get rid of something, throw s.th. away. *Kaj lkañ ognap gi, kañm kas dagi, poms gi kud dyoki,...* Pig's blood is cooked in banana leaves, and when the banana leaves become soft they are removed and thrown away,...

3. Waste s.th., fritter (money, etc.) away. *Moni-nad ma-dyoknmn.* Don't waste your money. (lit. You shouldn't throw your money away.)

4. Remove s.th. by hand, take s.th. out of a container. Compare **wsk-**. *Plaw sbkng gab; am ykd dyokan!* The scones will be burnt; hurry and take them out (of the camp oven)!

monmon dyok-, throw or give things away without constraint, dispose of things freely. *Kiap nuk glsmas gi, les, mass, tu, mit monmon dyokp.* When celebrating Christmas, the Patrol Officer gives out (gifts of) razor blades, matches, axes and meat.

E – e

-E⁻¹ [-é-], *suffix to medial verbs*. (1) marks the event indicated by the medial verb as prior to that indicated by the next verb of the sentence, and (2) marks the medial verb as having a different subject from the next verb. *Yad den, pkan!* I'll hold it and (then) you hit it. *Dey pkin!* You hold it and I'll hit it! *Apek kaj ñak.* When he came he (different subject) gave him pork. *Ñben, yp tep gp.* It tasted good to me. (lit. When I ate, good happened to me.) Contrasts with other medial verb suffixes **-i**, **-ig**, **-ng**, **-nŋ**, q.v.

-E⁻² [-é-], *verbal suffix*. Marks the act denoted by the verb as enduring, lasting for a considerable time. Always followed by a tense marker, usually **-k**, past (yesterday or earlier), **-ng**, future. *Toy gengab.* He will be (engaged in) doing it tomorrow. The verb **md-**, be, exist, persist, requires **-e** when it occurs with the past or future tense markers. *Spirit ak mdi, lam ak md tep gngab, ñ patyob mdengab.* If it contains spirits the lamp will stay in good condition, it will last a long time. *Nups Matthew ñapanŋaŋ ak am d mdek.* Grandmother went to look after Matthew's baby (for a day). Compare use of *mdek* here with *mdigp* in the following. *Nups Matthew ñapanŋaŋ ak am d mdigp.* Grandmother went to look after Matthew's baby (for longer than a day).

EB⁻¹ [émb-], (K) *prefix to directional locatives*. Indicates location in the direction indicated by the following base. syn. (G) **al-**, **aw-**, **o-**. Contrasts with other location-marking prefixes **ak-**, **ebk-**, **ka-**, **nuk-**, **ok-**, **sŋ-**, q.v.

ebdoŋ, there across-river, in the across-river direction.

ebi, here.

ebim, there down-river, in the down-

river direction. *B asaw ebim.* A man is approaching there in the down-river direction.

ebneŋ, there up-river, in the up-river direction. *Kotp mdp ebneŋ.* The house is located up-river.

ebyaŋ, down there.

ebyoŋ, up there.

-EB² [-émp], *suffix*. Transforms verbs into adjectives and, sporadically, nouns. Indicates characteristic function or association of the action, process or state denoted by the verb stem. Variant of **-ep**, q.v., occurring after verbs ending in nasal consonant, e.g. *ameb*, associated with going. *nŋeb*, perceiving, perceptive. *b nŋeb*, perceptive, clever or knowledgeable man. *ñŋeb*, associated with eating, for eating. *tap ñŋeb*, food, stuff for eating.

-EB⁻³ [émb-, émp], (G) *verbal suffix*. Marks present progressive tense-aspect. syn. (K) **-sp-**, q.v. Compare **-ob-**. *Amebal.* They (pl.) are going. *Wog gebin.* I am working. *Kmn nb ak kneb akal agl.* They wonder where these animals have their lairs. (lit. They wonder where they sleep.)

EBAP [émbá:p], (K) *adj. & pronoun*. 1. One (of a number of things), a certain one. = **bap**. syn. (G) **olap**. Compare **gunap**, **ognap**, some. Compare **nokom**, one (in counting), a single one, alone. Compare also **asi**, **awsek**, **ebek**, **epet**, **kawsek**. *B ebap*, a certain man, another man. *Maj ebap mdp.* There's one sweet-potato left. *B ebap yp ñagng ms kod mdp.* A (certain) man who wants to shoot me is waiting outside. *Mey ak nak ebap dan!* Take (any) one of those!

2. Additional, another one, one more, additional. *Maria yb ebap etp?* What is Maria's other name?

3. Some, an amount. syn. **ognap**, **gunap**. ‘*Cnup ebap ñan!*’ *agi tp agng gayn*. I will keep saying ‘Give us some (money)’/I will keep asking for money.

ebap...ebap (in consecutive clauses), one...(then) another, each one in turn. *B ebap amb, b ebap amb*. One man went, then another. (lit. One man went, one man went.)

ebap-sek, *adj.* & *n.* 1. One more, another one. *Ebapsek dan!* Take one more!

2. Some more (of a mass, not a countable plurality). *Suk yp ebap-sek ñan!* Give me some more sugar!

EBDOŊ [émbndóŋ], (K) *loc.* 1. In the across-river or across-valley direction, there across-river. = **eb-doŋ**. syn. (G) **alped**.

2. (in a pair of contrasting locatives) In the opposite direction, the other way.

EBEK [émbé:k], *demonstrative pronoun*. Specifies a certain or particular person or thing, one who is a known entity; this or that particular one, these or those ones. syn. **obok** in Obok dialect. Compare **ebap**, **mey**, **ak**, **ok**. *B ebek kmn ebek pk dad ap jakak. Kmn pk dad ap jaki, b-nak ebek kut won ebap dad awak ñskoy pk ayak*. This particular man killed these game mammals and brought them back. And when he got back this man took a stick and beat the boy. *Kas kabtek ebek ok kaj ñbi sat yokpay*. That’s a hard (stone-like) lump of leaves that a pig had chewed and spat out.

ebek mey, this particular one, these particular ones that have been previously mentioned. near syn. **mey ebek**.

kun ebek, like this one, such as this or these. *Stua kun ebek nokom nep nd amnnuk ak*. That store is exactly like the one we went to yesterday.

EBI [émbí:], (K) *loc.* Here, this place. syn. (G) **awl**.

EBIM [émbí:m], (K) *loc.* 1. Down-river, down-valley, in the down-river direction. = **eb-im**. syn. (G) **alim**, **alpm**.

2. At lower altitudes, in lower parts of the valley.

3. (in a pairing, contrasted with **bneŋ**) In the other direction, the other way.

EBK- [émbíγ-], (K) *locative prefix*. Indicates location a short distance away from speaker or speaker’s point of reference. syn. (G) **aluk-**. Contrasts with other location-marking prefixes **eb-**, **ka-**, **nuk-**, **ak-** and **ok-**, q.v. See **ebkdoŋ**, **ebkim**, **ebkneŋ**, **ebkyaŋ**, **ebkyoŋ**.

EBKDOŊ [émbíγindóŋ], (G) *loc.* A short distance cross-river, just there in the across-river direction. = **bkdoŋ**. syn. (G) **alukped**.

EBKIM [[émbíγí:m], (K) *loc.* A short distance down-river, just there in the down-river direction. = **bkim**. syn. (G) **alukpm**.

EBKNEŊ [émbíγiné:ŋ], (K) *loc.* A short distance up-river, just there in the up-river direction. = **bkneŋ**. syn. (G) **alukpeŋ**.

EBKYAŊ [émbíγiyá:ŋ], (K) *loc.* Down there a short distance, just down there. = **bkyan**. syn. (G) **alukpi**.

EBKYOŊ [émbíγiyó:ŋ], (K) *loc.* Up there a short distance, just up yonder. = **bkyoŋ**. syn. (G) **alukpol**.

EBL [émbí:l] (K) *loc.* Here, this place. (archaic syn. of **ebi**, q.v.).

EBNEŊ [émbiné:ŋ], (K) *loc.* 1. Up-river, up-valley, in the up-river direction. = **eb-neŋ**. syn. (G) **alŋud**, **oŋud**. *Ytk pat ak ney ney ney yi ebneŋ*. The ridge stretches way up river.

2. At higher altitudes, in higher parts of the valley, country higher up.

3. (in a pairing contrasted with **ebim**) In the other direction, the other way.

EBYAŊ [émbiyá:ŋ], (K) *loc.* Downwards, down there. = **eb-yaŋ**. syn. (G) **alyaŋ**.

EBYOŊ [émbiyó:ŋ], (K) *loc.* Upwards, up there. = **eb-yoŋ**. syn. (G) **alyoŋ**.

-EK [é:k], (G) *temporal noun suffix*. Optionally attached to certain time words, possibly adding emphasis. = (K) **-k²**. *ned-ek*, first, formerly.

-ELGP- [-é:lŋgɪβ-], (G) *verbal suffix*. Marks

past habitual tense-aspect. = (K) **-igp-**. Etymology probably **-lg**, same subject simultaneous marker, + **-p-** perfect-iterative. Contrasts with (G) markers of recent past (**-esp-**, **-osp**) and remote past (**-k**). *Amelgpal*. They used to go.

ENEN [é·né·n], *interrog.* Why?, for what reason? Contraction of **etp-nen**, q.v. *Yp enen ma-ñban?* Why haven't you given me any?

EÑAP [é·nyá·p] *n. or adj.* 1. A bit, a small or tiny amount. Usually follows a noun.

2. A little while. syn. **won eñap**.

eñap md-, 1. Be a small amount, have a small amount. *Cgoy eñap mdp?* Is there a bit of tobacco left? *Nad tap skoy eñap mdp yp ñngaban?* Have you got just a little to spare for me? (lit. Is there a little bit of stuff you'll give me?)

2. Be a little while, stay a little while. *Suk eñap mdi ag nñan.* You stay a little while then call out for someone.

tap eñap, a small amount, a little bit.

won eñap, a short time, little while. *Nad pet mdengaban akan, won eñap mdengaban?* Will you stay a long time or just a little while?

EÑK [é·nyí·k] *v. adjunct* in **EÑK NEP TAG-**, *v.* 1. Keep each other's company constantly, always go around in the company of a certain person. (G) *B nop ney eñk tapit ak, nonm mey ak yp mey tapit ak.* The father and mother always went about in each other's company.

2. (of a dog, etc.) Be faithful to one's master, always follow or stay close to one's master.

tob taw-...eñk nep (tag-), follow in someone's footsteps, trail close behind someone who is in the lead. *Bin ak tob tawak at eñk nep mey b omñal ak mey.* The two men followed very closely in the woman's footsteps. (*KHT* ch. 9, *madaw* myth: 30)

-EP [-é·p], *derivative suffix*. Changes any verb to an adjective and, less regularly, to a noun, denoting an activity, process or state with a characteristic function or association. Variant of **-eb**. Verbs ending in nasal consonants can take either **-eb**

or **-ep**; all other verbs take **-ep**. *dep*, associated with holding, obtaining; (PL) *hand. ñagep*, associated with shooting. *b ñagep*, man associated with shooting (usually a skilled shooter, a killer, but can also refer to a victim of shooting). *tbep*, associated with cutting (e.g. for cutting with or to be cut). *b tbep*, man who cuts, expert cutter, man who has been cut. *Kneb ameb owep wog-wati gep agak.* He spoke about (people's) everyday activities. (lit. He spoke about sleeping coming going doing work.) (G) *...am ñagep pakep at ogok ti ti gl mdebal...agak.* ...he was interested in the customs associated with warfare (lit. in the things done when going shooting and hitting).

verb + -ep tek ay-, = **verb + -ep tay-**, see **ay-**, **tek**, for this construction.

EPED [é·bé·nt, yé·bé·nt], (G) *loc.* Across-river in your direction, in the across-river direction towards the addressee. syn. (G) **pedak**, (K) **kadoñ**.

EPER [é·bé·l, yé·bé·l], (G) *loc.* Up there in your direction. = **yepel**. syn. (G) **pelak**, (K) **koyon**. (G) *Mab-yb epel mdeb.* It lives higher up in the tree-moss.

EPEN [é·bé·n, yé·bé·n], *adv.* Alone, by oneself. = **yepen**. near syn. **asi**, **awsek**, (G) **etk**. *Yad epen mdengayn.* I will stay by myself, I alone will remain.

EPEŃ [é·bé·ŋ]. (G) *loc.* Up-river in your direction, in the up-river direction near the addressee. syn. (G) **peñak** and (emphatic) **epeñ peñak**. syn. (K) **kanen**.

EPET [é·bé·r, yé·bé·r], *n.* 1. One, a single one. = **yepet**. Less common in this sense than **nokom**, q.v.

2. Alone. near syn. **asi**, **awsek**, **epen**, (G) **etk**. *Yad epet amng gayn.* I will go alone.

epet nep, only one, just one. *Epet nep mdp.* There's only one left.

EPI [é·bí·], (G) *loc.* Down there in your direction. syn. (G) **piak**, (K) **kayañ**.

EPIM [é·bí·m], (G) *loc.* Down-river in your direction, in the down-river direction near the addressee. syn. (G) **pimak**, (K)

kaym.

ESEK [é-sé-k, yé-sé-k], = **yesek**, *adj.* Intending to deceive. Thus, **1.** False, falsely, lying. *Nɲd akaŋ esek?* True or false?

2. (of speech or action) Pretending, making a false show of doing something.

mnm esek, *n.* Lie, fib, falsehood.

(**mnm**) **esek ag-**, tell a lie, joke or tease by telling a lie. *Esek aspan tayp!* You're probably lying./You must be joking.

esek esek ag-, = **esesek**, tell a lot of lies, keep lying.

esek g-, pretend to do something, feign an action, sham.

esek tom ag- or **g-**, utter a complete falsehood, tell a pack of lies.

ESEN [é-sé-n, yé-sé-n], common contraction of **esek apan!** You are lying!

ESESEK [é-sé-sé-k], *v. adjunct* in **ESESEK AG-**, fast speech variant of **ESEK ESEK AG-**, *v.* Tell a lot of lies, tell a big lie. *Aldal esesek agp!* Aldal is telling a lot of lies.

-ESP- [-é-siβ-], (**G**) *verbal suffix*. Marks recent past relative either to the present, or to the time of the following verb. = (**G**) **-osp-**, (**K**) **-ab-**. *Amespal.* They (just) went. *Kmn nb ak ñbl aptan apyap gup ak, kjeŋ tam ak nɲl mgel gon ak lespal.* Where the animals have their runs and feeding areas is where they set the traps.

ET [é-r], *interrog. pron.* What? Variant of **etp**, *q.v.* Used before certain monosyllabic verbs in free or stylistic variation with **etp**.

et g-, do what?, what happens? *Np et gp?* What happened to you? *Et gng amnyak?* What did they go (intending to) to do?

et gi ay-, how should something be done, in what manner should s.th. be done? *Yad eti gi aynm?* How should I put it down?/How was I supposed to put it down?

et gi g-, how to do something?, what to do to make a thing happen? *Et gi gnm?* How should I do it?

et et gi g-, how to do something? near syn. **et et gi g-** but more emphatic. *Et et gi kun gpan?* How ever did you do that?

ETK [é.rík] (**G**), *adv.* Alone, separately, by oneself. syn. **asi**, **awsek**, **epen**. *Nuk etk owp.* She came by herself.

ETMASTA [[é-tmá-sta], *n.* Head teacher, (male or female) principal of a school. (from Eng. **headmaster**.)

ETP [é-rip, yé-rip], (**K**) **1.** *interrog.* Questions the identity of a non-human referent: What? Which thing? = (**G**) **ti**. *Etp gspan?* What are you doing? *Etp agp?* What did he say? *Mñi ksim wsn etp nɲban.* What did you dream about last night? *Maria yb ebap etp?* What is Maria's other name? *Gos etp agi ap kun gpan?* What were you thinking about when you came and did that? (i.e. Whatever made you do that?)

2. *relative pronoun.* What, which one, which thing.

etp-etp = **etp etp**, (see also separate entry) **1.** How many?, how much?, what amount or number?

2. Whatever, whichever, various unnamed things, the usual things

etp-ket? belonging to what?

etp-nen, why? for what reason/purpose? See separate entry.

tap etp, **1.** What thing?, what stuff? *Tap etp dng gaban?* What stuff do you want to get?

2. What? *Tap etp gp?* What has happened?

ETP-ETP [é-ripé-rip], (**K**) *interrog.* How many? how much? = (**G**) **ti-ti**. **1.** How many?, how much?, what amount or number? *Yakt etp-etp ñagyak?* How many birds did they shoot? *Etp-etp gol ak piow nɲban?* How much gold did you find? *Moni etp-etp dng gaban?* (a) How much do you want? (b) How much are you going to get?

2. Whatever, whichever, various unnamed things, the usual things. near syn. **tap etp-etp**.

tap etp-etp, **1.** How many things?, what amount of stuff?

2. Whatever or whichever things, the

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usual or customary things.

ETP MNM [é-ripmíním], *n.* 1. *n.* One of the two major dialect groups of Kalam, so named because **etp** is the word for ‘what?’ Contrasts with **Ti Mnm**, q.v. Etp Mnm is spoken by four of the major Upper Kaironk territorial groups: Kaytog (Kaironk), Pugoy (Fungoi), Alpan (Alavan) and Pudum (Fundum) and all of the Kalam groups living in the Simbai Valley and the Jimi side of the Bismarck Range. It includes the dialect known as **Obok Mnm** (= **Kunbok Mnm**), q.v. In the Upper Kaironk Valley two major local groups (Gobnem and Womuk) speak Ti Mnm. Probably because Etp Mnm is spoken in the settlements close to Simbai Patrol Post (now Simbai sub-district centre), and because Simbai also became the headquarters of the Anglican Mission in the Kalam area, this dialect has in recent decades gained status as the most prestigious variety of Kalam.

ETP-NEN [é-ripné-n], (**K**) *interrog.* Why?, for what reason? Usually becomes **enen** in fast speech. syn. (**G**) **ti-nen**. *Etp-nen mownak?* Why didn’t you come? *‘Npey etp-nen ñnm?’ agan!* Ask (him) ‘Why should I give it to you?’ *Ñ skoy si etp-nen asap?* Why is the little boy crying? *B*

basd skop abñ pet gep tp ok. Etp-nen ap gspan? My ancestors have always made gardens in this flat place. Why are you coming to garden here?

EY! [é-y], *interjection.* Used alone, or at the end of a sentence to add emphasis: hey!, ho!, oh! Commonly used at the end of messages shouted across the valley. *Ey! Mon mul asap. Ptk amnun!* Hey! The tree is cracking. Let’s clear out! *Ptk dpay, ey! Ptk abay, ey!* They are all scared, oh! They have taken fright and run away, oh!

EY! EY! [é-yé-y], *interjection.* Expresses agreement with a statement: You’re right!, That’s it! (You’ve said what I was trying to remember.)

EYIM [é-yí-m], (**G**) *loc.* Down-river, down-valley, at a lower altitude. = **alim**, q.v.

EYT [é-yt], *num.* Eight. (from English **eight**.) *n.* 1. The figure eight.

2. Thing or things denoted by the figure eight, as a particular card.

3. A quantity of eight things.

EYTIN [é-ytín], *num.* Eighteen. (from English **eighteen**.)

n. 1. The figure 18.

2. Thing denoted by the figure 18.

3. A quantity of eighteen things.

G – g

G⁻¹ [ŋgá, ŋgi-], v. 1. Occur, happen. *Tap etp gp?* What has happened?

2. (animate subject) Act, do, perform, work, behave. *Etp gspan?* What are you doing (making, operating)? *Ykop gspin.* I am doing nothing. *G g g g kus ginmuŋ, md mdp gaknŋ, dagiak.* He worked and worked until he'd completed the fence, waited till (the trash) dried and then set fire (to it). *Et gi gnm?* How should I act?/How should I do it?

3. (inanimate subject) Function, work, operate. *Ma-gp.* It doesn't function./He did not do it.

v.tr. 4. Make, create, fashion, build, do, operate something (obj. the activity performed, e.g. **wog** 'work' or the product). (G) *Tap ti geban?* What are you making? *Kotp ksen gak.* He built a new house. *Jjak kas kotp-bd gpay.* They make house-walls with the leaves of *jjak* pandanus.

5. Cause something to happen, do something that results in something happening, start a subsequent event or series of events. Used in this sense as the initial verb in certain serial verb constructions (see **g ñ-**) and as the initial verb in switch-reference constructions. *Yad gen, ñayp yowp.* I made the knife fall (lit. I having acted, knife fell).

6. (especially of certain bodily conditions and other, generally involuntary and transient processes, represented as the subject of the verb) Happen to someone, act on or affect s.o. (In the English translation it is often natural to treat the experiencer of the condition as the grammatical subject but in Kalam the experiencer is the direct object.) *Np et gp?* What happened to you?/What's the matter with you? *Yp*

cd-day gp. A ghost is haunting me. *Yp yuan gp.* I'm hungry. (lit. Hunger has acted on me.) *Nup yuwt gsap.* It is hurting him/He's in pain. *Tob-kd yp kalaw gp.* My leg is numb. (lit. Numbness is affecting my leg.)

gep, adj. Doing, functioning, working, etc. associated with functioning, etc.

gep tek ay-, = **gep tay-**, v.impers. Feel like doing something, appear to be doing s.th. *Yp wog gep tek ayp.* I feel like working.

gijsek, = **gij-sek**, adv. In the act of doing or making something.

gijsek ay md-, v. Remain in the act of doing or making something, continue to do, make, etc.

g- occurs in many other phrasal expressions including the following:

g g g..., work and work, keep doing and doing.

g d-, complete a task, finish doing, or making s.th. *Ñ skoy wog g dpay.* The boys have finished working.

g nep md-, be still doing something, continue to do s.th., continue to be in a certain condition or state. *Wog g nep mdpit.* They are still working. *Yuan g nep mdp.* She's still hungry.

g ñ-, close something, cause s.th. to fit tightly, connect s.th. with s.th. else.

g tep d-, catch, obtain, capture something well.

g tep g-, do something well or properly, fix or mend s.th.

ag g-, speak angrily to someone, rebuke or scold s.o. *Wpc yp ag gak.* Wpc scolded me.

aml g-, root for food using the snout, as pigs and bandicoots do.

amñeb g-, pretend to attack, feint.

bl g-, abstain from an activity.

btobt g-, *v.impers.* Be wrinkled (as skin)

cp-day g-, *v.tr.* (of a ghost) Haunt someone. *Cp-day nuk api yp gp.* His spirit came and haunted me.

deg g-, *v.impers.* Be slippery, smooth.

diam g-, *v.impers.* Be horizontal.

esek g-, pretend to do, joke, tease, sham, deceive (by action not word).

et g-, = **etp g-**, do what?, what happens? *Nup et gp?* What happened to her?

et gi g-, syn. **et et gi g-**, how to do (something)? *Et gi gnm?* How should I do it?

gabaw ñepék g d- ap or **g dad ap-**, gather and bring leafy plants (see **gabaw ñepék**). *Am okok ñepék gabaw gunap g dad owak.* She went around and gathered various plants with edible leaves and brought them back.

gadal-badal g-, lay things criss-cross or higgledy-piggledy.

gadgad g-, feel a bit sick.

gdey-bdey g-, build something roughly, be in disarray.

gley-wley g-, (K) = (G) **glow-wlow**, rattle, clatter, of e.g. bones, metal objects. *Kaj tñi gley wley gsap.* The pig bones are rattling around.

glgl g-, *v.impers.* Tremble, shiver, tremble, have the shakes.

g ñ-, fit something in position.

godey-bodey g-, swing round, revolve, like a propellor; swing round and fall over, as a person or animal when hit.

gogeb-mageb g-, *v.impers.* Be twisted, crooked.

gok g-, *v. impers* 1. Break off accidentally, as fruit when touched.

2. (of joint of body) Be dislocated, come out of position

goley-boley g-, swing round, revolve, like a propellor; swing round and fall over, as a person or animal when hit.

gon galn g-, (of pigs or wild animals)

make tracks, leave footprints.

gsey-bsey g-, 1. Hurry, be in a hurry or rush.

2. Make a noise while hurrying.

g tep g-, do something well.

gtiñ-gtoñ g-, make a lot of noise, make a din or racket.

gub g-, (of birds) perch in pairs, sit together on a branch.

guñm-gañm g-, make curative magic with the herb **guñm**.

gutgat g-, *v.impers.* Be wet and cold from rain or walking through damp foliage.

jel g-, = **jey g-**, *v.impers.* Be wary, afraid, nervous, apprehensive.

jep pt-pt g-, *v.impers.* Shiver, tremble, esp. with fear.

jl g-, *v.impers.* Be loose, loose-fitting.

jlan g-, nod the head rhythmically.

jlken g-, *v.impers.* Have a head cold (compare **jlken ag-**).

jnow-mnow g-, shake s.th. in a container, e.g. water in a bottle.

jonb tmey g-, whine, pull a sad face.

jspk-maspk g-, break into small pieces, crush to bits.

kaj-knm g-, wince, shudder, on hearing a grating sound.

kalaw g-, *v.impers.* Be numb, paralysed.

kamget g-, do silently, unobserved.

kañ nep g-, pester someone with constant requests.

kapkap g-, do something slowly, carefully, secretly.

kasek g-, do something rapidly.

kaskas g-, *v.impers.* Rustle, make a rustling noise.

katam g ñ-, close an entrance, doorway, window.

kawn g-, swing, rock, sway, flap.

kls g-, *v.impers.* Be strong, tight, firm, flexed, etc. (ant. **sayn g-**.)

v.tr. Do something strongly, firmly, etc.

km g-, *v.impers.* Taste bitter, sour.

kolan kuyan g-, go up and down, fluctuate, carry s.th. roughly.

kolkol g-, *v.impers.* Be tangled, be accidentally smeared with something.

kotp g-, build a house. Compare **smi kotp tk-**.

koti g-, *v.impers.* Be diseased, malformed, especially of plants.

kulpl g-, = **kulpul g-**, *v.impers.* Make a vibrating noise, vibrate loudly.

kuñk g-, spit.

kuy g-, *v.impers.* Stink, be rotten.

leb g-, (PL) recline, rest, sleep.

lk g-, smack the lips, eat noisily.

llmag g-, *v.impers.* 1. Feel terrified, feel one's hair stand on end.

2. Feel signs that one is going to get sick.

lm g-, *v.impers.* (of plant shoots) Come up, shoot up, break the surface; (of the sun) rise, come up.

lñu-mañu g-, *v.impers.* (of body, skin) feel uncomfortable, as when itchy, or from indigestion.

lñlñ g-, (of bark, skin) peel off when dry, be scaly, loose, peeling.

lñowc g-, (of animals, people) jostle, scuffle, quarrel over space when crowded.

mawses g-, be tired from physical activity.

mkal g-, open up something hinged.

mluk beñbeñ g-, show off, boast, behave conceitedly.

mluk g-, reject, refuse to accept something.

mluk sayn g-, calm down, stop feeling angry, stop sulking.

mmug g-, = **mumug g-**, whisper, hire an assassin.

mokyañ g-, adorn oneself, put makeup or decorations on oneself.

mokyañ g ñ-, adorn someone, put makeup or decorations on someone.

monmon g-, be free from restriction, especially ritual restriction.

mseñ g-, bare, reveal, expose s.th., be

bare, exposed.

mumlak g-, *v.impers.* Be mouldy, musty, mildewey.

nabñ g-, *v.impers.* Be ashamed, shy.

nonm g-, 1. Mature, grow to full size.

2. Be born.

ñekñek g-, *v.impers.* Have the hiccups.

ñg-nen g-, *v.impers.* Be thirsty.

ñk g-, crouch, duck.

ñmñm g-, *v.impers.* Be wrinkled, creased.

mluk ñmñm g-, twitch or wrinkle the nose.

wdn kag ñmñm g-, raise the eyebrows.

ññloñ ay g-, tease, pretend to do.

ñutam g-, comb something, make a comb.

pasb g-, (PL) distribute valuables or food. (Pandanus Language sub. for **blok-**, **pk ask mask-**.)

pboñ g-, *v.impers.* Be warm.

plam g-, (PL) die. (Pandanus Language sub. for **kum-**.)

saj g-, pay compensation.

sayn g-, *v.impers.* Be weak, soft, flexible, deflated, lax, easy; (of illness, strong emotion) ease, abate.

v.tr. Do something slowly, softly, etc.

sb g-, *v.impers.* Be emotional, upset, sorry, jealous, excited.

slk g-, (K) *v.impers.* Be itchy, bitter, hot (to taste). = (G) **slek g-**.

slk slk g-, scratch.

slom dlom g-, *v.impers.* (of nose) run, be runny.

sm g-, (PL) cry, weep.

smen g-, syn. **tusmen g-**, give bridewealth.

smeñ komeñ g-, swing back and forth, as on vines.

takl g-, *v.impers.* (of weather or body) Be cold.

(**tap**) **etp etp g-**, (K) do various things, do the usual or customary things.

tap g-, *v.impers.* Be sick. *Yp tap gp.* I

feel sick.

tap g d-, gather food.

(**tap**) **ti ti g-** (G), do various things, do the usual (customary) things.

tep g-, be good, pleased, etc.

tmey g-, be bad, displeased, etc.

tob g-, 1. Make a spoor, leave footprints.

2. Make footwear.

tob mogm g-, cross the legs.

tol g-, put s.th. on s.th (of clothes, headgear).

tom g-, = **mm tom g-**, lie, tell lies.

topl g-, (of an opening) be constricted, closed off so that air can't pass through

tub tow g-, syn. **tub towtow g-**, *v.impers.* (of axes) strike and fail to penetrate, bounce off.

tud tug g-, (of shiny things) reflect the light, be bright, dazzling.

tug cckoy g-, turn round and round (by hand).

tug mkal g-, open by hand.

tug mlc g-, crush or screw up s.th. in the hands.

verb + **tep g-**, do s.th. well, be done well. *Kawkaw yn tep gp.* The potatoes are well cooked.

wal g-, *v.impers.* Come loose.

wnwn g-, *v.impers.* Peel or flake off, fall to bits, distintegrate.

wog g-, 1. Make a garden.

2. Work. *Wog gng amjpan?* Are you on your way to work?

wog-wati g-, do garden work, make garden fences.

wsb g-, *v.impers.* Sweat.

ydk g-, *v.impers.* Be tasty.

yem g-, (PL) avoid or free from restriction. (sub. for **ask mask g-**).

ygen g-, *v.impers.* Be cold.

ykop g-, do nothing.

ypd g-, *v.impers.* Be straight, true.

yñ-masd g-, 1. Play vigorously, engage in rough play or mock-fighting.

2. Be hyperactive, constantly

moving.

ysys g-, *v.impers.* (of clothes) Be wet from the waist down.

ytok g-, = **ytuk g-**, *v.impers.* Be lethargic, uninterested in, or fed up with something.

ytuk bt g-, be tired, exhausted.

ytuk-matk g-, *v.tr.* Ignore instructions, take no notice of advice, be disobedient.

yuan g-, *v.impers.* Be hungry.

yuwt g-, *v.impers.* Feel pain, pain, hurt.

G-² [ŋgə, ŋg-], *v.tr.* in **MON G-**, (K) *v. tr.*

1. (of animals) Feed on fruit in a tree. = (G) **mab g-**. *Kmn mon gsap kanəŋ.* The game mammal is feeding on fruit in a tree upriver in your direction.

2. (of a person) Hunt or search for game (mammals or birds) in trees. *B koyoŋ ak kmn mon gsap.* The man up there is looking for game mammals in the tree.

GAB [ŋgá·mp], *v.adjunct.* (of a person or animal) Wounded, injured by a violent act or accident.

gab md-, be wounded but alive. *Yakt gab mdp.* The bird is wounded but still alive.

gab ñag-, *v.impers.* Be shot and wounded.

gab pk-, *v.impers.* Be wounded by a blow, be struck and wounded. *Saem nop mon byoŋ apyap pkek, gab pkak.* Saem's father fell from a tree and was seriously injured.

GABAJ [ŋgá·mbá·ñty], *n.* Gourd (**buk** or **amos**) taxon, grown locally and producing very large fruit, formerly used for bottles to carry salt or water.

kamug gabaj, insulting epithet applied to women. Compare **jogal, sklek.**

GABAW¹ [ŋgá·mbá·w], *n.* Several kinds of plant with edible leaves, including *Cyrtandra* sp., found growing on ground in forest and also as an epiphyte. syn. or near syn. **ñepək.** Cooked in earth-oven with **kmn** mammals, pork or eels. Two

kinds recognised, one with greener leaves, grows in grasslands, another kind with browner leaves, grows in the mountain forest.

gabaw ñepek, syn. **ñepek gabaw**, collective name for this group of wild plants with edible leaves. *Am okok ñepek gabaw gunap g dad owak*. She went around and gathered various wild greens and brought them back.

GABAW² [ŋgámáw], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Litsea* and *Cryptocarya* (Lauraceae) spp. Two kinds, one found above 2200 m in beech forest, the other below 2000 m in mixed oak (**kabi**) forest. Timber used in construction of huts or fences. **ksks** and other birds eat fruit. Cuscuses (**atwak** and **maygot**) make dens in side holes of trunk.

GABI [ŋgámáw], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, a phenotype of *Spilocuscus maculatus* and possibly *S. rufoniger*. Found at lower altitudes in the Jimi and Asai Valleys. syn. **aklanj**. Compare **magey**, **takp**. (AAH, ch. 18)

GABJEN [ŋgámpĩdyé-n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon *Sloania nymanii* (Elaeocarpaceae), found in forest and at streamsides in cultivation zone. Timber used in housebuilding and fencing. Leaves used to wrap food in earth-oven. syn. **molok gabjen**.

GABKAY [ŋgámpĩyá-y], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, growing at lower altitudes in Kobon, used in blades of fighting and hunting arrows known as **yakam gabkay**. Foliage, known as **kjan**, is used to thatch Kobon round-houses, and Kalam houses in Lower Asai Valley where pandanus thatch is not available.

GABLOG [ŋgámbló-ŋk, ŋgámbló-ŋk], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Smilax* sp., common in lowlands, some grow in open country and streamsides.

gablog aydk, unidentified plant, possibly *Ripogonum* sp.

GAC¹ [ŋgá-ty], *adj.* 1. Dark-coloured. Applied to people, **gac** indicates very dark or 'black' skin colour, and contrasts with **gs**, **kloy**, **mosb**, **pk**, **tud**, q.v. The

Kalam refer to the very dark Ramu Valley dwellers as **gac**, using **mosb** (dark) of most dark-skinned Kalam. Applied to some kinds of plants and animals **gac** indicates various dark shades of fur, plumage or foliage, varying from dark grey to certain shades of black and dull grey. Sometimes used as a qualifying term in proper names or nicknames, as *Kaytog Gac*, *Kaytog Dark* (One).

2. Dirty, soiled, grubby. syn. **kñt**.

3. Not properly cooked, and therefore inedible. syn. **kñt**. *Maj ak agiey yn tep ma-gek, kun ok mey apay kñt gp akaŋ gac gp*. When sweet-potatoes have not been properly cooked people speak of them as being 'dirty' or 'inedible'.

gac g-, *v.impers.* Be or become dirty, soiled. *Tglis-nad gac gp*. Your shirt has become dirty.

gac gep tek g-, make something dirty, soil something. *Tglis-yad nad tolgey, gac gep tek gpan*. You put on my clothes and made them dirty.

gac md-, be or remain dirty. *Nad gac mdpan*. You are still dirty.

GAC² [ŋgá-ty], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Rufous-capped Grass Warbler, *Megalurus timoriensis*.

GAC³ [ŋgá-ty], *adj.* in **BEP GAC**, *n.* Herb (**bep**) taxon, self-propagating variety of leafy vegetable, *Rungia klossii*.

GAD¹ [ŋgá-nt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Wendlandia paniculata*, grows in forest and in garden areas. syn. **tukum**. Many uses. Sticks used in sorcery and as wargates (**gum-gad**) to prevent enemies passing along a track. Timber used to make ditching spades (**yt-ps**), digging poles (**pen-kot**), digging sticks (**m-yŋ**, **gam-yŋ**, **kañm-yŋ**) and in fencing and house-building.

GAD² [ŋgá-nt], *n.* Sticks of wood, used as warning sticks and in fight magic or sorcery. Probably cognate with **gad**¹. A sharpened stick, often from wood of the **gad** tree but of any strong timber, is painted or otherwise marked and placed on paths, doorways, **smi** festival houses

(but not on gardens) to warn people not to come into a restricted area. See also **gumgad**.

GAD³ [ŋgá·nt], *v. adjunct* in **GAD PAG MD-**, (of lead rope of a pig, etc.) Be snagged or twisted around something.

GADAL-BADAL [ŋgá·ndá·lmbá·ndá·l], *v. adjunct* in **GADAL-BADAL G-**, *v. tr.*
1. Lay things one across the other, place objects criss-cross, as when making a barricade, or forming an X, or as the arrangement of sticks in the nests of **malg** and **bleb** pigeons.

2. Place things higgledy-piggledy or unevenly, as a man who makes a poor fence. Compare **gdey-bdey g-**. (G) *Mablek wt tpaq gl, dap kjeŋ-tam ak gadal-badal gl apal*. They break off clumps of leafy twigs and lay these higgledy-piggledy by the entrance to the nest.

GADGAD = **GAD-GAD** [ŋgá·ntiŋgá·nt], *v. adjunct* in **GADGAD G-**, *v. impers.* Feel not up to working or other vigorous activity, feel weak or out of sorts (as when nauseated, with a headache, or unable to get warm). Compare **kum-sense 2**. *Yp tap gek* (or *Yp tap gi*), *gadgad gp*. I'm sick and don't feel up to working. *Cn wog gng amabun ak aŋ, kotp mdon, yp gadgad gp pen ma-abun*. We were going to work in the garden but I felt weak so we didn't go.

GADMAB [ŋgá·ndimá·mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Ornate Fruit-dove, *Ptilinopus ornatus*. syn. **gamñ**, **godmab**. Resembles **koct** but larger. Commoner at lower altitudes but sometimes seen in garden areas in the Upper Kaironk. Flocks sometimes perch in a single tree where they are easily shot.

gadmab b-tep-sek, adult male Ornate Fruit-dove, *Ptilinopus ornatus*. Distinguished from female by its brightly coloured chest. Name means 'handsome male *gadmab*'.

GADON [ŋgá·ndó·n], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, *Nastus* sp., a climbing bamboo growing in forest up to about 2200 m and in bush fallow. syn. **mums**. Used for bow-strings, fire-thongs, water-containers, temporary cooking vessels,

and exploded in fire in omen-magic. **bajj** finches and **mukbel** pigeons eat flowers. Boys and men use it for making arrows, boys for bows.

GAGLEP [ŋgá·ŋgilé·p], *n.* (of acorns and pandanus nuts) Nuts which are fully ripe and have fallen to the ground. syn. **agaglep**, **lelep**.

GAGN [ŋgá·ŋgín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus dammaropsis*, 'Highlands breadfruit'. Self propagating in cultivation areas. Bast used for barkcloth hats, women's skirts, and for pig-ropes. Leaves used to wrap food in earth-oven, but neither fruit nor shoots are eaten, in contrast to practice in many parts of the Highlands. Timber of poor quality and only used in fencing, etc., if no better materials available. Used for firewood.

GAGUB [ŋgá·ŋgú·mp], in **KAB GAGUB**, q.v. *n.* Rock-face, vertical surface of a large rock.

GAJ¹ [ŋgá·ŋty], *n. prop.* Name used by Kalam people for the area, people and language in the Keynej Valley, above and south of Kubtp (Kumbruf) and Miami, and in the Lower Simbai Valley from Sugup [Sungup] downwards. Usually spelt **Gainj** on maps, etc. syn. **Tawnay**. Some informants say Sungup is the closest Gaj settlement to the Kalam, others say some Gaj live closer to Miami. The Gaj language appears to be quite closely related to Emerum (also known as Apali), a member of the South Adelbert group which is spoken in an area north of the Ramu River not far from where the Simbai River joins it. Gaj is only distantly related to Kalam and Kobon but interaction between Kalam and Gaj groups has led to some borrowing between the two languages, especially borrowing of Kalam words by Gaj.

GAJ² [ŋgá·ŋty], *n.* Pitpit (**sabi**) taxon, *Saccharum edule*, cultivated. Called 'Highlands pitpit'.

GAJ³ [ŋgá·ŋty], *n.* Spirits of ancestors. syn. (G) **gaj gadmay**, q.v., = (K) **gaj godmay**. (G) *Kmn ak ned pakl b gaj ak*

ad ypd gpun akmey gos nb ak npal. The spirits of (our) ancestors give us good luck when we hunt, and they protect us.

GAJ GADMAY [ŋgá·ñtyiŋgá·ndimá·y], (G) *n.* Spirits of kinsmen and ancestors who died long ago. They are said to return as spirits in dreams, bringing messages, and to look after gardens. = (K) **gaj godmay**. (G) *B gaj gadmay b ak nop adl ñbal, b nop nused yes kuml, kubal nb ogok ktop pen gos ak nŋl, ad ñon nŋl,...* The oven cooking is for the spirits of kinsmen, ancestors who died long ago, and we think that if we give them food,...

GAJ GODMAY [ŋgá·ñtyiŋgó·ndimá·y], (K) = (G) **gaj gadmay**, q.v.

GAJL [ŋgá·ñdyíl], *n.* Grass, *Pennisetum macrostachyum*. Shoots used to flavour taro and greens in earth-oven, but not eaten. Pigs eat foliage.

GAJOLM [ŋgá·ñdyó·lím], *n.* 1. According to most informants, a caterpillar found characteristically on *Pipturus* spp. (**gu, lokan, ñbon**) trees. Eaten.

2. According to some informants, a spider taxon, edible. syn. **gaslum**.

GAJON [ŋgá·ñdyó·n], *n.* Edible tree-fungus (**bay**) taxon, growing on dead trees in forest. Tastes like garlic-flavoured plastic. syn. **bay gajon**.

GAJT [ŋgá·ñdyír], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, tuber white-skinned and fleshed.

GAK [ŋgá·k], *n.* A bone in the skull of a pig.

GAKS [ŋgá·γís], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon. syn. **kolem**, q.v.

GALAŋD [ŋgá·lá·ŋínt], *v. adjunct.* Slithering on the stomach. = **glaŋd**, q.v.

GALAS [ŋgá·lá·s], *n.* 1. Glass. (from Eng. glass, Tok Pisin **galas**.) syn. **añañ**.

2. Mirror.

GALAW-SS [ŋgá·lá·wsís], *n.* Dew. syn. **gup-ss gap-ss**.

galaw-ss g-, *v. impers.* Be dewy. syn. **gup-ss-gap-ss ki-**. *Mnek tap-kas ak galaw-ss yob gp.* The grass has a heavy dew this morning.

GALEP [ŋgá·lé·p], (G) = (K) **galp**, q.v.

GALGAL [ŋgá·liŋgá·l], (G) *n.* Wild ginger, *Alpinia* sp. or spp. Grows in forest. = (K) **gaygay**. Leaves used to wrap mushrooms and other food for cooking. Blossom used as personal decoration for dancing. **mosak** and **ymduŋ** mammals eat shoots; **ki** honey-eaters feed at blossom.

GALKAÑ [ŋgá·liγá·ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, with two subtaxa (both Urtiaceae).

galkañ yb ('true' **galkañ**), *Maoutia* sp. grows in forest and bush fallow. Bark (**mñ galkañ**) is used in fencing and house construction; **madaw** and **atwak** marsupials eat fruit.

galkañ tud, ?*Debregeasia* sp., grows in garden areas; fibre of twigs is used by women in manufacture of string. Foliage used in war-magic and lethal sorcery.

GALKNEIŋ [ŋgá·liγiné·ŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, female and immature male Sickle-bill Birds of Paradise, *Epimachus meyeri* and *Epimachus fastosus*. Compare **gulgul, jbjel**.

GALN [ŋgá·lín], *n.* 1. Claw of a bird or animal. Contrasts with **ñn pñg**, finger-nail, toe-nail, sharp end of claw.

2. (PL) Hand, arm. sub. for **ñn**, hand arm. Usually **galn ayep**.

galn-sek, *adj.* Clawed, having claws.

galn magi (PL), finger. sub. for **ñn magi**.

gon galn g-, (of an animal) leave footprints.

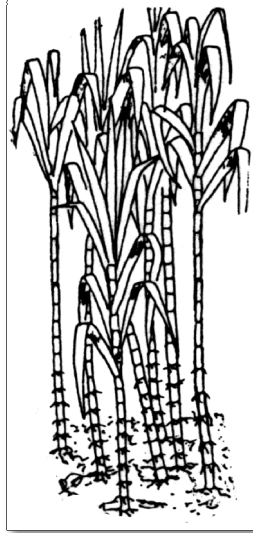
GALN-PAT [ŋgá·línβá·r], *n.* Grasshopper (**joŋ**) taxon, *Phaneroptera brevis*, although most specimens of this were assigned to other taxa, e.g. **majkas-ket, tm sakal**, q.v. Name means 'long claws'. Informants disagree as to edibility.

GALP [ŋgá·líp], *v. adjunct* in **GALP G-**, near syn. (K) **GALP AY-**, (G) **GALEP L-**, *v. impers.* 1. (of branches, bones, cane) Be brittle or weak, easily broken. (G) *Tinen mab nb ak galp tmel yb ak lak, kasek pug sakp.* Because (the branches of) this tree are weak, they break off easily. *Ñapanŋaŋ tŋl galp gi mdp.* Babies' bones are brittle.

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2. (of food) Easily chewed or crunched, soft.

GAL-WJ [ŋgá·lwü·ñty], *n.* Spider taxon, probably Trap-door or Huntsman Spider. syn. **gul-wj**, q.v.



gam, sugar-cane

GAM [ŋgá·m], *n.* Sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*. Has avoidance synonyms **bon**, **kopak**. Compare also **pask**. An important cultivated plant, planted by both men and women, though grown in smaller quantities by Kalam than by many Highlands people. Eaten as a snack food, and offered to travellers on arrival. Variety names, all of which are normally or frequently preposed by term **gam**, include: **abcam**, **abk**¹ = **plok abk**, **akañ**², **akl-pls**¹, **am**¹, **blag**, **bon**, **dsen**¹ (G) = (K) **dsn**³, **kawl**², **kgñ kas**, **kial**, **kiki**, **kl**³, **kol**, **kolman**¹, **kolman yswas**, **kopak**, **kotob**, **kubl** = **kubul**, **kuml**, **mabl**, **majk**, **nol**², **palok**, **pask**, **plok**, **polk abk**, **sam**², **tolp**, **ttpak**³, **wopñ**, **wopñ tud**, **ykum** = **yukum**, **ypak**, **yswas**.

gam wdn kag, node of sugar-cane.

gam wd-ñg pk ññ-, cut and eat sugar-cane before it has grown tall and mature.

GAMGAM [ŋgá·miŋgá·m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Osmoxylon boerlagei*, with very large, shiny lobed leaves. Grows by streamsides, fruit attracts many birds, especially pigeons (**koct**, **waymn**, etc.).

Timber used in fencing and house-building. Also **gaj-sap**, of a fence technique introduced from the Gaj region, a cross piece between forked posts.

GAMIT [ŋgá·mí·r], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, edible. Light-brownish, with long stalk and small head, growing on ground in oak-forest and bush fallow. Said to be found at same time as **malak**, q.v., when new taro plants are growing (September-October).

GAML [ŋgá·mí·l], *n.* 1. Cane taxon, *Saccharum spontaneum*, a rigid, non-hollow cane. Possibly from **gam-ml**. Formerly used in magic to keep away enemies and witches from settlements and planted at sides of tracks with painted **gad** twigs. Since European contact used, to wrap the kunai grass around in thatching houses. Worn on biceps by dancers at **smi** festivals.

2. Generic which includes Phragmites reeds (**kapi**) as well as *S. officinarum*.

gaml kl, variety of **gaml** with dappled marks, slivers of which are used in armbands, as ornaments.

GAMÑ [ŋgá·mí·ny], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Ornate Fruit-dove, *Ptilinopus ornatus*. syn. **gadmab**. Compare **koct**.

GAMOWN [ŋgá·mó·un], *n.* Ladder, steps.

kab gamown, steps made of stones.

yt gamown, wooden ladder or steps. Sometimes constructed from a small tree to climb trees with no low branches. Compare **bak**, **yt-at**.

GAN [ŋgá·n], *n.* Gun. (from Eng. **gun**.) Now more common than **cm-agn**.

GAÑGAL [ŋgá·nyingá·l], *n.* Herb, *Elatostema* or *Pilea* sp., growing by streams. Uncultivated herbaceous plant of forest, with ritual uses. Smaller leaves than **yuley**, q.v. Both herbs used in beauty magic before festivals. (G) *Ognap bin ak*, *b ak ksen knbit ññ ak*, *mey kuj yuley gañgal ñg pak gl*,... Sometimes a bride or groom on the day that they are to first sleep together, will use *gañgal* and *yuley* (*Elatostema*) herbs to ritually wash themselves.

GAP [ŋgá:p], *n.* Star.

gap jak-, (of stars) Come out, be visible. *Gap jaksap, mñmon tk kngab.* The stars have come out, (so) it will be fine all night.

gap ksk, faint star. (lit. unripe star).

gap pk, (K) bright star. (lit. ripe star).

gap pogln, any large star.

gap pug ju ap- or **yap-**, be a falling star.

gap-sn gap-ok, a complex string figure (**ysu**) representing stars and having the stages **gap ksk** (faint star), **gap pk** (bright star), **pub aguneŋ**.

gap tuwn-bñ, constellation, swarm of stars.

gap tuwn-bñ bubu ag- or **gap tuwn bubu agi md-**, (of the sky) be full of twinkling stars, be star-lit.

gap yal-bñ, constellation.

gap yap-, (of a star) fall.

gap ynomg, Evening Star, Morning Star, the planet Venus. Compare **domen ynomg**, firefly.

mñmon tkep pogln, Morning Star, Venus, in its morning manifestation.

GAPMAN [ŋgá:βimá:n], *n.* Government, the government, the administration. (from Tok Pisin **gavman**, Eng. **government**.) *Gapman opis mdp Simbai.* There's a government office at Simbai.

GAPUN [ŋgá:βú:n], *n.* Name of a territorial group who live near the headwaters of the Simbai River, just above Simbai airstrip.

GASAÑ [ŋgá:sá:ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, found in Ramu Valley. Reddish bark. Possums lick the bark.

GASLIJ¹ [ŋgá:silíŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Yellow-billed Mountain Lory, *Neopsittacus muschenbroeki*. Not consistently distinguished from the very similar **kamay-gis**, *Neopsittacus pullicauda*, unless birds are heard calling, though in absence of this evidence birds in higher-altitude forest are assumed to be **kamay-gis** while those in garden areas and bush fallow are assumed to be **gasliŋ**. Smaller than

adug and **kob**, but also have good plumage, used for decoration. They nest in holes in tall trees, laying two eggs.

GASLIJ² [ŋgá:silíŋ], *n.* Pandanus (**aljaw**) taxon, with red-tinged kernels like plumage of **gasliŋ** bird.

gasliŋ awan, Pandanus (**aljaw**) taxon.

GASLUM [ŋgá:silú:m], *n.* Caterpillar or spider taxon. syn. **gajolm**, q.v.

GAW¹ [ŋgá:w], (PL) *n.* 1. Plant taxon including most creeping and climbing plants. Pandanus Language and Avoidance substitute for **maj**, q.v., sweet-potato, and **pd**, yams, **ñŋay**, *Puararia* and **mñ**, vines. Compare **ksgaŋ**.

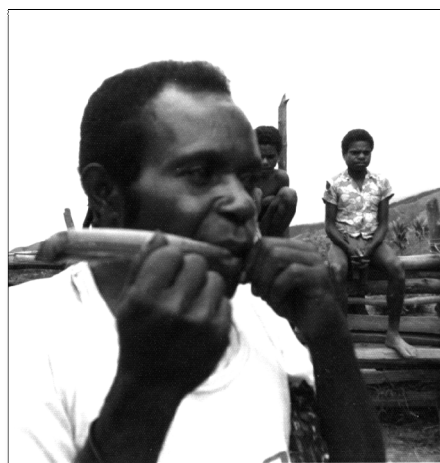
2. Rope, cord. substitute for **mñ**, q.v.

GAW² [ŋgá:w], *n.* (PL) Pandanus Language substitute for **yakam**, q.v., single-pointed arrow. poss. cognate with **gaw**³.

kals gaw, substitute for **cm tuwn**, bundle of weapons, bow and arrows.

GAW³ [ŋgá:w], *n.* in MEG **GAW**, *n.* Tusk of a boar. poss. cognate with **gaw**².

GAW⁴ [ŋgá:w], *v. adjunct* in (CP) **GAW G-**, *v.tr.* Bury a human body or human bones, perform a burial. syn. **cp kom-**. *B nuk kuj nŋi, cp gaw gpay, kuypay onep tap d abay, bl gp.* A man who knows magic doesn't eat food brought by the people who perform the burial.



Tatay playing **gawb**, Jew's harp (1975)

GAWB¹ [ŋgá:wmp], *n.* 1. Jew's harp. Compare **gaypt**.

2. Harmonica, mouth-organ. syn. **cp-tmey gawb**.

cptmey gawb, harmonica, mouth-organ.

gawb pk-, = **gawb mok pk-**, play a jew's harp. syn. **akl pug-**. *Tatay gawb pk tep gisp*. Tatay used to play the jew's harp well.

gawb pug-, blow a mouth-organ.

GAWB² [ŋgá:wmp], *n.* Pelvis of a mammal or human, the large wide circle of bones at the base of the spine. *Kaj gawb ak tbi, beŋ ak pk ask yokak*. He cut through the pig's pelvis and removed the entire under side (? chest and belly?).

GAWL [ŋgá:wɫ], *v. adjunct* in **GAWL G-**, *v.*
1. Call out loudly, yodel loudly, especially in order to attract attention before shouting a message to people in the distance. The syllables *ow! ow! ow!* are called several times in a high-pitched yodelling manner.

2. (of a rooster) Crow.

gawl-sek, *adj. & adv.* Calling out loudly in this way to attract attention. *Gawlsek nep, mon tb wati gak*. Calling loudly he cut down trees and built a fence.

GAYD [ŋgá:ynt, ŋgá:yint], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. Cultivated.

GAYGAY [ŋgá:yŋgá:y], (**K**) *n.* Wild ginger taxon, *Alpinia* and/or *Riedelia* spp. = (**G**) **galgal**, *q.v.*

GAYK [ŋgá:yk, ŋgá:yík], (**Anmg**) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Coral Tree, *Erythrina orientalis* (= *E. indica*), medium-sized tree with soft wood, growing up to 1000 m. Planted as ornamental for its scarlet flowers. (Term recorded at the Kalam-speaking settlement of Anmg in the Ramu Valley, where the Mljp stream leaves the Schrader Range a few km west of Aiome.)

GAYMEN [ŋgá:y-mé:n], (**PL**), *n.* Adze, axe. Pandanus Language substitute for **tu**.

v. adjunct in **gaymen g-**, sub. for **wk-**, *v. impers.* Break, fissure, crack, fracture. *Mneŋ gaymeŋ gp*. The ground is cracked.

gaymen wñ yok-, sub. for **tu wsim**

ñ-, grind or file an adze or axe.

GAYPT [ŋgá:yβír], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, cultivated locally. Used for knives, large blades for grass-cutting, for **agl** and **kaynam** arrow blades, Jew's harps, combs, water-containers, temporary cooking utensils, and in omen-magic. Shoots eaten.

GAYWOM [ŋgá:ywó:m], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, said to have been introduced from Simbai Valley in ancestral times. Common in Simbai area, rare in Kaironk.

GB [ŋgá:mp], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, grown in Kaironk Valley up to about 1500 m.

GD [ŋgá:nt], *n.* Fern, *Sticherus brassii* sp. or spp., growing in forest, especially in 'moss-forest'. Inner fibre of stems used to make fibre for armllets and for bindings of arrows and stone axes. syn. **guñg**, Subtaxa include **bed**, **bed yob** (black stems), **gd kas-ñluk** (small leaves), **kmn-gd**.

G D- [ŋgá:nd-], *v. tr.* 1. Collect, pick, gather (leafy vegetables and fruits). Used as a general term in contrast to the specific terms used for the gathering of particular kinds of leaves and fruits. Compare **ju-**, **pag-**, **ppag-**, **tk-**, **wk-**.

2. Finish doing something.

GDEY-BDEY [ŋgá:ndé:y-mbá:ndé:y], *v. adjunct* in **GDEY-BDEY G-**, *v. tr.* 1. (of a person or animal) Build something roughly and hastily, do a rough job of s.th. *Yakt kotp kasek gdey-bdey gan!* Quickly put together a hide for (watching) birds.

v. 2. (of e.g. decorations) Be in disarray, not properly arranged. *Wtay poj wagn gdey-bdey gsap; nad gtep gan*. The cockatoo feathers around the head-dress frame are in disarray; fix them properly.

lum aksek gdey-bdey gi dad ap tan-, *v. tr.* Uproot (plants), tear (a plant) out by the roots with the soil still attached. *Mon juj ak lum aksek gdey-bdey gi dad aptanb*. (In a storm) the trees have been uprooted ground and all. *Bin ak maj juj*

tug juwey lum aksek gdey-bdey gi dad aptanb. The woman has pulled out the sweet-potato roots, and these came out with the soil still attached.

GEJM [ɲgé̃ndyám], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, large. Grows at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys. Pieces of bark, which is aromatic, used in garden magic.

GEN [ɲgé̃n], *adv.* following locative nouns. On a certain side, facing a certain way or direction (specified by the preceding locative). Sometimes translatable as ‘-side’ (as in ‘under-side’) or ‘facing X-ways’ (as in ‘facing frontwards’). syn. **kes**². near syn. **ken**. *Akni-gen adkan!* Turn (it) facing this way/Turn it to face across-river. *Adki taw okdoŋ gen njan!* Turn it facing the other way. *Kjeŋ tam taw okok gen jaki mdp.* He’s standing by the side of the road on the ridge over there. (G) *Taw okyaŋ gen nep, beŋ okyaŋ nep tud gup agel, meŋ beŋ tud apal ak, pabl okyaŋ gen.* The inner surfaces of the limbs and the whole underside, including the breast, are white.

GENGEN [ɲgé̃niŋgé̃n], *n.* Pandanus (**alŋaw**) taxon. Some informants say syn. **alŋaw jejen**, others disagree.)

GEP [ɲgé̃p], *adj.* Acting, doing, functioning, working; associated with functioning, etc. = **g-ep**.

gep-tek ay-, = **gep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like doing (something). *Yp wog gep-tek app.* I feel like working.

wog-wati gep, *n.* Garden work, gardening and fencing. *Kneb ameb owep wog-wati gep ypagak.* He also spoke about (people’s) comings and goings and everyday work.

GEPGEP [ɲgé̃βiŋgé̃p], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, specimens of *Nyctimistes foricula* with grey bellies, contrasting with **kuyos**, q.v., in that latter has red belly. Eaten. Compare **mlem**.

GET [ɲgé̃r], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Aglaia* and *Dysoxylum* spp., grows in forest and at streamsides in cultivation areas. syn. **get cm**. The timber, very strong, is used to manufacture bows axe hafts, and in fences and house-building. Fruit eaten

by marsupials and birds.

get kab, variety with larger leaves.

get yb, variety with smaller kleavees

get cm, 1. Bow made of this tree. syn. **cm get**.

2. Tree taxon. syn. **get**, q.v.

GGAMAŋ [ɲgíŋgá-máŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Solanum dammerianum*, with orange fruit, grows in bush fallow, esp. near water. Timber used in fencing. Fruit attracts **koct** doves and other birds.

GGAN [ɲgíŋgá-n], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, ?*Piptocalyx* sp. Grows in garcinia-lithocarpus and lithocarpus-castanopsis forests. Leaves used as cigarette-wrappers.

GGBŋ [ɲgíŋgimbíŋ], *v.adjunct* in **GGBŋ TK-**, *v.* Make a soft high-pitched noise, thus: (of a cat) miaow; (of a baby) coo; (of a dog) make a soft whine when recognising or anticipating something familiar.

GGLÑ [ɲgíŋgilíny], *n.* Grass, *Isachne* sp. and *Lachnogrostis* sp. Not common in open grassland, mainly growing at edge of forest. Used for bedding. Pigs eat it.

GGOLŋ [ɲgíŋgólíŋ], fast speech variant of **gugolŋ**, q.v.

GGTEK [ɲgíŋgírék, ɲgúŋgírék], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in mountain forest. Possibly same as **pgtek**, q.v., *Elmerillia papuana*.

-GI [-ɲgí-], *verbal suffix*. Marks third person plural: they, after the optative mood suffix **-n-**. *Am-n-gi.* They should go. *Mñi yp tap gp. Binb kotp mgan koŋay mowngi.* I’m sick today. I don’t want a lot of people coming to the house (lit. A lot of people shouldn’t come to the house.)

GIGU [ɲgíŋgú-], *v.adjunct* in **GIGUAG-**, *v.impers.* Of sharp, resonating non-vocal sounds occurring in rapid succession, thus: rattle, jingle, tap, knock, beat (as a drum). Compare **gley wley**, clatter, **gu**, thud, **mul**, crack, crackle.

gigu ap-, approach making rattling, etc. sounds. (G) *Kabkal nb ak ned b ogok gigu owlakŋŋ, nŋl meŋ okok nep, tk jakl*

aml amb. As soon as the *kabkal* (Giant Tre Rat) hears men approaching making rattling noises (as they bump into vines) it is up and away.

GIS [ŋgí:s], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Orange-billed Mountain Lory, *Neopsittacus pillicauda*. syn. **kamay-gis**.

GIOK [ŋgí:yók], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, a very large frog of Jimi and Asai Valleys. Compare **akok**, **añm**.

GKT [ŋgí:yír], *n.* Corn, maize, *Zea mays*. Generic taxon. syn. **kon**. Introduced into Upper Kaironk Valley in early 1940s, before direct European contact. As of 1963-4, before all existing plants and seed had to be destroyed because of disease, subtaxa names, all of which are normally preposed with **gkt**, included: **akl-pls**, **kapn kon**, **moys**, **nabtk**, **mumloj**, **sbcem**, **tum**, **wobaŋ**, **ygam**. Of these, only **akl-pls** is still grown.

gkt ksen owp, maize variety introduced in 1964 to replace eradicated stock.

gkt tud, maize taxon with very pale coloured cob. Cultivated locally.

-GLAK [ŋgilá:k], *n.kin*. Wife's sister's husband. Variant of **boglak**, q.v., which occurs following second and third person possessive prefixes, as **na-glak**, your wife's sister's husband; **nu-glak**, his wife's/their wives' sister's husband.

GLAŋD [ŋgilá:ŋínt], (**K**) *v.adjunct* before verbs of motion. Sliding, slithering. = **gulŋd**, (**G**) **galaŋd**.

glaŋd am- or **tag-**, *v.* Slide or slither along. *Mon tb ayen, glaŋd amb.* I cut the wood and placed it so it slid (down the slope).

GLAŋM [ŋgilá:ŋím], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon, with thin reddish leaves. Cultivated. Planted around houses for decoration used as **kuc** bustles. syn. **glaŋm lkañ**.

GLAS [ŋgilás], *n.* 1. Glass (from Eng. **glass**).

2. Glasses, spectacles (from Eng. glasses). syn. **kiap wdn**.

glas kotp, case for glasses.

GLAYEP [ŋgiláyé:p] (**PL**) *n.* Hand, arm. sub. for **ñn**, q.v.

GLBD [ŋgílimbínt], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon: *Tecomathe volubilis* (Bignoniaceae), a liane with large mauve and yellow blossom. Present in Nothofagus forest, 2450 m. = **golbd**.

GLD [ŋgilínt], *v.adjunct* in **GLD G-**, *v.impers.* (of a splinter, needle or probe) Hurt, cause pain. *Ñu ayabin, gld gp.* I inserted the needle and it was painful. *Binb amey ñu puŋiab tk tug juwn agabay gld gp.* When people get a splinter while walking about and they try to get it out, it hurts. *Dokta yp ñu puŋiab, ju dabin; yp gld gp!* When the doctor put the needle in me I flinched; it hurt me !

GLEB [ŋgilé:mp], (**G**) *adj.* in **B GLEB**, *n.* Traditional enemy with usual connotation, nowadays, of ritual distance rather than personal animosity. syn. (**K**) **b kawel**.

GLEGL [ŋgilé:ŋgíl], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, normally applied to Brown Hawk, *Falco berigora*, especially if seen in flight, with their long pointed wings, and heard making their distinctive harsh chattering call, but sometimes also applied to other hawks seen in garden areas, e.g. Black Kite, *Milvus migrans*. Nests in tall trees at edge of forest and gardenland. syn. **dob**, **klakl**, **skey**. Compare **ccp**.

GLEŋ [ŋgilé:ŋ], *adj.* (of vegetables) Immature, green, not ready to eat. *Bangay gleŋ dad owpan!* You've brought green pumpkin! Compare **km**.

gleŋ g-, *v.impers.* 1. (of plants) Shoot, bud, come up, as mushrooms, peanuts or pumpkin seedlings, or trees starting new growth cycle. Compare **gup**, **lm**. *Bay gleŋ gsap.* Mushrooms are coming up.

2. (of vegetables) Be green, immature. *Bangay ak gleŋ gp.* That pumpkin is green (immature).

GLE-Y-BOLEY [ŋgilé:yimbó:lé:y], *v.adjunct* in **GLE-Y-BOLEY AG-** or **G-**, *v.* Rumble, growl (as an empty stomach), make a staccato croaking noise, as certain frogs such as **kulek** and **gudi-day**. *Sb-wt cnup gley-bole y agakŋ, cnup yuan gp.* Our

stomachs growl when we are hungry.

GLEW-WLEY [ŋgíléywulé-y], (K) *v.adjunct* in **GLEW-WLEY G-**, *v.* (of bones, plates, spoons, etc.) Rattle, clatter. = (G) **glow-wlow**. Compare **gigu, gu**. *Kaj tji gley-wley gsap*. The pig bones are rattling. *Nad mdi nŋngaban kayn tap tji nŋaknŋ gley-wley gngab*. You will hear a dog cracking bones when it is eating.

glwey-wley wt, *n.* Bones strung on a string as for hanging around the neck.

GLGL¹ [ŋgílingí], *v.adjunct* in **GLGL G-**, *v.impers.* (of a person or animal) Shiver, tremble with weakness or illness, have the shakes. Compare **jep d-**. *Yp glgl gp*. I was trembling. *Cnp tap gi, glgl gp*. *Mñmon pki ksim ken api; Kon ami apon, Lamu ami apon, ñg pkon, glgl gp*. We shiver when we are sick. When we've come home after being out on a wet night; and after we've been in the hot lowlands on the Jimi or Ramu side and we return to wet weather we shiver during wet nights.

GLGL² [ŋgílingí], *n.* Pandanus (**alŋaw**) taxon.

GLIS [ŋgíli:s], *n.* Butter, dripping and other cooking fats. (from Tok Pisin **gris**.)

GLITK [ŋgíli:rík], *n.* 1. Shell valuable (**mnan**) taxon, large *Conus* shell rings, worn in nose or around neck, contrasting in size with **ksŋ, ksŋday**, *q.v.* syn. **tablaŋ**.

2. Plastic rings used as armbands.

GLK¹ [ŋgílik], (K) *n.* 1. Root, of tree or vine. syn. **kdl**, *q.v.*

2. Vein, artery, sinew.

GLK² [ŋgílik, ŋgíli-y-], *v.* Start with surprise, be startled. *Monmon apab, bin-b glkpay*. When an earthquake comes people are startled. near syn. **ju d-**.

GLMD¹ [ŋgílimínt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, large parrot, possibly Pesquet's Parrot, *Psittichas fulgidus*, or King's Parrot, *Alisterus chloropterus*. Compare **ydam, kablamneŋ**.

GLMD² [ŋgílimínt], *n.* 1. Small boy who has recently had his nasal septum pierced; newly initiated boy. syn. **apk-**

meg, kab-tun, obogij = wmbogij.

2. Used in addressing a disobedient child: whippersnapper!, rascal!

glmd-sek, emphatic form.

glmd obogij, 1. Newly initiated boy, disobedient boy. *Glmd obogij! Akay amjpan?* You disobedient child! Where are you going?

2. String figure (**ysu**) depicting piercing of nasal septum.

GLÑP [ŋgílinyíp], *v.adjunct* in **GLÑP PK-**, *v.impers.* Echo, reverberate, as a hollow tree when struck. *Yad katkep okok mden, suk agey glñp pkab nŋbin*. I couldn't see them but I heard the reverberations when they shouted. *Nŋday mon ttab glñp pkab nŋbin*. I could hear the ringing sound of Nŋday's (axe) cutting down a tree.

glñp nŋ-, *v.* Hear an echo or reverberation. *Suk agabay, glñp nŋspun*. We can hear their shouts reverberating.

GLOB [ŋgíló-mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon or taxa. Said by some to apply properly to Black-headed Butcher-Bird, *Cracticus cassicus* (**molop**), found in Jimi Valley but not in Upper Kaironk, and by others to apply to the Oriole (*Oriolus szalayi*), which is found locally.

GLOŋ [ŋgíló-ŋ], *n.* Hole cavity, hollow. Compare **mjem**.

gloŋ ay-, *v.impers.* Have a cavity, hollow. *Mon gloŋ ayp*. The tree has a hollow in it.

gloŋ g-, *v.impers.* Be hollow.

gloŋ yk-, *v.* Make a hole, bore a hole.

kab gloŋ, 1. Hollow in a rock.

2. Cave or cave complex,

mon gloŋ, hollow in a tree.

GLOW [ŋgíló-w], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced from Kobon within the last two generations.

GLOW-WLOW [ŋgíló-wuló-w], (G) *v.adjunct* in **GLOW-WLOW G-**, *v.* (of bones, plates, spoons, etc.) Rattle, clatter. = (K) **gley-wley**.

GLOWI [ŋgíló-wí-], *v.adjunct & adj.* In (**TAKN**) **GLOWI AP-** or **AY-**, *v.impers.* Be

a crescent moon. Contrasts with **ytk ñ-**, be full moon.

GLSMAS [ŋgĩlĩsimá-s], *n.* 1. Christmas. (from Eng. **Christmas**.)

2. Year. *B ak glsmas nuk etpetp?* How many years old is that man? (lit. How many his years?)

3. Fireworks, crackers.

glsmas yn-, *v. impers.* 1. (of fireworks) Be ignited, set off, celebrate Christmas with a firework display. The Anglican Mission introduced the custom of setting off fireworks as part of Christmas celebrations.

2. (of years) Pass, go by.

GLUG¹ [ŋgulú-ŋk], (K) *v. adjunct* in **GLUG AY-**, *v.* (of a snake) Slough off old skin. near syn. (**kumi**) **aŋ d-**, **slok ay-**, q.v.

glug g-, *v.* Give the skin a thorough clean, e.g. using soapy juice from vegetation. (G) ‘*Sskl dad apobun’ aglak, bin nb ogok ktop g lug g lug nan gl, ...*’We’ve brought *sskl* (*Pipturus*) vine stems’, they said ‘and gathered around to give the women a thorough rubdown.’

GLUG² [ŋgulú-ŋk], *v. adjunct* in **GLUG G-**, *v. tr.* Climb down a steep slope or tree carefully, descend a slope backwards, using the hands to hold on to supporting objects.

glug gi yap-, descend in this way. *Wutay mon byoŋ ak ami, guli gi yasaw.* After climbing that tree Wutay is coming down very carefully.

GLUŋD [ŋgĩlú-ŋínt], variant of **glaŋd**, q.v., **gulŋd**.

GMDOŋ [ŋgĩmindó-ŋ], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Ficus subulata*. = **gumdoŋ**, q.v.

GMEÑ [ŋgĩmé-ny], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Red-capped Streaked Lory, *Psittueteles goldiei*. syn. **biay**. Compare **wdñg**.

GMEŋ [ŋgĩmé-ŋ], *n.* Flat ground, especially small flat areas, including benches on ridges or small valley-bottoms. Compare **abñ**, **gu**². *Yad gmej at mdabin oswin.* I have just come from the flat ground.

n. prop. Ramu or Jimi plains, the

lowland plains. *B gmej owp.* A man from the lowland plains has arrived.

GMGM¹ [ŋgĩmgĩm], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, *Probosciger atterimu*, Palm Cockatoo.

GMGM² [ŋgĩmgĩm], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, with blue or black plumage, found in Jimi Valley. possibly similar to Hornbill (**kaywl**, q.v.), which has brown plumage. Possibly syn. **gotay**, **gmgm gotay**.

GNAJ [ŋgĩmgĩm], *n.* A kind of springe or snare (generic **gon**, q.v.), used for catching ground-dwelling cuscuses (**madaw**). The snare has multiple loops and sometimes more than one spring stick. Poles of **welep** (poss. *Syzygium* sp.), **sugun** (*Garcinia schraderi*) and **nomluk** (*Freycinetia* spp.) are used for nooses and lashings.

gnaj tk- (G), set traps. *Kmn knosp ak kayn suwp, gnaj ypok tkgpal ak.* Dogs may kill the animal in its lair, or men may set traps. (KHT ch. 9) (G) *B olap aml gnaj ktolgup, pen b yesek ognap aml, b gnaj ktel gpal, ...* A men would go and set traps, then unrelated men (who had no right) would sometimes go and set traps, ... (KHT ch. 9:71)

gnaj tk ñŋ-, trap and eat (animals), trap (animals)for food.

gnaj si tk-, illegally set traps, poach game in this way.

GNAP [ŋgináp, ŋgunáp], *adj.* (of countable objects or mass) Some, a few, several, an amount. Variant of **gunap**, **ognap**, q.v., pl. of **ebap**. Compare **gok**, **ogok**.

gnapsek, *adj.* Some more.

GNEY [ŋgĩné-y], *n.* Pig. syn. **kaj**, q.v. Now rarely used.

GÑ- [ŋgĩny-], = **G Ñ-**. *v. tr.* Fit or connect something, bring s.th. into stable close-fitting contact with a surface; thus: close a door, put on or apply (makeup, body decorations), set (a table with plates and cutlery), apply (an axe to a whetstone). contr. **ay tep g-**, arrange s.th, put s.th. in order.

GÑGOLP [ŋgĩnyŋgólíp], *n.* Spark, sparks.

gñgolp ap-, near syn. **gñgolp ap tan-**, *v.impers.* (of sparks, fireworks) Fly up, go up. *Mon gñgolp ap tajap.* The fire is sparking.

gñgolp g-, *v.impers.* Spark, make sparks, throw off sparks. *Mamñ kab pkey, gñgolp gi malañ gngp.* When you strike a pyrites stone it makes sparks and (the tinder) will catch fire.

GO- [ngó-], *v.tr.* Sling something around the forehead, especially to carry a net-bag (**wad**) slung over the back from the forehead. Variant of **gom-**, *q.v.*, which occurs before suffixes **-b-**, **-b-...-p-**.

GOB [ngó-mp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, grows in Jimi and Ramu Valleys but seedlings have been brought up to the Kaironk Valley and occasionally planted there. Odour of leaves placed on floor of house is believed to kill fleas. *Gob mj-pat ayek, maskun mok ad cg dp.* When *gob* leaves are laid out on the floor, fleas come and stick to their sap.

GOBAJŃ [ngó.mbá.ñdyín], *n.* in **YNG GOBAJŃ**, *n.* Prehensile tail, curling tail used as an aid in climbing, e.g. of ringtail possums.

yng gobajŃ pag-, wind one's tail around (a branch), hold on by one's tail. (**G**) *YmduŃ ak am mab odaŃ dng gup, 'ññ kd debin' agup, ksen yng gobajŃ pag tep gl, mey am mab ñag pog dl amub.* When the *ymduŃ* (Copper Ringtail) moves about in the trees it reaches out with its front paws to take hold of a branch, then holds on with its curling tail to the branch it is leaving, until it has a good grasp, then it moves on. (*KHT* ch. 2:24)

GOBLAD [ngó-mbilá-nt], *n.* Collective name for epiphytic bird's nest ferns and other similar plants. Larger than those called **kiopi**. At the final stage of burial, skulls are wrapped in big clumps of **goblad** which are then replanted in forks of large trees by water-courses. Leaves used in magic and in wrapping food in earth-oven cooking. Leaves are placed in house walls to keep cockroaches away (the roaches think they are war-shields and that they will be shot if they come inside).

Named subtaxa include:

goblad jbog, leaf shaped like prepared plumes of **jbog** lorikeet.

goblad kuyopi, 'scented' or 'smelly' *goblad*, a smaller form.

goblad ksks-yng, a large fern with leaf shaped like tail-plumes of Stephanie Bird of Paradise (**ksks yng**), used to wrap food for cooking.

goblad mseŃ-ket, kind growing in open areas of valley.

goblad yob, *Microsorium musifolium* (lit. big *goblad*).

GOBM [ngó-mbám], *n.* Insect taxon, certain kinds of Scarab Beetles feeding on sweet-potato roots and foliage, taro corms, banana palms, etc. Eaten. Compare **mimot**, **ssuk**, **wlmn**, **wtak**.

gobm mluk-ñu, adult male Stag-beetle, ? *Lamprina* sp.

GOBNEM [ngó-mbnám], *n.prop.* Name of a place and group of people in Upper Kaironk Valley. The Gobnem territorial group, consisting of families related mainly in the male line, has three main subgroups or lineages: Pald, Skow and Sugun. Nearly all Gobnem families use *Ti mnm* as their mother tongue. *Gobnem kay, kñŃ kik ak keykey mdpay: nd Pald kay, kaney ak Skow kay, Sugum kay.* The Gobnem group has separate lineages: first there's the Pald group, then up-valley there's the Skow group and the Sugum group.

GOBŃAM [ngó-mbñám], *n.* in **ŃŃAY GOBŃAM**, *n.* Cultivated *Pueraria* (**ññay**) taxon.

GOD¹ [ngó-nt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. 1. Meyers' Goshawk, *Accipiter meyerianus*, a large hawk said to feed mainly on **malg** pigeons. syn. **kaj numd**. Found in high mountain forest but sometimes visits settlements to take domestic fowls. Men sometimes take these birds at the nest when they are incubating eggs or have young.

2. Generic also including some other large *Accipiter* sp. or spp. and apparently also the Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.

GOD² [ŋgó·nt], *v.adjunct* in **GOD G-**, *v.impers.* (of animals or vegetation) Be wasted (reduced), withered, lacking in flesh or substance. syn. **kod g-**. Compare **mlp**. *Kmn god gp.* The game mammal lacks body-fat. *Mj god gp.* The foliage is withered.

GODD [ŋgó·ndínt], *n.* = **WTAY GODD**, *n.* Yellow crest-feathers of Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, valued as a headdress ornament. Tame cockatoos are plucked of these.

GODEY-BODEY [ŋgó·ndé·ymbó·ndé·y], *v.adjunct* in **GODEY-BODEY G-**, *v.impers.*
1. Keep turning over or around rapidly; rotate, like a propellor, roll over and over, as a stone rolling downhill. *Kab d yoken, godey-bodey gek amb.* I threw a stone and it tumbled over and over (down the slope). syn. **goley-boley**. Compare **smay-wmay, someŋ-komeŋ**.

2. Swing around and fall over, fall over from a blow, as a pig that has been clubbed, a sitting bird that has been shot.

GODGAYAŋ [ŋgó·ndiŋgá·yá·ŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. Generally regarded as a synonym of **god**, q.v., but said by some to be same as **kaj-tmud**, q.v.

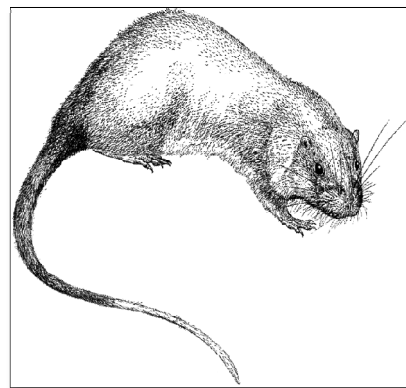
GODMAB [ŋgó·ndimá·mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Ornate Fruit-dove, *Ptilinopus ornatus*. occasional syn. of **gad Mab**, q.v., **gamñ**. Compare **koct**.



godmay-ket, Pygmy striated Lory

GODMAY-KET [ŋgó·ndimá·yker], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Pygmy Striated Lory, *Charmosyna wilhelminae*.

GODMG¹ [ŋgó·ndimíŋk], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Waterside Rat, *Parahydromys asper*. (AAH, ch. 13) syn. **ñabap**. Contrasts with **kuyep**, Water-rat. Nests on riverbanks, said to dig up and eat roots of horsetail fern, *Equisitum* sp.). People who have eaten this animal do not go into newly planted gardens because if they did the garden crops might rot quickly and the skin might peel off seed-taro, just as the flesh of the waterside-rat rots quickly and the skin on its tail peels off easily. Not eaten by young men and unmarried women, because of its rank odour.



godmg, Waterside Rat

GODMG² [ŋgó·ndimíŋk], *n.* Pandanus (**alŋaw**) taxon, so-called because the lower part of the fruit-head has swellings on either side, like the cheeks of the Waterside Rat, **godmg**.

GODML [ŋgó·ndimíl], *n.* Nettle (**si**) taxon, *Laportea* sp., semi-cultivated. = **godmit**, **godpit**, **godpl**.

GODMIT [ŋgó·ndimír], = **godml**, q.v.

GODPIT [ŋgó·ndiβír], = **godml**, q.v.

GODPL [ŋgó·ndiβíl], = **godml**, q.v.

GOG¹ [ŋgó·ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, applied to several (but not all) *Saurauia* spp., smaller trees and shrubs common at all altitudes in forest and bush-fallow. Timber used in fencing. Flowers attract honey-eaters (**nol**, **ki**, **sep**, etc.) and fruit attract various birds and mammals. Compare **matmat**.

gog aydk, *Saurauia* taxon found in forest, equated by some with **gog ytk**.

gog tud, *Saurauia* taxon found in primary forest, equated by some with **gog ytk-ket**, leaves used to wrap **aljaw** pandanus nuts for cooking in earth-oven.

kog ytk-ket, said to some to be same as **kamay gog**.

kamay gog, variety common in beech-forest clearings and secondary forest. Two kinds distinguished: **gog kas-ps**, with broad leaves, which are used to wrap food in ovens; **gog kas ñluk**, with smaller leaves.

GOG² [ŋgóŋk], *adj.* in **MAB GOG**, *n.* Open part of a tree top where there are bare branches or large sections of branches without foliage.

GOGAJ [ŋgóŋgáñty], *n.* 1. Generic for snails, including both land snails and local freshwater gastropods. Contr. **ceml**, slugs. The Kalam say they eat certain kinds of land snails occasionally, when clearing new gardens from bush-fallow yields large quantities. Baked in their shells.

2. Snail-shell.

The following taxa are distinguished:

gagn gogaj, *Wahgia juliae* and possibly other spp. of Camaenidae. Shell slenderer and more discoid than **gogaj yb**. Said to characteristically occur in **gagaj** (*Ficus dammaropsis*) trees. Considered the best eating kind.

gogaj aydk, sundry local snail species regarded as inedible, probably all carnivorous.

gogaj mosb, syn. **gogaj yb**, q.v.

gogaj pk, (K) = (G) **gogaj pok**, 'bright-coloured snail', *Zesta citrona*, a snail, yellow shells of which are imported from the Asai Valley and used in personal decoration and magic, including, allegedly, sorcery to kill a woman who has rejected you. syn. **gogaj waln**, 'yellow snail'.

gogaj yb, 'true' or 'ordinary snails', the large herbivorous snails found in forest and under fallen trees in garden fallow, including *Disteustoma dinodeomorpha* (Chlorotidae) and

Ariophantidae and Camaenidae species. Eaten.

kamay gogaj, 'Nothofagus-beech snail'. Applied to specimens of Chloritidae obtained in the beech forest.

Other terms include:

gogaj ñluk, infant snails.

mgn gogaj, insult used to a woman, likening genitals to a snail-shell. syn. **kamug gogaj**.

GOGADŊ [ŋgóŋgáŋdíŋ], *n.* Round-worm; parasitic worms, long and white, found in guts of people, and of dogs (**kayn gogadŋ**), pigs (**kaj gogadŋ**) and game mammals (**kmn gogadŋ**). Contrasts with **ksoy**, threadworm.

GOGAŊ [ŋgóŋgáŋ], *n.* Lepidoptera; butterflies and moths. = **gugaŋ** (the latter variant seems to be preferred by younger speakers). Compare **mok**. Moths behaving in a curious way in houses are sometimes thought to be manifestations of ghosts (**cp day**).

gogaŋ kuyn-kas-ket, small moths found abundantly at certain seasons in tree-fern foliage.

gogaŋ muk, a large blue butterfly which appears in large numbers in November or December.

gogaŋ sb-ñŋb, syn. **mok ttpl**, a small butterfly often found feeding on pig and other mammal excrement.

gogaŋ towp, chrysalis.

gogaŋ ttpl, small light-coloured moths and butterflies, especially certain species found in *Miscanthus* cane beds which cluster in huge numbers on torches of frog-collectors at night. syn. **ttpl**.

GOGEB [ŋgóŋgém̄p], *adj.* Crooked, twisted.

gogeb g-, *v.tr.* Twist something, especially of canes or thick vines, as opposed to string. Compare **tg-**, twine strands of string.

pk gogeb g-, *v.tr.* Coil or twist something using a tool, e.g. a stick.

taw gogeb g-, *v.tr.* Coil or twist something using the feet.

tug gogeb g-, *v.tr.* Coil, twist or wind

up something by hand, as in making a ball of string.

GOGEB-MAGEB [ŋgó-ŋgé-mpmá-ŋgé-mp], *v. adjunct* in **GOGEB MAGEB G-**, *v. impers.* Be crooked, twisted. *Mon gogeb-mageb gp kotp tap ognap ma-tb dad ap gpay.* Trees which are twisted are not used for house timbers.

gogeb-mageb am- or **ap-**, *v.* Follow a twisting or winding course, as a meandering river; move sinuously, like a snake. *Ñg gogeb-mageb amb.* The river follows a winding course.

gogeb-mageb gi + **verb of locomotion**, *v.* Continually twist or turn while moving along, wriggle along. *Sij gogeb-mageb gi sanɔp.* The snake wriggled away.

GOGI [ŋgó-ŋgí], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally, said by some to have been introduced from the Asai Valley in ancestral times.

GOGIBEN [ŋgó-ŋgí-ɔmbé-n], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, including *Piper celtidiforme*. Grows in mountain forest and in bush fallow and by steams. Leaves eaten raw as spice with **alɔaw** pandanus nuts. *Gogiben alɔaw-sek nab ay ñibun.* We eat *gogiben* (leaves) with pandanus nuts.

gogiben aydk, a vine, poss. *Dioscorea* sp., leaves larger than **gogiben**.

GOJ¹ [ŋgó-ñty], *n.* Generic for ants (Formicidae) and termites (Isoptera). Sometimes also applied to other small insects, e.g. hover-flies and a very small wasp.

goj kotp, (**K**) = (**G**) **goj katp**, ant nest.

goj magi, (**K**) = (**G**) **goj magl**, larvae of ants.

goj tkul, ant-hill, termite mound.

Various subtaxa are distinguished:

goj yb, 'ordinary' or 'common ants'. These include **goj skoy** and **goj yob**, q.v.

goj skoy, small, black mainly terrestrial meat-ants of genus *Iridomyrmex* (Dolichoderinae). syn. **goj tum-sek** 'skink-possessing ants', because

skinks sometimes lay their eggs in ant nests.

goj yob, 'big ants', larger, mainly arboreal black ants of genus *Polyrhachis* (Formicinae). Synonyms **goj kuy-sek** 'stinky ants', so named because ant urine is said to cause foliage to wither, and **mon-wak goj** 'tree bark ants', named because they nest under bark.

Other subtaxa include:

goj alɔ-pat, 'long-legged ant', found in open grasslands.

goj guljj, 'fence-post base ant', large ant of Jimi Valley with edible larvae; has severe sting.

goj kas-sek, flying ants, syn. **gos kdkas**, **goj pl-kas**.

goj lkañ, brown and red ants of several species, including brown ants of genus *Iridomyrmex*, which provides larvae that are collected by women, wrapped in leaves and cooked in fire or earth-oven and eaten.

goj loɔnm, found at lower altitudes; bites savagely.

goj mosb, black ant sp. or spp., incl. *Pheidole* sp. (Myrmicinae).

goj sb-pls, 'buttock-protruding ants', ants that occupy ant-house plants (**mumloj**, **cp-nabgu**), so-called because they walk with head down and abdomen up.

kosod goj, '*Themeda* grass ant', applied to termite specimen from Lower Kaironk Valley.

GOJ² [ŋgó-ñty], *n.* Rice grains, husked rice. syn. **lays**. Named for resemblance to larvae of ants. *Goj agiey ñjin!* Cook some rice for me to eat!

goj magi, (single) grains of rice.

GOJAB [ŋgó-ñdyá-mp], *n.* Skink (**yñ**) taxon, Gecko sp.

GOJAGEN¹ [ŋgó-ñdyá-ŋgé-n], *n.* Cultivated plant with a yellow root, probably Turmeric, *Curcuma longa*. Grown at Blm and in Kobon areas of Kaironk Valley and roots used to provide dye for net-bag fibre.



gojagen, Turmeric

GOJAGEN² [ŋgó·ñdyá·ŋgé·n], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon. Named for its orange flesh. An old variety not often planted now because it is not very productive. syn. **ppatam**, q.v.

GOJAYAB [ŋgó·ñdyá·yá·mp], *n.* Very large stick-insect sp. or spp. found in casuarina trees. Legs up to 7-8 cm long. Not eaten. = **gojeyab**. Compare **calab**.

GOJB [ŋgó·ñdyí·mp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Timonius* sp. (Rubiaceae), tall, fairly slender, up to 30 m. Wide distribution, common in ground exposed by landslips. Fruit eaten by cinammon-crested wattle-birds and myzomelas; honey-eaters feed at blossoms. Timber used for fences, house posts and firewood.

GOJEYAB [ŋgó·ñdyé·yá·mp], *n.* Very large stick-insect sp. or spp. = **gajayab**, q.v.

GOJMAY¹ [ŋgó·ñdyimá·y], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, *Nictimistes foricula*. Eaten. syn. **bin pk**, **bin pok**.

GOJMAY² [ŋgó·ñdyimá·y], *n.* Pandanus (**alŋaw**) taxon, with edible nuts. So called because skin of kernels is yellow, like **gojmay** frog.

GOJMAY³ [ŋgó·ñdyimá·y], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, syn. **cabak gojmay**. Cultivated. Shoot is yellowish, like **gojmay** frog.

GOJMET [ŋgó·ñdyimé·r], *n.* Herb, a ginger, *Etlíngera* sp., growing in forest and bush fallow. Similar to, but smaller than **aywanj**, q.v. with culinary and ritual uses. Leaves used to wrap food in

earth-oven cooking. Honey-eaters feed at blossom; **kabay** birds of paradise eat fruit.

GOK¹ [ŋgó·k], *n.* 1. Pelvis, pelvic bones of human and other mammals. syn. **gawb**. *Ñapanŋaŋ mdi, nonm gok pug sakp*. The baby is there, breaking the mother's pelvis. (Said when a baby in the womb is heavy or kicking.)

2. Hip bone.

GOK² [ŋgó·k], *demonstrative pronoun*. The (plural), these, those, them, the ones. = **ogok**, plural of **ak** and **ok**. *Tap gok yp ñan!* Give me those things! *Maj omŋal ak dngayn; mdp gok nad dnmn*. I will take these two sweet-potatoes; you should take those that are left. *Joli bin tmey; ñapanŋaŋ yp gok pkp*. Joli is a bad woman; she beats some of my children.

2. Some, an amount or quantity of things. Compare **gunap**, **ognap**. *Yad tusmen gpin gok, nuk klway nep ag nŋb*. I paid a quantity of bride-wealth already, and he kept on asking me (about how much I paid). *Wad-mgan mdp gok dan!* You take some of what is in the bag.

3. Those sorts (of things), such (things). *Kpl gpay gok bin wog-kik*. Such things as weeding are women's work.

mey tap gok, such things, things such as these. *Joŋ mey tap gok ñŋb*. It eats grasshoppers and those sorts of things.

GOK³ [ŋgó·k], *v. adjunct* in **GOK G-**, *v. impers.* 1. Break off accidentally when touched, as fruit from stalk. *Yad bangay dabín, gok gp*. When I took hold of the pumpkin, it broke off.

2. (of a joint in the body) Be pulled out of joint, dislocated. *Kabkol pet pkpin ñn yp gok gp*. I've swatted so many flies my (hand) wrist is out of joint.

GOKAL [ŋgó·yá·l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, normally applied to Oriole, *Oriolus szalayí*, which is present in Upper Kaironk Valley, but sometimes also applied to Dollar-bird, *Eurystones orientalis*.

GOKOB [ŋgó·yó·mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. Black-headed Butcher-bird, *Cracticus cassicus*.

GOKOB-GAKAL [ŋó·gó·mpgá·yá·l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, unidentified lowland bird, possibly a tern or seagull.

GOL¹ [ŋó·l], *n.* Knob, protuberance, joint.

akl gol, 1. The internal plug or partition which occurs at each node in a length of bamboo.

2. The external node of bamboo. = **akl gol-bad**.

kalmŋ gol, ankle-bone protruding bone in ankle.

ñn gol, elbow, finger joints, wrist-bone.

ñn gol pug ju-, *v.impers.* (of fingers) Be dislocated.

ñn gol su g-, *v.impers.* (of finger joints) Swell up.

tob gol, heel.

waj gol, protuberant base of foreskin.

GOL² [ŋó·l], *n.loc.* Side, border, edge. Compare **ken**. *Yad katam gol at amabin, b yp nŋ mdab.* As I was going along the side of the road, a man (hiding) watched me. (G) *Meg ak gol ak kdkd tnel mdeb.* The edges of the teeth were extremely sharp. (G) *Gol pedak ma-lan! Apyap pakngab!* (= (K) *Bak kaney ak mayan! Apyap pkngab.*) Don't put it close to the edge there! It will fall off. (G) *B kayn-sek dad aml, mab saj gol nb okok, kayn ak lu njobun apal.* When hunters have brought along a dog, they set it down at the edge of the garden trash, to find the kapul. (KHT ch. 9:109)

golgol, *n.pl.* Sides, borders, edges.

gol ebi, this side (K) = (G) **gol awl**.

GOL³ [ŋó·l], *n.* Area of exposed skin, a bare patch, lacking hair, feathers, etc.

wdn gol, in some birds, the bare patch of skin around the eye.

GOLBD [ŋó·limbint], *n.* Orthoptera (**jon**) taxon, typical short-horned grasshoppers and locusts (Acrididae), found mainly in short grasslands. Some brightly coloured or unusually marked examples are excluded. Eaten. = **jon golbd**. Some say syn. **jon wcaj**, others say **wcaj** is syn. of **calab-nap**, large stick insect.

golbd wcaj, 1. syn. **golbd**.

2. Insult shouted by angry parents at insolent or disobedient small boys.

GOLBD MÑ [ŋó·limbintmíny], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Pandorea pandorana* and *Tecomathe volubilis*. = **glbd**.

GOLBI [ŋó·limbín], in **TU GOLBI**, *n.* Small steel axe with heavily flared blade.

GOLEY-BOLEY [ŋó·lé·ymbó·lé·y], *v.adjunct* in **GOLEY-BOLEY G-**, *v.impers.*

1. Keep turning around rapidly, revolve, like a propellor. syn. **godey-bodey**, q.v.

2. Swing round and fall over, as a person or animal when hit hard.

GOLGOL [ŋó·liŋgó·l], *n. pl.* of **gol**, Edges, borders, sides. (G) *Knub ak mey wog ogok tŋpal okok, saj golgol okok yp knub ak.* It has its lair in areas where trees have been felled and in the trash around the edges of plantations.

GOLÑEP [ŋó·linyép], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon. Alternative name for **abben**, Highland Tree Rat, *Uromys anak*, and/or **kabkal**, Giant Tree Rat, *Uromys caudimaculatus*, or Rothschild's Woolly Rat, *Mallomys rothschildi*.

GOLŋ¹ [ŋó·líŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Daphniphyllum papuanum* (Daphniphyllaceae). Grows in forest, timber used for spears (**kusay golŋ**) axe handles, house-building and fencing.

GOLŋ² [ŋó·líŋ], *n.* Young pitpit shoots. Used by children as spears.

GOLP [ŋó·líp], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, fruit with yellow skin and orange-pink flesh. The most common ripe eating banana in the Upper Kaironk Valley. syn. **tokub**.

GOLYAD [ŋó·liyá·nt ŋó·lyá·nt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Cinnamon-breasted Wattle-bird *Melidectes torquatus*. Common in open country and gardens. Feeds on blossom, fruit and insects. Named for one of its calls, which sounds like **gol nak**, **gol yad** 'your bare patch of skin, my bare patch of skin'.

GOM¹ [ŋó·m], (G) *n.* Witch, male or female. syn. **kuyob**. (K) **koyb**, q.v.

GOM² [ŋó·m], *v.tr.* Sling a burden from

the forehead, especially to carry a net-bag (**wad**) slung over the back from the forehead. Contrasts with **canag g-**, **tegi-**. *Bin wad gomyak*. The women carried net-bags slung from the forehead.

gomi dad am-, carry something along slung from the forehead, bring s.th. in this fashion.

gomeb, *adj.* (To do with) carrying things slung from the forehead.

gomeb tek ay-, = **gomeb tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like carrying s.th. this way.

gomeb tek md-, (of a burden) able to be carried this way.

GOMEG [ŋgó-mé-ŋk], *n.* Something used for hanging things on: a hook, handle, etc. Contraction of **gop-meg**, *q.v.*

GOMEJ [ŋgó-mé-ŋty], usual pronunciation of **gop-mej**, *n.* 1. Hooked climbing pole, used to climb from one tree to another when hunting game mammals, or to pull game-mammals out of holes in trees. Climbers clamp the hook around a branch of the further tree and then pull the branch closer until it can be grasped and tied. Compare **kabs**.

2. Peg or hook of wood, used in houses to hang up string-bags, bundles of feathers, etc. Compare **gop**.

gomej g-, make a hooked climbing pole.

gomej tk-, cross (from one tree to another) using a climbing pole. Compare **gop d-**. (G) *Mab kub sketek nb ak nopey gomej ak tkl*. In very large trees they use hooked climbing poles (to get to kapul lairs). (KHT ch. 5:105) (G) *Mab kub sketek nb ak nopey gomej tkl. B dl owep owep tek ma-mdosp nŋl, bak alyanj aptanl owep tek ma-mdosp nŋl, gomej ak gl, mey pakpal ak*. In these very big trees, they use climbing poles. When men see there's nothing to hold onto, when there's no branches on the trunk to climb up on, they make climbing poles (to gain access from adjacent trees) and so are able to catch possums. (KHT ch. 5:105)

GOMGOM [ŋgó-mŋgó-m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, possibly same as **gamgam**, *q.v.*,

Osmoxylon boerlageii.

GON¹ [ŋgó-n], *n.* Springe, snare; trap with mechanism that releases a holding device on contact. near syn. **yj**, springe-trap or snare made of sticks and vines. Contrasts with **kaw**, pit trap, and **koymen**, dead-fall trap. Used to catch **kutwal** wallabies and certain other game mammals. Traditionally, Kalam relied almost entirely on springes to snare birds and mammals, except for limited use of dead falls (**koymen**) and, for wallabies, pits (**sgaw kaw**).

gon ay-, (K) = (G) **gon l-**, set or lay a trap, set a snare. (G) *Kmn nb ak nŋbl aptan apyap gup ak, kjer tam ak nŋl mgel gon ak lespal*. They set traps where the animals have their runs and feeding areas.

gon pag ñ-, set, of a trap with a trigger, i.e. pull back the trigger and fix it in place. *Kopyak gon pag ñspin*. I'm setting a rat-trap.

gon pls g-, (of a trap or spring-stick of a snare) Spring, be sprung *Yakt ap ayab, gon pls gi, yakt dp*. When the bird comes and perches, the snare is sprung and catches the bird.

gon yk g-, (of a trap or snare) be sprung, set off, released. *Kmn ap gek gon yk gp*. A game mammal came along and sprung the snare (lit. came and did (it) and the snare was sprung).

kmn gon, possum springe. *Kmn gon ayabun api dp*. When we set a possum trap, it came and was caught.

gon kasn, trigger of trap. syn. **kasn**.

gon kasn ag-, *v. impers.* (of trap's trigger), be sprung, released. *Gon kasn agak*. The trap was sprung.

kobti gon, cassowary springe.

kopyak gon, rat trap (of factory-made traps with metal parts).

GON² [ŋgó-n], *v. adjunct* in **GON GALN G-**, *v.* (of pigs and wild animals) Make tracks, leave footprints. Compare **galn**, claw.

-GON³ [ŋgó-n], *adj.* Usual fast speech variant of (K) **-igon**. 1. (of humans and animals) All of those referred to by the preceding noun or pronoun. Compare

magisek. (G) *Kti gon*. All of them.

2. (of humans and animals) Following a kinship term or pair of terms, **gon** denotes a group of three or more individuals in a kinship relation. Contrasts with **-mal**, **-may**, a pair of kin. The interpretation of the compound formed with **gon** depends on the nature of the kinship term. There are three types. (1) If the compound contains a single kinship term that refers to a sibling, a spouse or a child, it denotes a group of siblings, spouses or children, e.g. **ay-gon** three or more sisters, **bin anwak gon**, three or more co-wives. (2) If the compound consists of one or a pair of kinship terms referring to a relative of senior status (father, grandmother + grandfather, etc), it denotes a grouping of a senior relative with two or more descendants, with the sex of the descendants unspecified, e.g. **ami-gon**, mother and children (lit. 'mother group', **aps-gon**, grandmother and grandchildren. (3) If the compound consists of a term specifying a child of a particular sex plus a term specifying a senior relative, it denotes a grouping like (2) but with the sex of the children specified, e.g. **ñ-ami-gon**, mother and sons (lit. 'son-mother-group'). More complex compounds can be formed by combining two or more compounds each containing **gon**. The following list of compounds is not exhaustive.

amigon, mother and children, family.

amigon bapigon, parents and children, families.

aps-gon, grandmother (**aps**) and grandchildren.

asd-gon, = **asd-igon**, grandfather and grandchildren.

ay-gon, group of sisters.

bapi-gon, father and children.

bin anwak gon, three or more co-wives.

kaj ami-gon, sow and piglets.

madi gon, group of three or more brothers

ñ-ami-gon, mother and sons.

pañ-ami-gon, mother and daughters.

GONGON¹ [ŋgó-niŋgón], *n.* Cockroach. syn. **koñɲd**, q.v. Compare **kotpot**, **mluk**, **cp-mluk-mgan**.

GOÑBL¹ [ŋgó-nyimbíl], *n.* Cultivated leafy vegetable, *Rorippa schlechteri* and possibly also *Brassica napus*. Propagated by seed. syn. **goñbl yb**.

goñbl gtan, large-leafed subtaxon with fairly large roots (possibly *Brassica napus*), extensively grown in high altitude gardens at Gulkm, upper Aunjang Valley.

GOÑBL² [ŋgó-nyimbíl], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, including *Dysoxylum latifolium* and *Aglaiia* sp. (Meliaceae). Grows in southern-beech and garcinia-lithocarpus forests. Very strong timber, used in house construction.

GOÑBL MAGI [ŋgó-nyimbílmá-ŋgí], (K) *n.* Bubbles. = (G) **goñbl magl**.

goñbl magi aptan-, (of bubbles) rise, bubble up. *Ñg ketl ak bol gi, goñbl magi aptanb*. The kettle is boiling, bubbles are coming up. *Ñg magi ceb bin-b tap d yokey goñbl magi aptan jakp*. If people throw things in a pool bubbles will rise.

GOÑGOÑ [ŋgó-nyinŋgóny] *n. or v. adjunct* in **GOÑGOÑ AP-**, *v. impers.* (of water, urine, etc.) Drip, come in drips. *Ñg goñgoñ nep owp*. The water only drips out.

goñgoñ pk-, (K) *v. impers.* (of rain or falling water) Fall in (scattered) drops, be light, as opposed to a steady or heavy fall. *Muŋ goñgoñ pksap*. Raindrops are falling.

GOÑŊN [ŋgó-nyinŋín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Breynia collaris*, small tree growing in forest and bush fallow, especially near streams. Fruit attracts many kind of birds. Timber used in fencing and house-building. Twigs used in magic for cassowary and mammal snares, foliage used in rites performed by women after childbirth, before re-entering dwelling house.

Two named subtaxa: **goñŋn**, **goñŋn mseŋ-ket**. Two kinds of the latter are

recognised but are given the same name.

GOP [ŋgóp], *n.* 1. Traditionally applied to wooden hooks or pegs used in houses for hanging up net-bags, bundles of feathers, etc.

2. Any device used to suspend, fasten or secure things: hook, handle, key, lock, bolt, safety-pin, links in a chain, coat-hanger, etc. *Gop kayaj kayaj tm ñi ap yowp.* The links (in the chain) are connected all the way down.

3. Tin-opener (originally applied to kind with a hooked cutting edge). syn. **tinop**.

adj. Curved, hook-shaped.

gop-sek, *adj.* Possessing a handle, hook, etc.

gop ay-, form a curve, crook, make in to a hook-shape. *Ñn gop ayen, tjl ml agp.* I crooked a finger and (the bone) made a sharp noise.

gop d-, 1. Use a hooked pole as a bridge to climb across from one tree onto another. Compare **gomej tk-**.

2. Catch or attach something by a hook, peg, etc.

mñ gopsek, fishing line with hook.

mit gopsek, tin of meat with key attached.

bis gop, safety-pin.

tin gop, handle of pot or saucepan.

tin gopsek, saucepan, tin or pot with handle.

GOPEN [ŋgóbé-n], *v. adjunct* in YN **GOPEN G-**, *v.* (of stones) Be red hot, become red hot. Compare **calabay**. *Kab mñi yn gopen gp.* The stones are now red hot.

GOPKOB [ŋgóbákó-mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, possibly Lesser New Guinea Thrush, *Amalocichla incerta*, a variegated brownish bird which feeds on the forest floor. Found up to about 2300 m. Name comes from its call. Some also apply this term to the Mountain Eupetes, *Eupetes leucostictus* but ISM rejects this extension.

GOPSEK = **GOP-SEK** [ŋgópsé-k], *adj.* Possessing a handle, hook or other

fastening or attaching device.

GOS [ŋgós], *n.* Pertaining to thought or to the mind; thus: 1. Thought, idea. *Gos etp nñb, mnm juj agngab.* He's going to explain his ideas.

2. Mind, intellect.

3. Belief, opinion, viewpoint. near syn. **gos tmd**. (G) *Gos nb ak asñ yp apal mey mñ nb ak lokañ ak yp, guñ ak yp, akl wogday ksen g ybal okok ma-tapal.* People have the belief that contact with the (slimy sap of the) vines *lokañ* or *guñ* (*Pipturus* spp.) is contaminating and (afterwards) they should not go into newly planted gardens.

4. Decision, choice, preference. *Gos-nuk.* It's up to her./It's her choice. *Gos-nad dan.* Choose what you like./Take your pick.

gos ag-, have an idea or intention in mind, think of (doing) a certain thing. *Gos etp agi ap kun gpan?* What were you thinking about (that made) you come and do that?

gos g-, make a choice, decide, reach a decision, make up one's mind. *Gos kik keykey gig ñmb.* You should each make your own choice about what to eat.

gos kebkeb nñ-, 1. Be much preoccupied with a thought, think a lot about something.

2. Wonder what will happen.

gos koñay nñ-, give serious thought to something, think a lot about s.th., have s.th. on one's mind.

gos mket ay-, syn. **gos mket nñ-**, 1. Worry, be anxious or concerned, troubled; brood over something.

2. Have evil thoughts, as when laying a curse on someone.

gos nñ-, 1. Think, have thoughts, have in mind.

2. Think something over, consider, reflect on, think about something. (G) *Bteyt penpen ñagelgpal won ak, b numud ak mumug ma-nñelgpal, 'ñagun' agl gos ak ma-nñelgpal.* In the old days of war, men refused to consider secret approaches to enlist the help of their cross-cousins, they did not consider such thoughts.

(G) *Kmn ak ned pakl b gaj ak ad ypd gpun ak mey gos nb ak npal.* The spirits of (our) ancestors give good luck to hunters and protect us. (lit. The ancestral spirits will think about us so that we do things correctly when hunting.)

3. Hold an opinion about, believe something. *Gos nŋen awan amb, amngayn.* I'm confident (I believe) it will be easy, so I'm going to go. (G) *B gaj gadmay b ak nop adl n̄bal, b nop nused yes kuml, kubal nb ogok ktop pen gos ak n̄l, ad n̄on n̄l...* The oven cooking is for the spirits of ancestors who died long ago, in the belief that (they will) ... (KHT ch. 3:111)

4. Be clever, educated, civilised, knowledgeable.

5. (of animals) Be domesticated, tame, trained.

gos n̄jig md-, keep something in mind, keep thinking. *Nad cnp gos n̄jig mdenmn.* You should keep thinking of us.

gos n̄j tep g-, reflect on or consider something, think s.th. over, try to recall. *Gos n̄j tep gi, agng gayn.* I will think it over, then tell (you). *Yp ag n̄ji met. Gos peyg ap dad aban.* You didn't ask me. You just secretly came and took it.

gos n̄jep, *adj.* Thoughtful, clever, tame, etc.

b gos n̄jep, clever or thoughtful man.

kaj gos n̄jep, tame pig.

gos n̄jig md-, (K) keep something in mind.

gos pat ay-, (K) syn. (G) **gos pat l-** 1. Be anxious or worried about something. (G) ...[Atwak] *gos pat kapkap ll, n̄jlg amengal.* The *atawak* (Beech Cuscus) will be anxious and cautious, listening carefully as it moves along. (KHT ch. 5:32)

2. Brood over something, worry about or remain angry over some injustice or misfortune. (G) *B om̄jal ak mey 'Ti et gjt?' agl, gos pat l mdet mdet.* The two men wondered 'What will we do?' and they worried and worried about it.

gos peyg am- or **ap-**, go or come secretly, or without giving prior notice.

gos peyg n̄j-, 1. Eavesdrop on a conversation or look on without being seen.

2. Make a secret decision.

gos + poss. pronoun + d-, choose or pick out something, take the thing that one likes.

gos saki g-, forget, lose memory of something.

gos skoy skoy n̄j-, be silently angry, feel hostile to (without taking action).

gos tep n̄j-, like, admire, approve of something. *Yad bin ak gos tep n̄jbin.* I admire that woman. *Sawan tun di jor̄b mluk-nupey magisek yu gab; nawsn tkab, bin ogok nup gos tep n̄jbay.* Sawan covered the whole of his face with white ash; when he wiped it clean the girls admired him.

gos tmd, opinion, viewpoint, decision, choice.

gos yb n̄j-, (biblical) believe in someone or something.

gos yob n̄j-, worry a lot, be seriously worried, as concerning a sick child.

ag gos n̄j-, believe (that something is the case), hold an opinion about s.th. *Mal̄j ag gos n̄jbin.* I believe he is a Maring.

din agi gos n̄j-, want something, intend to have something, covert something (lit "(X) thinks 'I'll get (it)' he says.") *Tap ak din agi gos n̄jbin.* I want that thing. *Tap seb akyon, man ebi 'din agi' gos n̄jban.* You covet things both from the sky above and from here on earth.

kotp gos n̄j-, be homesick, think of one's house or home.

GOSON [ŋó:són], *n.* Three days from now, two days after tomorrow. *Yad goson Sagapi amng gayn.* Three days from now I will go to Sagapi.

goson atk, three days ago. Contrasts with **ason**, **toy**, **toy menk**, **toytk**, **toytk atk**, q.v.

LS (p.c.) writes: In the old system of

- counting days, extending to a few days in the future and a few in the past, the terms for days in the future were **toy**, **menk**, **ason**, **guson**, **tuguj paben**, and in the past **toytk**, **menk-atk**, **ason-atk**, **guson-atk**, **tuguj-atk**, **paben-atk**. In actual practice I have never heard the last two used in conversation and **tuguj** and **paben** without **atk** are seldom used.
- GOT**¹ [ɲgór], *n.* God. (from Eng. **God**.) *Bin tmuk agek nɲaknɲ, yp agak, 'got-nad asap!' agak.* When the woman heard the thunder she said to me, 'That's your God speaking!'
- got mnm**, God's commandment, God's utterance.
- got yob**, *n.prop.* God. (lit. Great god).
- GOT**² [ɲgór], *n.* Goal, in football. (from Eng. **goal**.)
- GOT**³ [ɲgór], *n.* in **GOT BOM**, syn. **GOT KAB**, *n.* Gold. (from Eng. **gold**.)
- GOTAY** [ɲgóráy], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, large bird found in Ramu valley. syn. **gmgm gotay**, possibly syn. **gmgm**, q.v.,
- GOTGAT** [ɲgórɲgár], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. Grows in high altitude forest. Soft wood used only for fencing.
- GOTMAT** [ɲgórímár], *v.adjunct* in **GOTMAT G-**, *v.* Shake one's head, as when indicating 'no', or as cattle turn their heads from side to side as a warning not to come too close. *Yad am tap ag nɲabin, jun gotmat gp.* I went to ask him for something but he shook his head.
- GOW** [ɲgów], *n.* 1. Nest of certain birds, made with sticks, platform nest. Contrasts with **kotp**, nest or grass. Birds which make this kind of nest include **bleb**, **ccp**, **duk**, **godmab**, **koct**, **kuɲb**, **kuwt**, **kuptt**, **malɲ**.
2. Bower of bower-bird.
- kuɲb gow**, bower of Gardner Bower-bird.
- GOY** [ɲgóy], *n.* Side, border, edge. Variant of **gol**², q.v.
- GOYAI** [ɲgóyáɲ], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Geitonoplesium cymosum*.
- goyan aydk**, vine (**mñ**) taxon, an epiphytic climber with dark blue fruit. Name means 'useless **goyan**'.
- GOYB** [ɲgóyímp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, large, grows at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys. Bark aromatic, used in garden magic, believed to make taro and sweet-potato grow large, like the base of the **goyb** tree.
- GOYD** [ɲgóyínt], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with short thick rather starchy fruit, eaten raw. Mainly grown at lower altitudes, but a few in the Upper Kaironk Valley. syn. **magl-wlep**.
- GOYM** [ɲgóyím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Araucaria* sp. Associated with ancestral ghosts (**cp kawnan**) and not chopped down, though branch timber may be used for bark-cloth beaters (**goym kot**). Resin (**goym muk**) used in hafting arrows; and also placed in small quantities in sweet-potato which is fed to pigs, to make them grow large. Compare **jamay**.
- GS** [ɲgís], *adj.* Colour term indicating, in various contexts, dull brown, green or olive, khaki, grey. Applied to foliage, mammal fur or skin, bird plumage, human skin and soil, but not to colour of sky and cloud, stones or frogs. See **tud** for list of contrasting terms.
- gsgs**, syn. **gs**.
- pk-gsgs**, dark brown, dull reddish-brown (of human skin, the characteristic skin colour of Kalam).
- GSEY-BSEY** [ɲgíséymbiséy] *v.adjunct* before **g-** and verbs of motion. 1. (of a group) Hurrying, in a hurry or rush.
2. (of a group) (Move along) making a lot of noise. *Yakam yob ksen aknɲ owyaknɲ, gsey-bsey aptani gp nab nɲbyonɲ.* As one large group (of dancers) was still coming (to the dance festival site), another had already arrived up there making a great noise.
- GSGS** [ɲgísɲgís], *adj.* syn. **gs**, q.v.
- GTAG-** [giráɲk, ɲgiráɲg-], *v.* 1. Travel, make a trip. = **g-tag-**. near syn. **tag-**. *Gtag kotp ap ñbi knak; ñn bad kotp kni sandek.* She travelled on and when she came to a house she cooked (some

food), ate and slept; she slept at the house for several days and then went away.

2. Go about, go around, wander. *Agabun benben gtagp*. He disregards what we say and just goes around acting waywardly.

3. Be on one's way back from a place, have been to a place. *Cp watap gtagabin oswin*. I'm on my way back from a funeral.

gtagp-sek, *adj.* Regularly making trips. *Bas mnek mnek mñmon Madang-Lae gtagp-sek*. Buses travel every day between Madang and Lae.

ku okok gtag-, wander about in all directions, as a man distracted or in search of something. *Ct kotp mjem bi knbut, nuk mnek mnek kotp mjem mjem ku okok gtagp*. We two slept inside the house, and every day he kept wandering about in and out of all the rooms.

G TEP G-, = **GTEP G-** [ŋgír'é-biŋg-], *v.tr.* Do something well or properly, fix, mend or repair s.th., put s.t. in good order. *Wtay poj wagn gdey-bdey gsap; nad gtep gan*. The cockatoo feathers around the head-dress frame are in disarray; fix them properly.

GTIGTI [ŋgírí-ŋgírí-], *n.* Treelet (**mon**) taxon, Rattle-pod, *Crotalaria lanata*. Introduced in 1970s by agricultural officers. Leaves and seeds used as legumes in gardens, leaves used to pad stone ovens. Planted as an ornamental and shade plant at roadsides. syn. **bitbit**.

GTIŋ-GTOŋ [ŋgírí-ŋgíró-ŋ], *v.adjunct* in **GTIŋ-GTOŋ G-**, *v.* Make a din or racket, keep making a lot of noise. near syn. **mnm pug ag-**. *Ñskoy paskoy! Gtiŋ-gtoŋ nep gpm!* Children! You're making too much noise.

GTK- = **G TK-**, [ŋgírík, ŋgíríγ-], *v.tr.* Cut or chop something across, in half, of wood only. Compare **lak-**, **tb**, **tk-**. *Mon gtsap*. He is cutting the log in half.

gtkep, *adj.* (Associated with) cutting across, etc.

GTKEP¹ [ŋgíríγ'é-p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon,

probably *Pittosporum* or *Timonius* sp., a strangling tree which commences as an epiphyte but later sets root in the ground and replaces its host. syn. **mes gtkep**, **mes**, compare **gtk-**. Timber used in fencing. Fruit a favoured food of **ñopd**, **ksks**, **jbjel** birds of paradise.

kamay gtkep, *Pittosporum* sp., vine (**mñ**) or shrub (**mon**) taxon, epiphyte found in high oak forest and beech forest.

GTKEP² [ŋgíríγ'é-p], *n.* Rodent (**as**) taxon, term applied inconsistently to Lesser Prehensile Rat, *Pogonomys silvestris*, and to *Paramelomys rubex*. (AAH, ch. 14)

GTKEP³ [ŋgíríγ'é-p], *adj.* (To do with) cutting in half. = **gtk-ep**.

GTI¹ [ŋgíríŋ], *n.* Shell valuable (**mnan**) taxon, *Nassarius* sp. (called **tambu** in Tok Pisin), similar to but smaller than **kuynok**, q.v.

gtŋ agi-, syn. **gtŋ lek-**, sew **gtŋ** shells into strips of bark-cloth to make necklets; fathom lengths made for presentation in gift-exchanges, etc.

GTI² [ŋgíríŋ], *n.* Small insect taxon, probably a wood-boring beetle.

GTOŋ, see **gtiŋ-gtoŋ**.

GTTEK [ŋgírír'é-k], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, small frogs found in streams, especially *Hila becki*, but also frequently applied to *Cophixalus parkeri*. Said by some informants to be same as **wit**, q.v. Eaten. Compare **kosoŋ**, **lk**.

GU¹ [ŋgú:], *v.adjunct* in **GU AG-**, *v.impers.* Of any loudly resonant non-vocal sound; thus: to resound, thud, thump, roar (as an engine), ring out, peal. Compare also non-isolable element **gu** in **gigu**, **guglak**, **guglum**, **gullag**. *Mon gu paŋd agp*. The (falling) tree makes a loud thudding sound.

adj. Resounding, resonating.

gu agab nŋ-, hear (someone make) a resonating sound. *James suk agab, gu agab Suckling nŋb ebi*. When James shouted, Suckling could hear the resonating sounds of his voice (in the distance).

kut gu pk-, (lit. the stick strikes

resoundingly) beat someone or something with a stick.

mnm gu, the sound of speech.

GU² [ŋgú:], *n.* 1. Flat ground, flat area. near syn. **abñ**, **gmej**. Some eugenia trees grow just there in the flatter parts (of the forest). *Jbl ognap gu nep sʒok tani mdek*. Some eugenia trees grow there in the flatter parts (of the forest). *Balus mñmon gu pujiyp*. The plane landed on flat land.

2. Hollow, depression. *Mñmon gu pagp*. There's a hollow place.

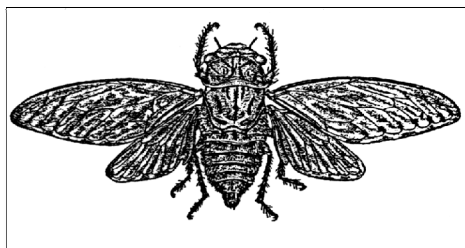
gu-gu, *n.pl.* Flat areas, areas of flat land.

gu pag-, *v.impers.* (of a surface, e.g. skin) Be depressed, have hollows or creases. Compare **pls g-**, be bumpy, hilly, **yk mayk g-**, be undulating, **ypd g-**, be even, straight. *Awnbej ñmñm gi, gu pagp*. When he wrinkles (his) forehead, there are creases. *Ñn gu pagp*. The (palm of the) hand is creased.

abñ gu = **wog abñ gu**, flat area of garden land cultivated by one's ancestors. syn. **mjb**.

makjak gu, swampy land, swamp. *Makjak gu ak ŋtjt gp*. In swamp, the ground is not firm.

Numul gu, the Jimi Valley lowlands. (G) *Kobti ak nop tklek mñab Numul gu alyan*. Down there in the Jimi lowlands she changed into a cassowary.



gub, Cicada

GUB¹ [ŋgú:mp], *n.* Cicada. Treated by some informants as a generic taxon also including the subtaxon **aygn**, small cicada, but by most as referring only to large cicadas, which contrast with **aygn** in size, call and habitat. Not eaten. In some circumstances thought to be

manifestation of ghost (**cp-day**), and if call is heard unexpectedly this is taken as a bad portent.

gub-pañpañ pk ag-, see separate entry.

GUB² [ŋgú:mp], *v.adjunct* in **GUB G-**, syn. **GUBGUB G-**, *v. impers* (of birds) Perch in pairs, sit together on a branch. *Yakt omay gi mdpit, yakt ok gubgub gi mdpit*. The two birds are together, those birds are perching together.

GUBD [ŋgú:mbánt], *n.* in (WATI) **GUBD**, *n.* Bottom rail in a fence of the type called **wati komeb**. Compare **wati jun kas**.

GUBŊ [ŋgú:mbíŋ], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon, very small, found in banana palms, tree-foliage and under bark of trees; possibly Tube-nosed Bat, *Nyctimene cyclotis*. Said by some to be same as **ckl**, by others to be a contrasting taxon. Compare **alp**.

yad np pken mluk gubŋ owngab! If I hit you, you will get a nose like a *gubŋ* bat! Taunting insult shouted by one small boy at another threatening to punch his nose.

GUBODM [ŋgú:mbó:ndám], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus eustephana*, found up to 1500 m in the Kaironk Valley. Large leaves, used to wrap food in or to line stone ovens. Bast used for women's back skirts and men's wig coverings. Fruit eaten by **madaw** ground cuscuses. Dry wood used for firewood.

GUB-PAÑPAÑ [ŋgú:mpfá:nyifá:ny], *n.* in **GUB-PAÑPAÑ PK AG-**, *v.p.* (of forest creatures, esp. cicadas (**gub**), birds and **mañmod** lizards) Make a collective chorus in or at the edge of the forest as dusk approaches; resound with the evening calls of the forest creatures. (Compare **ñugl ñagl ag-**, of the evening chorus of creatures, mainly insects and frogs, in the grasslands.) People believe that at this time of day the spirits of ancestors turn into these noisy creatures and call out in friendship to their living descendants. *Gub-pañpañ pk agab, cnp wad ygp, cnp tep gp*. When the evening forest chorus resounds we feel at peace, we get a good feeling.

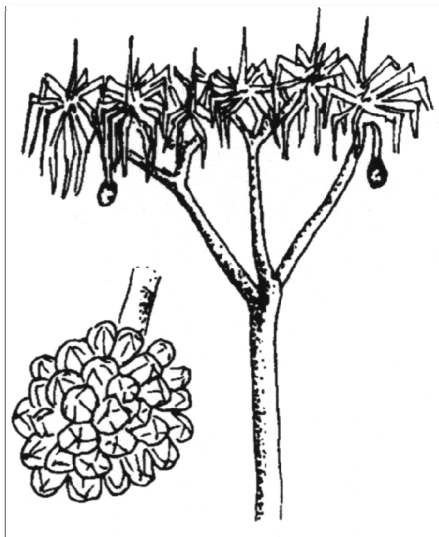
GUDI [ŋgú·ndí·], (K) *n.* Pandanus taxon: Nut-bearing *Pandanus antaresensis*, karuka pandanus, growing in forest and cultivation zone in Upper Kaironk Valley between approximately 2000 and 2300 m. = (G) **gudl**. To Kalam the most important pandanus of the mixed-oak forest zone, growing to over 20 m in height. The long, thronged leaves provide thatch for traditional long ‘turtle-back’ houses (**smi kotp**). Very seldom deliberately and successfully propagated; stands are, however husbanded, though not so carefully as **alhaw**, q.v. Fruits are large clusters, each fruit made up of groups of five nuts. Kernels of nuts require considerable effort to extract. Seeds are eaten raw or roasted, and inner part of new shoots may also be eaten. Stems are split to provide battens for woven cane walls and rafters for thatched houses. Compare **alhaw**, **kumi**, **jjak**, **pataym**.

gudi bñ, bundle of karuka pandanus leaves.

gudi magi, 1. Karuka pandanus nut.

2. Kernel of nut.

gudi wog, grove or stand of karuka pandanus.



gudi, karuka pandanus

GUDI-BÑ [ŋgú·ndí·mbíny], *n.* Grasshopper (**joŋ**) taxon, Long-horned Grasshopper (Tettigonidae), found in gardens and grasslands as well as in **gudi** pandanus

stands. Said not to be eaten, except when found in pandanus. syn. **gudi joŋ**.

GUDI-JOŋ [ŋgú·dí·ñdyó·ŋ], *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon, Long-horned Grasshopper. syn. **gudi-bñ**, q.v.

GUDI-WS¹ [ŋgú·ndí·wís], (K) *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, rodent, *Anisomys imitator*, said to feed on pandanus nuts and kernels of other forest nuts, but also to attack taro and maize in gardens. = (G) **gudl-ws**. (AAH, ch. 4)

GUDI-WS² [ŋgú·ndí·wís], *n.* Refuse consisting of cracked **gudi** nuts. Good for fuel.

GUDL [ŋgú·ndí·], (G) *n.* Nut-bearing pandanus taxon, *Pandanus antaresensis*. = (K) **gudi**, q.v.

GUDL-WS¹ [ŋgú·ndí·wís], (G) Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, rodent, *Anisomys imitator*. = (K) **gudi-ws**¹, q.v. (AAH, ch. 4)

GUDL-WS² [ŋgú·ndí·wís], (G) = **gudi-ws**², q.v.

GUG [ŋgú·ŋk, ŋgú·ŋgu-], *v. adjunct* in **GUG LAK-**, *v. impers.* (of stalks or stems of plants such as reeds, corn, bananas) Be broken, snapped in the middle.

gug lak yap-, *v. impers.* (of plants) Break, fall over with broken stalk or stem. *Ygen di, kañm gug lak yowp*. The banana plants were blown down by the wind.

gug tk-, = **gug tk g-**, *v. impers.* Cracked, be cracked, as timber, dry ground, or soles of the feet. Compare **bu ag-** sense 2, **pag-**, **tk-**, **wk-**. *Mon gug tki, pagng gab*. The wood will crack and be broken. *Man gug tk atat gp*. The ground surface has cracked. (G) *Pub ak gulmun, wak nopey ogok gug tk at ok gl, wak soy nebneb lak*. When the sun became hot, it cracked his skin and his skin became full of sores.

GUGAŋ [ŋgú·ŋgá·ŋ], *n.* Butterflies and moths. Variant of **gogaŋ**, q.v.

GUGLAK¹ [ŋgú·ŋgulá·k], *n.* Herb, probably *Alpinia* sp. = **pnm guglak**, (G) = (K) **pnm guktak**.

GUGLAK² = **GUG LAK-** [ŋgú·ŋgulá·k], see **gug**.

GUGLUM [ŋgú·ŋgulú·m], *v.adjunct* in **GUGLUM AG-** or **AY-**, *v.* Snore. syn. **gulml**. *B guglum aspay*. The men are snoring. *Sawan guglum agig kjap*. Sawan is asleep, snoring.

GUGŃAM [ŋgú·ŋgunyám], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Levieria nitens* (Monimiaceae), with orange fruit which attract **kabay** birds of paradise and many other birds. Grows both in high forest and grasslands. Hard wood, used for fencing, house battens.

GUGŃAMAN [ŋgú·ŋginyá·má·ŋ]. *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. syn. **gugŃam**, q.v.

GUGOLŃ [ŋgú·ŋgó·lŃŋ], *n.* Herb, *Riedelia* sp., an epiphytic plant, similar to ginger, growing in forest. Mammals (**mosak**, **atwak**, etc.) feed on shoots and stems.

GUGOWI [ŋgú·ŋgó·wí·], *n.* A string figure (**ysu**), said to be name of a women.

GUGTAK [ŋgú·ngurá·k], *v.adjunct* in **GUGTAK AY-** or **G-**, *v.* Grunt, snort or snuffle loudly, as pigs do. *Kaj guktak ay asaw!* The pig is coming this way grunting!

GUGTK- [ŋgú·ŋgirík], = **GUG TK-**. See **gug**.

GUGUBAY [ŋgú·ŋgú·mbá·y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Cypholophus* sp., a bush, growing to about 3 metres in forest and at streamsides. **Maldapan** flower-peckers said to eat fruit.

GUJ¹ [ŋgú·ŋty], *n.* Tree-oil or resin used on hair as a fixative for ochre, said to be obtained from the **kaskam** tree, which grows at lower altitudes in the Asai and Jimi Valleys. syn. **çŋ**. *Guj dpay kaskam*. (= *Guj kaskam dpay*). They get *guj* from *kaskam* trees.

GUJ² [ŋgú·ŋty], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in Kobon, a few in Upper Kaironk. Flowers in December, sprays of magnificent red blossom.

GUK [ŋgú·k], *n.* Animal fat. Now applied to introduced cooking fats. syn. **kk**. *Yad kaj guk dpin; wak-yad dabin, kk gp*. I have taken some pig fat; when I put it on my skin it became greasy.

guk d-, *v.impers.* Be greasy.

GUL¹ [ŋgú·l] *n.* Upright fence post. (prob.

from Maring **gul**, fence.) Contrasts with (**wati**) **komeb**, rail laid horizontally with thin edges vertical, fence of double posts and rails.

wati gul, = **gul wati**, fence made simply of upright stakes, without timbers cross-laid for strengthening. Compare **luol**, **wati**.

çp gul, fence (single line of posts) surrounding a grave.

GUL² [ŋgú·lŃŋk], *v.adjunct* in **GUL G-**, *v.tr.* Fast speech variant of **gulg g-**; see **gulg**.

GULBALK [ŋgú·lumbá·lŃk], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, a wild taro growing in Jimi and lower Kaironk Valley up to altitudes of about 1200 m. Apparently a typical taro (*Colocasia*), unlike **sanep** (*Alocasia*), but to have very small, bitter and inedible roots, which pigs feed on. Young leaves are eaten.

GULBODU [ŋgú·limbó·ndú·], *n.* in **KOPYAK GULBODU**, *n.* Rat (**kopyak**) taxon: Garden Rat, *Rattus steini*, and possibly *R. ruber*.

GULDAK [ŋgú·lindá·k], *n.* Worm (**yabol**) taxon, very large forest earthworms, often yellow, found in forest, both under moss on floor and under moss and decaying foliage high up in trees. Alleged to croak. Not eaten. syn. **yabol guldak**. Contrasts with **yabol yb**, ordinary earth-worms. See **yabol**.

wañ guldak bol! Insulting expression used to a man: (long) penis like a *guldak* worm.

GULG [ŋgú·lŃŋk], *v.adjunct* in **GULG G-**, *v.tr.* Use herbal medicine, treat someone by this means for sickness, pollution or to remove warfare magic. Treatment includes use of stems of *Nothjocnide melastomifolia* vines (**sskl**) rubbed on the skin to cleanse it. *Binb ogok kuyp tap gab, mñ sskl, tap kawsí, guñm, tap gulgep ogok, dad api gulg gpay*. When people are ill, others bring *sskl* vines, balsam herbs, *Alpinia* leaves and stems, the various plants used as medicines, and they apply the treatment.

bin gul g yok-, syn. **bin gul gi yok-**. *v.* (of a woman) Ritually cleanse oneself

after giving birth. *Bin ñapan tki, kuj gi, akl agi, gul g yoki owp.* After giving birth a woman recites magic, heats bamboo and ritually cleanses herself (cordyline leaves are rubbed on her skin), before returning home.

tap gulgep, *n.* Herbal medicines, plants used to treat illness, pollution or to remove harmful magic.

GULGUL [ŋgú·lɪŋgú·l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, adult male Greater Sicklebill Bird of Paradise, *Epimachus fastosus*. syn. **kalaj**. Compare **galkneŋ**, **jbjel**. *Gulgul way agp.* The male Greater Sicklebill squawks loudly.



gulgul, Sicklebill Bird of Paradise

GULJJ¹ [ŋgú·liñdyíñty], *n.* in **GOJ GULJJ**, *n.* Large ant of Jimi Valley with edible larvae said to be as large as skink's eggs.

GULJJ² [ŋgú·liñdyíñty], *n.* A small weevil (Curculionidae).

GULLAG¹ [ŋgú·lilá·ŋk], *v. impers.* (of the stomach) Rumble, growl. = **gullg**. *Sb-wt yp gullag asap.* My stomach is rumbling.

GULLG [ŋgú·lilá·ŋk], *v. adjunct* in **GULLG AG-**, *v. impers.* (of the stomach) Rumble,

growl. Variant of **gullag**.

GULML [ŋgú·lumá·l], *v. adjunct* in **GULML AY-**, *v.* Snore. syn. **gulum**, **gugtak**.

GULMLI [ŋgú·limá·l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, large, present in Jimi Valley. Possibly New Guinea Bittern, *Zonodius heliosylus*.

GULŊD [ŋgú·liŋá·nt], *v. adjunct* in **GULŊD AM-** or **TAG-**, *v.* Slide, slither. = **glaŋd**, **galaŋd**. *Kapkap gulŋd tagaban akay?* Where have you been secretly slithering? (Jocular or angry remark said to a husband, implying unfaithfulness.)

GUL WATI [ŋgú·lwá·rí], *n.* Fence made of a single line of upright posts or stakes, without timbers cross-laid for strengthening. syn. **wati gul**. Contrasts with **wati komeb**, double post and rail fence.

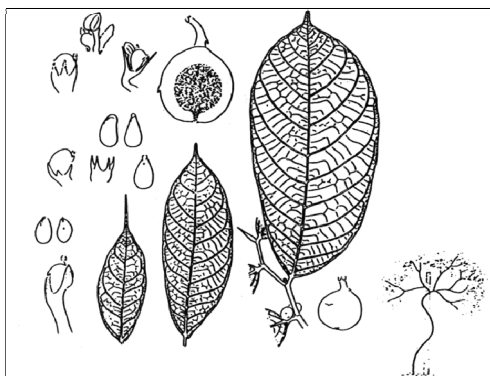
GUL-WJ [ŋgú·lwü·ñty, ŋgú·luwíñty], *n.* Spider taxon, probably Trap-door or Huntsman Spider, though only specimen identified was the Wolf Spider, *Varaosa papakula*. Not eaten. Said to bite, sometimes causing swelling. = **gal-wj**. Compare **as-lum** = **gaslum**, **kabapk**, **molom**.

GUL-WS [ŋgú·lwís], *n.* Insect taxon, Field Cricket, *Teleogryllus* spp. Sometimes applied to other other genera of Grillinae. Not eaten. Compare **cocwoñ**, **mugsi**.

GUM [ŋgú·m], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon, with big green leaves. Cultivated. Ritually planted when pigs are cooked, and in connection with magic to make crops flourish. Leaves used to wrap food in earth-oven, and for buttock-covering (**ymeb**) for males. Said to set a large tuber which pigs sometimes root up and eat.

GUMDOŊ [ŋgú·mdó·ŋ], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Ficus* spp. = **gmdoŋ**. Used in tying fences but not in construction of houses since it is believed that if they did so people would get swellings (**womwom**) like those on the vine; birds eat fruit. Three subtaxa are distinguished: **gumdoŋ yb**, true or common *gumdoŋ*, *Ficus pantoniana*,

gumdoŋ tud, *F. gracillima*, white *gumdoŋ*, and **gumdoŋ kas ñluk**, small-leaved *gumdoŋ*.



gumdoŋ, *Ficus subulata*,
leaves, flower, fruit

GUMGAD = GUM-GAD [ŋgú:miŋgá:nt], *n.* 1. Materials for fight magic. (Etymology **gum**, a cordyline variety, **gad**, *Wendlandia* tree.) The materials consist of warning sticks (**gad**), made of any strong old timber, but often from **gad**, **bdabd** (Euphorbiaceae) or **celed** (*Nothofagus* sp.), which are placed across a path, and sticks of bamboo and cordyline, which are trodden into the ground in order to give strength to the people performing the fight magic. (G) 'Gumgad ak gñmit at ogok,' agak, 'Pen mñal agl taw tbkñmit,' nb agak. 'You two should use these materials to make fight magic,' he said, 'You should heat the (bamboo) sticks and tread them firmly into the ground.'

2. Fight magic.

gumgad g-, *v.* 1. Sharpen the sticks to be used in fight magic.

2. Perform fight magic. *Kuj gi gumgad gpay.* They make magic, they perform fight magic. *Kuj ak gi, gumgad gi, psps ym yokpay katam-tam bin-b nab at tapay.* They made magic, they made fight magic to drive away the dangerous things (left by the enemy), they stuck a row of cordyline sticks on each side of the main path where people pass.

gumgad g ay tep g-, carefully prepare the materials for fight magic.

GUMGUM [ŋgú:mgú:m], *n.* Bird (**yakt**)

taxon, *Probsociger aterrimus*, Palm Cockatoo. A black cockatoo present in the Jimi and Ramu lowlands.

gumgum gotay, unidentified bird of the Ramu lowlands.

GUMNM [ŋgú:miñm], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. Wild banana palms without edible fruit, presumably propagated by fruit-bats. Leaves used to wrap food in earth-oven cooking. Sap from heated stems used in ritual cleansing of men who have handled a corpse at funeral ceremonies and in magic to cure sick pigs.

GUMON [ŋgú:mó:n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Fagraea amabilis*, grows in mixed oak forest and bush fallow areas below about 2250 m. Very hard timber used in fencing and housebuilding and said to be extremely strong, not to decay within two generations. Eaten by Mistletoe-birds (**sep**). Cassowary and myzomela honey-eaters eat fruit. Two subtaxa:

gumon aladp.

gumon pidol, *Corynocarpus cribbianus*.
syn. **pidol**, **sdol**.

GUNAP [ŋgú:ná:p], *adj.* Some, a few, several. Plural of **bap**, **ebap**, *q.v.* = **ognap**. *B gunap owyak.* Some men came. *Yp gunap ñan!* Give me some!

gunap-sek, *adj.* More, some more. *Yp gunap-sek ñak.* He gave me some more.

GUNI [ŋgú:ní:], *loc.* Here, these here (optionally used instead of **ebi**, **bi**, here, when a verb has a plural subject). = **gni**, **ogni**. *Maj mdp guni.* There are some sweet-potatoes here. *Binb mdpay guni.* Some people are here. *Binb guni bugi-yad magisek.* These people here are all my friends.

GUNM [ŋgú:ním], in **AS GUNM**, *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, 'toads', Microhylid frogs of squat, bloated appearance, normally found on or under ground. syn. **mokpi**. Compare **kabanm**, **lk**. **gunm** is most frequently applied to *Asterophrys wilhelmana* and *Xenobatrachus rostratus*, but also to *Baragenys* sp., *Sphenophryne brebicurus* and to *Cophixalus riparius* and other *Cophixalus* spp. if found on

ground, among stones, etc. Regarded with disgust and fear and neither touched nor eaten, said to be poisonous and to cause swelling in belly if eaten. Said by some to be used in sorcery. Sometimes used as a personal name, if new-born infant is squat and puffy. Kalam eat two species of *Cophixalus* which they do not place in the **gunm** category.

GUNUM [ŋgú·núm], *n.* Toad. Variant of **gunm**, q.v.

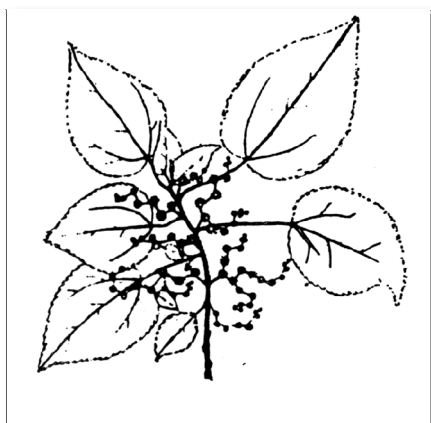
GUÑ¹ [ŋgú·ny], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, growing in mountain forest. Used in fencing and house-building. Bird feeds on fruit.

GUÑ² [ŋgú·ny], *n.* Edible pitpit (**sakp**) taxon, flesh of inflorescence mottled blue in colour. Grows locally.

GUÑG [ŋgú·nyíŋk], *n.* A bracken or similar plant growing in bush fallow. Inner fibre of stems used in armllets and in bindings of arrows and stone axes. syn. **kagpan**. Compare **gd**, which some informants say is same.

GUÑM [ŋgú·nyí·m], *n.* A herb, *Alpinia* sp. Cultivated leaves and stems used in magic to cure sickness.

guñm gañm g-, *v.* Make curative magic with this herb.



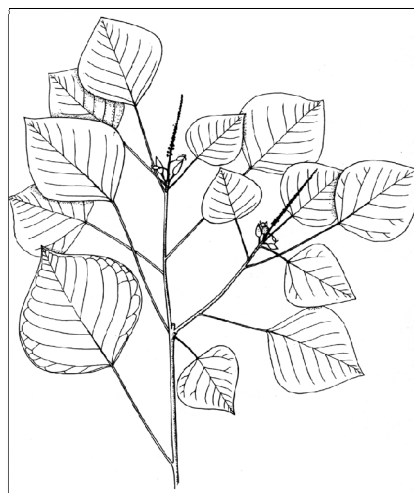
gunj, *Pipturus*, leaves and fruit

GUJ [ŋgú·ŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Pipturus argenteus*, growing to about 12 m, in forest and bush fallow above 2000 m. Twigs provide fibre for netting. Fruit attracts many kinds of birds, including honey-eaters (**memneŋ**), doves (**koct**),

birds of paradise (**kabay**), and flowerpeckers (**maldapan**). Sometimes deliberately propagated by Kalam but they believe birds, e.g. the Berry-pecker *Melanocharis versteri*, are responsible for its dispersion. Fibre from twigs is used by women for making string for net bags. The mucilagenous sap (**skl**) lends itself to use of this plant in curative ritual. Compare **lokañ**, **sskl**.

GUP [ŋgú·p], *v. adjunct* in **GUP G-**, *v. impers.* Sprout, of plants. Said both of seedlings and of new growth. *Mon gup gsap*. The coppiced tree is sprouting.

GUPI [ŋgú·bí], *n.* in **CGOY GUPI**, *n.* Tobacco variety with short, blunt leaves, widely cultivated. Compare **cgoy**.



gupñ kasp, *Homalanthus novaguineensis*

GUPÑ [ŋgú·bíny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Homalanthus* spp., common trees of the bush-fallow and garden areas, also occurring as second-storey and regrowth trees in forest at all altitudes. Timber used in fencing. Informants recognise that **gupñ** vary considerably in size of leaves, but classify all *Homalanthus* species in Upper Kaironk Valley settlement area and forest under this generic. Subtaxa include:

gupñ, *H. nervosus*, the most common of the genus in the Upper Kaironk.

gupñ kas-ps, *H. novoguineensis*, growing at lower altitudes in Kaironk Valley, with very large leaves which turn red when dry.

gupñ gapnay, unidentified.

kamay gupñ, *H. arfakiensis*.

gupñ magi, fruit of **gupñ**. Fruit attracts **kuwt** doves and other birds. Milky sap used in magic to cauterize sores and to remove warts, allegedly because bark of *Homalanthus* has many wart-like blisters.

GUPÑ-KAS-KET [ŋgú·βínyká·ské·r], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, *Rhagologus leucostigma*. syn. **ki-numd**, q.v.

GUP-SS GAP-SS [ŋgú·psísŋgá·psís], *n.* Dew. syn. **galaw-ss**.

gup-ss gap-ss g-, syn. **gup-ss gap-ss ki-**, *v.impers.* Fall (of dew); be dewy, have a lot of dew.

GUS [ŋgú·s], *v.adjunct* in **GUS G-**, *v.* Play vigorously, as of boisterous horse-play by children. Compare **ñnloŋ**, **masd yñeyñ**.

gusgus g-, near syn. **gus g-**, possibly intensive.

gus pk-, = **gusgus pk-**, writhe or roll about, twist one's body about and make a noise, as when badly hurt. *Yad nup ñagabin gus pksap*. I've just shot it and it's writhing and making a noise.

gus pk g-, near syn. **gus pk-**, **gusgus pk g-**. *Cn am nŋbun nup ñagabay gusgus pk gsap*. We saw him writhing after he had been shot.

GUSAL [ŋgú·sá·l], (**G**) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Dodonaea viscosa*. = (**K**) **gusay**. Very common small hardwood tree in sunny garden fallow and edges of grasslands. According to Kalam largely wind-propagated, though men also disperse seed and transplant seedlings, especially in gardens where casuarinas are unlikely to do well. Timber very strong, used for digging-poles (**pen kot**), and in house-building, fencing, etc. Foliage used as wind-stopper under eaves of houses.

GUSAL-KOB [ŋgú·sá·lkó·mp], (**G**) *n.* Shield-bug (Pentatomidae), eaten after roasting in fire. = (**K**) **gusay-kob**. syn. **molaj**, q.v. *Gusalkob ss ki ñagek, wak yuwt gng gab, wdn tmey gngab*. When a shield bug sprays its venom, it will sting

the skin and damage the eyes.

gusalkob aydk, certain inedible bugs, somewhat resembling the edible species of Pentatomidae, esp. assassin bugs (Reduviidae). syn. **molaj aydk**.

GUSAY [ŋgú·sá·y], (**K**) q.v. *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Dodonaea viscosa*. = (**G**) **gusal**, q.v.

GUSAY-KOB [ŋgú·sá·ykó·mp], (**K**) *n.* Shield-bug. = (**G**) **gusal-kob**, q.v.

GUSGUS [ŋgú·siŋgú·s], see **gus**.

GUSKOL-MASKOL [ŋgú·siγó·lmá·siγó·l], *v.adjunct* in **GUSKOL-MASKOL G-**, *v.tr.* Make a mess, scatter or throw things everywhere. near syn. **luolu g-**.

GUTBP [ŋgú·rimbíp], *n.* The rainy season, i.e. the particularly wet period from about December to April. syn. **yb**, q.v.

GUTGAT [ŋgú·ruŋgá·r], *v.adjunct* in **GUTGAT AG-**, or **G-**, *v.impers.* 1. (of foliage, especially in the forest), be very wet, sodden, soggy.

2. (of the skin, or clothing) Be very wet from prolonged exposure to rain or contact with wet foliage, be drenched, sodden, soggy, soaking wet. Contrasts with **pnm g-**, **ygen g-**, cold from the wind, **mlp g-**, be dry. *Thuk okyoŋ amabin, yp gutgat gab kbi opin*. I was wet and cold from going about in the (wet) bush up yonder. *Yad thuk amnin agen, gutgat gab kbi opin*. I tried to go into the forest but I got soaking wet and I came back.

3. (of the skin) Be oily, greasy, as after rubbing with oil of fruit-pandanus. *B yagad ok ñg ayak, wak-nup gutgat gp*. The man put pandanus-fruit oil (on himself) and his skin is greasy.

gutgat kuy ap-, *v.impers.* Smell a bit unpleasant, have a slightly rancid smell, as the nest of a giant tree rat where it has urinated, stale food, meat that is just beginning to go off, or people who have not washed.

mñmon pki gutgat agi g-, be sodden with rain.

GUTTAG [ŋgú·rirá·ŋk, ŋgú·rrá·ŋk], *v.adjunct* in **GUTTAG AG-**, *v.impers.* Croak, as a frog. *Gunm guttag agp*. Toads

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croak.

GUTGUT [ŋú·rú·r], *adj.* or *n.* in **GUTGUT KUY**, *n.* Strong unpleasant smell, rank odour, stench. (G) *Mnek gutgut kuy ak pug tkosp*,... By the next day some of the bad smell had gone,...

gutgut kuy ap-, *v.impers.* Have a rank odour, smell very strongly. (G) *Pakam ak ney gutgut kuysek, gutgut kuy ak owprŋ, nŋl apal*. The *pakam* bandicoot

has a distinctive rank smell, and its presence can be detected from its odour. (G) *Kmn wcm cb ss ak gosp, gutgut kuy ak aposp nŋl apal*. They locate the *wcm* (ringtail possum) by the stench of its dung and urine.

GUYB [ŋú·yí·mp], *n.* Fighting arrow (**yakam**) taxon with short barbs on palmwood point. syn. **yakam guyb**. Compare **sal**.

I - i

There are no Kalam words that begin with the vowel sound [i] when spoken alone. However, many words begin with [yi] before a consonant. In this dictionary the initial [yi] sound is spelt simply as **y**, e.g. [yí:mp] ‘name’ is spelt **yb**, [yí:ngé:n] ‘wind, cold from wind’ is spelt **ygen**, [yí:n̄nty]; ‘stick shaped as handle, shaft, stake’ is spelt **yj** and [yí:sú:] ‘string figure’ is spelt **ysu**. However, as there is no contrast between [i] and [yi] at the beginning of a word in Kalam, it would be quite reasonable to write [yi] as **i**, thus writing the above words as **ib**, **igen**, **ij**, **isu**. The reasons for preferring **y** are stated in section 3.2.7 of the front matter.

When the second word of a compound word begins with **y**, **y** is often pronounced [í:] in fast speech, especially when the first word ends in **i** or **u**, e.g. **tu-yj** ‘axe-handle’ is pronounced as [tú:í:n̄nty].

-I¹ [í:], (K) *loc.* Here, near speaker. = (G) **wl**. Occurs after **b-**, **eb-** locative marker. Variant of **wi**, q.v. *Kotp ebi mdigp*. The house used to be here.

-I² [-í:], (K) *suffix to dependent verbs*. (1) Marks the action of a verb as occurring prior to that of the next verb in the clause, (2) marks the verb as having the same subject as the next verb. = (G) **-l**. Contrasts with other suffixes marking relative tense and same subject (**-ig**, **-ng**) or different subject: (**-e**, **-nŋ**). *Ami, api wog gng gayn*. I’ll do the work when I come back. (lit. Having gone, having come, work I will do.). *Kut di pkan!* Hit it with a stick! (lit. Stick having got, you hit!) *Sosm nŋ tep gi agng gayn*. I’ll tell the story when I’ve thought it out. (lit. Story think well having done, I will speak.)

-IG [í:ŋk], *verbal suffix*. (K) = (G) **-lg**.

Marks the verb (1) as having the same subject as the next verb in the sentence. and (2) marks the action of the verb as simultaneous with that of the next verb. Contrasts with other suffixes marking relative tense and same subject (**-i**, **-ng**) or different subject: (**-e**, **-nŋ**). *Suk agig amjap*. She’s going along laughing. *B ak aňŋ pugig pugig amnak*. The man was panting as he went along. *Sawan guglum agig kjap*. Sawan is asleep, snoring. *Yad bsg mdig nŋbin, kik kawsek dum byoŋ paŋd amabay*. I sat and watched/I was sitting watching several of them disappear together over the mountain top. *Nad cnup gos nnig mdenmn*. You should keep thinking of us./You should keep us in mind.

-IGON [í:ngó:n], (K) = (G) **-lgon**. See **-gon²**.

-IGP- [í:ngíp, í:ngiβ-], (K) = (G) **-elgp-**. *verbal suffix*. 1. Marks habitual or frequent occurrence in the past (in contrast to present habitual marked by **-p-** and punctual past marked by **-k**): Used to (do), customarily (did). *Kik Gulkm mdigpay*. They used to stay at Gulkm. *Nd cn kotp gudi gigpun; mñi kotp kunay gpun*. Before we used to build houses of pandanus (leaves); now we make kunai grass houses. *Wostey pen ñagigpun; mñi md tep gpun*. Before we were always fighting; now we live peacefully. *Meg np ak nd yuwt gigp akaŋ?* Have you ever had toothache?/Did you used to have toothache? *Nups Medina Matthew ñapanŋaŋ ak am d mdigp*. Grandmother Medina went to take care of Matthew’s baby for a while. (If it was for only one day, *mdek* would be used instead of *mdigp*.) (etym. of **-igp-** probably **-ig-**, medial verb marker of simultaneous, progressive action, plus **-p-**, perfect-

iterative.)

2. Marks past progressive or durative, especially when contrasting earlier and later situations. *Yad tp-nad mdigpan ak am mden, nad tp-yad mdigpin ak ap mdey.* I'll go and sit where you were sitting and you come and sit where I was sitting. (i.e. Let's change places.) *Nd tap gek kum mdigpin. Mñi katam amin agen mdpin, tjl yp sayn gab mdpin.* After getting sick I have been resting at home. Now I'd like to walk about (but) my body is still weak.

-IJSEK [íñtysé:k], *suffix deriving adverbs.* Transforms a verb stem into an adverb, indicating that the act, process or state denoted by the verb continues without change. Probably from **yj-sek**, with a shaft or handle.

verb-ijsek ay- or **md-**, *v.* Continue to perform the act or remain in the state denoted by the verb. *Yakam yp ñagijsek aypay.* The arrow they shot stayed stuck in me. *Cm tgawijsek mdpin.* I stayed with

my bow drawn. *Yp ñijsek ay mdpit.* They stayed staring fixedly at me.

ILEPEN [íléβé:n], *num.* Eleven. (from English **eleven**.) *n.* 1. The figure 11.

2. Thing denoted by the figure 11, as a particular ticket.

3. A quantity of eleven things.

-IM [í:m], *loc.* Down-river, in the down-river direction. = **-ym**. Usually preceded by a locative prefix, as in **akim, ebim, ebkim, kaym, nukim, okim.**

-IN [í:n], *verbal suffix.* First person singular subject: I. *Am-jp-in.* I am going. Has variant **-n-**, in certain contexts.

-IT [í:r], *verbal suffix.* Second or third person dual, subject: you two, they two. *Am-jp-it.* You two/they two are going. (Second and third persons may be distinguished by preposing to the verb the respective free-form subject pronouns.)

J – j

-J¹ [ñdyĩ], *verbal suffix*. 1. Marks prescriptive mood: should, ought to, had better. Variant of **n⁻²**, q.v., which occurs in first person dual and plural constructions. *Am-j-t*. We two should go. *Pk-j-n*. We (plural) should strike. *Pk-o-j-n*, *ap yowng gab*. If we hit (him), he will fall.

2. After (K) **-i**, = (G) **-l**, prior action by same actor, marks delay or contingency in realization of the action: until, when in due course (an event happens).

-J² [-ñty], *n.kin*. Husband's sister, woman's brother's wife. Variant of **aj**, q.v., which occurs after **na-**, 2nd person possessive and **no-** 3rd person possessive.

JA- [ñdyá:], *v.* Join or go along with a traveller or party of travellers; come into the company of people who are going somewhere. Variant of **n⁻¹**, q.v., which occurs before present progressive and perfect-iterative suffixes. This verb cannot occur in the past tense. Usually follows **yp**, with, too. *Yad yp japin!* I have joined you! *Nuk yp jap!* Let him come too! *Cn yp japun!* We're going too (with you)!

JAJ [ñdyáñty:], *n.* A fern, *Diplazium asperum*, large, growing in damp areas of forest and bush-fallow, up to 2400 m. Eaten raw, or cooked in earth oven with vegetables, and sometimes stuffed inside game mammals. syn. **joban**. cf. **ñmeg**.

JAK- [ñdyá:k, ñdyá:γ-], *v.* Become upright or elevated. Thus: 1. (of an animate being) Stand up, arise, get up. Contrasts with **kuyon gi md-**, be upright (of inanimate object). *Jakan!* Stand up! *Jaki mdpin*. I remain standing. *Jaki, jaki gi ñbspun*. We remain standing while we're eating.

2. (of e.g. a beard, fur, trees and other plants, but not people or animals as whole entities) Grow, shoot up. near syn. **tan-**. *Yalk nup dsn jakp*. Yalk has grown a beard. (G) *Mluk ak kdkd gl, yng alim kas ma-jakup*. It has a long pointed snout, and no hair growing on its tail. (KHT ch. 10:2) (G) *Ñluk ttoŋ md md kas gak amosp*. The baby lives in the pouch until its fur grows. (KHT ch. 10:3)

3. (of e.g. stream in flood or new moon) Rise, come up.

v.tr. Attain a distant destination, arrive at a place. usu. as **am jak-** or **ap jak-**.

jakep, *adj.* (To do with) standing, dancing, etc.

jakep tek ay-, = **jakep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like standing, dancing, etc., appear to be standing, etc. *Yp mñi smi jakep tek ayp*. I feel like getting up to dance at a *smi* festival.

ma-jakep tek ay-, *v.impers.* Be unable to stand, feel as if one can't stand.

jakijsek, = **jakij-sek**, *adv.* Remaining or fixed in an upright or elevated position.

jakisek ay- (md-), *v.* Remain fixed in such a position.

jak- occurs in a number of phrasal expressions, e.g.

ag jak- 1. (esp. of bamboo when heated) Explode. cf. **bu ag-**.

2. (of fire) Crackle, give off sparks.

3. (of people or animals) Rise up noisily.

am jak-, arrive at or reach a place (there). *Sbay am jakek, balus mowak*. When he arrived at Simbai the plane had not yet come.

ap jak-, arrive at or reach at a place (here). *Pas ap jakp!* The mail has

arrived!

ap tan jak-, rise gradually to the top, as water filling a container.

at jak-, = **at tan jak-**, reach the top, rise up, rise above. *Ketl dagiey mdi yuk at jakek, dad awan.* Put the kettle on to heat, wait until steam rises up (from it), then bring it here.

d jak ñ-, take and place in an upright position against something; lean something against, as against a wall.

dad at jak-, carry to the top.

gup at jak-, (of sprouting plants) shoot up, rise.

dsn jak-, syn. **dsn tan-**, *v. impers.* (of a beard) Grow, sprout.

gap jak-, (of stars) Come out, be visible. *Gap jaksap, mñmon tk kngab.* The stars have come out, it will be fine all night.

jak am-, rise and go away, escape, pass out through an opening.

jak ap-, rise and come out, escape towards speaker.

jaki gtag-, go about on two legs, as a wallaby or bird.

skl jak-, (of slime) be exuded, start to flow.

smi jak-, dance at a **smi** or dance-festival. Used, when speaking about the sequence of events in a dance-festival, to refer to the climactic day when dancing takes place, in contrast to the days of preparation and dispersal. *Mnek smi jakyak.* The next day they danced./The next day was the day of dancing.

takn ksen at jak-, 1. (of a new moon) Appear. *Takn ksen at jakek amng gabun.* When the new moon appears, we'll go./We'll go next month.

2. (of a new month) Begin.

tk jak-, arise, get up from a prone or seated position, or from sleep. *Tk jakan!* Get up! *Kalaw gek, tk jaknk.* I got up all stiff/numb.

yuk jak am- (of steam, gas, compressed air) escape, pass out through an opening.

JAM [ñdyá·m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in Asai, Jimi and Ramu Valleys. Possibly *Ficus* sp. Fruit eaten raw and leaf-shoots cooked and eaten.

JAMAD [ñdyá·má·nt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Gardenia lamingtonii*. Timber used for house-posts and in fences, and for digging poles and ditching-spades. Very beautiful brilliant yellow blossoms attract **nol** honey-eaters; fruit attract **kabay** birds of paradise; seed-cases are said by small boys to be **kubap** (green-snail shells) and used by them in bridewealth games. syn. **jmad** q.v. Compare also **lu**.

JAMAY¹ [ñdyá·má·y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Araucaria* sp. Associated with ancestral ghosts (**cp kawnan**) and not chopped down, though branch timber may be used for barkcloth-beaters. Compare **goym**, **kaynad**.

jamay kot, barkcloth-beater.

jamay mk or **mok** (K), = (G) **jamay mok**, resin of this tree, used in hafting arrows and also placed in small quantities in sweet-potato which is fed to pigs, to make them grow large.

JAMAY² [ñdyá·má·y], *n.* Newly introduced cucumber taxon, so called because it is shaped like barkcloth-beater (**jamay kot**). syn. **sag jamay**.

JAN [ñdyá·n], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon, generic taxon for all large fruit bats (flying foxes), including **adbt**, **mkol**, **tman**, q.v. syn. **alp 1**, q.v.

jan kub, (G) syn. (K) **jan yob**, said by some informants to be same as **alp**, Greater Bare-backed Bat, by others to be a subtaxon of **alp**. Found in the Jimi Valley.

jan madan, Greater Bare-backed Bat (syn. Black Flying Fox, Spinal Winged Bat), *Dobsonia moluccensis*, syn. **alp 2**.

JAP [ñdyá·p], *n.* Bridge, originally a log bridge. syn. **jap-at**, **yt-at**, q.v.

ayn jap, bridge of steel or iron.

mon jap, log bridge, wooden bridge. syn. **yt-at**.

smen jap, concrete bridge

JAPAT [ñdyáβár], = **JAP-AT**, *n.* Bridge. syn. **jap**, **yt-at**. Compare **at**, **mñ-blg**, **mñ-tnpay**.

japat ay-, build a bridge, place a log in position for use as a bridge. *Japat ay, sarɗak*. Having laid a bridge, he departed.

JAPI [ñdyáβí], *v. adjunct* in **JAPI TK-**, *v. tr.* Chew something into pieces, chew s.th. up. syn. **sapi**.

JB¹ [ñdyímp], *n.* Night, darkness. Occasional syn. of **ksim**, *q.v.*, **ksim jb**. *Jb owp*. It's getting dark/night is falling. *Jb gp*. It's getting dark./Night is falling.

JB² [ñdyímp], *n.* Bush, forest. Occasional syn. of **tluk**.

JBI [ñdyimbí], (**K**) Tree (**mon**) taxon. = (**K**) **jbl**, **jubi**, **jubl**, (**G**) **jbul**, *q.v.*

JBJEL [ñdyimbiñdyé·l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, adult male Lesser Sicklebill Bird of Paradise, *Epimachus meyeri*. Found in beech forest above 2300 m. Young **galkneɲ** (female and immature male Sicklebills) are believed to grow into **bjel**, which in turn grow into **gulgul** (Greater Sicklebills). They dance in display trees, where hunters wait for them. Skins traditionally traded to Asai for greensnail shells and to Mareng for pigs and stone axe blades. *Galkneɲ ksen jbjel ayp*. *Galkneɲ* later turn into *bjel*.

JBL [ñdyimbál], (**K**) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Syzygium* sp. = (**G**) **jbul**, *q.v.*

JBNOG [dyímbinó·ɲk], *n.* Cultivated herb, *Hemigraphis* sp. and ?*Phyllanthus* sp., grown and eaten both raw and cooked, by women. According to some informants men also eat it. Women are said to cultivate this plant secretly and use it in magic, causing men who have rejected them to get sick.

jbnog wagn, clump of *Hemigraphis*.

jbnog wagn pk-, use this herb in sorcery to harm someone. *Bin ebap jbnog wagn pkp*. A woman has used a clump of *Hemigraphis* to make magic to hurt someone.

JBOG¹ [ñdyímbó·ɲk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Little Red Lory, *Charmosina pulchella*. Green, yellow and red feathers

used as personal ornaments by participants in dance festivals and boys' initiation ceremonies. Skins hung around the chest and back. syn. **kdkd**.

JBOG² [ñdyímbó·ɲk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a shrub, *Phyllanthus* sp., planted ritually in gardens, with green and yellow foliage similar to plumage of **jbog** lory. Used in garden magic. Sap from stems is dabbed on skin affected by ringworm and on sores. syn. **jobog bd**.

JBOG³ [ñdyímbó·ɲk], *n.* Sweet potato (**maj**) taxon, introduced from Kobon since the 1950s. Foliage, green and yellow with reddish veins, resembles plumage of **jbog** lorries.

JBOG⁴ [ñdyímbó·ɲk], in **GOBLAD** **JBOG**, *n.* Fern (**goblad**) taxon. Foliage said to resemble prepared plumes of **jbog** bird in shape.

JBUL [ñdyí·mbú·l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, generic for several common kinds of *Syzygium* spp. (Myrtaceae). = (**K**) **jbl**, **jbi**, **jbl**. The identity of the **jbul yb** ('true' **jbul**) remains uncertain. The true **jbul** is present in forest to over 2400 m, grows to more than 30 m. in height with, generally, a trunk bare of branches for the first 10 m. or more. It is said by ISM to be cauliflorous, unlike the typical *Syzygium* in which blossom occurs among the foliage, and has large, superficially apple-like fruit, with deep purple flesh, too big for any birds except cassowaries to eat.

Subtaxa include:

jbul kas-at-ket, 'jbul with foliage on top', **jbul kas-ps**, 'broad-leafed jbul', and **jbul koslem**. Other subtaxa are **jbul kas-ñluk**, **jbul kub-tɲl**, **jbul lkañ**, **jbul tun**, = **jbul tunsek**. Within certain of these taxa, e.g. **jbul koslem**, knowledgeable Kalam distinguish two or three forms which lack standard names, and which appear to correspond to botanical species. Two of the three **jbul koslem** which Simon Peter Gi and others distinguish were collected, and identified as *Syzygium variable* and *Syzygium malaccense*.

jbul are the most important of all the

blossoming trees to the Kalam bird-hunter. *jambu*, or occasionally *jambul*, are widespread generic terms for eugenias in the languages of Indonesia and Malaysia. One might thus speculate that the Kalam term was taken from Malay bird-of-paradise hunters in pre-colonial times.



jbul koslem, *Syzygium malaccense*,
leaves and blossom

JEJAW¹ [ñdyé-ñdyá-w], *n.* Greensnail Shell, *Turbo marmoratus*. syn. **kubap**¹, q.v.

JEJAW² [ndé-ñdyá-w], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus microdictya*. Avoidance synonym of **kubap**², q.v.

JEJEG¹ [ñdyé-ñdyé-ŋk], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, darkish green specimens of *Hila angiana*, with prominent marks on sides of back, contrasting with **kawag**, which is darker, and with **komnaŋat**, which is bright green. These three categories are considered to be three quite distinct natural kinds by Kalam. Eaten.

Named subtaxa distinguished by colour, include:

jejeg km or **jejeg mj-kmab**, which are green.

jejeg mlep, (G) = (K) **jejeg mlp**, 'brownish' or 'withered', as dry grass or leaves.

jejeg mosb, 'black'.

pkay or **jejeg pkey**, 'reddish'.

JEJEG² [ñdyé-ñdyé-ŋk], in **ALKN JEJEG**,

n. Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Piper* sp., common in fallow garden. Some informants say name is properly **jejen**. Compare **alkn**.

JEJEN [ñdyé-ñdyé-n], in **ALKN JEJEN**, *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Piper recessum*. = **jejeg**, q.v.

JEJŋ [ñdyé-ñdyé-ŋ], *adj.* in **MOSB JEJŋ**, greyish. *Kas mosb jejŋ ak*. Its fur is greyish. (*KHT* ch. 5:3)

JEL [ñdyé-l], *v. adjunct* in **JEL G-**, *v. impers.* (Cause someone to) be afraid or apprehensive of something, nervous about s.th., e.g. a snake, or noises attributed to ghosts, or a threatening armed man. = **jey**. Contrasts with **ptk-**, be afraid, frightened. *Tap ok yp jel gp; ma-dng gayn*. I'm afraid of that thing; I won't touch it.

jel ag-, think of the fear involved, anticipate fear, be fearful. *Abyap pen jel agi ktpay*. They could go, but being fearful they haven't.

jel tag-, Pandanus Language substitute for **ptk am-**, flee, run away in fear, and **ptk ap-**, flee hither, run this way in fear.

JEM [ñdyé-m], *n.* Generic taxon, including frogs and certain small edible mammals. Less common synonym of **as**.

JEJAN [ñdyé-ŋá-n], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon: Black Flying Fox, *Dobsonia moluccensis*. syn. **alp**, q.v.

JEJŋN [ñdyé-ŋín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Streblus glaber* and *S. urophyllus*. (Moraceae), growing in forest and bush fallow. Timber used in house-building and fencing.

JEP [ñdyé-p], *v. adjunct* in **JEP D-**, *v. impers.* 1. Shiver or tremble, e.g. with cold, fever, or fear; have the shivers. *Yp jep dsap*. I've got the shivers. Compare **jeptpt**, **ptpt**.

2. Be frightened. cf. **ptk-**. (G) *B kub ak bin pataj ak nŋl jep dek*. The older man saw the young woman and was frightened.

3. Twitch. (G) *Yad nŋ mden agl ak jep d d kt gaknŋ*. I watched and waited until it stopped twitching. (*KHT* ch. 10:110)

v. Shiver, tremble, twitch. *Yad jep*

dspin. I'm shivering.

JEP-PTPT¹ [ñdyé:pφírφír] *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Fidgeting Flycatcher, *Eurgerigone rubra*. Male has red plumage on back, female resembles **sjweywey**. Name said to mean 'shiverer' or 'quiverer', because it constantly flutters its wings when moving around in the foliage looking for insects. Easily shot because it is not shy of man. Compare **jep-ptpt²**.

JEP-PTPT² [ñdyé:pφírφír], *v.adjunct* in **JEP-PTPT G-**, *v.impers.* Shiver, quiver, as with cold, fever, fear; have the shivers. *Yp jep-ptpt gsap*. I am shivering.

JEP PTPT-NAP, syn. **jeptpt¹**, q.v.

JES [ñdyé:s], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Commersonia bartramiana*. Grows in bush fallow. Bast used to make pig rope. **kuwt** doves and **kabay** birds of paradise eat fruit.

JEY¹ [ñdyé:y], *v.adjunct* in **JEY G-**, *v.impers.* Be afraid of, nervous about something. = **jel**, q.v.

jey tag-, Pandanus Language substitute for **ptk am-**, **ptk ap-**, flee, run away in fear.

JEY² [ñdyé:y], *n.* The letter 'j'. (from Eng. j.)

JEY³ [ñdyé:y], *n.* (in cards) The Jack or Knave. (from Eng j.)

JI¹ [ñdyí:], (K) = (G, K) **jl**, *n.* Flat or concave part of a surface which is next to a prominent or sloping thing, and usually lying between or linking two more prominent parts; thus:

1. Nape of neck. syn. **koŋam ji**.

2. Inside of elbow. syn. **ñn (magi) ji**.

3. Bridge of nose. syn. **mluk ji**.

4. Part of the hand between fingers, part of foot between toes, or part where the fingers join the palm or where toes join the foot.

5. Saddle between peaks, area of level ground below a steep slope. Compare **agow, gu**. *B ji ebnej paŋd padkp*. The man has passed out of sight over the saddle there in the upriver direction.

num. Eight, in body-part method of counting (refers to inside of elbow). See

ñn pag-.

ji pag-, *v.impers.* Be creased, grooved.

ji-ps, *num.* Sixteen, in body-part method of counting.

ji wagn, base of the (nape of) the neck. *Ji wagn pag ykng gspap*. The base of my neck is throbbing fiercely.

koŋam ji, nape of the neck.

mluk ji, bridge of nose.

mñmon ji, saddle in a ridge, depression in a line of hills.

ñn-magi ji, inside of the elbow.

tob ji, where the foot joins the leg, or where the toe joins the foot.

JI² [ñdyí:], (K) *n.* Head and shoulders of a butchered animal, esp. a pig. = (G) **jl**. Contrasts with **sb**, **tjlem**.

JI³ [ñdyí:], *conjunction.* And, so, then, therefore. Occurs at the start of a sentence and between clauses. Compare **pen**. (G) *Ji ñn ognap mlep lpal*. But sometimes they smoke-dry them (game mammals). *Kotp gi kbi amey, ji kdk adk api tp gpay, mey ssak apay*. When they have left a house unfinished, but come back later to continue building, they call this (the unfinished house) *ssak*. (G) *Ji b sugun alim tagl tanl pakpal ak, kamay aljud ak aml piowpal kmn nb ak kneb akal agl*. But if the men who hunt in the garcinia zone lower down go and search for game mammals higher up in the beech zone, they find it hard to locate their lairs.

ji pen, = **pen ji**, and so, and then, so then, therefore. *Lum puŋiab ñji yp ap wald amabnŋ dek yoŋ at-byoŋ ok*. *Pen ji tp ap jaki ñji yp tug dad sanŋp*. After he stood them on the ground, he watched while one slid down and he took hold of it and stood it up. And then he stood and looked (at them), gathered them up and departed.

ji tp, again, then again, however.

JJ¹ [ñdyíñty], *n.* Base or root of tree or plant, including lower part of stem or trunk; cause, root, origin, beginning. Fast speech variant of **juj¹**, q.v.

JJ² [ñdyíñty], *v.adjunct* in **JJ TK-**,

v.impers. Acquire a shine or gloss on the skin, make someone's skin shine, from application of pig grease, marita pandanus oil, etc. Fast speech variant of **juj²**, q.v. *Kaj guk ayabin, yp jj tkp.* When I apply pig grease, it gives me a shiny skin.

JJABI [ñdyíñdyá·mbí], *n.* Herb, *Adenostemma viscosum*, growing as a garden weed but also deliberately planted in taro crop, to encourage latter to grow.

JJAK [ñdyíñdyá·k], *n.* A tall uncultivated pandanus, present in mountain forest and grasslands between 2200 and 2400 m. Compare **bsawok** which some say is a kind of **jjak** which grows below 1400 m. Contrasts with **aljaw**, **gudi**, **kumi**, **ytem**. Kalam say that **jjak** is more like **gudi** (*Pandanus antaresensis*) than any other local kind, but unlike **gudi** its foliage cannot be used for thatching, as it is twisted. Leaves used in walls of houses, and by women, stitched up to make sleeping mats (**snay**). Trunks occasionally split and hollowed out for use as water conduits for taro cultivation. Seed of red fruit inedible to man but eaten by large rodents and by cassowaries. *Jjak kas kotp bd gpay.* They make house walls with **jjak** leaves.

JJB¹ [ñdyíñdyímp], *n.* 1. Orchid taxon, applied to certain small epiphytic orchids, *Dendrobium* sp. and *Glomera* sp. Segments of yellow stem used in necklaces.

2. Necklace of yellow orchid segments. Now beaded necklaces have been substituted.

jib aydk, 1. Orchid taxon, including several species, some of which are found in forest and some in grasslands. Pigs eat roots of grassland species. Birds and mammals eat fruit of forest species. Compare **jsp**.

2. Pitcher plant.

JJB² [ñdyíñdyímp], *v.adjunct* in **JJB AY**, (K) = (G) **JJB L-**, *v.impers.* Squint, screw up the eyes, when affected by sunlight. *Pub ksen lm gp won ak wdn-*

yad jib ayp. When the sun rises it makes my eyes squint.

JJELI [ñdyíñdyé·lín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Decaspermum bracteatum* (Myrtaceae). = **jjlñ**. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Blossom and fruit attract birds.

JJEYP [ñdyíñdyé·yip], *n.* Broad-leaved herb (Urtiaceae). Abundant at headwaters of the Ced stream in Upper Kaironk Valley. Two subtaxa: **jjeyp yb**, lit. 'true *jeyp*' and **jjeyp kuysek**, *Pilea effusa*, broad-leaved herb, 'sweet-smelling *jjeyp*'.



jjgayan, Magpie-Lark

JJGAYAI [ñdyíñdyingá·yá·ñ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Torrent Lark or Magpie-Lark, *Grallina bruijnii*. Compare **kotleg**.

jjgayan kotp, 1. Magpie-Lark's nest.

2. Name of a string figure (**ysu**) depicting the nest.

koyb jjgayan, a witch who is believed to have changed into a magpie-lark and travelled in this guise along a stream or river.

JJGOL [ñdyíñdyingól], = **jlgol**, q.v.

JJLI [ñdyíñdyilín], = **jjlñ**, q.v.

JJMD [ñdyíñdyimánt], *n.* *Rhododendron* spp. Two kinds distinguished: (i) R.

macgregoriae, with yellow to orange flowers, common on sides of cliffs, landslide areas, dry areas, rocky ground. (ii) Has long white flowers. = **ybelŋ**, **kamay ybelŋ**.

JJOJ [ñdyíñdyó-ñty], *n.* Dangerous snake (**sataw**) taxon, unidentified. Present in grassland areas at lower altitudes in Simbai and Jimi Valleys and believed to squirt poison from its tail into the eyes of its victims. Compare **kodkol**.

JJOW [ñdyíñdyó-w], *n.* Ginger (**snb**) taxon, a small variety planted in among taro, sugarcane and banana plants as decoration and ? magical protection, as well as being used itself for flavouring. syn. **atat**.

JKJK [ñdyíñdyík], *n.* Grasshopper (**joŋ**) taxon, Katyids, long-horned grasshoppers of subfamily Mecopodinae, esp. *Eumecoda* spp., and subfamily Phillophorinae, esp. *Philliphora* spp. = **jukjuk**. Compare **mj-kas-ben**. Several subtaxa:

jkjk mlp, 'straw-coloured *jkjk*', applied to *Eumecoda* sp.

jkjk mosb, 'dark *jkjk*', applied to two *Eumecoda* specimens.

jkjk tu-kapl, syn. **jkjk tu-meg**, applied to certain *Eumecoda* spp., likening wing-shape to the flat, flared form of traditional axe-blades and wooden counter-hafts.

JKU [ñdyiyú:], *n.* European trade paint (cosmetic powder), originally obtained from Ramu Valley before direct contact with Europeans, and thought to have been manufactured by deceased ancestors. Compare **kalom**, **kalom jku**.

jku g-, paint oneself with cosmetic powder. People paint patterns on their faces before going to a **smi** dance-festival.

JL¹ [ñdyíl], (G) = (K) **ji**, q.v. *n.* Concave-shaped joining place, concave section between two larger or prominent objects; thus, nape of neck, inside of elbow, saddle in ridge, bridge of nose, part of the hand between fingers or of foot between toes.

num. Eight, in body-part method of counting (refers to inside of elbow).

JL² [ñdyíl], (G) *n.* Head and shoulders of a butchered animal, esp. a pig. = (K) **ji**.

JL³ [ñdyíl], *v. adjunct* in **JL G-**, *v. impers.* Be loose, loose-fitting, as an axe-head or lid.

JL⁴ [ñdyíl], *n.* in **KANM JL**, *n.* Bunch of bananas. = (K) **ji**.

JLAN [ñdyíla:n], *v. adjunct* in **JLAN G-**, *v.* Nod the head rhythmically, as while dancing, also applied to nodding head movements of various birds, such as pigeons and fowls, etc. Compare **kogm pag-**.

jlan jlan g-, keep on doing this action.

JLAS [ñdyíla:s], *v.* Splinter, sliver of wood.

jas puŋi-, *v. impers.* (of a splinter) go in, penetrate; get a splinter (in one's flesh).

JLGOL [ñdyílingó:l], *n.* Large sharp-leaved sedges including *Carex* spp., *Scirpus* sp, *Scleria* sp., *Schoenus* sp., (Cyperaceae). = **jjgol**, Compare **jlg²**.

JLJU¹ [ñdyílingú:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, possibly *Semecarpus* sp., of which few are present in Kaironk Valley forests but plentiful in Simbai and Jimi Valleys. Large tree timber said to be very strong, but not used because too much work involved in obtaining it.

JLJU² [ñdyílingú:], *n.* Small sedge, *Carex* sp. or spp. Compare **jlgol**.

JLJU³ [ñdyílingú:], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated in Upper Kaironk Valley. Said to be so called because of similarity of leaf to that of **jlg²** tree, and said to have been introduced from the Simbai Valley in ancestral times.

JLJU⁴ [ñdyílingú:], *n.* Mountain pandanus (**alŋaw**) taxon. = **alŋaw jlg²**.

JLKEN [ñdyíliyé:n], *v. adjunct* in **JLKEN G-**, *v. impers.* Cough, have or suffer from a cough, be seized by a coughing fit. = **lkjen**. Compare **mt g-**, have a persistent cough. *Nup jlken gp.* He has a cough.

v. Cough. *Nuk jlken gsap.* He is coughing.

jlken ag-, *v.* Cough. *Nad jlken aspan.*
You are coughing.

JLMAL [ñdyílimá:l], *v. adjunct* in **JLMAL D-**, *v. tr.* **1.** Shake a long slender container (e.g. a length of bamboo or a bottle), esp. with perpendicular motion, empty a container in this manner. *Akl agon ñagi, jlmal dpay. Tap dayday yapek ñg maypay.* They poke out the nodes of the bamboo and give it a shake. After the bits have fallen out they fill it with water.

2. Clean out the inside of a container, e.g. with a cloth or stuck.

JM¹ [ñdyím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, lowland casuarina, *Gymnostoma papuanum*. syn. **kalap jm**. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Some informants equate **jm** with **kalap db**, q.v., but most differentiate these, saying **db** is found in high altitude forest, **jm** at lower altitudes, with distinctive bark and leaf form.

JM² [ñdyím], *v. adjunct* in **JM Ñ-**, *v. tr.* **1.** Fit things together, join or connect things. *Puñi jm ñi tep gspin.* I'm joining them securely (lit. Inserting join well I am doing.)

2. Be joined or connected with something, or with each other. *Lot ami jm ñak akay?* Where does the road go?/What road does it connect with?

3. Be identical, be the same or similar.

jm ñi ay-, **1.** Place things close together, connect things.

2. Be similar. *Mnm mañman ayak, jm ñi ayak.* The languages are quite close, they are similar.

jm ñi md-, stay together, be unified. *Cn jm ñi mdon, nuk awsek mdp.* We are staying together, he's staying alone.

am jm ñi md-, go and be together with someone, go and keep company with someone.

d jm ñ-, take hold of and fit things together, as in joining two planks or pipes.

d jm ñi ñ-, assemble or put things

together.

pk jm ñ-, **1.** (of people) Assemble, come together.

2. (of a group) Put things together for a shared purpose, combine or pool resources. *Moni pk jm ñi kaj tawyak.* They pooled their money and bought a pig.

puñi jm ñ-, insert and connect, join things by inserting one into the other.

JM³ [ñdyím], in **WATI JM**, *n.* Fence posts that are slanted.

JMAD¹ [ñdyimá:nt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Gardenia* sp., growing in primary forest and in secondary growth. = **jamad**, q.v. Compare **lu**.

JMAD² [ñdyimá.nt], *n.* Snake (**siyñ-sataw**) taxon, *Morelia viridis*, Green Tree Python. syn. **kljañ**, q.v.

JM Ñ-, see **jm²**.

JN [dyín], *n.* Head. Fast speech variant of **jun**, q.v.

JNAL [ñdyiná:l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Alphitonia* sp. syn. **wsnañ**, q.v., and **pkay**.

JNEB [ñdyiné:mp], *n.* Dirt, grime, especially that which can be washed off human skin.

adj. Certain shades of black or dark grey.

jneb ay-, clean or wash grime from the body, esp. of washing before dressing up for a **smi** festival. In former times leaves of trees and plants such as **acmoc**, **aypoki** and **kgomn** were used for towelling. *Yad jneb ay kgomn, acmoc wik yokpin.* Having washed off the grime, I towelled myself with **kgomn** and **acmoc** (leaves). *B omñal jneb aytay, yakt wagn d aptay aym amntk.* The two men washed, put on feather head-dresses and went off.

JNOW-MNOW [ñdyinó:wminó:w], *v. adjunct* in **JNOW-MNOW G-**, *v. tr.* Shake something. Compare **jlmal g-**, **ppal g-**. *Botl jnow-mnow gen, ñg pugtki yasaw.* When I shake the bottle the liquid runs out.

JNP [ñdyiníp], (K) fast speech variant of **jnp**, q.v. *Kopyak jnp agak*. The rat squeaked.

JNUP [ñdyinú·p], v. *adjunct* in **JNUP AG-**, v. Make a sharp high-pitched vocal sound; thus, squeak, as a rat; twitter, of the thin, high-pitched calls of certain birds. Contrasts with **ñag ag-**, to squeak, of inanimate objects. Compare **kklak ag-**, squawk. *Kopyak jnup agak*. The rat squeaked.

Jŋ¹ [ñdyín], v. *adjunct* in **Jŋ D-**, v. *tr.* Sharpen s.th., put a sharp point on (object e.g. stone or steel axes, bamboo knives, arrow-prongs, etc.) *Pit jŋ dspin*. I am putting a sharp point on the bamboo sliver.

jŋ g-, syn. **jŋ d-**.

Jŋ² [ñdyín], v. *adjunct* in **Jŋ PAG-**, v. *impers.* (of a fire, or burning wood taken from a fire) Go out quickly, not burn for long. syn. **kasek sug-**.

JŋBAŋ¹ [ñdyínimbá·ŋ], (K) = (G) **joŋbaŋ**², q.v. *n.* 1. A stone-axe blade of good quality, as judged by the fact that it rings clearly when struck. syn. **satn**. *Yad tu jŋbaŋ pkabin mnm agp*. When I strike a good-quality blade it makes a characteristic ringing sound.

2. Axe-blade (**tu**) taxon, distinguished by black (**mosb**) colour. contrasts with **mataw**.

JŋJŋ [ñdyínjdyín], *adj* in **MOSB JŋJŋ**, *adj*. A colour: dark grey, blackish grey. contr. **tun**, ash-grey.

mosb jŋjŋ ay- (K) = (G) **mosb jŋjŋ l-**, v. *impers.* Be very dark grey. (G) *Kmn atwak tun apun. Mosb jŋjŋ ak lebin agak*. We call this animal the ash-coloured *atawak*. It has dark grey fur. (lit. It says 'I have ash-coloured fur'.)

JO- [ñdyó·], variant of **joŋb**, mouth, lips, occurring in certain compounds, especially **jomluk**, face.

JOB [ñdyó·mp], *n.* Mouth, lips. Fast speech contraction of **joŋb**, q.v.

jobtud, twisted mouth, crooked mouth.

JOBAN [ñdyó·mbá·n], *n.* Edible fern, *Diplazium asperum*. syn. **jaj**, q.v.

JOGAL [ñdyó·ŋgá·l], *n.* Fern taxon, *Angiopteris evecta*, King Fern, and *Marattia wernerii*. Large, growing in forest up to 2300 m. Not eaten. Compare **kuyn**.

kamug jogal, insulting epithet applied to Kobon women from Sagapi, likening pudenda to large shallow orifice where fronds of **jogal** fern break off stem. Compare **gabaj**, **sklek**.

JOGOB [ñdyó·ŋgó·mp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Eurya tigang*. syn. **wonm**, q.v. Grows in forest, secondary bush and grasslands. Timber used in fencing and as house posts. Fruit attracts many birds.

JOLBEG [ñdyó·limbé·ŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Fantails, Black Fantail, *Rhipidura atra* and Rufous Fantail, *Rhipidura brachyrhyncha*.

jolbeg mosb, adult male Black Fantail, *Rhipidura atra*. Name refers to black plumage.

jolbeg pk, (K) = (G) **jolbeg pok**, females and immature males of *Rhipidura atra*, which have reddish-brown plumage, and both sexes of Rufous Fantail, *Rhipidura brachyrhyncha*. Name means 'bright plumage'.

jolbeg sml, syn. **jolbeg pk**. Name refers to the reddish-brown plumage.

JOLEY-BOLEY [ñdyó·lé·ymbó·lé·y], v. *adjunct* in **JOLEY-BOLEY MNM AG-**, v. 1. Have a speech defect, speak unclearly, speak like a baby, mispronouncing words. Not used of a stutter or stammer.

2. Speak a mixed or hybrid language, mix different languages or dialects in one's speech. Compare **yalawwalaw**.

JOLI [ñdyó·lí:], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Racquet-tailed Kingfishers, *Tanysiptera* spp. Found in the Jimi Valley lowlands. Kalam use its plumage in headdress decorations. Name is sung in men's beauty magic chants. *Kaj ak yng joli-sek*. That pig has a tail like a *joli*'s. (Said of male pigs whose tails are not cut but splay out at the end.)

JOMLK [ñdyó·milák], *n.* Face. = **jomluk**, q.v.

JOMLUK [ñdyó-milúk], *n.* Face. (Etymology **joŋb**, face, + **mluk**, nose.) *Adkey! Jomluk-np njin!* Turn around! Let me see your face! *Bin-b jomluk ak key nji, kbi amngpay.* If they see (the face of) the person is different, they (the witches) will leave him alone.

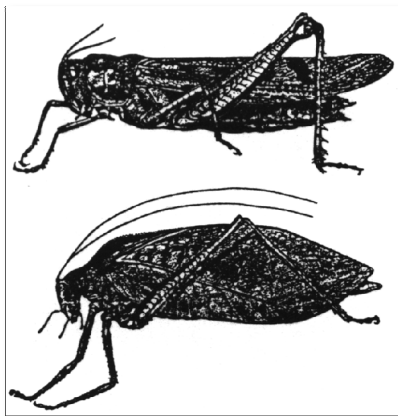
jomluk tek ay-, resemble someone (in the face). *James nop-nuk jomluk tek ayp.* James's face is like his father's.

jomluk yok-, point the face in a certain direction, as a signal.

jomluk tuwng weyg-, blindfold someone. *B jomluk ak tuwng wegey, b ak kjeŋ-tam ma-nji tug polpol gsap.* They blindfolded that man, and the man couldn't see where he was going and just felt his way along.

JOŋ [ñdyó-ŋ], *n* 1. Insect taxon, generic taxon, which includes most Orthoptera (locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, katydids, etc.), many of which are eaten by Kalam. Some are recognised as garden pests. syn. **baŋ**, **joŋbaŋ**. Orthoptera which are not normally regarded as **joŋ** include: **cocwoñ**, **gongon**, **glus**, **mugsi**, **mluk-ps**, q.v.

2. Collective term for insects and often small creatures in general, in describing, e.g. food of insectivorous birds.



joŋ, Cone-headed Grasshoppers

joŋ wj, *n.* Orthoptera taxon, winged locusts, including Long-horned Locust, *Salomona* sp. Compare **kañm-joŋ**, term more often applied to same species of

Salomona. Contrasts with **joŋ motp**, immature locust, lacking wings.

joŋ lak-, hunt for edible insects by splitting wood.

Names for subtaxa of **joŋ** 1 (all of which are usually preceded by the generic **joŋ**, except in case, listed below, where **joŋ** is the second part of the name) include: **abogm**, as **joŋ**, **galnpat**, **golbd**, **gudi-bñ** = **gudi joŋ**, **jkjk**, **kaj-cb**, **kañm joŋ** = **joŋ kañm-kubak**, **kapn**, **km**, **koŋm**, **ksak**, **majkas joŋ**, **majkas-ket**, **mjkas-ben**, **mluk-ñu**, **ñg joŋ** = **ñg-yt**, **sepl**, **tu-kapl**, **tu-meg**, **tum-sakal**, **wcay**, **wj**, **yglñ**.

JOŋB [ñdyó-ŋímp], *n.* 1. The lips, the external mouth, including the lips and areas of skin around the lips. contr. **meg mgan**, interior of mouth, **mkem**, cheek, **mluk**, nose.

2. The face. syn. **jomluk**.

joŋb bad, lips.

jomluk, face. (etym. **joŋb** + **mluk**.) See separate entry.

joŋb mumug tk-, move lower lip in and out as a sign of annoyance or refusal.

joŋb pat, the area between the upper lip and the nose.

joŋb tmey g-, pull a face, grimace, wear a sad expression.

joŋb tmey gi si g-, whine (as a child does). *Ñskoy paskoy mnek gunap joŋb tmey gi si gpay.* Little children often whine.

JOŋBAŋ¹ = **JOŋ-BAŋ** [ñdyó-ŋimbá-ŋ], syn. **joŋ**, q.v. Compare **baŋ**. *n.* 1. Includes most Orthoptera.

2. Collective term for small insects in general.

JOŋBAŋ² [ñdyó-ŋimbá-ŋ], (G) = (K) **jŋbaŋ**, *n.* Stone axe-blade (**tu**) taxon, defined by ringing note when struck, similar, according to some informants, to call of grasshoppers. syn. **satn**.

JOP¹ [ñdyó-p], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Elaeagnus triflora*, thorns on older branches. Grows everywhere in lower

altitudes of cultivation zone.

JOP² [ñdyóp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Artabotrys* sp. Leaves resemble those of **jop**¹.

-JP- [-ñdyiβ-], *verbal suffix*. Marks present progressive aspect. Variant of **-sp-**, q.v. occurring after verb stems whose base form ends in **n**, such as **amn-** go, **tan-** climb. *Am-jp-ay*. They are going. *Ta-jp-ay*. They are climbing.

-j...-p-, variant which occurs with third person singular subject. *Nuk amjap*. She is going.

JSAL [ñdyisá1], *n.* Fragment, small piece that has broken off or been removed from a solid object. near syn. **bops**, q.v.

añañ jsal, fragment of glass.

JSKI [ñdyisiγí:] *v.adjunct* in **MUKBEL JKSKI AG-**, *v.* Belch when feeling nauseated (**jski**), produce a sick-smelling belch. *Yad tap koŋay ñbin, mokbel jski apin*. After eating too much, I am belching from nausea.

JSP¹ [ñdyisíp], *n.* Grass, *Eragrostis brownii* and *Arthraxon ciliaris*. Used for bedding.

JSP² [ñdyisíp], *n.* Small densely growing epiphytic orchids, *Garnotia* sp., that produce a grass-like covering on tree branches. Used by certain game mammals to line their nests. syn. **jsp jj**. Compare **jsp**¹.

kmn jsp, small epiphytic orchid, *Mediocalcar* spp., growing abundantly on forest trees. Said to be eaten by several kinds of large marsupials and rodents.

JSPAL [ñdyisiβá1], *n.* The bony nasal septum in humans, animals and birds.

mluk jspal, syn. **jspal**. Compare **mluk**, **mluk kab**, **mluk ñon**.

JSPK [ñdyisiβík], (**K**) *v.adjunct* in **TUG JSPK TK-**, *v.tr.* Crush or crunch up something brittle, break s.th. into small pieces. = (**G**) **jspok**. *Kuptol kas ak di, magi plp di, tug jspk tki di, akl mgan ebyan tawi, kuj gi...* He took leaves and fruit of the *kuptol* shrub, crushed them and packed them down into a bamboo container and then performed magic,...

jspk-maspk g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be

crushed to bits, broken into small pieces, fragment. = (**G**) **jspok-maspok g-**.

2. Be brittle, easily broken into bits. *Abok wak at yoŋ ak yk jspk maspk gi mdp*. The outer layer of bark on the breadfruit tree breaks up easily.

JSPOK [ñdyisiβók], (**G**) *v.adjunct* in **TUG JSPOK TK-**, *v.tr.* Crush or crunch up something brittle, break s.th. into small pieces. = (**K**) **jspk**, q.v.

jspok-maspok g-, = (**K**) **jspk-maspk g-**, q.v.

JSPUK¹ [ñdyisiβúk], *n.* Plant fibre or fluff formerly imported from northern lowlands and used with magic spells (**kuj**) as tinder in burning off casuarina trash in new taro gardens, to rid them of insect pests.

JSPUK² [ñdyisiβúk], (**K**) *v.adjunct* in **JSPUK TK-**, *v.tr.* = **jspk tk-**, q.v.

JTK- [ñdyirik, ñdyiriγ-], *v.tr.* (sub. a flow of water) Carry away soil or debris, scour out such material. Before axes made fencing easier, ditches were dug around gardens to keep out pigs and were deepened by damming water diverted from a stream, then releasing it. *Ñg ap jtkp*. The water came and scoured out (the debris). *Ydok tkabay, ñg pog aypay, mol gabay ñg api lum ak puji jtkp*. They dug a ditch, dammed the water and when they released it the water pressure scoured out the soil.

jtkep, *adj.* (To do with) scouring out soil, etc.

jtkep tek ay-, = **jtkep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like scouring out soil, etc., appear to be soured out.

jtkep tek md-, *v.* Able or ready to be scoured out.

JTMIN [ñdyirimín], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, small, growing in forest at lower altitudes. Used for **agl** bird-arrow blades, and for water-containers.

JU- = **JUW-** [ñdyú:, ñdyú:], *v.tr.* Has several senses relating to removing or withdrawing something from a fixed position or place (object the thing removed, or the place withdrawn from), or to ceasing an activity. (Before the

suffixes **-d**, and **-p**, **ju-** is spelt **juw-** because in these contexts it has a long vowel, written **uw**, which contrasts with short **u**, e.g. compare *mñ juwp*, he gathered (pulled out) vines, and *jup*, head of penis.

1. Draw out or extract something, pull s.th. out, either gently or by jerking it, as in opening a drawer or pulling out a tooth. Compare **yok-**. *Kaĩm yŋ juak*. He pulled out all the banana shoots. *Meg yp tug jupin*. I extracted my tooth. *Tob kopag di, pug juwp*. He twisted his foot, and sprained it.

2. Gather certain kinds of plants, when the method of gathering involves pulling the stem or fruit. near syn. **tug ju-**. Plants which take **ju-**, or **tug ju-** as their gathering verb include banana shoots, vines, lawyer cane, passion fruit, **yagad** pandanus fruit, sugar cane, gourds, cucumbers, pumpkins, pawpaws, ginger, and **mdl** (unidentified). Also used of pulling out tree roots. Not used of gathering sugar cane or pitpit cane, which take **wk-**, or picking leaves (**tk-**), or digging up tubers (**pd-**, **yg-**). *Yad wati gul gng am mñ ju dad api luol dpin*. In order to make a *wati gul* fence I went and gathered some vines and tied (the timbers) together.

3. Depart from a place, exit, retreat, withdraw, move back (obj. the place departed from). near syn. **saŋd-**. *Yad kotp juspin ok*. I'm departing from this house.

4. Emerge from a place, as a stream from its source. Compare **ñg klam ju-**.

5. Cease or stop doing something, come to an end. Has this aspectual sense when it is the final verb in a serial verb construction. near syn. **d-**. *Mnm ag jupay*. They have stopped talking.

juwd, *v.adjunct*. Removing or extracting from a fixed position.

juep, *adj.* (To do with) withdrawing, etc.

tap juep, *n.* Thing used for withdrawing.

juep tek ay-, *v.impers.* Feel like withdrawing, etc., appear to be withdrawing, etc.

juijsek, = **juij-sek**, *adj.* In the act of withdrawing, extracting, etc.

juijsek ay- (**md-**), *v.* Remain in the act of withdrawing, etc. *B ykam tug juijsek ay mdp*. The man remained there taking out the arrow.

ju- occurs as an element in a number of other phrasal expressions, e.g.

ju am-, withdraw, move out and away, retreat or move back, as in warfare. Compare **pub ju am-**, below.

ju ap-, syn. **ju dap-**, emerge, come out.

ju at tan-, withdraw to an elevated position. Compare **pub ju at tan-**.

ju d-, 1. Grasp hold of and remove.

2. Start back in surprise, be startled. *Ju dpin!* I was startled!

ju nŋ-, remove and examine, as in opening a drawer to look at contents.

ju ñ-, return something to its owner or original position after removing it; give back, put back. *Yad mnan-nuk ju ñnk*. I gave him back his shell valuable.

ju ñŋ-, pull out and eat (greens), gather (greens) for food.

ju pk-, 1. Remove or pull out something and hit it.

2. Come out and fall over, as a tree stump which has been pulled out. See also **pug ju pk-**.

3. Reject an offer, refuse to accept, e.g. an offer of bride price or compensation (because the amount is too small). *Kaj yad ak am wog ksen nuk ak ñbab, yp saj agab, fifty kina ñen, ju pk gp*. When my pig entered his new garden and ate (the crops) he demanded compensation. I offered him 50 kina, but he refused it.

ju saŋd-, withdraw to a distant point, withdraw out of sight. Compare **pub ju saŋd-**.

ju yap-, withdraw and fall, fall out of position. Compare **pug ju yap-**.

ju yok-, come out and go, depart suddenly. *Kawnan ju yokpay!* syn. *Ju yokpay kawnan amb!* His spirit has broken out and gone! (Said when someone is startled/scared e.g. by a sudden noise or someone's sudden arrival.)

ag day ju-, end a (long) speech or conversation.

ag ju-, 1. Stop making a noise, make a noise and then stop. *Mnek mdek kadŋ ak owaknŋ, mŋal akl bu ag ag ag juwek, tkjakyak tob ak kawn gek.* Next day when the enemy party was coming back again he exploded bamboo after bamboo and when he finished people (his kinsmen) shouted and stamped and the ground shook.

2. Finish talking, come to the end of a talk, discussion, etc. *Cn dictionary gng mnm juj ag dap dap, mŋi, pŋon ag juwng gspun.* We've gone on and on checking the meaning of words for the dictionary and now we're nearly at the end.

bukbay ju ŋŋ-, gather **bukbay** fungi for food, collect and eat **bukbay**.

d ju-, pull something out by hand. near syn. **tug ju-**.

gudi ju-, bend **gudi** pandanus leaves, over the ridge-pole, when thatchjng a house with these. *Kotp cmcm gudi jupay.* They bent the karuka pandanus leaves over the ridge-pole.

kal ju-, v. (idiom) be outraged, in a rage.

(tob) kalmŋ pk ju-, v. *impers.* Suffer a sprained ankle, twist or dislocate an ankle. *Tob kalmŋ nup pk juwp.* He twisted his ankle.

kogm ju-, break off something cleanly at the joint.

mnm ag ju-, cease talking.

si ag ju-, cease weeping.

ŋag ju-, fight and withdraw, to retreat following a battle or skirmish.

ŋag ju yok-, rout or put the enemy to flight, force them to withdraw. *Yakam owtk; apab, ŋag ju yokpin.* The (enemy) party came; when they approached I (shot and) put them to flight.

ŋg klam ju-, v. (of a stream) Emerge, flow or spring from its source, have its headwaters at, begin. (G) *Ŋg skol ak klam juwp okok knub.* It makes its lair by tiny brooks where these are just beginning. (*KHT* ch. 9:9)

ŋn [number] ju-, count a complete round by the body-parts method (counting positions on the hands, arms and trunk). A right-handed person begins the first round with the fingers of the left hand, moving up the left hand, across the shoulders and chest, and returning to the starting point via the right arm and hand, enumerating 23 positions in all. Each succeeding unit is counted in the reverse direction, beginning at the second finger of the hand reached at the end of the last count, and returning back along the same hand, etc.; thus every complete round after the initial unit represents 22. One unit of 23 is indicated by extending the hands on each side and drawing them into the body, 45 by repeating this action, 67 by repeating it twice, and so on. Compare **ŋn pag-**. *Yad ŋn omŋal jupin.* I counted 45.

ŋn pug ju-, = **ŋn ju-**, q.v.

pk ju-, knock out of position, as in knocking out a nail.

pub ju akl g-, (of the sun) position reached by the sun at dawn at the summer solstice.

pub ju- (am-/aptan-/saŋd), (of the sun) rise in a different position from previous days.

pug ju-, (of an object, e.g. body-part, roots of tree) become dislocated, come or pull out of position, be sprained, stretched out. *Tob kopag di, pug juwp.* He twisted his foot, and sprained it.

pug ju pk-, come out of position and fall over. *Mon pug ju pkp.* The tree came out (at the roots) and fell over.

wdn pug ju yap-, v. *impers.* Be glazed or glassy-eyed, unable to see straight.

pugi ju-, 1. Insert something firmly and withdraw it, prise out or extract s.th. in this way, as when picking

particles of food from the teeth (obj. the thing inserted or the thing prised out). *Meg wagn puji juan!* Prise (it) from the base of your tooth!

2. Give someone an injection.

puji ju yok-, extract something by prising or poking it out.

su ju-, = **sju-**, extract something by biting or sucking it out. Compare **su sak-**. *Tap bin-b nab okok mdab, b tap sjuep api sjuwp.* If there is something inside people, a man skilled at extracting foreign bodies comes to suck it out.

takn (kotp or mon) ju ap- or dap-, 1. (of moon) Grow bigger, wax.

2. Be full and bright, as on a cloudless night. Nights with such a moon are good for hunting. *Takn mon jusap, toy menk pub gngab.* The moon is bright, we're going to have a period of sunny weather.

takn juwd ap- or dap-, near syn. **takn ju ap-**.

tb ju-, cut something and pull it out, remove s.th. in this way, as the root of a shrub.

tbk ju-, pinch or grip something and pull it out.

kabs tbk ju-, use a clamping instrument (pliers, tongs, claw of hammer) to pull out, or extract something, as in removing a nail.

tug ju-, 1. Remove something with the fingers, pull out or extract by hand. *Meg tug jupin.* I have pulled out a tooth.

2. (of a force) Cause something to come out. *Ygen yob api wati kasek tug juwp.* A big wind will soon knock over (pull out) the posts.

payp tug ju-, turn on a tap, open a tap. *Yad bakt dad ami, payp tug juwi, malen, kub at jakek, dad amnin.* I will take the bucket, turn on the tap, fill up, and when (the water) reaches the top I'll carry (it) away.

yn ju-, (of firewood) burn to coals, turn into embers.

JUBI [ñdyú·mbí], (K) *n.* Tree (**mon**)

taxon. = **jbul**, q.v.

JUBL [ñdyú·mbíl], (G) *n.* Tree (**mon**)
taxon. = **jbul**, q.v.

JUD [ñdyú·nt], *n. temp.* ? Five days from now. Possibly syn. **goston ason**.

JUEP [ñdyú·ép], *n.* Alternative name for **gudi**, q.v., karuka, *Pandanus antaresensis*.

JUJ [ñdyú·ñty], *n.* 1. Base or root of tree or plant, including lower part of stem or trunk. = **jj**, near syn. **kññ**, **wagn**. (G) *Pen ñn ognap ap yapl knob mab juj moluk okok...kngab.* Sometimes it (a ringtail possum) will come down and sleep in the hollow under the base of a tree trunk.

2. Cause, root, origin.

3. Beginning, start.

juj bad nep, the base alone, only the root or stem. *Bin-nuk tap wog-nuk ymak; tap ok juj bad nep ayak.* His wife planted things in her garden, but those things remained as stems only (i.e. no tubers grew).

juj tk-, *v.* (of a person) Start something serious (esp. by provoking trouble or taking revenge). syn. **wagn tk-**.

aleb juj, root of the tongue.

m juj, taro root.

mnm juj, 1. Meaning, sense, interpretation of an utterance. *B ajeke ññb mnm juj ak b akañ bin akañ wog magi ykop mdi, tap ajeke ññbay.* The meaning of (the phrase) *b ajeke ññb* is a man or woman who eats and lives (with others) without doing a stroke of work, who just eats like a parasite.

2. Explanation, account. *Gos etp ññb, mnm juj agngab.* He's going to give an account of/explain his ideas. (lit. He will tell the basics of whatever his thoughts are.)

3. Origin of a word or expression.

4. Beginning of a story or utterance.

5. Start of a rumour, source or origin of talk about a subject (esp. of a rumour or statements that have been made). *B mnm juj mdab mey mnm ag dam dam*

pñon ñapay. A man's wrongdoing causes people to talk until it ends up in someone killing him.

mnm juj ag-, 1. Explain, tell the meaning, relate from the beginning. *Agabay ma-nñbin. Nad mnm juj agnmn*. I don't understand what they said. You explain it to me.

2. Get to the source or origin of talk or rumours (as in a moot or public discussion, when trying to make sense of a mystery). *Mnm juj ma-apay*. They have not got to the source of the talk.

mon juj, base of a tree.

mon juj kdl lod, exposed dead roots of a stump.

JUK¹ [ñdyú:k, ñdyú:γ-], in **WDN JUK-**, *v.tr.* 1. Close the eyes. *Wdn jukpin*. I have closed (my) eyes. *Yad tap dad wegng gayn; nad wdn jukan!* I'm going to take this thing and hide it; you close your eyes! (G) *Aññak bol ak apyap pkak tapkas ak mdetek [ñg sj ak sñak] gek b omñal ak wdn juketek nñl...* A bolt of lightning struck the foliage where they were waiting [around the waterfall] causing the two men to close their eyes. (*KHT* ch. 9, *Madaw* myth:19)

2. Blink.

(**wdn**) **juk g-**, *v.* 1. Wink, deliberately close one eye for a moment.

2. (colloq.) Take a nap, doze off. *Wdn juki, mdi tk jakngayn*. I'm going to take a nap, and in a while I'll get up.

wdn jukjuk g-, *v.* 1. Blink (both eyes).

2. Signal someone by blinking, e.g. e.g. as a greeting, or to alert someone silently to imminent danger. *Np ñagng gabay, yad wdn jukjuk gpin*. When they were getting ready to shoot you, I signalled by closing my eyes.

JUK² [ñdyú:k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, large, growing in Jimi Valley, *Araucaria* sp. Subtaxon of **jamay**. Contrasts with **goym**.

JUN [ñdyú:n], *n.* 1. Head (of a person or animal). Contrasts with **sñl mluk**, head of a boil.

2. Core or head of inflamed pimple. See **jun bok**.

jun-bad, head, head-like appendage.

jun bok, syn. **bok jun**, inflamed pimple, pimple swollen with pus. Contr. **sbek**.

jun bokbok-sek, full of pimples.

jun kas, head-hair.

jun mok (G) = (K) **jun mk**, brain.

jun pk-, *v. impers.* Have a headache.

jun-won, usu. **junon**, skull of human or other bony animal.

jun yuwt g-, have a head-ache, have a pain in the head.

jun ypl-nep, bald or balding head.

nñ jun ay-, take careful note, commit something to memory.

JUNON [ñdyú:nó:n], *n.* Skull (of human or other bony animal). Usual contraction of **jun-won**. syn. **jun tñi-won**.

JUP¹ [ñdyú:p], *n.* 1. Head of the penis, *glans penis*. syn. **wañ jup**, **jup ayñ**, **jup nkm**.

2. Penis. syn. **wañ**, q.v.

jup klñ, circumcised penis. syn. **wañ kpl nep**.

jup kubak, foreskin.

JUP² [ñdyú:p], *n.* Gourd ? variety with elongated fruit; newly forming fruit of gourd. Compare **buk gabaj**. syn. **buk jup**.

JUWD [ñdyú:wunt], *v. adjunct.* Withdrawing, extracting. = **juw-d**.

takn (kotp/mon) juwd ap-, (of moon) change its position, rise at a different place from a previous day. *Takn mon juwd api mey, md md kumb*. The moon keeps rising in a different position until it wanes.

JUWOS [ñdyú:ós], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Ipomoea* sp. = **juos**. syn. **tuwos**, q.v.

K – k

-K¹ [-k], *verbal suffix*. 1. Marks past tense, referring to events occurring yesterday or earlier. Contrasts with **-ab-**, recent past, **-igp-**, past habitual, **-b-** and **-p-**, today's past. *Amnyak*. They (plural) went. *Nn akay ownak?* Which day did you come? *Toytk ownk*. I came yesterday.

2. In some contexts marks present habitual. *Cnup tap ayak*. (syn. *Cnup tap ayp*.) We are under a food prohibition. *Kas key ayak*. It has a distinctive leaf. *Lot ami jm ñak akay?* Where does the road go?/What road does it connect with?

-K² [-γi-], *verbal suffix*. Perhaps empty of meaning, occurs before the suffix **-nŋ**, which marks a verb as denoting an event simultaneous with that of following verb, but with different actor. *Cn bal pknu-k-nŋ*, *Wpc wsn knb*. While we played football, Wpc was asleep.

-K³ [-γi-], *verbal suffix*. Marks second person plural. Variant of **-m**, q.v., which occurs in sequence with **b...p** or **p...p**, past contrary to fact suffix. *A-b-k-p*. You (plural) might have gone. *Et gng abk?* What did you people go there to do?

-K⁴ [-γi-], *suffix to pronouns*. 1. Added to certain subject pronoun roots (**ct-k**, 1st dual, **cn-k**, 1st plural, **na-k**, 2nd singular, **nt-k**, 2nd/3rd dual, **nb-k**, 2nd plural), it marks greater politeness, or greater social or physical distance between speaker and addressee, than the **k**-less forms (**ct**, **nad**, **nt**, **nb**). See grammar sketch, 4.2.3.

2. In **yk**, 1st person singular, it marks emphasis, in contrast to **yad**, 1st sing. neutral. **yadi** is an alternant to **yk**.

3. In **nuk**, 3rd person singular, it carries little or no contrastive value. **nuk** is the normal pronoun, **nud** is rare.

-K⁵ [-k], (**K**) *nominal suffix*. Attached optionally to certain nouns indicating temporal relation, possibly adds emphasis: **bteyt-k**, former(ly), previous(ly), long ago, **nd-k**, first, prior, former(ly). Compare also **atk**, **kdk**, **mdak**, **menk**, which contain **-k** as a non-isolable element. = (**G**) **-ek**.

KA- [ká-], (**K**) *locative prefix*. In your direction, towards or in the vicinity of the addressee. syn. (**G**) **p-**. Precedes locative bases, as in **kadoŋ**, **kaney**, **kaym**, **kayaŋ**, **koyoŋ**, q.v. Has variant **ko-** before **yoŋ**. *Mdp kaney*. It's there across-river in your direction.

KAB¹ [kámp], *n*. 1. Stone, rock, a particular stone or rock. *Kab puwkinmn*, *kab mjem ay*, *kuskus gey*, *skoy gekny ñnmn*. You must pound it with a stone, put it inside the hollow of a stone, grind it around and around, then when it becomes small you should give it (to him). (This technique is used with nuts of **kodlap**, **kodojp**, **gudi**, etc, also with **alŋaw** pandanus nuts, by old men with bad teeth. Kalam do not use manufactured mortars and pestles for this, but natural stones with suitable surfaces.)

With the possible partial exception of **bsan**, q.v., flint and flint-like stones flakes of which are used as blades and scrapers, stone is not classified into well-defined mutually exclusive categories, as is largely the case with plants and animals. Stones may be thus classified variously according to colour, shape, size, hardness, etc. See below for a list of named kinds.

2. Stone-like hard seeds or fruit, as of **tubum** tree, q.v.

3. Oven stones.

4. Stone oven. See separate entry,

kab².

5. (slang) Money, cash.

kab-sek, *adj.* Having stones; thus, stony, stone-covered, full of stones. *Mřimon kab-sek*, a stony place.

kab-tek, *adj.* Stone-like. *Kas kab-tek ebek ok kaj řibi sat yokpay.* That's a hard (stone-like) lump of leaves that a pig had chewed and spat out.

kab ad-, 1. Make a stone oven, cook food in an earth oven. near syn. **kab agi ad-**. See **ad-**, **kab²**.

2. Place the first layer of hot stones in the oven-pit then add layers of leaves and food.

kab agi-, = **kab dagi-**, heat stones (for an oven); thus, make an oven. *Mon puwk kab agiek ynak.* She fetched firewood and heated stones for an oven.

kab agn, = **kab wagn**, rock shelter, area under an overhanging rock.

kab gloŋ, holes or hollow in a rock, cave, cave complex. Compare **kab yam**.

kab-ket, belonging to rocks or rocky places.

kab ksen, stone newly exposed through digging. Contrasts with **kab pet**.

kab ljlj, cleared area, often a hillock, where many stones lie after having been removed from gardens.

kab mgan, syn. **kab mjem**, cave, hole in rock.

kab pet, rock or stone on surface of ground in gardens, forest or grassland which has always been there.

kab skl jakp, slippery stones, e.g. in watercourses.

kab smen, cement, concrete.

kab-yam, crevice, narrow opening or gap in a rock or between two large rocks. Compare **kab gloŋ**.

kab yn ay-, put bottom layer of stones, when heating oven stones.

awleg kab sak-, trap tadpoles by damming up one side of a stream with stones and leaves.

mapn kab, hard-hearted, mean,

stingy.

got kab, gold. syn. **bom kab**.

řn kab, clumsy hands, butterfingers.

řn kab g-, handle s.th. in a clumsy way, be all thumbs. *Nad řn kab gpan, yad kaw blokin!* You've been too clumsy, I'll divide it out myself!

Common named kinds of stone include:

kab aydk, useless stone, which shatters if heated for earth-oven cooking.

bsan, flint.

bsan kaj guk, a flakeable stone, obtained locally, possibly a marble.

kab klmejck, stone which glistens, variegated black and white, embedded in matrix of different rock.

kab kls, 1. Hard, strong stone (**bsan** is included in this taxon); stones suitable for earth-oven cooking.

2. Large rocks in watercourses or exposed rocks, jutting out of the ground.

kab klup, sand, fine-grained gravel.

kab kolm, smooth rounded stones or pebbles.

kab lkař, red or reddish-brown stones.

kab mosb, black or dark-coloured stone.

kab ps, conglomerate.

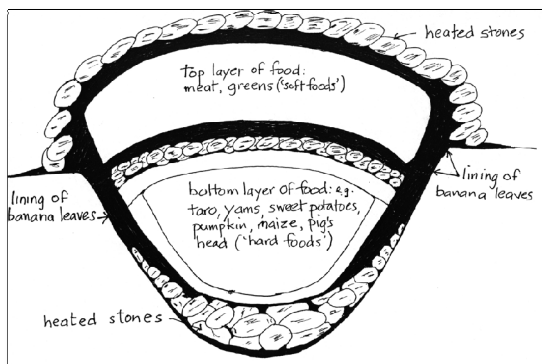
kab suan, soft white stone, said to be like grease of pig, ? soft limestone.

kab tud, white stone, especially quartz.

mamř (kab), pyrites. *Mamř kab pkey, gřgolp gi malaŋ gngp.* When you strike a pyrites stone it makes sparks and (the tinder) will catch fire.

KAB² [ká:mp], *n.* 1. Stone oven, in which heated stones are placed either in a pit or above ground and food, insulated by layers of leaves, is cooked on top of them. (Cognate with **kab¹**.) Pit ovens are used for everyday cooking of vegetables and for large joints of pork or beef. Several kinds of ovens above the ground are made. In one kind (**kapk**,

sañ), used for cooking meat, hot stones are placed inside bands of tree bark 30-40 cm around or a circle of sticks. Pigs' heads and hearts are cooked in circular raised ovens, about 1.5 m across and 0.8 m high. The remainder of the carcass is cooked in shallow pit ovens with taro and other vegetables. Ovens for game mammals, eels and smoked birds are smaller and generally higher above the ground than those for pigs' heads. For cassowaries ovens at three different levels are used.



layers in a typical **kab**, pit-oven

2. Traditionally, bridewealth for an arranged marriage, one in which the bride and groom may be strangers. syn. *bin kab*, q.v. Refers to the oven in which the feast provided for the bride's family by the groom's family is cooked, and, by association, other goods that are also given. Now commonly used as a general term for bridewealth, synonymous with **smen**, **tu-smen**.

3. Pit, hole dug in the ground. Compare **kaw**, **kab kaw**, **kapk**.

kab ad-, 1. Make a stone oven, cook food in such an oven. near syn. **kab agi ad-**. *Tap mon pbtiki aslum gp, kab adon abey aslum gp*. Sometimes food cooked on a fire is not well done, and food that we cook in an oven can also be underdone.

2. Place the first layer of hot stones in the oven-pit then add layers of leaves and food.

3. Store things, e.g. planting materials, in a pit, bury something in a

hole, as a dog does with a bone. Compare **kom-**. (G) *Tap yŋ dam kab adl opal*. They brought seed stock and stored it in a pit. (G) *Koyb pakl kab adpal*. They killed and buried a witch.

kab agi-, = **kab dagi-**, heat stones (for an oven); thus, make a stone oven. *Mon pk kab agiek ynak*. She fetched firewood and heated stones for an oven.

kab agi ad-, make a stone oven, cook food in such an oven. *Tap kab agi adey, bin dapi, b kotp yoki, ñibi abay*. They (the groom's family) cook food in a stone oven and they (the bride's family) bring the bride to the groom's house, take part in the feast and leave.

kab at ay-, put top layer of stones on fire, when heating oven stones.

kab gagub, rock-face, vertical surface of a large rock.

kab gamown, steps made with stones.

kab kaw, oven pit.

kab kaw tk-, dig an oven pit.

kab pat-, place bottom layers of stones in earth-oven.

kab pet, rock or stone on surface of ground in gardens; forest or grassland which has always been there.

kab taw-, syn. **kab ad ptaw-**, place top layer of stones and leaves on an earth-oven.

kab yn ay-, put bottom layer of stones, when heating oven stones.

kaj kab, pig-ovens. Compare **kaj bd**.

cp kab lk-, syn. **cp kab wk-**, dig up human remains.

KAB³ [ká:mp], *n* 1. Ceiling of a house, underside of roof. syn. (K) **kotp kab**, (G) **katp kab**.

2. Ceiling-racks consisting of boards laid across the beams or stringers below the rafters of a house. syn. **kotp kab**. *Kadŋ kotp kab tuwng yoknmn!* You should hang the shields up in the ceiling (to dry them). *Kmn mlp ak kotp kab tuwng yokpay mlp g mdp*. They hang game mammal carcasses in the ceiling racks to smoke them.

3. Sky.

seb kab, sky.

KAB⁴ [ká:mp], *n.* Head of a bamboo-bladed (**kaynam**) arrow, dagger-like in shape, with sharp point widening to a blade of about 2 cm. Usually made of black palm wood (**cm**). Compare **yt**.

KAB⁵ [ká:mp], *adj. & adv.* 1. Severally, in a group or cluster. syn. **kabsek**. (G) *Ji kmn kab ak pak dad aml, alɲaw kab seɲ pet ak agl, knelɲpal ak*. When they had caught several game mammals, they took them to a place where they always cooked pandanus fruit.

2. Heaped, piled up, made into a mound.

kab-sek, = **kabsek** *adj. & adv.* 1. Several together, many together (usually fewer than 10). syn. **badsek**, **kawsek**. *Kab-sek d owan*. Bring a group of them. *B kabsek*, a group of men.

2. The whole lot, the whole group, all that are there. near syn. **magisek**.

man kab, heap of soil.

wsn kab nep g- or **ɲɲ-**, *v.* Have a series of dreams, have a lot of dreams. syn. **wsn nep ɲɲ-**. *Mdatk ksim ken kni, wsn kab koɲay nep ɲɲbin ɲɲin*. During the night after I went to sleep I had a series of dreams.

KAB⁶ [ká:mp], *v. adjunct* in **KAB AG-**, *v.* Groan, moan, utter a groan or moan. *Kaj kab agp*. The pig groaned.

KAB⁷ [ká:mp], *v. adjunct* in **KAB (NEP) G-**, *v.* (of a dream) Not come true, fail to happen in real life. *Wsn yad ɲɲbin, kab ɲɲp*. The dream I had didn't come true.

wsn kab g- or **ɲɲ-**, *v.* Have a dream that doesn't come true. *Wsn kab ɲɲban!* Your dream won't come true!

KAB⁸ [ká:mp], *n. or v. adjunct* in **KAB YM-**, *v.tr.* Make the first (lower) cut when cutting a chip out of a tree trunk. Compare **sb d-**, make the scarf (or front) cut, **kud d-**, make the back cut.

KAB⁹ [ká:mp], *n.* in **AKAÑ KAB**, *n.* Spots or scars in the eye.

wdn akañ kab ay-, *v. impers.* Have spots or scars in the eye. syn. **wdn**

(**magi**) **akañ kab-sek ay-** (**K**) = (**G**) **wdn (magl) akañ kab-sek l-**. *Wdn akañ kab ayp*. The eye has white spots. (**G**) *Wdn magl ak kañ kab-sek lak*. That eye has a number of white spots.

KABACP [ká:mpá:tyíp], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Tree Kangaroo, *Dendrolagus goodfellowi*. Not present in Upper Kaironk forests, but said to be present in forests of Asai and Jimi Valleys and in Middle and Lower Simbai Valley below about 1000 metres. (**AAH**, ch. 19)

KABAN [ká:mbá:n], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, *Dioscorea ? alata* variety, grown by Kobon but not in Upper Kaironk Valley.

KABANAD [ká:mbá:ná:nt], contraction of **kabanwad**, q.v.

KABANM [ká:mbá:ním], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon.

KABAN-WAD [ká:mbá:nwá:nt], *n.* Small insect or insect-like creature which calls out in fine weather. syn. **betep**.

KABAI] [ká:mbá:ɲ], *n.* Lime. syn. **suan**. Kobon people make lime by burning **kab suan**, limestone mixed with betel nut.

KABAPK¹ [ká:mbá:βík], *n.* Spider taxon, including Huntsman (Eusparassid) spiders (*Olios rubicentrus*, *Heteropods* sp.), Bird-catching spider, *Selenocosmia* sp. and possibly also Theraposid spiders, found in cane-grass and on ground. Not eaten. Compare **gul-wj**, **molom**.

KABAPK² [ká:mbá:βík], *n.* Edible pitpit (**sakp**) taxon, growing tall, with big, heavy inflorescences. Cultivated locally.

KABAY¹ [ká:mbá:y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, generic for most medium-sized birds of paradise, including genera *Parotia*, *Lophorina*, *Loria* and probably *Paradigalla* and others of similar size and habitat. The Kalam distinguish many subtaxa but there is disagreement among informants on the application of some subtaxa names.

kabay asdal, = **kabay asdal-sek**, (lit. 'wire-tailed **kabay**') equated by some with Six-plumed Birds of Paradise, *Parotia* spp., but probably properly

applied to Blue Bird of Paradise, *Paradisaea rudolphi*.

kabay askom, some say a synonym of **kabay wog-dep**, others say a different bird, which is not a taxon of **kabay**. See separate entry.

kabay bl, = **kabay blbad**, adult male Superb Bird of Paradise, *Lophorina superba*.

kabay cb-dep (G), syn. **kabay wog-dep**, q.v.

kabay cgaŋ, syn. **cgaŋ**, q.v. bird of paradise taxon or taxa, applied by some to adult male *Lophorina* (syn. **kabay bl**), by others to adult male Six-plumed Bird of Paradise (*Parotia* sp. or spp.).

kabay gs, (lit. 'greeny-brown *kabay*'), female and immature male *Loria loriae* and possibly *Lophorina superba*. Name means 'greeny-brown or dull-coloured *kabay*'. Some say syn. **kabay mosaj** and **kabay sb-tkep**.

kabay kawsl-wog, *Loria's* Bird of Paradise, *Loria loriae*. This name is given because this bird is black, like the true **kawsl-wog** (*Melampita lugubris*) and is found in the same places. syn. **kabay mosb**.

kabay kl, female and immature male Superb Bird of Paradise, *Loriphorina Superba*, and possibly other species. Name means 'mottled or barred *kabay*', referring to the breastplate and mantle.

kabay mosaj, (lit. 'garden trash *kabay*') so called because the bird's feathers have the colour of drying foliage cut and turning brown. syn. **kabay gs**, q.v., **kabay sbtkep**.

kabay mluk-su, syn. **kabay wogdep**.

kabay mosb, syn. **kabay kawsl-wog**, q.v.

kabay pk, (K) (lit. 'reddish-brown *kabay*') female and immature males of Six-plumed Bird of Paradise (*Parotia* sp. or spp.). = (G) **kabay pok**. syn. (K) **kabay pk mluk-su**.

kabay sb-tkep, ('short-rumped *kabay*') usual term for female and immature males of *Loria loriae*, possibly sometimes

also applied to females and immature males of other species.

kabay wog-dep, adult males of Six-plumed Birds of Paradise, *Parotia* spp., so called because of habit of clearing display arenas (**wog dep**) on ground.

KABAY² [ká·mbá·y], in **KABAY ASKOM**, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, probably *Parasigalla brevicauda*. Not a subtaxon of **kabay**¹.

KABAY-ÑEB [[ká·mbá·ynyé·mp], (K) *n.* Guests invited by the host of a **smi** dance festival.

KABEM [ká·mbé·m], *v. adjunct* in **KABEM G-**, *v. tr.* Pay off a hired assassin with valuables. syn. **mnan kabem g-**, **mnan tk-**. *Bapi kumek; nad b cp ñagep; np mumug gen, nad am b koyb pkp, nup ñagi apey, yad np mnan kabem gng gayn.* My father has died and you are a man who can kill; I will hire you to go and kill the witch, and when you have shot him and come back, I will pay you off with valuables.

KAB GAGUB [ká·mpŋgá·ŋgú·mp], *n.* Rock face, sheer or steep surface of a large rock. (G) *Mey nb ak, kab gagub matagep-tek okok.* This is where the rock face appears to be too steep to climb down. (KHT ch.9:93)

KAB GLOIŋ [ká·mp ŋgiló·ŋ], *n.* 1. Hollow in a rock.

2. Cave or cave complex.

KABI¹ [ká·mbí·], *n.* 1. Tree (**mon**) taxon, Oak, typically *Lithocarpus rufovillosus* and *Lithocarpus* sp., perhaps *L. lauterbachii*, dominant trees in surviving forest up to about 2300 m and also persisting in small numbers in cultivation areas. Acorns not eaten by the Kalam.

2. Used by many Kalam as a generic to also include *Castanopsis acuminatissima*, which is common in cultivation zone and secondary forest up to approx. 2100 m and provides small, edible acorns, and which is normally called **sawey**. syn. **kabi ñjeb**.

The timber of all oaks is valued for

house building, fences. The acorns of *Lithocarpus* are recognised as good food for pigs, the latter in particular attracting wild pigs. Oaks also have ritual importance, skulls being buried at the base of them, and foliage used to decorate **kaj bd** ovens.

3. Vegetation or ecological zone, which for Kalam of the Upper Kaironk Valley comprises the land and vegetation from an altitude of about 2100 m down to about 1600 m. This 'oak zone' contrasts with other zones named by the Kalam: **kamay** 'southern-beech' (ridge-crest forest above about 2300 m), **sugun** 'garcinia' or 'garcinia-lithocarpus' (between 2300 and 2100 m) and **tmen** 'lawyer-cane' (the warm zone below 1600 m. The latter term is used interchangeably with the regional names **Numul** (lowlands on the Jimi side of the Schrader and Bismarck Range) and **Cdoŋ** (lowlands on the Ramu side).

Informants are not consistent about the terminology applied to subtaxa of **kabi**. They agree that *Lithocarpus* can always be referred to as **kabi polc** and that only *Castanopsis* can be called **kabi ñheb** ('edible *kabi*').

kabi kas-ñluk, ('small-leafed *kabi*'). Some informants say properly applies only to *Lithocarpus*, others says it applies only to *Castanopsis*.

kabi kas-pat, ('long-leafed *kabi*') Some informants apply only to *Lithocarpus*.

kabi kas-ps, ('broad-leafed *kabi*') *Lithocarpus*.

kabi noŋi, some informants apply only to *Lithocarpus*, others only to *Castanopsis*.

kabi ñheb, *Castanopsis*. syn. **sawey**, q.v.

kabi polc, *Lithocarpus lauterbachii*. syn. **kabi wosj**.

kabi wosj, syn. **kabi polc**, q.v.

kabi wsej-sek, colloquial term humorously applied to *Castanopsis*, likening acorn to head of penis.

KABI² [ká·mbí·], *adj.* Frizzy, tightly curled, of hair. syn. **sawey**. Contrasts

with **kms**, loosely curled, wavy or straight.

jun kas kabi, frizzy hair.

KABI-KAS-KET [ká·mbí·ká·ské·r], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, probably Grey-headed Warbler, *Gerygone chloronota*. Resembles **sjweywey** but with whitish markings on undersurface and deep grey-green on wings and back. Name mans 'belonging to the oak forest foliage', where it is typically found.

KABI-KAS-MÑ [ká·mbí·ká·smí·ny], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, used in fencing and house-building.

KABKAB = **KAB-KAB** [ká·mbiká·mp], (**K**) *n.pl.* Small lumps or pellets, e.g. of possum dung. = (**G**) **kawb-kawb**. *Nuk ykop sb ak kabkab tek kiyp*. It (the ringtail possum) just excretes clusters of pellets.

KAB-KAKNAI [ká·mpká·yiná·ŋ], (**G**), *n.* Spider taxon. = (**K**) **kob-kawnan**, q.v.

KABKAL [ká·mbiyá·l], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, probably the Lowland Giant Tree-rat, *Uromys caudimaculatus*, but possibly Rothschild's Woolly-rat (*Mallomys rothschildi*). About the size of the Spotted Quoll, **suatg**. Common in the warm lowlands and in mid-altitude open country on the Jimi and Ramu sides of the Schrader Range. Found on the streamsides and riverbanks in the Middle Kaironk Valley up to about 1700 m. Hunted but difficult to catch. syn. **maklek**. Said to be called **golñep** in Lower Asai. Contrasts with **abben**, **mosak**. (AAH, ch. 5)

KABKOL [ká·mbiyó·l], *n.* Insect taxon, general term for flies (Diptera), especially common house-flies, but sometimes also applied to other insects, e.g. hover-flies, honey-bees, small crickets. Not eaten. syn. **makdkol**. Compare **ksow**, **ksoy**. *Kabkol np kuy ay nji asaw*. The flies have come because they smell you.

KABKOL KOSBOL [ká·mbiyó·lkó·simbó·l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Spotted Marsh Harrier, *Circus spilonotus*. syn. **dmjəwt kosbol**.

KABKOY [kámbiγó-y], (**Obok**) *n.* Fly, flies. Variant of **kabkol**, q.v., said to be used in Kunbok dialect.

KABKOY KOSBOL [kámbiγó-ykó-simból], = **kabkol kosbol**, q.v.

KAB KSEN [kámpkisén], *n.* Rock or stone newly exposed through digging. Contrasts with **kab pet**, q.v.

KABLAMNEŃ [kámbilámné-ŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, probably King Parrot, *Alisterus chloropterus*. Red and green plumage, with long tail, similar in size to **waymn**, Great Cuckoo-Dove. Occasionally seen in Upper Kaironk in bush-fallow at forest edge. It is said that if a hunter sees one he will not kill any game mammals on that trip. Compare **glmd**.

KAB-LAKI [kámplá-yí], *n.* A game, knuckle-bones, scatters. Played with small smooth pebbles which are scattered on the ground then scooped up, thrown in the air and caught on back of hand. Introduced by schoolteachers in the 1970s. Compare **kab**, stone, **laki**, a card game.

KAB-MAGI [kámpimá-ngí], (**K**) = (**G**) **kab-magl**, q.v.

KAB-MAGL [kámpimá-ŋgíl], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. (**G**) = (**K**) **kab-magi**.

KAB-PET¹ [kámpfè-r], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, King-quail, *Coturnix chinensis*. syn. **kuyŋ kab-pet**, **ŋetŋet**.

KAB PET² [kámpfè-r], *n.* Rock or stone on surface of ground in gardens, forest or grassland which has always been there. (lit. permanent rock.) Contrasts with **kab-ksen**, stone newly exposed through digging.

KAB-PS [kámpfís] *n.* Rock (**kab**) taxon: Conglomerate.

KABS [kámbís], *n.* 1. Any cleft stick used for holding or carrying objects, e.g. wooden tongs used for handling hot stones. Now applied to metal tongs, pliers, clamp, vice, and similar instruments.

2. Hooked climbing pole, used by hunters to cross from one tree to

another. syn. **gomej**, q.v.

3. Firestick, used with bamboo thong to make fire. syn. **lagam**. The thong is pulled rapidly back and forth under the firestick until the tinder sparks.

kabs g-, make tongs, etc.

kabs lak-, split a stick for use as tongs. *Tu di, kabs lakey, kab adun!* Get the axe and split some tongs and we'll put in the oven-stones (i.e. start the earth-oven)!

kabs ñag d-, move something while grasping it with tongs, etc., as in transferring hot stones from fire to earth-oven pit.

kabs tbk ju-, pull out, extract, jerk out with pliers, etc., as in removing a nail.

ml-kabs, sticks that form the upper frame of a spring trap (**gon**).

KABSEK¹ [kámpsé-k], *adj.* Having stones, thus: stony, stone-covered, full of stones. Compare **kab**¹, **-sek**.

KABSEK² [kámpsé-k], *adv.* 1. Several together, many together (usually fewer than 10). Compare **kab**⁴, **-sek**. syn. **badsek**, **kawsek**. (**G**) *Kabsek knbal nb alyaj, lŋowc glg knbal*. They sleep several together down there, jostling and scuffling over places to sleep in the lair. *Bin-b kabsek asway*. A lot of people are approaching. (**G**) *'Wad yg debin' agak ... Kmn ak wad-sek tek tng tug sogak ŋgak mey, mñab ak kmn ak kab-sek tek mdeb ak*. 'I'm filling bags (with kapuls)' he said. In places where he tipped out a whole bag-full of kapuls, there are still lots of kapuls living there. (*KHT* Intro:35) Contrasts with **awsek**, alone, **kawsek**, a few together, **badsek** = **kawsek** several, **koŋay** 'many', **magisek**, all.

2. The whole lot, the whole group, all that are there. *Maj kabsek dad aswin*. I brought all of the sweet-potatoes that were in the pile.

KAB-SMEN [kámpsimé-n], *n.* 1. Cement, concrete, concrete blocks. (etymology **kab**, stone, **smen**, cement.) *Kab-smen wokim gi, sapl di, wsim ñspay*. Having mixed the cement they are levelling it

with trowels.

2. Bricks made of clay.

KAB-TUWN [ká:mprú:wun], *n.* Uninitiated or recently initiated boy. syn. **glmd**, **wbogij**, q.v.

KABYAM [ká:mpyá:m], *adj.* Very strong, powerful, fierce, intense. near syn. **klm** **tmey**. *Sawan b kabyam*. Sawan is a very strong man.

kabyam g-, *v.* Be very strong, fierce, etc.

KAB-YMEL [ká:mpyimé:l], *n.* Tobacco. syn. **cgoy**.

KACI¹ [ká:tyí:], *n.* 1. Claw of a cassowary.

2. Hoof of a pig, cow, etc.

3. Hind leg of a quadruped.

4. Avoidance synonym of **tob**, q.v., leg, foot.

kaj kaci, syn. **kaj tob pñg**.

kusay kobti kaci, spear tipped with cassowary claw. *Cn kusay day byon kobti kaci ay, cp ogok puji ñagigpun*. We used to put cassowary claws on spear-tips, to spear people with.

KACI² [ká:tyí:], *n.* Vine taxon, *Uncaria bernaysii*. syn. **kocb**, q.v.

KACKAC [ká:tyiká:ty:], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Tree Swallow, *Artamus maximus*. = (K) **kaskas**. Name said to be onomatopoeic. Common in the Kaironk. Regarded as a good bird, who calls out to warn people when men are trying to approach secretly. *Bin kackac-tek ayak*. A woman is like the Tree Swallow (i.e. she calls out for people to come and feeds them generously).

KAD- [ká:nt, ká:nd-], (G) *v.tr.* Clear ground of vegetation, make a clearing (**wog**), e.g. for a new garden, by cutting and burning grass and/or the undergrowth around big trees in the forest. = (K) **kod-**. Contrasts with **mon tb-**, cut down trees. Traditionally, clearings in grassland were made by the stone axe and pole method (see **ñalam**) but bushknives have made the task much easier.

wog kad-, clear a patch of ground,

clear an area for a garden.

wog kadl tb-, clear ground of both undergrowth and trees.

KADŋ¹ [ká:ndŋ], *n.* 1. (War) shield. Shields were made from buttresses of certain large trees, such as **magl-paceb**, *Endriandra grandifolia*, **tlum**, *Sloania spp.*, and **ymges**, *Elaeocarpus spp.*



kadŋ, war shield

2. War party, party of men armed for war. (G) *Kadŋ ak mey pugtkd agl katp amnek*. The enemy party ran for home. (KHT ch. 9:98) (K) *Mnek mdek kadŋ ak owakŋŋ, mŋal akl bu ag ag ag juek, tkjakyak tob ak kawŋ gek*. Next day when the enemy party was coming back again he exploded bamboo after bamboo and people (his kinsmen) shouted and stamped and the ground shook. (KHT ch. 9:102)

kadŋ magi, the patterns cut on shields.

tu kadŋ magi, kind of steel axe with ridges running longitudinally down the blade.

kadŋ-bad ay d-, *v.* (idiom) (of **malg** pigeons) Swoop, fly down suddenly to perch. (lit. cluster of shields comes to rest.) syn. **cebsogi d-**.

KADŋ² [ká:ndŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, unidentified, which grows on Jimi and Asai Valleys. Edible fruit. Buttresses used to make shields, timber also used for drums.

KADŋ³ [ká·ndíŋ], = **KADŋ KL**, *n.* Shield-spider, Orbweaving spider (*Gasteracantha taeniata*, *Argiopeae-mula*). Roasted and eaten.

KADŋ⁴ [ká·ndíŋ], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated in Jimi Valley.

KADŋ-KL [ká·ndíŋkíl], syn. **kadŋ³**.

KADOŋ [ká·ndó·ŋ], (**K**) *loc.* In the across-river direction in the direction of the person addressed. = **ka-doŋ**. Contrasts with **kanəŋ**, **kayaŋ**, **kaym**, **kayoŋ**.

KADS [ká·ndís], (**PL**) *n.* Bow. Pandanus Language and avoidance substitute for **cm**, q.v.

KAG [ká·ŋk], in **WDN KAG**, *n.* Infra-orbital margin of eye. Compare **wdn**, eye.

gam wdn kag, node of sugar-cane.

KAGANM [ká·ŋgá·nám], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Bare-faced Crow, *Gymnecorvus tristis*.

KAGAP [ká·ŋgá·p], (**G**) *n.* Bean, *Phaseolus lunatus*. syn. (**K**) **pagap**, q.v.

KAGL¹ [ká·ŋgíl], in **TMD KAGL**, *n.* The (outer) ear. Compare **tmd**, **sayn²**.

KAGL² [ká·ŋgíl], *adj.* or *n.* in **WBL KAGL**, *n.* Kind of tinea or ringworm (**slk**) present among people dwelling in Asai and Jimi Valley, which covers the whole body 'like a crocodile'. Insult uttered in anger. *Wbl kagl!* Crocodile tinea! Compare **wbl**.

wbl kagl ay-, *v. impers.* Have this tinea condition.

KAGM [ká·ŋgím], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Copper Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirops cupreus*. syn. **ymduŋ**, q.v.

KAGOL [ká·ŋgó·l], *n.* 1. Wrist. = **ñn kagol**.

2. Wristlet, woven of string. Made by women and worn by both sexes.

num. Six, in body-part method of counting. See **ñn pag-**.

kagol-ps, *num.* eighteen, in body-part method of counting.

KAGOY [ká·ŋgó·y], variant of **kagol**, q.v., said to be used by Asai people.

KAGP [ká·ŋgíp], *n.* Clavicle, collar-bone.

KAGPAN [ká·ŋgiβá·n], *n.* Plant taxon, a bracken or similar plant growing in bush-fallow. syn. **guŋg**, q.v. Compare **gd**.

KAJ [ká·ŋty], *n.* 1. Pig. syn. **aglams**, **gney**. **kaj** is a primary taxon, contrasting with **kmn**, game mammals, **kayn**, dogs, **yakt**, birds and bats, etc. Pigs are important in trade, bride-wealth payments, dance festival feasts and certain ritual offerings. Kalam of the Upper Kaironk and Upper Simbai Valleys say that pigs were introduced only a few generations ago from the Maring region. At first the few pigs were tethered and tended by women; no fences or ditches were made around gardens. As the pig herds increased people began, early in the 20th century, to build fences and ditches and to let the pigs run free during the daytime. At night they are called home, fed and kept in huts. *Kaj guglum agp.* The pig snored. *Kaj kab agp.* The pig groaned. *Kaj mluk pupg.* The pig snorted (or wheezed). *Kaj mnm agp.* The pig grunted. *Kaj wal agp.* The pig squealed. *Kaj watwat pkp.* The pig grunted agitatedly (as when its young have been taken away).

2. Generic for large quadrupeds, esp. herbivores. In this sense it usually occurs preposed to the specific name: **kaj kaw**, cow, **kaj meme**, goat, **kaj os**, horse, **kaj sipsip**, sheep.

3. Meat of such animals: especially pork, but also beef, mutton, etc.

kaj aml ay md-, (**K**) = (**G**) **kaj aml ll md-**, (of pigs) be at pasture, be rooting for food. (**G**) *Kaj aml ll mdebal.* They are looking after pigs at pasture.

kaj aml g-, (pigs) root for food. *Kaj aml gpal at ak.* That's an area where pigs have been rooting up the ground.

kaj anlam, male pig, either boar or gelding.

kaj aydk, wild pig. syn. **kaj saki**.

kaj bd, raised oven for ritual cooking of pork. Compare **bd**.

kaj cb (G) = (K) **kaj sb**, pig dung.
kaj ck, pigbone taro scraper.
kaj guk, pig-grease. Used as a cosmetic oil.
bsan kaj-guk, flakeable stone taxon, obtained locally, possibly a marble. Compare **bsan**.
kaj kab, pig ovens. *Kaj kab yjap, skum aptanb*. Smoke is rising from the pig ovens that are cooking.
kaj kaw, pit trap for pigs.
kaj kayn tk tawyoŋ tawyaŋ, a string figure (**ysu**), the name said to be metaphoric, referring to movement of men fighting, chasing enemies in one direction, then another. (lit. 'pigs and dogs cross up-the-ridge, down-the-ridge.')

kaj-kobti, pigs and cassowaries, a generic term for large animals that provide ceremonially and ritually valued meat.
kaj kot, = **kaj kut**, club used to kill pigs.
kaj kub, gap in the fence to let pigs in to feed.
kaj kub g⁻¹, make a gap in the fence for pigs to get in.
kaj kub g⁻², call pigs, to make them come. *Kaj kub gey, maj ayin*. Call the pigs and I'll feed out the sweet potatoes.
kaj matp, adult pig, male or female, possibly breeding but still not yet full-sized.
kaj mkol, glands below jaw of pigs.
kaj neb, female pig.
kaj saki, wild pig. syn. **kaj aydk, kaj sawey**.
kaj sawey, wild pig.
kaj tmd tk-, cut pigs' ears (so as to make them tame and prevent them from obeying **kceki** nature-demons).
kaj wosm, very big pig, at least four or five years old.
magi kaj, 1. A pig, or litter of pigs which has grown as large as the mother.
 2. (figurative) Person or animal other than a pig, which has grown as

large as a parent.

KAJ-AGES [ká·ñtyá·ŋgés], *n.* Insect taxon. syn. **kaj-meg²**, q.v. Name means 'pig's cough'.
KAJ-BD [ká·ñtymbínt], *n.* Platform, concave in shape, used for cooking pork. see **bd**.
KAJBEN = **KAJ-BEN** [ká·ñtyimbé·n], *n.* Mammal (**as**) taxon, Sugar Glider, *Petaurus breviceps*. syn. **aymows**, q.v.
KAJ-CB JOŋ [ká·ñtytyímpiñdyó·ŋ], (**G**) *n.* Grasshopper (**joŋ**) taxon, brightly marked short-horned grasshoppers of family Acrididae. Said to feed on pig dung. Not eaten.
KAJKAJ [ká·ñtyiyá·ñty], *n.* Ringworm, a skin disease producing round red flaky patches. Compare **wkeŋwkeŋ**.
kajkaj tk-, *v. impers.* (of ringworm) Appear on someone, affect someone.
KAJ-KNM [ká·ñtykiním], *v. adjunct* in **KAJ KNM G-**, *v. impers.* Wince, show a sudden tightening of the muscles of the lower face, as from a sharp pain.
KAJ-KOT¹ [ká·ñtykó·r], *n.* Club used to kill pigs = **kaj-kut**.
KAJ-KOT² [ká·ñtykó·r], (**G**) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus* spp. Some informants say **kaj-kut**, q.v., is the correct form in both (**G**) and (**K**).
KAJKUM [ká·ñtykú·m], *v. adjunct* in **KAJKUM AG-**, *v. ?* Make an unpleasant squeaking sound, as when metal or bamboo is scratched.
KAJ-KUT¹ [ká·ñtykú·r], *n.* Club used to kill pigs. = **kaj-kot**.
KAJ-KUT² [ká·ñtykú·r], (**K**) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, small-leaved *Ficus* spp., including *F. adenosperma* and *F. erythrosperma*. syn. **ajay**. Timber used to make **kaj-kut** clubs and for fencing and house-building. Fruit attract many birds. Two kinds are recognised but not distinguished by name. One is a small bush, with small white fruit when immature, yellowing when mature. The other is a larger tree, with larger fruit, and pig-killing clubs are made from it.
KAJ MAŋN [ká·ñtyamá·ŋín], *n.* Tree (**mon**)

taxon. Slender tree up to about 8 m. syn. **maɲn**, q.v.

KAJ MATP [ká·ñtymá·ríp], *n.* Young female pig which has not yet borne a litter of pigs.

KAJ-MEG¹ [ká·ñtymé·ɲk], *n.* Insect taxon, a small bug, said to bite savagely and, if swallowed by pig, to cause coughing. syn. **kaj-ages**. Name means 'pig's tusk', because of its arced song-flight.

KAJ-MEG² [ká·ñtymé·ɲk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Tailor-bird, *Cisticola exilis*. Name means 'pig's teeth'. syn. **kosod-yakt**. Very small bird, resembling **gac**, Grass Warbler, which lives in open areas of kangaroo grass up to about 1600 m.

KAJ-NUMD [ká·ñtynú·mínt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, said to kill **malg** pigeons and other birds. Some informants apply either to a large Goshawk, *Accipiter* sp., or to the Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, or both. Name means 'pig's cross-cousin'. syn. **kaj-tmd**, **kaj-wsd**.

KAJ-PAB [ká·ñtyiɸá·mp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Paper-mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, cultivated to provide bast for men's hats and women's skirts.

ws kaj-pab, bast of this tree made into tapa cloth.



kaj-pab, Paper-mulberry,
leaves and fruit

KAJ-PAY¹ [ká·ñtyiɸá·y], (G) *n.* Pig's uterus. syn. (G) **kaj-pay-wt**, **kaj-pañ-**

wt.

KAJ-PAY² [ká·ñtyɸá·y], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, said to have originated from a tuber found in the guts of a slaughtered domestic pig in Maring, just before the arrival of the Europeans. Compare **kaj-pay¹**.

KAJ-TMD [ká·ñtyrimínt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, said to kill **malg** pigeons and other birds. Some informants apply either to a large Goshawk, *Accipiter* sp., or to the Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, or both. Name means 'pig's ear'. = **kaj-tmud**. syn. **kaj-numd**, **kaj-wsd**.

KAJ-WSD [ká·ñtywusínt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. syn. **kaj-tmd**, q.v. possibly Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.

KAJ-YPL-SI-DAK [ká·ñtyiɸílsí:ndá·k], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Fruit Pigeon, *Ducula zoeae* and possibly other *Ducula* sp. or spp. Said to be so called because meat is excellent, like pork. syn. **koptt**, **yptt**.

KAK¹ [ká·k, ká·ɣ-], (now rare or obsolete) *v.tr.* 1. Hoist something on the shoulder.

2. Carry something on the shoulder. *B tap kaki asaw*. A man is approaching carrying something on his shoulder. Compare **kosi g-**, **tegi-**, **watjem dad am-**.

kak g-, syn. **kak-**.

kakep, *adj.* (To do with) carrying on the shoulder.

kakep tek ay-, = **kakep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like carrying something on the shoulder, able to be carried in this way.

KAK² [ká·k], *adj., interjection.* Refers to colours. Used only to infants in showing them any bright-coloured object.

KAL¹ [ká·l], *v.adjunct* in **KAL AY-**, *v.tr.* Swallow something, gulp s.th. down.

kalkal ay-, near syn. **kal ay-**.

KAL² [ká·l], *adj. & adv.* (of an animal or person) 1. Ferocious, fierce, likely to inflict physical harm. syn. (K) **kay**. (G) *Kmn acb ak kaj suwp, kmn nb ak kal tmel yb*. This small animal can kill a pig, this

animal is extraordinarily ferocious. (KHT ch. 11:20) *B kal tney yb*. He's a very fierce man.

2. In a rage, enraged, fiercely angry.

kal ap-, come with intent to harm, to come intending to injure or kill.

kal ju-, syn. **kalb ju-**. 1. Be enraged, in a rage, fiercely angry. *Nuk np nji, kal juak*. He saw you and flew into a rage.

2. (of a dog or other animal) Growl, snarl.

kal ju g-, act in an enraged manner, put on a show of rage.

KAL³ [ká:l], *n.* Colour. (from English colour.) *Balayn d amab, kal owp*. The pitpit is woven (underneath) and the colour comes (on the upper side).

KALAJ¹ [ká:lá:ñty], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, large, said by some to be same as **kaywl**, Hornbill, *Aceros plicatus*.

KALAJ² [ká:lá:ñty], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, adult male Greater Sicklebill Bird of Paradise, *Epimachus fastosus*. syn. **gulgul**, q.v. Compare **jbjel**, **galknej**.

KALAM [ká:lá:m], *n.* 1. The people of the Upper Kaironk and Upper Simbai Valley are called **Kalam** or **Ubol Kalam** by the Kobon-speaking people of the Lower and Middle Kaironk Valley. The cognate terms **Kalam** or **Kubol Kalam** are applied to the people of the Upper Simbai Valley by the Kalam-speaking people of the Upper Kaironk and Asai Valleys, and, it is said by the Maring (Malŋ) and Gainj (Gaj) peoples. Simbai and Asai people call all people living in the Kaironk Valley **Kopon Kaytog**, while Kaironk Valley people apply the term **Puŋn Asay** to peoples of the Asai Valley and the Sunjang Valley.

2. In recent decades used by anthropologists, linguists and other scholars to refer to all the Kalam-speaking peoples living in the Asai, Upper Simbai, Upper Kaironk and Kaiment Valleys, and adjacent areas of the eastern Schrader Range and western fringe of the Bismarck Range.

3. Since the 1980s, at least, used by Kalam to refer specifically to the Etp

Mnm language, in contrast to Ti Mnm.

4. Used by and to non-Kalam to refer to both Etp Mnm and Ti Mnm languages.

KALAP¹ [ká:lá:p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Casuarina oligodon*. syn. **mabs**. Extensively propagated as a fallow tree in garden areas, especially on good ground suitable for taro. Self-propagating in garden areas. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Planting of casuarina is said to have begun in the Kalam area within the last three or four generations. The local species is *Casuarina oligodon*, and no subtaxa are recognised, though individual trees and stands may be described as follows:

kalap gs, brown-foliaged trees, not flourishing because planted on unsuitable soil.

kalap koti, short trees, with long hanging tresses.

kalap iban, flourishing trees with dark green foliage (compare **iban**).

kalap aŋlam, 'male' tree, i.e. either very tall trees or, sometimes, trees which are not bearing fruit.

kalap neb, 'female' trees, i.e. smaller and/or fruit-bearing trees.

kalap wosm, very large casuarina.

Compare also:

kalap db, = **db**, *Dacrycarpus imbricatus* (Podocarpaceae), not considered to be a subtaxon of **kalap**, but to be a similar tree. syn. **skp**.

kalap jm, *Gymnostoma papuanum* (Casuarinaceae). syn. **jm**, q.v., **mon jm**.

kalap agn, = **kalap wagn**, (lit. 'base of casuarinas') 1. General term for the fertile garden area of north side of Upper Kaironk Valley, used by people living on south side and people of the Simbai Valley. Compare **kosod**, **kamay agn**.

2. General name for Kaironk Valley used by the above. *Kalap wagn amjpin*. I'm going to the Kaironk Valley.

KALAP² [ká:lá:p], *n.* (in cards) Club,

clubs. (from Eng. **club** or Tok Pisin **kalap**.)

KALAP-AJN [ká·lá·pá·ñdyín], *n.* Red root parasite, *Balanophora* sp., growing on roots of casuarina trees. Compare **ajñ**. Provides glue (**koyñd**) to secure cord attaching arrowhead to shaft.

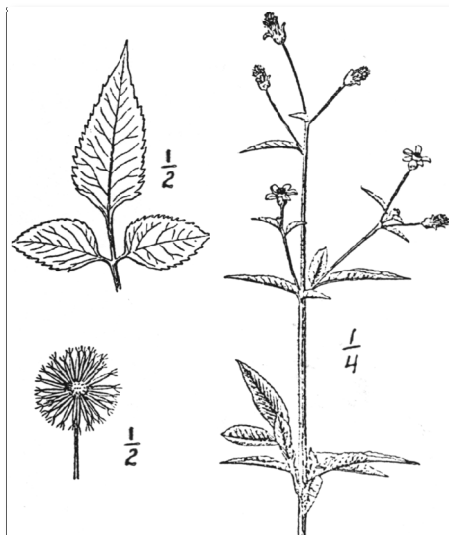
KALAP-DB [ká·lá·pdímp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Dacrycarpus imbricatus* (Podocarpaceae), growing between 2100 and 2600 m. syn. **db**. Compare **skp**.

KALAP-JM [ká·lá·pdyím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Gymnostoma papuanum* (Casuarinaceae). syn. **mon jm**. Only found at lower altitudes.

KALAP-SUKÑAM [ká·lá·psúyinyá·m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, unidentified. Leaves resemble the **sukñam** (cedar) except that they are not white and shiny on the underside.

KALAW [ká·lá·w], *v. adjunct* in **KALAW G-**, *v. impers.* (of a body-part or whole being)
1. Be numb, without feeling. near syn. **kum-**. *Kalaw gek, tk jaknk*. I got up all stiff/numb. *Ññ magi yp kalaw gp*. My finger is numb.

2. Be paralysed, without movement or feeling. *Awlik tob-kd wostey kalaw gak*. One of Awlik's legs has been paralysed for a long time.



kalay, *Bidens pilosa*, leaves and flower

KALAY¹ [ká·lá·y], *n.* Herb, *Bidens pilosa*, a

common garden weed with yellow flowers and seeds which adhere to hair and clothing. Seedheads used to extract pus from open sore or boil. Compare **kon kalay**.

KALAY² [ká·lá·y], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, white-skinned and yellow-fleshed. Cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from the Asai in ancestral times.

KALAY³ [ká·lá·y], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. Locally cultivated. Eaten cooked, either in fire or in earth-oven.

KALB [ká·límp], *v. adjunct* in **KALB JU-**, syn. **kal ju-**, *v.* 1. (esp. of a person) Be enraged, in a rage, fiercely angry.

2. (of a dog or other animal) Growl, snarl.

KALEY-YŊ [ká·lé·yŋ], *n.* Seedling of breadfruit. syn. (G) **kawl-yŋ**, q.v., (K) **waym-yŋ**.

KALGP [ká·língíp], *n.* Tobacco (**cgoy**) taxon.

KALK- [ká·lík, ká·líy-], *v.* & *v. tr.* Search, search for something. syn. **piow kalk-**. syn. **piow-**, q.v., used especially in avoidance contexts. More common in Ti mnm than Etp mnm. *Yad kaj-ñluk kapkap amab kalkspin*. I am searching for the small pig which has just disappeared. *Tap etp piow kalkspan?* What are you searching for? *Nuk kalk, kalk, kalk, met nŋb*. He searched and searched but didn't find it.

kalkep, *adj.* (To do with) searching.

kalkep-tek ay-, = **kalkep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like searching, seem as if searching.

kalkijsek, *v. adjunct.* Continuing to search.

kalkijsek ay- (md-), *v.* Continue to search.

KALKAL³ [ká·líyá·l, in **KOŊAM KALKAL G-**, *v. impers.* Have something caught in the throat. Compare **kal¹**. *Lsen gi, koŋam kalkal gi mey, slk gp*. When coughing occurs, something gets in the throat and an irritation develops.

KALKOL [ká·li·yó·l], *v.adjunct* in **KALKOL G-**, *v.impers.* 1. (of cord) Be tangled, knotted, twisted and looped several times.

2. Be covered or smeared with s.th., esp. accidentally.

su kalkol g-, *v.tr.* Mumble one's food, as a toothless person; (of e.g. a dog) be unable to crack bones with the teeth. *Kayn ak su kalkol gsap.* That dog can't crack the bones.

KALMIŋ [ká·límíŋ], *n.* Ankle. syn. **tob kalmŋ**, **kalmŋ gol**. Contrasts with **ñn gol**, wrist bone.

(**tob**) **kalmŋ pk ju-**, *v.impers.* Suffer a sprained ankle, twist or dislocate an ankle. *Tob kalmŋ nup pk juwp.* He twisted his ankle.

KALŋ [ká·lín], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, grown locally, said to have been introduced from Simbai Valley in ancestral times.

KALOM¹ [ká·ló·m], *n. & adj.* Orange-red, especially applied to red ochre and red vegetable dye.

lum kalom, *n.* Yellow clay from which red ochre is manufactured by firing.

sep kalom, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, adult males of the Honey-eater, *Mizomela rosenbergii*, which have bright red plumage.

KALOM² [ká·ló·m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Bixa orellana*, cultivated to provide red pigment from seed-pods for staining fibre to be used in net-bags and net clothing, and as a cosmetic.

KALS [ká·lís] (**PL**), *n.* Bow. Pandanus Language substitute for **cm**, q.v.

KALS-GAW, [ká·lísŋgá·w], (**PL**) *n.* Bundle of weapons, bow and arrows, axe together with bow and arrows. Pandanus Language substitute for **cm tuwn**, q.v.

KAM- [ká·m], (**G**) = (**K**) **kom-**, q.v. *v.tr.* 1. Surround or enclose something. *Mñ kaywos jakl mdosp, mab kalap bak aml, kamek aml mab bak oklaŋ amub sek.* The vines of the *kaywos* climb the trunk of the casuarina, surrounding the trunk and covering it. (*KPL: kaywos*).

2. Build a fence around something.

3. Bury (a person).

4. Roll something up.

5. (of vapour, odour) Permeate or penetrate something. (**G**) *Kas aging gpal, ... kuy kamengab, b kuj tmel ak ngak, kogi tanek kumngab.* If they singe the fur (near him) the odour will penetrate him, a man who knows war magic, and cause his belly to swell up and he will die. (*KHT* ch. 5:41)

kameb, *adj.* (To do with) fencing, burying, etc.

KAMAY [ká·má·y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon.

1. Southern Beech, *Nothofagus pullei*, a massive, small-leaved species which dominates ridge-crest forest above 2300 m.

2. Generic for Southern Beeches, *Nothofagus* spp., including also the less common medium- and large-leaved beeches, growing in the less exposed forest between 1900 and 2400 m. Timber of all **kamay** is used in fencing and house-building.

3. Vegetation or ecological zone, 'southern beech zone', which in the Upper Kaironk consists of the land and vegetation of the southern beech forest above about 2300 m, in contrast to the lower altitude zones: **sugun** garcinia-oak zone, **kabi**, oak-castanopsis zone, **tmen**, lawyer cane (or lowland) zone.

kamay agn, = **kamay wagn**, 'base of the *Nothofagus* trees', i.e. the upper mountain forest.

kamay slk, (**K**) = (**G**) **kamay slek**, *adj.* (of soil under stands of southern beech) Be infertile, not good for crops. The soil is thought to be kept cold by the cold winds that blow though the trees.

Subtaxa of **kamay** include:

kamay celed, = **celed**, *Nothofagus grandis*, large-leaved, found mainly at lower altitudes, between 1800 and 2300 m.

kamay kas-ñluk, *Nothofagus pullei*, very small leaves, common at high altitudes.

kamay ydlum, *Nothofagus pseudo-resinosa*, with medium-sized leaves found in mountain forest, mainly above about 2300 m.

KAMAY ALKN [ká-má-yá-li-yín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Piper triangulare*, with relatively strong stem, found in mountain forest. syn. **kamay alkn aydk**, q.v.

KAMAY-GIS [ká-má-yngí's], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Orange-billed Mountain Lory, *Neopsittacus pillicauda*. syn. **gis**. Some say so-called because **kamay** (*Nothofagus*) forest is its characteristic habitat. Nests in holes in tall trees, laying two eggs. Plumage used for decoration. Compare **gaslŋ**, which it closely resembles.

KAMAY-GOG [ká-má-yngó-ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Saurauia* sp. or spp. Subtaxon of variety of **gog**, q.v., common in beech-forest clearings and secondary forest. Two kinds distinguished:

kamay gog kas-ps, with broad leaves, used to wrap food in ovens.

kamay gog kas-ñluk, with smaller leaves.

KAMAY JOGAL [ká-má-yngdyó-ŋgá'l], *n.* Fern taxon, *Marattia wernerii*.

KAMAY-MÑ [ká-má-yminy], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Embilina* sp. Name means 'vine of the southern-beech (forest)'.
KAMAY MUMJEL, see **mumjel**

KAMAY-NOLB [ká-má-ynó-límp], *n.* Name means Beech-orchid, a large epiphytic orchid. Game mammals eat young foliage.

KAMAY SJWEYWEY, see **sjweywey**.

KAMAY SÑEÑ, see **sñeñ**.

KAMD-PAKD [ká-míntpá-yínt], *v. adjunct* in **KAMD-PAKD G-**, *v.* Grow as a spiralling series of coils or intertwining rings, as some vines do. (**G**) *Mñ wogu kti jakl, ap tanbal olaj ma-abal, kamd-pakd gl mdebal*. When the *wogu* vines grow, the stems do not climb (directly) upwards, they coil around each other in a spiral. *Mñ wogu kñj jakl, aptanl penpen kamd-*

pakd gl mdebal. Nokom nokom keykey tanl mdeb sek. Wogu vines grow in a clump, they climb as a mass of coils. Only a few climb as separate stems.

KAMEB [ká-mé-mp], (**G**) *adj.* (To do with) fencing, burying, rolling up, etc. = **kam-eb**. = (**K**) **komeb**.

KAMEGIS [ká-mé-ŋgí's], fast speech variant of **kamay-gis**, q.v.

KAMEJ¹ [ká-mé-ñty], *n.* Avoidance substitute for **lum**, ground, and **tp**, place.

KAMEJ² [ká-mé-ñty], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, with long corm. Grown in Upper Kaironk.

KAMG [ká-míŋk], (**K**) *n.* Female genitals, esp. vagina. = (**G**) **kamug**. syn. **mgn**. Also used as a swear-word. Compare **golbad**, **mgn**, **ssk**. Occurs as descriptive qualifier in several plant names, e.g. **bay kamug nabij**, edible tree fungus (**bay**) taxon, grows on fallen trees, **kamug sklek**, tree (**mon**) taxon.

kamg gol, = **kamg gol-bad**, female external genitals, vulva, especially labia.

KAMGET [ká-míŋgér], *adv.* Silently, unobserved, unnoticed. Contrasts with **kapkap**, slowly, carefully; **kasek**, quickly, vigorously, etc. *Nñi, mon ak lugak am byaj kamget mon cac gey paŋdak*. Having seen it, he slid down the tree and sneaked away from where they had heaped up the rubbish.

kamget am-, go silently, unnoticed. *Kamget am, am, ñn ay din,* agek. He went on silently, thinking 'I'll grab hold of him' (i.e. intending to grab hold of him).

kamget g-, do something silently, unnoticed.

kamget ap-, approach stealthily, come unnoticed, sneak up.

kamget md-, remain silent, etc.

kamget yap-, (of something carried) be lost on the way, fall unobserved. *Cgoy-nad kamget yowp*. Your tobacco was lost (fell off) on the way.

KAMJ [ká-míndyé-ñty], *n.* A fern. syn.

kamok, q.v.

KAMNALU [ká·mná·lú·], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, unidentified, growing below 1400 m. Bark used to make oven casings.

KAMOK [ká·mók·], *n.* Fern, *Pneumatopteris papuana*, growing in forest. Cooked in earth-ovens with **bep** greens, to add flavour, but not eaten. syn. **kamgej**.

kamok bd, syn. **kamok**.

KAMUG [ká·mú·ŋk] (**G**) *n.* Female genitals. = (**K**) **kamg**, q.v.

KAMUG SKLEK [ká·mú·ŋksýilék·] *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. syn. **mgn sklek**. Compare **sklek**.

KAN [ká·n], *v. adjunct* in **KAN AY-**, *v.* Avoid an object by moving aside: dodge, step aside, pass to one side of, get out of the way. Compare **ñk g-**. *Yp yakam ñagab, kan aypin*. When he shot an arrow at me, I dodged. *Kan ayspin, nad api amnoj*. I'm stepping aside to let you pass.

KANB [ká·nímp], (**G**) *n.* Any narrow way; thus, path, doorway, or a wargate such as is made by the Maring. = (**K**) **katam**. Compare **kjeŋ, lot**.

kanb-tam, (**G**) = (**K**) **katam-tam**, point where two paths meet.

KANEŊ [ká·né·ŋ], (**K**) *loc.* 1. Up-river, in the direction of person addressed. = **kan-ŋ**. syn. (**G**) **peŋ**. antonym **kaym**. *Mdp kan-ŋ*. It's over there in your direction. *Tapn kan-ŋ sŋak amnoj*. Go on a bit further (in the direction where you are). *Bak kan-ŋ ak mayan! Apyap pkngab*. Don't put it close to the edge there! It will fall off.

2. Used, in opposition to **kaym**, to identify two contrasting positions, as in counting by the body-part method.

ygu kan-ŋ, in counting, second or the middle three fingers of the first hand, i.e. 2, 3 or 4, in contrast to **ygu kaym**, corresponding fingers of the second hand, i.e. 20, 21, 22.

KANSOL [ká·nsól·], *n.* 1. Council. (from English **council**.) Local councils were introduced in the mid 1970s to provide a form of government for wards or local communities.

2. Councillor, esp. the head of the council.

kansol tkpey, former councillor.

KANU [ká·nú·], *n.* Canoe. (from Tok Pisin **kanu**, English **canoe**.) Applied both to outrigger canoes, which Kalam have encountered only since people began travelling to the north coast in the 1960s, and to dugout canoes, which were known from the Ramu River.

KAÑ [ká·ny], *v. adjunct* in **KAÑ (NEP) G-** or **TK-**, *v.tr.* Press someone to do something for one, pester or importune a reluctant person with requests or commands (obj. the person asked). Compare **ag ŋŋ-**, inquire, ask about or for something, and **asb ag-**, ask for something to be given, be refused then ask again. *Nad yp kañ tkpan!* You have pestered me with requests. *Kañ tki, wog ag aypan!* You keep pressing (me) to do work (for you)! *Inge yp kañ nep gp*. Inge pushes me too hard (to do what she wants).

tap kañ nep g-, keep asking or commanding someone to do things. (**G**) *Roma agak 'Bin mdlakŋŋ tap kañ nep gpm. Cni gem amon, kti key tap glg ñŋlaŋ. Tap kañ nep gpm.'* Roma exclaimed, 'Whenever women are around you men always tell us to do this and that. Let us go and leave them to feed themselves. You always ask for things to be done!' *Yp tap kañ nep gpan!* You always press me to do things!

KAÑM¹ [ká·nyím], *n.* 1. Banana and plantain in *Musa* sp. or spp., generic taxon. Apart from providing fruit which is a very important food resource to Kalam, bananas provide foliage used for wrapping food, lining earth-ovens, etc., and when dry, to wrap bird-plumes and provide cigarette-casings. It is said that groups at low altitudes in the Asai valley use inner stems of bananas as a famine food. All cultivars traditionally grown in the Upper Kaironk appear to be of the *Eumusa* series, though one or two *Australimusa* varieties are grown in neighbouring area at altitudes below 1500 m. Wild bananas, with inedible

fruit, occur fairly commonly below 1200 m. and occasionally at much higher altitudes. Subtaxa names for cultivated bananas, not applied to cooking bananas, but in some cases to varieties which are ripened and eaten raw, include: **adk**, **agon**, **ajok**, **apcakay**, **bos**, **elm**, **gayd**, **gb**, **golp**, **goyd**, **kab-magl**, **kalay**, **kbkem**, **kdl-wak**, **kocp**, **magl-wlep**, **mebi**, **mluk-ps**, **slk**, **smul**, **sol**, **tatay**, **tkml**, **tokub**, **wɲɲ**, **yaɲal** = **yaɲalm**, **ybnugi**. All can be preceded by **kañm**.



kañm, banana plants with fruit

2. Banana (fruit). syn. **kañm magi**.

kañm kubak, sheath or skin of culm (stem) of banana plant; the culm itself.

kañm mab, (G) roasted bananas (lit fire banana). = (K) **kañm mon**.

kañm sbel, *n.* Flower pod of banana plant. Juice eaten by birds, esp. **golyad**, **nol** (*Meledictes* spp.)

kañm wt, bunch or hand of bananas.

KAÑM² [ká·nyím], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, mature female Papuan Lory, *Charmosyna papou*, of non-melanistic form. Said to have yellow plumage like ripe banana (**kañm**). syn. **klwak**. Compare **alad**, **cmgan**, **kob**, **sg**, **tabal**.

KAÑM JOI [ká·nyímdyó·ɲ], *n.* Grasshopper (**joɲ**) taxon, Long-horned

Grasshopper, *Salomona* sp. (Tettigonidae). Eaten. syn. **joɲ kañm**, **joɲ kañm kubak**. Compare **abogm**, **wj**.

KAÑM SLK [ká·nyímsilík], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. When eaten raw has a sharp taste.

KAÑP [ká·nyíp], syn. **kuñp**, q.v.

KAJ [ká·ɲ], *n.* Grub taxon, Coleoptera (Cerambycidae, Scarabaeidae) larvae, found in trees. Most kinds eaten.

kaɲ gac, a dark-skinned grub found in ground, not eaten.

kaɲ lum-ket, syn. **wlm kaɲ**, a whitish grub found in ground, eaten. Contrasts with **kaɲi**, q.v., in shape, being more slender.

kaɲ mkep, said by some to be same as **kaɲ mlp**, dried out grubs found in ground. Wild raspberry plants (**kkask**) are said to spring from heads of these.

kaɲ nonm, Longicorn Beetle, Cerambycidae sp. or spp., recognized to be adult form of **kaɲ**, found in timber. syn. **kaɲ wj**.

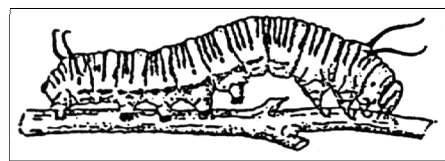
kaɲ nop, syn. **kaɲ nonm**, q.v.

kaɲ splep, syn. **slep**, q.v. Small woodworms.

kaɲ towp, chrysalis. Compare **towp**.

kaɲ tud, common white kind of large wood-boring edible grubs, probably mainly larvae of Cerambycidae sp. or spp.

lum kaɲ, grub taxon.



kaɲ, Coleoptera grub

meg kaɲ ñɲ, *v. impers.* Have tooth-ache. According to some informants, tooth-ache occurs when teeth are rotten, like rotten wood, and **kaɲ** grubs are gnawing at them, in revenge for the sufferer's having himself eaten **kaɲ**. (G) *Meg kaɲ ñɲl yuwt gosp*, *tap mñ kaywos kub tɲl tɲk dad apl*, *mey kaɲ ñɲl yuwt gup*

mgan puñlsek, mok aml sayn gup. When someone has toothache they cut the stem of a large *kaywos* vine and apply one end to the tooth, so the sap is held in the mouth and runs (into the painful area) and the pain eases.

KAN̄I [ká·ŋí·], *n.* Grub (**kañ**) taxon, non-edible (Scarabaeidae) beetle larvae, found in rotting timber or on ground. Used as eel-bait. syn. **womwom**, q.v.

KAN̄L [ká·ŋíl], *adj.* Widowed, having had a spouse who has died. syn. **yadu**. A widow usually remains with the husband's people, as long as the latter take good care of her. In former times widows were not expected to remarry but this is now changing.

n. Widow, widower.

b kañl, widower.

bin kañl, widow.

kañl g-, (of a widow) put on or wear beads (**akañ**), as a mark of sorrow after her husband's death. The beads are worn until the widow remarries, or until her husband's death is avenged. *B kumab bin-nuk akañ dad api, kañl gp.* When a man dies his widow takes beads and puts them on.

kañl md-, be a widow. (G) *Mñab bteyt yb, bin ak nogml kumubññ, bin-ney kañl mdlg, kab ak adl ma-ñbl, ...* In the old days a woman whose husband had died recently, who was a widow, could not eat food cooked in an oven, ... (KHT ch. 10:52)

kañl tk yok-, remove or take off one's mourning beads. *Bin kañl gp ak, numam skop akañ, nuwi skop, pen bap ñagi akañ, pen koyb pki ap agabay, nunay kañl tk yokp.* After a woman has put on mourning beads, her brothers go and kill the witch, and then they come and tell their sister and she takes off her beads.

KAN̄-MAGI [ká·ŋmá·ŋí·], *n.* 1. Small intestines. So called because its small sections or segments (**magi**) resemble white grubs (**kañ**).

2. Pieces of the small intestines of a pig, prepared as food. The white outer flesh of the intestines is cut off, cleaned

and sewn for cooking in a stone oven.

KAP [ká·p], *n.* Cup, mug. (from Eng. **cup**.)

KAPAL [ká·βá·l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Pesquet's Parrot, *Psittrichas fulgidus*. syn. **ydam**, q.v., **yawed**.

KAPAN̄¹ [ká·βá·ŋ], (PL) *n.* Male, man, boy. Pandanus Language substitute for **b, ñi**. syn. (PL) **adklon**.

kapan̄ lal-mlek, *n.* Grandfather, old man. substitute for **basd**, q.v. syn. **aduklon mlek**.

KAPED [ká·βé·nt], *v. adjunct* in **KAPED PUŋI YOK-**, (K) = (G) **KAPED PUŋL YOK-**, *v.tr.* Chant magical spells to dispel or ward off other people's evil intentions or troublesome thoughts. (G) *...ñskoy payskoy ogok gos mket kebkeb yuk-ayk ogok agnng gab, kuj-sek ag dam gu okyan̄ yokebin agolgup, kaped puñl yokl mey aml... ...if she thought her children were worried about her absence (and their anxieties would interfere with her hunting) she would make magic to sweep away these worries... (KHT ch. 10:33)*

kaped g-, syn. **kaped puñi yok-**, q.v.

b kaped ju, man who chants magic spells to identify and drive away enemy magic. The magician holds a sorcery stick which jumps and squeaks when he stamps or moves his hand.

KAPI [ká·βí·], *n.* A reed, *Phragmites karka*, which occurs in waterlogged areas of Upper Kaironk and Upper Simbai Valleys. Used to make walls and floors.

kapi kab, *n.* Reed used in performing magic.

KAPI BLEB [ká·βí·mbilé·mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, possibly Spotless Crake, *Porzana tabuensis*. Name means 'ground-dove (**bleb**) of the reeds'. Some say syn. **kapi koñak**, q.v.

KAPI KŊOPL [ká·βí·kinyó·βíl], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Snipe, *Gallinago* sp. or spp. and *Rallus philippensis* and *Rallus pectoralis*. syn. **kñopl**.

KAPI KOŊAK [ká·βí·kóná·k], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, poss. Slate-crested Rail, *Rallus pectoralis*, and/or Spotless Crake, *Porzana tabuensis*. Name means

'woodcock of the reeds'. syn. **kojak sudket**, q.v.

KAPIS [ká.βí.s], *n.* Leafy vegetable taxon, especially water-cress, *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*, and possibly Spinach, *Spinacea oleracea*. (from Tok Pisin **kapis**, ultimately Eng. **cabbage**.) This plant is now widely distributed as a semi-cultivated plant, sometimes eaten but said to cause inflammation of the urinary tract if consumed in quantity.

KAPK¹ [ká.βík], *n.* Shell-valuable (**mnan**) taxon, small cowries, *Cipraea annulus*, and necklaces made of these. syn. **adlup**. Compare **patey**.

KAPK² [ká.βík], *n.* 1. Pit for an earth-oven.

2. Oven with casings made of a circle of tree bark with supporting stakes, or made in a section of hollowed-out tree-trunk. syn. **sañ**, **kapk sañ**. (G) *Wak ognap wk dad apl, tap kab ad ñng, kapk yml kab agl ad ñbal*. Having broken off some bark, they heat stones, drop the bark cylinder in the oven pit, then bake food in it.

KAPKAP [ká.βiyá.p], *adv.* 1. Slow, slowly. *Ñg kapkap api yowp*. The water is trickling out slowly. *Mnm kapkap agnmn*. You should speak slowly. contr. **kasek**, quickly.

2. Carefully, cautiously. *Kapkap dad amnmn*. You must carry it carefully. *Buk kapkap tug askan!* Separate the (pages of the) book carefully!

3. Softly, gently. contr. **kasek**, vigorously. *Mnm kapkap agjt*. We should speak softly.

4. Silently, quietly, stealthily, unobtrusively, secretly. near syn. **kamget**. *Nunay ksen kapkap ap ap wegi loslos ay, kapkap nη mdek*. The younger sister approached stealthily and having hidden, watched silently.

5. Patiently, without making a fuss or being impetuous.

kapkap-sek, *adv.* Intensive of **kapkap** 1-4. *Paskoy kapkap-sek amb*. The girl went very cautiously.

kapkap ag-, 1. Speak quietly, make a soft or gentle sound.

2. Tell someone or something secretly.

kapkap am-, go quietly, secretly, etc. *Cn nup ma-njibun; kapkap sanjdp*. We did not see him; he went off secretly.

kapkap md-, *v.* Remain quiet or subdued, be patient, wait patiently or quietly. *Kapkap mdey; mdak owngab*. Be patient; he'll come later today.

KAPL¹ [ká.βíl], *n.* in **TOB KAPL**, *n.* Heel of foot.

meg kapl, *n.* 1. Jawbone, mandible.

2. Chin, jaw.

cp meg kapl, jawbone, mandible (as skeletal remains).

tu kapl, heel or counterweight of axe-haft.

joŋ tu kapl, insect taxon, possibly a cave cricket. Eaten by small boys.

KAPL² [ká.βíl], *n.* Copra. (from English **copra** or Tok Pisin **kopra**.)

KAPN¹ [ká.βín], *n.* Area and people on the south (Mt Hagen) side of Jimi river are called **Kapn** by the Kalam peoples. syn. **tob-kab**, 'big legs'.

b kapn, one of the above people, or anyone with large calf muscles, like the Mt Hagen and Chimbu people.

KAPN² [ká.βín], *n.* Edible pitpit (**sakp**) taxon, tall, with very large inflorescence, cultivated at lower altitudes in Kobon area of Kaironk Valley. Introduced from the Mt Hagen side of the Jimi river.

KAPN³ [ká.βín], in **JOŋ KAPN**, *n.* Grasshopper (**joŋ**) taxon, applied to a specimen of *Phaneroptera brevis*, Katydid. Eaten. Compare **jkjk**, **mjkasben**.

KAPN KON [ká.βínkón], *n.* Maize (**gkt**) taxon, with very large cobs. Introduced from the Mt Hagen side of the Jimi river.

KAPN SNM [ká.βínsiním], *n.* Cultivated herb, *Celosia argentea*. Flower-heads provide red stain for net-bag fibre and were also formerly used as wig

decorations for festivals.



kapn snm, *Celosia* sp.

KAPOK [ká·βó·k], (G) = (K) **kapk**², q.v.

KAPOLM [ká·βó·lím], *n.* 1. Green caterpillars of several species of Lepidoptera, of which two species, both growing large, feed respectively on **gupñ** (*Homalanthus*) and **gusal** (*Dodonaea*) foliage, and which some informants recognise to be different creatures, though going by the same name. Eaten. Compare **bsum**, **loksam**, **sabok**, **tgos**.

KAS¹ [ká·s], *n.* Natural foliage of plants and hair or hair-like growth on animals. syn. **wj**. Thus: 1. Hair (on head or body).

2. Fur.

3. Feather, feathers, plumage.

4. Leaf, leaves foliage, fern fronds, etc. Contrasts with **mj**, broad leaves, as of banana, **gagn**, **sapol**, such are used to wrap food in earth-ovens.)

kas kd, one leaf or feather.

kas wt, foliage, cluster of leaves.

jun kas, head-hair.

kmn kas, fur of game mammal.

mab kas (G) = (K) **mon kas**, leaf, leaves, foliage of tree.

sb-kas g-, *v.p.* (K) Gut and skin (an animal). *Kmn kab gok sb-kas gi ñibi knak.*

After gutting and skinning the game mammals she ate (them) and went to sleep.

wdn kas, eyelashes, eyebrows.

yakt kas, feather, plumage.

kas (or **kaskas**) **kawn g-**, *v.p.* Flap the wings, as a bird starting to fly. *Yakt tk jaki sanɗng, kaskas kawn gsap.* The bird is getting ready to go, it's starting to flap (its wings).

kas plk- *v.p.* Paddle, row, swim. (lit. pluck feathers, pluck hair.) See separate entry.

KAS² [ká·s], *n.* 1. Card, esp. playing card. (from Tok Pisin **kas**, card, cards.)

2. Game of cards.

kas g-, *v.* Play cards.

kas pilay g-, *v.* Play cards.

KAS³ [ká·s], *interjection.* Used after personal nouns and pronouns, and to acclaim someone's achievement or triumph: Bravo! (from Pidgin **kas**, card, well done!) *Kaytog kas!* Brave Kaironk!/Kaironk has won!

KASAN [ká·sá·n], *n.* Peanuts, groundnuts, *Arachis hypogaea*. Introduced to the Simbai area in 1963 and now widely planted. (from Tok Pisin **kasan**.) syn. **kaskam**.

kasan magi, peanut, the edible seed.

KAS-BLP [ká·smbilíp], *adj.* 1. (of mature person, pig) Small in body. Compare **acb**.

2. (of furry mammals) Having thick fur but a small body.

b kas-blp, man of small stature.

kaj kas-blp, pig full grown but small.

kmn kas-blp, game mammal with thick fur but small body.

KASEK [ká·sé·k], *adv.* 1. Quickly, swiftly, in a hurry. Antonym **kapkap**. *Kasek awan!* Come quickly! *Kasek gan!* Do it quickly/hurry up and do it!

2. Vigorously, forcefully. antonym **kapkap**.

3. Tightly, firmly, as in gripping an object or fitting a handle. near syn. **klis**. antonym **sayn**. *Mon-day kasek cici*

dnmn. Hold the stick tightly!

4. (of heat or light) Intensely, strongly.

5. Easily, without difficulty. Contrasts with *koslam*, *kosyam*, difficult.

kasek am-, go quickly, hasten. Compare **kaskas**².

kasek nη-, (K) = (G) **kasek ng-**, understand s.t. quickly or clearly, learn s.th. easily or thoroughly. (G) *Kasek nnggaban ak, agtk, kslm katp olan mamnmn' aglak*. You must understand clearly,' they said, 'you should not go near the houses at night.'

pub kasek nη-, (of the sun) shine strongly.

KAS-GS [ká:siŋgís], *n.* Copper Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirops cupreus*. Name means 'dull-coloured fur'. syn. **ymdun**, q.v., used e.g. in avoidance contexts.

KASKAM¹ [káskám, kásiyám], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, includes numerous *Melicope* species, growing as substage trees in forest, and in bush fallow. Timber used in fencing. Blossom attracts honey-eaters. In Jimi Valley, said to be source of **guj** cosmetic resin. Compare **mataw**. Two subtaxa:

kaskam aydk = **kaskam kuysek**, subtaxon with nice smelling bark, wood, leaves.

kamay kaskam, widespread from beech forest zone down.

KASKAM² [káskám, kásiyám], *n.* Peanut plant, *Arachis hypogaea*. syn. **kasan**, q.v.

kaskam magi, peanut, the edible seed.

KASKAS¹ = **KAS-KAS** [ká:ská:s], (K) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Greater Wood Swallow, *Artamus maximus*. Name said to be onomatopoeic. = (G) **kackac**, q.v.

KASKAS² = **KAS-KAS** [ká:ská:s], *v. adjunct* in **KASKAS G-**, *v.* (of an animal or person) Make rustling sounds, make a noise, especially when starting to move from a sitting position, like a man who frightens away birds which someone else is trying to shoot. Compare **kawn g-**, **kulpl g-**. *Kaj ak tk jaki amng, kaskas gsap*. As the pig starts to get up it makes

rustling sounds. *Yad kaskas gabin, yakt nji amb*. When I stirred/made a rustling noise, the bird flew off.

kaskas kawn g-, make a flapping noise, as a bird starting to fly. *Yakt malg kaskas kawn gig amjap*. The pigeon is making a flapping noise.

KASKAS³ = **KAS-KAS** [ká:ská:s], *n. pl.* 1. Hairs, whiskers. Compare **kas**¹.

2. Grasses, foliage.

kaskas-sek, *adj.* With whiskers or foliage.

tap kaskas, *n.* Grasses and herbs of various kinds. *pl.* of **tap kas**. *Tap kaskas dad api lum nep mdp nab sgok ayan*. Bring some grasses and lay them to cover the ground there.

tap kaskas ñb tag-, *v.* (of animals) Graze, move around eating grass or leaves. *Makaw ogok tap kaskas ñb taspay*. The cows are walking around eating grass.

KASN [ká:sín], *n.* 1. Bowstring.

2. Trigger of trap. = **gon kasn**. *Gon kasn agak*. The trap was sprung.

3. Trigger of gun.

kasn ag-, 1. Loose a bowstring, shoot an arrow. *Nuk yp kasn agak*. He shot at me.

2. (of trap or gun trigger) Be sprung, released, go off.

kasn lpg-, draw a bow, set a trap, pull a trigger.

kasn tgaw-, hold a bow drawn.

KAS-PAT¹ [ká:sfár], *n.* A herb, *Alpinia* sp. syn. **walb**, q.v.

KAS-PAT² = **KAS PAT** [ká:sfár], *n.* and *adj.* Qualifying term in naming subtaxa of several kinds of trees, distinguished by long leaves, e.g. **weñgaw** and **ymges**, q.v. Compare **kas**¹, **pat**.

KAS PLK- [ká:sfílík], *v.p.* Paddle, row, swim. (lit. pluck feathers, pluck hair.) There are no calm rivers in Kalam territory and they have no boats and do not swim but some have seen canoes paddled and people swimming on visits to the northern lowland plains. The

movements of paddling or swimming seem to be like plucking the surface of the water. 'Ńg ak kas plkig owan!' agtk. They said, 'Swim across the river!'

KASTOM [ká-stó-m], (K) *n.* Custom, traditional ways or practices. (from English **custom**, Tok Pisin **kastom**.) Ńu *Jilan bin-b kastom-kik nd mdi gigpay ogok-tek, mey gyak ak.* The New Zealand (Maori) people performed their traditional ceremonies.

KAT [kár], *n.* Car, motor car. (from Eng. **car**, via Tok Pisin **kar**.) *Bas akaŋ kat akaŋ api amek kawn gsap.* A bus or car passing by made the ground shake.

kat dad tag-, drive a car.

KATAM [ká-rá-m], *n.* 1. Doorway, entrance to a house. *Katam gñan.* Close the door.

2. Door, on hinges (a post-contact introduction). *Knabin, b api katam yk am kklag agab.* I was asleep when a man came in and the door creaked.

3. Road, way, path. Compare **kjeŋ, lot.**

katam g ñ-, close up or barricade an entrance, close a door.

katam padk-, 1. (of a woman) Have a miscarriage (lit. continue on down the path).

2. Have monthly period. Young women are said to eat ginger to make the bleeding stop.

KATAW¹ [ká-rá-w], *n.* Leech. Endoparasitic leeches, *Philaemon* sp., found inside digestive tracts and under skin of frogs. Eaten by women and girls. syn. **kataw, as kataw, kuymol** or **as set.**

KATAW² [ká-rá-w], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, a traditional kind now not very much grown, with an inedible leaf. Said to have been introduced from Maring about two generations ago. syn. **maj kuyokp.**

KATEI [ká.ré.ŋ], *n.* Sweet potato, generic term. Synonym for **maj** used in avoidance contexts. **keb** also an avoidance synonym.

KATGN [ká-riŋgín], *n.* Small mammal (**as**)

taxon, the Small Mountain Rat, *Rattus niobe*. (AAH, ch. 16) Found in high montane beech forest and bush fallow. Few Kalam can distinguish **katgn** from the Bush Rat, **mug**, *Mammelomys lanosus*, q.v.

KATK- [ká-rík, ká-ríγ-], *v.tr.* 1. Unintentionally hide, block, obscure, screen off something from view. *Seb katkp; manŋbin.* The cloud has obscured (it); I can't see (it). *Kjeŋ-tam ak katkpan!* You are blocking the doorway (i.e keeping the light out).

2. Hide or conceal something deliberately. near syn. **weyg-**. *Yad moni-yad di katkpin.* I have hidden my money. *Yad np nŋi katkpin.* I saw you and hid (myself). *Katkng dad amnak.* He took (it) away in order to hide (it).

katk ñ-, cover something, put a cover on s.th. near syn. **tm ñ-, yu g ñ-**.

d katk-, take something and hide it.

kawnan katk-, (of shadow) hide s.th., be hidden by shadow.

seb katk-, be hidden by cloud; (of cloud) hide s.th.

ssi katk-, syn. **ssi wk-**, cast a shadow on something, shade something, be shady or in shadow. *Mon np ssi katkp.* The tree is shading you./You're in the tree's shadow.

KATMAP [ká-rimá-p], *n.* Cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*, introduced in the early 1960s and now grown in large quantities. (from Tok Pisin **karimap**, cut up.)

katmap kolm, round cabbage.

KATOL [ká-ró-l], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, grown locally. syn. **mls.** Compare **meleŋ.**

KATP [ká-ríp], (**G**) *n.* House, home, building, nest, lair, etc. = (**K**) **kotp**, q.v. near syn. **kneb.** See **kotp** for fuller list of compounds. *Katp amebin.* I'm going home. (*Wgi*) *ognap ykop magl katp ak nep tep gup,...knbal nb ak..* Sometimes the bandicoot makes a complete well-constructed nest to sleep on. (*KHT* ch. 10:16) *Yokop ma-knolgup, mj-kas mab-kas ogok dam nb okyaŋ katp ak g g g gtep gl, mey smjen ogok ñl knolgup.* It doesn't

just sleep rough, it carries leaves of various sizes and constructs a very neat nest, then closes the entrance when it sleeps.

katp akñeb, roof beam. syn. **mab akñeb**.

katp-at, roof.

katp cmcm, ridge-pole of gabled house.

katp kab, ceiling, underside of roof; ceiling-racks.

katp ñluk mgan kneb, sleeping compartment or small bedroom.

katp mgan, room of a house; interior of a house.

cb katp, toilet, latrine.

cp tñl katp, structure built as shrine for skull of important person at second stage of disposal of the dead.

goj lkañ magl katp, red ants' nest.

lotu katp, church building, with chapel.

magl katp, whole house or nest.

smi katp, long 'turtleback' house built for dance festivals.

KATPL [ká·riβíl], *n.* Ornamental leg-band or garter woven from string, not cane. Made by women and worn by both sexes. = **kosp katpl**. Compare **kosp**.

KATSN [ká·risín], *n.* Kerosene and similar fuels. (from Eng. **kerosene**.)

KAW¹ [ká·w], *n.* 1. Space, cleared area, cleared space. Compare **mgan**.

2. Excavated pit or hole. near syn. **kab**² sense 3, **kapk**. *Kaw tki, maj-yñ ymsap*. Having made a hole he is planting a sweet-potato slip.

3. Grave. syn. **tgel**. *Cp kumabay, kaw di, komi, asñ mosñ gpun*. When we dig graves and bury those who have died, we become ritually contaminated.

kaw d-, syn. **kaw tk-**, dig a hole, create a space. *Pd yt kut di, kaw tkspin*. I am making a hole with the yam-planting stick.

kawbi (K), room of house. = **kaw-bi**.

kawl (G), room of house. = **kaw-wl**.

kaw mgan, 1. Hole, interior. *Yad kaw mgan yu gpin*. I'm filling up the hole.

2. Through, in one end and out the other.

kaw tk-, dig a hole, make a hole or space. *Pd yt kut di, kaw tkspin*. I am making a hole with the yam-planting stick.

kaw tp, any space cleared to make room, e.g. a place cleared for sitting. *Bin bsg mdpay kaw tp, tap yapab, b ma-ñbay*. If food falls down at the place where women sit, men won't eat it.

kaw tub, oven pit.

kañm pk kaw, ripening pit for bananas.

m kaw, 1. Dibble hole in which to plant taro seed root.

2. Place where taro corms are put.

3. Storage pit for taro.

kmn kaw, pit trap for game mammals.

sgaw kaw, pit trap for wallabies.

KAW² [ká·w], *adj. & adv.* Self, by oneself. near syn. **key**. *Yad kaw*. Myself. *Yad kaw gpin*. I made it myself. *Nad kaw gan!* You do it yourself! *Yad kaw nñbin*. I saw myself.

KAW³ [ká·w], *n.* 1. Cow, cattle. Beef cattle were introduced to the Upper Simbai Valley in the late 1960s by Lyle Scholz, of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, then were taken to neighbouring valleys. Kept in small numbers, mainly in fenced enclosures. In recent years the Kalam have stopped keeping cattle. syn. **makaw**.

2. Beef. syn. **kaw ypl**.

kaw añlam, bull.

kaw neb, cow.

kaw ñluk, calf.

KAW⁴ [ká·w], *adj.* 1. Several together, a plural number of something. Compare **kaw-bap**, **kawl**, **kawsek**, **kay**.

2. Group, type, class. near syn. **kññ**. (G) *Kmn kaw nb ak kas kkl-sek lak ak mey*. This group of animals with variegated fur. (G) *Kmn kaw nb ak ñbl, m wog ksen ybal, wog nab asñ ak ma-abal*.

After eating any of this class of animals they don't go into newly planted taro gardens.

KAWAG [ká-wáŋk], *n.* Frog (as) taxon, large dark green or black specimens of *Hila angiana*, said to contrast in colour pattern and call with **jejeg** and **komnaŋat**, q.v. Eaten.

KAWB [ká-wúmp], *v. adjunct* in (TP) **KAWB AG-** or **G-**, *v. impers.* (of a body part) Revert or go back to normal condition or position, e.g. after cramp or injury. syn. **kawboŋ**. *Ypl lg aptan apyap gp, tp kawb gp.* The muscle moved up and down then went back into its proper position.

v. tr. Put (e.g. a post) back in its hole, after it has been taken out.

Ikañ (tp) kawb ag- or **g-**, *v. impers.* (of blood in a limb that has been numbed) Start circulating again, revert to normal.

ypl (tp) kawb ag- or **g-**, *v. impers.* (of a muscle) Go back to normal condition, relax, e.g. after having been knotted or tight with cramp. Compare **slg ap-**. *Yp ypl slg owp, sayn gp. Ypl ok kawb gp.* The cramp in my muscle has eased. The muscle has gone back to normal.

KAWBAP = KAW-BAP [ká-wmbá-p], *adj.* & *n.* Several together, a few, a small group (usually fewer than 20). near syn. **kawsek**. Contrasts with **asi**, **awsek**, alone. Compare **kaw**⁴, several, **bap**, **ebap**, an individual one. *Yad ap nŋbin, kaj kawbap lot ok d apay abay.* On my way here I saw several pigs being brought along the road.

KAWBI [ká-wmbí-], (K) *n.* Room of house. = **kaw-bi**. (etym. **kaw-bi**, 'space here'.) syn. (G) **kawl**.

KAWB-KAWB [ká-wúmpká-wúmp], *n. pl.* Small lumps, pellets, as of possum dung. = (K) **kab-kab**. *Ney yokop cb ak kawb kawb tek klup.* It (the Ringtail Possum) only excretes clusters of pellets.

KAWBOŋ [ká-wmbó-ŋ], *v. adjunct* in **KAWBOŋ G-**, *v. impers.* (of a body part) Return to normal condition or position. syn. **kawb**, q.v. *Yp ypl slg owp, sayn gp. Ypl tp ok kawboŋ gp.* The cramp has

eased. The muscle has relaxed.

KAWEL¹ [ká-wé-l], *n.* Enemy, person from an enemy group. Applied in peace-time to anyone from a group who was a traditional enemy of the speaker's group, with whom certain avoidance constraints still apply. syn. **kawel mawel**. Compare **kabem**, **poñŋ**, **sob**. *Kawel asway.* Enemies are coming.

adj. From an enemy group. Food from such a source is therefore contaminated and should not be eaten.

kawel-mawel, syn. **kawel**.

b kawel, man from an enemy group, whom one does not visit and whom it would be harmful to take food from.

bin kawel, woman from an enemy group.

tap kawel, food from an enemy group. *Tap kawel ñbdpin, kumngspin!* I've eaten food from an enemy, I'm going to die! (Said e.g. when one has severe difficulty breathing, as with pneumonia.)

KAWEL² [ká-wé-l], *n.* A herb, *Alpinia* sp., cultivated in Kobon area of lower Kaironk Valley, for seeds which are used for necklaces.

KAWEL³ [ká-wé-l], *n.* Black bead necklace, or seeds of **kawel** vine, or of **nnm** shrub, worn by both sexes.

KAWEL-MAWEL [ká-wé-lmá-wé-l], *n.* Enemy, person from an enemy group. syn. **kawel**, q.v.

adj. Enemy, from an enemy group. *Cp ñagipin b kawel-mawel ak nŋbin.* I saw someone from an enemy group that we (lit. 'I') used to fight with.

KAWEN [ká-wé-n], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Ipomoea alba*, growing in forest and sometimes cultivated by women for edible foliage, especially in casuarina fallow, below 1500 m. Now common at higher altitudes. Tender shoots and young leaves cooked with pork in earth-oven and eaten.

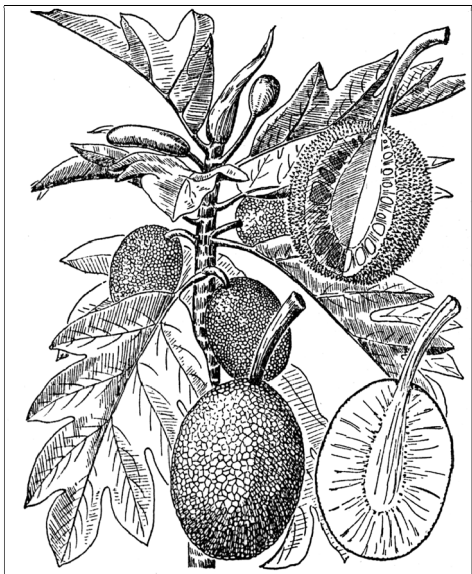
KAWKAW¹ [ká-wká-w], *n.* Cargo, baggage. = **tap kawkaw**. (from Eng. **cargo**, Tok Pisin **kago**.)

KAWKAW² [ká-wká-w], *n.* Potato,

Solanum tuberosum, introduced to the Simbai area about 1960, after direct contact with Europeans. (from Tok Pisin **kaukau**, sweet-potato.) syn. **maj kawkaw**, **pattt**.

KAWKAW³ [ká-wká-w], *n.* Cocoa. (from English **cocoa**.) Planted in the Rabaul area of New Britain.

KAWL¹ [ká-wúl], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Breadfruit, *Artocarpus communis* (Moraceae). syn. **alu**, **waym**. Cultivated at lower altitudes in Kaironk valley up to just below Saleb. Compare **kaleyŋ**.



kawl, breadfruit

KAWL² [ká-wúl], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, traditional but now little planted locally, though some is grown at Womuk. Said to produce an inflorescence like that of **gaml** cane.

KAWL³ [ká-wúl], (**G**) *n.* Room of a house. (etym. **kaw-wl** 'space here'.) syn. (**K**) **kaw-bi**.

KAWL⁴ [ká-wúl], *demonstrative*. These several here, those several things nearby, = **kaw-wl**. near syn. **kawsek**. *Yakt kawl b ñan*. Give those several plumes to the man.

KAWLAM [ká-wlá-m], *n.* Snake (**soyŋ-sataw**) taxon. Large harmless snake, probably a python, found at lower altitudes in Jimi Valley. Eaten.

Compare **kljan**.

KAWN [ká-wún], *v. adjunct* in **KAWN G-**, *v.*
1. Swing, rock, sway, flap. *Tebl monmon di, kawŋ gsap*. The table is rocking from the earth tremor. *Mnek mdek kadŋ ak owakŋŋ, mŋjal akl bu ag ag ag juwek, tkjakyak tob ak kawŋ gek*. Next day when the (enemy) war party was coming back again he exploded bamboo after bamboo and people (his kinsmen) shouted and stamped and the ground shook.

2. (of, e.g. vein, heart) Beat, pulsate, throb. *Kaj mdmagi kawŋ gsap*. The pig's heart is still beating.

kaskas kawŋ g-, *v.p.* Flap the wings, as a bird starting to fly. Compare **kaskas g-**. *Yakt tk jaki saŋdŋg, kaskas kawŋ gsap*. The bird is getting ready to go, it's starting to flap (its wings).

joŋb kawŋ kawŋ g-, *v.p.* Move the lips and lower jaw rapidly up and down, as when very angry. *Mnm agig joŋb kawŋ kawŋ gpay*. As they were muttering, their lips were trembling (with anger).

KAWNAN [ká-wná-n], *n.* 1. Reflection, shadow. Compare **ssi**, shade.

2. Spirit of a person, living or dead. (Sometimes spoken of as a plural noun.) Compare **cp-kawnan**, ghost, ancestral spirit, **noman**, life force. *Ju yokpay, kawŋan amb*. The spirit was startled and it escaped.

3. Mirror. Compare **añañ**.

4. Coin worth 20 cents or 20 toea coin) and, formerly, two shillings. Said to be from one visible coin (shilling) and one invisible (**kawnan**) making two shillings. syn. **moni kawŋan**.

5. One kina coin. syn. **moni kawŋan**.

kawnan am-, *v. & v.tr.* (of a spirit) escape from the body, leave a person (object the host). *Wsn ñŋi, ju dabŋn, yp kawŋan amb*. I was startled in a dream and my spirit left me.

kawnan ju yok-, (of a spirit) be startled and go away (said, for example, when a sleeping person has been

suddenly awoken by a noise or dream). *Kawnan juwi yokpay*. The spirit was startled and left (the body).

kawnan katk-, (of shadow) cover or hide something.

cp kawnan, ghost, spirit or shade of dead. Compare **noman**.

ñg kawnan, reflection in water.

KAWSEB [ká·wsé·mp], *n.* Herb, Balsa, *Impatiens hawkeri*. syn. **kawsi**, **kawsl**, q.v.

KAWSEK = KAW-SEK [ká·wsé·k], *adj.* & *n.* Several together, three, four or five together. near syn. **kawbap**. contr. **asi**, **awsek**, **epen**, **epet**, alone. *Yad bsg mdig nñbin, kik kawsek dum byon pañd amabay*. I sat and watched several of them disappear together over the mountain-top.

KAWSI [ká·wsí·], (K) *n.* Herb, Balsam, *Impatiens hawkeri*. = (G) **kawsl**. syn. **kawseb**. A Kalam generic, within which five or more kinds are distinguished by size and colour of foliage and colour of blossom. Those with bright red flowers and red-tinged foliage are extensively used in ritual. All are wild herbaceous plants, growing in damp and generally shaded places. Planted at edge of gardens to decorate them, and especially in irrigated taro plots (**m kolob**) to encourage taro to grow. Keeps **kceki** nature spirits away. Also used in propitiatory rites to ghosts when pigs are killed, and in beauty magic before festivals.

kawsi lkañ, syn. **kawsi sapay**, common variety with red flowers and red-tinged foliage.

kawsi muk, variety with blue blossoms, found in bush.

kawsi wog, large patch of Balsam, at stream side or in fallow garden.

KAWSI-WOG [ká·wsí·wó·ŋk], (K) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, *Melampitta lugubris*. = (G) **kawsl-wog**, q.v.

KAWSL [ká·wsí·l], (G) *n.* Balsam, *Impatiens* sp. = (K) **kawsi**, q.v.

KAWSLOG [ká·wsí·ló·ŋk], (G) = **kawsl-wog**, q.v.

KAWSL-WOG [ká·wsí·ló·ŋk], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, *Melampitta lugubris*. Black False-pitta, or Lesser Melampitta. Name means 'patch of Balsam'. A black bird that feeds on the ground in damp places in the forest and forest-edge fallow, taking insects and small frogs. Call is like a loud click of the tongue. Makes nests in low undergrowth where young are easily caught. = (G) **kawslog**, (K) **kawsi-wog**.

kabay kawsl-wog, bird of paradise (**kabay**) taxon. See **kabay**.

KAY¹ [ká·y], *n.* 1. A collection or plurality of people or animals of the same category: group, gang, team, herd, flock, etc. Usually preceded by a noun specifying the category. Compare **kaw**⁴, **kññ**, **skop**, **wagn**, **yakam**. *Kay smi jakyak, knyak, mnek ajlakyak*. The dance groups at the *smi* festival danced, then slept, and next day they dispersed. *Pugoy kay ap ebi ttup gi mdeyak, Wes bapi apek nup ñagyak*. The Pugoy gang came and waited for Wes' father and when he came they shot him. *Gobnem kay, kññ ak keykey mdpay. Nd Pald kay, kaney ak Skow kay, Sugum kay*. Each of the Gobnem local groups occupies a separate area. First (there is) the Pald group, then upriver from them are the Skow and Sugum groups. *Bin kay*. (Group of) women. *Lakbi kay*. Team of rugby league players.

2. Used as a mark of politeness to refer to a single in-law. It would be impolite to say *Nakem asaw*. Your brother-in-law is coming. Instead, one says, in reference to a single brother-in-law: *Nakem kay asway*. Your group of brothers-in-law are coming.

kay skop, *n.* A group of people or animals of the same category: group, herd, flock, etc. syn. **kay**. *Klokl kay skop*, a flock of fowls.

kaj kay, herd of pigs.

yakt kay, flock of birds. *Yakt kay kik maj ñbdpay*. A flock of birds have eaten up the sweet-potatoes.

KAY² [ká·y], (? Lower Asai) *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon of lower altitude

forest, possibly a cuscus. Some say a synonym of **ymdun**, q.v., Copper Ringtail. (AAH, ch. 19)

KAY³ [ká:l], (K) *adj.* & *adv.* Occasional syn. of (K, G) **kal**, q.v. 1. (of an animal or person) Ferocious, fierce, dangerous, likely to inflict physical harm.

2. In a rage, uncontrollably angry.

KAYAJ [ká:yá:ŋ], (K) *loc.* Down or downwards in your direction, down there in the direction of the person addressed. = **ka-yaŋ**. syn. (G) **pi**, **piak**. Contrasts with **kadoŋ**, **kaney**, **kaym**, **kayoŋ**. *Gop kayay kayay tm ñi ap yowp*. The links (in the chain) are connected all the way down. *Mdp kayay*. It is down there, in your direction.

KAYDOK [ká:yndó.k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Rhodomyrtus lanatus* (Myrtaceae), growing in forest and bush fallow and at streamsides. Timber used in fencing and house-building. Used when making magic for **smi** festival; leaves dipped in water and touched on forehead and shoulders. Honey-eaters feed at blossom, which is red.

KAYG¹ [ká:yínk], *adj.* 1. Very white or light-coloured, shining white, e.g. of fur, mother-of-pearl shells, **kokoŋ** signals. near syn. **tud**, q.v. Compare also **kup**, **sum**, **tun**.

2. Some say Pandanus Language substitute for **tud**, white.

b kayg, white-skinned man, European. syn. **b tud**.

KAYG² [ká:yínk], *n.* in a few compounds. Probably cognate with **kayg¹**.

kayg-pat, empty-handed. See separate entry.

kayg-tep, empty-handed. See separate entry.

ksks tɿl kayg-pat, white plumes of **ksks**, Princess Stephanie's Bird of Paradise. (lit. perhaps 'long white (thing)'.)

KAYGN¹ [ká:yínɡín], *n. prop.* Name given by people of Kaironk and Simbai to the Kalam-speaking area around Kubtp (Kumbruf) and a bit further east,

approaching Kunboŋ. Said to be applied by people of Gtigi to a larger area extending from Kubtp to Simbai and Upper Kaironk.

KAYGN² [ká:yínɡín], *n.* 1. Sweet potato (**maj**) taxon, with large red tubers, cultivated locally. Said to have been introduced from Maring in ancestral times. = **maj kaygn**.

2. Pandanus Language substitute for **maj**, sweet-potato.

KAYGN³ [ká:yínɡín], *n.* Bamboo. Avoidance synonym of **akl**, q.v.

KAYG-PAT [ká:yínkɸár], *adj.* Empty-handed, with nothing in hand. (lit. perhaps 'long white'.) Compare **kayg-tep**. Occurs only in a few phrases.

ñn kayg-pat ap-, *v.* Come with nothing in hand, return empty-handed, e.g. from hunting.

ñn kayg-pat ap kn-, sleep hungry after failing to catch any game. (G) *Yokop ñn kayg-pat ok ap knbin*. I slept on an empty belly after coming home with nothing.

KAYG-TEP¹ [ká:yínɡiré:p], (PL) *n.* Pandanus Language term referring to any valuable goods, including shell valuables (**mnan**), compensation (**saj**), money (**moni**). Compare **kayg²**, **tep**.

kaygtep meg-, Pandanus Language substitute for **taw-**, q.v. exchange, trade, buy, sell, and for **saj g-**, pay compensation.

KAYG-TEP² [ká:yínɡiré:p], *n.* Mountain Pandanus (**alŋaw**) cultivar.

KAYJ [ká:yí-ñty], *n.* Name of a large river that flows into the Jimi from the Mount Hagen side.

KAYK [ká:yí:k], *n.* Dance festival. less common syn. of **smi**, q.v.

kayk g ñ-, *v.* Adorn or dress up someone for a **smi** festival.

KAYM [ká:yí:m], (K) *loc.* Down-river or down-valley in your direction. = **kaym**. syn. (G) **pim**, **pimak**. Contrasts with **kadoŋ**, **kayaŋ**, **kayoŋ**, q.v.

KAYN [ká:yín, ká:yin], 1. *n.* Dog, *Canis*.

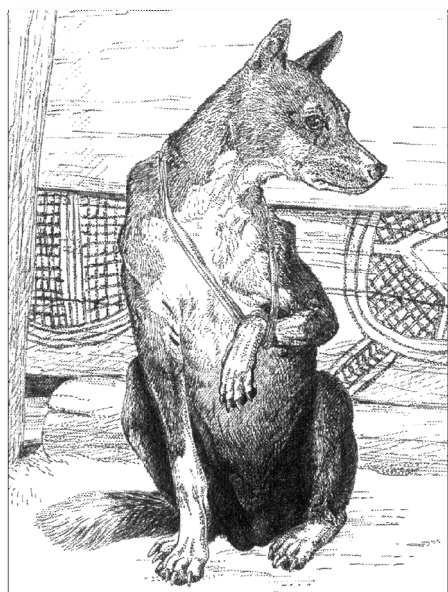
syn. **cen**, **kumdep**. Kalam regard the dog as an indigenous forest animal which men sometimes tame and breed. It is important in Kalam mythology and there are restrictions on killing dogs or handling parturient bitches, and eating them is prohibited. Dogs are kept as pets but mainly to assist in forest hunting. (AAH, chs 20, 21) *B kayn-sek ak dad tagek koṅay suwp ak*. If a man has dogs to go hunting with, they will catch lots (of game).

2. Generic taxon, applied both to dogs (without modifier) and cats (**kayn ksi**).

3. String figure (**ysu**), representing dog's genitalia, and convertible into **kayn omṅay ṅg tki abit** (lit. two dogs swim across a river).

kayn kayn b, 'spirit dog', a creature believed to haunt the open country. Never seen but its howling is sometimes heard.

kayn kmn suwp, a string figure (lit. dog bites game mammal).



kayn, hunting dog, hobbled

b kayn g dad amek ṅag-, (idiom) lure someone into an ambush (as a dog exposes the prey for a hunter to kill). syn. **b cen gi dad amek ṅag-**. Someone (called the **b kayn**) poses as friend to the one to be killed and lures him into an ambush, or pinpoints the house

where he is staying so others can ambush him.

KAYNAM¹ [ká·yná·m], *n.* A grass, *Ischaemum barbatum*, growing in more open areas of Kaironk Valley. Pigs eat it. Used as thatch for houses.

KAYNAM² [ká·yná·m], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, grows at lower altitudes in Kobon. Not cultivated. Used for knives, **kaynam**³ and **agl** arrow-blades, and for water-containers.

KAYNAM³ [ká·yná·m], *n.* Bamboo-bladed arrow used in pig-hunting and in warfare. Compare **yakam**.

KAYNAM⁴ [ká·yná·m], *n.* Pitpit (**sakp**) subtaxon, *Saccharum edule*. Eaten.

KAYN-BAK [ká·yinmbá·k], *n.* Fungus taxon, puff-balls. Not eaten. syn. **kayn-lad**, **kayn waṅ**.

KAYN KSI [ká·yinkisí·], *n.* Domestic cat, *Felis*. see **ksi**.

KAYN-KAMUG [ká·yinká·mú·ŋk], (G) *n.* Fleshy terrestrial plant, found in forest. Name mean means 'dog's vulva'. = (K) **kayn kamg**.

KAYN-LAD [ká·ynlá·nt], *n.* syn. **kayn bak**, q.v.

KAYN-SABI [ká·ynsá·mbí·], *n.* An uncultivated grass, with luxuriant seed heads, *Setaria palmifolia*. Not eaten. Compare **sabi**.

KAYN-WAṅ [ká·ynwá·ŋ], syn. **kayn bak**, q.v. Name means 'dog's penis'.

KAYN-YNG [ká·ynyiní·ŋk], *n.* A herb of shady places, with delicate leaves, possibly *Selaginella* sp. or spp. Two kinds recognised; one grows in forests the other in open grassland, and by streamsides.

KAYṅAD¹ [ká·yṅá·nt], (G) *n.* 1. Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Rhus taitensis*. = (K) **kayṅd**. Compare **goym**, **jamay**. Grows in Kaironk Valley but not in mountain forest above about 1800 m. Timber used to make drums (**dacṅ**) and in house-building and fencing. Resin exuded from holes in bark is said to have been made by **splep** grubs, and is collected and used for hafting prongs of bird-arrows.

2. Resin of **kaynad** tree. Used to haft prongs of bird arrows, and formerly, to remove facial hair.

KAYŃAD² [ká-yŃá-nt], (G), = (K) **kaynd**², q.v.

KAYŃAY [ká-yŃá-y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, including *Schefflera megalantha* and *S. boridiana*, small trees growing in forest and in the cultivation zone, especially at streamsides. Blossoms attract many kinds of birds. Larger parrots eat fruit. Compare **ablaj**, **tbum**, **skp**.

KAYŃD¹ [ká-yŃínt], (K) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. = (G) **kaynad**, q.v.

KAYŃD² [ká-yŃínt], (K) *v. adjunct.* Contiguous, close together, in close contact, especially of animate beings but also used of objects. = (G) **kaynad**², **wobigt**. near syn. **kosŃd**, **ptol**.

kaynd kn-, sleep close together, especially face-to-face, as in sleeping position commonly adopted by married couples, pairs of boys, mother and infant, etc. *Ñ skoy kaynd kŃpit*. The two boys are sleeping close together. *Mñi kaynd knmit*. Now it is appropriate for you two to sleep together. (Instruction or permission formally given to young married couple by parents when it is considered that they are old enough, and have lived together in the household long enough, to start cohabiting.)

kaynd md-, be close together, contiguous, aligned, in a cluster. *Yakt magi kip; kaynd mdp*. The bird has laid eggs' they are in a cluster.

KAYOŃ [ká-yó-Ń], (K) *loc.* Up there in your direction. = **koyoŃ**. syn. (G) **pelak**, **polok**. Compare **ka-**, **yoŃ**.

KAYU [ká-yú-], see **kub-kayu**.

KAYTOG [ká-yró-Ńk], *n. prop.* Territorial group in the Upper Kaironk Valley. Spelt **Kaironk** in Government documents. Members speak Etp Mnm, unlike their immediate neighbours of the Womuk and Gobnem-Skow groups, who speak Ti Mnm. The Kaytog territorial group has

several subgroups: **Kaytog Ypdgi**, **Gapun**, **Pakayag** and **PlŃ Kimdak**.

KAYWAŃ [ká-ywá-Ń], *n.* ? Trail left by someone walking through grass.

kaywaŃ piow ñetk- *v. tr.* Search for someone by following the trail they have left when walking through grass.

KAYWL [ká-ywúl], *n.* 1. Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Hornbill, *Aceros plicatus*. syn. **kalaj**. Present in Lower Kaironk and Knej Valleys and throughout the lowlands. Tail and wing feathers are valued as dance-ornaments in head-dress, the mandible (bill) is worn as a pendant and the sharp lower beak was formerly used as a spear-point.



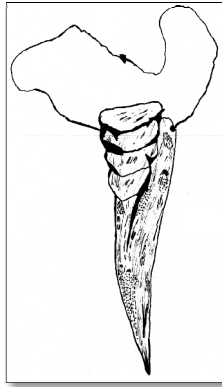
kaywl, Hornbill

2. A string figure (**ysu**) representing a hornbill.

kaywl meg, 1. Hornbill mandible, and pendant made from this. syn. **kaywl mluk**.

2. A string figure (**ysu**).

kaywl meg tawyoŃ, bill (upper maxilla) of Hornbill, sometimes worn as a neck-pendant by dancers in **smi** festival.



kaywl meg, neck pendant made of Hornbill's bill

kaywl meg tawyaŋ, lower beak or maxilla of Hornbill.

kaywl mluk, syn. **kaywl meg**.

mluk kaywl, man with very large nose.

mluk kaywl ay-, snub someone, avoid someone's gaze when angry (lit. put on a hornbill's (large) bill). *B ak yp penpen agtuk ak, mñi yp nji mluk ak kaywl ay amb.* The man and I quarrelled and now he avoids my gaze.

KAYWOB [ká-ywó-mp], *n.* Plant taxon with large sword-like leaves. syn. **ttmok**. Planted as an ornamental near homesteads, and used in love magic.

KAYWOS [ká-ywó:s], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, said by some to be same as **juwos**, **tuwos**, *Ipomoea indica*, by others to be same as **tuwos kas ñluk**, *Ipomoea ?cairica*. (ISM identifies as *Ipomoea congesta*.) Used to cure tooth-ache.

KB [kímp], *n.* 1. Bird (**yakt**) taxon. Grey Honey-eater, *Pycnopygius cinereus*. Grey and brown plumage. Common in trees in garden areas. Feeds on flowers and small insects.

2. Generic for medium-sized honey-eaters, including also *Meliphaga* spp.

kb kej, Honey-eater, ?*Meliphaga* sp.

kb kluneŋ, Black-throated Honey-eater, *Meliphaga subfrenata*.

kb slk, honey-eaters of the *Meliphaga analoga* group.

KBAŋM [kímbá-ŋím], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, large climbing Pandanus, *Freycinetia* sp. or spp. Dried stems used

to mount bird of paradise plumes: dried leaves used as tinder for firemaking in rite at time of boys' nose-piercing, to ensure safe and rapid healing. Honeyeaters, especially *Melidectes* spp. (**alŋaw-nm** and **nol**) feed at blossom; Giant rats (**abpen**) eat ripe fruit. Avoidance name is **pok-lakep**. Compare **namluk**.

KBC [kímbítý], *n.* Inner leaf of certain kinds of bamboo (**gadon**, **kaynam**, **kuwn**) which is heated, dried, ornamented with poker-work designs by use of a burning casuarina stick brand, and worn as a decoration on back of **poj** wig at festivals. = **akl kbs**.

KBEN [kimbé:n], *n.* Plant with scented root, including the Bog Iris, *Acorus calamus*, and possibly also *Dianella* sp. Cultivated. Both species grow wild in damp open places and are native to the Kaironk Valley. Said by some to be same as **adp**. Possibly syn. **kbn**. Two subtaxa are distinguished.

kaj kben 'pig *kben*' or **m kben** 'taro *kben*', the larger taxon, with two names depending on context of use. Frequently planted on taro gardens, the sweet scent of its root being believed to encourage the taro to grow, and is also used in pig magic.

mnan kben, 'shell-valuable *kben*'. syn. **kubap kben**, 'greensnail shell *kben*', a smaller plant grown close to homesteads and said to bring wealth.

KBI- [kímbí:], *v.tr.* Leave something, stop or refrain from controlling or interfering with something. Has several specific senses, some of which overlap with **ktg-**. 1. Leave a thing or place behind, quit a place. usu. **kbi am-** or **ap-**. *Kun ok kbi ownk.* For this reason I left it and came back. *Tluk okyoŋ amabin, yp gutgat gab kbi opin.* I was wet from going about up there in the forest and I left and came (back here).

2. Let go of or release something. near syn. **yepl-**. *Kbian!* Let it go! *Ptki kbin.* I was frightened and let it go.

3. Stop doing something, give up doing s.th., e.g. abandon a task, attempt,

custom, belief; relinquish s.th. near syn. **ktg-**. *Kotp gi kbi amey, ji kdk adk api tp gpay, mey ssak apay.* They have left a house unfinished, but come back later to continue building, they call this (the unfinished house) *ssak*. *Mñi ñskoy paskoy mnm kuy kbipay. Mnm ki apay.* The young people have given up the pronunciation *kuy*. They say *ki*.

5. Abandon or leave someone.

6. Allow someone to act without interfering, avoid or stay away from something, let something alone. near syn. **ktg-**, compare also **ask-**. *Bin-b jomluk ak key ñji, kbi amngpay.* If they (the witches) see (the face of) the person is different, they will leave him alone.

kbiep, *adj.* (To do with) leaving, releasing, etc.

kbiep tek ay-, = **kbiep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like leaving, etc., appear to leave, seem as if leaving.

b kbiep, one who leaves, one who is left behind. *B kbiep, nup etp-nen aspm?* That man who is left behind, why are you people talking about him?

kbijsek, = **kbij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to leave, etc.

kbijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to leave, etc.

kbi- occurs in many other phrasal expressions, including:

kbi am- or **ap-**, 1. Quit a place, stop an activity and go away or come.

2. Depart or return without completing a task or plan or without taking or bringing a thing; thus leave s.th. behind. *Yad kbi opin.* I left (it) behind (lit. having left, I came). *Bin-b jomluk ak key ñji, kbi amngpay.* If they see (the face of) the person is different, they (the witches) will leave him alone.

kbi yok-, abandon s.th., leave an unwanted object behind. *Nuk 'Tap dad amnay' agek, nuk kbi yokak.* He said 'Carry those things', but he (the person spoken to) just abandoned them.

mnm kbi-, cease talking; abandon a language or way of talking, e.g. a word,

pronunciation. *Mnm kbian!* Stop talking!

si kbi-, cease weeping.

skul kbi-, leave school, play truant from school.

suk kbi-, stop laughing or shouting.

KBKEM [kímbyé-m], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with fruit eaten both ripe and raw and ripe or unripe, cooked in fire. Fruit like **golp**, q.v., but larger. Cultivated in Upper Kaironk Valley.

KBN¹ [kimbín], *n.* Plant taxon, growing at lower altitudes in Simbai and Jimi Valleys, with scented root similar to **kben**, q.v. Imported for use in magic over springs to catch cassowaries and game mammals. Possibly syn. **kben**.

KBN² [kimbín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in Ramu and Jimi lowlands, fragments of bark of which are imported for use in garden magic, especially for planting with sweet-potatoes.

KBOGL [kímbo-ŋgíl], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Glochidion novoguineense*, grows in bush fallow. Some say same as **lps**, but most assert that these taxa are different. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Bark used for containers for live eels, left in streams to keep fresh. Juice of bark used as remedy for toothache. **menmeñ** honey-eaters and **maldapan** flowerpeckers eat fruit.

KCEKI [kityé-yí], *n.* Nature-demons or goblins, believed to haunt forest areas and stony places, and to linger on in garden areas after forest has been cleared, jealously guarding game and tall trees. Particular kinds of **kceki** demons are **dakp**, **dukup**, **kañmab**, **luglug**, **pdepd**, **weyjpay**. Demons are conceived as looking rather like monkeys or apes, smaller than humans, hairy, and with long limbs. They are propitiated at the same time as ghosts of dead, at pig-cookings, and at cooking of game mammals and birds in forest. *Kceki tluk okok mdpay.* Nature-demons live up in the forest. *Kceki kmn mokp.*

The nature-demon husbands game mammals.

KCEKI KAB [kityé-γí-kámp], *n.* Stone (**kab**) of curious shape, e.g. prehistoric stone clubhead discovered in garden.

KCEKI SBLAM, [kityé-γí-símbilá-m], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon: *Cordyline ledermannii*, a small mountain-forest plant with distinctive long, drooping white flowers, from which honey-eaters take nectar, birds of paradise eat fruit. Not cultivated. Distinct from **kmn sblam**, q.v., which also grows in forest, but is partially cultivated by humans, by its small size and different foliage and ? blossom. Name means 'nature-demons' *sblam*'.

KCEKI TU [kityé-γí-tú:], *n.* Formerly applied to stone axe-blades (**kab**) of poor quality, usually those made not of hard highly-polished rock from Jimi Valley quarries but of putatively local stone, which are discovered accidentally in garden-making, etc. However, since the 1960s usually applied by younger generations of steel axe users to all stone axe-blades.

KCK [kityík], *n.* Nettle (**si**) taxon, *Laportea decumana*. syn. **si kck**. See **si**³.

KD¹ [kínt], *n.* Segment, one part or piece of a larger object or structure, either joined to the rest or detached, e.g. a branch, leg, leaf, feather. Compare **day**, **magi**, **ps**, **won**.

kd locative. Side of something, e.g. house, river, road; area to one side. Compare **gen**, **ken**, side; **gol**, edge. *Wog kd akni ken nep dnmn, toy kd okdoj ken dnmn*. You should take it from this side of the garden, tomorrow you should take it from the other side.

kd ebi, this side.

b kd, kin group, family, lineage. Compare **kññ**, **wagn**. *Bapi b kd*, my father's kin group. *Ami b kd*, my mother's kin group.

kaj kd, syn. **tkl kd**, quarter or joint of pork.

kas kd, single feather or leaf.

mon kd, a branch of tree.

ññ kd, arm.

plaw kd, slice of bread, piece of bread.

ps-kd, half or side of a thing. See separate entry.

tob kd, leg.

yakt pl-kd, bird's wing.

KD² [kínt], *v. adjunct* in **KD G-**, *v. impers*. Be sharp, as a point or a blade. Compare **ytk-**. *Yad tu wsim ñabin, kd gp*. I filed the axe, and it has become sharp.

kd tk-, *v. tr.* Sharpen something to a point by cutting. *Mon tbi kd tkspin*. I'm sharpening a stake.

kdkd, see separate entry, **kdkd**⁴.

meg kd, *n.* Tusk, tusks, fangs.

KD³ [kínt], fast speech variant of **kud**¹, q.v. *n.* 1. Back (body part).

2. Rear or far side, other side. *Kd akyañ ken amb*. He disappeared down the far side.

KD-AGI [kíntá-ŋgí], *v. adjunct* in **KD AGI MD-**, *v.* 1. (of water, glass) Be clear, transparent, able to be seen through. Contrasts with **gac**, **wlksek**, dark, dirty. Compare also **añañ tek md-**, be like glass.) *Ñg mon-day okok nb owp, ñg magiceb ogok kd agi mdp*. From streams running in this way from mountain ranges there are pools of clear water.

2. (of e.g. a wall or tree trunk) Have a hole right through, have daylight showing through. *Mon mgan kd agi mdp*. The hole goes right through the tree.

KD-BOKBOK [kíntbó-γimbó-k], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon. = **kud-bokbok**, q.v.

KDEK [kindé-k], (**G**) *n. temp. & adj.* 1. Later, afterwards, younger. = (**K**) **kdk**, q.v. etym. probably **kd**² and **-ek**.

2. Junior, younger.

KDEY-KADI [kindé-yká-ndín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, with buttresses, from which shields (**kadñ**) are made.

KDI [kindí:], (**K**) *n.* Sinew, vein, root. = (**K,G**) **kdl**, q.v.

KDIPL = **KDI-PL** [kindí-ilín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus endochaete*, growing in mountain forest and bush fallow.

Timber used in house-building and fencing. Women use bark to wrap greens for cooking. Felled timber is allowed to rot and then harbours many **kaŋ** grubs, and may have a reserve mark put on it by theman who cuts it.

KDK [kɪndík], (K) *n. temp.* Later, afterwards, at a future time, = (G) **kdek.** near syn. **ksen.** Contrasts with **nd, ndk, mdak, mdatk, wostey, nab,** etc. *Kdk gng gab.* He will do it later/It will be done later. *Kotp gi kbi amey, ji kdk adk api tp gpay, mey ssak apay.* When they have left a house unfinished, but come back later to continue building, they call this (the unfinished house) *ssak.*

adj. Younger, youngest, junior, last (especially of siblings). Applied to most junior in a particular context, not exclusively to the youngest (sibling, etc.).

ay kdk, younger sister. near syn. **ay ksen.**

ñ kdk, younger son.

pañ kdk, younger daughter.

KD-KAS [kɪndíkás], in **GOJ KD-KAS,** *n.* Ant (**goj**) taxon: Flying ants. syn. **goj kas-sek.**

KDKD¹ [kɪndiyínt], *n. or v.adjunct* in **KDKD AM- or AP-** *v.* (of a crowd) Flock or gather together from different places, assemble. (Possibly cognate with **kd³,** far side.) *Nonm am megab, kaj ak kdkd owpay.* When their mistress calls them the pigs come from different directions. *B kdkd owpay.* The groups of men have assembled (from different directions).

KDKD² [kɪndiyínt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Little Red Lory, *Charmosyna pulchella,* found in Jimi and Knej Valleys. syn. **jbog.** Name refers to sharp beak. Compare **kdkd³.** *Kdkd omŋal aspít.* A pair of Little Red Lories are chattering.

KDKD³ = **KD-KD** [kɪndiyínt], *adj.* Sharp, sharp-edged. Compare **kd³.** *Tap kdkd tmey! Ma-dnmn!* It's very sharp. Don't touch it!

kdkd ay- (K) = (G) **kdkd l-**, *v.impers.*

Be sharp. (G) *Mumuk meg nopey ak kdkd tnel yb ak lak.* The teeth of the *mumuk* (Giant Rat) are extremely sharp.

meg kdkd ag-, *v. & v.tr.* Speak sharply to or scold someone. *Bin yad yp meg kdkd agp.* My wife scolded me.

meg kdkd g-, *v. & v.tr.* Be sharp-tongued, scolding.

KDL [kɪndíɫ], *n. 1.* Root, roots of a plant. Contrasts with **ñak,** aerial roots.

2. Sinew.

3. Vein, artery.

4. Fibres, stringy tissue of a plant. *Maj kdl satspin.* I am chewing up the stringy part of a sweet-potato.

kdl-sek, *adj.* Having roots, sinews, etc.

kdlkdl-sek, *adj.* Having lots of roots, sinews, etc.; sinewy, stringy. *Maj kdlkdl-sek ebi an ñngab? Yadi met!* Who is going to eat this stringy sweet-potato? Not me!

kdl mgan, spaces inside the aerial roots of certain fig trees or buttress roots of other large trees.

kdl wad yg- *v.impers.* Be stiff, tight taut, as of roots, veins and sinews. *Kdl yp wad ygp.* My sinews are stiff. Compare **bŋ ag-**

kdl wt, 1. Clump of roots, collectivity of roots of tree or other plant.

2. Cluster of sinews, veins or arteries.

m kdl, hair roots of taro.

mon kdl, tree roots.

mon juj kdl lod, exposed dead roots of a stump.

KDŋEL [kɪndiŋéɫ], *n.* Nut-bearing pandanus. Some say a variety of **kumi,** others say a synonym of **kumi.**

KEB [kémp], *v. 1.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally. Said originally to have been called **plŋ,** because it grew spontaneously from birds' droppings at **plŋ,** near Blm and Kaironk, in ancestral times, Tubers long and twisted, white skinned and white-fleshed. Leaves eaten as green vegetable.

2. Avoidance language syn. for **maj**, sweet-potato (generic).

keb jes, sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from Maring about two generations ago. Tuber similar to **meb**, but contrasts in foliage, which is not edible.

keb tud, sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, traditional similar to **keb**, but foliage, which is eaten, is different.

KEBKEB = **KEB-KEB** [ké·mpké·mp], *adj.* or *n.* in **GOS (MKET) KEBKEB**, *n.* Worries, anxieties, unhappy thoughts. (G) ...ñskoy payskoy ogok gos mket kebkeb yuk-ayk ogok agng gab, kuj-sek ag dam gu okyan yokebin agolgup, kaped puñl yokl mey aml... ...if she thought her children were worried about her absence (and their thoughts would interfere with her hunting) she would make magic to sweep away these worries... (KHT ch. 10:33)

gos (mket) kebkeb ñ-, *v.p.* 1. Be much preoccupied with a thought, think a lot about something.

2. Wonder what will happen.

KEJ [ké·ñty, ké·yñty], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black-throated Honey-eater, *Meliphaga subfrenata*. syn. **kojway**, *q.v.*, **kejway**.

KEJŃ [ké·ñdyíñ], *n.* 1. Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, possibly *Macruromys major*, a large ground-dwelling rodent, whose size and shape is like a **mosak**, but with white tail and with fur sometimes light grey, sometimes dark. Found in the mountain forest of the Upper Kaironk Valley. = **kejñ man-ket** ('ground-dwelling **kejñ**'). ISM suggests probably refers to same animal as **mosak man-ket**, and **mosak wlm-ket**.

2. An alternative name for **mosak**, *q.v.* Giant Rat or Bamboo Rat, *Mallomys rothschildi*.

KEJWAY [ké·ñdyuwá·y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black-throated Honey-eater, *Meliphaga subfrenata*. syn. **kojway**, *q.v.*, **kej**.

KEK-TŃI [ké·kriñí·], (K) = (G) **kek-tñl**,

q.v.

KEK-TŃL [ké·kriñí·l], (G) *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, much grown locally and said to be traditional, no specific origin being remembered. = (K) **kek-tñi**.

KEL [ké·l], *n.* Palm taxon, *Calyptrocalyx* sp., a small trunkless palm.

KELŃ [ké·líñ], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, grown locally, said to have been introduced from Simbai Valley in ancestral times.

KEN¹ [ké·n], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon. syn. **aknañ**, *q.v.*

KEN² [ké·n], *adv.* following locative noun.

1. (Pertaining to) the side, as the area at the edge of a place or thing, or to the area which is one half of a surface as opposed to the other half. Contrasts with **nab**, middle, interior. near syn. **gen**, **kes**. Compare **gol**, side or edge, **kd**, side, **mgan**, inside, **ms**, outside. *Wog akni ken dnmn nep, akdoñ ken dnmn nep.* You can take it from this side of the garden or from that side. *Ypd ken akan añd ken?* On the right side, or the left side? *Ñ nuk mdp lot ken.* His son lives beside (at the side of) the road.

2. Pertaining to the side as the vertical face or surface of an object. *Kud akyañ ken amb.* He disappeared down the far side.

3. Facing or turned in a certain direction, turned towards something, -ways, -wards. *Kud-ken amnoñ!* Go (facing) backwards!

akdoñ-ken, sideways.

akni-ken, (facing) this way, this side.

kud-ken, 1. Backwards.

2. The back or far side. *B am am dum byoñ amtag, kud akyañ ken sañd amb.* The man went on till he reached the mountain-top, then he disappeared down the far side.

kud-ken am-, *v.* Go backwards, reverse. *Kat kud-ken amig asap.* The truck is beeping as it reverses.

kud-ken ñ-, pass something behind one's back (to another).

ksim ken (K) = (G) **kslm ken**, syn. **ksim nab ken**, during the night; while it

is still dark.

maŋ-ken, crosswise, with the shortest part facing.

pub nab ken, during the day.

pat-ken, lengthwise, longitudinally. Contrasts with **maŋ-ken**, cross-wise. *Nad maŋ-ken ma-ynmn; pat-ken aynmn*. Don't put it in cross-wise; put it in lengthwise.

wŋ-ken, frontwards, forwards.

KEÑ [ké·ny], 1. (PL) *adj.* (of animate or inanimate objects) Cold. sub. for **takl**, q.v.

2. Used in ordinary language in the compounds **tap keñ** and **keñ-magi**, q.v.

keñ tag-, syn. **keñ yok-**, (PL) *v.impers.* Feel cold. *Yp keñ yokp*. I feel cold.

tap keñ, cold food, food cooked the previous day.

keñ-magi, see separate entry.

KEÑ-MAGI [ké·nyimá·gí], (K) *n.* Vegetable food, specifically planted vegetables other than bananas and sugar-cane. syn. **tap-magi**. *Kab keñ magi aypun*. We have put vegetables in the earth oven.

KEP [ké·p], *n.* Tree (mon) taxon, *Macaranga* sp., a subtaxon of **mdaj**. Large tree, common in southern-beech, garcinia and oak zones. syn. **mdaj kep**.

KES¹ [ké·s], *n.* 1. Heartburn, indigestion, with acidic fluid brought up into the throat.

2. Throat condition, 'dry throat', said to result from eating two or three different kinds of sweet-potato or taro together. Remedy is to eat **bep** greens.

kes g-, *v.impers.* Have or get heartburn, etc. *Maj kasek ñben kes gp*. I ate sweet-potatoes too fast and it gave me heart-burn. *Maj koŋay nep ñben, kes gp*. If I eat too much sweet-potato I get indigestion.

KES² [ké·s], *adj.* Side, area at the edge of a place or thing. Follows locative nouns. near syn. **gen**, **ken**. Compare **kd**.

akni kes, on this side here. syn. **akni gen**.

KESM [ké·sím], *n.* 1. Anecdote, story, tale, narrative, which has happened to the speaker or others in the clearly remembered past. Contrasts with **sosm**, folk tale, myth, legend. (G) *Mey tep kayn waŋ ab gek kesm ak mey ag jupin*. So now I've come to the end of the story about how (women) copulated with dogs. (KHT, Women and dogs myth) (G) *Kesm ak nep kaj suwp agel npin, wdn magl yad ak key olap ma-ngnek*. I know the story of how it kills pigs, though I haven't seen it with my own eyes. (KHT ch. 11:21)

2. Any long monologue or discourse, e.g. giving instructions, information. (G) *Agl, kesm ak d ñ ñ llakŋŋ, yaw agl, numam ned am am am Gogi ytk at olaŋ knak*. They kept giving him (the elder brother) instructions and he agreed and he went on and on until he reached Gogi and he rested there.

kesm d ñ ay-, give someone a lot of information or instructions, brief someone.

kesm ag-, tell an anecdote, story, etc.

kesm apan!, **kesm apm!** You've told a tale! (Rebuke to a child or children unwilling to obey orders of elders to do chores and giving weak excuses.)

KET [ké·r, -yé·r], *post-nominal clitic*. Occurs after a noun or noun phrase. 1. Attached to nouns referring to people or animals, it marks possession, especially possession of objects, etc. in an immediate, specified context rather than remote rights of ownership. *Tap Wpc ket*. Something belonging to Wpc. *Kaj ebi ñbem-ket mdp*. = *Kaj bi ñbem-ket*. This pig belongs to my cross-cousin. *B yob-ket*. It's the big man's. *B kotp-mgan mdp-ket*. It belongs to the man who is in the house. *Si nep agp ñapanŋaŋ nonm-ket amb*. The little child went all in tears to his mother.

2. Attached to nouns referring to inanimate things, it indicates characteristic location or habitat, e.g. *sep maj-kas ket*, Midget Flower-pecker, *Dicaeum* sp. (lit. *sep* of the sweet-potato

leaves; *kejŋ man-ket*, *kejŋ* (Giant Rat) of the ground, ground-dwelling *kejŋ*); *goñŋn mseŋ-ket*, Colubrina tree of the grasslands; *kab-ket*, found on rocks (or in rocky places); *kas at-ket*, having leaves on top, on the upper side of leaf.

an-ket, whose?, belonging to whom? *Kotp an-ket ok?* Whose house is that? *Yad-ket*. Mine.

etp-ket? belonging to what?

KET-KETM [ké-ríŋké-rím], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Ground cuscus, *Phalanger gymnotis*. Alternative name for **madaw**, q.v.

KETL [ké-ríl], *n.* Kettle, teapot. (from Eng. **kettle**.) *Ketl dagiey mdi yuk at jakek*, *dad awan*. Put the kettle on to heat, wait until steam rises up (from it), then bring it here.

KETM [ké-rím], *adj.* Big. syn. of **yob**, q.v., used in avoidance contexts. (Said to be from Ganj word for 'big'.)

KEY¹ [ké-y], *adv.* (with singular subject.)
1. Separately, differently. (Contrasts with **jm ñi** + **verb**, jointly, together, the same; **nokom**, unified, same.) *Mñi ñskoy paskoy mnm kuy kbipay*. *Mnm at ak key apay*, *mnm 'ki' apay*. The young people have given up the pronunciation *kuy*. They say it differently, they say 'ki'.

2. (with animate subject of agentive verb) Reflexive: oneself, to oneself. near syn. **kaw**. *Yad key nŋbin*. I saw myself. *Yad key agig nŋspin*. I am talking to myself./I'm thinking aloud. *Wpc key pkp*. (i) Wpc hit himself (ii) Wpc himself did the hitting. (iii) Wpc hit separately or in a different or unusual way.

3. (with animate subject indicates sole agency, independence.) By oneself, in one's own way, independently, autonomously. near syn. **kaw**. *Key d api ñŋan!* Get your own food! (G) *Ney sak yokl am key okok knub ak*. It is pushed out (by the mother) and sleeps by itself/makes its own nest, elsewhere.

4. (with inanimate subject indicates spontaneous occurrence.) By itself, without an agent. *Cn pd ma-ybun; key jakp*. We didn't plant the yams; they

came up by themselves.

adj. Different, other, distinct, unusual. *Bin-b jomluk ak key nŋi, kbi amngpay*. If they (the witches) see (the face of) the person is different, they will leave him alone.

key...key, *adv.* (in consecutive clauses, with different singular subjects)
1. Each by himself or themselves; separately, individually, differently. *Numd key amnak, numd key amnak*. The two cross-cousins went their separate ways (lit. Cross-cousin separately went, cross-cousin separately went).

2. Marks separate reflexives: himself ... himself.

key g-, 1. Be different, unusual. *Mñi yobp ñn kun ak takl ak key gp*. The weather is unusually cold for this wet season.

2. Do something by oneself, or in one's own way. *Nuk key gngab*. He will do it by himself/his own way. (G) *Agak 'Met, kls yad ak key gl dad opin, nep ma-ñngayn'*. He said, 'No, I brought them here by my own efforts, I'm not going to give you (any).'

keykey, *adj.* & *adv.* (with plural subject, same range of meanings as **key**) separate, diverse, separately, individually, differently, by themselves, on their own. *Yakt keykey*. Birds of different kinds/diverse birds. *Tp keykey knyak*. They each slept in separate places. *Nad kawkaw, bep nokom maginmn; keykey aginmn*. You shouldn't cook potatoes and *bep* greens together; you should cook them separately. (G) *Tap alŋaw mñab ak keykey lak tek nep, sblam-mgan ak keykey apal*. Individual ownership of nut pandanus groves is associated with individual ownership of cordyline groves.

KEY² [ké-y], *n.* The letter 'k'. (from Eng. **k**.)

KEY³ [ké-y], *n.* (in cards) The King. (from Eng. **k**.)

KEYKAL [ké-yká-l], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated at lower altitudes in Kaironk Valley. Skin of tuber said to be white, flesh to be reddish in young tubers but

white in mature ones.

KEYKEY, = **KEY KEY** [ké-yké-y], plural of **key**, q.v.

KEYSM [ké-ysim], = **kesm**, q.v.

KGN [kíngín], *v. adjunct* in **KGN PAT MD-**, *v.impers.* Be frayed, undone (of stitching or cord). Compare **kŋ**. *Mñ kgn pat mdp*. The rope is badly frayed.

KGOMN [kíngó-mín], *n.* Herb, *Blumea arnakidophora*, growing in bush fallow and by stream sides. Leaves used to wipe babies' bottoms.

KI¹ [kí:], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Brown-Backed Streaked Honey-eater, *Ptiloprora guisei*. Small bird of the forest which hunters take plentifully in flowering trees. Named for its call. When it calls in late afternoon hunters say **ki pub ag yok gsap** 'the *ki* is telling the sun to set', a signal to return home. *syn. wan*.

ki numud, Mottled Whistler, *Pachycephala leucostigma* (lit. 'cross-cousin of the *ki*'). See separate entry.

KI² [kí:, kí-], (**K**) = (**G**) **kl-**, *v.* & *v.tr.* 1. Evacuate or pass materials from a body-opening in the pelvic region, as in defecating, urinating or laying an egg (but not of giving birth).

2. in **ss ki-**, q.v. (of insects) Squirt or spray (venom).

3. in **gup-ss gap-ss ki-**, q.v. (of dew) Fall; be dewy.

kiep, *adj.* (To do with) excreting or laying eggs.

n. Waste material, excrement. near *syn. sb*, q.v.

kiep tek ay-, = **kiep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel the need to excrete or to lay eggs, be ready to do so, appear to do so.

kijsek, = **kij-sek**, *adv.* In the act of excreting or laying eggs, continuing to do so. = .

kijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to excrete, continue to lay eggs.

magi ki-, *syn. magi ki ay-*, lay eggs. *Yakt magi kiab*. The bird has just laid its eggs.

yman magi ki-, *v.tr.* (of lice) Lay eggs;

thus, of a person or animal: have nits, be infested with lice. *Yp yman magi kip*. I've got nits.

sb ki-, defecate, pass excrement, shit. *Sb king amjpin*. I am going off to defecate.

sb kiek kotp, latrine house, toilet.

sb kogi ki-, = **sb kogl ki-**, *v.tr.* Have diarrhoea. *Sb king amjpin*. I am going off to defecate.

sb kogi kijsek ay-, *v.tr.* Have persistent diarrhoea. *Sb kogl kijsek ay mdp*. His diarrhoea is persisting.

ss ki-, 1. Urinate, pass urine, pee. *Ñapan np ss kiyp*. The baby has urinated on you.

2. (of certain insects) Squirt or spray noxious fluid. *syn. ssi ki ñag-*. *Gusalkob ss ki ñagek, wak yuwt gng gab, wdn tmey gngab*. When a shield bug sprays its venom, it will sting the skin and damage the eyes.

gup-ss gap-ss ki-, *syn. gup-ss gap-ss g-*, *v.impers.* (of dew) Fall; be dewy, have a lot of dew.

KI³ [kí:], *n.* Key (for locking). (from English **key**.) *syn. ñu*. Compare **lok**.

KI⁴ [kí:], *n.* Odour, smell, scent. Variant of **kuy**, q.v., used by most people born after about 1970.

KIAL [kí-á:l], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with yellowish skin. Grown locally.

KIAP [kí-á:p], *n.* & *adj.* Government Officer. (from Tok Pisin **kiap**.) The term diffused in before direct contact with Europeans and is still quite often used for Europeans in general and things European as well as for Government officers.

kiap kotp, thatched house with gabled roof, initially modelled on the Patrol Officers' Rest Houses, first built in the Simbai area in the late 1950s by policemen, but also applied to any dwelling of this general style. See **kotp**.

kiap mnm, 1. English, or any language spoken by Europeans.

2. (obsolescent) Tok Pisin, New Guinea Pidgin English.

kdu kiap, Europeans.

m kiap, 'Kongkong taro', *Xanthosoma* sp. syn. **sbal**, q.v.

KIAW [kí.á.w], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Fig, *Ficus copiosa* and possibly *F. wassa*, which grows naturally in lower Kaironk and Jimi Valleys and is transplanted and cultivated in Upper Kaironk in settlement areas up to 1700 m. Ripe fruit eaten raw, cooked in earth oven or pots (nowadays); leaf-shoots cooked in earth-oven and eaten; bast used for bark-cloth. Bark used in **smi** festival magic.

KIEP [kí.ép], *n.* Excrement, dry body exudations such as ear wax. Avoidance syn. of. **sb**, q.v. Compare **ki-**, **-ep**.

KIK [kí.yk, ki:k], (K) *pronoun*. Third person non-singular (subject or possessor): they, their (two or more). = (G) **ktek**, **kti**. *Kik abay*. They have gone. *Kotp-kik*. Their house. *Yad bsg mdig n̄bin, kik kawsek dum byoŋ paŋd amabay*. I sat and watched as several of them disappear together over the mountain-top. *B bin kosi gi kik d aŋbay*. Men and women lie one upon the other when they copulate.

kik-may, third person dual: they two, their.

kik-ykam, third person plural: they, their. The dual and plural suffixes are often omitted in the third person forms.

b-kik, stranger, man to whom one is not related (lit. their man). Contrasts with **b-cn** ('our man'), friend.

KIKMAY [kí.kmá.y], (K) *pronoun*. They two. = **kik-may**. syn. (G) **ktimal**.

KIKI [kí.kí], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with brown skin. Grown locally.

KIKYKAM [kí.kyiγám, kí.kyaγám], (K) *pronoun*. Third person plural (emphatic, subject or possessor): they, them. Less common than **kik**, q.v. syn. (G) **kti-ykam** compare **ykam**.

KIM [kí.m], *v.adjunct*. In the down-river direction. Variant of **kuym**, q.v., used by most people born after about 1970.

KIMŋAY [kí.miŋá.y], (Obok) *pronoun*. They two. = (K) **kik-may**. syn. (G)

ktimal.

KIN [kí:n], *n.* Tree-fern, generic taxon. Variant of **kuyn**, q.v., used by most people born after about 1970.

KINM [kí.ním], *n.* Kangaroo grass (**kosod**) taxon, *Dimeria ciliata*. Used for bedding. Eaten by pigs.

KINOK [kí.nó.k], (K) *n.* Shell valuable (**mnan**) taxon, variety of *Nassarius* dogwhelk shells. syn. (G) **kulnok**, q.v.

KI-NUMUD [kí.numúnt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Mottled Whistler, *Pachycephala leucostigma*. Name means 'cross-cousin of **ki**'. Mottled brown plumage resembles **ki**'s. syn. (K) **gupñ-magi-ket**, (G) **gupñ-magl-ket**.

KION¹ [kí.yó.n], *n.* Insect taxon, applied by some to an assassin-bug (Reduviidae), said by others to be a synonym of **goj lkañ**, q.v., red ants.

KION² [kí.yó.n], *v.adjunct* in **KION G-**, (G, K) *v. & v.tr.* Go up, direct s.th. upwards. Variant of **kuyon**, q.v., used by most people born after about 1970.

KIOPI¹ [kí.ó.βí.], *n.* Small epiphytic Bird's-nest fern, possibly *Microsorium musifolium*. Grows on streamside terraces. = **kuyopi**. Contrasts with **goblad**, larger kind.

KIOPI² [kí.ó.βí.], *n.* Salt. = **kuyopi**², q.v.

KIOT [kí.yó.r], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Mango, *Mangifera* sp. = **kuyot**. Said to grow wild in the Jimi and lower Kaironk Valleys, and to be cultivated in middle Kaironk Valley up to about 1200 m. Fruit eaten, bark used in garden magic.

KIP [kí:p], (K) *pronoun*. Third person dual or plural object or object possessor: them, their. Variant of **kuyp**, q.v., used by most people born after about 1970. = (G) **ktop**.

kip-may, them, their (dual).

kip-ykam, them, their (plural).

kipey, emphatic form of **kip**.

KIPEP [kí.βé.p], *n.* Water-rat. Variant of **kuypep**, q.v., used by most people born after about 1970.

KIS [kí:s], *n.* in **MLUK KIS**, *n.* Tip of a pig's snout.

KITANĀ [kí.rá.ny], *n.* Groundsel-like weeds, including *Erechtites valerianaefolius* and *Crassocephalum crepidoides*, the latter of which is sometimes distinguished as **kitañ jlkian**. According to Adam Wpc both are recent arrivals, the former species having appeared when he was first married (mid 1930s), and the latter after the arrival of the Europeans (late 1950s). *Erechtites* grows in forest and gardens and was formerly eaten, toasted on fire, with native salt (**pi**). Name is said to have come from a song which was sung about this plant when it first appeared, **kitañ dey, ki poptow pejpej, potpot dey dey**. *C. crepidoides*, now an extremely common garden weed, is known as either **kitañ** or **kitañ jl-kian**, 'Groundsel with bent neck', referring to drooping of flower-heads.

kitañ poplañ, syn. **kitañ**.

KITOK [kí.ró.k], *n.* 1. Clock, watch. (from Eng. **clock**.)

2. Time (of day). *Etp kitok?* What time is it?

KIU¹ [ki.ú.], *n.* The letter 'q'. (from Eng. **q**.)

KIU² [ki.ú.], *n.* (in cards) The Queen. (from Eng. **q**.)

KIWAK [kí.wá.k], (**Obok**) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Lorikeet, probably *Charmosyna papou*. = (**G,K**) **klwak**. syn. **kañm**.

KIWAK-DB [kí.wá.kdǎmp], (**Obok**) *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, with very large leaves. (**G, K**) **klwak-db**.

KIWOS [kí.wó.s], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, red-bellied specimens of *Nyctimistes disrupta*. Etymology said to be **kuy as**, 'stinking frog', reflecting sweet sickly smell of this species. Compare **gepgep, mlem**.

KJ [kíñty], *n.* Loop-knot, bow-knot, one that can be untied by pulling one end, as used by women in tying cord which suspends their aprons. Contrasts with **kops**, ordinary double knot.

kj wk-, tie a loop knot. *Kaj mñ kj wknmn!* Tie the pig's tether with a loop knot!

KJAN [kiñdyá.n], *n.* Bamboo taxon, grows in Lower Asai Valley. Leaves used for thatching. = **kujan**, q.v.

KJEJ [kiñdyé.ŋ], *n.* 1. Path, road, way. Compare **katam, lot**. *Kjej at amb*. He has gone by road./He has gone on the road. *Kjej katam ma-nŋb: nŋ dduwi gp*. Road, or path he does not see; he looks around and around. (verse of a song.)

2. Doorway.

kjej tam, 1. Fork in path or road, cross-roads.

2. Regular path or track.

kjej tub, doorway, entrance to a house or storeroom.

kjej yb, favourite path. (**G**) *Ngak, kjej yb-ney tek ak*. He saw (these) and they became his favourite pathways.

slo m kjej, channel between the nose and upper lip. (lit. 'path of running mucus'.)

KJK⁻¹ [kiñdyík, kiñdyíγ-], *v.tr.* (of a person or animal) Scratch up the ground, dig soil up with the hands, paws, or feet. *Kayn lum kjksap*. The dog is scratching up the ground.

kjkep, *adj.* (To do with) scratching up the ground, etc.

kjkep tek ay-, = **kjkep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like scratching up the ground, etc., appear to do so.

kjkijsek, = **kjkij-sek**, *adv.* In the act of scratching up the ground, etc., continuing to do so.

kjkijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to scratch up the ground, etc.

yγ kjk-, *v.tr.* Dig something up with the hands or paws (esp. of harvesting sweet-potatoes). *Binb maj yγ kjkpay*. People dig up sweet potatoes with the hands.

KJK² [kiñdyík], *adj.* 1. (of people, animals) old. syn. **toki, mlp**, used in avoidance contexts.

2. (of vegetation) dry.

KJKJ [kiñtykiñty], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Benincasa hispida* (Curcubitaceae), a wild cucurbit with edible fruit, growing

at lower altitudes in Kaironk and Simbai Valleys. Compare **kojam**, **palm**, **sanayn**.

KJKL [kíndyíyíl], *n.* Tattoo marks, tattoo. syn. **kabkl**, *q.v.* Avoidance synonym of **pitkl**. Compare **kl**¹. Formerly both men and women were tattooed on the face in early adulthood. Men received tattoos on both the forehead and cheeks, women only on the cheeks. Long lines were cut and soot rubbed into these. The practice diminished after the mid 1960s. *Nunay nd skop tb lakyak. Tb laki, b tney anep d d d, b tney dyaknñ, nunay ksen tb laki nñak b tep ñluk nb kun ak mdek, kjkl bad kun ak penen mdak.* The elder sisters split the tree. Having split it, they kept getting only ugly men, and then the youngest sister, having split it, found a handsome man with a finely tattooed face.

kjkl tk-, *v.* & *v.tr.* Make a tattoo, tattoo someone or something.

mkem kjkl, cheek tattoos.

KJON [kíndyóŋ], *n.* New shoot or sucker; new growth from cutting (in tree, tuber).

kjon g-, grow, sprout, come up, of new shoots or suckers.

m kjon, the small tubers that form on an old taro.

mon kjon, (K) = (G) **mab kjon**, coppice regrowth from cut trunk.

KK [kák], *n.* Animal fat, grease. syn. **guk**.

kk d- or **g-**, *v.impers.* Be greasy. *Yad kaj guk dpin; wak-yad dabin, kk gp.* I have taken some pig fat; when I put it on my skin it became greasy.

KKASK [kíyá:sík], *n.* 1. Plant taxon, wild raspberries, *Rubus* spp. Some say has syn. **tgos**.

2. Now applied to most imported berries especially if they have thorns, and to sultanas, raisins and strawberries.

kkask bd, *Rubus rosifolius*, with edible berries, growing in garden fallow and forest clearings. Said to grow from head of **lum kañ** grubs. Fruit attracts cassowaries, *Melipotes* honey-eaters and certain kinds of birds of paradise.

mñ kkask, *Rubus moluccanus*, vine common in streamside scrub and older garden fallow, with inedible fruit. Mature stems used to tie garden fencing, leaves used as cigarette papers. Birds (**kabcay**, **maldpan**) eat berries

KKLAG [kíyilá:ŋk], *v.adjunct* in **KKLAG AG-**, *v.* 1. (of an animal) Make a harsh or rasping sound; croak, like the **kulek** frog, squawk or caw as certain birds. syn. **kllag**, **kuklag**.

2. (of wooden things) Creak or crack, as a door or a heavy branch or tree-trunk about to split. *Knabin, b api katam yk am kklag agab.* I was asleep when a man came in and the door opened and creaked.

mon kklag ag-, near syn. **mon pag ag-**, (of a tree) creak, as when about to split.

KKLAK [kíyilá:k], variant of **kklag**, *q.v.*

KKLEY [kíyilé:y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. = **kleykley**, *q.v.*

KKLK [kíyilák], *n.* 1. Sinews behind the knee, of humans and other mammals such as pigs, dogs.

2. The sunken place behind the knee of humans and behind front leg of pigs, dogs, etc. syn. **klkl beñ**.

klkl beñ, back of the knee.

KKM [kíyím], *v. adjunct* in **KKM AGI-** (K) = (G) **KKM AGL-**, *v.tr.* Burn big heaps of trash in a garden clearing, as when clearing hill forest and bush fallow, in contrast to methods of burning off scattered trash and dry weeds in small heaps at lower altitudes. *Kkm lg ay agiey, m jak tep gp.* After they burn off the big heaps of garden-trash, taro comes up well (there).

KKP [kíyíp], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, grown locally, said to have been obtained from Maring in ancestral times.

KL¹ [kíl], *n.* Mark, line, spot. More commonly as pl., **klkl**, marks, lines. Compare **lem**, (single) mark, line, spot.

kl g-, be marked, as a page with writing or sketches.

kl tk-, syn. **klkl tk-**, make marks, etc.

klkl, *n.pl.* Marks, lines, spots.

klkl-sek, *adj.* Densely marked, lined, spotted, criss-crossed, mottled, etc.

kl pat pat, long marks, stripes.

kl tbjuwn, of surface with many spots; spotted, dappled, mottled.

kabkl, = **kab-kl**, *syn.* **kjkl**, *q.v.*

kjkl, = **kj-kl**, tattoo marks, tattoo. See separate entry.

mnm kl tk-, write.

mnm kl nŋ-, read.

ñu kl ag-, *v.* 1. Read. (lit. say pen-marks.)

2. Write.

KL² [kál], *adv.* In a line or row, consecutive, in succession, in a row. near *syn.* **klway**. Probably cognate with **kl¹**, mark, line.

kl dam ñi, dap ñi g-, *v.p.* Continue in a line there in one direction and come back again, as parallel rows of houses, form parallel lines, or an encircling fence.

(**mnm**) **kl ag-** = **klkl ag-**, *v. & v.tr.* 1. Debate, discuss, talk with, exchange questions and answers. Compare **klway ag-**.

2. Recite. *Kopon binb mñi kotp ak gi mnm klkl agig gawb tep pkspay.* After building the house the Kobon people today are reciting magical formulae (to the initates) and playing a Jew's harp.

3. Read.

skum kl, column of smoke. (G) *b ak ngak, katp nb ak skum kl ak ynek.* The man saw a column of smoke rising from the settlement.

ykop kl ag-, chat idly, have a chat, talk about nothing of importance. *Nad ykop mnm kl aspan.* You're just chattering.

KL³ [kál], *n.* Spider taxon, including several species of orbweavers (Argiopidae) which are variegated in colour, e.g. *Araneus* sp. Eaten. Compare **kl¹**, **kadŋ-kl**, **kob-kawnan-kl**, **wad-kl**.

KL⁵ [kál], *n.* Sugar cane (**gam**) taxon, locally cultivated.

KL⁵ [kál], *n.* Herb (**bep**) taxon, cultivated variety of *Rungia klossii*. *syn.* **kli²**, *q.v.* *syn.* **bep kl**.

KL⁶ [kál] (G), *v.tr.* Pass out or excrete something from a pelvic opening; thus: defecate, urinate, lay eggs. = (K) **ki-**, *q.v.* (G) *Skoyd cb ak skol-skol klup.* The *skoyd* ringtail possum excretes smaller (pellets of) dung.

KLAKL [kilá·yíl], (**Kubtp**) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, hawks, especially Brown Hawk, *Falco berigora*. *syn.* (K,G) **glegl**, *q.v.*

KLAM [kilá·m], *n.* 1. Headwaters or source of a river or creek. *syn.* **ñg klam.** *Mon ak Ced klam kojay jakp.* That tree grows abundantly at the headwaters of the Ced stream.

2. Spring. *syn.* **ñg klam.**

ñg klam wsŋ-at kanŋ, designation applied by people of Kaytog local group to those of Gobnem (lit. (people) of the head-waters up there).

KLAP [kilá·p], *n.* (in cards) Club, clubs. (from English **club**.)

KLB [kilá·mp], *n.* Woman's front skirt or apron, made of string woven from the bast of **wask**, **kajpab** or several other trees and shrubs.

klb-magi (K) = (G) **klb magl.** *syn.* **klb.**

KLBEL [kál·imbé·l], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been obtained from Maring in ancestral times.

KLD [kilá·nt], *n.* Glowing embers, live coals, fragments of firewood glowing hot but almost burnt out. = **mon kld.** Contrasts with **bg**, newly burnt ashes, **bj**, charcoal, **tun**, ashes.

kld d-, *v.impers.* Catch fire from burning embers. *Mon kld dsap.* The wood is catching fire. *contr.* **agi-**, **dagi-**, set fire to something. *Mon kld di, ynb.* The wood caught fire and burnt.

kab kld, red hot stones.

mon (bj) (yn) kld ap-, *v.impers.* (of firewood) Turn to embers or glowing coals. Contrasts with **mon yn manlaj g-**, burn with flame. *Mon kld asaw.* The

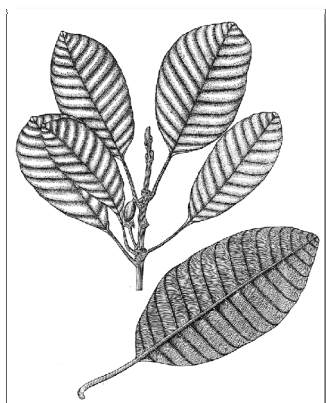
firewood is turning to embers. *Mon bijn kld owp*. The coals are glowing.

KLEB [kilé:mp], (PL) *v.adjunct* in **KLEB G-**, *v.impers*. Be hungry or thirsty. syn. **yuan g-**, used both in ordinary language and in Pandanus Language. Compare **koleb g-**. *Yp kleb gsap*. I am getting hungry.

KLEN¹ [kilé:n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Planchonella macropoda* and at least one other *Planchonella* sp. Trees of the lithocarpus-castanopsis oak forest, up to about 2300 m, producing large quantities of fruit, much favoured by pigeons, mainly in wet season, November–January. Timber used in house-building, fencing and firewood. Seeds formerly occasionally used for beads.

KLEN² [kilé:n], *n.* Runner-bean, variety of *Phaseolus* sp., introduced, named because of similarity of pods to fruit of the tree **klen¹** (*Planchonella*). syn. **klen bd** = **klen bat**.

klen magl (G) = (K) **klen magi**, pod of **klen bd**. Compare **b-tud**.



klen, *Planchonella macropoda* leaves

KLEŃD [kilé:ŋánt], *v.adjunct* preceding verbs of motion. 1. Crawling, on all fours. *B nuk kleŃd amb, kuom-tek*. The man crawled away like a lizard. *Ñapanŋaŋ kleŃd saŋdp*. The baby is crawling away out of sight.

2. (of the motion of wheeled vehicles) Rolling along.

KLEY [kilé:y], syn. **kleykley²**, q.v.

KLEYKLEY¹ [kilé:ykilé:y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**)

taxon, Black Monarch, *Monarch axillaris*, small, found in forest, said to be so-called because call resembles clattering (**kleykley**) of pandanus leaves in wind. syn. **ytem kleykley**. Compare **jlbeg**, **ttmin**.

KLEYKLEY² = **KLEY-KLEY** [kilé:ykilé:y], *v.adjunct* in (MNM) **KLEYKLEY AG-** or **G-**, *v.* 1. Crackle, clatter, emit sharp resonant sound (as a fire burning dry leaves, or leaves of pandanus palm rustling in the wind).

2. Chatter noisily, talk or shout in rapid staccato manner, as when angry or excited. *Mnm kleykley gpan!* You keep chattering! (said to quieten children). *Kleykley gi owak*. He came shouting rapidly.

KLI¹ [kilí:], *n.* Beads worn on one side of chest by dancers. = **kuli¹**. syn. **kli-pali**. Seed-beads formerly imported from lower-altitude areas of Kaironk Valley (in Kobon territory) and in Asai Valley. Said by some to be a kind of **akañ**, Job's tears, by others to be quite different and red in colour.

KLI² [kilí:], *n.* Herb (**bep**) taxon, cultivated variety of *Rungia klossii*. Leaves and stems have yellow marks. = **kuli¹**.

KLI-PALI [kilí:φá:lí:], *n.* Beads worn on one side of the chest by dancers. syn. **kli¹**, q.v.

KLKL¹ [kíli:yíł], syn. **kl¹**, q.v.

KLKL² [kíli:yíł], *v.adjunct* in **KLKL AG-**, *v.* Talk fluently, etc. See **kl²**.

KLLAG [kíli:lá:ŋk], *v.adjunct* in **KLLAG AG-**, syn. **kklag ag-**, q.v. *v.* 1. Croak, squawk, make a harsh throaty sound, like a *kulek* frog. near syn. **gullag**.

2. (of wood) Creak, make a cracking sound.

KLMEJK [kílimé:ŋdyík], *n.* or *adj.* in **KAB KLMEJK**, *n.* Stone which glistens, variegated black and white, embedded in matrix of different rock. Easily broken. Compare **kl¹**.

KLMEŃMEŃ [kílimé:ŋmé:ŋ], *v.adjunct* in (**ÑAPANŃAŃ**) **KLMEŃMEŃ G-**, *v.* (of people) Have many children in close

succession; (of pigs), have a litter every year. Insult bandied between women. syn. **maṅmaṅ g-**. *Ñapan klmeṅmeṅ gpan!* You have your children one right after another!

KLÑ [kilñ], (PL) *adj.* 1. Good, nice, pleasant, handsome, etc. syn. (OL) **tep**, q.v. *Gaymen klñ alam*. Not a good axe.

2. Enough, sufficient, ample.

KLŋ¹ [kilŋ], *n.* Basket-work wig-frame, made of **namluk** (*Freycinetia*) cane.

KLŋ² [kilŋ], *n.* Circumcised penis; also used as an insult. syn. **jup klŋ**, **waṅ kpl nep**. Circumcision is not practised by Kalam, but in the 1960s Kalam knew of it from Sepik police and labourers.

KLŋAN [kiliŋá-n], *n.* Snake (**siṅ-sataw**) taxon, *Morelia viridis*, Green Tree Python, a small arboreal python found at lower altitudes in the Jimi Valley and Lower Kaironk Valley. Eaten. syn. **aṅmip**, **jmad**. Compare also **ñm**, **ymgup**.

KLOKL¹ [kiló-γíl], *n.* Kind of long shield made by the Maring people of the Jimi Valley.

KLOKL² [kiló-γíl], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Domestic Fowl, *Gallus gallus*. syn. **bojp**, **mjbi**, **yuyu**, **kukatuk**.

KLOP [kiló-p], *n.* Uncultivated edible herb, *Cardamine* sp., growing in damp ground. Cooked in earth-oven and eaten by both sexes. Compare **goñbl**.

KLOS [kiló-s], *v. adjunct* in **KLOS G-**, *v.* Show anger, put on a display of anger. (from Tok Pisin **kros**.)

KLOWB [kiló-wmp], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, introduced since arrival of Europeans. Skin of tuber red, flesh white, foliage reddish. Leaves not eaten.

KLOY [kiló-y], *adj.* (chiefly of human hair) Grey, white. Compare **kayg**, **kup**, **sum**, **tud**. *Jun-kas kloy*, grey hair, grey head. *Dsn kloy*, grey beard.

mon-kloy (K) = (G) **mab-kloy**, white lichens hanging from trees.

KLPL [kiliβál], = **kulpl**, q.v.

KLPUK [kiliβú:k, kúluβú:k], *n.* Stone weir

for trapping tadpoles.

klpuk ñ-, trap tadpoles in a stone weir.

KLS¹ [kilís], *adj.* Strong, in various senses. near syn. **wos**. All senses except 5 have the antonym **sayn**. 1. (of behaviour as well as physical power) Strong, forceful, powerful. *Yad mnm kls gi ag gpin*. I scolded (him) with strong language. *B mlp m-ayp, b kls mdp*. He's not an old man, he's still a strong man.

2. Not easily broken or affected, tough, strong. *Yp yuwt yob gab, si ak agep tek ayab, pen kls gi mdpin*. It hurt a lot and I felt like crying but I stayed in control.

3. Tense, taut, tight, firm (e.g. of muscles). *Sb king gen, kls gi plgp*. I am constipated. (lit. When I try to defecate it is tight and is blocked.)

4. Intense (e.g. of heat), high (of fever), bright (of light). *Pub kls gi nṅb*. The sun is shining brightly.

5. (of food or drink) Having a strong affect on the senses. *Snb kls naban gp*. Ginger tastes very strong.

6. Fierce, aggressive.

7. (of material) Hard, stiff, rigid.

8. (of a tyre, etc.) Inflated, blown up tight.

9. (of e.g. problem or personality) Difficult, stubborn, hard to solve or manage.

10. (of food plants) Keeping well in storage, remaining edible for a long time.

11. (of food plants) Important, highly valued.

12. (of food) Sustaining, filling.

n. of 1-12 preceding. Strength, force, energy, effort, firmness, intensity, aggression, difficulties, importance, etc. (G) *Agak 'Met, kls yad ak key gl dad opin, nep ma-ñngayn'*. He said, 'No, I brought them here by my own efforts, I'm not going to give you (any).'

kls g-, *v. impers.* Be strong, firm, tight, stubborn, etc.

kl̄s naban g-, syn. **kl̄s tmey g-**, be very strong, etc.

b kl̄s, a strong man.

kab kl̄s, hard, strong stone, e.g. stone which will not splinter if heated in fire for earth-oven cooking.

m kl̄s t̄mel (G) = (K) m kl̄s tmey, 'strong', i.e. most highly valued taro varieties. such as **ksgaŋ**, **wañs**.

mnm kl̄s, strong language, as in abuse.

mnm kl̄s gi ag g-, scold someone using strong language. *Yad mnm kl̄s gi ag gpin*. I abused him with strong language.

ñ kl̄s tmey g-, syn. **ñ wos tmey g-**, fit or stick something very tightly in place.

t̄ŋi kl̄s, physically strong and active, energetic. (lit. 'strong-boned'.)

KL̄S² [kilís], *n.* Skink (**yñ** or **tum**) taxon, *Zobulia stanleyana*. Common in and around settlements. Eaten. Eggs, which are collected in large quantities, also eaten. Very similar to **mam̄ŋ**, q.v.

KL̄U [kilú-, kulú-], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, introduced since arrival of Europeans. Skin and flesh of tube white. Cultivated locally.

KL̄UC [kilú·ty, kulú·ty], *n.* Shavings or gratings, especially of banana, Kongkong (*Xanthosoma*) taro, maize, manioc, as (but not exclusively) prepared for eating by old toothless people. Often cooked with **bep** greens. syn. **tap kl̄ukep**.

kañm kl̄uc tuwn, bundle of grated banana, wrapped in banana leaves for cooking in earth-oven.

kl̄uc tuwn g-, wrap up a bundle of grated food.

ak kl̄uc g-, shave off the end of a piece of wood to a point or angle. Compare **kl̄uk-**. *Mon akñeb ak kl̄uc gi, ak ñbin*. Having shaved off the ends of the battens to an angle, I fitted them together.

KL̄UK⁻¹ [kulú·k, kulú·γ-], *v.tr.* Grate, scrape something into small pieces; especially to grate hard foodstuffs (e.g.

banana, *Xanthosoma* taro, maize, manioc), scrape out a hollow in an object, shave the end of a piece of wood to an angle. Compare **kuwk-**. Contrasts with **ak-**, shave to a point, shave off slices or protruberances. *Yad lum mgan kl̄ukspin*. I am scraping a hole in the ground. *Kañm kl̄ukspin*. I am grating bananas.

kl̄ukep, *adj.* (To do with) grating, etc.

kl̄ukep tek ay-, *v.impers.* Feel like grating, be almost as if grated, etc.

tap kl̄ukep, 1. Grater, scraper; formerly applied to bone or shell scrapers, now used of metal graters. Compare **bpeñ**, **ck**.

2. Grated banana or other food. syn. **kl̄uc**, q.v.

kl̄ukijsek, *v.adjunct.* Continuing to grate.

kl̄ukijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to grate, etc.

kl̄uk ay-, *v.* Perforate something, make many holes in a surface.

kl̄uk ñŋ-, *v.* Gnaw or eat a hole in something, eat out the centre.

tb kl̄uk-, cut and scrape or grate, carve in this manner, as in hollowing out a dug-out canoe or carving a wooden bowl. *Knaŋ tb kl̄ukspay*. They are craving a bowl.

tb kl̄uk yok-, remove the inner part of something by cutting and scraping, as in getting rid of the pips in a fruit.

KL̄UK⁻² [kulú·k, kulú·γ-], *v.tr.* (of a ritually contaminated person) Contaminate or pollute another person, put someone else in a state of ritual contamination (**asŋ**) by coming into contact with them soon after one has killed a person, dog, cassowary or game mammal. syn. **asŋ kl̄uk-**. A person who has performed such ritually loaded acts may not enter a newly planted garden for a certain period, ranging from a few days or several weeks, depending on the kind of thing killed. *Cp ñagey, kl̄ukngaban*. If you shoot someone you will contaminate others you come in contact with. *Yad ami, Medina nup asŋ*

klukpin, wog-day ma-amngab. I put Medina in a state of ritual contamination by contact pollution; she mustn't go into (new) gardens.

asɲ kluk-, syn. **kluk-**.

kluk malk, see separate entry. Compare **asɲ**.

KLUK³ [kulú:k], *v.adjunct* in **KLUK Ñ-**, *v.tr.* Join a party that has gone ahead, catch up with someone. Probably cognate with **kluk**². Compare **n-**. *Yad ksen api, np kluk ñngayn kanerɲ sɲak.* I'll come later, and catch up with you over there. *Nad b nak ak nup kluk ñban sɲakay?* Whereabouts did you catch up with that fellow?

kluk ñi am-, catch up with a party and go together.

KLUK-MALK [kulú:kmá:lík], *v.adjunct* in **KLUK-MALK G-**, *v.* Cross a pathway trodden by a ritually contaminated person. A person who does this also becomes contaminated and cannot enter a newly planted garden the same day. syn. **wlk malk g-**.

kluk-malk asɲ mosɲ g-, *v.* Ritually contaminate oneself by killing a game mammal, dog or cassowary. Compare **asɲ, kluk**². *Kayn ñapan, kluk malk asɲ-mosɲ gpan.* If you kill a dog you put yourself in a state of ritual contamination.

KLUP [kilú:p], *n.* in **KAB KLUP**, *n.* Sand, grit, fine-grained gravel.

KLUNEI] [kiló-né:ɲ], *n.* or *adj.* in **KB KLUNEI]**, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black-throated Honey-eater, *Meliphaga subfrenata*.

KLWAK¹ [kíliwá:k, kúluwá:k], *n.* Mature female Lory, *Charmosyna papou*, of non-melanistic form. = **kulwak**¹, q.v.

KLWAK² [kíliwá:k, kúluwá:k], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. = **kulwak**¹, q.v.

KLWAK-DB [kíliwá:kdímp], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, a large epiphytic forest creeper. *Pothos* sp. = **kulwak-db**.

KLWAY [kúluwá:y, kilíwá:y], *adv.* In close succession (e.g. of a series of actions or placements), successively, closely

spaced. near syn. **kl**², **klkl**.

klway ag-, syn. **kl ag-**, *v.* 1. Speak fluently, without pause or hesitation, make a series of utterances, keep on talking.

2. Recite, as a lesson.

klway ag ñ-, *v.tr.* Make a series of statements, ask a series of questions, give a series of answers. *Tisa klway ag ñb.* The teacher gave a series of instructions.

kulway nep ag-, go on and on (of speech), keep on talking, as a wife nagging her husband to mend a garden fence or make a larger garden. *Yad tusmen gpin gok, nuk klway nep agp.* I paid an amount of bride-wealth already, and he kept asking me (about how much I paid).

klway taw- or **tow-**, take short steps, place one's footsteps close together, as in descending a steep slope. *Tob klway tawan!* Take short steps!

klway ym-, plant crops close together.

KM¹ [kím], *adj.* 1. Unripe, green. antonym **pk**. *Kañm km*, unripe bananas.

2. Raw, uncooked; (of meat) freshly killed. *Yad mit dagi ñngayn. Km ma-ñng gayn.* I'll eat meat when it has been cooked. I won't eat it raw.

3. Green (of colour). syn. **kmab, mj-kmab**.

4. Alive, living. antonym **kum-**. *Yakt km mdp.* The bird is alive. *As km nep dad amngayn.* I'll take only live frogs.

5. New (of an artefact, e.g. house, garden). near syn. **ksen**. Contrasts with **toki, mlp**. *Kotp km gsap.* He is building a new house.

6. Cold, fresh (of water).

7. Bitter-tasting. Contrasts with **ydk**, q.v.

km g-, *v.impers.* Be unripe, green, new, raw, cold, bitter, etc.

km md-, be alive, living, be uncooked, etc. *B toki kumb akarɲ km mdp?* Is the old man dead or is he still alive? *Cp kumeb ebi km mdek kun agyak.* They

spoke to the body as if it were still living. *Nuk km mdi kneb ameb owep wog wati gp.* The various things he did during his life.

km watap ap-, come to mourn while the dying person is still alive.

b km, man killed by mistake, innocent victim in a war. Contrasts with **b agep**, man marked for killing, intended victim, and **cp agep**, man who has been killed, as intended. If someone kills the wrong man, he should pay compensation to those who hired him.

kmn km nep, freshly killed game mammal.

KM² [kím], *adj.* Bitter-tasting. Possibly cognate with **km¹**. near syn. **kp**. Contrasts with **ydk**.

km g-, *v. impers.* Taste bitter, be bitter.

KM³ [kím], in **JOI** **KM**, *n.* 1. Grasshopper (**joŋ**) taxon, with greenish wings, *Atractomorpha crenaticeps*. Eaten. Compare **mluk-ñu**.

2. Live **joŋ** (grasshoppers, etc.). Compare **km¹**.

KM⁴ [kím], in **YÑ KM**, = **YÑ SIDN KM**, *n.* Skink (**yñ** or **tum**) taxon, males of *Scincludella prehensicauda*, which are green. Compare **mañmod**.

KMAB [kímámp], formative in **MJ-KMAB**, *adj.* Green (of colour). Compare **km¹**, **mj**.

KMAP [kímá:p], *n.* Song, chant. = **kmep**, **kamep**. Compare **saŋ**, **wol**.

kmep ag-, sing, chant (a song). *Kmap ksen aspay.* They are singing a new song. *Yad kmap agabin, nad api mmm agey, kmap tb tkp.* I was singing a song, and you came and talked, and the song was interrupted.

b kmap agep, singer, composer, one who sings or composes songs.

kmep dey, songs with **dey** chorus.

kmep wel, = **kmep wol**, songs with **wel** or **wol** chorus.

KMAPI [kímá:βí:], (**K**) *v. adjunct* in **KMAPI AY-**, *v.* Be left with feelings of depression or emptiness after the departure of a kinsmen or good friend

who has come a long way to visit. syn. (**G, K**) **kumapl**, *q.v.*

KMAPL [kímá:βil], (**G, K**) = **kumapl**, *q.v.*

KM-DEP [kímndé:p], (**PL**) *n.* Pandanus Language substitute for **kayn**, *q.v.* Dog. = **kmn dep**, lit. capturing (**dep**) game-mammals (**kmn**).

KMEP [kimé:p], *n.* Song. = **kmap**, *q.v.*

kmep ag-, *v.* Sing, chant (a song).

KMG [kimínk], *n.* Head (body-part). Occasional syn. of **jun**, *q.v.*, **nabceg**, **nabj**.

kmg-ceg, syn. **kmg**.

KMJAL [kímñdyá:l], *v. adjunct* in **KMJAL AY-** or **YOK-**, *v.tr.* Swallow something whole, gobble food, without chewing it properly. Compare **kal ay-**. (**G**) *Kobti ap yokop kmjal yokosp at olaŋ ak mey ñbal.* Cassowaries come and gobble down (the fruit) whole. *Nad tap jaki, tk tep gi met, kmjal aypan.* You just stand up (and eat), you don't chew properly, you gobble your food.

KMJEG [kímñdyé:ŋk], *n.* Head (body-part). Fast speech variant of **kmg-ceg**, *q.v.* Compare **jun**.

KMN¹ [kimín], *n.* 1. Game mammal. Generic taxon, including all large marsupials and rodents and some smaller arboreal forest species, and water-rats, but excluding dogs, pigs, bats and most medium-sized and small rats and other small, mainly terrestrial rodents and marsupials. syn. **sab**. Compare **wñbek**. Contrasts with **kopyak** (rats and mice found near homesteads), **as** (frogs and certain small, mainly terrestrial, marsupials and rodents), **yakt** (flying birds and bats), etc. Some small rodent and marsupial taxa are placed by some informants as **kmn**, by others as **as**. The crucial distinction between **kmn** and **as** appears to be in terms of culinary use and dietary prohibitions. **as**, which are mainly collected by women, are not cooked ritually and are prohibited food for initiands between their nose-piercing and final release from restrictions at the **smi**. **kmn** may be cooked ritually and

may be preserved by smoking for consumption at **smi** festivals. They are not forbidden food for initiands in the **smi** or for adult male sorcerers. **kmn** taxa names include: **abben**, **aklaŋ**, **aloñ**, **alks**, **amlgn**, **añ**, **atwak**, **aymows**, **beŋ-tud**, **blc**, **boŋay**, **cemen**, **gabi**, **godmg**, **gudi-ws**, **kabacp**, **kagm**, **kajben**, **kay**¹, **kejŋ**, **kñm**, **kutwal**, **kuypep**, **madaw**, **magey**, **maklek**, **malek**, **maygot**, **moday-bñ**, **mosak**, **mosak kloy**, **moys**¹, **mumuk**, **pakam**, (K) **puŋl-mdep**, (G) **puŋl-mdep**, **sab**¹, **sbi**², **sgaw**, **sjaŋ**, **skoyd**, **skoyd moday-bñ**, **suatg**, **sumsum**, **suatg**, **takp**, **tumuk-as**, **wcm**, **weñem**, **wgi**, **wlpog**, (G) **wŋbek**, **yaked**, **yegaŋ**, **ymduŋ**, **yng-tud**. (G) *Kmn takn ak sugij yb aml ñapal, mey mab wog ak bteyt tblad, wog spot ak, ... kmn ap tap okok ñbek owakŋŋ, mey aml sugij ñapal.* When shooting by moonlight, they easily find game mammals in parts of the forest where trees have been felled and in old garden areas, ... and when the animals come there to feed they shoot them.

2. Occasionally used as a collective term for both game mammals (**kmn**) and small mammals (**as**), when distinguishing the latter from **as**, meaning frogs and toads.

3. Used as qualifying term in names of several plants and animals, said to be associated with game mammals.

kmn-as, animals of the **kmn** and **as** kinds, i.e. wild mammals of the forest and grasslands.

kmn bd, raised oven used for ritual cooking of game in forest.

kmn bd g-, *v.p.* Smoke-dry game mammals. *Wak ogok mlep lpal nb kmn bd gpal apal.* This process of smoke-drying carcasses they call *kmn bdg gpal* ('they make a raised oven for game mammals'). (*KHT* ch. 9:103)

kmn-kaj-kobti, game mammals, pigs and cassowaries, a collective term for those animals that provide ceremonially and ritually valued meat.

kmn-kobti, game mammals and

cassowaries, a collective category significant in terms of the ritual status of the meat from these animals.

kmn mlp, (K) = (G) **kmn mlep**, smoke-dried game mammals.

kmn mon, (K) = (G) **kmn mab**, tree inhabited by game-mammals.

kmn mon ñon kab, game mammals left overnight above a fire in order to be smoked.

kmn mon pet pkep, tree where game mammals are regularly caught.

kmn-nen am-, hunt game mammals, go after game. (G) *Ñn ebap cn kmn-nen amng, cn am wakŋŋ yb ak nŋi, kmn-nen ksen ma-amngabun.* If one day when we plan to hunt kapuls, we hear the name of an eel, we won't go hunting kapuls (that day).

kmn ñm, spring-lair, hole made by water dripping from a spring, used as a lair by certain animals, esp. the Ground Cuscus, *Phalanger gymnotis*.

kmn pk-, (K) = (G) **kmn pak-**, kill game mammals. *Kmn omŋal pk, dad owyak.* They killed and brought back two game-mammals.

kmn pk ñb-, (K) = (G) **kmn pak ñb-**, kill and eat game mammals, i.e. hunt game mammals for food.

kmn pk ñb tag-, (K) = (G) **kmn pak ñb tag-**, go about killing and eating game mammals. *Kmn pak ñb tagl, alŋaw tk ñb tagl, dad apl ... sblam mgan adl ñbelgpal.* They used to go about hunting game mammals, gathering pandanus nuts, and would bring them to the cordyline line enclosures and cooked and eat them. (*KHT* Intro:19)

kmn slñ, large brown crane-flies, said to hover round nests of game mammals.

am kmn pk dad ap ad ñŋ-, hunt and eat game mammals (lit. go kill bring cook and eat game mammals).

b kmn pkep, man skilled at hunting (killing) game mammals.

KMN² [kimín], *n.* Small epiphytic orchid, *Mediocalcar* spp. syn. **jsp**², **kmn jsp**, q.v.

KMN-AS [kimínás], *n.* Generic term for wild mammals of the forest and grasslands, including both **kmn**, game mammals, and **as**, small mammals.

KMN-BL [kimínmbál], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, King Parrot, *Alisterus chloropterus*, syn. **kablamneḡ**, **kmn-wm**.

KMN-GAM [kimínḡgám], *n.* Epiphytic orchid with pink flowers, *Epiblastus* sp. (Orchiaceae). Compare **kmn-jsp**, **mosak-gam**.

KMN-GD [kimínḡgánt], *n.* A fern, possibly *Gleichenia* sp. Grows both in forest and open country. Used for **kuc** bustles.

KMN-JSP [kimíñdyisíp], *n.* Small epiphytic orchid, *Mediocalcar agathodaemonis* and *M. bifolium*, growing abundantly on forest trees. Said to be eaten by several kinds of large marsupials and rodents. syn. **kmn**². Compare also **kmn gam**, **mosak gam**.

KMN-KAJ-KOBTI [kimínkáñtykómbi-rí], *n.* Generic term for important ‘meat’ animals, chiefly **kmn**, game mammals, **kaj**, pigs and **kobti**, cassowaries, which collectively provide ceremonially and ritually valued meat, in contrast to very small mammals (**as**), birds and frogs, whose flesh is eaten but not highly valued.

KMN-KOBTI [kimínkómbirí], *n.* Game mammals (**kmn**) and cassowaries (**kobti**), a grouping significant in terms of ritual status.

KMN-MJ-KAS-BEN [kimínmíñdyikás-mbéñ], *n.* Insect taxon, large brown Katydid, *Eumecopoda* sp. Said to be eaten by certain giant rats (**mosak**, **mmuk**), but not by humans.

KMN-NBON [kimíñnimbóñ], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon. See **nbon**.

KMN-NUMD [kimínú-mínt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black-hooded Cuckoo-shrike, *Coracina longicauda*. syn. **sñeñ tum**. Name means ‘cross-cousin of game mammals’.

KMN-SBLAM, [kimínsimbilám], *n.* *Cordyline* (**sblam**) taxon, growing in forest. Said originally to have been planted by the ancestors in magic rites

to bring game mammals to their part of the forest. Often found growing at traditional camp-sites in the forest. Leaves used to wrap food for oven cooking.

KMN-SLÑ [kimínsilíny], *n.* Insect taxon, large brown crane-flies, said to hover round nests of game mammals.

KMN-WM [kimínwúm], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, King Parrot, *Alisterus chloropterus*. Compare **kablamneḡ**, **glmd**.

KMS¹ [kimís], *n.* Fishtail palm, *Caryota* sp., or *Gronophyllum* sp. or spp., from which arrows and axe-handles are made. Found in lower Kaironk and Jimi Valleys. The dry leaves are sometimes used as tinder. The pith, very light but rigid, is used as the core around which the elaborate hats (**poj**) worn at **smi** dance festivals are constructed.

kms magi wt, pith of the Fishtail palm.

KMS² [kimís], *adj.* (of hair) Loosely curled, wavy or straight. Contrasts with **kabi**, frizzy, tightly curled. *Jun-kas-nad kms*. Your hair is straight.

KN¹ [kín], *v.* 1. Sleep. *Am knenmn*. You should go and sleep. *Mj pati ma-knb, sulkul kolkol g knb*. He did not sleep on a mat, he slept on the dusty ground. (G) *Pen at oḡlaḡ knek knek knek, ytuk ḡp apyapl knub, abn alyañ ak knub*. When they have been sleeping high up in the trees for a long time they get bored and come down and sleep in the undercroft (above the forest floor). *Tap koḡay ñbi knbin*. I ate too much last night (lit. Having eaten a lot I slept).

2. Lie down. Contrasts with **jak-**, stand up, **tk jak-**, arise, wake up. *Am kn patsek mdenmn, wsn yb ma-knmn*. Go and lie down but don’t go to sleep. (G) *Kayn nb ak sḡak kn mdakḡḡ, kogi-won ak kub sketek ak ḡḡl apal, kayn awl kmn ak su ñbl owp aḡl*. When they see a dog lying there with part of its stomach distended they know it must have caught and eaten a game mammal.

3. Have one’s sleeping-place (of animals staying in nest, lair, den, or

mother's pouch). (G) *Knub ak mey wog ogok tɔpal okok*. It has its lair in areas where trees have been felled. (G) *Mab yb mgan okok ognap knub aglak*. They say it often sleeps (has its lair) in clumps of epiphytes. (G) *Neb ak yp kn mdl, mdosp md md tap kub gaknɲ, 'nopey sak yokebin,' agup*. [The infant possum] stays with its mother until it is quite big, then she gets rid of it. (lit. 'I am detaching it,' she says.)

v.impers. 1. Be left overnight, e.g. of food cooking in an oven. *Kaj poj abk ayen, knb*. I put the pig's head in the oven to cook overnight.

2. Last all night, continue overnight, go on for the duration of the night. Compare *yn kn-*. *Gap jaksap, mñmon tk kngab*. The stars have come out, it will stay fine the whole night.

kneb, *adj.* Having to do with reclining, sleeping.

kneb tek ay-, = **kneb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like lying down or sleeping, feel sleepy. Compare **wsn ap-**.

kneb ameb owep wog wati g-, do the ordinary activities of life. *Nuk km mdi kneb ameb owep wog wati gp*. The various things he did during his life.

tp kneb, sleeping place. Compare **kneb**.

yakt kneb, 1. Blind or hide from which birds are shot.

2. Bird's nest. syn. **yakt kotp**.

knijsek, *v.adjunct.* in **knijsek ay md-**, *v.* Continue to lie down or sleep.

kn am-, drift off to sleep, pass into a state of sleep.

kn md-, remain lying or sleeping.

kn patsek md-, lie down, lie with legs extended. *Am kn patsek mdenmn, wsn yb ma-knmn*. Go and lie down but don't go to sleep.

kaynd kn-, sleep together (face to face).

kmn mon ñon kab, game mammals left overnight above a fire in order to be smoked.

kñk kn-, (K) = (G) **kuñk kn-**, sleep hungry (lit. sleep salivating).

kosind kn-, sleep one resting on another, as when pigs or children have no space to sleep separately.

mñmon tk kn-, clear up (of rain) and be fine the whole night. *Gap jaksap, mñmon tk kngab*. The stars have come out, it will be fine all night.

mosk kn-, *v.impers.* Be left or laid out to dry (in the sun). *Kalap td kabin, mosk knab*. I cut down the casuarina and left it to dry.

ptol gi kn-, sleep together (side by side or back to back).

tluk (okok) kn-, sleep in the forest. *Pen nak am tluk okok knenmn...* if you were to sleep out in the forest,...

verb-i kn-, do something last night, do something before sleeping. *Tap konay ñibi knb*. He ate too much last night.

wsn kn-, sleep, go to sleep, be asleep. *Wsn kni, tk jaki, tk jaki gpin*. I fell asleep but kept waking up. *Wsn kng amjpin*. I'm going to sleep. *Bin ebi kab kñɲ okok kni owak*. The woman slept in a rock shelter and then came home. *Wsn knabin, b api katam yk am kklag agab*. I was asleep when a man came in and the door creaked. *Mñmon ksen tksap, won ebi Lena wsn kjap*. It's only just daylight, at this time Lena is still asleep.

wsn ki tk jak-, keep waking up, sleep fitfully.

ykop kn-, lie down without sleeping.

yn kn-, *v.impers.* 1. (of an oven or its contents) Cook overnight, be left to cook overnight. *Kab adey yn knb, mnek wk ñibay*. They made an earth oven, it was left to cook overnight and next day they opened it and ate (the food).

2. (of a fire) Burn through the night, keep burning all night. *Toytk aginuk ak, mon bj yn knb, ma-sugp*. We lit this fire yesterday and the embers have kept burning the whole night.

KN² [kín] (K) *adv.* Like this, in this way. thus. Fast speech variant of **kun**, q.v.

KNAI] [kiná:ŋ], *n.* 1. Boat, canoe (known

in precontact times from Ramu River). Compare **kanu**, **kuok**.

2. Wooden bowl, hollowed out of tree-trunk (not local in Upper Kaironk). = **mon knaŋ**. syn. **kuok**. Bowls were used for preparing Marita pandanus oil, also to contain water used in beauty magic.

knaŋ dad am-, travel by canoe.

knaŋ tb kluk-, hollow out a canoe or bowl.

KNEB [kiné:mp], *adj.* (To do with) sleeping, reclining. = **kn-eb**.

n. House, nest, etc. Pandanus Language or avoidance substitute for **katp**, **kotp**, q.v.

tp kneb, sleeping place.

yakt kneb, 1. Blind or hide from which birds are shot.

2. Bird's nest. syn. **yakt kotp**.

kneb ameb owep wog wati gep, *n.* Everyday routine, daily activities. (lit. sleeping, coming, going, doing garden work.)

KNEŋ¹ [kiné:ŋ], *adj.* in **KOTP KNEŋ**, *n.* Garden house or shelter, usually a small roughly built structure with grass roof and without walls.

KNEŋ² [kiné:ŋ], (K) *adv.* Fast speech variant of **kuneŋ**, q.v. In an up-river direction.

kneŋ kuym g-, go in opposite directions. *Kneŋ-kuym gspay*. People are passing each other going in opposite directions.

KÑ [kíny], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Stephania montana*, growing in forest and bush fallow. Used to tie fences. Inner fibre used in **kopen** arrow bindings and in stone axe bindings. Named subtaxa include: **kñ kas-ñluk**, syn. **kñ kas tud**, which has small, light coloured leaves, and **kñ kas-ps**, which has large leaves.

KÑES [kinyés], *n.* A herb, *Eleocharis attenuata*, sedge, spikerush.

KÑG [kinyiŋk], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated locally. Said to be very similar to **sgi**, q.v. syn. **sajep kñg**.

KÑGLD [kinyiŋgilánt], *n.* 1. Vine (**mñ**) taxon, found in Jimi Valley, said to be

elastic and springy, like rubber.

2. Rubber band. (post-contact introduction.)

3. Catapult, shanghai, made of forked stick with rubber band. (post-contact introduction.)

kñgld ñag-, fire a catapult, flick a rubber band.

KÑK [kinyík], (K) = (G, K) **kuñk**, q.v. *n.* Saliva, spit.

kñk ap-, *v. impers.* Salivate, water at the mouth.

kñk g-, *v.* 1. Spit.

2. (of a snake) Hiss.

kñk kn-, *v.* Sleep hungry, sleep craving food.

kñk wok-, syn. **kuñk yak-**, *v.* Vomit saliva.

KÑLOL [kinyiló:l], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, found in mixed oak and garcinia forest up to perhaps 2100 m. Used to make arm-bands.

KÑM [kinyím], *n.* Game mammal (**kmm**) taxon, Ground Cuscus, *Phalanger gymnotis*. syn. **madaw**, q.v.

KÑŋ [kinyíŋ], *n.* 1. Base, bottom, as of tree, clump of cane, cliff. near syn. **wagn**. Compare **juj**. *Bin ak ebi kab kñŋ okok kni owak*. This woman slept in a rock shelter ('the base of a rock') then came home.

2. Clump of stems with a single root-base.

3. Group of related people, e.g. an extended family, descendants of a single married couple. The local kin-groups Kaytog, Gobnem, Skow, in the Upper Kaironk, which each have 40–80 members, are **kñŋ**. Compare **kay**. *B kñŋ yad*. He's a man of my kin group. (G) *Kmn kñŋ nb ak, mab ak yb alyaŋ knbal*. Colonies (families) of this game mammal nest in really big clumps of epiphytes in trees.

4. Generic term for class of similar or related things; family, class. near syn. **wagn**, but the latter is used mainly for closely related kin or species while **kñŋ** can be used for a more diverse group.

Compare also **kaw**⁴, sense 2. As *yenm kñŋ nb ak, key lak*. The *yenm* frogs form a separate class.

5. Beginning, start, origin.

kñŋ g-, *v. & v.tr.* Begin, start; begin or start something.

kñŋ-nb, near syn. **wagn-nb**, kind, sort. *Kñŋ-nb ok key*. That is a different kind of frog.

kñŋ-sek, *adj.* In a clump or cluster, clumped, clustered, as roots or shoots and foliage stemming from a single base, or a family of people. Compare **wt-sek**. *B ak kñŋ-sek wagn kub yb ak mdelgpal mñab ak Cebad*. A really big family once lived at that place, Cebad.

n. All, the whole lot, every (one or thing).

kñŋ skoy, small kin-group, a kin-group with no big man left, e.g. man, wife or wives and children.

kñŋ yob, large kin-group, an extended family.

yakt kñŋ, circular frame with feathers (usually of white cockatoo) which is part of a **smi** dancer's head-dress. Compare **yakt wagn**.

KÑOPL [kínyó-βíl], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon.

1. East Indian Woodcock, *Scolopax saturata*. Long-beaked bird of the beech forest. Taken in snares. Young men who are growing their hair long for wigs and men who have learned war-magic cannot eat **kñopl** or other ground-dwelling birds of the forest.

2. Generic for woodcock, snipe and, possibly, certain rails.

kapi kñopl, Snipe, *Gallinago* sp. or spp., and possibly certain rails, *Rallus philippinensis*, *R. pectoralis*.

kñopl mseŋ-ket, syn. **kapi kñopl**, q.v.

kñopl mluk-maŋ, taxon of uncertain identity.

KÑOWŊ [kínyó-wiŋ, kínyó-wúŋ], *n.*

Blotch or small mark on skin, e.g. left after a sore or wound has healed; small scar, birthmark. Compare **bok**, **mablep**, **magi-wt**, **sb-yuws**, **slañ**, **soy**, and other

terms for skin conditions listed under **ay-**.

kñowŋ ay-, *v.impers.* Have a blotch on the skin, birthmark, etc.

kñowŋ-sek, *adj.* Having blotches, etc., etc.

kñowŋ-kñowŋ-sek, *adj.* Having many blotches, etc.

KÑT [kinyír], *adj.* 1. Not properly cooked (and therefore 'dirty' and inedible).

2. (PL) sub. for **gac**, q.v., black, dirty, and **mosb**, brown, black.

kñt g-, *v.impers.* 1. (of root crops, bananas and pandans) Be not properly cooked. *Maj ak agiey yn tep ma-gek, kun ok mey apay kñt gp apay akaŋ gac gp*. When the sweet-potatoes have not been properly cooked people speak of them as being 'dirty' or 'inedible'.

2. Be dirty, soiled.

kñt yok-, (PL) sub. for **kñt g-**, 1. Be not properly cooked.

2. Be dirty, soiled, black.

KŊ [kínŋ], *adj.* 1. Frayed, splintered by fraying, as the edge of a strip of bamboo.

2. Blunt, as a knife.

kŋ kd g-, *v.impers.* Become frayed, blunt. *Kasn kŋ kd gp*. The bowstring edge is frayed (i.e. sharp edge is removed so that it will not cut the hand).

cm kasn kŋ, frayed bow-string.

tu kŋ, blunt axe.

KŊEÑ, see **kotp kŋeñ**.

KO⁻¹ [kó-], *v.tr.* Roll something up, bury s.th. Variant of **kom-**, q.v., occurring before suffixes **-p-** (except in sequence with third person singular suffix) and **-P...P-**.

KO⁻² [kó-], formative occurring in several words denoting spherical or circular shape, e.g. **kogm**¹, **kogmeg**, **kogi**, **kolm**, **kolmon**, **kolml**, **kolmŋ**.

KO⁻³ [kó-], *prefix deriving adverbs*. Prefixed to a locative base, it changes the word to an adverb, indicating direction of movement (real or figurative) as

indicated by the locative base. Has wider distribution in (G) dialect but in (K) occurs only before bases whose first vowel is -o. = (K) ku-. (G) ko-lan, upwards. (G, K) ko-yon, downwards. (K) ko-don, in the across-river direction.

-KO⁴ [-kó-], *verbal suffix*. Third person singular, subject: he, she, it. Variant of -a-, q.v. Occurs in sequence with past subjunctive suffix **b...p**, **p...p**. *A-b-ko-p*. He might have gone. *Pk-p-ko-p*. He might have struck.

KOB¹ [kómp], *n*. Newly burnt-off grassland. syn. **kob-bg**.

kob agi-, (K) = (G) **kob agl-**, set fire to grass. *Kob agien, ynb*. I set fire to the grass and it was burnt off.

kob g-, burn off grassland. *Kob gp at yg jakp*. New grass springs up after burning off.



kob, Papuan Lory

KOB² [kómp], *n*. Bird (**yakt**) taxon, certain phases of mature Papuan Lory, *Charmosyna papou* (collectively known as **tabal**), especially those with predominantly red and green plumage, i.e. normally male of non-melanistic form. Compare **alad**, **cmgan**, **kañm**,

kulwak, **saymon**, **tabal**. Men wear lory plumes as decorations in dance festivals and chant the names of various lories when performing beauty magic before dressing up.

kob kulwak, = **kob klwak**, **kulwak**, *Charmosyna ?josefinae*, Lories with yellow on them, esp. on rump.

KOB³ [kómp], *n*. Marita fruit pandanus, *Pandanus conoideus*. syn. **anem**, **yagad**, q.v. This cultivated species grows poorly in the Upper Kaironk area, though it has been noted at 1700 m. It is an important crop at lower altitudes. Oil, smeared on the skin by dancers, and some fruit for consumption, are imported by Upper Kaironk Kalam.

KOB⁴ [kómp], (K) *n*. in **KOB KANAN**, q.v. = (G) **kob kawnan**.

KOB⁵ [kómp], *n*. in **GUSAY KOB**, Shieldbug taxon, found on **gusay** trees.

KOB-BG [kómpbínk], *n*. Burnt-off grassland. syn. **kob¹**, q.v.

KOB-BG-KET, [kómpbínkkér], *n*. Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black Kite, *Milvus migrans*. Name means 'of the burnt-off grasslands'. syn. **añmt**.

KOBEN [kómbén], *n*. Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Victoria Crown Pigeon, *Goura victoria*, known only from plumes which are traded from lower Jimi and Ramu Valleys. Tail plumes are used for circlets in dance headdress and the crown (**dsnbad** or **askom**) is used as an ornament.

KOBIAY [kómbíáy], *n*. Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in forest. Said to be a synonym of **ymetm** or **yokal**. Timber used in fencing and house-building. Split and used to make a platform for **kaj bd**, raised pig ovens.

KOB-KANAN [kómpká-nán], fast speech variant of **kab kawnan**, q.v.

KOB-KAWNAN [kómpkáwnán], (K) *n*. Spider taxon, Tetragnathid spider, *Mesida* sp., making web in casuarina and other trees as well as in cane-grass. Eaten.

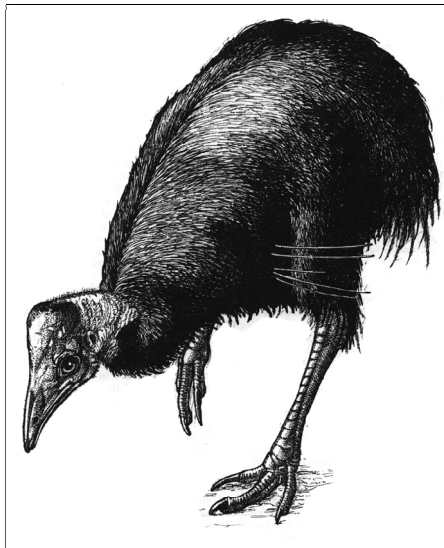
KOBLAN [kómbilán], *n*. Ginger (**snb**) taxon. Cultivated plant with aromatic root, used as cosmetic. syn. **awlan**,

yaban, q.v.

KOB-LKAÑ [kó.mpli.ɣá.ny] *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, edible, grows on trees in forest. Sometimes known as **bay lkañ**, q.v. Orange in colour, under surface radially veined. Not much flavour.

KOBSAL [kó.mpsá.l], *n.* Fish taxon. Traditionally applied to any kind of fish, other than eels, found in the Jimi or Ramu Rivers and low-altitude tributaries. No fish, except eels, which are called **tok** or **woknaŋ**, are found in the Kaironk or Simbai Rivers. Compare **sac**.

kobsal gs, a kind of fish, grey in colour.



kobti gs, Mountain Cassowary

KOBTI¹ [kó.mbirí.], *n.* Cassowary, *Casuarius* spp. syn. **alŋ-pat** ('long shanks'), **wacŋ**, **wenŋ**, **ypyp**, **yuyu**. Not classified as a bird (**yakt**). The local species, to which the term used by the Upper Kaironk and Simbai people normally applies, is probably the small Mountain Cassowary, *Casuarius bennetti*. Hunted. Cassowaries must be killed in ritually appropriate manner with blunt instrument and the flesh must be cooked on raised ovens with appropriate rituals. A man who has killed a cassowary remains ritually contaminated for several weeks. Tall men are often nicknamed **kobti**.

kobti aŋlam, adult cassowary, especially Mountain Cassowary, *Casuarius bennetti*, believed by Kalam to be male (**aŋlam**). syn. **kobti mok kalom**.

kobti gs, immature cassowaries, especially Mountain Cassowary, *Casuarius bennetti*.

kobti gulgin, large cassowaries of lower Asai, Ramu and Jimi Valleys, especially the Single Wattled Cassowary, *Casuarius unappendiculatus*, known to most Kalam only by repute.

kobti mok kalom, (G) syn. (G) **kobti mok malam**, adult cassowary, especially Mountain Cassowary, *Casuarius bennetti*, believed by Kalam to be male. Name refers to blue (**mok**) and red (**kalom**, **malam**) skin on the face and neck.

kobti mosb, syn. **kobti aŋlam**, **kobti mok kalom**.

kobti neb, female cassowary.

kobti ñluk, cassowary chick. Also name of a string figure (**ysu**) depicting same.

KOBTI AGAL [kó.mbirí.á.ŋgá.l], *n.* Giant Bracken, *Pteris tripartita*. Eaten. Leaf resembles a large claw, hence name 'cassowary claw'.

KOBTI-YJ [kó.mbrí.yí.ñty], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, one or more spp., of Guttiferae family. One variety is considered by some to be a synonym of **tadap**, q.v. The wood of both is used to make cassowary springes, with loop on a sapling.

KOC¹ [kó.ty], *n.* 1. Boundary marker or barrier. (G) *Kayn kuskus glak ak, koc ak at almŋal nokom pakak*. The dogs encircled it, forming three barrier lines (rings) around it (the tree). (*KHT*, Women and dogs myth)

2. Logs or sticks laid laterally, parallel to the contour of a slope, to mark off sections of a garden, esp. to mark individual women's plots in a taro garden. syn. **wog koc**, **bs**, **koc bs**. Logs lying down the contour are called **lem**.

3. First layer of wood in a fire set to heat stones for an earth oven. syn. **mon koc**. Contrasts with **ñagtkep**.

4. Log laid between a sleeping person and fire or to enclose fireplace. syn. **mon koc**. *Mon koc g tep gi, mey knbay ak*. People carefully arrange logs between them and a fire (to protect themselves) before they sleep.

wog koc lpg-, manoeuvre logs into position when marking garden plots.

KOC² [kó·ty], in **WDN KOC**, syn. **WDN KUBAK KOC**, *n.* Eyebrow. syn. **wdn kub**. Probably cognate with **koc¹**.

wdn koc d-, scratch the eyebrows. An itchy eyebrow is a sign that a visitor or messenger will come soon.

KOC³ [kó·ty], *n.* Fleshy part of lower leg or arm.

alj koc, calf of leg.

ñn koc, forearm.

KOCB [kó·tyímp], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Uncaria bernaysii*. Grows in forest. Used in lashing fences. Thorns and leaves used in garden magic. Clusters of vines are a favourite nesting site of Painted Ringtails (**skoyd**).

KOCMAC [kó·tyimá·ty], *v. adjunct* in **TUG KOCMAC G-**, *v.* Crush or screw up in the hand. syn. **kocmoc**. *Pep tug kocmac gi, d yokpin*. I screwed up the piece of paper and threw it away.

KOCMOC [kó·tyimó·ty], = **kocmac**, *q.v.*

KOCI] [kó·tyíŋ], *n.* Punch, blow given with the fist.

kocŋ ñ-, *v.tr.* Give someone a punch, punch s.o. (direct obj. the punch, indirect object the recipient). *Nuk np kocŋ ñnŋgp*. He 's going to give you a punch.

KOCP [kó·tyíp], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, short red-fleshed fruit, eaten either raw or cooked. Grown locally.

KOCT [kó·tyír], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, White-breasted Fruit Dove, *Ptilonopus rivoli*. Found in mountain forest at all altitudes. Difficult to shoot because they are shy birds. Usually taken at fruiting trees or at nest, which is a thin platform

of sticks in a low tree.

koc^t amam, female and immature male White-breasted Fruit-dove, *Ptilonopus rivoli*.

koc^t b-tep-sek, syn. **koc^t b-tep bad-sek**, adult male *Ptilonopus rivoli*. Names means 'handsome male *koc^t*', because the bird has a yellow and white breast, resembling a man wearing shell ornaments.

KOD¹ [kó·nt], *n.* Chest, breast. syn. **pabl**, *q.v.*

KOD² [kó·nt, kó·nd-], (**K**) *v.tr.* Clear an area in readiness for use by cutting and burning grass, undergrowth, etc., clear an area of vegetation (obj. either the area cleared, usually **wog**, clearing, garden, etc.) or the vegetation cleared. = (**G**) **kad-**. *Wog kodi mdabay, mlp gp, nŋtag, lg dagi, acp dpay, kalap tdkey yowp*. After clearing the garden area, they waited while it (the vegetation) dried, then dragged the debris into heaps, heaped up the leftover trash, set fire to it, then trimmed the branches off the casuarina trees.

kodep, *adj.* (To do with) clearing vegetation.

kosod kod-, clear or cut **kosod** grass in readiness for something. *Cn bal pknŋ, kosod kodspun*. In order to play football, we are cutting the *kosod* grass.

smi kotp kod-, clear an area for building a singsing house.

wog kod-, clear garden land of grass and small vegetation. Contrasts with **wog tb-**, cut a garden out of thick bush.

wog kodi tb-, clear an area by felling trees and cutting undergrowth, clear bushland.

wog kodig tbig g-, clear an area ny simultaneously felling trees and clearing undergrowth. *Wog ak kodig tbig gspin*. I'm clearing a patch of bushland.

KOD³ [kó·nt], *v.tr.* 1. Be a companion to someone, keep s.o. company, be or go together with s.o. (object the person accompanied). contr. **n-**, join a traveller, catch up with someone later. *Saem nup kodspan?* Are you going with Saem? *Yp*

kodey amnut! Come along and keep me company! (lit. Accompany me and we'll go together!) *Np koden amngput.* I'll go along with you. (lit. I'll accompany you and we'll go.)

2. Help someone, give someone support or assistance. *Mam, yp kodan! Wog koṅay mdp.* Brother, help me! There's a lot of work (to do).

koddep, *adj.* Accompanying, being a companion, helping, supporting.

b kodep, *n.* Companion, helper, assistant. *B ak b kodep yad.* That fellow is my companion.

kod am-, *v.tr.* Accompany someone, go together with s.o. *Yad nup kod amjpin.* I am going together with him. *Mam, yp kodey amnut!* Brother, go with me!

kod ap-, come together with someone.

kod md-, *v.tr.* 1. Wait for someone or something. *Mdatk kod mdp.* He's been waiting for a while. *Kod mdi njun.* Let's wait and see. *Yad np kod mdengayn; nad ksen ownmn.* I will wait for you; you should come later. *Madang kod mdenk, yp ytok gak.* I got tired of waiting in Madang (lit. I waited in Madang, (but) got tired of it).

2. Stay with, look after, take care of someone. *Cnup kod md tep gpan.* You have looked after us well.

3. Attend, keep, serve at (a store or other business). *Ct stoa kod mdput.* We run the store together.

kod md tep g-, take good care of someone or something, look after well, as a mother of her children. *Bin ṅapanṅay nup kod md tep gp.* The mother takes good care of her baby.

kod saṅd-, go off with someone to keep them company.

dad kod saṅd-, depart with something in one's possession.

kodig g ṅ-, support or help someone.

KODAL¹ [kó·ndá:l], *n.* Centipedes, millipedes, and earwigs (generic taxon), all of which are regarded as unpleasant, believed either to bite, or cause swelling

of groin or armpit if merely looked at, and are not eaten. See also **womi**.

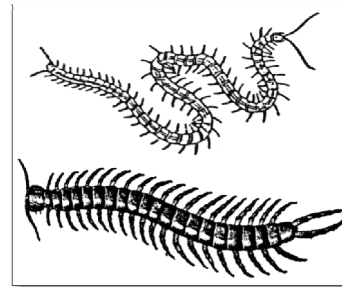
kodal meg-sek, large centipede, bite of which is said to cause painful swelling in afflicted area. Name means 'kodal with teeth'.

kodal monwak-ket, earwig (Dermaptera). Name means 'kodal found in bark of trees'.

kodal-nop, scorpion. See separate entry.

KODAL² [kó·ndá:l], *n.* Lizard taxon, largish.

KODAL-NOP [kó·ndá:lnó:p], *n.* Scorpion. syn. **sb-yng**. Name means 'father of centipedes' but scorpions are not considered a kind of **kodal**.



kodal-nop, scorpions

KODAN [kó·ndá:ŋ], *adv.* in **KODAN KODOŋ AY-**, *v.* Move back and forth, hither and thither; place things here and there. Compare **kodoŋ**.

KODKOL [kó·ndiγó:l], *n.* 'Dangerous snake' (**sataw**) taxon, possibly Death Adder, *Acanthopis antarcticus*. Said to live in grasslands of Jimi Valley, to be very poisonous and to jump considerable distances if disturbed.

KODLAP [kó·ndilá:p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Elaeocarpus womersleyi*, growing in forest up to about 2100 m, and bearing nuts which contain two edible kernels, eaten either raw or roasted. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Fruit eaten by cassowaries and nuts by Giant Rats (**gudl-ws**). Compare **kosojp, ymgēs**.

KODOCP, = **KODJP**, q.v.

KODOJP [kó·ndó·ñdyíp], *n.* Tree (**mon**)

taxon, *Elaeocarpus leucanthus*. Grows in forest to rather higher altitudes than **kodlap**, bearing nut with single edible kernel, eaten raw or roasted. Timber, used in fencing and houses, is very heavy and is cut up small for carrying. Cassowaries eat fruit, and certain giant rats (**gudl-ws**) eat nuts. Compare **kodlap**, **ymges**.

kodojp pub, subtaxon. Name means 'sun *kodojp*'.

KODOM [kó·ndó·m], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, edible tree fungus growing on felled trees, aerial roots of **gudi** pandanus, etc., in forest. A big floppy brown fungus, cooked in earth-oven. Excellent flavour, but tough.

KODOŃ [kó·ndó·ŋ], (**K**) *adv.* In an across-valley direction. = **ko-doŋ**.

kodaŋ kodoŋ, *adv.* Hither and thither, back and forth, from place to place. near syn. **kodoŋ kayaŋ**.

kodaŋ kodoŋ ayig am-, *v.p.* Flit from place to place, move here and there not staying long in one place, as some birds do. *Ńgog-pagog at kodaŋ kodoŋ ayig amjap.* The Grey Wagtails flit from place to place.

KODPAB = **KOD-PAB** [kó·nti·pá·mp], *n.* Herb (**bep**) taxon, cultivated variety of *Rungia klossii*. syn. **bep kodpab**.

KODS¹ [kó·ndís], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, typical smaller Whistlers, *Pachycephala* spp. = **koŋds**, q.v.

KODS² [kó·ndís], *n.* Twin-engined aircraft, Douglas DC3 = **koŋds**². (from Eng. *Qantas*.)

KOGEP [kó·ŋgé·p], (**PL**) *n.* House. = **kokep**. Pandanus Language substitute for **kotp**, q.v.

KOGI¹ [kó·ŋgí·], *n.* 1. Belly, abdomen, stomach (either external or internal). Compare **kogmeg**, **pabag**, **puŋ**, **sb-wt**. (**G**) *Kayn nb ak sŋak kn mdakŋŋ, kogi won ak kub sketek ak nŋl apal, kayn awl kmn ak su ŋbl owp agl.* When they see a dog lying there with part of its stomach distended they know it must have caught and eaten a game mammal.

2. Rounded protuberance, in **alŋ**

kogi, calf of leg, **mum-kogi**, bruise, blister. Compare **kogm**¹, **kolm**.

kogi-ŋon, gullet, oesophagus.

kogi-won, any part of the internal stomach or gut.

kogi md-, = **kogi yob md-**, be pregnant, have a swollen belly. *Bin kogi yob mdp.* The woman is pregnant.

kogi tan-, *v.impers.* Have a full belly, have eaten one's full.

sb kogi ki-, *v.tr.* Have diarrhoea, have a running stomach.

sb kogi kijsek ay-, *v.tr.* Have persistent diarrhoea.

KOGI² [kó·ŋgí·], (**PL**) *v.adjunct* in **KOGI TAG-**, *v.* Hide oneself. Pandanus Language sub. for **weyg-**. *Sadan okok kogi tapin.* I hid to one side.

v.tr. Cover or conceal something.

KOGI-ŃON, *n.* Gullet, oesophagus.

KOGL [kó·ŋgí·l], *v.adjunct* in (**SB**) **KOGL G-** or **KI-**, *v.tr.* Have diarrhoea, have a running stomach. = (**K**) **sb kogi ki-**.

KOGM¹ [kó·ŋgím], *n.* Protruberance, especially knobby or prominent joint. (Compare **gol**¹, **kd**¹, **kogi**.) Thus: 1. Knee or elbow.

2. Knobby joint or node, e.g. in bamboo. (**G**) *Yng kogm alim tbtkl, wak pak dad aml...* The pelt from the base of the tail was removed,...

3. Knot in string or tree. *Mon kogm tawi, tan amnoŋ!* Step on the knot (in the tree) and climb up!

kogm ceg, knee-cap.

kogm ceg puŋi-, kneel.

kogm gol, side of the knee.

kogm ju-, break off something cleanly at the joint.

kogm pag-, 1. Smash a knee.

2. Dance, bending the knees rhythmically, as in dances performed at **smi** festivals.

3. (humorous) Copulate.

kogm sl, knee-cap.

cm kogm, string stopper in a bow. **mon kogm (K)**, = (**G**) **mab kogm**, knot in wood, bulge in a tree trunk or branch.

mñ kogm, knot in cord or vine.

ñn kogm, elbow.

tob kogm, knee, front or knobby part of knee. Contrasts with **klk**, back of knee.

yng kogm, base of the tail.

KOGM² [kó·ngím], in **KOGM PAT**, *n.* Small insect taxon, Hemiptera sp., said to bite.

KOGM³ [kó·ngím], in **KOGM JUEP**, *n.* Herb (**tapkas**) taxon, Chickweed, *Drymaria cordata*, growing wild along streamsides in open places, with small prominent joints which break cleanly. Compare **kogm¹**, **ju-**, **-ep**. Sap from stems is used as eye-drop to remove foreign matter and help eye to heal.

KOGMEG [kó·ngimé·ŋk], *n.* Stomach, belly. Generally used synonym of **kogi** and **pabag**, q.v., belly, but strictly speaking applies to stomach. *Kogmeg yp yuwt gp!* I have a stomach-ache.

KOGOLK¹ [kó·ngó·lík], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. = **kugolk**, q.v.

KOGOLK² [kó·ngó·lík], *n.* Insect taxon, Weevils (Curculionidae). Many larger kinds are eaten by children, after roasting in fire. Subtaxa include **kogolk mon-kas-ket**, 'weevil of the tree-foilage'; **k. mosb**, 'black weevil'; **k. mluk-ñu**, 'needle-nosed weevil', syn. **k. ñu-sek**, 'needled weevil'; **k. tun**, 'ash-coloured weevil'; **alñaw kogolk**, weevils found in **alñaw** pandanus; **maj kogolk**, weevils which live on sweet-potato foliage.

KOGOŋ [kó·ngó·ŋ], (**PL**) *n.* 1. Garden. Pandanus Language substitute for **wog**.

2. Garden work. sub. for **wog wati**.

kogon g-, 1. Make a garden.

2. Do any kind of work.

KOGOP [kó·ngó·p], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, *Hila* sp. found in high-altitude forest streams. Eaten.

KOGOSK [kó·ngó·sík], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, grows on ground in grasslands and garden fallow, especially around the base of castanopsis (**kabi**) trees. Said to

be light bone in colour. Some people eat it, but has reputation for causing vomiting.

KOJAJ [kó·ñdyá·ñty], *n.* Insect taxon, large Tabanid (greenhead) flies. Bite. Not eaten. = **kujaj**.

KOJAM [kó·ñdyá·m], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, wild cucurbit with edible orange-red fruit, *Trichosanthes pulleana*, growing in bush fallow, and especially in casuarina fallow. Supposedly differs from **palm**, q.v., in different-shaped leaves and fruit. Fruit used as bait in springes for birds of paradise (**ksks**, **jbjbel**, **kabay**). syn. **amos aydk**. Compare also **kjkj**, **sanayn**.

kojam aydk, wild **kojam**.

kojam wom, male vines which bear blossom but no fruit.

KOJI [kó·ñdyí:], *n.* Landslide, landslip, wreckage left by a landslide. *Koji nñan!* Look at the landslide!

koji day, *n.* Landslip area, patch of earth exposed by a landslide.

koji d-, *v. impers.* (of a bank or hillside) Slip, fall away. *Mñmon yob pki, koji yob ak dak Skow.* The heavy rain has caused a big slip at Skow.

koji pug tk-, *v. impers.* (of part of a hillside) Break off and slip, be fissured. *Ognap kogi pug tkak beñ okok kn mdeb.* Sometimes it makes its lair under an overhang where part of the hillside has slipped away. (*KHT* ch. 9:13) *Tap koji pug tkp wagn ogyaŋ ap tan mdeb, ...* It may come and make its lair under the cliff at the top of a landslide,...

koji pug tkp day, *n.* Place there's been a landslide. *Koji pug tkp day am nñan.* Go and see where there's been a landslide.

KOJNAŋ [kó·ñdyiná·ŋ], *n.* 1. Groin. syn. **kolmŋ**, **komlŋ**.

2. Gland in the groin.

KOJWAY [kó·ñdyuwá·y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black-throated Honey-eater, *Meliphaga subfrenata*. Named for its loud call from flowering trees which attracts other birds and guides hunters. syn. **kej**, **kejway**. Similar to the **kb**,

Grey Honey-eater, *Pycnopygius cinereus*. Some say **kb kluney** (see **kb**) is the same bird as **kojway**.

KOK [kó·k], *interjection*. (baby talk) Red! Used to and by small children attracted by something red, such as a flower. *Ami, kok a-a-a!* Mummy, red! (I want it!).

KOKMAY [kó·yimá·y], *n.* Kongkong taro, *Xanthosoma* sp. syn. **m kokmay**, **sbal**, q.v.

KOKEP [kó·yé·p], (PL) *n.* House. = **kogep**. Pandanus Language substitute for **kotp**, q.v.

KOKOB¹ [kó·yó·mp], *n.* Tadpole. syn. **awleg**, q.v.

KOKOB² [kó·yó·mp], *n.* Irrigated taro garden.

KOKOŋ [kó·kó·ŋ], *adj.* White, silver, light-coloured. near syn. **tud**. Used of the first light-coloured planes seen over the Kaironk Valley. Also used of the white clothing of the first patrol officers to enter the valley, and of the first white laplaps (wrap around skirts, called **kokoŋ pat**) seen in the area.

KOL¹ [kó·l], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon. Said to be grown by Maring of Jimi Valley for food, but not eaten by Upper Kaironk Kalam (except when other sugarcane is not available) only planted at edge of taro gardens for magical reasons. Also known as **sakp kol**, and some men said to eat inflorescences of young canes. Compare **sakp, gaml**.

KOL⁻² [kó·l], *v.* (of taro) Be mature, ready to harvest. Contrasts with **n-**, mature, of other tubers, **pl-** ripen, of fruit.

KOLALEG [kó·lá·lé·ŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Water-flycatcher, *Monachella mulleriana*. syn. **jjgayaŋ**.

KOLAN [kó·lá·n], (G) *adv.* Upwards, vertically. = **ko-lan**, (K) **kuyon**.

kolan g-, *v.* & *v.tr.* Move or be oriented upwards, be directed upwards.

KOLAN KUYAN¹ [kó·lá·nkú·yá·n], (G), *adv.* in **KOLAN KUYAN G-**, *v.impers.* 1. Go up and down (lit. down and up), as mountainous terrain does. = (K) **kuyan kuyon**.

2. Be in fluctuating or unstable condition, often getting sick. *Kaj yp kolan kuyan gup.* My pig is always getting sick.

v. Carry something roughly, give s.th. a rough ride. *Gtep gnmn. Kolan kuyan ma-gnmn.* Take good care of it. Don't just carry it any old way.

d kolan kuyan g-, *v.impers.* Be unable to settle down, be restless.

v.tr. Move something up and down.

KOLAN-KUYAN² [kó·lá·nkú·yá·n], (G) *n.* Magic, of the kind used to cure sick pigs and dogs and used before going to attack an enemy. = (K) **kuyan-kuyon**.

KOLAŋ [kó·lá·ŋ], (G) *adv.* Upwards, vertically. = **kolan**, (K) **kuyan**.

kolaŋ g-, move or go upwards. *Mluk jomluk kolaŋ gl, sal nŋengabal.* They turn their heads and look up.

KOLAY¹ [kó·lá·y], in **BEP KOLAY**, *n.* Herb (**bep**) taxon, self-propagating variety of leafy vegetable, *Rungia klossii*, growing in forest and bush-fallow.

KOLAY² [kó·lá·y], see **smay kolay**.

KOLEM¹ [kó·lé·m], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, *Dioscorea bulbifera*. syn. **gaks**.

kolem aydk, wild *Dioscorea bulbifera*, growing in bush fallow up to about 1500 m. A famine food.

kolem lkañ, cultivated variety with reddish flesh.

kolem tud, cultivated variety with whitish flesh.

KOLEM² [kó·lé·m], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, (Urtiaceae).

KOLKOL [kó·lí·yó·l], *v.adjunct* in **KOLKOL G-**, *v.impers.* 1. Be tangled, as a string of beads. = **kalkol g-**. near syn. **acmoc g-**. *Yad nup bis ñabin, nuk d am smi adinmuŋ, kolkol gi d ap ñb.* I gave him beads and he took them to wear at the singsing, then gave them back tangled.

2. Be accidentally smeared or covered with bits of something. *Lum acp kolkol gp.* (It fell in the ground and) it got covered with rubbish. *Mj pati ma-knb, sulkul kolkol g knb.* He did not sleep on a mat, he slept covered in dust (i.e. on

the ground).

(tap) **su kolkol g ñŋ-**, mumble one's food, as a person without teeth; turn food in the mouth with being able to bite through it, as a dog unable to crack a bone.

KOLLEG [kó·lilé·ŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. syn. **ccgayaŋ**, *q.v.*

KOLM¹ [kó·lím], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Red-backed Kite or Brahminy Kite, *Haliastur indus*. It is said to have this name because the upper breast is white, like a man wearing a bailer shell ornament (**kolm**²). Common in Upper Kaironk, nesting in tall trees by Kaironk River or patches of forest near gardenland.

KOLM² [kó·lím], *n.* Bailer shell, *Melo* sp. Traded from Hagen area. syn. **kolm ceg**.

KOLM³ [kó·lím], *n.* Circle, sphere.

adj. Round, circular, spherical. syn. **kolmon**. Compare **kuskus**. Contrasts with **maŋon**, **pat**, etc.

kolm g-, form a circle.

dum kolm, rounded hill-top. Contrasts with **dum kdkd**, peaked hill or mountain.

pd kolm, round aerial tuber of yam.

ss kolm, bladder.

KOLMAN¹ [kó·limá·n], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, cultivated locally. syn. **kolman yswas** (so called because it does not break neatly and cleanly).

KOLMAN² [kó·limá·n], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, King of Saxony Bird of Paradise, *Pteridophora albertisii*. syn. **ñopd**, **ñopd kolman**.

KOLMEN [kó·limé·n], *n.* Coleman lamp. (from Eng. **Coleman**.) Introduced in the 1960s. Prized but rare in the Kalam community because they are much more expensive than hurricane lamps. Compare **lam**.

KOLML [kó·limíl], *n.* Woven cane, as used in ceremonial axe-binding, belts, etc. syn. **kolml tmen**.

ajp kolml, woven cane armband.

KOLMIŋ [kó·limíŋ], variant of **kolmŋ**, *q.v.*

n. 1. Groin.

2. Gland in groin.

KOLMON [kó·limó·n], *n.* Circle, sphere. Usual contraction of **kolm-won**. near syn. **kolm**³.

adj. Circular, round, spherical.

kolmon ay-, syn. **kolmon g-**, *v.tr.* Make something circular, put or arrange in a circle or circles.

KOLM-WON [kó·limwó·n], = **kolmon**, *q.v.*

KOLP [kó·líp], *n.* Tuber of taro, *Colocasia esculenta*, and edible inflorescence of **sakp** pitpit, *Saccharum edule*. Contrasts with **nb**, tuber of sweet-potato, *Dioscorea* yams, and *Xanthosoma* taro (**sbal**).

kolp g-, *v.impers.* (of taro or pitpit) Have a tuber or inflorescence.

KOLSET [kó·lsér, kó·lsé·t], *n.* Long-sleeved garment, e.g. sweater, jacket. Contrasts with **tiglis**, short-sleeved garment. (from Tok Pisin **kolset**.)

KOM¹ [kó·m], (**K**) = (**G**) **kam-**, *v.tr.* 1. Surround or enclose something, as vines growing around a tree-trunk.

2. Build a fence around something. syn. **kom kom g-**.

3. Bury (a person). The grave of a dead person is enclosed by a wooden fence higher than a man. Until the late 1970s the practice in the Kaironk Valley was to dig a deep grave and lay the body on a platform about two metres above the bottom, supported by four stakes, covered with logs and earth. Old people and children were usually buried without fence or platform. For second stage of burial of dead, see **cp tji kotp**, under **kotp**. *Nad kumengaban, yad np komngayn*. When you die, I will bury you. *Cp kumabay kaw di, komi, asŋ mosŋ gpun*. When we dig graves and bury men who have died, we become ritually contaminated.

4. Roll something up, as a mat, cord, cigarette. *Mj komspay*. They're rolling up the mat. *Mñ koman!* Roll up the cord!

5. (of vapour or odour) Permeate or penetrate something.

komd, *v.adjunct* in **komd pkd g-**, see separate entry.

komeb, *adj.* (To do with) fencing around, burying, rolling up. *Nñ komeb mñi.* Today is the burial day.

komeb tek ay-, = **komeb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like building a fence, etc.

komijsek, *v.adjunct.* Continuing to build fences, etc.

komijsek ay md-, *v.* Keep on building fences, etc.

cgoy kom-, roll a cigarette. *Cgoy nup kom ñak.* He rolled a cigarette and gave it to him.

saw kom-, *v.* (of vines) Wind or twist around something, climb or creep in this manner.

KOM² [kó·m], *n.* Comb. (from Eng. **comb.**) Compare **ñutam**.

kom g-, *v.* Comb.

KOM³ [kó·m], *n.* Potato, potatoes.

kom magi, a single potato.

KOM⁴ [kó·m], *v.adjunct* in **KOM Ñ-**, *v.* Give in exchange precisely equivalent objects, e.g. an identical-sized greensnail shell (**kubap**) in return for one which has been given you. Not used of exchange of sisters in marriage, which is **ymjki d-**. Compare **penpen ñ-**, **ymjki d-**.

KOMAY [kó·má·y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Dubouzetia novoguineensis*, large forest tree with white blossom. Hardwood, good for house and fence post. *syn.* **ymges komay**, *q.v.*

KOMD-PKD [kó·míntɸi·yínt], (**K**) *v.adjunct* in **KOMD-PKD G-**, *v.* Be coiled, twisted in ascending rings, form a spiral. = (**G**) **kamd-pakd g-**. Compare **kom**⁻¹.

KOMEB [kó·mé·mp], (**K**) *adj.* Having to do with rolling up, fencing around, burying. = (**G**) **kameb**. Compare **kom**⁻², **-eb**.

wati komeb, rail fence.

KOMEJ¹ [kó·mé·ɲ], *n.* An isolated clump of trees, trees left standing in cleared

ground. *near syn.* (**K**) **mon komej**, **mon bad**, **mon komej bad**. *Mon ak tb dad api ktpay, bad ak mey komej apay.* When people cut down trees in an area but leave some standing they call the remaining clump *komej*. *Tap jak kus gi mon komej bad nab ok.* Grass has grown up around that clump of trees.

KOMEJ² [kó·mé·ɲ], *n.* A person who does not plant gardens or keep domestic animals; a group of people like this. Used derogatorily of someone who begs for food from his kinsmen because he hasn't made enough gardens or kept enough animals. *B kaj ma-mdp komej ak api nebneb gi kaj yp si dpm.* You people who don't have any pigs of your own are quick to come and beg for pigs from me. *B tap ma-ym ñheb, komej ak.* The people did not cultivate food; they were food beggars.

KOMEJ³ [kó·mé·ɲ], *n.* Hunting grounds, hunting territory.

KOMLJ [kó·milíj], *n.* 1. Groin, area where the thigh joins the abdomen. = **kolmɲ**. *syn.* **kojnaɲ**. *Yp komlɲ yuwt gp.* My groin hurts.

2. Gland in groin. Some say this will swell up after one sees a centipede (**kodal**).

komlɲ slg yap-, *v.impers.* Get a swollen gland in the groin.

komlɲ slg gi yapi yuwt g-, *v.impers.* Have a painful glandular swelling in the groin.

mgn kmlɲ, woman's groin.

waɲ komlɲ, man's groin.

KOMNAJAT [kó·mná·ɲá·r], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, large, bright green specimens of *Hila angiana*, contrasting with **jejeg** and **kawag**, *q.v.*, in colour pattern and voicelessness. Eaten.

KOMNAGAY [kó·mná·ɲá·y], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon. Term is said to be borrowed from the Gaj language. True Kalam term is **way**.

KOMÑ [kó·míny], *n.* Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon, Bush Skink, *Sphenomorphus sp.*, a large terrestrial species found in forest and bush fallow up to about 2400 m.

Eaten.

KOMON [kó-mó-n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Sapotaceae family, Grows in forest and bush fallow. Hard timber, used in house-building and fencing. Beautiful rose-pink flowers in clusters on the bare branches. Honey-eaters and lorikeets feed at blossom.

KOMPLEN [kó-mplé-n], *v. adjunct* in **KOMPLEN G-**, *v.* Complain, make a complaint. (from Eng. **complain**.)

KON¹ [kó-n], *n.* Maize, *Zea mays*. (from Eng. **corn**.) syn. **gkt**, q.v.

KON² [kó-n], *n. prop.* The Jimi River and lowlands around it. Contrasts with **Cdonj**, Ramu lowlands. Compare **Numul**.

kon kab, stone mortars, believed to have been acquired by ancestors from the Jimi Valley. Compare **ksganj sbel**.

KON-KALAY [kó-nká-láy], *n.* A herb, *Gynura procumbens*, a flowering plant cultivated from seed in gardens and around houses, blossom used in wig decoration for festivals. Said to have been introduced from the Jimi Valley (**kon**²). Compare **kalay**.

KON-MLUK YEÑ [kó-nmulú-kyé-ny], *n.* Insect taxon, the green Scarab Beetle of the Jimi Valley, used as a headdress ornament. syn. **mimot**, q.v.

KONPAM = **KON-PAM** [kó-npá-m], *n. prop.* Said to be a traditional name for the Mt Hagen area. Compare **kon**².

KOÑBD [kó-nyimbínt], *adj.* 1. (of trees and shrubs) Leafless. Compare **alal**, **mlp**.

2. Dead, dry.

KOÑMAY¹ [kó.nyimá.y], *n.* A herb, including *Emilia prenanthoidea* and *Lactuca indica* (Asteraceae). Self-propagating in garden fallow and grasslands. Pigment from seeds of *Lactuca indica* is used by women to dye fibre for net bags.

KOÑMAY² [kó-nyimá.y], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, a well-known Western Highlands variety with red skin and white flesh introduced into Upper

Kaironk Valley by police in about 1962. Highly valued. Leaves eaten as green vegetable. The main variety cultivated in the new mounded sweet-potato plots in marshy ground, also introduced by Eastern Highlands police, medical assistants, sawmill labourers, etc., in early 1960s.

koñmay tud, recently introduced sweet-potato taxon, contrasting with **koñmay** in lighter coloured foliage and white skin to tubers.

KOÑMAY³ [kó-nyimá.y], *n.* Orchid with purplish flowers, possibly *Spathoglottis* sp.

KOÑMAYD [kó-nyimá-yint], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Willie Wagtail, *Rhipidura leucophrys*. Common in grasslands and garden areas. Never eaten. It is thought to be an unclean bird because it eats worms, insects and excrement. If it comes and dances and calls 'jt jt' when a new garden is being prepared, this means the crops will flourish. It is the ghost of a paternal kinsman who appears as this bird, and it should not be killed.

KON ÑAY [kó-nnyá.y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, possibly Shag, *Phalacrocorax* sp. or spp. Compare **kon**, Jimi Valley, **ñay**, mountain duck.

KOÑŋD [kó-nyinŋínt], *n.* Insect taxon, brown cockroaches (Blattidae), common around houses. Not eaten. syn. **gongon**, **kotpot**. Compare **sp-mluk-mgan**.

KOÑS [kó-nyís], *n.* 1. Head ornament of bunched cassowary plumes. syn. **kobti koñs**.

2. Dorsal fin of a fish.

koñs g-, *v. impers.* Have raised hackles, as a dog or pig. syn. **tayu g-**.

koñs-sek, *adj.* 1. Having a head ornament of cassowary plumes.

2. With raised hackles.

KOŋ [kó-ŋ], *n.* Kongkong Taro, *Xanthosoma* sp. (from Tok Pisin **kongkong**.) syn. **m koŋ**, **sbal**, q.v.

KOŋJAK [kó-ŋák], *n.* 1. Bird (**yakt**) taxon, generic for rails and crakes.

2. Forbe's Chestnut Rail, *Rallidula forbesi*. Fairly common in forest and forest-edge bush-fallow. Named after its noisy call. Makes nests on the ground or raised in bird's nest fern or Miscanthus cane. Taken by hunters at nests or with snares.

koṅak sd-ket, bird (**yakt**) taxon, probably Slate-breasted Rail, *Rallus pectoralis*. A bird of the open country, hence its synonyms **koṅak mseṅ-ket**, **kapi koṅak**.



koṅak, Forbe's Chestnut Rail

KOṂAM [kó-ṅám], *n.* 1. Throat, forward part of neck. Contrasts with **ji**, nape.

2. The neck.

koṅam g-, *v.impers.* Have a hoarse throat. *Koṅam yp gp.* My throat is hoarse.

koṅam ji, (K) = (G) **koṅam jl**, nape of the neck.

koṅam kalkal g-, *v.impers.* Be hoarse, have a hoarse throat.

koṅam magi, Adam's apple, or any protrusion or swelling in the throat.

koṅam magi yap-, *v.impers.* Suffer from goitre, have a large swelling in the throat.

koṅam (mgan) plg- (d-), *v.impers.* Have a hoarse throat, have a blockage in the throat. *Nup koṅam pl gp.* He is suffering from a hoarse throat.

koṅam tug wk-e-subject-marker kum-, *v.p.* Kill s.th. by wringing its neck. *Kakatuk tug wken kumb.* I wrung the chicken's neck.

koṅam yuwt g-, *v.impers.* Have a sore throat. *Koṅam yp ak yuwt gp.* My throat is sore. *Matsin koṅam yuwt gp mdp?* Is there medicine for a sore throat?

KOṂAY [kó-ṅáy], *adj.* 1. (of count nouns) Many, plenty, numerous, a lot. = **kuṅay**. Contrasts with **nokom nokom**, a few. *Mñi yp tap gp, binb kotp mgan koṅay mowngi.* I'm sick today, I don't want a lot of people coming in the house. *Btatk basd yes yb ogok mdigpay won ak tu tep ak ma-mdek, ñayp tep ak ma-mdek, maj ma-mdek, kañim nokom nokom ognap mdigp, binb tap-magi koṅay ma-mdek, kosyam mdigpay.* Long ago in the time of our ancestors when there were no good axes or knives, there was no sweet-potato, bananas were scarce, people had few vegetables, and their life was hard.

2. (modifying mass nouns and verb adjuncts) Very, much, a lot. *Np wsn koṅay asaw?* Are you very sleepy?

koṅay yb, a great many, in vast numbers. *Yp bis koṅay yb ñnmn.* You should give me a lot of beads.

gos koṅay nṅ-, be preoccupied with something, think a lot about s.th.

mnm koṅay ag-, 1. Talk excessively.

2. Talk crossly.

KOṂDS¹ [kó-ṅindís], = **kods**, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, 1. Generic for 'typical' smaller Whistlers, *Pachycephala* spp., especially Schlegel's Whistler, *Pachycephala schlegelii*, which is common in both mixed oak forest above 2000 m, on up to the beech zone. Whistlers are shot by hunters when feeding at fruiting trees. Adults call **tu pc pc**, 'axe chop chop', considered a sign of good weather for clearing gardens.

2. Extended as a catch-all for all unfamiliar small or medium-sized birds of the middle and upper canopies.

koṅds kamay-ket, syn. **koṅds kuynkas-ket**, Brown-backed Whistler.

Pachycephala modesta but normally only so called when it wanders down to the cultivation zone from the southern-beech forest which is its usual habitat.

koŋds lkañ, adult male *Pachycephala schlegelii*, which is white, black, yellow and brown, in contrast to female, which is yellow and brown.

koŋds mosb, adult female *Pachycephala schlegelii*.

koŋds mseŋ-ket, White-bellied Whistler, *Pachycephala dorsalis*.

koŋds sdwey-madwey, = **koŋds sjwey-majwey**, syn. **koŋds todimadi**, *Pachycephala modesta*, *P. rufiventris*.

koŋds tud, *Pachycephala rufiventris*.

KOŋDS² [kóŋindís], *n.* Two-engined aeroplane; Douglas DC3. (from Eng. **Qantas**.) = **kods**.

KOŋKŊ [kóŋkóŋ], *n.* Chinese person, and by extension, any person of East Asian descent (Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, etc.). (from Tok Pisin **koŋkoŋ**, Chinese.)

adj. Chinese.

KOŋM¹ [kóŋím], *adj.* (of food) Uncooked, raw, fresh. near syn. **km**. *Yad koŋm nep ñbin*. I ate it uncooked. *Tap koŋm ayabay, yabal ognap api dagi ñbay*. They (hosts of dance festival) put fresh food out, the dance groups then came and cooked and ate it.

KOŋM² [kóŋím], *n.* Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon. syn. **sidn koŋm**, **sidn km**, q.v.

KOPAG [kóβáŋk], *v. adjunct* in **KOPAG D-**. Twist or coil something, as a rope, turn or twist a body-part. *Tob kopag di, pug juwp*. He twisted his foot, and sprained it.

KOPAK [kóβák], *n.* 1. Sugar cane, generic taxon. syn. **gam**, q.v.

2. Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, grown locally. Said to grow inflorescences at lower altitudes.

KOPAY-MOPAY [kóβáymóβáy], *v. adjunct* in **KOPAY-MOPAY G-**, *v. impers.* Be a devastating storm; occur, of such a storm.

KOPEN [kóβéŋ], *n.* Woven cane work on arrows, axe-hafts, etc., distinguished from **kolml**, q.v. by being woven on the artefact, with needles made from long bones of bat-wings (**alp-kub yob**) used to push cane through.

KOPEŋ¹ [kóβéŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, found at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys. Bast used for bark-cloth. Birds and game-mammals eat fruit.

KOPEŋ² [kóβéŋ], *n.* Woman's back-skirt. syn. **say**, **say-wt**. contr. **klb**.

kopeŋ ym-, put on a back-skirt. *Bin kopeŋ ymsap*. The woman is putting on a back-skirt.

KOPEY [kóβéy], *v. adjunct* in **KOPEY G-**, *v.* Tie a (man's) apron or loincloth higher above the waist than usual, wear a garment fastened in this manner. Contrasts with **ym-**, put on clothes (in the usual manner). *Walj ymi, kopeŋ gspin*. I've put on a loincloth and I'm tying it above the waist.

KOPNM [kóβiním], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus* sp. or spp. ?, growing in garden fallow of middle altitudes. syn. **mutuŋ**.



Men of Kobon, Kaironk Valley, 1963

KOPON¹ [kóβóŋ], *n. prop.* The Upper Kaironk Kalam call the Lower and Middle Kaironk people who speak the Kobon language, **Kopon**. The boundary on the northern side of the Kaironk

River is at Aynong. The people at Simbai, by contrast, use this name to refer to all the people of the Kaironk Valley below Pudum (Fundum), including the Kalam-speaking people of the Upper Kaironk Valley. **Kopon** is the phonemic spelling, with medial /p/ pronounced by Kalam as a voiced bilabial fricative, roughly like English /v/. However, the spelling **Kobon** is now usual in publications in English.

KOPON² [kó·βó·n], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, locally cultivated. As name implies, said to have been introduced from the Kobon region in ancestral times. After cooking in earth-oven, newly broken roots have distinctive and appetising aroma.

KOPON JOŋ [kó·βó·ñdyó·ŋ], *n.* A mysterious creature occasionally heard making its distinctive call on or near houses at night. Attributed by Kalam to an insect of the **joŋ** category. Regarded as a manifestation of visiting spirits and a bad omen. syn. **cp-tmey joŋ**, **numul joŋ**.

KOPS [kó·βís], *n.* Knot in string, other than loop-knot or bow-knot (**kj**). near syn. **kogm**.

kops g-, *v.impers.* Be knotted, tie a knot, fasten by knotting. *Mñ kops gp.* He has knotted the string.

v.tr. 1 Place a knotted vine, etc., as a taboo sign. *Katam kops gpin.* I have put a taboo sign (knot) on the path.

2. (metaphor) Reserve something for one's future use, get a promise that it will not be sold or traded to anyone else. *Yad tu ebi kops gpin, kdk tawngayn.* I have reserved this axe, I'll buy it later.

KOPTOB [kó·βiró·mp], *n.* ? Sphagnum moss, grows on trees and rocks in forest. Sometimes carried down and set on large cordyline shrubs round houses, to decorate them. Formerly used to stuff **poj** wigs.

KOPTOL [kó·βiró·l], = **kuptol** q.v.

KOPTOT [kó·βiró·r], = **kuptot**, q.v.

KOPTT [kó·βirír], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Zoe Imperial Pigeon, *Ducula zoeae* and probably also Red-breasted Imperial

pigeon, *Ducula chalconota*. syn. **yptut**, **kaj-ypl-si-dak**, q.v. Large birds, common in bush at lower altitudes, occasionally seen in Upper Kaironk. Name is called in men's beauty chants.

KOPYAK [kó·βiyá·k], = **kopyak**, *n.* 1. 'Unclean rats', i.e. rats of genus *Rattus* (*Rattus exulans*, *Rattus niobe*, *Rattus steini*), found in or around homesteads and in gardens near homesteads. Never eaten by adults, though it is said that children sometimes eat them if found away from homesteads, exposed burials, latrine areas, etc. Generic taxon, contrasting with **kmn** (game mammals, including various 'clean giant rat' taxa), **as** (frogs and edible small terrestrial mammals, etc.). In this generic sense **kopyak** includes **walcegon**, 'small rats, mice'. (*AAH*, ch. 18)



kopyak, homestead rat

2. Specific taxon, 'rat', which contrasts in principle with **walcegon**, mouse, although all specimens of **walcegon** so far identified have all been those covered by **kopyak**.

kopyak gulbodu, garden rat, *Rattus steini*.

kopyak gon, rat-trap.

kopyak maskun, rat-fleas (Pulicidae) and also springtails (Collembola), which are not distinguished from these.

KOS [kó·s], *n.* 1. Fire-thong, fire-saw, used together with a fire-stick (**lagam**) and tinder (**yñeyñ**) to make fire by friction. The saw or thong is usually made of a thin strip of cane which is passed under the firestick or hearth-body. The fire-

maker plants his feet on the fire-stick to keep it firm and pulls the thong back and forth very rapidly until the heat from the contact and sawdust causes the tinder below to smoulder, usually after only a few seconds. The fire-maker then blows on the smouldering tinder until it bursts into flame.

2. Matches. syn. **mass**, **kos mass**.

kos lagam, *n.* Fire-stick or hearth-body, a stick of soft wood which is rubbed or 'sawn' by the fire-saw. syn. **kabs**, **lagam**. The stick is split down most of its length and wedged open at one end, and the tinder is placed underneath the mid-point where the fire-saw rubs the wood. The soft wood of **gupñ**, **kulmuñ**, or **weñgaw** trees is favoured for fire-sticks.

kos taw-, *v.* Pull a fire-thong rapidly back and forth under the hearth-stick; make fire by the fire-thong method.

kos taw-e- + *subject marker yn-*, *v.p.* (of tinder) catch fire from the friction of the fire-thong (lit. (someone) works the fire-thong and it catches fire.) *Kos tawen yjap.* I rubbed the thong back and forth till it caught fire.

kos (mass) pk-, strike a match.

kos yñeyñ, tinder; dry leaves or shavings, etc., which take spark from fire-thong.

KOSAD [kó-sá:nt] (G), *n.* Kangaroo-grass, *Themeda australis*. = (K) **kosod**, *q.v.*

KOSAD-YAKT [kó-sá:ñtyá:γír], (G) *n.* Tailor-bird. = (K) **kosod-yakt**, *q.v.* syn. **kaj-meg**.

KOSAJ [kó-sá:ñty], *n.* Frog (as) taxon, syn. **kosoj**, *q.v.*

KOSAP [kó-sá:p], syn. **KOSAP MEG**, *n.* Freshwater crabs, found in local streams. Roasted in fire and eaten.

KOSAY [kó-sá:y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus pungens*, growing at altitudes below about 1500 m. Birds and marsupials eat the small fruit. Shoots have prickly bristles.

KOSB [kó-sí:mp], *v.adjunct* in **KOSB TAW-**, (of hawk, etc.) *v.* Hover, hang almost

motionless in the air while circling. *Glegl kuskus g g ay, mñi kosb tawsap.* The Brown Hawk flew in circles and now it is hovering motionless.

KOSB-ASB [kó-sí:mpá:sí:mp], *v.adjunct* in **KOSB-ASB G-**, *v.impers.* Foam, froth, bubble; be foamy, frothy, bubbly. *Ñg kosb-asb gp.* The water is frothy. *Mgn kosb-asb gi, ñg bad ayp.* Frothy fluid was secreted by the vagina.

kosb-asb ap-, *v.impers.* Dribble at the mouth, slobber, slaver. *Knabun kosb-asb owp.* When we sleep we dribble at the mouth. *Kayn pugtkd agi amnakñj kosb-asb owp.* When dogs run they slobber.

kosb-asb anep wok yok-, *v.tr.* Dry retch, vomit only saliva.

KOSBOL¹, = **KOS BOL** [kó-sim bó:l], *n.* Loop or loops of cane. Compare **kos**, fire-thong made of strip of cane, **bol**, coiled, looped. (G) *Kmn kosbol ak g mgan tawl, mlep lpal.* A loop of cane is inserted in the body cavity of the game mammal when it is prepared for smoking.

KOSBOL² [kó-sim bó:l], *n.* Formative in bird names **dmñawt kosbol**, *q.v.*, **kabkoy kosbol**, prob. referring to Spotted Marsh Harrier, *Circus spilonotus*. Name said to refer to bird's habit of hovering with its feet hanging down, making movements like a man pulling a fire-thong (**kos**) back and forth to make fire.

KOSEB [kó-sé:mp], *n.* 1. (in a **smi kotp**, thatched with pandanus leaves) Vines used to tie battens holding the leaves down, syn. **kotp koseb**. Compare **akñeb**, **ljñ**, **pbtkep**.

2. in a gable-roofed house with kunai thatching) Rafters, around which the thatch is folded.

3. Vines used to tie a row of fence posts together.

wog koseb, garden wall, made of stones or earth, to redirect flow of rainwater.

KOSI [kó-sí:], *v.adjunct*. 1. One upon another, one supporting another,

stacked. syn. **kosiŋd** but occurs only with **g-**, do, make.

2. Side by side, one next to another.

kosi g-, *v.tr.* 1. Lay something on top of or side-by-side with another object; pile, stack things. *Buk ogok di atat kosi gan!* Take those books and stack them.

2. Be lying one upon another, side-by-side, in a pile or stack. *B bin kosi gi kik d aŋbay.* Men and women lie one upon the other when they copulate.

3. Carry on the back, especially of a woman carrying a child in a net-bag. (compare **ttug**, **wad**). *Bin ñapan kosi gi amjap.* The woman is carrying the child on her back as she goes. *Nogmi bin-nuk kosi gak.* The husband carried (the body of) his wife on his back.

4. Climb on someone's back. *Kosi gey amnut!* Climb on (my back) and we'll go!

kosi-masi g-, *v.impers.* (of many things) Be stacked, laid one upon another. *Tin kosi masi gi tebl-at mdp.* The cans are stacked up on the table.

v.tr. Stack things.

KOSI-MASI [kó-sí-má-sí], *v.adjunct* in **KOSI-MASI G**, *v.impers.* Be stacked, laid one upon another. See **kosi**.

KOSIŋD [kó-syíŋint], *v.adjunct*. One upon another, one supporting another. syn. **kosi** 1. Compare **kayŋd**, **ptol**. Occurs before **g-**, do, make, verbs of locomotion and verbs of posture.

kosiŋd am-, *v.tr.* Carry someone on the back.

kosiŋd daŋ-, *v.tr.* Copulate lying one on the other. Contrasts with **pug yki daŋ-**, copulate from the rear. *B bin-nup kosiŋd daŋb.* The man copulated lying on his wife.

kosiŋd kn-, *v.tr.*, Sleep one on the other, as when pigs or children have no space to sleep separately. Compare **kayŋd kn-**.

KOSKL¹ [kó-siyǎl], (G), *n.* Saliva, spit. syn. (K) **kuñk**.

koskl ap-, *v.impers.* 1. Salivate, water at the mouth.

2. Water at the mouth, at the

prospect of eating something tasty; feel a craving for a certain food. *Yp kaj-nen koskl owp.* I have a craving for pork.

3. Be revolted, disgusted, nauseated by something (e.g. a bad smell, a kind of food). (G) *Kupyak nb ak ñjun agospun, koskl apek, ...mey ma-ñibun ak.* When we think about eating those sorts of rats it's revolting to us, ... so we don't eat them.

KOSKL² [kó-siyǎl], *n.* Edible plant taxon syn. **ñepek**, q.v.

KOSL [kó-síl], *n.* Insect taxon, small Tabanid fly or flies. Bites. Not eaten. = **ksl**. Compare **kojaj**.

KOSLAM [kó-sílá:m], (G) *adj.* & *adv.* Difficult, hard, severe, with difficulty. = (K) **kosyam**. contr. **klis**, hard, firm, strong. *Kmn koslam yb ey! Koslam pakpal ney kmn nb ak!* A very difficult animal, oh! This (kind of) game mammal is very hard to hunt! *Mab nb magl ak koslam mey pak wkpal ak.* This fruit stones of this tree are hard to crack.

koslam g-, *v.impers.* Be hard, difficult. antonym **kasek**, **sugij**.

koslam md-, live a hard life.

koslam pak-, be hard to kill or hit.

koslam taw-, be expensive, be hard to get (for purchase).

koslam wk-, hard to crack open.

KOSLEM [kó-sílé:m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. Subtaxon of **jbul**, q.v., which includes *Syzygium malaccense* and *S. variable*. Very hard timber, good for houses and fences. syn. **jbul koslem**.

KOSOD [kó-só:nt], (K) *n.* 1. Kangaroo-grass, *Themeda australis*. = **ksod**, (G) **kosad**. The dominant grass in thin soils on exposed slopes on central section and south wall of Kaironk Valley. Used with **bopl** and **jspm** as wrapping of sweet-potato stored on platforms or in forks of trees. Compare **alŋ lkañ** (syn. **alŋ nkm**), **asŋap**, **kaynam**, **yglu**.

2. Also used as a collective and generic term for the mixed short grass species which invade exposed ridges and steep valley sides after repeated cultivation, including *Capillipedium parviflorum*.

3. The general area of the Kaironk Valley bottom and southern side which is dominated by short grasses.

KOSOD-YAKT [kó-só-ñtyá-ýr], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Tailor-bird, *Cisticola exilis*. Name means 'Kangaroo-grass bird'.

KOSOJ [kó-só-ñty], (**K**) *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, medium-sized Hylid frogs with mottled skin, especially larger specimens of *Hila becki*. Eaten. = (**G**) **kosaj**. Compare **gttek**, **wit**.

KOSP¹ [kó-síp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Mountain Mouse-warbler, *Crateroscelis robusta*. Common in forest where it hops about on floor and in low undergrowth. When it calls it is sometimes regarded as the ghost of close relative, guiding hunters to game mammals. If characteristic movements and call of birds are noted. Possibly named after **kosp**², leg-band, as the bird sometimes has a small ring around its upper shin. Some confusion with **seññ**, Bush-Wren, *Sericornis* spp., if dead birds are being identified. Compare also **skek**.

KOSP² [kó-síp], *n.* Ornamental leg-band or garter of woven string, worn by both sexes. Compare **ajp**, **katpl**.

KOSYAM [kó-siyám], (**K**) *adj.* & *adv.* Difficult, hard, severe, with difficulty, e.g. of a task, living conditions. = (**G**) **koslam**.

kosyam g-, *v.impers.* Be difficult, hard.

kosyam md-, live a hard life, have a difficult existence. *Btatk basd yes yb ogok mdigpay won ak tu tep ak ma-mdek, ñayp tep ak ma-mdek, maj ma-mdek, kañm nokom nokom ognap mdigp, binb tap-magi koñay ma-mdek, kosyam mdigpay.* Long ago in the time of our ancestors when there were no good axes or knives, there was no sweet-potato, bananas were scarce, people had few vegetables, and their life was hard.

KOT¹ [kó-r], *n.* Pole, stick, variant of **kut**, q.v.

pen-kot, = **pken-kot**, digging poles.

KOT² [kó-r], *n.* Judicial court, court

hearing. (from Eng. **court**, Tok Pisin **kot**.)

kot g-, *v.* Hold a court hearing.

v.tr. Take someone to court, prosecute s.o. syn. **kotim g-**. *Np kot gngayn.* I'm going to take you to court.

KOTI [kó-rí-], *v.adjunct* in **KOTI G-**, *v.impers.* Be malformed or diseased, usually of plants, but sometimes used of swollen or misshapen limbs of humans and animals. *M ebi koti gak.* This taro is malformed. *Kaj kodoñ ak tob koti gp.* That pig has a swollen leg.

kalap koti, short casuarina trees, with long hanging tresses.

tob koti-wt or **-wtsek**, *n.* Swollen leg or foot.

KOTIM [kó-rí-m, kó-tí-m], *v.adjunct* in **KOTIM G-**, *v.tr.* Take someone to court. (from Tok Pisin **kotim**.) syn. **kot g-**.

KOTLEG [kó-rilé-ŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Torrent-lark, *Grallina bruijni* and or River Flycatcher, *Monachella mulleriana*. Compare **jjgayañ**.

KOTOB [kó-ró-mp], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, grown at lower altitudes in Kobon.

KOTP [kó-ríp], (**K**) = (**G**) **katp**, *n.* Place of abode, shelter or storage; thus: 1. House, home, dwelling, building. At first contact the Kalam had two main kinds of dwelling houses: ceremonial long, turtleback houses thatched with pandanus leaves (see **kotp anlam**, **smi kotp**) and smaller round houses thatched with kunai grass, as well as various kinds of temporary shelters (see **kotp bad**, **kotp kapkap kneb**, **kotp kneñ**) and other buildings with specialised functions (e.g. **kotp yamn**, **ñapan kotp**). *Kotp loklok ayp; cn kotp ksen gun.* The house is old; let's build a new one. *Yalk-kotp knbay.* They sleep at Yalk's house. *Kotp amjpin.* I am going home/to the house.

2. Lair, den or nest of a mammal.

3. Bird's nest, if made of grass and leaves rather than sticks. syn. **yakt kotp**. contr. **gow**, nest of sticks.

4. Cocoon. *Loksam kotp gi, kotp-mgan mdi, ksen gugaj ayp*. The caterpillar spins a cocoon, remains inside, and later turns into a butterfly.

5. Spider's web.

6. Container for storing small objects.

kotp g-, build a house, make a nest, etc.

kotp alkjon, top edge of house wall, especially at the gable ends. near syn. **kotp gol at**.

kotp anjam, Kalam ceremonial long house with roof thatched with **gudi** pandanus and shaped like a turtle-shell. Built initially by its owner for a dance-festival and later used as a living house. syn. **smi kotp**.

kotp-at, roof of a house.

kotp-at moluk, roof constructed underneath original roof when the latter leaks or is broken.

kotp bad, 1. Partly built house, incomplete house.

2. Garden hut or other roughly built hut.

kotp bbejl, gap between top of wall and roof in a house, where daylight comes through.

kotp bog, house wall.

kotp cmcm, ridge-pole of gabled house.

kotp day, area around a house, which is usually fenced in and cleared of grass.

kotp gos nŋ-, be homesick, think of one's house or home.

kotp kab, 1. Ceiling of a house, underside of roof.

2. Storage racks underneath the ceiling of a house.

kotp kapkap kneb, hunting lodge, in or near edge of forest, used during hunting trips and expeditions to collect **aljaw** pandanus nuts, and especially by cassowary hunters, who are under various ritual restrictions.

kotp kneŋ, garden-house or shelter, usually small structure with grass roof and often without walls.

kotp kod-, clear an area of ground ready for building a house.

kotp koseb, rafters placed crossways in a gable-roofed house; the thatch is folded over and under these.

kotp kunay, rectangular house with gable roof, thatched with kunai grass. Some are raised on piles, some have floor at ground level. syn. **kiap kotp**, q.v., **kotp kunay psp**, **kunay kotp**.

kotp kuskus, round house, e.g. Kobon style.

kotp lum d-, level the ground for a house to be built on. *Simbai 'kotp man pp di' apay; cn Kaytog 'kotp lum di' apun*. At Simbai they speak of 'levelling ground for a house'; we in Kaironk speak of 'digging ground for a house'.

kotp magi, a completed house, one fully constructed. Compare **kotp bad**, incomplete house, roughly built house (under **bad**¹); hamlet, cluster of houses (under **bad**²).

kotp-mgan, syn. **kotp-mjem**, 1. Sleeping rooms in interior of house.

2. Inside a dwelling.

3. Inside any enclosed area, e.g. a cocoon, fenced-in garden or house-yard. *Kaj api wati talki, kotp-mgan ami maj nŋb*. The pigs broke through the fence into the garden and ate the sweet-potatoes.

kotp-mjem, near syn. **kotp-mgan**. *Ct kotp mjem bi knbut, nuk mnek mnek kotp-mjem mjem ku okok gtagp*. We two slept inside the house, and every day he kept wandering about in and out of all the rooms.

kotp ms at, main living space in front section of house.

kotp nŋluk, syn. **kotp mgan nŋluk**, small interior room, other than the room used for initiations (**kotp skep**).

kotp pag-, collapse, fall down, of a house. *Monmon di, kotp pagp*. The house collapsed in an earthquake.

kotp ptaw-, thatch a house, put a roof on a house.

kotp sap, centre-posts of a house.

kotp seŋ, (K) = (G) **katp seŋ**, 1. Old

or established house site, ancestral house site.

2. Outside (a house). *Yad tap dad kotp seŋ ayspin*. I am carrying things and placing them outside the house.

kotp skep, syn. **kotp skep mgan**, inner room in which nose-piercing (**mluk puŋipay**) of adolescent boys takes place.

kotp skoy (K) = (G) **katp skol**, latrine, toilet. (lit. small house.)

kotp ssak, half-finished house, which has been left in that state for several months.

kotp wot, old, disintegrating house.

kotp yamŋ, young men's house, house where men sleep in time of war, when they must keep apart from women.

cp tŋi kotp, (K) = (G) **cp tŋl katp**, house built as shrine for skull of important man or woman in second stage of traditional nuri of the dead. These are generally small pyramidal-shaped structures, built of pandanus leaves or kunai grass. Skull is placed on raised platform inside the shrine. (For first stage burial, see **kom**-.) *Cp poj won d cp tŋi kotp mgan nab ok aypay*. They put the skull inside in the centre of the shrine.

glas kotp, case for glasses.

goj lkañ magi kotp, red ants' nest.

gudi kotp, traditional turtle-backed house, with roof and walls of **gudi** pandanus leaves. syn. **smi kotp**.

kunay kotp, = **kotp kunay**, q.v.

kaj kotp, pigs' house. Pigs are sometimes kept in small houses near main homestead structure, and nowadays often in an outhouse or room built onto the main **kunay kotp**.

kiap kotp, house with gabled roof and kunai thatch, initially modelled on the Patrol Officers' rest houses, first built in the Simbai area in the late 1950s by policemen, but also applied to any dwelling of this general style. The Kalam had already started to put up such houses in 1959, and many were

constructed in connection with Darkness and Earthquake (cargo) cults of 1962 and 1965. Since the 1960s they have become the normal style of dwelling, although **smi kotp**, ceremonial long houses, are still built for dance festivals.

kiep kotp, toilet. syn. **sb kotp**.

kob-kaknaŋ kotp, web of the Tetragnathid spider.

Kopon kotp ksim gpay, the Kobon equivalent of the initiation ceremony at which boy's noses are pierced.

loksam kotp, cocoon of **loksam**.

lotu kotp, church, house of worship.

magi kotp, (K) = (G) **magl katp**, well-constructed nest.

mass kotp, match-box.

ñapan kotp, house in which a woman gives birth, a small hut separate from the main family dwelling. See **ñapan**.

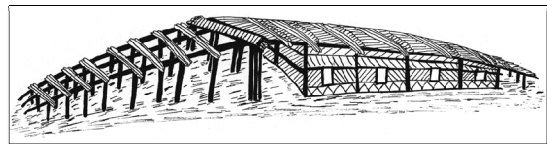
ñu-kl kotp, school-house. syn. **skul kotp**.

sb kotp, toilet, latrine. syn. **kiep kotp**.

skoyd magi kotp, drey or nesting site of **skoyd** or **maygot**.

skul kotp, school-house. syn. **ñu-kl kotp**.

smi kotp, ceremonial longhouse built for **smi** dance-festival. Shaped somewhat like a turtle's shell, with large high-roofed room in centre, open at sides, used by dancers. Later the roof of such a house is lowered and it is used as a dwelling house.



smi kotp, **smi** festival house, half built

smi kotp kod-, clear an area ready for building a singsing house.

smi kotp tk-, build a ceremonial house for a dance-festival.

som-alal kotp, spirit-house, place where spirits of the dead are believed to go before they disperse.

yakt kotp, bird's nest, constructed of grass stems. Not applied to nest made of sticks (**gow**).

KOTPEK [kó-riβé·k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, found in forest, comprising several *Prunus* species found in forest, including *P. grisea* and *P. turneriana*. Timber used in fencing and house-building; bark used by Maring men for belts; leaves used to decorate **kmn bd** (raised ovens for cooking game in forest). Honey-eaters feed at blossom. Pigeons and cassowaries eat fruit.

kotpek kas-ñluk, taxon with small leaves and a distinctive odour.

kotpek kas-ps, *Prunus grisea*, taxon with large leaves.

msej kotpek, *Prunus turneriana*. Grows at streamsides in cultivation zone.

KOTPEY [kó-riβé·y], (**G**) *pronoun*. Third person object, emphatic: them, their. syn. (**K**) **kuyphey**. *Bin-b toki ogok kotpey ñespal, ñbal*. They give it to elderly people, for them to eat. *As acb-acb sud wog okok yp pak dad apl, mey kotpey ñel ñbl*. They also catch small game in patches of reeds and bring (them) back and give (them to people) to eat.

KOTPOL [kó-riβó·l], *n.* Insect taxon, brown cockroaches. syn. **koñnd**, q.v.

KOTWAL [kó-riwá·l, = **KUTWAL**, q.v.

KOWÑAK [kó-wunyá·k], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated locally. Leaves light-coloured, tuber with white skin and flesh.

KOY¹ [kó·y], *n.* Sweet potato (**maj**) taxon, obtained from Kobon about two generations ago. Skin and flesh of tuber white.

KOY² [kó·y], *adj.* 1. Blind, unable to see. syn. **wdn koy**. *B wdn koy*. A blind man.

2. Deaf, unable to hear. syn. **tmd koy**.

tmd koy g-, be deaf. *B kaney ak tmd koy gp*. That man there is deaf.

wdn (magi) koy g-, be blind. syn. **wonm (magi) koy g-**.

KOY³ [kó·y], in **TMD KOY**, *n.* 1. Earlobe.

2. Head-dress circlets, worn at **smi**

festivals, consisting of strips of fur worn over the ears. syn. **becbec-bacbac**, q.v. *B yabal gsap ebney, nuk tmd koy ma-ayp*. The man in dance costume over there is not wearing strips of fur over his ears.

tmd koy g-, wear strips of fur over the ears.

KOYB [kó·yimp], (**K**) *n.* 1. Witch (male or female). = (**G**) **kuyob**. syn. **gom**, **akoj**, **ajoms**. Contrasts with **b yb**, **bin yb**, man or woman who is not a witch, normal man or woman. Witches are believed to kill people by witchcraft and to eat the bodies of their victims if they are not kept at bay.

2. Witchcraft.

3. Name of a string figure (**ysu**) which can be developed into a figure called **koyb pkspay** ('they are killing the witch').

koyb ay nη-, try to kill someone by witchcraft. Compare **koyb pk-**.

koyb ñluk, demon believed to be the essence of a witch and to reside inside its body. Witches can pass on part of the **koyb ñluk** to others, while retaining part in themselves. Some say a woman may be possessed by the **koyb ñluk** after a female witch has forced her to have sexual relations with her. See **bin koyb**.

koyb-sek, *adj. & n.* A witch, one possessed by (or possessing (-**sek**)) a **koyb ñluk**.

b koyb, = **b koyb-sek**, male witch.

bin koyb, = **bin koyb-sek**, female witch, witch-woman. These contrast with **b yb**, normal or good man, i.e. one who is not a witch, and **bin yb**, normal or good woman. *Bin ebap koyb-sek, bin ebap bin yb, abi mdabit, koyb ñluk di, bin bap nup ñb*. A certain woman who was a witch, and a normal woman, they had sexual relations, and the witch took the demon (**koyb ñluk**) and transferred it to the other woman.

koyb cp ñη-, (of a witch) eat corpses. *Koyb b cp ñηeb*. Witches are corpse-eaters.

koyb lpg-, persuade a witch to come

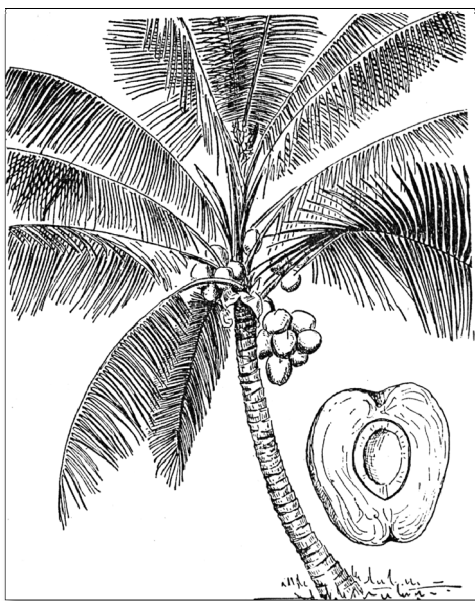
and do one's bidding, e.g. to kill a rival, etc.

koyb pag-, teach someone witchcraft.

koyb pk-, 1. Kill someone by witchcraft; (of a witch) kill someone. 'Yp *koyb met pkpay*,' *agtag*. 'The witches did not kill me,' he said.

2. Kill a witch.

KOYMAŃ [kó-ymá-ŋ], *n.* 1. The coconut palm, *Cocos nucifera*, which grows in the Ramu Valley. syn. **kpay**, **kpay koymaŋ**.



koymaŋ, coconut palm and nut

2. Coconut. Occasionally imported from Ramu lowlands; fresh eaten; shells used as dishes for red Marita pandanus (**yagad**) oil, used as cosmetic in hair; fragments of shells used in garden magic.

koymaŋ ceg, *n.* 1. Empty coconut shell.

2. (humorous) Skull, head (of person or animal).

koymaŋ magi, a coconut (fruit).

KOYMEN [kó-ymé-n], *n.* Dead-fall trap, set for wild pigs (**kaj koymen**), game-mammals (**kmn koymen**), birds (**yakt koymen**), the latter normally at a drinking pool. Compare **gon**.

koymen g-, *v.* Make a deadfall trap.

KOYMEÑMENÑ [kó-ymé-nyimé-ny], *n.*

Chain of small rings cut from orchid fibre, worn by men as chest ornaments (necklaces) or as wig ornaments worn in front of the ears.

KOYMETK [kó-ymé-rík], *n.* Semi-cultivated herbs, *Commelina* sp. or spp., (Commelinaceae), planted by women and men and also self-propagating in garden fallow. Eaten both raw and cooked, but avoided by sorcerers and by boys between nose-piercing and final release from **smi** restrictions. Named subtaxa include:

kaj koytmetk, said by some to be fed to pigs which are in poor condition, to fatten them, by others to be eaten with pig-grease and salt before festivals.

koymetk lkañ, red-leafed kind. Leaves heated and used as a dressing on sores.

koymetk tud, kind with light-coloured leaves.



koymetk, Commelina

KOYN [kó-yin], *n.* Snake (**soyŋ-sataw**) taxon, said by some informants to apply to a large, harmless snake, probably a python, found in the Jimi and Asai Valleys and eaten by the people there.

koyñ-kawlam, generic term for large pythons. Compare **kawlam**.

KOYŃD [kó-yiŋínt], (K) = (G) **kayŋad**, *q.v.*, (K) **kayŋd**, *n.* 1. Tree (**mon**) taxon. Grows in forest above 2000 m, at head of Ced Valley. Used for rafters and fences.

2. Resin of **koyŋd**, used as glue to

secure cord attaching arrowhead to shaft.

KOYON [kó-yóŋ] (K), *loc.* Upwards in your direction. = **kayon**, (G) **polok**.

koyon koyon g-, *v.* Move upwards in the direction of the person spoken to.

KOYP [kó-yip], *n.* Wealth, riches, possession of a large amount of valuable goods.

adj. Wealthy, well-off, prosperous, affluent, rich.

koyp md-, be wealthy, affluent. *Mosbi binb koyp mdp-sek konay mdpay.* In Moresby there are a lot of wealthy people.

koyp-sek, *adj.* Rich, wealthy. *B koyp-sek mdp tap ak konay mdp: maj, kaj, moni, kubap.* A rich man is one who has lots of things: sweet-potatoes, pigs, money, shell valuables.

b koyp, wealthy man, prosperous man.

kaj koyp, pig wealth.

m koyp, taro wealth.

koyp agi d-, make magic for garden and pig fertility.

KP [kíβ], *v. adjunct* in **KP G-**, *v. impers.* Be bitter-tasting, astringent. near syn. **km g-**. Compare **slk**.

jonb kp g-, *v. impers.* Cause the mouth to pucker; taste bitter, leave a bitter taste in the mouth. *Kaŋm ŋben, jonb-yp kp gp.* The bananas I ate left a bitter taste in my mouth.

KPAY [kiβá-y], *n.* The coconut palm, *Cocos nucifera*, growing in the Ramu Valley. syn. **koyman**, q.v., **kpay koymaŋ**.

KPI [kiβí:], *n.* Crocodile. Crocodiles are not found in Kalam territory but known by the Kalam to be present in the Ramu River.

KPL [kiβíł], *n.* Weeds; small and generally useless plants, especially if growing in gardens, but also used for some otherwise unnamed plants of the forest floor.

kpl g-, *v.* Weed (a garden). *Kpl gng amjap.* She's going to do some weeding.

Kpl gpay ogok bin wog-kik. Weeding is women's work.

KPTOL [kíβiró-l], = **KUPTOL**, q.v.

KSAK [kisá:k], in **JOŋ KSAK**, *n.* Insect (**joŋ**) taxon, identified as small Long-horned Locusts, *Conocephalus* and *Gonatacanthus* spp. Not eaten. Some say this is because the ancestors prohibited them. Compare **yglñ**.

KSEN [kisé-n], *adj.* 1. (of food, artefacts, etc.) New, fresh. near syn. **km**, **ksk**. *Wog ksen gng gayn.* I am going to make a new garden.

2. Young, younger. syn. **kdk**, **ksk**. *Nunay ksen kapkap ap ap wegi loslos ay kapkap nŋ mdek.* The younger sister approached quietly and having hidden herself, watched silently.

adv. Immediately after, following, as soon as, at the time when. *Takn ksen at jakek amng gabun.* As soon as the moon rises, we'll go. *Pub ksen lm gp won ak.* At the time when the sun rises.

n. temp. Later, after, afterwards, in the future. syn. **kdk**, **ksk**. *Ksen tp ownspan tek?* You are going to return later, aren't you? *Ygen yob api, ksen kut gp.* A strong wind blew up but afterwards it died down. *Galkneŋ ksen jbjel ayp.* *Galkneŋ* later turn into *jbjel*.

ksen-nep, = **ksenep** (see separate entry) *adv.* 1. Immediately after, following, as soon as.

2. Just now, just a short time ago.

adj. Young, new.

ksen nep am-, follow close behind.

ksen X won ak, just after X (has happened), immediately after X. *Pub ksen lm gp won ak wdn-yad jib ayp.* Just after the sun has risen (the strong light) made my eyes squint.

ñ ksen, youngest child.

bin ksen, younger or youngest wife.

b ksen-yad, my youngest brother.

mam ksen, younger or youngest brother.

mñmon ksen tk- (K), be daylight, start a new day. *Mñmon ksen tksap, won ebi Lena wsn kjap.* It's only just daylight,

at this time Lena is still asleep.

ñ ksen, youngest child.

ñn ksen, new day, new time, new era. Used in cargo cults of the early 1960s to refer to the time after the coming of the cargo, and used by Anglican Church members to refer to the second coming of Christ.

takn ksen, new moon.

KSENEP [kisé-né-p], usual contraction of **ksen-nep**, *adv.* 1. Immediately after, soon after, close behind, as soon as. *Kalap ksenep ybay, yob gng wog kodi, kalap tki, m wog gey ymngabay.* Soon after they will plant casuarina trees and when these grow big they will clear the old garden, trim the branches off the casuarinas and plant a taro garden.

2. Just now, just a short time ago. *Brodney ksen-nep amjap.* Brodney has just now gone.

adj. Young, new. *Salp maj-yŋ ksenep ymb ebi.* Salp has planted new sweet-potato seeds here.

KSGAŋ [kísingá-ŋ], *n.* 1. Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and highly valued. Said to be ancestral, no specific tradition of origin being remembered. May be left in ground up to eighteen months to mature, unlike most varieties which are harvested in twelve months or thereabouts. Said by some to be same as **kamej**, q.v.

2. Pandanus Language substitute for **m**, q.v. Taro (generic taxon). Compare **gaw**.

ksgaŋ sbel, see separate entry.

KSGAŋ-SBEL [kísingá-ŋsimbé-l], *n.* 1. Narrow base of **ksgaŋ** root, formed from top of previous root (**clep**) used as seed. Compare **sbel**.

2. Stone mortar (prehistoric), used in taro magic. So-called because shaped base of many of them is similar to that of **ksgaŋ** taro root. Compare **kon kab**.

KSI [kísí:], *n.* Domestic cat, *Felis*, introduced since European contact. Sometimes classified as a **kmn**, game mammal, sometimes as **kayn**, dog.

Sometimes eaten. Compare **kayn ksi**, under **kayn**.

KSIM [kísí-m], (**K**) = (**G**) **kslm**, *n.* 1. Night. syn. **jb**, **ksim jb**.

2. Darkness, the dark. *Nŋ mdek, melk-sek gaknŋ; nŋ mdek ksim owaknŋ.* He waited watching, while it became light; he waited watching until it became dark.

3. Complete eclipse of the sun.

adj. (of water, interior of a house, cave, etc.) Deep and dark. *Ñg ksim bak kodoŋ okok ma-amnoŋ!* Don't go near the edge of the deep water! *Kab mgan ksim akneŋ dam aypay.* They put it deep inside the cave.

ksim ap-, *v. impers.* 1. Get dark, be nightfall. *Ksim owp, kotp amjpin.* It's getting dark, I'm going home.

2. Have an eclipse, occur (of an eclipse).

(**ksim**) **ksim ñ-**, *v.* (of a daytime sky). Be very dark and overcast. *Mñmon pki, ksim ksim ñib.* It's been raining and it's dark and overcast.

ksim adkd, the crack of dawn, daybreak, just as the night is turning to day. = (**G**) **kslm adkd**. *Ksim kuyan gak.* At the crack of dawn he went straight down.

ksim-ken, 1. During darkness, at night, in the middle of the night. Compare **maynab**. *Mñi ksim ken kni, wsn kab koŋay nep nŋbin gpin.* During the night after I went to sleep I had a lot of dreams.

2. (interjection) Good evening! (recent, by analogy with English).

ksim yakt, nocturnal birds, birds that are active at night, i.e. owls.

ksim yob, late at night, complete darkness.

menk ksim, two nights from now.

mñi ksim, last night.

toy ksim, tomorrow night.

KSK [kísí:k], *adj.* 1. New, fresh. near syn. **km**, **ksen**.

2. Green (unripe). syn. **km**.

b ksk, man who is innocent of wrongdoing, blameless person.

gap ksk, 1. Faint star, new star.

2. One stage in the string figure **gap ps gap ok**, q.v.

KSKS = **KS-KS** [kískís], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, mature male Princess Stephanie's Bird of Paradise, *Astrapia stephaniae*. Name onomatopoeic. Compare **bdonj**.

goblad ksks yng, *n.* A fern with leaves shaped like tail plumes of **ksks** bird.

KSL [kísfl], *n.* Insect taxon, small Tabanid flies. = **kosl**.

KSLM [kísilím], (G) *n.* Night, darkness. = (K) **ksim**, q.v.

KSIŋ [kisiŋ], *n.* Shell-valuable (**mnan**) taxon: ornamental rings of *Conus (Conus literatus)* shell, worn as neck-pendants. syn. **ksŋ-day**. Compare **wt-wt**.

ksŋ gm, name of a string-figure (**ysu**) in which a series of loops like *Conus* rings appear.

KSIŋ-DAY [kisiŋindáy], *n.* Ornamental rings of conus shell. syn. **ksŋ**, q.v. Compare **day**.

KSOD [kísó-nt, kosó-nt], = **kosod**, q.v.

KSOD YAKT [kosó-ŋtyá-ŋír], = **kosod yakt**, q.v.

KSOW [kísó-w], *n.* 1. Maggots. syn. **ksoy**. Treated with disgust, in part because they feed on corpses. Some informants recognise that these are the larval form of flies (**kabkol**). *Kaj ypl ak ksow ayp*. There are maggots in the pork.

2. Threadworm, small white intestinal worms less than 1 cm long.

ksow-sek, *adj.* Full of maggots or threadworm; fly-blown.

ksow ay-, *v. impers.* Be infested with maggots or threadworm.

KSOY [kísó-y], syn. **ksow**, q.v. *n.* 1. Maggots.

2. Threadworm. *Yad sb ksoy-sek kipin*. I passed stools with threadworm.

KT- [kír-, kúr-], *v.tr.* Variant of **ktg-**, let go of, release, leave, stop, cease something, etc., which occurs before suffixes **-p-**, present perfect-iterative, **-p...-p-**,

hypothetical, and **-sp-**, present progressive). See also **kut-**. *Kt-sp-it*. They (dual) are letting go. *Kt-p-it*. They (dual) have let go.

KTAK [kírá-k], *adv.* Temporarily, for a while. Contrasts with **ps-nep**, permanently. *Psnep amjpan akanj ktak amjpan?* Are you going away permanently or just temporarily?

KTEK [kírém], (G) *pronoun*. Third person plural, subject and possessor: they, their. syn. **kti**, (K) **kik**.

KTEM¹ [kírém], *n.* Stem (of sugar cane, bamboo, shrub).

ktem-sek, *adj.* Clustered, in a cluster or bunch, having several stems growing in a cluster from same base. syn. **kñŋ-sek**, **bñ-sek**, **kab-sek**.

KTEM² [kírém], *n.* Pandanus taxon, *Pandanus antarensis*, pandanus of the lithocarpus-castanopsis forest zone, up to 2300 m. Avoidance syn. of **gudi**, q.v. Provides thatch for traditional 'turtle-back' houses.

KTG- [kírŋk, kurúnk, kíŋŋ-, kúŋŋ-], (Variant **kt-** or **kut-** occurs before suffixes **-p-**, **-p...-p-**, **-sp-**.) *v.tr.* 1. Let go of, release, relinquish something. More common than near syn. **kbi-** in this sense. Compare also **yepl-**.

2. Leave something alone, let s.th. be, refrain from touching s.th. syn. **kbi-** is more common in this sense. *Ktgan!* Let (it) go!/Stop it! *Kayn blc ak poj-day ak ktpal, ñbem mluk agl*. Dogs (who have killed one) leave the head of the *blc* possum, knowing it is their cross-cousin's. (*KHT* ch. 8:54)

3. Ignore, shun or snub someone, keep one's distance from someone.

4. Stop doing something, desist. *Abiyap pen jel agi, ktpay*. They could have gone but, being afraid, they decided not to.

5. (biblical) Forgive (a grievance or wrongdoing).

v. 6. (of the supply of something) Run out, stop, be none left. *Tap magi kut get, yuan kumspun*. There's no more food left, we are suffering from hunger.

ktgep, *adj.* (To do with) letting go, leaving, etc.

ktgep tek ay-, = **ktep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like letting something go, appear to be let go, ready to be let go, etc.

ktg am-, leave (a thing or place), release s.th. and go. *Yp ktg amnoŋ!* Leave me!/Let go of me! *Kotp ebi ktg amjpin.* I am leaving this house.

mnm ktg-, cease talking.

wog ktg-, cease working.

KTI [kirí:], (G) *pronoun.* 3rd person plural, subject or possessor: they, their. syn. (K) **kik**, (G) **ktek**. *Kti abal.* They have gone. *Tap-kti okok ma-denmb.* Those are their things (which) you (people) should not touch. *Kti nups yes ñ-ney, ñapay-ney ogok kti mey ktgpal.* The sons and daughters (descendants) of these great-grandmothers continue to avoid this (food).

KTIKAM [kirí·γá·m], *pronoun.* Fast speech contraction of **kti-ykam**, q.v.

KTIMAL [kirí·má·l], (G) *pronoun.* 3rd person dual subject or possessor: they, their (dual). = **ktmal**. syn. (K) **kikmay**.

KTIMŊAL [kítí·miŋá·l], (G) *pronoun.* 3rd person dual, subject or possessor: they, their (dual). = **kti-mŋal**. *Ktimŋal abit.* They (two) have gone.

KTI-YKAM [kirí·yiγá·m], (G) *pronoun.* 3rd person plural, subject or possessor: they, them, their. = **kti-ykam**. syn. (K) **kikykam**.

KTK [kirík], (G) *pronoun.* 3rd person plural, subject or possessor: they, their. = (G) **kti**, syn. (K) **kik**, q.v.

KTMIŊAL [kírimiŋá·l], (G) *pronoun.* 3rd person dual (emphatic, subject or possessor); they, their (dual). = **kt-mŋal**. syn. (K) **kikmay**.

KTOP [kiró·p, koró·p], (G) *pronoun.* 3rd person dual or plural objective or objective possessor: them, their (two or more). syn. (K) **kuyp**, q.v. (G) *B gaj gadmay b ak nop adl ñbal, b nop-nused yes kuml, kubal nb ogok ktop pen gos ak nŋl, ad ñon nŋl...* The oven cooking is for the spirits of ancestors who died long ago,

and (we) think of them and cook (for them) in the belief that...

KTU [kirú:, kurú:], *n.* Betel-palm, *Areca catechu*. syn. **akow**, q.v., **ktu akow**.

ktu magi, betel-nut. In the early 1960s chewed by Kobon men of Sagapi, but not by Kalam of the Upper Kaironk and Upper Simbai Kaironk; now commonly imported into these areas. Nuts also used as neck-pendants.

KTUŊ [kirú·ŋ, kurú·ŋ], *n.* 1. Bottom or base of a tall object. Compare **moluk**, **wagn**.

2. Flat part or butt of a tapered object, e.g. heel of foot, butt of axe-head.

Compare **kugun**.

akl ktuŋ, bottom of a bamboo container.

am ktuŋ, the striking face of a hammer.

buk ktuŋ, bottom of a book.

ñn ktuŋ, elbow.

tin ktuŋ, bottom of a can or bowl.

tob ktuŋ, heel.

tu ktuŋ, butt or poll of axe-head.

wad ktuŋ, bottom of a string bag.

KU¹ [kú:], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, small mushroom-shaped fungus growing on ground in forest, with yellowish flesh. Said by some informants to be edible. Also sometimes known as **bay lkañ**.

KU² [kú:], *v.* Die, etc. Variant of **kum-**, q.v., occurring before before suffixes **-b-**, present perfect-iterative and **-b...p-**, contrary to fact. *Kubkop.* He could have died. *Nad cnup kuban ak pen, ma-saki gnmn abey.* You who have died, you should not forget us either.

KU³ [kú:], (K) *prefix deriving adverbs.* Prefixed to a locative base, it derives an adverb, indicating direction of movement (real or figurative) as indicated by the locative base. The adverb is always followed by the verb **g-**, happen, do, make. = (G) **ko-**. See **kudoŋ**, **kuneŋ**, **kuyon**, **kuyan**, **kuym**. *Kub tki, puŋi, kuyon gi mdp.* The posts

were cut and fixed in an upright position.

ku ok ku ok, syn. **ku okok**, *adv.* Moving from place to place, moving back and forth.

ku okok tag-, = **ku okok gtag-**, *v.p.* Wander about in all directions, as a man distracted or in search of something. *Ct kotp mjem bi knbut, nuk mnek mnek kotp mjem mjem ku okok gtagp.* We two slept inside the house, and every day he kept wandering about in and out of all the rooms.

KUAM [kú-ám], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Garcinia archboldiana*, growing in forest. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Sticky sap used on hair, as fixative for red pandanus juice and red claystone powder. Nuts are a favoured food of cassowaries.

KUB¹ [kú-mp], *n.* 1. Main stem of a plant, trunk of a tree. syn. (K) **mon kub**.

2. Post. Compare **sap**, **wati**. *Kub tki, puji, kuyon gi mdp.* The posts were cut and fixed in an upright position.

3. (in compounds) Stick, long thin piece of wood, esp. the shaft of a spear or the cylinder of an hour-glass drum. Not applied to axe-handles or shafts of arrow. Compare **mon day**, **yt**.

4. Logs used to separate or mark a boundary, e.g. garden plot markers, or to enclose a fire-place. Compare **koc**, **bs**, **lem**.

5. Horizontal rails in a **wati** type fence.

6. Bottom layer of wood in a fire set to heat stones for earth-oven. syn. **mon koc**.

kub koc, logs used to mark off garden plots. *D agi, wog kub koc gak.* Having burnt off, he marked out the garden plots.

kub tji (K) = (G) **kub tjl**, rib of leaf, main stem of plant or sprig of foliage.

dacj kub, hour-glass drum cylinder, the wooden chamber as opposed to its cover of skin (**dacj wak**).

jubl kub-tji-ket, *Eugenia* (**jubl**) tree with fruit growing from main trunk, not hanging from branches.

kañm kub-tji, rib of banana-leaf.

kusay kub, shaft of spear.

mon kub, piece of wood. syn. **mon day**.

KUB² [kú-mp], *n.* Sides of any container of liquid, such as sides of a bamboo water-container, or the banks of a river. Compare **bak**, **kubak**. (G) *Bteyt kmn ak mdolgup ñg alyan, waknan ak mdolgup kub olan.* Once the kapul lived down in the river and the eel lived up on the banks (i.e. on dry land).

kub at jak-, *v.impers.* (of a container) Be full, filled. *Wad kub at jakp.* The bag is full. *Wad ygey, kub at jakp.* Load up the sack until it is full. *Ñ nonm ñg maley kub at jakek.* The boy's mother filled it with water. *Yad bakt dad ami, payp tug juwi, malen, kub at jakek, dad amnin.* I will take the bucket, turn on the tap, fill up, and when (the water) reaches the top I'll carry (it) away.

kub aptan jak-, syn. **kub at jak-**.

KUB⁴ [kú-mp], *n.* Tune or melody of a song. *Kub ak nb key ay, kub ak nb key ay, gun.* Let's use a different tune with this one than with that one.

kamep (or **kmap**) **kub magi ag-**, compose a song (melody and words).

KUB⁵ [kú-mp], (G) *adj.* 1. Big. syn. (K, G) **yob**, *q.v.* *B ak kññ-sek wagn kub yb ak mdelgpal mñab ak Cebad.* A really big family once lived at that place, Cebad.

2. Important, major.

b kub, big man, important man.

KUB⁶ [kú-mp], *v.adjunct.* Loud, loudly. Compare **gawl**. (Possibly cognate with **kub⁵**; however, whereas **kub⁶** is used in Etp Mnm as well as Ti Mnm, **kub⁵** is used only in Ti Mnm.)

kub ag- or **kub g-** (latter is more common), 1. Call out loudly, esp. to shout or yodel **ow-ow-ow** initially and at the end of each subsequence utterance, in order to attract the attention of and send a message to a

party at a distance, or to raise an alarm. near syn. **gawl g-**. Contrasts with **kuk ag-**, (of women) raise an alarm, **suk ag-**, shout, **way ag-**, call out in amazement.

2. Chant in a loud drone, in certain ceremonial contexts, as dancers do when newly-initiated boys emerge from ritual seclusion.

kub am- or **ap-**, go calling out to distant people.

kub gawl g-, (of many people) shout a message so that distant people may hear, call out loudly.

kub kayu g-, 1. (of women) call a victory cry, **ko! ko! ko!**

2. Hold a celebratory feast.

kub pk-, (K) = (G) **kub pak-**, make a loud noise by striking something. *Kut lum kub pk dad okdoŋ amntknŋ*. They went across-valley beating the ground loudly with the sticks they carried.

KUBAGÑ [kú·mbá·ŋgíny], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from Kobon in ancestral times.

KUBAK [kú·mbá·k], *n.* 1. Sheath or skin of sugar-cane, banana palms, bamboo shoots, palm trees, etc., but not ordinary tree-bark or animal-skin, which is **wak**.

2. Loose skin of certain body-parts, esp. eyelid and foreskin.

kubak tk-, circumise (a male).

m kubak, taro tops removed in preparation for cooking.

waŋ kubak, syn. **jup kubak**, foreskin.

jup kubak tug lsk-, (of a male) masturbate.

wdn kubak, 1. Eyelid of person or other animal.

2. Exposed skin round eyes of certain birds.

wdn kubak koc, eyebrow. *Wdn kubak koc dad atanb, yaw agp*. He raised his eyebrows, to say he agreed.

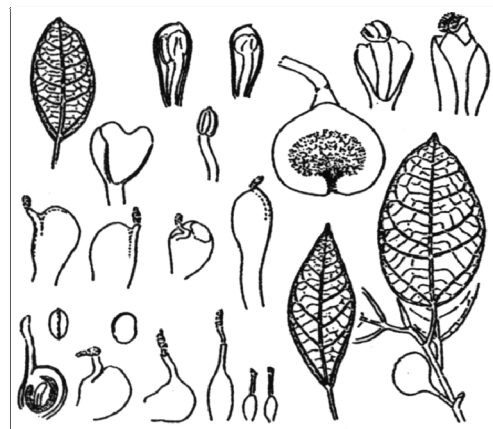
KUBAL [kú·mbá·l], *n.* A grass, *Polytoca macrophylla*, said to grow initially in Kobon area, but deliberately propagated in Upper Kaironk in taro gardens, with

magic spells, to encourage taro to flourish.

KUBAP¹ [kú·mbá·p], *n.* 1. Shell valuable (**mnan**) taxon, Greensnail shell, *Turbo marmoratus*, the main traditional shell valuable of the Kalam. Contrasts with **agon**, **gtŋ**, **kuynok**, **patey**, q.v.

2. (colloquial) Money, cash.

KUBAP² [kú·mbá·p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus microdictya*, growing in forest and bush fallow. Timber used in fencing bast used for barkcloth hats. **madaw cuscus** eats fruit.



kubap, *Ficus microdictya*,
leaves, flowers, fruit

KUBAP KBEN [kú·mbá·pkimbé·n], *n.* Cultivated plant taxon, including Bog Iris, *Acorus calamus*. Has scented root. Grown close to homesteads and associated with magic to bring wealth. Subtaxon of **kben**, q.v. syn. **mnan kben**. A smaller plant than **kaj kben**, **m kben**.

KUBAP MKAL [kú·mbá·pmi·yá·l], *n.* A herb, *Aglaonema* sp. ?, imported from Asai and lower Simbai Valley and cultivated. leaves used in magic at time ceremonial house is built, to bring greensnail shells to the house. Distinguished from **kaj mkal**, q.v., by smaller leaves.

KUB-KAYU [kú·mpká·yú·], *v. adjunct* in **KUB-KAYU G-** or **AG-**, *v.* 1. Call out in celebration, as female relatives when boys emerge from seclusion after nose-piercing initiation, or as the host and hostess of a **smi** festival when a dance

party approaches, or as people welcoming the return of a successful war party.

2. Hold a celebratory feast. (G) *'Mñi, b-yb dpun ak ey, kaj pakl kub kayu gjn ey', aglak.* They said 'Now we've married real men (at last), we must kill pigs and have a big celebration.'

kub-kayu wasu g- or **ag-**, celebrate an event with shouting and a great show of pleasure.

KUBKUB [kú·mbiγú·mp], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, grows in habitation zone, especially on discarded skin and remnants of sugar cane. Said to be light blue in colour. Eaten, baked in earth oven.

KUBL [kú·mbíl], *n.* Sugar cane (**gam**) taxon, with green skin. Said to be cultivated mainly at high altitudes, at forest edge, because it grows a very tough skin if grown lower down. Compare **kubul**.

KUBOL [kú·mbó·l], *n. prop.* The Upper Kaironk people call the Upper Simbai people **Kubol** or **Kubol Kalam**. Said to refer to the fact that Upper Simbai people did not, until a few generations ago, plant taro. The Kobon people of the Lower Kaironk and the Jimi Valleys call the people of the Upper Simbai, Asai and Upper Kaironk Valleys by a cognate term, **Wbol**. Compare **Kuboy**, **Kalam**.

KUBOS [kú·mbó·s], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been one of the first kinds of sweet-potato introduced into the Kalam area. Introduced into Simbai area from Bayab-ji. Skin of tuber red, flesh white; foliage reddish, not eaten.

KUBOY [kú·mbó·y], *n. prop.* Variant of **kubol**, q.v. said to be used by the Maring-speaking people of the Simbai Valley.

KUBSU = **KUB-SU** [kú·mpisú·], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, with unusually large nodes, growing in forest and garden fallow. syn. **wdn kubsu**, q.v.

KUB-TŊI [kú·mbiriŋí·], (K) *n.* 1. Rib or

stalk of leaf. = (G) **kub-tŋl**. (etym. **kub**¹, stem, **tŋi**, bone.)

2. Main stem of plant or sprig of foliage.

3. Large bones of a skeleton, especially those of trunk and lower limbs.

kañm kub-tŋi, rib of banana-leaf.

jubl kub-tŋl-ket, a **jubl** tree with fruit growing from main trunk, not hanging from branches.

KUB-TŊL [kú·mbriŋí·], (G) *n.* Rib or stalk of leaf, main stem of plant or sprig of foliage; large bones of skeleton. = (K) **kub-tŋi**, q.v.

KUBUL [kú·mbúl], *n.* Sugarcane (**gam**) taxon. syn. **pask**.

KUBUŊ¹ [kú·mbú·ŋ], *v. adjunct* in **KUBUŊ D-**, v. 1. (of a bird) Settle, roost, as when about to roost for the night. *Yakt ap kubuŋ gsap.* The bird is about to roost.

2. (rare) (of a bird of paradise) Occupy a branch and display. near syn. **tm-**.

KUBUŊ² [kú·mbú·ŋ], *n.* Shell valuable (**mnan**) taxon, ornament of dog-whelk or 'tambu' (*Nassarius*) shells, larger than **gŋj**, q.v. Worn on the head. Sewn on to barkcloth strips in a single line in contrast to **kulnok**, which are larger shells, sewn in double lines. Three sizes of **kubuŋ** are distinguished.

kubuŋ magi wt, loose dog-whelk shells, not sewn together.

KUC [kú·ty], *n.* Buttock-covering used by men, made of leaves, such as the long broad leaves of **sblam**, *Cordyline fruticosa*. Compare **smabol**, **walj**, **ymeb**.

KUD¹ [kú·nt], *n.* 1. Back (body-part). = **kd**³. *Kud yp yuwt gp.* My back hurts.

2. Far side, other side of something. *Ñg Ced kud byaŋ.* The other side of the Ced river down yonder. *Dum kud bdoŋ.* The far side of the mountain across-valley. *B am am dum byoŋ amtag, kud akyan ken sanđ amb.* The man went on till he reached the mountain-top, then he disappeared down the far side.

kud bokbok, raw back, back with skin peeling (as when burnt).

kud ken, (facing) backwards.

kud-pat, backbone, spinal cord.

kud pki dad am- (K) carry something slung over the shoulder and resting on the back.

mon-kud, (K) frame-timbers laid crossways at one end of a house.

KUD² [kú·nt], *n.* Element in a few botanical terms. Probably cognate with **kud**¹.

kud bokbok, vine (mñ) taxon.

bay kud-kas, fungus taxon, grows on felled timber on taro gardens.

KUDAM [kú·ndá·m], (G) = **kudaŋ**, q.v.

KUDAŊ [kú·ndá·ŋ], (G) *adv.* in **KUDAŊ** G-, *v.* & *v.tr.* Move or be oriented in an across-river direction, direct or orient something across-valley. = **ku-daŋ**, (K) **kudoŋ**.

KUD-BOKBOK [kúntimbó·kbók], *n.* Vine (mñ) taxon, with fern-like leaves, growing in forest and bush fallow. Used in fencing and housebuilding, for lashing. Said to be so-called because the skin breaks and peels off in patches, like a man whose back (**kud**) is raw (**bokbok**).

KUDI [kú·ndí·], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, growing in forest at lower altitudes in Kaironk and Jimi Valleys. Used for fire-thongs, bow-strings and water-containers.

KUDOŊ [kú·ndó·ŋ], (K) *adv.* in **KUDOŊ** G-, *v.* Move or be oriented in an across-river direction, direct something across-valley. = **ku-doŋ**, **kodoŋ**, (G) **kudaŋ**.

KUDU¹ [kú·ndú·], *n.* Avoidance synonym for **sbal**, Kongkong taro, *Xanthosoma*. syn. **sbal**, q.v.

kudu kiap, term applied to Europeans before the Kalam had seen them. They were associated with this new taro.

KUDU² [kú·ndú·], *n.* Drum. (from Tok Pisin **kudu**.) syn. **dacŋ**, q.v.

kudu pk-, beat a drum.

KUEL [kú·é·l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Mango, growing at lower altitudes in Ramu, and Jimi Valleys, with edible

nuts, which are cooked. Bark used in garden magic. syn. **kiot**, q.v.

KUGOLK [kú·ŋgó·lók], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ilex* sp. (Aquifoliaceae) up to 30 m, present from lowland river plains up to southern beech zone. Common at streamsides. Small yellow-white flowers eaten by honey-eaters, fruit eaten by **bdoŋ**, **ksks**, **tubumkab-ket** birds of paradise and other birds. **ksks** birds of paradise display on lower branches. Timber good for house posts and firewood. Dry wood pulp eaten by certain game mammals. Edible fungi grow on dead trunks.

KUGN [kúŋgin], = **kugun**, q.v.

KUGUN [kúŋgú·n], *n.* The poll or butt of an axe-blade. Compare **ktuŋ**.

KUJ [kú·ñty], *n.* Magic, sorcery; formulas or spells spoken or sung in magic or sorcery rites. (Term possibly borrowed from a language of the Chimbu family.) Elaborate forms of magic are practised in connection with gardening, hunting, raising pigs and warfare, treating sickness, and gaining the affections of the opposite sex. Compare **koyb**, witchcraft. (G) *Kuj nb ak agñek ñn ak mey tkjakl nŋl, mey agak kmn mey ak pakl dad apl, tap wad ñebin nb ak adl yuk ak ñnmuy.* But the magic formulae, and the instructions for cooking game mammals that have been killed, were passed on at the same time as the net-bag of ritual objects I am providing, so that steam from the oven should permeate this bag.

kuj adk-, undergo ritual to expel magic from a place or person. Compare **kuj ju-**. (G) *Ognap mdel mdel kuñk aposp, toki ll apal, kuj adkl ak, adk magl ak gobun apal, si ak dl, agl wlek yokl mdespal mey,...* Some (men who knew magic) developed a sufficient craving to eat this food that, when they became old, they underwent the ritual to expel magic, rubbing themselves with nettles to get rid of it,...

kuj g-, make magic, recite spells, perform witchcraft. '*Kuj g tep gspin,*' *agak.* 'I am making good magic,' he

said. *Kuptol kas ak di, magi plp di, tug jspk tki di, akl mgan ebyan tawi, kuj gi, ñg am mali dap ñek.* He took leaves and fruit of the *kuptol* shrub, crushed them and packed them down into a bamboo container and then performed magic, added water and brought it (the mixture) to me. *Nuk kuj gey kumak.* He died because of witchcraft (lit. They did witchcraft then he died).

kuj di at ay man ay (K) = (G) kuj dl at ll man ll, fight magic ritual, in which bamboo segments are engraved with zigzag marks then exploded on a fire. Certain segments, partly shattered, are placed on racks above the ground and these are associated with the souls of male members of the community. Other segments, placed on the ground, are associated with the souls of female members.

kuj ju-, dispel magic, expel magic from a place or person. Compare **kuj adk-**.

kuj magi, (K) = (G) kuj magl, magic spell, the actual words of a spell, a piece of magic.

kuj magi ag-, (K) = (G) **kuj magl ag-**, recite a spell. (G) *Kuj magl ak agobn apal, kmn skoyd ak ned ap donmun...* People say if they recite a spell then the first animal to be caught should be a Painted Ringtail,...

kuj nŋ-, (K) = (G) **kuj ng-**, **kuj n-**, learn magic, know (how to perform) magic. (G) *Kmn suatg nb ak, b kuj npal ognap ñibal, ognap ma-ñibal.* Some men who know magic eat marsupial cats, some don't.

kuj ñagep, war magic. See separate entry. syn. **ñagep kuj**.

b kuj gep, syn. **b kuj nŋep**, man who is expert in making magic.

kuj magi ag-, recite a magical spell or formula.

kuj-sek cgoy tk-, blow or spit tobacco on the affected part of a sick person, as a magical cure.

kuj tk- (of magic), pass into an affected person or animal, affect s.o.

(G) *Kuj ak tap skoyd tkl, ap katp gp kn mdengab.* The magic can pass into a *skoyd* painted ringtail, so it comes and builds a drey there.

kaj mokep mdep kuj, pig husbandry magic, of which there are several kinds.

kaj tun ayep kuj, magic for rubbing ashes on a sick pig.

kaj bot pagep kuj, magic using bracken to treat a sick sow with new litter.

kaj gam sabep kuj, magic using peeled sugarcane to treat a sick sow with new litter.

mokyan gep kuj, magic for self decoration.

ñagep kuj, war magic. syn. **kuj ñagep**.

ym ñheb ñagep kuj, crop planting magic.

KUJAJ [kú·ñdyá·ñty], = **KOJAJ**, q.v.

KUJAN¹ [kú·ñdyá·n], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, growing at lower altitudes in Kaironk, Asai and Jimi Valleys. Used for arrow-blades, and foliage used for thatch. = **kjan**.

kujan kas kotp, (K) type of round house built for **smi** festivals by people of Lower Asai.

KUJAN² [kú·njá·n], *n.* Arrow with blade of **kujan** bamboo, used in pig-hunting and fighting. syn. **gabkey**. Compare **agl**¹, **kaynam**, **yakam**.

KUJN-GAYM-KAB [kú·ñtyíngá·yimká·mp], (**PL**) *n.* Entrails of a cassowary. Name means 'light-coloured axe-stones'. It is used instead of normal term for intestines (**sb-wt**) when butchering, cooking and eating a cassowary because the cassowary is regarded as the cross-cousin of pigs and one should not use the same names for its parts as for a pig's.

KUJ ÑAGEP [kú·ñtynyá·ŋgé·p], syn. **ñagep kuj, n.** War magic. Compare **gumgad**, **tukub**. (G) *B kuj ñagep at ll, man ll, ñagep kuj nŋolgup ak, kmn yb aglmun ñjub.* A man who knows war magic should eat food from an oven in

which only true game mammals have been cooked.

KUK [kú:k], *v. adjunct* in **KUK AG-** or **G-**, *v.*

1. (of women only) Call out when raising an alarm, as when being attacked or on discovering a theft from a garden. Shouted messages are accompanied by loud yodelling calls, **ow-ow-ow!** to dramatise them and gain people's attention. *Bin kuk gspay*. The women have raised an alarm. Contrasts with **kub ag-**, **suk ag-**, **way ag-**, *q.v.*

2. Howl, of a dog. (Native dogs do not bark.)

KUKATUK [kú:γárú:k], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Domestic fowl, *Gallus gallus*. (from Tok Pisin **kokaruk**.) Now the common term, replacing **klokl**, **mkbi**, **yuyu**.

KUKEB [kú:γé:mp], *adj.* in **MON KUKEB**, *n.* Holes or hollows in dead softwood trees attributed to game mammals eating the rotting wood. Compare **kuwk-**.

KUKUB [kú:γú:mp], = **M KUKUB**, *n.* Irrigated taro garden.

KULEK [kú:lé:k], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, medium-sized brown Hylid frogs, most typically, but occasionally applied to small specimens of other species. Eaten. *syn. cgep*, *q.v.*

KULEP [kú:lé:p], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, small owl-nightjars, especially Mountain Owllet-nightjar, *Aegotheles albertsi* and possibly also Archbold's Nightjar, *Aegotheles archboldi* and or Bush Nightjar, *Eurostopodus* sp. Some informants treat this as a sub-taxon of **pow**, *q.v.*, others as a separate taxon, contrasting with **pow** in size. Compare **wog-ñalam**.

kulep acb, Mountain Owllet-nightjar, *Aegotheles albertsi*.

KULI¹ [kú:lí:], *n.* Beads worn on one side of chest by dancers. Seed-beads were formerly imported from lower altitude areas in Kobon and in Asai Valley. Said by some to be a kind of **akañ**, Job's Tears, by others to be quite different

and red in colour.

KULI² [kú:lí:], *n.* Herb (**bep**) taxon, cultivated variety of *Rungia klossii*. Leaves and stems have yellow marks. *syn. bep kli, kuli-pali*.

KULI-PALI [kú:lí:φá:lí:], *n.* Beads worn on one side of the chest by dancers. *syn. kuli*¹, *q.v.*

KULMUŃ [kú:limú:ŋ, kú:lumú:ŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Trema cannabina*, second-storey forest tree which dominates advanced bush-fallow in forest clearing and near forest edge. May grow to over 20 m tall. Timber used in fencing and marking off garden plots (**wog koc**). Bark used to wrap greens for cooking in fire and to contain leaves heated to smoke out lice from hair. Birds (**kuwt**, **memneŋ**, **nol**, **bdonŋ**, etc.) eat fruit. Kalam believe it is propagated by birds of paradise and lorries that feed on its seed. Compare **slwal**.



kulmuŋ, *Trema cannabina*, leaves, flowers and fruit

KULNOK [kú:linó:k, kú:lunó:k], *n.* Shell valuable (**mnan**) taxon, shells of dogwhelk, *Nassarius* sp., distinguished from **gtŋ**, *q.v.*, by larger size. = (**K**) **kuynok**. Sewn onto strips of barkcloth in double lines (in contrast to **kubuŋ**, sewn in a single line). Believed to originate in a pond in Kobon, where a group of women who live without men obtained

them by throwing strips of bast in water and pulling them out covered with shells.

KULJAÑ¹ [kú-lijá-ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Schuurmansia henningsii*, growing in bush fallow and as substage tree in forest. Timber used in house-building and fencing, and for **yt-ps** spades. Said to be two kinds, one with smaller leaves than the other, **kuljañ kas ñluk**, **kuljañ kas pat** = **kas-ps**.

msej kuljañ, variety with smaller and purplish red flowers, in contrast to white flowers of other two varieties growing higher in garcinia and southern-beech forest.

KULJAÑ² [kú-lijá-ny], *n.* Snake (**siñ-sataw**) taxon, a small arboreal python found in bush and gardens up to about 1500 m, probably *Morelia viridus*. syn. **añmip**, q.v.

KULPL [kú-liβl], *v. adjunct* in **KULPL AG-** or **G-**. *v.* 1. Rustle, crackle, vibrate noisily, as dry foliage when stepped on or blown by the wind. Compare **kaskas**. *Yad pep ak den, kulpl gsap*. The paper rustles when I hold it.

2. (of voices) Be very loud or noisy, make a din or racket. *Walis tug sugan! Kulpl gp*. Switch off the radio! It's too noisy.

kulpul pipug ag- or **g-**, rustle, as leaves or paper.

mnm kulpl ag-, *v.* 1. Make a lot of noise by shouting or talking.

2. Babble, as a baby; talk unintelligibly, as someone speaking a foreign language.

KULPUK [kú-liβúk, kú-luβúk], *n.* Mud. syn. **wleb**.

awleg kulpuk, mud used to block up a stone wall up when catching tadpoles.

KULWAK¹ [kú-luwá-k], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Lorikeet, probably *Charmosyna josefinae*. = (**K, Simbai**) **kiwak**. syn. **kob kulwak**, **kañm**. Compare **kob, tabal**.

KULWAK² [kú-luwá-k], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with long thin fruit, eaten both ripe and raw and cooked in fire or earth-

oven. Skin peeled before earth-oven cooking. = **klwak**.

KULWAK-DB [kú-luwá-kdǎmp], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Pothos* sp. (Araceae), growing in forest, with very large leaves, dry leaves said to be yellow like plumage of **kulwak** bird. Compare **kulwak¹, db**.

KUM- [kú-m], *v.* Cease to function. Has several more specific senses.

1. (of people, animals and taro) Die, cease to be alive. Plants other than taro are said to **mlp g-** 'wither' or 'become dry'. *B tap gek, kumb*. The man took sick and died. 'Wi kumng gayn,' *agak*. 'I intend to die here,' he said. *Di ñjbin magi plgp; kumb*. I tried to feel his heart-beat and it had stopped; he was dead. *Pakam ñagi mden kumakñj...* After shooting the bandicoot I waited for it to die,... *Nad kuban ak pen, cñup ma-saki gnmn abey*. You who have died, you should not forget us either. In the present progressive tense-aspect **kum-** can only have sense 2, not senses 1 or 3-8; thus, to express 'I am dying' in Kalam one uses the immediate future: *kumng gspin* 'I am about to die./I am going to die soon'.

2. Be unwell, convalescent, physically incapacitated, feel too weak to do anything but rest. *Yad kubin* or *yad kumspin*. I'm unwell/I am not functioning properly. *Ya kumspin, yp mt gp*. I'm not feeling well, I have a cough. *Ayom nb ap ap Kaytog apabin, malay pop gab kumspin*. I've just come all the way from Aiome to Kaironk, my legs are tired and I don't feel like doing anything. *Nd tap gek kum mdigpin. Mñi katam amnin agen mdpin, tjl yp sayn gab mdpin*. After getting sick I was unable to do anything. Now I'd like to walk about but my body is still weak.

3. (of a body-part) Be paralysed, numb, without feeling. *Awlik tob-nup bteytk kumak*. Awlik's leg has been paralysed for a long time. *Bsg mdey, top-ñp kumb*. Your leg is numb because you have been sitting (on it).

4. (of an engine or power supply) Stop

working, go dead. *Les masn gey, kumaŋ.* Turn the razor off (lit. do the razor machine (so) it dies.)

6. (of fire, torch, etc.) Go out, be extinguished. Avoidance language substitute for **sug g-**, q.v.

7. (of moon) Disappear, be no longer visible. *Takn mon ju api, mey md md kumb.* The moon becomes full then (sometimes) after a while it disappears.

8. (of lunar or calendar month) End. *Takn kumek amngabun.* We'll go at the end of the month.

9. (of a snake) Be in a state where the old skin is about to be shed or sloughed, be 'in the blue'. Snakes shed their skins every few weeks. *Ñom ak kumi wak slok ayp.* When the snake's skin is old, it casts it off. Compare **kumi wak aŋ d-**.

kumeb, *adj.* of 1-5. Dying, dead, non-functioning, etc.

kumeb-tek ay-, *v.impers.* Feel like one is dying, seem as if dying. *Yp mñi kumeb-tek ayp.* I feel as if I'm dying. *Nuŋey lklk gabay, suk ag ag kumeb tayp.* When they tickled him he laughed until he nearly died.

cp kumeb, *n.* Dead person, a corpse or body. *Cp kumeb ebi km mdek kun agyak.* They spoke to the body as if it were still living.

kumek kumek ap-, *v.impers.* (of the limbs) Become affected by tiredness, numbness, a dead feeling. *Ñn tob yp kumek kumek owp.* My arms and legs feel dead.

kum d-, be completely dead, be all dead. *Numam ognap kumdpay.* All the brothers have died.

kumijsek, = **kumij-sek**, *adv.* Remaining incapacitated, numb, or unable to function.

kumijsek ay-, remain non-functioning. *Yp tap gp, kumijsek aypin.* I am ill, I am still not functioning properly.

kum md-, *v.* Convalesce after an illness, remain unwell or incapacitated, as from extreme fatigue. *Kotp ok*

amabin, tap gab, api, kum mdpin. I went to that house, got sick, (and) having come home, I am convalescing.

kum tkd am-, *v.* Lose consciousness, pass out, faint. *B nup tap gab kum tkd amb.* The man became ill and fainted.

kumi wak aŋ d-, *v.* (of snakes) Slough off or shed the old skin. syn. **kumi wak slok ay-**.

añŋ pug pug kum-, *v.* 1. Keep gasping for breath, take deep laboured breaths.

2. Strain at a task.

moday-tuwn dad tagi ykop ay key kum-, (idiom) Leave the sole survivor to die of natural causes. (Said after a fight in which one side has killed all but one of the enemy.) *Numam ognap kumdpay; nokom mdp ak. Moday-tuwn dad tagi ykop ay key kumnmuŋ.* Most of the brothers have already died; one is left. Leave the survivor, let him die of old age.

mon kum-, *v.impers.* (of fire) Go out, be extinguished. (Pandanus Language substitute for **mon sug g-**.)

takn kum-, (of a lunar or calendar month) end, be the end of. antonym **takn ap jak-**. *Takn wi kumek, amng gabun.* When this month (moon) ends, we will go.

tkng kum-, die in childbirth. syn. **ñapanŋaŋ tkng kum-**.

yn kum-, near syn. **ynek kum-**, burn to death.

yuan kum-, be weak or frail with hunger, suffer from hunger, die of hunger. *Yad yuan kumspin.* I'm weak with hunger. *Tap magi kut get, yuan kumspun.* There's no more food left, we are suffering from hunger.

yuwt kum-, be weak with pain.

KUMAŋOWC [kú·má·ŋó·wity], *n.* Lizard (**yñ**) taxon, Gecko. syn. **mluk-ps**, **wowi**, q.v.

KUMAPI [kú·má·βíí], (K), *v.adjunct* in **KUMAPI AY-**, = (K, G) **kumapl ay-**, q.v.

KUMAPL [kú·má·βíí], *v.adjunct* in **KUMAPL AY-**, (K), = (G) **KUMAPL L-**,

v. Be left feeling empty, depressed, bereft, after the departure of a kinsmen or good friend who has come a long way to visit. = **kmapl**, (K) **kmapi**. syn. **ñkpl ay-**. (etymology possibly **kum-**, cease to function, **apl**, having come.)

kumapl ay am-, v. (sub. a cherished visitor) Depart leaving someone behind who suffers from these feelings. *Yp kumapl ay abay. Tɣl yp sayn gp, wog-wati ma-gngayn.* They've gone and left me with feelings of emptiness. My bones have no strength, I'm not going to do any work. *Bugi-yad ak btatk ma-nɣigpin, mñi ap yp kni, kmapl ay amb.* A relative who I haven't seen for a long time has been to stay with me; today he's gone leaving me feeling depressed.

kumapl kn-, v. (sub. the person feeling the condition) Sleep still retaining such depressed feelings. If someone comes and says 'Let's go to Kobon for a dance festival', you might answer: *Yad kumapl knbin; ytok gp, ma-amngayn.* I'm sleeping off the depressed feelings of being left by a good friend; I'm lethargic, I'm not going.

ap kumapl kn ay am-, (of visitor) come and stay with someone then leave him with these feelings. *Yp ap kumapl kn ay amjpan ak mey aɲ, yad mñi np tap skoy ñen dad amngpan.* After coming to stay with me you're leaving me with a depressed feeling, and now I'm giving you a little present to take with you.

KUMEB [kú·mé·mp] *adj.* (To do with) dying or being dead, or being incapacitated. = **kum-eb**.

cp kumeb, *n.* Dead person, corpse.

KUMI [kú·mí·], *n.* Nut-bearing Pandanus taxon, growing in forest and garden areas up to about 2400 m. A cultivar of *Pandanus julianettii*. Mainly uncultivated but sometimes propagated by cuttings, e.g. at Gulkm in Upper Aunjang Valley. syn. **snay**. Said by some to be a subtaxon of **alɲaw**, q.v. but most treat as a taxon contrasting with **alɲaw** and **gudi**. Nuts eaten raw or roasted.

kumi cen, variety of **kumi**. (Some say

cen is not a variety of **kumi**, but a synonym.)

kumi kdɲel, variety of **kumi**. (Some say **kdɲel** is not a variety, but a synonym.)

KUM-JJBI [kú·mñdyíñdyimbí·], *v. adjunct* in **KUM-JJBI AG-**, *v. impers.* (of distant landscape) Shine and shimmer in the distance, as on a clear, sunny day, look beautiful in this way. Said e.g. of the dark blue forest on mountain slopes, a calm or smooth sea, or a man dressed in fine costume. Compare **ygl wgl**. (G) *Ognap mey mseɲ okyaɲ mdl, npun mñab ogok ytk ak kum-jjbi agek,...* Sometimes when we are down in the cultivation zone and we gaze up and see the forested mountains looking so gloriously beautiful... (KHT Intro: 66)

KUM-JLBL [kú·mñdyílimbíl], *v. adjunct* in **KUM-JLBL G-**, *v. impers.* 1. (of small leafy food plants such as root crops, ginger, pumpkin) Be ruined and die (either from natural causes or from supernatural events, such as breaking taboos on entering newly planted gardens). *Pamken maɲ ma-amnm, ask mosk gnmn, nuk kum-jlbl gngp.* Don't go near the (young) pumpkins, you should avoid (the garden), (or else) they will wither and die.

2. (of animals) Be badly injured, crippled by an event. (G) *Kayn ak maglsek kum-jlbl gl, mey wagn alyaɲ yap dlak ak, okok maglsek kum dlak.* The dogs were mortally injured (by the flames and heat) and all of them fell to the ground, and all died.

kum-jlbl gi yap-, 1. (of plants) Be ruined and die and fall down. (G) *Maj kas yp, maj ogok kum jlbl g yapl, wak aɲlob gngab.* The sweet potato foliage and roots would die and fall down, the tubers would rot.

2. (of animals) Be badly injured and fall down.

KUML [kú·míl], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, locally grown. Some say same as **am**, q.v.

KUMIJAÑ [kú·miɲá·ny], *n.* Palms, *Gronophyllum* sp. or spp. and *Caryota* sp.

Present in the lawyer-cane zone, in Lower Kaironk and Jimi Valleys.

KUN [kú:n], *adv.* (K) Like this, like that, similar to this, as if it were this, thus, in such a fashion. syn. (G) **nb**. Cp *kumb ebí km mdek kun agyak*. They spoke to the body as if it were still living.

kun ak, *demonstrative*. This, that (previously mentioned). *B kun ak am nup ag nñj agnk*. I went and asked this man (that I have been talking about). *B kun ak, ñbem-yad, agak...* This man, my cross-cousin, said,...

kun ebek, like this one, such as this one. *Stua kun ebek nokom nep nd amnuk ak*. That store is exactly like the one we went to before.

kun ag-, speak in this way, speak as if. Cp *kumb ebí km mdek kun agyak*. They spoke to the body as if it were still living.

kun g-, do or make like this, do thus. *Kun gi yp ñan*. Do it like this before you give it to me. *Enen kun gpan?* Why did you make it like this?

kun nep, = **kunep**, just like this, exactly so.

kun ok, near syn. **kun okok**, **kun ak**, 1. For this reason, therefore, thus, consequently, and so, in such cases or circumstances. *Kun ok kbi ownk*. And for this reason I left and came back. *B noman mdp kun okok mon ma-tbnmb*. Someone's guardian spirit is there so you can't cut down this tree. *Maj ak agiey yn tep ma-gek, kun ok mey apay kñt gp apay akan gac gp*. When the sweet-potatoes have not been properly cooked, in such cases people speak of them as being 'dirty' or 'inedible'.

2. Like this, like that. **kunkun...kunkun** (in each of successive clauses), because, thus, consequently. *Yad kunkun skum ok ynab kunkun nñi opin*. I came because I saw the smoke (lit. I thus having seen the smoke burning thus I came.) compare **ji**, **pen**, **mey**. **nokom kun ok**, similar, the same (kind). *Yakt nokom kun ok omay gi ñag dad owpun*. These two birds

which we shot and brought back are the same kind.

KUNAY [kú:ná:y], *n.* Thatch of *Imperata* grass. (from Tok Pisin **kunai**.) Use of this for thatching is post-contact technique, already in limited use among Kalam in 1960. Compare **kotp kunay**.

KUNBOK [kú:nimbók], in **KUNBOK MNM**, *n. prop.* A dialect (or dialects) of Kalam spoken in parts of the Simbai and Jimi Valleys. See **obok** for a more detailed account of the distribution. **bok** or **obok** is the demonstrative used in these dialects corresponding to **ebek** 'this, that' in the Upper Kaironk dialects, while **kun** is the same as (K) **kun** 'like this'.

KUNEJ [kú:né:ŋ], (K) *adv.* in **KUNEJ G-**, *v.* & *v.tr.* Move or be oriented up-river; direct or orient something up-river. = **ku⁴-neŋ**. *Kunej gi amb*. He went straight up-river. Contrasts with **kudoŋ**, **kuyan**, **kuym**, **kuyon**, q.v.

KUÑK [kú:nyák], (G, K) = (K) **kñk**, *n.* Saliva, spit. syn. (G) **koskl**.

kuñk ap-, *v. impers.* 1. Salivate.

2. Feel a craving for something, water at the mouth. *Tap kuy tep owp, yp kuñk owp*. The food smells good, it makes me water at the mouth. *Kaj ñbabay, yp kuñk tmey owp*. They were eating pork, and I began to really water at the mouth.

3. Feel revolted or nauseated by something.

kuñk g-, *v.* 1. Spit. *Kuñk kotp ma-gnmn!* Don't spit inside the house!

2. (of a snake) Hiss.

kuñk kn-, *v.* Sleep hungry, sleep craving food. (G) ...*gtag gtag ll, kuñk knbal*. ...they (dogs) go about (hunting) and (sometimes) sleep hungry.

kuñk wok-, syn. **kuñk yak-**, *v.* Vomit saliva.

cp-sawey kuñk, *n.* Frothy exudae of certain insects, seen on plants (lit. saliva of the **cp-sawey** bird, believed to be a manifestation of ghosts or witches).

KUÑP [kú:nyíp], *n.* Edible herbaceous

plant taxon, used for cooking with pig and cassowary. 1. Generic for varieties of *Oenanthe javanica*, some wild some cultivated. syn. **kañp**, **koskl**, **lol-mlek**, **wokd**.

2. Cultivated variant of *Oenanthe javanica* with white blossom, growing in gardens but also found in bush fallow areas, esp. in damp and shady forest-edge gardens. syn. **kuñp yb**.

kuñp kañp, syn. **kuñp**.

kuñp mabl, cultivated variety planted in the beech forest. Larger and lighter-coloured foliage than **ygam** variety.

kuñp sepeb, syn. **kuñp seb**, wild variant of *O. javanica* with white flowers and small foliage, ashy or bluish in colour, growing in forest and garden fallow, especially casuarina fallow areas.



kuñp, *Oenanthe javanica*,
leaves and flower

kuñp ygam, syn. **ygam**, semi-cultivated variant of *O. javanica*, planted in gardens but persisting in bush-fallow, growing larger than other named varieties, with yellow flowers and yellowish stems.

KUÑP-YT-PS [kú·nyípyíriφís], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black-breasted Flatbill Flycatcher, *Machaerirhynchus nigripectus*. syn. **smlsmlnap**. Name said to refer to similarity between angular stem of the **kuñp** plant and peculiar ridge on this bird's very large flat bill.

KUŃAK [kú·ŋá·k], = **koŋak**, q.v.

KUŃAY [kú·ŋá·y], = **koŋay**, q.v. *adv.* 1. (of count nouns) Many, numerous, plenty, a lot.

2. (of mass nouns) Very, much, a lot.

kuŋay yb, very many, a vast number or amount.

KUŃB [kú·ŋá·mp], (K) = (K,G) **kuŋub**, q.v.

KUŃUB [kú·ŋú·mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Gardener Bower-Bird, *Amblyornis macgregoriae* and mature male Sickle-crested Bird of Paradise, *Cnemophilus macgregorii*, which Kalam believe to build a bower.

kuŋub bl-bad, 1. Adult male of *Cnemophilus* (in contrast to *Amblyornis*). Has orange-red display feathers on the head. syn. **kuŋub lkañ-sek**, 'red **kuŋub**'.

2. Adult males of either *Amblyornis* or *Cnemophilus*.

kuŋub gow, bower of Gardener Bower-Bird. The bird clears and stamps hard the ground around a small sapling and piles up sticks against this, from which it hangs small bunches of fruit and flowers and other materials.

kuŋub lkañsek, (i) mature male Gardener Bower-bird, *Amblyornis macgregoriae*, (ii) mature male Sickle-crested Bird of Paradise, *Cnemophilus macgregorii*.

kuŋub neb, female and immature male Gardener Bower-bird, also applied by some to female and immature Sickle-crested Bird of Paradise.

kuŋub pk, (K) = (G) **kuŋub pok**, mature male Sickle-crested Bird of Paradise, found in the higher parts of the forest.

kuŋub tud-bad, crest-plumes of adult male *Amblyornis*.

KUODS [kú·ó·ndís], *n.* Twin-engined aeroplane, Douglas DC3. = **kods**, **koŋds**. (from Eng. **Qantas**.)

KUOK¹ [kú·ó·k], *n.* Bowl, dish. syn. **knaŋ**, q.v. Formerly applied to bowls cut from wood (seldom used in Upper Kaironk region), now to metal or

earthenware dishes.

dis kuok, = **dis kuok bad**, dish.

kab kuok, stone bowl or mortar.

KUOK² [kú-ó:k], *n.* 1. Hole, cavity. near syn. **mgan**, q.v.

2. Corner of a room.

KUOM [kú-ó:m], *n.* 1. Reptile taxon, Agamid Lizard, *Gonyocephalus* sp. syn. **aypot**.

2. String figure (**ysu**) representing **kuom** lizard.

kaj kuom, *n.* Reptile of a pig! Spoken to a pig that disobeys commands or has broken into a garden, likening the pig to a lizard.

KUP [kú:p], *adj.* White, especially of fur of a dog or pig. Used as a personal name for a man with white hair like a pig's bristles. Compare **kloy**, **tud**, **sum**.

KUPTOL [kú:βir-ó:l], *n.* Shrub (**mon**) taxon, *Dichroa febrifuga*. = **koptol**, **kptol**. Leaves and fruit are used as an emetic, given to pigs after they have eaten human corpses or other unclean substances, and to people suffering from chest or respiratory complaints (such as asthma) or severe pains in the stomach or bowel. Leaves and fruit are crushed and the juices put in a bamboo container. Water is added and the patient drinks this, causing him to vomit up whatever contaminated material is inside him. Fruit eaten by flower-peckers and honey-eaters. = **koptol**, **kptol**.

KUPTOL KUYSEK [kú:βir-ó:lkü:ysé:k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a shrub, *Arrhenechthites novoguineensis* (Asteraceae). Name means 'odiferous *kuptol*', but this plant bears no resemblance to **kuptol**, q.v.

KUPYAK [kú:βiy-á:k], *n.* Rat. = **kopyak**, q.v.

KUS [kú:s], *v. adjunct* in **KUS G-**, *v. impers.* Go round, revolve, spin. Less common than syn. **kuskus g-**.

v. tr. Make something go round, revolve or spin s.th., encircle s.th. *Tb*

wati gok gak. G g g g kus ginmuŋ, md mlp gaknŋ dagiak. He cut (timber) and built some fences. He kept on working until he had completed the enclosure, waited and when it (the garden trash) was dry he set fire to it.

wati g kus g-, complete a fence enclosure, built a fence right around an area. *Yad wati g kus gng gayn.* I will make the fence so that goes right around.

kuskus g-, see separate entry.

KUSAL [kú:sá:l], (**G**) *n.* Spear. = (**K**) **kusay**, q.v.

KUSAY¹ [kú:sá:y], (**K**) *n.* Spear, used by Kalam as a weapon in warfare and, at lower altitudes, in pig-hunting. = (**G**) **kusal**. Most plain spears and spears with cassowary-claw tips are made of palm-wood (**cm waju**), though barbed spears are made of **golŋ** (*Daphniphyllum* sp.) wood. Subtaxa include:

cm kusay, palmwood spear.

kusay albad, spear of **albad** palmwood.

kusay golŋ, barbed spear of **golŋ** timber.

kusay kaci, syn. **kusay wenjmdi**, spear tipped with cassowary claw.

kusay piu, plain spear of palmwood.

kusay waju, syn. **kusay bub**, spear of **bub** palmwood.

X kusay yjsek md-, *v. impers.* 1. (idiom) Feel severe internal pains in body-part X. (lit. spear remains stuck in X.) Associated with belief that the sufferer has been shot by a witch and an invisible arrow piece remains lodged inside him. The victim may ask someone who knows the appropriate magic to remove the foreign body. *Pabl yp kusay yjsek mdp.* I've got severe chest pain. (lit. Spear is stuck in my chest.)

2. (of a spear) Be stuck in something.

KUSAY² [kú-ó:y], variant of **ksoy**, q.v.

KUSKUS = **KUS-KUS** [kú:skú:s], *v. adjunct* in **KUSKUS G-**, *v. impers.* Go round,

revolve, spin, swirl, encircle, stir, grind round. *Wals kuskus gsap*. The tape-recorder (spool) is revolving. *Kuskus gig amjap*. It spins around as it goes (of a top). *Ñg kuskus gak*. The water swirled around.

v.tr. Make something go round, revolve or spin something, encircle something. *Kab puwkinmn, kab mjem ay, kuskus gey, skoy geknñ ñnmn*. You must pound it with a stone, put it inside the hollow of a stone, grind it around and around, then when it becomes small you should give it (to him).

KUSN [kú:sín], *n.* Pillow, cushion, piece of foam rubber. (from English **cushion**.)

KUT¹ [kú:r], *n.* Stick, piece of wood of long slender shape used as artefact; thus, rod, pole, staff, club, bludgeon, beater. = **kot**. Compare **kub**, **moday**, **yt**. *Kut di owan!* Bring the sticks here!

kut gu pk-, (lit. the stick strikes resoundingly), beat someone or something with a stick.

kut pk-, hit something with a stick.

jamay kut, bark-cloth beater made of pine wood.

kaj kut, club for killing pigs.

pd kut, (K) yam pole. = (G) **ped kut**.

pen kut, syn. **pken kut**, digging poles, usually about two metres long, used by men to break up ground for planting. The digger uses a pair of poles as levers to turn the soil in big clods.

KUT² [kú:r], *v.tr.* Variant of **kutg-**, = **ktg-**, q.v. Let go of, release, leave, stop, cease something, etc., which occurs before suffixes **-p-**, present perfect-iterative, **-p...-p**, hypothetical, and **-sp-**, present progressive). See also **kt-**.

KUT³ [kú:r], *n.* Edible taro (**m**) taxon, locally cultivated and said to be ancestral with no specific tradition of origin remembered.

KUTG- [kurúŋk, kíriŋg-, kúruŋg-] *v.tr.* Variant of **ktg-**, q.v. Let go of, release, leave, stop, cease something, etc. *Yad moni ebi d ayabin kutgp*. The money that I put here has disappeared. *Yp lkjen gng gsap, marasin ñben kut gngp*. When I feel

a cough coming on, I take medicine and it goes away. *Ygen yob api, ksen kut gp*. A strong wind blew up but then it died down.

KUTWAL [kú:riwál], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Common Bush Wallaby (syn. Lowland Wallaby, Scrub Wallaby, Dusky Pademelon), *Thylogale brunii*. (AAH, ch. 2) = **kotwal**. Few Kalam are familiar with this animal, which they report as living in the Schrader foothills and Ramu plains to the north of their territory, and as being larger than **sgaw**, the forest wallaby.

KUWK- [kú:wúk, kú:k, kú:wú-γ-], *v.tr.* Gouge, scrape or scoop out material. Compare **kluk-**. (G) *Nb ogok ap kuwklg dam dam ok d ll ñbal*. So they (possums) come (to this tree) and keep gouging and scraping away (the bark and outer wood) and they eat (the exposed wood pulp).

su kuwk-, gouge out by gnawing, gnaw out the centre of s.th. (G) *Kmn ak ap mab wak alim su ykebin agup, am mgan aljud aml mey mab nb ogok su suwl kuwk paket, apek nñ kn mdeb nb okok*. The animal gnaws a hole in the bark higher up, so it can get in and burrow down inside (the trunk) and gnaw out (the waste) to make a sleeping place.

kuwkep, = **kukep**, *adj.* (To do with) gouging, scraping, etc.

KUWN [kú:n], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, self-propagating, growing at streamsides up to about 1700 m. Used for fire-thongs, bow-strings and water-containers.

KUWT [kú:r], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Cuckoo-doves, *Macropygia* spp. Name onomatopoeic. Three taxa are distinguished.

kuwt sapolkod, *Macropigia nigrirostris*, so called because dark and heavily barred plumage resembles **sapol** (*Macaranga*) leaves. Found in mountain forest and sometimes in garden areas.

kuwt tun, *Macropigia amboinensis*, so called because of ash-coloured plumage. Largest kind of **kuwt**, found below 1600

m.

kuwt yb, 'ordinary *kuwt*', possibly females and immature males of *Macropygia nigrirostris*, which are darker than males, and more heavily barred.

KUY [kü-y], *n.* Smell, odour. = **ki**.

kuy ap-, *v.impers.* 1. (of an odour or smell) Be smelt, noticed, come to one. *Yp kaj kuy owp.* I can smell pork. (lit. Pork odour has come to me.)

2. Have an odour or smell. *Mumuk kuy ak nep keykey owp.* The *mumuk* has a different odour.

kuy m-ap-, *v.impers.* Have no odour, be odourless.

kuy ay-, *v.impers.* Have an odour or smell.

kuy ay nŋ-, *v.tr.* Smell an odour. *Kabkol nŋ kuy ay nŋi asaw.* The flies have come because they smell you (lit. They perceive the smell that forms on you.)

kuy g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be smelly, stink.

2. Rot, rotten, decay, decompose. *Kotp kuy gp, pagng gab.* The house is rotten and will collapse.

kuy nŋ-, (K, G), = (G) **kuy ng-**, smell something (perceive an odour, not sniff). *Kabkol kuy nŋi owngab.* The flies will smell it and come. *Kaj kuy tep nŋbin.* I smell the pleasant odour of pork.

kuy tep ap-, *v.impers.* Smell good. (lit. good smell come.) *Kuy tep owp; tap etp?* Something smells good; what is it?

kuy tmey ap-, *v.impers.* Smell bad. (lit. bad smell come.)

mel-kuy, *n.* The strong scent or body odour of certain wild animals, such as **atwak** and **madaw** cuscuses.

mel-kuy ap-, *v.impers.* Have or give off a strong body odour. *Kmn madaw mel-kuy owp.* The ground cuscus has a strong scent. (lit. a strong scent comes from the *madaw*.)

KUYAKP [kü-yá-yíp], (G), *n.* Sweet potato taxon. syn. (K) **kuyopk**.

KUYAN [küyá-n], *adv.* in **KUYAN G-**, *v.* Move or be directed downwards. = **ku-**

yan, kian. *Bin nd amigon kotp-tubs mgan kuyan gi mdyaknŋ.* The first wife and her children remained inside the end of the house (with their heads) bowed down.

kuyan gi am-, go downwards. *Yad mon tan am at-yon ami, lug kuyan gin.* I climb up the tree and then come sliding straight down.

KUYAN KUYON¹ [kü-yá-nkú-yó-n], (K) *adv.* in **KUYAN KUYON G-**, *v.* 1. Go up and down (lit. down and up), like mountainous terrain. = (G) **kolan kuyan.**

2. Be in fluctuating or unstable condition, often getting sick.

v.tr. Carry something roughly, give s.th. a rough ride.

d kuyan kuyon g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be unable to settle down, restless.

2. Move something up and down.

KUYAN-KUYON² [kü-yá-nkú-yó-n], (K) *n.* Magic of the kind done to cure sick people or pigs or before going to attack an enemy. = (G) **kolan kuyan**, q.v.

KUYM [kü-yí-m], *adv.* in **KUYM G-**, *v.* Move down-river, direct something down-river. = **ku-ym.** *Pub kuym gp.* The sun is heading in the down-river direction.

kuym gi am-, go or be headed down-river.

KUYMOL [kü-ymó-l], *n.* Leech. = **kimol.** syn. **kataw**, q.v.

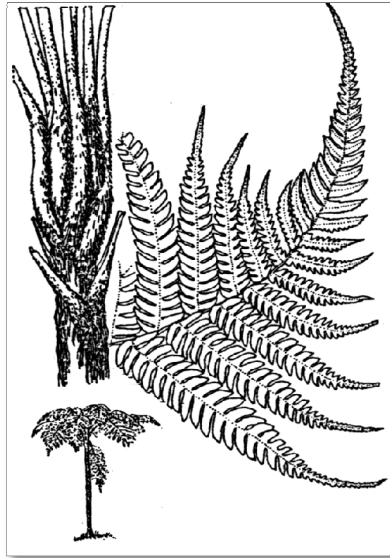
kuymol ajaj, small leech found in forest. Compare **as set, kaj set, ajaj.**

KUYN [küyí-n], *n.* 1. Tree-fern, generic taxon. = **kin.** Named subtaxa include: **añml, bawl, maykop, salmnep, smay, kuyn yb.**

2. Commonest local taxon in the Upper Kaironk, tree-fern, *Cyathea* spp., including *Cyathea magna*, growing mainly in garden, bush-fallow and grassland areas. syn. **kuyn yb.** Trunks used in fencing. Chopped down in sorcery to kill a woman who has run away from her husband to join another man, or who has disappointed a suitor.

(**gogaŋ**) **kuyn-kas-ket**, small moth taxon.

(**yakam**) **kuyn-alk**, single-pointed arrow with blade barbed like tree-fern. Compare **guyb**, **sal**.



kuyn, tree-fern

KUYNOK [küynók], (**K**) Shell valuable (**mnan**) taxon: dog-whelk shells. = (**G,K**) **kulnok**, q.v.

KUYIŋ [kü-yíŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. = **kiyŋ**. 1. Swamp Quail (or Brown Quail), *Sinoicus ypsilophorus*. Found in grasslands and gardens. Name taken from the call. Most men do not eat them because they eat pig dung but boys sometimes shoot or trap them.

2. Generic for quails, including also King Quail, *Coturnix chinensis*.

kuyn kab-pet, King Quail (or Chinese Quail), *Coturnix chinensis*. syn. **kab-pet**, **ŋetŋet**.

KUYOB [küyómp], (**G**) *n.* Witch (male or female). = **kiob**, (**K**) **koyb**, q.v.

KUYOKP [kü-yó-γúp, kü-yó-γíp], (**K**) *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon. = (**G**) **kuyakp**. syn. **kataw**, q.v.

KUYON [kü-yón], (**K**) *v. adjunct* in **KUYON G-**, *v.* Move or be oriented upwards, direct something upwards. = **ku-yon**, **kion**, syn. (**G**) **kulan**. *Kub tki, puŋi, kuyon gi mdp.* The posts were cut and fixed in an upright position. *Bak kuyon gi amngabun.* We are going to

climb up a steep rise.

kuyon gi am-, go upwards, move vertically. *Yakt kuyon gi amb.* The (flock of) birds have flown upwards. *Kboŋm tk tk Plŋ mak kuyon gi amnak.* He crossed the Kboŋm creek and went straight up Plŋ mountain.

kuyon gi at-tan-, rise up high, climb up to the top. *Mon sukm kuyon gi at-tanek.* The smoke from the fire rose up high.

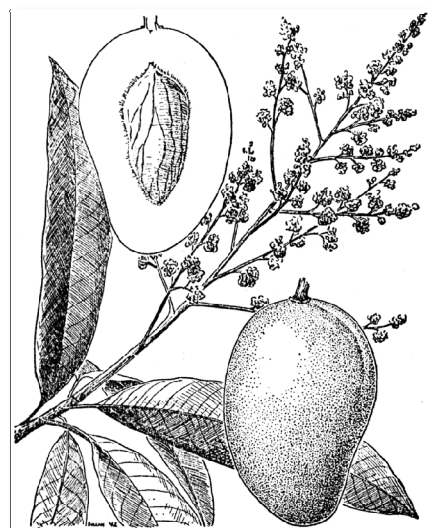
kaj kuyon, pig with short curly tail which points upward, unlike nearly all local pigs.

KUYOPI¹ [kü-yó-βí], *n.* Bird's-nest fern, *Microsorium musifolium*. = **kiopi**. Grows on streamside terraces.

KUYOPI² [kü-yó-βí], *n.* Salt, esp. salt from the salt spring at Kuyopi or Kuyopi-ŋg, just above Alpan in the Upper Kaironk Valley, where salt was formerly obtained. = **kiopi**.

KUYOS [kü-yós], syn. **kiwos**, q.v.

KUYOT [kü-yór], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Mango, *Mangifera* sp. = **kiot**. Said to grow wild in Lower Kaironk and Jimi Valleys, and to be cultivated in Middle Kaironk Valley up to about 1200 m. Fruit eaten. Bark used in garden magic.



kuyot, Mango(leaves and fruit)

KUYP [kü-yíp], (**K**) *pronoun*. Third person dual or plural object, or object-possessor: them, their (two or more).

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The dual and plural suffixes are usually omitted from the objective pronoun, except when the speaker wishes to be precise or emphatic. = **kip**. syn. (G) **ktop**. *Kuyp mnm agak*. He spoke to them. *Tap-kuyp si dak*. He stole their things.

kuyp-may, them, their (dual).

kuyp-mṅay, them, their (dual).

kuyp-ykam, them, their (plural).

kuypey, emphatic form of **kuyp**.

KUYPEP [kü-yβé-p], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, consisting of the Earless Water-rat, *Crossomys moncktoni*, with distinctive flipper-feet, and the

Mountain Water-rat, *Hydromys shawmeyeri*. syn. **tob adk**. Contrasts with **godmg**, Waterside Rat. Seldom seen and caught. (*AAH*, ch. 13)

kuypep kuykuy-sek, Mountain Water-rat, *Hydromys shawmeyeri*. Smaller than Earless Water-rat. Name means ‘smelly water-rat’, because of its rank scent. Young unmarried men don’t eat it because of its odour.

KYU¹ [ki.ú:], *n.* The letter ‘q’. (from Eng. **q**.) = **kiu**.

KYU² [ki.ú:], *n.* (in cards) The Queen. (from Eng. **q**.) = **kiu**.

L - l

L⁻¹ [lá, l-], (G) = (K) **ay-**, q.v. *v.* Of actions in which something becomes or is made stable; thus: 1. Become in a certain condition or state.

2. Turn or change to resemble something different (the thing resembled is denoted by an adverbial phrase: *X-tek*, 'like X').

3. (of a flying creature) Settle, perch, roost. (G) *Yakt ap leb.* = (K) *Yakt ap aysap.* The bird is just landing (ready to perch).

v.tr. Cause a thing to be stable; thus: 1. Place or put something down or in position. (G) *Awl lan!* (= (K) *Ebi ayan!*) Put it here!

2. Secure or stabilise something, fix something in position

3. Reserve something, put something aside for future use.

4. (of a condition on the body's surface) Form or be on the body or a body-part. *Yp mablep lup.* I have warts. (lit. Warts have formed on me.)

5. (of a flying creature) Settle, perch or roost on something.

6. As final verb in a serial verb string, may mark completion of an action with special reference to its effect on the undergoer. Compare **d-**.

L⁻² [li, lu], fast speech variant of **lu-**, q.v. *v.* Move smoothly over a surface, slide, slip, sweep, etc. Some speakers use this variant before the tense-aspect markers **-p-** and **-sp-**. *Yad lspin.* I'm sliding. *Yad tap dayday lspin.* I'm sweeping the rubbish up.

L⁻³ [il], (G) = (K) **-i**, q.v. *verbal suffix.* (1) marks the referent of a medial verb as occurring prior to that of the next following verb, and (2) marks the medial verb as having the same subject as the following verb. *Aml, apl, gng*

gabin. Having gone, having come, I will act (i.e. I'll do it when I return). Compare (G) **-lg**, and (G,K) **-ng**, **-e**, **-nŋ**.

-LA- [lá:], (G) *verbal suffix.* Marks third person plural subject: they. Variant of (G) **-al**, q.v. = (K) **-ya-**. Occurs in sequence with remote past (**-k**) and contrary to fact (**p...p**) suffixes. *Mnm aglak.* They spoke. *Mnm aplap.* They could have spoken.

LADK [lá·ndík], (G) *adj.* Wild, uncultivated, useless, unusual, strange. = (K) **aydk**, q.v. *Kuypep kmn ladk yb.* The Earless Water-rat is a truly strange animal.

LAGAM [lá·ŋgám], *n.* 1. Hearthwood, firestick, a partially split piece of wood used in making fire by the traditional 'fire-thong' method One end is split and wedged open, and laid horizontally on the ground on top of the tinder. It is held in place under the foot as the bamboo fire-thong (**kos**) is passed round it and rubbed back and forth for a few seconds until the tinder sparks. syn. **kos lagam**, **kabs lagam**.

2. Partially split piece of wood used as tongs. Less common syn. of **kabs**.

LAJ [lá·ñty], (PL) *n.* & *v.adjunct.* Pandanus Language substitute for **mnm** (speech, utterance, language) and, in sequence with modifying terms, for all ordinary language terms denoting kinds of sounds. Compare **ag-**, **tgom-**.

laj tgom-, *v.* Speak, say, utter, make a noise, etc. (substitute for **mnm ag-**). *Sutkeb mlu, laj tgomb.* The tree fell with a crash. (substitute for *Mon pagi gu agp*).

laj tgom yok-, *v.* Converse with s.o. (substitute for **mnm penpen ag ñ-**), whistle (substitute for **sabok ag-**).

ŋeŋelaj tgom-, *v.* Laugh, shout (substitute for **suk ag-**).

wlaj tgom-, *v.* Thunder (substitute for **tmuk ag-**), make a cracking sound (substitute for **wk ag-**), explode (substitute for **bu ag-**).

LAK¹ [lá:k], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, Very sweet. Recently introduced. Easily splits while still green.

LAK² [lá:k, lá:γ-], *v. impers.* 1. Be split into strips or long sections, come apart lengthwise. Compare **sak-**, **tb-**, **tk-**.

2. Be torn off in strips, stripped off, as bark from a tree. Compare **sab-**.

v.tr. 1. Split something into halves or long pieces, e.g. by cutting or pulling the pieces apart. Can occur alone, but more often follows a verb of contact. *B mon tb lakspay.* The men are splitting logs.

2. Tear strips off something, e.g. bark from a tree, or the skin of sugarcane or bamboo, open the pod of beans.

3. Obtain something by splitting or tearing into strips. See **joŋ lak-**.

lakep, *adj.* Having to do with splitting or stripping.

lakep tek ay-, = **lakep tay-**, *v. impers.* Be likely to split, seem about to split.

lakijsek, **lakij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to split.

lakijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to split.

gug lak-, *v. impers.* (of plants with rigid stems) Be broken or split in the middle, as by strong winds or a blow.

gug lak yap-, *v. impers.* (of plants) Break in the middle, have the top broken and fall. *Ygen di, kañm gug lak yowp.* The bananas plants have been broken by the wind.

joŋ lak-, hunt for or get insects (**joŋ**) by stripping off bark or splitting wood and extracting them. *Joŋ lakng amjpin.* I am going to hunt for insects (in wood).

kabs lak- split a stick for use as tongs. *Tu di, kabs lakey, kab adun!* Get the axe and split some tongs and we'll start the earth-oven.

lak sak-, *v. impers.* Split off (a part from a whole), split up (into small

pieces).

lak yok-, split apart, remove from fixed position by splitting, as in getting rid of a post.

mñ su lak-, strip off the outer bark of a vine with the teeth. near syn. **mñ sab-**.

ñag lak-, split s.th. by shooting.

pk lak-, 1. Split s.th. by striking it.

2. (of solid objects, as tree-trunk, bones) Split apart, come apart as the result of the force of a blow or wind

pug lak-, *v. impers.* Split apart, come apart, as when a tree trunk splits in wind. syn. **pag lak-**. *Ygen api mon pug lakp.* A strong wind split the tree.

pug lak yap-, *v. impers.* fall apart, split and fall, fall and split. *Mon tben, pug lak yowp.* After I cut the tree, it fell and split apart.

puŋi lak-, force s.th. apart by inserting a wedge, lever, etc; split with a wedge.

tb lak-, split s.th. by cutting, cut lengthways, slice into long strips. *Kaj tb lakspay.* They are slicing up the pig./They are cutting the pork into strips. *Wog ymng, mon tb laki, lum lem aypin.* When about to plant the garden, I split logs and mark off the subplots. *Tb laki psps ayan.* Split it into halves (by cutting).

tb lak yok-, split s.th. off and throw it aside, remove by cutting and splitting. *Wati gng, mon tb lak yokspin.* In order to build a fence, I am splitting wood and throwing it aside (to dry).

tk lak-, split down the middle, into two halves. *Akl tk lakan!* Split the bamboo into two!

tug lak-, split or pull s.th. apart with the hands. *Ñ ebi kapi tug laksap.* This lad is pulling apart the (cracked) pitpit stems (ready to be woven into flooring).

LAK³ [lá:k], *n.* Fungus, generic taxon. syn. **bay**, *q.v.* Some informants say (G) cognate of (K) **bay ayak**, *q.v.*, mushroom (**bay**) taxon, poisonous, others say same as **malak**, *q.v.*

LAL [lá:l], *adj.* 1. (of vegetation) Dry,

dead.

2. Pandanus Language substitute for **toki**, **mlp**, q.v. Mature, old. See also **lal mlek**.

lal yok-, (PL) *v.* Be dry, become dry syn. (OL) **mlp g-**.

mon lal wt, dead tree. = **mon alal**.

kob yn lal g-, *v. impers.* Be burnt, of dry grassland, trees or other vegetation which is still standing.

LAL-MLEK [lá·lmilé·k] (PL), *adj.* 1. (of living things) Old, aged. Pandanus Language substitute for **toki**, **toktok**. syn. **lal**.

2. Dry. Substitute for **mlp**.

adukion lal-mlek, *n.* Old man, grandfather.

aduklan lal-mlek, syn. **ami lal-mlek**, *n.* Old woman, grandmother.

LAM [lá·m], *n.* Lamp. (from English **lamp** or Tok Pisin **lam**.) Hurricane and Coleman lamps were introduced to the Kalam area in the late 1950s and 1960s.

lam skoy, hurricane lamp, or any very small lamp.

lam yob, Coleman lamp, or any large lamp. Compare **kolmen**.

LAMU [lá·mu], *n. loc.* Ramu river and surrounding lowlands. (from Eng. and Tok Pisin **Ramu**.) Compare **Cdoŋ**.

ñg Lamu, Ramu river. *Ñg Lamu ld ymi api yowp.* The Ramu meanders along sluggishly.

LAIŋ [lá·ŋ], (G) *loc.* Above, up, upwards. = (K) **yoŋ**, q.v. Compare **olaŋ**.

LAP [lá·p], (G) *adj.* & *pronoun.* One of a number of items, a certain one, particular one; another. = **olap**, syn. (K) **bap**, **ebap**.

LAPLAP¹ [lá·plá·p], *adj.* (of bark, skin of fruits, people) Having many small, pimple-sized lumps, as goose-bumps when someone is very cold. syn. **mmagi**. *Bangay laplap-sek.* A pumpkin with lots of small lumps. *Mñ nugsum-nagsum ... ognap laplap-sek won lak, ognap nep deg deg pak ogok kun gp.* Some *nugsum-nagsum* vines have lumpy stems, others have smooth stems.

LAPLAP² [lá·plá·p], *n.* 1. Sheet of cloth worn as a skirt, sarong. (from Tok Pisin **laplap**.) Such skirts were worn by government policemen entering Kalam territory in the 1950s but have not been adopted by Kalam men, who preferred short trousers in place of their traditional aprons.

2. Cloth in general. Compare **cec**.

LAPN [lá·pín], *adj.* Old (of people). (from Tok Pisin **lapun**.) near syn. **mlp**, **toki**.

n. Old person.

LAYNIM [lá·yní·m], *v. adjunct* in **LAYNIM G-**, *v. tr.* Teach, instruct (someone). (from Tok Pisin **lainim**.)

LAYN [lá·in] *n.* Group of people who belong to a place or region. (from Tok Pisin **lain**.) *Kopon, Kalam, Asay – b layn kun ak.* The Kobon, Kalam, Asai – groups of people like that.

LAYON [lá·yón] *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Sechium edule*, choko. Named after Lyle Scholz (known to the Kalam as Layon), who introduced it in the Upper Simbai Valley in the 1960s. Leaves eaten as greens.

LAYS [lá·is], *n.* Rice (husked). (from Eng. **rice**.)

lays magi, grain of rice.

LBAN [límbá·n], *adj.* (of leaves) Glossy and dark, shiny, a sign that the leaves are succulent and the plant is in prime condition, in contrast to dry and dull leaves. = **yban**. *Tap kaskas lban tney mdp.* The vegetables are very glossy and dark (no dry leaves).

n. in **kaj lban**, pig's fat. syn. **kaj guk**. Used instead of **guk** in avoidance contexts.

lban g-, *v. impers.* Be glossy and dark in colour, e.g. of the foliage of certain kinds of sweet-potato which is considered edible, but not of the foliage of the most kinds, which is not eaten.

kab lban, hot stones in earth-oven, which shine with the juice of vegetables that has soaked into them.

LBEÑ [límbé·ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, comprising two *Schizomeria* spp.,

growing in forest, especially at high altitudes up to about 2500 m and on northern watershed of Upper Aunjang Valley. Several kinds of larger marsupials and giant rats nest in their foliage and holes. Yellow fruit favoured by cassowaries. Two subtaxa:

Ibeñ kas-ps, *Schizomeria clemensiae*.

Ibeñ yb, *S. gorumensis*.

LBG [límβɪŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Schach Shrike, *Lanius schach*. Found in garden areas. Besides eating insects it kills other birds and is said by some to feed on corpses. People don't eat it because of its feeding habits.

LCLC [lítɪyítɪ], (G) *v. adjunct* in **LCLC G-**, *v.tr.* Tickle someone. syn. (K) **lklk**, *q.v.*, **ycyc**, **kob-lclc**.

LD [línɔ], *v. adjunct* in **LD YM-**, *v. impers.* 1. (of e.g. blood, sap, paint) Congeal, stop running, stop flowing. *Nup lkañ api, ld ymb*. He was bleeding but the flow has stopped.

2. (of a river flowing through very flat land) Be sluggish, flow slowly, in contrast to a fast-flowing mountain stream. *Ñg Lamu ld ymi api yowp*. The Ramu meanders along sluggishly. (contr. *Ñg pugtkd agi ebim ap yowp*. The stream flows swiftly down the valley.)

ld ap tan-, near syn. **ld aptan apyap g-**, *v. impers.* (of a muscle or tendon) Cramp, tighten up. *Tob ypl-yp ld aptanb*. The muscle in my leg has cramped.

LEB [lémp], (PL) *v. adjunct* in **LEB AY-** or **G-**, *v.* Pandanus Language substitute for **kn-**, lie down, sleep, etc., **bsg-**, sit, and **md-**, exist, remain, etc. *Aduklon leb gsap*. (substitute for *B kjap*, a man is sleeping, and *B bsg gsap*. A man is sitting.) The man is sleeping/sitting. *Ykop leb gspin*. (substitute for *Ykop mdpin*.) I am just staying/I am doing nothing.

leb yok-, 1. Sit down.

2. Sleep.

LEJP [léñdyíp], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from the Asai Valley in early 1950s.

LEK¹ [lék], formative in **MAB-LEK**, (G), *n.* Leafy twig.

mab lek-wt, cluster of leafy twigs.

LEK² [lék, léγ-], *v.tr.* Draw the ends of a piece of string or cord through something and then together, form a loop: thus, sew, thread and loop things together, particularly of bead necklaces (**akañ**), shell ornaments (**agon**, **kubap**, **patey**, etc.), and bast (**ws**) for a hat (**poj**). *Akañ lekspin*. I am threading beads onto a string.

lekep, *adj.* (To do with) threading, sewing, etc.

lekep tek ay-, = **lekep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like threading, sewing, etc., appear to be threaded, ready to be threaded, etc.

awleg lek-, thread tadpoles through their jaws onto a string or blade of grass which is then tied to form a loop (so that they can conveniently be carried home and cooked, still threaded, in the earth-oven).

lek adi-, string and put on (wear) an ornament.

lek g-, syn. **lek-**. Contrasts with **agi²**, *q.v.*

ws lek-, shape a piece of bast into a hat by drawing ends together with a thread which is tied in a loop.

tk lek-, puncture and thread, as a bead or shell fragments.

(**klen magi**) **yk leki adi md-**, get seeds from the *klen* tree (*Planchonella*) and drill and thread them and wear them.

LEKLEK [léγilék] *v. adjunct* in **LEKLEK AM-**, *v.* (of vines) Creep, spread, climb. near syn. **ld ap-**, **ld ay-**.

LEL MNM [lélmíním], *n. prop.* Name given, colloquially, to the variety of Kalam spoken by the Pkayag territorial group in the Upper Kaironk Valley. This group speaks a variety of the Ti Mnm language, but uses the forms **el-** and **elek** where other Ti Mnm speakers use **al-** and **ak** and where Etp Mnm speakers use **eb-** and **ebek**.

LEM [lé·m], *n.* 1. Marker or divider laid down a slope to separate individual garden plots or sections within a garden. Usually made of logs or stones. Contrasts with **koc**, marker laid parallel to contours.

2. Boundary, boundary marker or line. *Wog lem ay askspin.* I'm finishing placing the boundary markers.

lem ay-, near syn. **lem ay ask-**, 1. place markers or draw a mark as a guide or boundary, as prior to planting a line of seeds, sawing a plank or cutting out a pattern. *Wog ymng, mon tb laki, lum lem aypin.* When about to plant the garden, I split logs and mark off the subplots. *Bin laplap lem aynmuñ tb tkp.* The woman must draw a pattern on the cloth before she cuts it.

2. Be the limit of distribution or boundary of something, e.g. a certain kind of plant or animal.

LEMLEM [lé·mlé·m], *v. adjunct* in **LEMLEM G-**, *v.* Gain privacy by changing course, in order to elude others. (Possibly from **lem**, boundary marker.)

lemlem ññ-, eat something privately, after eluding the company of others.

LEN [lé·n], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, edible tree-fungus growing in forest, small off-white in colour, cellular. Cooked wrapped in leaves or tree-bark in fire, or in earth-oven. Rather tough, but fair flavour.

LEPGIN [lé·βiŋgí·n], *adj.* in **B LEP-GIN**, *n.* Tall, straight-backed man.

LEPLEP [lé·plé·p], *n.* Ripe nuts that have fallen to the ground, esp. of pandanus, *Elaeocarpus* (**kodlap**, **kodojp**) and acorns. syn. **agaglep**, q.v. *Aljaw magi leplep yowp.* The mature mountain pandanus nuts have fallen.

LET [lé·r], *n.* Leather belt. (from Eng. **leather**.) contr. **tmen**, cane belt.

LETI [lé·rí], *v. adjunct* in **LETI G-**, *v.* Be ready, get ready. (from Tok Pisin **redi** or English **ready**.) Some speakers say **redi** [ré·dí].

LG⁻¹ [líŋk, lúnk, líŋg-, lún-g-], fast speech variant of **lug-**, q.v. *v.* Move smoothly

along a surface; thus: (cause to) slide, glide over, slip, skid along, ease into position, sweep, brush, etc. *Wog lgspin.* I'm sweeping up (clearing rubbish from) the garden.

-LG² [-líŋg], (**G**) = (**K**) **-ig**, *verbal suffix.* Marks the verb (1) as having the same subject as the next following verb in the sentence, and (2) as denoting an act that occurs simultaneously with that of the following verb. *Mnm aglg abal.* They were talking as they went. *Nb ogok ap kuwklg dam dam ok d ll ñbal.* So they (possums) come (to this tree) and keep gouging and scraping away (the outer wood) and then eat (the exposed pulp wood inside).

-LGON [líŋgó·n, longó·n], (**G**) = (**K**) **-gon**, **-igon**. *adj.* Follows certain kinship terms, and denotes a group of three or more kin of the category named (in the case of terms for siblings) or of the category named together with their descendants. Contrasts with **-may**, **-imay**, group of two kin. See **amlgon**, **apslgon**, **baplgon**, **madlgon**. *Dad apolgupññ, cn amlgon, kab agl, cb jual...* When she brought them we and our mother would heat oven-stones and gut the animals,... (*KHT* ch. 10:21) (**G**) *Kawsek knbal ak apal, bin anwak-lgon apal, ji omñal gl knbit, bin anwak-mal, kmn bet-mal apal.* If several (animals) are found sharing a den they are assumed to be co-wives, while two adults can be a pair of co-wives, or a married couple. (*KHT* ch. 10:19)

LJELJ [líñdyé·líñty], = **ljlj**, q.v.

LJELJ AMB [líñdyé·líñtyá·mímp] (**K**) *n.* Tree with bare branches, after leaves have fallen, as happens, e.g., to **sawey** and **wman-magi** trees. = (**G**) **ljlj amub**.

LJLJ [líñdyilíñty], (**K**) *adj.* in **KAB LJLJ**, *n.* Ground full of loose stones, gravelly ground.

LJLJ AMB [líñdyilíñtyá·mímp], (**K**) *n.* Tree with bare branches, after leaves have fallen. = (**G**) **ljlj amub**.

LJLJ AMUB [líñdyilíñtyá·múmp] (**G**) *n.* = (**K**) **ljlj amb**, q.v.

LJŋ [líndyín], *n.* Slender rafters or under battens. syn. (K) **mon ljŋ**, (G) **mab ljŋ**. = (Obok) **yjŋ**. In a traditional turtle-back ceremonial long house these battens are laid crossways on the roof beams (**akñeb**) and support the pandanus leaf thatch. In a gable-roofed house, **ljŋ** are long slender battens laid between the top rafters (**koseb**) around which kunai grass thatching is folded. Compare **pbtkep**.

LK¹ [lík], *n.* Frog (as) taxon, very small Microhylid frogs of genus *Cophixalus*, especially *Cophixalus variegatus* and immature specimens of *Cophixalus parkeri*. syn. **lknm**. Compare **bopnm**, **gunm**, **kabanm**, **wit**. Some informants discriminate two kinds of **lk**, one very small and found on ground or in low vegetation in gardens (probably *Cophixalus variegatus*), the other slightly larger and generally found in water. Eaten.

LK² [lík, líy-], *v.tr.* Remove something from under the ground, as in exhuming bones or taking food from an earth oven. Compare **plk-**, **wk-**.

kab lk-, 1. Take out the contents of an earth oven. near syn. **kab wk-**.

2. Exhume a body or the bones of a person. syn. **cp kab lk-**, **cp kab wk-**. *Cp kaw di lum ñbay ak md md glismas omŋal akaŋ kab lki poj won ak dpay, dad ami, kotp gi apay.* They put bodies in the ground and cover them with earth, then one or two years later they exhume the head and put it in a small house they've built for the purpose.

lk ñŋ-, take out and eat (the contents of an earth oven).

lk yok-, remove s.th from under the ground and throw it aside.

LK³ [lík], *adj.* (of head hair) 1. Frizzy, tightly curled. Compare **kabi**, **kms**, **sawey**.

2. Tangled.

LK G-, *v.impers.* Be frizzy, tangled. *Nabj kas lk gp.* Her hair is frizzy.

LK⁴ [lík], *v.adjunct* in (MEG) **LK G-**, *v.* Eat noisily, make sucking noises when

eating, as in chewing sugar-cane. *Gam meg lk gspay.* They are sucking sugar-cane noisily.

LKAÑ [liyá·ny], *n.* 1. Blood. (G) *Lkañ ak tap m yŋ ymngpal alyan, nop kolkol gl.* Before the seed-taro is planted they smear blood over it.

2. Blood-blister, scratch which has bled a little.

3. Pulse. Compare **añŋ magi**.

4. Veins. syn. **lkañ mñ**.

adj. Red, especially bright red. Compare **pok**. *Bis muk akaŋ bis lkañ dng gaban?* Do you want blue beads or red beads? *Kut lum lkañ punjen; ñig jaki, lm gp.* I thrust the stick into the red clay; the water rises and leaks out.

lkañ-sek, *adj.* Bloodshot, full of blood, covered with blood, reddish. *Wdn-nup lkañsek ayp.* His eye is bloodshot.

lkañ ap-, *v impers.* 1. Bleed. syn. **ñkm ap-**. *Nup lkañ api, ld ymb.* He was bleeding but the flow stopped.

2. Menstruate.

lkañ ay-, *v impers.* Have or get a blood-blister, or bleeding scratch. Compare **nkm**, **sapay**.

lkañ kogi, blood blister.

lkañ kogi tan-, *v.impers.* Get a blood blister.

lkañ yap-, *v.impers.* (of blood) Flow or drip, bleed. *Tob-ŋp lkañ yowp.* Your leg is bleeding.

lkañ mñ, vein, artery.

lkañ mñ pag ap-, syn. **lkañ mñ d ms ay-**, *v.impers.* Have a miscarriage early in a pregnancy.

lum lkañ, red earth, clay.

lkañ d magisek ayp, the spleen (lit. where all the blood collects). A post-contact coinage, due to medical advice about function of spleen.

lkañ nebneb g-, *v.impers.* Be exhausted, completely drained of strength.

lkañ tp kawb ag- or **g-**, *v.impers.* (of blood in a limb that has been tied,

numbed, hit hard) Start circulating again, revert to normal.

LKJEN [líyĩndyé·n], *v.adjunct* in **LKJEN G-**, *v.impers.* Cough, have or suffer from a cough. = **jlken g-**, q.v. Compare **als g-**, **mt g-**. *Nup lkjen mñak gp.* He's suffering from a cough.

LKLK [líyilík], (K) *v.adjunct* in **LKLG-**, *v.tr.* Tickle someone. syn. **ycyc g-**, (G) **lclc g-**. *Np lklk gng gayn!* I will tickle you! *Nupey lklk gabay, suk ag ag kumeb tayp.* When they tickled him he laughed until he nearly died.

LKNM [líyínim], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, very small Microhylid frogs of genus *Cophixalus*. syn. **lk**, q.v.

LKU [líyú:], *v.adjunct* in **KAB LKU AY-** or **PAT-**, *v.tr.* Put small hot stones in with the green vegetables in an earth oven, to help them cook. Compare **kab muduñ ay-**. *Kab lku yañ pati adi, mj aynmuñ, ... 'Bep wsk ygin,' agak.* He put the small oven stones and sticks underneath, covered them with leaves,... and untied the (bundles of) *bep* spinach and put them in (the oven).

LLMAG [lílimá·ŋk], *v.adjunct* in **LLMAG AM-** or **AP-**, *v.impers.* (of an unexpected event) Give one a fright, make one's hair stand on end. *Ŋg aydk ak nñen, yp llmag amb.* When I saw this pool of water, it gave me a fright.

llmag d-, *v.impers.* (of a body-part) Twitch, move involuntarily. *Wdn yp llmag dp.* My eye twitches.

llmag g-, *v.impers.* 1. Give one a fright, make one's hair stand on end.

2. Feel signs that one is going to get sick.

llmag yap-, *v. impers.* Feel dizzy, a sign that one is going to get sick. *Yp llmag yapí, tap gek tep ayp.* I feel dizzy, it seems like I'm getting sick.

LM [lím], *v.adjunct* in **LM G-**, *v.* 1. (of e.g. new shoots or the sun) Rise, come up, appear above the ground or horizon. Compare **jak-**, **tan-**. *Slos lm ma-gp.* The shallots haven't come up yet.

2. (of people, animals) Emerge, come out (e.g. from nest or house).

3. (of liquid held in a confined space) Gush out, leak out. *Kut lum lkañ puñien, ñg jaki, lm gp.* When I thrust the stick into the red clay, the water rises and leaks out.

pub lum g-, (of the sun) rise, come up. *Pub ksen lm gp won ak.* The sun has just risen at this time.

pub lm gp tam, the direction where the sun rises, east.

LÑB [línyĩmp], in **ALŊAW LÑB**, *n.* Leaf-wrapper or sheath to protect fruits of mountain pandanus when carried. (G) *Tap alñaw lñb ogok dl, mey tuwn gpal ak.* They put leaf-wrappers around the mountain pandanus nuts and tie them in bundles. (G) *Alñaw aglaglep alñaw lñb nb ogok tuwn gl...* They wrap the fallen pandanus fruit in bundles,...

LÑU-MAÑU [línyú·má·nyú:], *v.adjunct* in **LÑU-MAÑU G-**, *v.impers.* 1. (of the body or skin) Feel uncomfortable (e.g. when itchy or sweaty). *Wak lñu-mañu gab wsn kn tep ma-gpín.* I didn't sleep well because my body was uncomfortable.

2. Have discomfort after eating, have indigestion or stomach pains. Compare **kes**. *Yad kaj ñben, pabag yp ak lñu-mañu gp.* After eating pig, my belly feels uncomfortable. *Kogi yp lñu-mañu gp, yp si ak d apey, dagiyn wlekañ.* I had stomach pains, so they brought me nettles and I rubbed myself and (my stomach) eased.

LŊ [lŋ], *v.adjunct* in **LŊ AP-**, *v. ?* Make a long walk to visit someone. *B bap Asay nb lŋ owp.* The man has come from the Asai Valley to visit.

lŋ md-, *v. ?* Be a visitor from afar, be a stranger from a distant place.

LŊD [líñint], *v.adjunct* in **LŊD AM-** or **AP-**, *v.* Squeeze through a narrow space. (G) *Siñ ak mab kas nab okped lñd apeb.* A snake is squeezing its way towards us through the leaves.

LŊLŊ¹ [líñilŋ], *v.adjunct* in **LŊLŊ G-**, *v.impers.* (of bark or skin) Peel off in pieces when dry, be loose, scaly. Compare **wwnn**. (G) *Mab bak olañ lŋlŋ gl, olañ aml amnak.* He peeled off dry

bark from a tree and ran up it.

jun lɨlɨ, dandruff.

LɨLɨ² [lɨlɨ.ɨ], *v.adjunct* in **LɨLɨ G-**, Shout abuse at a person or animal, as men fighting or co-wives quarrelling or when scolding a dog which has stolen food.

LɨJOWC [lɨjɔwɨ], *v.adjunct* in **LɨJOWC G-**, *v.* (of animals, people) Jostle, scuffle, quarrel over space to sit or sleep. (G) *Kabsek knbal nb alyaj lɨjowc glg knbal*. They sleep together up there, jostling and scuffling over places to sleep in the lair. (G) *Kmn nb ak lɨjowc g mdlakɨ, nɨl opal awl suatg ak g mdebal*. If they hear these animals making scuffling noises, they know it is a *suatg* (marsupial cat). (KHT ch. 11:23)

LOD¹ [lɔd], *n.* 1. A standing tree or fallen trunk, long dead, in which the heartwood is still hard, with smooth, barkless surface. *syn.* **loday**, (K) **mon lod**, (G) **mab lod**. *Lod pet nep mdp*. The hard wood of a dead tree may last a long time. Compare **mon day**, stump, log, piece of wood.

2. Horns of a cow.

loday, usual pronunciation of **lod-day**, an intact old log or standing tree trunk with smooth surface. *syn.* **day-lod**.

mon juj kdl lod, the exposed roots of an old stump.

LOD² [lɔd], *adj.* (of clouds or sky just before dawn or after sunset) Red, dark red.

seb lod g-, *v.impers.* (of clouds or sky) Turn red, redden. *Seb lod gsap*. The clouds are turning red.

pub lod yn-, *v.impers.* (of the lower sky or horizon before dawn or after sunset) Be a dull red. Before dawn it applies to the stage before **pub yn-**, be bright red sky. At dusk it applies to the stage after this.

seb lod, red or reddish clouds around dawn or sunset; red sky. Contrasts with **bglaj kawljaj**.

LODAY [lɔdɨ], *n.* A dead tree or log whose wood is still hard. *etym.*

lod-day. *syn.* **mon loday**, **day lod**.

LOG [lɔg], *v.adjunct* in **LOG AM-** or **AP-**, *v.impers.* (of materials) Form a heap or pile, pile up. Compare **nan g-**, **ypt g-**. (G) *Cm kusal omjal ak yokak, log ap tawl mdek sɨak*, 'Yput g dap nan gebin'agak. He prepared weapons, bows and arrows, and he kept on till there was quite a pile of them, 'I am gathering them and making a heap' he said. (KHT, Women and dogs myth: 63)

log ami md- (K = (G) **log aml md-**, (of a heap) increase in size, grow larger. (G) *...nunay kunay mlep ypt gek bad ogok, gudl mlep ypt gek bad ogok, akl mlep ppagek bad ogok, ...ypt g, ypt g dap bum gl, awl log aml mdek yi olanj*. Then all the sisters went and gathered loads of dry kunai grass, and gathered loads of dry pandanus foliage, and broke off dry bamboo stems, and they went on piling these up until there was a huge heap there. (KHT, Women and dogs myth: 104)

LOK [lɔk], *n.* Lock, fastening device with a bolt and key. (from English **lock**.)

LOKAN [lɔkɨ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Pipturus argenteus*, growing to about 10 m in height in bush fallow and especially in Casuarina fallow below 2100 m, replacing the similar but smaller-leaved **gunj**, which grows at higher altitudes. Mucilaginous sap and bark are used in treatment of sores and stems are also used in ritual treatment of illness. Stems of young plants provide fibre for string. Many kinds of birds eat the fruit and some of these, e.g. the Berry-peckers *Melanocharis versteri* and *Dicaeum geelvinkianum*, are believed to propagate it. However Kalam also sometimes plant it. Snails found on bark.

LOKIM [lɔkɨm], *v.adjunct* in **LOKIM G-**, 1. Lock s.th. (from Tok Pisin **lokim**.) Compare **pasim**. *Kjeɨ lokim gan*. Lock the door.

2. (of a door) Be locked.

LOKL [lɔkɨl], (G) *v.adjunct* in **CEG-SEK AGL LOKL Nɨ**, *v.tr.* Cook and eat (nuts) whole.

LOKLOK [lɔːɣilɔːk], *v.adjunct* in **LOKLOK AY-**, *v.impers.* 1. (esp. of bones, wooden things) Be brittle, easily broken. Compare **lol blok g-**. *B toki tji loklok ayp.* Old men's bones are brittle.

2. (esp. of wooden constructions) Be delapidated, worn out, old and falling apart. near syn. **wot ay-**. *Kotp loklok ayp; cn kotp ksen gun.* The house is old; let's build a new one. *Mon ak tb yoki mdi loklok ayp, wati gpay ak mdi loklok ayp.* A fence made from timber that has been cut and left until it is old will soon fall apart.

3. (of people) Be old. syn. **toki.**

mon loklok g-, dry bamboo, reeds or wood by a fire, ready for use as torches. *Akl mlp ogok mon loklok genak, ksim apek sup agiun.* Dry the bamboo by the fire, so that when night falls we can use them as torches.

sup loklok g-, syn. **mon loklok g-**.

LOKSAM [lɔːɣisám], *n.* Caterpillars and pupae of certain Lepidoptera and possibly also Coleoptera. Eaten. Compare **bsm, kaŋ, kapolm, sabok.**

loksam kotp, cocoon of **loksam.** *Loksam kotp gi, kotp-mgan mdi, ksen gugaŋ ayp.* The caterpillar spins a cocoon, remains inside the cocoon, and later becomes a butterfly.

LOL¹ [lɔːl], *v.adjunct* in **LOL BLOK G-**, *v.impers.* Be brittle, easily cracked. *Wak kasek lol blok gp.* The bark is brittle.

LOL² [lɔːl], *v.adjunct* in **LOL AP-** or **AY-**, *v.impers.* (of vines, e.g. of sweet potato) Creep, spread, climb. syn. **leklek am-**. Compare **ld ap-, ld ay-**.

lol-pat, *adj.* (of vines) Widely spread, extensive.

LOL-MLEK [lɔːlmiléːk], *n.* Avoidance syn. of **kuñp**, *q.v.*

LOLOŋ [lɔːlɔːŋ], *v.adjunct* in **LOLOŋ G-**, *v.impers.* Shatter, break into pieces, as a bottle or water-melon. *Glas apyap pki, lolonŋ gp.* The glass fell and shattered.

pk lolonŋ g-, *v.impers.* Strike and shatter (substitute what is shattered). Compare **pag-, puk-, wk-**. *Mon mlp ak tb kab at yokabay, pk lolonŋ gp.* They cut

the dry wood and threw it against the rock and it broke into pieces.

LOL-PAT [lɔːlɔːpár], see **LOL**².

LOS [lɔːs], *v.adjunct* in **LOS AY-** or **G-**, = **LOSLOS AY-**, *v.* Hide or conceal oneself, get out of sight. Compare **weyg-, katk-**.

los nŋ-, watch (something) unseen, spy on someone. *Sawan wog gab, yad am los nŋl opin.* I've just come from spying on Sawan while he was working in the garden.

(**wegi**) **loslos nŋ md-**, *v.* Stay watching from a hiding place, spy on someone. *Nunay ksen kapkap ap ap wegi loslos ay kapkap nŋ mdek.* The younger sister approached quietly and having hidden herself, watched silently.

LOT [lɔːr], *n.* Road, highway. (from Eng. **road**, Tok Pisin **rot**.) Refers specifically to relatively wide, cleared roads designed to carry vehicular traffic. Compare **kjeŋ** and **katam**, which can be applied to any sort of path or roadway.

LOTU [lɔːrúː], *n.* 1. Church, religion, Christian church or religion, service, prayer, religious meeting. (from Tok Pisin **lotu**.) *Lotu amjpin.* I am going to church.

2. Sunday. syn. **ñn lotu.** *Lotu amng gpin.* I am going on Sunday.

3. Week. *Lotu omŋal mdi ownk.* I stayed for two weeks then came back.

lotu kotp, church building, with chapel.

lotu-sek, *adj.* With the church, devout, religious. *Nad b lotu-sek.* You are a religious man.

lotu ag-, conduct a church service, say a prayer, give a sermon. *Mnm ma-gnmb! Lotu aspay.* Don't (you pl.) talk! They are saying prayers./The service is in progress.

lotu md-, 1. Attend church.

2. Belong to a church, worship someone or something. *Nad tap ebap lotu ma-mdenmn; Got nokom lotu mdenmn.* You must not worship anything else; you must worship one God alone.

lotu tag-, return from church, have

attended church. *Nad lotu tagaban? Yaw, tapin.* Have you been to church? Yes. I have been/come back.

lotu mnm nŋ-, be a Christian.

LOŋNM [lɔːŋnɪm], *n.* Ant (**goj**) taxon, found at lower altitudes, which bites savagely. syn. **goj loŋnm**.

LOW [lɔːw], *n.* Law, regulation, government decree. (from English **law**, Tok Pisin **lo**.)

low ay ag-, pass or proclaim a law or regulation.

LP, see **LPG-**.

LPG- or **LP G-** [liβiŋk, liβiŋg-], *v.tr.* (Also analysable as a verb adjunct **lp** plus the verb **g-**.) Move something by exerting pressure or force on it. Several senses distinguishable: 1. Drag, haul, push or pull something; shift something by pushing or pulling (with following verb specifying direction). *Cp ñagabay lpg kaym yoknk.* I dragged the wounded man away in the down-river direction.

2. Draw (a bow), pull back (a bowstring).

3. Force or persuade someone to come or go, enlist someone's help.

lpgep, *adj.* (To do with) pushing or pulling, etc.

lpgijssek, *adv.* Continuing to push or pull, etc.

lpgey am-, push s.th., drag s.th. away *Lpgey amnan!* Push it away!

lpgey ap-, pull s.th. *Lpgey owan!* Pull it!

lpg dad am-, drag something along or away. (G) *Kmn nb ak...ned yp lpg dad amnak mey.* That was the animal...that had previously dragged me along. (*KHT* ch. 9:54)

lppl g-, see separate entry.

lpg yok-, pull or drag s.th. away.

bin lpg-, abduct a woman, take a woman without paying bridewealth.

cm lpg-, draw a bow, pull back a bowstring. Compare **tgaw-**.

kasn lpg-, draw a bow, set a trap, pull a trigger. Compare **kasn tgaw-**, hold a

drawn bow.

koyb lpg-, enlist the help of a witch, persuade a witch to do one's bidding, e.g. to kill an enemy.

wog koc lpg-, manoeuvre logs into position when marking garden plots.

LPLP [liβilip], *v.adjunct* in **LPLP G-**, *v.* Keep dragging, pulling or pushing things about. Compare **lpg-**. *Tap lppl gpay.* They have pushed the things about. (G) *Kayn ak ney awsek amub ak, ... mey suwl lppl gl dad owp.* A dog may go out alone, ... and having killed (a wallaby) drag the carcass home.

tug lppl g-, grip something (with the hands) and pull it.

LPOLP [liβólíp], *v.adjunct* in **LPOLP G-**, *v.impers.* Be crushed in the hands. Compare **tug kocmac g-**, **tug mlc g-**.

LPS [líβís], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, two species of *Glochidion*, found in bush fallow, said by some to be same as **kbogl**, q.v., by others to be similar to this but contrast in longer leaves and rather different bark. Timber used on house-building and fencing. Honey-eaters, flower-peckers and silver-eyes eat fruit.

LSEN [lisé-n], *n.* in **LSEN G-**, *v.impers.* Sneeze. syn. **als g-**. *Nup lsen gp.* She sneezed.

LSK- [lisík, lisíγ-], *v. & v.tr.* 1. Pull back the skin, expose the flesh or underskin in this way (of certain body parts: fingers, sole of foot, foreskin). (Etymology possibly **lp ask-**, pull s.th. free or open.)

2. Pull out or harvest taro.

jup lsk-, *v.impers.* (of a male) Have an erection.

jup (kubak) tug lsk-, pull back the foreskin, masturbate.

m lsk-, harvest taro.

meg lsk-, bare the teeth, as an angry dog.

tap-day lsk-, (idiom) give a return gift to the host of a dance festival. *Smi nop tap-day lsk ñngsap.* He is about to give a return gift to the host of the *smi*

festival.

LU¹ [lú:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Timonius morobensis*, growing in forest and bush fallow. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Said to be similar to **jamad**, q.v., but to have longer leaves.

LU² [lú:], *v. adjunct* in **LU Nŋ**-, *v.* & *v.tr.*
1. Stare, peer intently at something, keep watching closely. *B ap kuyp lu nŋsap.* The man came and peered at them. *B ebap cnup lu nŋsap dum byoŋ.* A man is peering at us from up on the hill there. *Kulep ap lu nŋaknŋ.* Meanwhile the owlet-nightjar came and peered about.

2. Watch or peer from a concealed place, take a peek at something. *Yad ebyaŋ lu nni, nbp ag ñngayn.* I'll take a peek down there and tell you what's happening.

lu am nŋ-, peer out, crane the neck to see.

lu d am-, *v.* Stretch and peer out, as an animal peering up out of its burrow.

lu d ap-, *v.* Stretch and peer out (in the direction of the speaker).

LU⁻³ [lu-], *v.* Variant of **lug**-, slide, slip, sweep, etc., which some speakers use before tense-aspect markers **-p**- and **-sp**-.

LUBS- [lú·mbís-], (**PL**) *v.* Variant of **LUBSG**-, q.v., which sometimes occurs before suffixes **-sp**- (present progressive), **-p**- (present perfect-iterative) and **p...p** (contrary to fact).

LUBSG- [lú·mbísíŋk, lú·mbísíŋg-], (**PL**) *v.* Pandanus Language substitute for verbs denoting cutting, severing, tearing, opening, etc. (**lak**-, **sak**-, **tb**-, **tb sak**-, **tb tk**-, **tk**-, **yk**-, etc.).

lubsg yok-, substitute for **tb yok**-, **tk yok**-, cut off, etc.

lubsg nejep yok-, substitute for **tug yk**-, tear open.

yokep-sek lubsg-, substitute for **gop tk ñ**-, cut and fit on a handle or attaching device.

LUG¹ [lú·ŋk], *n.* A white clay used as pigment on face or torso, particularly by people in mourning. Compare **sjak**.

LUG⁻² [línk, lúnk, líŋg-, lúnŋg-], *v.tr.* Cause something to move smoothly along a surface; thus, **1.** (Cause to) slide, glide over, slip, skid along.

2. Ease or slide something into a sheath.

3. Sweep or brush someone, clean a place up by sweeping it.

lug- is possibly analysable as a verbal adjunct **lu**, sliding, etc. + **g**- do. Contrasts with **lpg**-, push, pull, drag, **wik**-, rub, wipe. *Ñayp lugen, api yowp.* I eased the knife down (into its sheath). (lit. Knife I cause to slide, it fell down.) *Ñ skoy mon lug api asway.* The boys are sliding down the tree. *Binb wi owyaknŋ, nŋi lug bak okok abay.* When some people approached they saw them and slipped out of sight. *Ñn lug yokan.* Brush it off with your hand.

lugep, *adj.* Having to do with sliding, etc.

tp lugep, place for sliding, etc.

lug am-, **1.** *v.tr.* Slide oneself along. *Bak lug amnoŋ!* Slide down the bank!

2. Slide (something) towards, or into a container, to ease or gently force into.

lug dad ap (kotp) gi kn-, (**K**) = (**G**) **lug dad ap katp gl kn**-, (of certain animals, such as bandicoots) gather foliage for a nest. (lit. drag and bring and make a nest and sleep.) (**G**) *Kmn lug dap g katp gl knub.* (Some) game mammals make a nest by dragging (leaves) to sleep on. (*KHT* ch. 10:16)

lug nan g-, bring together by sliding, sweeping, etc.

lug yap-, descend by sliding, to slip down.

lug yok-, *v.tr.* Brush or sweep s.th. away. *Blm lug yoknmn.* You should sweep (the house) out with the broom.

bak lug-, slide down a bank or other steep surface.

blm lug-, sweep with a broom. *Kotp blm lusap.* She is sweeping the house with a broom.

pk lug-, sweep up rubbish, clear up debris left on the land, esp. after

burning off after clearing gardenland. *Wog kodi, ksen agion ynek mñi pk lugspin.* We cleared the garden, then later burnt off (the rubbish) and now we're clearing the debris.

towi lug am-, slide or skid along on the soles of one's feet; to skate.

tug or **di g lug yok-**, *v.tr.* Strip leaves off a plant stem by pulling it through a clenched hand.

LUGOLUG [lú·ŋgólú·ŋk], *n.prop.* A nature-demon (**kceki**).

LUM [lú·m], (K) *n.* 1. Ground, dirt, earth, soil. = (G) **wlm**. Compare **man**, **mñmon**. *Kut lum kub pk dad okdor amtnkñ.* They went across-valley beating the ground loudly with the sticks they carried.

2. Ground, in contrast to sky, river, sea.

3. Qualifying term in names of certain ground-dwelling insects, e.g. **lum kañ**, **lum suwn**.

lum-sek, *adj.* Covered with soil, dirty, soiled.

lum-at, on the ground.

lum-at am or **ap-**, go or come on foot, walk (to a place). *Simbai amng, seb katkek, kun ok Aiome yapi lum-at amnnk Simbai.* I was on my way to Simbai but clouds blocked (the plane's path) so I disembarked at Aiome and went on to Simbai on foot.

lum-day, bank or other cut away area of ground.

lum magi, individual grain(s) of soil, particle(s) of earth.

lum tk-, dig a hole (lit. cut ground). *Lum tki komng gayn.* I'll dig a hole and

bury it.

Types of soil, distinguished by colour, etc., include: **lum kalom**, **lum lkañ**, **lum mosb**, **lum tud** (syn. **lum sñak**).

LUM-AŋN, = **LUM-AŋN**, [lú·má·ŋín], *n.* Crane-flies (Tipulidae). syn. **añn-añn**, q.v.

LUM-AT, [lú·má·r], see **lum**.

LUM-KAÑ, [lú·miká·ŋ], *n.* Grub (**kañ**) taxon. It is said that **kkask bd**, *Rubus rosifolius*, with edible berries, grow from head of **lum kañ** grubs.

LUM-SUWN [lú·msú·wún], *n.* Tiger Beetle (Cicindelidae). Makes a burrow in red soil, especially on edge of beech forest where it lays its eggs. Compare **pubnm 3**.

LUŋ [lú·ŋ], *n.* Beetle taxon. syn. **gobm**, q.v.

LUOL¹ [lú·ól], *n.* Yam (pd) taxon, cultivated locally. Skin and flesh of tuber white, leaf lightish green. syn. **magep nap**.

LUOL² [lú·ól], *v.adjunct* in **LUOL D-**, *v.tr.* Fasten or lash things together, tie together with vines, as rails to posts in the type of fence called **wati gul**. *Yad wati gul gng am mñ ju dad api luol dpin.* In order to make a *wati gul* fence I went and got some vines and lashed (the timbers) together.

wati luol, fence bound with vines.

LUOLU [lú·ólú·], *v.adjunct* in (**KAW**) **LUOLU G-**, *v.impers.* (of a place) Be a mess, have things scattered or strewn about in it. near syn. **guskol-maskol g-**.

LUS [lú·s], *v.adjunct* in **LUS G-**, *v.* Lose, be defeated in a game or competition. (from Tok Pisin **lus**, Eng. **lose**.)

M – m

M¹ (pronounced [m] before a vowel, [má] in isolation and before consonants other than w and y, [mú:] before w, and [mí:] before y), *n.* Taro, generic taxon, including normally all the many locally-known varieties of *Colocasia*, but in context may also be applied to the recently introduced cultivated *Xanthosoma* (**sbal**) and the wild *Alocasia* (**sanp**), which Kalam do not utilise for food. Has variant **mi**. syn. **nem**, **sap**. Although of less importance than sweet-potato as a subsistence crop, *Colocasia* taro is paramount as a ceremonial crop in the Kaironk Valley, the best garden land being reserved for its cultivation, and large quantities of it being required for the **smi** festivals. Young leaf-shoots and flowers are eaten as a vegetable, though flowers seldom occur in Upper Kaironk. Subtaxa names include **adet**, **alom**, **alwag**, **amlan**, **apay**, **aweñ**, **away**, **blogow**, **bomol**, **cabak**, **caw**, **cemay**, **gaywom**, **glow**, **gogi**, **gomañ**, **gulbalk**, **jlgu**, **kamej**, **katol**, **kalñ**, **kektñl**, **kiap** (syn. **sbal**), **kkp**, **klbel**, **kokmay** (syn. **sbal**), **kopon**, **ksgañ**, **kubagn**, **kut**, **lejp**, **meleñ**, **mlneb**, **mls**, **mnop**, **molnem**, = **molpej**, **mukut**, **ñuñd-magi**, **olc**, **pagi**, **palan**, **sabbañ**, **salbad**, **sanp** (wild taro, *Alocasia*), **sbal** (*Xanthosoma*), **sbkep**, **seññ**, **sgi**, **sml**, **talak**, **tbep**, **tolkom**, **wañs**, **weññ**, **wolpay**, **yuatp**.

m clep, (K) = (G) **m celep**, seed taro, top of taro-root cut off and used for planting.

m gup, taro shoot. syn. **m slp**.

m kaw, 1. Hole in which taro is planted.

2. Storage pit for taro.

m kukub, (K) = (G) **m kokob**, irrigated taro garden.

m kls tmeł (G) = (K) **m kls tmey**, ‘strong’, i.e. most highly valued taro varieties. such as **ksgañ**, **wañs**.

m mamag, taro flowers, syn. **m weynag**.

m pañ, sucker-root of taro, used for seed.

m pd-, harvest taro (contr. **yg-**).

m sbel, base of taro root, formed by previously planted **clep**, q.v.

m slp, young leaf-shoots of taro.

m weynag, new shoots of taro.

m wog, taro garden.



m, *Colocasia* taro

M⁻² [m-], *verbal prefix*. Marks negation: not, not yet. Variant of **ma-**, q.v., which occurs before a verb stem beginning with **a**, **e** or **o**. *Mnm m-agp*. He did not speak. *Kocway m-owp*. Kocway has not come. *Kotp mgan m-amnmn*. You must not go inside the house. *Kuy m-owak*. It had no odour/There was no smell.

-M³ [-m], *verbal suffix*. First person singular subject: I. Variant of **-in**, q.v, which follows the prescriptive suffix **-n**. *Am-n-m*. I'd better go. *Mnm agnm?* Should I speak?

-M⁴ [-m], *verbal suffix*. Second person plural subject: you. Follows **-jp-** and **-sp-** present progressive, **-p-** present perfect-iterative. *Amjpm?* Are you (pl.) going?

M⁵ [má], *interjection*. Draws someone's attention to a thing that the speaker is offering, e.g. a piece of food. syn. **maŋ**².

MA- [má], *clitic before verb or verb phrase*. Marks negation: not, not yet. The variant **m-** occurs before verb stems beginning with **a**, **e**, **o**; **ma-** occurs elsewhere. Compare also **met**. Within a verb phrase **ma-** may precede (i) an inflected verb. *Yadi ma-gnk!* I didn't do (it)! *Ma-dan!* Don't touch (it)! *Yalk dsn-nup ma-jakp.* Yalk's beard has not grown./Yalk has not yet grown a beard. (ii) the first verb root in a series (a serial verb construction). *Yp enen ma-ag nŋban?* Why didn't you ask me? *Kotp-cn enen ma-ap nŋnak?* Why didn't you come to visit our house? (iii) a nominal complement of an inflected verb (a verb adjunct, direct object, instrument, etc.). *Kotp ma-mdp = Ma-kotp mdp.* (a) It is not at the house. (b) There is no house. *Alŋaw magi ma-mokyaŋ gpay.* (= *Alŋaw magi mokyaŋ ma-gpay.*) They don't make ornaments from pandanus fruit kernels. (lit. Pandanus kernel not ornament they-make.). *Nad cnup kuban ak pen, ma-saki gnmn abey.* You who have died, you should not forget us either. (iv) an adverb modifying a verb or a verb phrase.

When it precedes the final verb in a serial verb construction, **ma-** can either negate the final verb only or negate the whole verb series. In the following sentence it negates only the final verb. *Inge kotp ma-piow nŋnk.* I searched for but could not find Inge's house. (lit. Inge's house I not find searched.) In the following example **ma-** negates the whole verb series. *Mon gogeb mageb gp kotp tap ognap ma-tb dad ap gpay.* They don't cut down twisted trees for house timbers. (lit. Trees that are twisted house materials cut carry come they don't do.) In the following complex sentence the scope of each negative prefix covers the preceding clause with

medial verb *gi*, as well as the clause containing *ma-*. *Wog gi ma-ñban, wati gi ma-ñban, tap si oknep ñban!* You don't make gardens, you don't make fences, you just steal food! (lit. Having made gardens you don't eat, having made fences you don't eat, you just steal food and eat!)

MAB¹ [mámp], (G) = (K) **mon**, q.v. *n*.

1. Tree, shrub. Generic taxon, including most but not all the plants which would be classified as 'trees' in English, those excluded being palm-trees (**cm**, etc.) and pandanus palms (**alŋaw**, **gudi**, etc.). For a list of subtaxa see **mon**. *Mab kuy gp.* The tree is rotten.

2. Wood, timber.

3. Firewood.

4. Fire. *Tob-yp mab ynb!* The fire has burnt my leg!

5. Qualifying term in names of certain plants and animals associated with the forest or trees. **mab-as**, (G) = (K) **mon-as**, frog (**as**) taxon.

mab agl-, syn. **mab dagl-**, make a fire, burn wood.

mab-bay, fungus (**bay**) taxon.

mab bd, *n*. 1. Living tree or shrub with leaves and branches, in contrast to **mab mlep-day**, dead tree, **mab tjl nep**, tree with no leaves.

2. Leafy branches. syn. **mab wtw.**

3. Tree standing by itself, lone tree.

mab day, piece of wood, stick.

mab day mlep, embers, burnt out pieces of firewood.

mab day tuwn, bundle of live embers carried to light a new fire.

mab deg, tree without low branches or vines attached and therefore hard to climb.

mab kas-ket, syn. **mab kayn**, wild dog.

kogolok mab kas-ket, weevil taxon.

mab gol, knot in timber or tree.

mab jap-at, bog-bridge.

mab kas, tree foliage, leaf of tree.

mab-lek, twigs.

mab lod, the hard wood that is left on a long-dead tree or a log. syn. **loday**.

mab magl, fruit, seed, berry.

mab mgan, 1. Hole in a tree.

2. Inside the forest, the interior of the forest.

mab mok, sap, gum, clear whitish juice of a plant. ...*pub-nab won ogok, mey mab mok nb ak wik dad aptan apyap gl*,... ...in mid-morning, after they smear the sap on,...

mab ñheb, dry decomposing timber of certain trees, pulp wood, which is eaten by certain mammals and insects.

mab seŋ, nesting tree, where an animal makes its home; thus, favourite hunting trees, trees in which a man regularly takes game mammals. (G) *Mab seŋ, kmn pet pakep mab seŋ ak*,... These nesting trees, trees where game mammals have always been taken,...

mab sgi, charcoal. *Nop jak mey mab sgi dl, mluk wl gak ak mey*. Their master rose up, took hold of some charcoal, and applied it to the dogs' noses.

mab tb-, cut or chop wood, fell trees.

mab-tp, fire-place.

mab tb lak-, split logs.

mab tun, tree with no low branches, so that it can't easily be climbed, e.g. the trees **gabaw**, **kamay**. Said to be given this name because the leaves are ash-coloured.

mab wog, forest, mature forest, as opposed to advanced bush fallow (**wog salm**). syn. **mab wos**.

mab wos, mature forest, primary forest, in contrast to secondary growth (**wog salm**).

mab wot, decaying tree or wood.

mab wtwt, syn. **mab wtawt**, 1. Leafy boughs.

2. The heart of a tree, where the foliage is thickest.

mab-yb¹, syn. **mab-ymn**, see separate entry.

mab-yb², common trees, trees that are important to people.

MAB² [má·mp], *v.adjunct* in **MAB G-**, *v.tr.* Aim a blow at someone, with either the hands or a weapon, strike at someone. *B ok tu mab gab, mab gab, yp jel gp*. That man kept striking at me with the axe and I was frightened.

ñn mab ay ap d-, (K) = (G) **ñn mab l ap g d-**, place hands ready to grab something, be poised to snatch s.th., as when hunting possums.

MAB-AS [má·mpá·s], (G) *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, including especially *Nictimistes narinosa* and another large high-altitude *Nictimistes* sp., and also possibly a large arboreal Microhylid frog. Name means 'tree frog'. Some kinds said never to be eaten; others, because of goose-pimpled skin, like an old woman's, or long digits, like an old man's, not to be eaten by children and young people. = (K) **mon-as**. Compare **gunm**.

MAB-DAGOL [má·mpdá·ŋgól], (G) *n.* Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon, Red-tailed Skink, *Lobulia stanleyana*. syn. **kls**, **mab-dagp**.

MAB-DAGP má·mpdá·ŋgíp, (G) syn. **mab-dagol**, q.v.

MAB-KLOY [má·mpkiló·y], (G) *n.* White lichens hanging from a tree. syn. (K) **mon-kloy**. Said to be a contraction of **mab-yb kloy**.

MABL¹ [má·mbíl], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, locally grown. Said to be syn. of **nol**, q.v.

MABL² [má·mbíl], in **KUÑP MABL**, *n.* Cultivated variety of *Oenanthe javanica*, planted in the beech forest.

MABLAP [má·mbilá·p], *v.adjunct* in **ÑN MABLAP G-**, *v.tr.* (of a person, animal) Spread the arms or forelimbs out to break a fall. ((G) [*Abben*] *ñn ak mablap gl apyap apyap, man alyan apyap pakl, adk-madk gi ma-ngabal*. *Abben* (Giant Tree Rats) spread their forelimbs out as they drop (from a high branch), so when they land they don't bounce and roll,... (KHT ch. 4:48)

MAB-LEK [má·mbilé·k], (G) *n.* Twigs, living or dry. syn. (K) **mon-lek**.

mab-lek wt, cluster or clump of twigs.

MABLEP [má·mbilé·p], *n.* Wart.

mablep-sek, *adj.* Warty, covered with warts, having warts.

mablep ap-, *v.impers.* (of a wart) Appear, grow.

mablep ay-, *v.impers.* Have warts.

MABOL [má·mbó·l], *n.* Marble, game of marbles. (from Eng. **marble**.)

mabol g-, play marbles.

mabol ñag-, shoot (flick) a marble, play marbles.

MAB PAG TEP G- [má·mpḥá·ngiré·ping-] (G) *v.tr.* 1. Train a pup well. Compare **mab**, firewood, **pag-**, break, referring to the gathering of firewood to make charcoal as part of the training of a dog to be a good hunter. Bits of charcoal are inserted into sweet potato which is given to the dog to eat. Spells are recited, then water is tipped into the dog's nostrils to make it sneeze and clear mucus.

2. Treat someone well, esp. of children and wives.

MABS [má·mbís], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Casuarina oligodon*. syn. **kalap**, q.v.

MAB-TP [má·mbiríp, má·mptíp], (G) *n.* Fireplace. syn. (K) **motp**.

MAB-YB¹ [má·mpyímp], (G), *n.* Clump of bryophytes and lichens, e.g. *Frullania* sp. (a liverwort), *Sphagnum* sp. or spp.; but also used for densely-growing smaller epiphytic plants in general. syn. (K) **mon-yb**, (G) **mab-ymn**, q.v.

MAB YB² [má·mpyímp], (G), *n.* Useful trees of the forest, trees that are important to people. syn. (K) **mon yb**.

MAB-YMN [má·mpyí·mín], (G), *n.* Clump of bryophytes and lichens. syn. (G) **mab-yb**, (K) **mon-yb**, q.v.

MACKOL [má·tyiyó·l], formative in **CCKOL-MACKOL**, q.v.

MAD [má·nt], *adj.* (of members of a group, esp. humans). 1. Remaining, surviving.

2. Bereaved, having recently lost a close relative or close friend.

b mad, 1. Last surviving man of a

group, esp. of a set of brothers. *Nuk b mad ak mdp*. He is the only brother left.

2. Bereaved man, man who has recently lost a relative. *B mad ak sb nḡbin*. I am sorry for that man who has lost his brother.

bin mad, 1. Last surviving woman. *Nuk bin mad ak mdp*. She's the only woman left (in her kin-group).

2. Bereaved woman.

madigon, (K) = (G) **madlgon**, group of brothers.

madimay, (K) = (G) **madlmal**, pair of brothers.

MADAN [má·ndá·n], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon. syn. **alp**, q.v., **jan**. 1. Black Flying Fox (= Greater Bare-backed Bat), *Dobsonia moluccensis*.

2. Generic for all large fruit-bats or flying foxes.

3. In some contexts, generic for all bats.



madaw, Ground Cuscus

MADAW [má·ndá·w], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon. Chiefly applied to (i) Ground Cuscus, *Phalanger gymnotis*, which lives in lairs in rocks and under roots of trees and is present in local forest, but also apparently applied to (ii) another rather similar grey arboreal phalanger, possibly *Phalanger orientalis*,

which is found at lower altitudes. syn. **kñm**. Eating this animal places one under ritual restrictions (**asŋ**) which prevent one from planting taro or entering growing taro gardens. Its bones are used in magic to trace witches, causing death and in magic to ruin an enemy's garden. (AAH, ch. 10)

MADEŋ [má·ndé·ŋ, má·dé·ŋ], *n.prop.* Madang, the largest town and the administrative centre of Madang Province. Connected to Simbai by regular flights. Since the 1970s it has contained a sizeable population of Kalam migrants.

MADEY [má·ndéy, má·ndé], (K) *n* Monday. (from Eng. **Monday**.)

MADIGON [má·ndí·ŋgó·n], (K) *n*. All the brothers, a group of brothers. Compare **mad**, **-igon**. = (G) **madlgon**.

MADIMAY [má·ndí·má·y], (K) *n*. A pair of brothers, two brothers. = (G) **madlmal**. Compare **mad**, **may**.

MADK [má·ndik], *v.adjunct* in **ASK-MADK** G-, *v*. Avoid ritually dangerous objects or actions. syn. **ask mosk g-**, q.v.

MADLGON [má·ndí·ŋgó·n], (G) *n*. A group of brothers. = (K) **madigon**.

MADLMAL [má·ndí·lmá·l], (G) *n*. A pair of brothers, two brothers. = (K) **madimay**.

MAGEB [má·ŋgé·mp], *formative* in **GOGEB-MAGEB**, see separate entry.

MAGEPNAP = **MAGEP-NAP** [má·ŋgé·pná·p], *n*. Yam (**pd**) taxon. syn. **luol**, q.v.

MAGEY [má·ŋgé·y], *n*. Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, white furred examples of the Spotted Cuscus, *Spiloglossus maculatus*. Present in the lowlands of the Asai Valley and the Ramu plains. syn. **takp**, q.v. (AAH, ch. 19) Two subtaxa:

magey kas-ket, 'magey of the foliage', found from the Ramu plains up as far as the Sabol River in the Asai Valley.

magey kaywos-ket, 'magey of the morning-glory vine', which it often lives in.

MAGI [má·ŋgí·], (K) = (G) **magl**, *n*. 1. An individual object, unit or piece, one that is representative of a series or class of similar objects, e.g. a single bead, breath, beat or pulsation, drop of rain, finger or toe, tooth, grain (of rice), seed or fruit, stitch or loop in sewing, word (in a sentence), pebble, post (in a fence), a piece of work, or a single type or kind. *Di ŋbin magi plgp; kumb*. I tried to feel his (heart)beat and it had stopped; he was dead. Usually occurs in a compound, following the name of the type of object. Contrasts with **day**, a cut-off piece, **kd**, segment, joined or detachable part, **won**, a small part, attached or detached, a bit, small amount, **wt**, a cluster (of fruit, fingers, etc.).

2. Small object or protrusion of more or less round shape, e.g. egg, kidney, eyeball, fruit, seed, bullet, bubble, Adam's apple, nipple, lump, swelling. Compare **mluk**¹. *Alkjon magi yk yowp*. A swelling has come up in the armpit. *Wdn magi sŋl koŋay ŋji apay, amalaj ñagp*. When they see multiple boils around the eye they say an *amalaj* has 'shot' (the sufferer). *Kob magi bpuk ñŋan!* Suck the marita pandanus fruit seeds.

3. Small piece, fragment of an object. Compare **day**, **won**. (G) *Klb magi ak tug tkł, katp ak okok yokl abal*. They break off fragments of a woman's string skirt and drop these on the nest.

adj. 4. in **magi nep** (of the human body), naked, bare. (Perhaps likening this to the kernel or flesh of a nut or fruit without its casing.)

5. Whole, complete, as in **kotp magi**, whole house, completely constructed house. Contrasts with **bad**¹.

magi-magi, *n. pl.* Many objects described as **magi**. *Mñnon magi-magi pksap*. Raindrops are falling.

magi-magi ay-, syn. **mmagi ay-**, appear, of small lumps on the skin; get goose-pimples or a rash.

magi ap-, *v.impers.* Appear, of a scar.

magi ay-, *v.impers.* 1. Form into a

rounded shape, as when biceps are flexed.

2. Have a scar.

magi-ceb, (K) *n.* Pool, area of water (in a stream or still water). = (G) **magl-ceb**.

magi ceg, egg-shell (of bird, reptile, microhylid frog).

magi kaj, 1. A pig, or litter of pigs which has grown to the size of the mother.

2. (figurative) Person or animal other than a pig, which has grown as large as a parent.

magi ki-, lay an egg or eggs. *Yakt ajen pagi, ksen magi kip.* The bird, having made a nest of dry twigs, afterwards laid its eggs.

magi ki ay-, lay eggs. *Yakt magi kiab.* The bird has just laid its eggs.

magi kotp (K) = (G) **magl kotp**, the nest or drey of a Painted Ringtail (*skoyd*) possum. Name can be literally translated 'egg nest', possibly so-called because the nest is well-made, like a bird's nest.

magi mk tud, the white of an egg.

magi nep, *adj.* Naked, exposed. Used after a body-part term such as **smgan**, buttocks, **waŋ**, penis.

(body part) **magi nep md-**, be naked, exposed. *Smgan-nup magi nep mdek.* His buttocks were exposed.

magi nokom, 1. A single type or kind, the same kind. Used to emphasize extremely close similarity, in contrast to **kñŋ** or **wagn**, which refer to categories with greater diversity (families, stocks).

2. A single egg, fruit, etc.

magi pl-, bear fruit, be in fruit. *Tap kuptol ebek di, kas ak magi plp di...* He gathered leaves and fruit from a *kuptol* shrub which was in fruit,...

magi plg-, syn. **añŋ magi plg-**, (of heartbeat) stop, skip a beat.

magi sblŋ, yolk of an egg.

magisek, *adj.* 1. All, the whole lot or quantity, every one. syn. **magisek spsp**.

2. Having (usually lots of) objects of

the described as **magi**, e.g. lots of lumps, pimples, eggs, fruit.

magi-wt, cluster of small round or lumpy objects, e.g. fruit, pimples, scars; series or group of essentially identical objects, e.g. fingers or toes.

magi-wt ay-, form (into) a cluster, have scars, lumps, etc. contr. **magi won ay-**, have a single fruit, or scar, etc. Compare **wt magi**.

agl magi, syn. **agl kd nokom**, single prong on multiple-pronged arrow.

akañ magi, syn. **bis magi**, single bead.

akl magi, small piece of bamboo. Used as a plug to keep open the pierced nasal septa of initiates.

aŋ-magi, kidney.

añŋ magi, a breath, beat or pulsation of the heart.

(**añŋ**) **magi plg-**, *v.* (of the heart-beat) Stop, jump, seem to skip a beat, as when one is given a fright.

ayn magi, lock, nut, bolt, screw.

bin magi, 1. Bean seed.

2. Pill, tablet.

cm magi, bullet, cartridge.

galn magi (PL), finger. sub. for **ñn magi**.

goj lkañ magi kotp, (K) = (G) **goj lkañ magl katp**, red ants' nest.

goñbl magi, bubble. *Ñg ketl ak bol gi, goñbl magi aptanb.* The kettle is boiling, bubbles are coming up.

kab magi, pebble.

kadŋ magi, patterns carved on a war-shield.

kamep magi kub, = **kmap magi kub**, melody and words of a song

kañm magi, banana fruit.

kañm magi dep kñŋ, banana stock or variety which consistently bears fruit bunches of the same size.

kaŋ magi, *n.* Pieces of the small intestines of a pig, sewn into pieces as food. So called because the sewn segments (**magi**) resemble white grubs (**kaŋ**).

kms magi wt, pith of the fishtail palm.

keñ magi, (K) vegetables, vegetable foods, specifically planted vegetables other than bananas and sugar-cane. syn. **tap-magi**.

koŋam magi, Adam's apple.

kos magi, syn. **mass magi**, a match.

kotp magi, completely constructed house, a whole house.

kuj magi, magical spell or formula.

kuj magi ag-, recite a magical spell or formula.

lays magi, grain of rice.

lum magi, grain or small lump of soil. *Ppal pken lum magi yasaw*. When I shake the chunk of sod the bits of soil fall off.

mablep magi, a wart.

md-magi, = **mudmagi**, heart.

meg magi, a tooth.

mmagi, lots of tiny lumps, e.g. goose-pimples, rash.

mnan magi, 1. Individual shell valuable.

2. Cowry shells, *Cupraea* sp.

mnm magi, a word, isolable part of an utterance.

mñ magi, 1. Fruit of a vine.

2. Ball of string.

mñmon magi, raindrop. *Mñmon magi magi pksap*. Raindrops are falling.

mñ nep añŋ magi tudul ak-, *v.impers.* (of the pulse or heart) Race, beat very fast, thus: feel nervous, excited, frightened. *Mñ nep yp añŋ magi tudul akng gsap*. Now my heart is going to race/I'm going to be very nervous.

mon magi, (K) = (G) **mab magi**, fruit, seed, berry. *Mon magi bibu ag yowp*. The pods are cracking open ready for the seeds to fall.

mon magi wt, bunch, cluster of fruit (not bananas) or blossom of plants such as composite.

moni magi, a coin. Contrasts with **moni mj**, paper money.

mudmagi, heart.

muŋ magi, drops of rain.

ñg magi, bubble.

ñg magi ceb, pool of water.

ñn magi (K) = (G) **ñn magi**, 1. Finger, the individual fingers. Used also of finger bones of deceased kinsman worn as keepsake. *Ñn magi yp kalaw gp*. My finger is numb.

2. The hand, as opposed to the arm as a whole.

sb magi, lump of dung, turd.

sblŋ magi ap-, *v.impers.* Have a lumpy or protruding navel.

sblŋ magisek, protruding navel.

slk magi, skin rash, itchy small lumps. *Yp slk magi owp*. I've got a rash.

smgan magi-nep md-, have the buttocks exposed, have naked buttocks.

ss magi, drop or drops of urine. *Ss magi nokom gpin*. I could only produce a few drops of urine.

sup magi, light bulb.

tabu magi, button.

tap magi, 1. Vegetable foods, specifically planted vegetables other than bananas and sugar-cane. syn. **keñ magi**.

2. Food in general. syn. **tap ñŋeb**.

ti magi, nipple.

ti magi-wt, multiple nipples, of a pig, etc.

tob magi, 1. Toe.

2. The foot, as opposed to the leg as a whole.

tob magi-wt, toes.

tu magi, axe-head.

tu kadŋ-magi, steel axe made with longitudinal ridges on blade-faces.

tum magi, syn. **yñ magi**, skink's egg.

wad magi, single stitch or loop in net bag.

waknaŋ magi, syn. **waknaŋ-magi tuwn**, bark container for keeping captured eels alive in.

walak magi, testicle.

wati magi, single upright post in a fence.

wdn magi, eyeball, whole eye.

wog magi, item of work, bit of work. *B aŋek ñɲb mnm juj ak b akaŋ bin akaŋ wog magi ykop mdi, tap aŋek ñbay.* The meaning of *b aŋek ñɲb* is a man or woman who eats and lives (with others) without doing a stroke of work, who just eats like a beggar.

wonm magi, eyeball.

wt magi, a series or cluster of lumps or scars.

yakam magi, arrow points.

yakt magi, bird's egg.

(**yakt**) **magi mk tud** (K) = (G) (**yakt**) **magi mok tud**, white of an egg. (contr. **sblɲ**, yolk.)

yman magi, nit, egg of louse.

yman magi ki-, (of lice) lay eggs; thus, of a person or animal, have nits, be infested with lice.

MAGI-CEB [má·ŋgí·tyé·mp] (K), *n.* Pool, area of water in a stream or pool. = (G) **maglceb**, q.v. Compare **magi**, **ceb**. *Ñg mon-day okok nb owp, ñg magi-ceb ogok kd agi mdp.* In streams running this way from the mountains there are pools of clear water.

magi-ceb ksim, deep water pool, area of deep water. = (G) **magl-ceb kslm**.

MAGIMAGI-SEK [má·ŋgí·má·ŋgí·sé·k], (K) *adj.* A whole one each, one complete one each. = (G) **maglmagl-sek**.

MAGISEK [má·ŋgí·sé·k], (K) *adj.* 1. All, everything, the whole lot, every one. = (G) **maglsek**. Compare **magi**, **sek**. *Kuyp magisek nabɲ gp.* They all feel ashamed. *Yp magisek ñan!* Give it all to me! *Magisek ñbay.* They have eaten the whole lot. *Bulma Kalam binb tap ñɲeb kneb ameb owep tap ogok magisek nɲb.* Bulmer knew everything about the Kalam people's way of life (lit. knew everything about their foods and dwellings and comings and goings). *Binb guni bugi-yad magisek.* These people are all my friends.

2. Having (usually lots of) things of the kind described as **magi**, e.g. lots of lumps, pimples, eggs, fruit.

magimagi-sek, = (G) **maglmagl-sek**, *adj.* A whole one each, one each. Used e.g. when distributing game mammals or eggs, not vegetables. Compare **wonsek**, which can also be used of vegetables.

magisek ay-, become rounded, as a flexed muscle.

magisek spsp, all, whole, etc. (emphatic).

MAGL [má·ŋgíl], (G) = (K) **magi**, q.v. *n.* 1. Individual object or unit that is representative of a series or class of essentially identical objects.

2. Small object or protrusion of more or less round shape.

3. Small piece, fragment of an object.

magl katp (G) = (K) **magi kotp**, the nest or drey of a Painted Ringtail (**skoyd**) possum.

MAGL-CEB [má·ŋgí·tyé·mp], (G) = (K) **magi-ceb**, q.v.

MAGL-PACEB [má·ŋgí·pá·tyé·mp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Endiandra grandifolia*, a big tree with very large buttresses, growing mostly in garcinia-oak forest. Timber used for house-building, fencing, and for shields. Large, 8–10 cm long, green fruit, containing a single seed, which is eaten by cassowaries.

MAGLSEK [má·ŋgí·sé·k], (G) = (K) **magisek**, q.v. *n.* & *adv.* All, the whole, lot, everyone.

MAGL-WLEP [má·ŋgí·wú·lé·p], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. syn. **gayd**.

MAGNAB [má·ŋgí·ná·mp], *n.* Herb, unidentified, common at streamsides. Said to be similar to **gañgal** and **yuley**, *Elatostema* or *Pilea* sp.

MAGUM [má·ŋgí·m], (K) = (G) **mogm**, *adj.* 1. Bunched, tucked up or folded, (of fingers) clenched.

2. Rounded, as a young woman's breasts.

magum g-, *v.impers.* Be bunched, as the hand made into a fist, be folded or tucked up, as the legs.

v.tr. Bunch something up, tuck s.th up.

nñ magum, fist.

ñn magum g-, clench the fist.

tob magum g-, cross the legs, tuck up the legs.

MAJ [má·ñty], *n.* Sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas*. syn. **askep**, **kateŋ**. Sweet potatoes are the main subsistence crop of the Upper Kaironk Valley, grown in gardens at all altitudes up to 2400 m, including around the perimeters of taro gardens, and as a successional crop in these before they revert to fallow. Tubers fed to pigs. Pigs eat foliage of all kinds, humans use leaves of certain taxa only as a green vegetable. Subtaxa names include: **aduweyk**, **agowŋ**, **alagn**, **aywaŋ**, **bacc**, **bajj**, **bn**, **bocc**, **bonog**, **bownm**, **cabak**, **cbuj**, **cpc**, **day**, **gojagn**, **goñmay**, **kaj kogi**, **kajpay**, **kalay**, **kapal**, **kataw**, **kaygn**, **keb**, **kebjes**, **keb tud**, **klowb**, **klu**, **koñmay**, **koy**, **kubos**, **kuyokp**, **maj-day**, **mal**, **mlukbj**, **mluk-maci**, **ñekj**, **pboŋ**, **pokon**, **ppatam**, **ptodi**, **saynaŋ**, **sbuj**, **sgi**, **sñamn**, **tamu**, **tatay**, **tubi**, **walam**, **wkñ**, **wŋowŋ**, **wsnaŋ**, **yawed**, **ydam**.



maj, sweet-potato

maj-day, 1. Piece of sweet potato, especially one which has been cooked and cut or broken off ready for eating.

2. Staple food, what one eats every day.

3. Routine or everyday task, easy

work; any task or activity which one performs with ease because it is done regularly, just as sweet potatoes are one's staple food. *B yob maj-day nuk!* It is easy work for the Big Man!

4. Sweet potato subtaxon.

maj kas, 1. Sweet potato foliage.

2. Qualifying term in names of several animals associated with sweet potato foliage.

maj mñ, 1. Sweet potato vine.

2. A vine (unidentified), fragments of which are planted in sweet potato garden.

maj wak, body or tuber of sweet potato. *Maj wak was ma-gp, ñak nep mdp.* The sweet potato is not mature, it's still young.

maj wog, sweet potato garden.

maj yg-, harvest sweet potatoes.

maj yg ñheb wog, sweet potato garden which is being harvested.

maj ym-, plant sweet potatoes.

MAJABIN [má·ñtyá·mbí·n], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a small warbler. Some informants say same as **peñbiñ**, others say it contrasts with this.

MAJ-DAY [má·ñtyindá·y], *n.* Sweet potato (**maj**) taxon, recently introduced. Very large tubers with red skin and white flesh. Said by some to be same as **kaj kogi**, q.v.

MAJK [má·ñdyík], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, grown locally.

MAJ-KAS-JOŋ [má·ñtyiká·sñdyó·ŋ], *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon, including small or medium-sized locusts or long-horned grasshoppers often found in sweet potato foliage, e.g. *Phaneroptera brevis*, *Atractomorpha crematiceps*. Eaten. syn. **joŋ**, **maj-kas-ket**. Compare **galn-pat**, **mlukñu**.

MAJL-MEG [má·ñdyílmé·ŋk], (**PL**) *n.* Path, way, way, doorway. Pandanus language substitute for **katam**, **kjen**, q.v.

MAJL PKEP [má·ñdyílfí·yé·p], (**PL**) *n.* Path, way, doorway. syn. (**PL**) **majl-meg**. Pandanus language substitute for

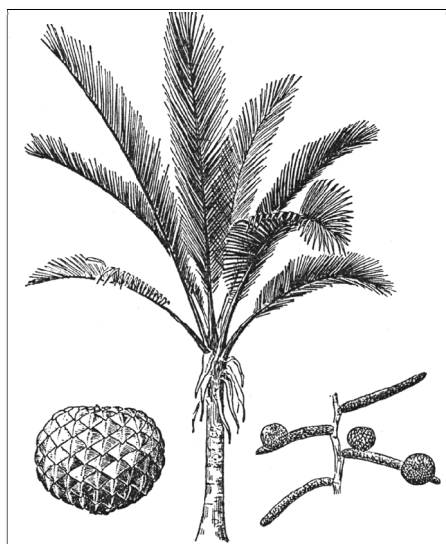
katam, kjeŋ, q.v. *Majl pkep yomey tagun*. Show (us) the path and we'll go (there). (PL for *Katam tam yomey amnun*.)

MAJOWN [má·ñdyó·wn], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Sundacarpus amara*. Timber used in house-building and fencing **kabay** and **mamney** birds eat fruit. Compare **agol, skp**.

MAJ PLB [má·ñtyφilímp], *n.* Any garden lying fallow, especially one newly left to fallow or having casuarina trees indicating the owner's intention to return and plant it. Contrasts with **nemkaw**, taro garden under fallow. *Maj plb bdoŋ amnun*. Let's go to the fallow garden over there.

(**maj wog**) **plb pk-**, clear a garden which has been harvested and left to fallow. *Maj wog plb pkspay*. They are clearing the old sweet potato garden.

MAK¹ [má·k], *n.* Sago palm, *Metroxylon* sp., grows in Ramu and Jimi Valleys, but in the 1960s sago was not eaten by adult Kaironk Kalam, who believe it would poison them. Nowadays younger people eat it.



mak, sago palm and nuts

MAK² [má·k], *n.* 1. Vertical surface.

2. Steep hill or mountain.

MAK³ [má·k], *n.* Mark, boundary. (from Tok Pisin **mak**.)

bal mak, (in football) goal, goal area.

Nuk bal mak ak mdp. He's the goalkeeper.

MAKD [má·ýínt], *n.* Rock, stone. syn. **kab**, q.v.

MAKDKOL [má·ýíntiyó·l], *n.* General term for flies (Diptera), especially common house-flies. syn. **kabkol**, q.v.

MAKET [má·yé·r], *n.* Market, an open space or stalls where food or other goods are sold. Among the Kalam, a recent development following the introduction of money. (from Tok Pisin **maket**.) *Dr Ian maket kotp sap dad oswin*. I'm carrying Dr Ian's posts for a market stall.

MAKJAK [má·ýiñdyá·k], *n.* Mud, muddy area. syn. **wleb**. *Tob ak makjak okok matawan*. Don't tread on the muddy area.

makjak ay-, (K) = (G) **makjek l-**, be a muddy area. (G) *Kmn mseŋ nep ñbl amub, tub ak makjak makjak lak okok, tawek amnakŋ*. The animal may go and feed in an open area, and it will leave footprints in places where it is muddy.

makjak gu, swamp, swampy land. *Makjak gu ak ŋtŋt gp*. In a swamp, the ground is not firm.

MAKLAŋ [má·ýila·ŋ], (**Obok**) *n.* Flame. syn. **maŋlaŋ**, q.v.

MAKLEK [má·ýilé·k], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, probably the Giant Tree Rat, *Uromys caudimaculatus*, or Rothschild's Woolly-rat, *Mallomys rothschildi*. Similar to the Giant Rats **mosak** and **abben**, but smaller. Found in grasslands along river banks in cultivation areas. syn. **kabkal**. Compare **malek**.

MAL¹ [má·l], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, grown mainly in Jimi Valley and said to have been introduced from Maring before 1960. Not much grown in Upper Kaironk.

MAL² [má·l], (G, K) *v.tr.* Fill up a container with water (obj. the water); thus, loosely, to fetch water. = (K) **may-**. Contrasts with **taw-**, **yg-**.

ñg am mal-, fetch water in a container. *Ñg am mali, bakt dad asaw*. Having gone and filled it with water, he

is bringing the bucket.

ñg malng am-, go to fetch water. near syn. **ñg-nen am-**. *Ñskoy ñg malng abay*. The boys have gone to fetch water.

-MAL³ [má:l], (G) = (K) **-may**, q.v. Variant of **omjal**, two, q.v., which has certain specialised uses.

suffix to person-marker roots. Marks dual number. See **ctmal**, **ctpmal**, **ñtmal**, **ñtpmal**, **ktimal**.

suffix to kinship terms. Marks a pair of kin. See **may²** for details.

MALAK [má:lák], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, an edible mushroom-shaped fungus with yellow flesh growing on ground under *Castanopsis* and *Nothofagus* trees, and especially under *Lithocarpus* oaks, both in garden fallow areas and in forest. Some informants make a distinction between the forest and cultivation zone kinds, asserting that the forest ones can cause vomiting. Cooked in earth-oven or in fire and highly valued as food. Very good flavour, similar to European cultivated mushroom. syn. **bay malak**.

MALAJ [má:láj], (K) *v. adjunct* in **MALAJ G-**, *v.* Flame, flare up. syn. **mañlañ**, = (G) **mañdañ**. *Pugey, pugey, mon malañ yob gañ*. If you blow and blow, the flames will get bigger. *Mamñ kab pkey, gñgolp gi malañ gngp*. When you strike a pyrites stone it throws off sparks and (the tinder) will catch fire.

MALAPAL [má:lápá:l], (K) *n.* A luminous stick, consisting of dry sticks that have phosphorescent patches of bark. Carried as a 'torch' on dark nights. = (G) **mlapal**. near syn. **bokbok**, **tap dukum**. *Ñn ak cnykam kmn takn tagabun, takn pañd amab, ksím apab mey cn tug polpol ap malapal dad abun*. That time we went hunting game mammals by moonlight, then the moon disappeared and we started bumping into the vegetation, so we carried 'torch' sticks.

malapal g- or **wg-**, (of dry sticks) be luminous, give a light.

MALAY [má:láy], *n.* Thigh of a human (the leg above the knee) or bird (the fleshy upper leg). Used either of the

whole thigh or of the front or back of thigh. = **maley**, **mley**. contr. **alñ**, lower leg, from knee down, **wakaj**, upper leg, from hip to the knee, hindquarter.

malay bej pati md-, sit cross-legged.

malay pop g-, *v. impers.* Have tired or weak legs, especially after a long journey. *Ayom nb ap ap Kaytog apabin, malay pop gab kumspin*. I've just come all the way from Aiome to Kaironk, my legs are tired and I don't feel like doing anything.

malay tñl, thigh bone.

MALDAPAN [má:lindá:βá:n], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Berry-peckers, (i) *Melanocharis* spp., especially *M. versteri*, Fan-tailed Berry-pecker, and (ii) *Phamphocaris crassirostris*, Spotted Berry-pecker, a smaller bird. *M. versteri* is common in forest and bush-fallow. *Ph. crassirostris* is rarer, occasionally found in lower parts of mountain forest. = (K) **maydapan**.

maldapan gs, (i) female Fan-tailed Berry-pecker, *Melanocharis* spp., (ii) male Spotted Berry-pecker, *Rhamphocaris crassirostris*. Name refers to relatively dull plumage.

maldapan kl, female Spotted Berry-pecker, *Rhamphocaris crassirostris*. Name means 'spotted' or 'mottled *maldapan*.'

maldapan kklsek, syn. **maldapan kl**.

maldapan mosb, adult male *Melanocharis versteri*. Shiny blue-black back, light grey underneath, white patches on tail.

maldapan ññakol-sek, syn. **maldapan mosb**, q.v.

maldapan todimadi, Black Berry-pecker, *Melanocharis nigra*.

maldapan tud, syn. **maldapan mosb**, q.v.

MALEK [má:lék], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, large rodent sp. or spp. Said by some to be variety of **maklek**, q.v.; others deny this.

MALEY [má:lé:y], *n.* Thigh. syn. **malay**, q.v.

MALG [má:línjk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon,

Mountain Pigeon, *Gymnophaps albertisi*. syn. **ayom**. They gather in the beech forest in the wet season, from October to March. A favoured food of the Kalam, cooked with game mammals in oven pits. Taken at nests after eggs have hatched, either by shooting or placing draw snares over incubating birds.

cgoy malg, tobacco variety with leaves shaped like **malg** wings.



malg, Mountain Pigeon

MALK¹ [má·lák, má·láy-], *v.tr.* Plait, weave, interlace strands or strips, twist things together, as in making string or braiding the hair. Pig-ropes and belts (**sbnag mñ**) were traditionally plaited by Kalam but weaving of threads with a loom was unknown and braiding the hair is a post-contact innovation. (G) *Cb tud mdeb wt ak, dl malk agl ñbal*. The white parts of the (animal's) small intestines are plaited together and roasted on the fire for eating.

malkep, *adj.* (To do with) plaiting or criss-crossing; for plaiting, plaited.

malkep tek ay-, = **malkep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like plaiting, etc.

malkijsek, *v.adjunct.* Continuing to plait, etc.

malkijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to

plait, etc.

jun-kas malk-, plait the hair.

kluk-malk g-, syn. **wlk malk-**, *q.v.*

Kayn ñapan, kluk-malk asñ mosñ gpan. If you kill a dog you make yourself ritually contaminated.

mñ malk-, plait cord.

wlk-malk g-, (see separate entry) *v.tr.* Cross a pathway trodden by a ritually contaminated person. A person who does this also becomes contaminated and cannot enter a newly planted garden the same day. Compare **wlk-**, **asñ**, **ask-mask-**.

ytm malk-, weave mats.

MALK² [má·lák, má·láy-], *v.tr.* Squeeze the fruit of *Marita pandanus* (**yagad**) in order to extract the juice for drinking. *Yagad malkspin.* I'm squeezing the *Marita* fruit.

MALMAL [má·limá·l], in **TAP MALMAL**, *n.* Little creatures. Used as a collective of insects and frogs that make the 'evening chorus' (**ñugi-ñagi**). (G) *Kslm owng gakññ, tap malmal ag ag wl adañ gup.* When it's getting dark little creatures sing the evening chorus here and yonder.

MALŋ¹ [má·lín], *n.prop.* Maring. Term applied by Kalam-speaking people to the region and non-Kalam speaking people on the Simbai side of the Bismarck Range, starting at Knbuñ (Kinimbong) and Sugp (Sungup), and beyond Gijiji (Ginjinji) on the Jimi side. The term sometimes includes the Narak-speaking people at Tabibuga, though these are generally spoken of as **Kapn**.

MALŋ² [má·lín], *n.* in **BEP MALŋ**, *n.* Edible herb (**bep**) taxon, *Rungia klossii*. **bep malŋ pk**, variety distinguished from **malŋ** in pattern of yellow and green on leaves.

MAM [má·m], *n.kin.* Brother, male parallel cousin, i.e. sons of men who are **bapi**, **bwow**, or **bayd** and of women who are **ami**, **amkan**, or **ayd** to Ego (man speaking); brother or any male cousin, parallel or cross (woman speaking).

- namam**, your brother.
- numam**, his/her/their brother.
- mam adk**, 1. Male parallel cousin, son of man one's father calls **mam**.
2. Half-brother.
- mam kdk**, younger brother. syn. **mam ksen**.
- mam ksen**, younger brother. syn. **mam kdk**.
- mam nab**, middle brother.
- mam nd**, elder brother.
- mam yb**, full brother.
- MAMAG**¹ [má.má.ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Solanum aviculare* (Solanaceae), growing in forest and bush fallow. Flower-peckers, birds of paradise and Melipotés honey-eaters feed on fruit. Small tree. Not used for fences or houses.
- MAMAG**² [má.má.ŋk], *n.* Flower of taro (**m**). Cooked in earth-oven and eaten.
- MAMD** [má.mínt], *n.* Large digit, i.e. thumb (**ññ mamd**) or big toe (**tob mamd**).
- n.* & *adj.* Five, in body-part method of counting, which begins with the little finger.
- mamd ps**, nineteen. Compare **ññ ju**-under **ju**-.
- MAMDAL** [má.míndá:l], *n.* in **SOY MAMDAL**, *n.* A large sore full of pus.
- MAMÑ** [má.míny], *n.* Stone (**kab**) taxon, pyrites. Usually in the compound **mamñ kab**, pyrites stone. Used to strike fire. Obtained at Dolob Yuadek, on Aunjang watershed and traded to other parts of the Schrader Range region. Compare **kos**, **gñgolp**. *Mamñ kab pkey*, *gñgolp gi malaŋ gngp*. When you strike a pyrites stone it makes sparks and (the tinder) will catch fire.
- mamñ kab pk agi**-, make fire with pyrites. No longer practised.
- MAMI**¹ [má.mín], *n.* Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon, *Begonia* Skink, possibly *Sphenomorphus darlingtoni*. Distinguished from very similar **kl**s, q.v. by spotted, steely-blue tail, and by eggs, which are longitudinally grooved. Eaten.
- MAMI**² [má.mín], *n.* Plant taxon, with two subtaxa.
- mamŋ lkañ**, *Begonia* sp., growing in forest. Red flowers. Contrasts with **pelŋ**, q.v.
- mamŋ tud**, *Polygonum chinense*. White to purple flowers.
- MAN** [má:n], *n.* 1. Ground, earth, soil. near syn. **lum**. *Man ebi tap jaktep gp*. Crops grow well in this ground. *Simbai 'man pp di' apay; cn Kaytog 'kotp lum di' apun*. At Simbai they speak of 'levelling ground'; we in Kaironk speak of 'digging ground for a house'. *Kmn wgi nen am man okok talk nŋi, pk dad api, adi ñbay*. They hunt bandicoots by searching the ground, and they catch and cook them.
2. Ground, land, as opposed to sky, river or sea, near syn. **lum**.
3. World. syn. (K) **man yob**, (G) **man kub**, **mñmon**.
4. Rain. syn. **muŋ**, **mñmon**.
- man pk**-, *v.* Rain; have a fall of rain. syn. **mñmon pk**-.
- man meti**, bog, swampy ground.
- man wleb**, muddy ground.
- MANAB** [má.ná:mp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, syn. **wanab**, q.v.
- MANAM** [má.ná:m], *n.prop.* 1. Manam Island, in Madang Province.
2. (colloquial) Hell. Recently-coined term, based on the fact that Manam has an active volcano and on the biblical metaphor of Hell as a fiery place.
- MANI** [má.ní:], *n.* Money. = **moni**. (from Eng. **money**.)
- MAN-KTI** [má.nkírí:], (**Asai**) *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon. Thought by ISM to be syn. of **mosak**, q.v., Giant Bamboo Rat, *Mallomys rothschildi*, which is used by people living at altitudes below 1500 m, in the Asai Valley, but possibly refers to *Xenuromys barbatus* (collected by GG in the Lower Kaironk Valley in 1975), to *Macruromys major* or to *Anisomys imitator* (also recorded at lower altitudes than *Mallomys*). Name means 'their ground'.
- MAN-KUB** [má.nkú:mp], *n.* Large area of

land with defined boundaries, land owned by someone. *Yad b mankub nop nb*. I'm the owner of this land.

MAÑ [má·ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, possibly Tahitian chestnut. syn. **wnb**, q.v.

MAÑBOL [má·nyimbó·l], *v.adjunct* in (**PAG**) **MAÑBOL G-**, *v.* & *v.tr.* Coil, be coiled, as a rope around the elbow and hand. syn. **pagbol g-**. Compare **bol**. *Nad mñ yob pag mañbol gi aynmn*. You should coil the rope and put it away.

MAÑMOD¹ [má·nyimó·nt], *n.* Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon, females of the sexually dimorphic Tree Skink, *Prasinohaema flavipes*, commonly found in casuarina trees. Eaten. Compare **suydn**. (**G**) *Gub yp, mañmod yp agakññ, cnop tep gup*. When the cicadas and *mañmod* lizards are calling, it makes us feel good.

mañmod magi, eggs of this skink.

MAÑMOD² [má·nyimó·nt], *n.* European introduced peas, so called because they resemble eggs of **mañmod** skinks.

MAÑTOPI [má·nyiró·bí·], *n.* Name of a string figure (**ysu**).

MAÑU [má·nyú·], formative in **LÑU-MAÑU G-**, q.v.

MAÑ¹ [má·ñ], *adv.* 1. Close, near, nearby. contr. **pat**, **patyob**, far.

2. Short in height or length (of e.g. people, limbs, trees, houses). contr. **pat**, long.

mañ md-, be, close or near, nearby, stay close. *Kotp mañ mdp*. The house is nearby.

mañ am-, go close, approach.

mañ ap-, come close, approach.

mañmañ, see separate entry.

mañon, see separate entry.

MAÑ² [má·ñ], *interjection*. Draws someone's attention to an object proffered by the speaker: Here! Take it! syn. **m**⁵.

MAÑDAÑ [má·ñindá·ñ] (**G**) *v.adjunct* in **MAÑDAÑ G-**, *v.impers.* Flame, flare up. = (**K**) **mañlañ**.

MAÑI- [má·ñí·], (**K**) *v.* Warm oneself. =

(**G**) **mañl-**. *Pub am bsg gi, mañiun*. Let's go and sit in the sun and warm ourselves.

mañiep, *adj.* (To do with) warming oneself.

mañiep tek ay-, = **mañiep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like warming oneself, be ready to warm oneself, appear to be warming oneself.

mañijsek, = **mañij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to warm oneself.

mañijsek ay md-, *v.* Remain warming oneself.

mon mañi-, warm oneself by a fire. *Np ñg ayp. Mon mañiey mlp gng gab*. You're wet. Warm yourself by the fire and you'll dry out. *B ak mon mañing, kotp-mgan amb*. The man has gone into the house to warm himself by the fire.

pub mañi md-, sunbathe, warm oneself (by staying) in the sun. *Am pub mañi mdenmn*. Go and warm yourself in the sun.

MAÑL- [má·ñíl] (**G**) = (**K**) **mañi-**, q.v. *v.* Warm oneself.

MAÑLAÑ [má·ñilá·ñ], (**G, K**) *v.adjunct* in **MAÑLAÑ G-**, *v.impers.* (of a fire) Flame, flare up. = **malañ**, (**G**) **mañdañ**, **muñlañ**. *Mon sug gng gsap, Yalk pug agiek, mañlañ gañ*. The fire is about to go out, (but) when Yalk blows on it, it will flare up.

mon mañlañ, *n.* 1. Flames of a fire.

2. (metaphor) Hell. (Introduced in Bible translations.) Compare **Manam**.

yn mañlañ g-, burn with a flame.

MAÑMAÑ [má·ñimá·ñ], *adv.* 1. Quite close.

2. Quite short, quite small. *Kumi nb ak magl ney mañmañ*. This sort of mountain pandanus has quite small nuts.

3. Quite similar, alike.

mañmañ ap-, come very close, approach.

mañmañ am-, go very close, approach.

mañmañ ay-, 1. Be placed or situated quite close together.

2. Be quite similar, alike. Compare

jm ñ-, **nokom**. *Mnm mañmañ ayak, jm ñi ayak*. The languages are quite close, they are similar.

mañmañ tuwn g-, tie knots at close intervals, as when marking distances on a builder's line, or when tying a bundle securely. antonym **patpat tuwn g-**.

MAIŃN [má:Ńín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in bush fallow at lower altitudes. Timber not strong, but used in rafters of houses and by Kobon for fence posts. Bast used for pig-ropes. Bark said to be used by Kobon people to gather *Nassarius* (**kuynok** and **gtŃ**) shell from a pool there. Compare **jes**.

MAIŃON [má:Ńón], *adj.* Short, short and squat. = **mañ-won**. syn. **nebon**. antonym **pat**, **patyob**, long, tall. *B mañon*, short, squat man. *sbal mañon*, short, squat *sbal* (*Xanthosoma*) tuber.

MAIŃWON [má:Ńwón], careful speech variant of **mañon**, q.v.

MAPN [má:βín], *n.* 1. Liver. *Pki mey, b mapn ñŃak*. Having killed it, the man ate the liver.

2. (metaphor) Seat of emotions; emotions, feelings, affection, sorrow, sympathy, concern, anger, jealousy.

mapn kab, hard-hearted, mean.

mapn-kd, a single lobe of the liver.

mapn-wt, the whole liver; cluster of three lobes. (**G**) *Kmn nb ak pen, mapn-wt nopey ak mapn-wt kub sketek ak lak*. This animal's liver is an unusually large liver.

mapn ak-, *v.impers.* Be very upset, angry, especially from false accusation. *Kun apan yp mapn akp*. I'm very upset about what you said.

mapn ay-, syn. **mapn d-**. Be concerned for someone, feel sorry for someone. *Ct nup kañm ñbut; ksen ctp nŃi mapn ayngab*. We've given him bananas; now whenever he sees us he'll consider our needs. *Yad yp mdput, kumab mapn dpin*. I lived with him, now he's dead I feel sad.

mapn g-, *v.impers.* Feel emotion (of any kind); thus, be moved, emotional, sad, sorry for, upset, feel affection or sympathy. Compare **sb g-**.

mapn nŃ-, feel sympathy, affection, concern for something or someone. *Jombtud agak, 'Blus-nup mapn nŃbin', agak*. Jombtud said, 'I feel affection for Bruce', he said. *Tap-nad mapn nŃban*. You love your things. (Implication: you're not generous in giving them away.)

mapn yuwt md-, be in a situation that causes great concern, be in a grave predicament. *Mapn yuwt mdpin*. I am in a grave situation./I have a serious problem.

MAS [má:s], *n.* Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon, Ant Skink, *Emoia* spp. Eaten. Eggs eaten.

MASD [má:sínt], *v.adjunct* in **MASD G-**, *v.* Be stiff, inflexible.

joŃb masd g-, syn. **joŃb topl yñ g-**, *v.* 1. Be tight-lipped.

2. Show silent anger, sulk. *JoŃb masd gi, tap awsek ñbay*. They are angry and won't share their food.

yñ-masd g-, play vigorously, engage in mock-fights or rough play.

MASI [má:sí], formative in **KOSI-MASI G-**, q.v.

MASK¹ [má:sík, má:siŃ-], *v.* in **PK ASK MASK-**, *v.tr.* Distribute portions or shares, give out, distribute formally (of valuables, food or property on formal occasions). syn. **pk ask-**. Compare **ask-**, **blok-**. *Andy apek, Saem kaw ñagi pk ask mask gi, ññnuk*. When Andy came Saem killed a cow and distributed the meat and then we ate (our share).

MASK² [má:sík], *v.adjunct* in **ASK MASK G-**, *v.tr.* Treat something as taboo, avoid or abstain from things that are ritually dangerous, e.g. food brought by former enemies. syn. **ask mosk g-**. *Tap ak ask mask gpay*. They do not eat the ritually dangerous food.

MASKOL [má:siŃó:l], formative in **GUSKOL MASKOL G-**, q.v.

MASKUN [má:siŃú:n], *n.* Flea (Pulicidae). *Yp maskun suwp*. I've been bitten by fleas.

kopyak maskun, Springtails (Collembola) as well as rat-fleas, the former not being distinguished from the

latter.

MASS [má·sís], *n.pl.* Matches. (from Eng. **matches**.) compare **kos**.

mass magi, a match (i.e. a single match, as opposed to the collective term **mass**).

mass kotp, match-box or container.

mass pk agi-, light a match.

MATAK [má·rá·k], *v.adjunct.* in **MLUK MATAK G-**, *v.* 1. Refuse to accept what is offered, decline an offering. near syn. **mluk g-**, **ytuk matk g-**.

2. Be disobedient. antonym **matk g-**. *Nad ñskoy mluk matak nep gpan!* You are a disobedient boy.

mluk matak nŋ-, ignore instructions or advice. syn. **ytuk matk nŋ-**.

si matak ag-, *v.* Cry and cry, cry one's eyes out. *Ñapanŋaŋ gam-nen si matak asap.* The little child is crying and crying for sugarcane.

MATASN [má·rá·sín], *n.* Medicine. (from Tok Pisin **marasin**.)

MATAW¹ [má·rá·w], *n.* 1. Tree (**mon**) taxon, 'true' **mataw**, possibly a *Cryptocarya*, growing to 18m in height. syn. **mataw yb**. Foliage used to decorate ovens and skull-shrines. Leaves used in personal decoration, as head-ornaments. **atwak** and **maygot** marsupials eat foliage. Appearance of new white leaves is said to be a sign that game mammals (**kmn**) have white fat, and it is time to hunt them.

2. Generic for certain medium-sized and small trees of the Lauraceae, found in mixed forest and bush-fallow up to 2300 m, including two *Cryptocarya* spp. and *Melicope* sp. or spp. with very light-coloured leaves. Timber used in fencing and house-building.

3. Leaves of **mataw** trees with white undersurface, used as wig ornaments. The following subtaxa of **mataw 2** are distinguished:

mataw kas ñluk, taxon with small leaves.

mataw kas-ps, with large leaves.

mataw buk, syn. **buk**, **buk galab**, ?

Cryptocarya sp. Some say same as **mataw yb**.

kaskam mataw, syn. **kaskam kasps**, *Melicope* sp. Blossom attracts many honey-eaters.

MATAW² [má·rá·w], *n.* Stone axe-blade (**tu**) taxon, white-coloured, like leaves of **mataw** tree.

MATK [má·rík], *v.adjunct.* Obedient, responding helpfully to requests, obliging.

matk g-, *v.* & *v.tr.* Be helpful with work or requests for things, be conscientious, do work willingly, especially to fulfil obligations. Usually occurs before an intensive modifier **naban** or **tmey**. antonym **matak g-**. *Binb ogok agon tap cnuŋ ogok matk gpay.* Those people willingly helped us out with the things we asked for. *Wog nŋ ak matk gspin.* I'm helping with your work.

v.impers. Feel a desire to do something, want to be active, feel like taking a trip. *Wi mden, ytuk gp; yp matk gp, nad yp amngput.* I am tired of staying here; I want to travel, I'll go with you.

matk naban g-, or **matk tmey g-**, intensive of **matk g-**, *v.* Work willingly, etc. *Nad nanm nap mnm apit. 'Ñg am may d awan, mon am pk d awan,' apit, matk naban gpan.* If your mother and father say 'Go and fetch water, chop and bring wood', you do it willingly.

ytuk-matk ag-, *v.* Say one does not feel like doing something, refuse to do a thing. Compare **yow nŋ-**.

ytuk-matk g-, (see separate entry, **ytuk-matk**) *v.* 1. Ignore instructions or advice, be unwilling to fulfil a request, be disobedient.

2. Have no interest in doing something, not want to do s.th. Compare **ytuk g-**, **yow nŋ-**.

ytuk-matk nŋ-, near syn. **ytuk-matk g-**, *q.v.* *Ñ ytuk-matk nŋb ak, ñi tep met.* That boy who ignores instructions, is not a good boy.

MATMAT [má·rimár], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, generic for one or more *Saurauia* spp. Growing in forest and bush fallow.

Timber of poor quality. Honey-eaters feed at blossom. Compare **gog**, from which it is distinguished by smooth leaves.

MATP [má:rip], *adj.* 1. (of people, animals, plants). Not yet full grown, not quite mature. = **motp**. near syn. **wos ñluk**. contrasts **wos**, **wosm**. Compare **ñak**, used of crops.

2. (of an animal or woman) Yet to produce first offspring.

3. Animal or person having first offspring. *Bin ebap ñapan matp tkng kumak*. A woman died giving birth to her first child. *Kaj matp won ak ñapan tkp*. The sow had her first litter. (lit. Pig at not quite mature age bore offspring.)

matp g-, *v.* Be immature, not yet full-grown.

aljaw matp, mountain pandanus plants that bear fruit although not yet full grown and not yet growing branches.

kaj matp, adult pig, male or female, possibly breeding but still not yet full-sized.

joŋ matp, insect taxon, immature locust or grasshopper, with short wings.

kmn matp, immature game mammal.

ñ matp, a child who is growing well but is young, not full grown.

ñapan matp tk-, give birth to a first child or litter.

wog matp, a new garden area with casuarinas or other trees not mature, so not yet ready for cultivation.

MAWSES [má:wsé:s], *v.adjunct* in **MAWSES G-**, *v.impers.* Be tired from physical activity. Compare **bt**, **ytuk bt**, **yuwt bt**. *Wog gen gen, yp mawses gp*. I've kept on working and working, until I'm exhausted. *Katam tagen tagen mawses gp*. I've walked and walked and I'm worn out.

ytuk mawses g-, *v.impers.* syn. **mawses g-**.

MAY¹ [má:y], (K) *v.tr.* Fill up a container with water. = (G, K) **mal-**, *q.v.*

-MAY² [má:y], (K) = (G) **-mal**. Variant of

omŋal, two, which has specialised uses.

suffix to person-marker roots. Marks dual number. See **ctmay**, **ctpmay**, **ntmay**, **ntpmay**, **kikmay**. syn. **-mŋal**.

suffix to kinship terms. Following a kinship term or pair of terms, **may** denotes a pair of individuals in a kinship relation. Contrasts with **-gon**, a group of three or more kin. The interpretation of the compound formed with **may** depends on the nature of the kinship term. There are three types. (1) If the compound contains a single kinship term that refers to a sibling, a spouse or a child, it denotes a pair of siblings, spouses or children, e.g. **ay-may**, a pair of sisters, **bin anwak may**, a pair of co-wives. (2) If the compound consists of one or a pair of kinship terms referring to a relative of senior status (father, grandmother + grandfather, etc), it denotes a grouping of a senior relative with a descendant, with the sex of the descendant unspecified, e.g. **ami-may**, mother and child (lit. 'mother pair', **asd-gon**, grandfather and grandchild ('grandfather pair')). (3) If the compound consists of a term specifying a child of a particular sex plus a term specifying a senior relative, it denotes a grouping like (2) but with the sex of the child specified, e.g. **ñ-ami-may**, mother and son (lit. 'son-mother-pair'). The following list of compounds is not exhaustive.

ami-may, mother and child.

aps-may, grandmother and grandchild.

asd-may, grandfather and grandchild.

ay-may, pair of sisters.

bapi-may, father and child.

bin-anwak-may, pair of co-wives.

kaj-ami may, sow and piglet.

madi-may, pair of brothers.

ñ-ami-may, mother and son.

ñ-ap-may, father and son.

pañ-ami-may, mother and daughter.

pañ-ap-may, father and daughter.

MAYAB [má·yá·mp], *n.* (PL) in LAJ
MAYAB TGOM-, *v.* Make a lot of noise,
 make a racket or din.

MAYAP [má·yá·p], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon,
 Tiger Parrots, *Psitacella* sp. or spp. Two
 kinds are recognised. The larger one is
 Brehm's Tiger Parrot, *Psitacella brehmii*,
 a quiet and secretive bird, staying in the
 foliage of the substorey in beech forest
 and garden fallow. The smaller one,
 occupying a similar range, is possibly
 the Modest Tiger Parrot, *P. modesta* or
 Madarasz's Tiger Parrot, *P. madaraszii*.

MAYB [má·ymp, má·yí·mp], *n.* 1. Shoulder
 of human or animal such as pig. syn.
mayb-day, **wajtem**. *Mayb-day yp pug ju*
yowp. My shoulder has been dislocated.

2. Forequarter (of pork, etc.). syn.
mayb-day. contr. **wakaj**, hindquarter.

MAYDAPAN [má·yndá·βán], (K) = (G)
MALDAPAN, q.v. *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon,
 Flower-pecker, *Melanocharis versteri*.

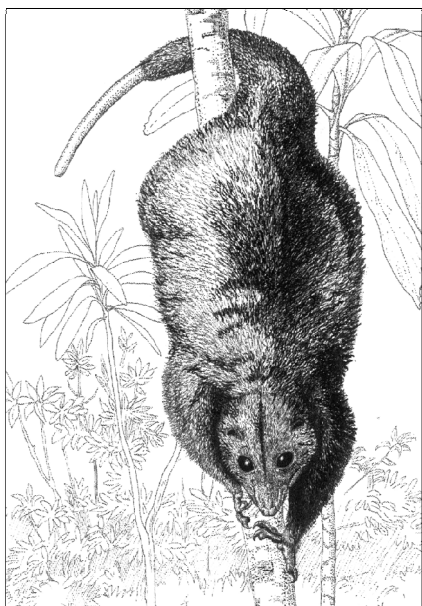
MAYEB¹ [má·yé·mp], (PL) *n.* Sleep. sub.
 for **wsn**, q.v.

mayeb tag-, *v. impers.* Feel sleepy.

MAYEB² [má·yé·mp], (PL) *n.* Smell,
 odour. sub. for **kuy**, q.v.

adj. Rotten, bad-smelling.

mayeb yok-, *v. impers.* Smell bad, be
 rotten.



maygot, Mountain Cuscus

MAYGOT [má·yngó·r], *n.* Game mammal
 (**kmn**) taxon, Black Mountain Cuscus
 (syn. White-tailed Highland Cuscus,
 Long-haired Mountain Cuscus),
Phalanger carmelitae. Avoidance syn.
yng-tud. Found in local forests. Said by
 some to be same as **atwak**, q.v., though
 others hotly dispute this. Compare **wcm**.
 (AAH, ch. 6)

MAYJ [má·yñty, má·yí·ñty], *n.* Yam (**pd**)
 taxon, cultivated locally. Skin and flesh
 of tuber white.

MAYKOP [má·yγó·p], *n.* Tree-fern (**kuyn**)
 taxon, *Dicksonia hieronymii*, growing in
 forest and bush fallow. Foliage formerly
 used by men as head ornament.

MAYM [má·ym, má·yí·m], *adj.* Blue,
 especially dark blue. near syn. **muk**,
 blue. Light blue is usually **tud**.

MAYNAB [má·yná·mp], *n. temp.* Middle of
 the night, early morning before dawn.
 Contrasts with **ksim**. Compare **nab**.

MAYŋ [má·yŋ, má·yí·ŋ], (**Obok**) *n. prop.*
 Maring language, people and area. =
Malŋ, q.v.

MAYS [má·ys, má·yí·s], *n.* Corn (**gkt**, **kon**)
 subtaxon.

-MB [-mámp] *verbal suffix*. 2nd person
 plural subject: you. Occurs after **-n-**,
 prescriptive mood marker. *Mnm agnmb*.
 You (pl.) should speak. *Kotp mjem wi mdi*
mnm pug aginmb penpen pk gpm! Kasek
ms amnmb! You (all) sit inside the
 house talking idly and quarrelling! You
 should go outside right now!

MD- [mámd], *v.* Denotes being, in several
 senses. 1. Be, exist. contr. **ma-md-**, not
 exist. *Ñ-nad mdp?* Do you have a son?
 (lit. Your son he exists?) *Yaw, omŋal*
omŋal mdpay. Yes, there are four. *Ñskoy*
mdi tawak. He bought it when he was a
 boy.

2. Be alive, live. syn. **km md-**. contr.
kum-, die. *Ma-kumb, mdp*. She hasn't
 died, she's still alive.

3. Stay, remain. contr. verbs of
 departure or locomotion. *Nŋ mdek, melk-*
sek gaknŋ; nŋ mdek ksim owaknŋ. He
 waited watching, while it became light;
 he waited watching until it became

dark. *Ma-amnak, mdp*. She hasn't gone, she's stayed (or, she's still here).

4. Be located, be at/in/on. *Akay mdaban opan?* Where have you been? *Nad mdaban yad ma-nṅbin*. I don't know where you've been. *Kotṅ mdp bim*. The house is yonder in the downriver direction. *Ebi mdigp*. It used to be here. *Kaj aml g mdeyak*. The pigs were there rooting for food.

5. Dwell, live in a place. *Yad Wṅnn mdp amjpin*. I am going to where Wṅnn lives.

6. Last, endure, persist, continue. *Spirit ak mdi, lam ak md tep gngab, ṅn patyob mdengab*. If it contains spirits the lamp will stay in good condition, it will last a long time.

7. As the final verb in a series, or when repeated, **md-** usually indicates continuation or persistence of the action, in contrast to **d-**, completion. *Mnm ag mdpay*. They are still talking. *Mnm ag md md md md knyak*. They kept on talking and talking, then slept.

v.tr. 8. Be in a certain relationship to someone, be such-and-such to someone (the latter is the direct object). *Yad nup basd mdpin*. I am grandfather to him.

md md (md), as a phrase by itself, between clauses, marks time passing between successive events: Time passed (and then), eventually, waiting until, until. (G) *ṅluk ak won nokom tkl, ttor alyay tawp ak, md md kas jak amosp*. When it has a baby it puts it in its pouch until its fur has grown,... (G) *Neb ak yp mey, kn mdl, md md md, 'tap kub gebin' agup*. It stays with its mother until it is quite large. (lit. It stays with its mother, stay stay stay, 'I'm growing big' it says.) *Ksen akl magi aypay, md md md mlp gek, jug ju yokpay*. Afterwards they put in a piece of bamboo (as a plug in the pierced nasal septum), then after time has passed and the wound has healed they pull it out.

mdeb, = **mddep**, *adj.* (To do with) being, existing, staying, etc. *Simbai mdeb Kiap*. The patrol officer based at Simbai.

mdeb tek ay-, = **mdeb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like staying, dwelling, etc; appear to be staying, etc.

tp mddep or **mdeb**, place much frequented.

mdijsek, = **mdij-sek**, (rare) *adv.* Continuing to exist, stay, dwell, continuing to do something. *Yalk bsg mdijsek*. Yalk remained sitting.

mdijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to exist, stay, dwell, etc.

md- + 3rd *person inflection* + **am-**, occur from here to there, be present from here onwards, of the distributional range of things, e.g. people's settlements, a kind of animals, a particular customary practice, such as pig husbandry. *Kaj koṅay yb mok ṅb mdek amb*. Pig husbandry was practised from here on.

md tep g-, stay in good condition or circumstances, live well, be at peace, free of trouble, etc. *Nd penpen ṅagigpun, mṅi md tep gpun*. We used to fight each other, but now we live in peace.

mdpan! ('you are!'), expression of congratulations or greeting, said to someone to acknowledge his achievement or presence.

mdpin! ('I am!'), said in reply to **mdpan**, or in self-acknowledgement after one has done something praiseworthy.

nad mdey/mdenmn, yad amjpin! You stay, I am going! (common leave-taking expression.)

bsg md-, sit, remain, sitting.

d md-e-subject-marker yap-, fall from one's grasp. *ṅayp d mden yowp*. The knife I was holding fell. (lit. I stayed holding the knife, it fell.)

kn md-, 1. Stay at someone's place overnight (or longer).

2. (of a young animal) Stay with its mother. (See **md md (md)** above for example.)

kod md-, 1. Wait for someone.

2. Be with someone.

3. Take care of someone.

kogi md-, be pregnant.

ŋ md-, watch, gaze, stay looking at something.

MDAJ [mindá-ŋty], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Mallotus mollisimus*, growing in oak-garcinia forest. Leaves pale brown and scurfy below. Weak timber, used for house-rafters and fencing. Leaves used by women to fill out and shape new net bags. **Memneŋ** honey-eaters and **ñopd** birds of paradise eat fruit.

MDAK [mindá-k], *n.temp.* Later today, later the same day. Can apply to any time from the immediate future to a time many hours away: Later, soon, shortly, presently, in a while, not yet. Contr. **mdatk**, earlier today. Compare also **ksen**, **kdk**, **mñi**. *Mdak tp owng gpin*. I'll come again later (today). *Agdp?* – *Mdak*. Has he finished speaking? – Not yet. (lit. later.) 'Kaj mdak nep mñ wsb yoknmn,' *apay*. 'Soon you should untie the pigs,' they said.

mdak ksim, tonight (either later tonight or at moment of speaking). *Mdak ksim gap tuwn-bubu agi mdp*. Lots of stars are twinkling tonight.

ksen mdak, later today. *Ksen mdak owngayn*. I'll come later today.

MDATK [mindá-rik], (**K**) *n.temp.* 1. Earlier on today, earlier on the same day, from the immediate past to a time some hours ago: Earlier, already, before now, a while ago. = (**G**) **mdayt**. antonym **mdak**. *Mdatk abay*. They have gone already./They went earlier today. *D am mdatk aypay*. They have already put it back. (lit. Take go earlier they have put.) *Ykop mdatk owpnp*. In ordinary circumstances I would already have arrived.

2. (before a verb in present tense) For some time now, since an earlier time (today). *Ñ-yp mdatk si asap, tut ñbin*. My son has been crying for a while so I gave him the breast. *Mdatk kod mdp*. He's been waiting for a while.

MDAYT [mindá-yr, mindá-yír], (**G**) *n.temp.* Earlier in the day, a while ago. = (**K**) **mdatk**, q.v.

MDL [míndíl], *n.* A plant (unidentified)

whose fibres are used to make women's skirts.

MDLP [míndilíp], *n.* in **BSAN MDLP**, *n.* Stone (**kab**) taxon, a dark-coloured flint or flint-like stone, imported from Simbai Valley. Compare **bsan**.

MDMAGI [míndimá-gí], *n.* 1. Heart. = **mudmagi**, (**G**) **mdmagl**. *Mdmagi kawngap*. The heart is beating.

2. Spirit or life force of a person, which survives after death as the **cp kawnan**, ghost, spirit, shade. Compare **noman**.

mdmagi pug ju-, *v.impers.* 1. Have a severe pain in the chest. (lit. the heart is dislocated.)

2. Be startled.

mdmagi poms g-, *v.imp.* Have a weak heart, have heart failure. *Mdmagi poms gek kumb*. He had heart failure and died.

mdmagi pug ju ap tan ap-, *v.impers.* Be extremely alarmed, have one's heart in one's mouth, feel the heart thumping.

mdmagi yuwt g-, *v.impers.* 1. Feel a pain in the heart.

2. Feel heartsick, depressed, esp. when missing a lover or good friend. *Bin-yad amek, mdmagi yuwt gp*. My wife has gone away and my heart is sad.

MDMAGL [míndimá-gí-l], (**K**) **mdmagi**, q.v. *n.* 1. Heart.

2. Spirit or life force of a person, which survives after death as the **cp kawnan**, ghost, spirit, shade.

MDUN [míndú-n], (**PL**) *n.* Heart. Substitute for **mdmagi**. = **mudun**, q.v. syn. **mdun mayab**.

MDUŋ¹ [míndú-ŋ, mundú-ŋ], *n.* Cliff, rocky cliff. syn. **kab mdun**, **mdun day**.

MDUŋ² [míndú-ŋ, mundú-ŋ], *n.* Oven-stones placed between layers of food in earth oven, middle layer of hot oven-stones. near syn. **iku**. Used when a lot of food is being cooked to ensure food in the middle is well cooked. *Kab mdun aypay*. They've put in the middle layer of oven-stones. contr. **kab moluk**, bottom layer of oven-stones, **kab atyoŋ**, top layer.

MDUP [mindú:p, mundú:p], (PL) *n.* = **mudup**, 1. Individual object or unit, representative of a series or class. sub. for **magi**, q.v.

2. Small object or protrusion of round shape, egg, fruit, bubble, lump, etc. sub. for **magi**, q.v.

3. Vegetable food. sub. for **keñ magi**, **tap magi**.

aljaw mdup, kernel of mountain pandanus fruit.

MDUWN [mindú:wun, mindú:n], *n.* Shrub (**mon**) taxon, *Abelmoschus manihot*. syn. **sj**, q.v., **awj**. Compare also **aygn**, **mduwn aygn**, **sj aygn**.

MDUWN AYGW [mindú:ná:yŋgín], *n.* Hibiscus taxon. syn. **aygn**, **sj aygn**.

ME- [mé-], *v.tr.* Call pigs. Variant of **meg g-**, q.v. Occurs in free variation with **meg g-** before suffixes **-p...p-** (past subjunctive), **-sp-** (present progressive), and before **-p-** (present perfect-iterative) in sequence with other than third person singular suffixes. *Kaj mespay*. They are calling the pigs.

MEBEK [mé:mbé:k], *pronoun*. This or that one already mentioned. Standard contraction of **mey ebek**.

MEBI¹ [mé:mbí:], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with thick, deep fruit skin of which must be scraped off before cooking in fire or earth-oven. Not eaten raw. syn. **kañm magi wlep**.

MEBI² [mé:mbí:], (K) This one here (emphatic), in this place (not somewhere else.). Standard contraction of **mey ebi**. *Wog mebi kaj ñagnk*. This garden here (is where) I shot the pig.

MEG¹ [mé:ŋk], *n.* 1. Tooth, teeth. *Meg-ŋp yuwt gip?* Did your teeth ever ache?

2. Tooth-shaped projection, barb.

3. Name of a string figure (**ysu**).

4. Interior of mouth. *Yukse;* *meg yp ak ynb*. It's steaming hot; it's burnt my mouth (lit. my mouth is burnt).

meg-sek, *adj.* Possessing teeth, toothed.

meg awan ag-, yawn.

meg gaw, tusk.

meg jak-, get teeth, (of teeth) erupt, grow, come through.

meg kapl, lower jawbone, mandible.

meg kd, 1. Tusks, fangs.

2. Sharp teeth.

meg lan, gums.

meg magi, a single tooth.

meg mgan, mouth, interior of mouth.

meg pat, canine teeth (of person, not dog).

meg ps, incisor teeth.

meg sak-, (of a tooth) come out, break off.

meg meg sak-, (of an edge or blade) be chipped.

meg skoy, premolars.

meg tawyan, lower teeth, bottom teeth.

meg tawyon, upper teeth, top teeth; upper jawbone.

meg wagn, molars, back teeth.

meg wagn tawyan, lower back teeth.

meg yb, second teeth, real teeth. contr. *ti meg*.

meg yob, canine teeth. syn. *meg pat*.

meg yuwt g-, *v.impers.* Have toothache. *Meg-ŋp nd yuwt gip akan met?* Did your teeth ever ache?

agl meg, barbed bird-arrow.

katam meg, track, road.

kay-wl meg, Hornbill mandible.

mon meg, forked post. syn. **sap meg**, **wati meg**.

sap meg, forked post. syn. **mon-meg**, **wati meg**.

ti meg, syn. **tut meg**, milk teeth, a child's first set of teeth. contr. **meg yb**.

tu meg, axe-blade.

wati meg, forked post. syn. **sap meg**.

MEG² [mé:ŋk], in **KOSAP MEG**, *n.* Freshwater crabs. = **kosap**, q.v. Possibly from **meg**¹, because of crab's pincers.

MEG³ [mé:ŋk], in **KATAM MEG**, *n.* Way, path, road. Possibly refers to space, opening. syn. **katam**, **kjeŋ**, (PL) **majl**

meg.

MEG⁴ [mé:ŋk], *v.adjunct* in **MEG G-**, *v.tr.* Call (domestic) pigs. The usual call is a throaty **agh! agh!** Contrasts with **yes g-**, **kub ag-**, and other calls listed under **ag-**. *Kaj meg gpay tek?* Have they finished calling the pigs? *Nonm am megab, kaj ak kdkd owpay.* When their mistress goes and calls (them) the pigs come from different directions.

MEG⁵ [mé:ŋk], (PL) in **KAYGTEP MEG-**, *v.tr.* Make an exchange of goods: trade, buy, sell something, pay someone. Pandanus Language substitute for **taw¹**, q.v. *Yp kaygtep Megan.* You pay me in valuable goods. Compare **kaygtep**.

MEGAN [mé:ŋgán], *n.* + *v.adjunct* in **MEGAN G-**, *v.* Yawn. Contraction of **meg awan ag-** or **g-**, q.v.

MEG AWAN [mé:ŋká-wá-n], *v.adjunct* in **MEG AWAN AG-** or **G-**, *v.* Yawn. *Meg awan slk ak gspin, ma-kumngaban.* I'm yawning (and this means) you won't ever die. (A saying which any person who yawns can utter.)

MEG-SAB [mé:ŋksá-mp], *n.* A curse, an utterance that expresses a wish that something bad will happen to someone or something. Commonly uttered when the speaker is angered by someone's disobedience.

megsab ay- (K) = (G) **megsab l-**, *v.tr.* Put a curse on someone or something. syn. **ysws g-**, **ysey wsey g-**.

MEJEM [mé:ŋdyém], *loc.* Inside. = **mjem**, q.v.

MEL [mé:l], formative in **MEL-KUY**, q.v.

MELEŋ [mé:léŋ], *n.* Taro (m) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from the Jimi Valley in ancestral times. Red-fleshed.

MELK [mé:lík], *v.adjunct* in **MELK G-**, *v.impers.* 1. Be lit up (by sunlight, fire, torch). contr. **ksim**, dark. *Yad nŋbin tap bad-mgan ykab melk gp.* I see light through the gap that has been opened.

2. Be daylight. contr. **ksim**, night.

melk-sek, *adj.* Lit up, bathed in light,

as a room opened to the sun's rays.

adv. In daylight, during daylight. *Binb melk-sek as plow plow tep gi am mdi, ksim apek sup pugi dad api as agi dpay.* During daylight people clear the (vegetation from) the edges of the stream, and when night comes they bring torches to throw light on the frogs and they catch them.

melk-sek g-, be lit up, become light, etc. *Nŋ mdek, melk-sek gaknŋ; nŋ mdek ksim owaknŋ.* He waited watching, while it became light; he waited watching until it became dark.

MELKNEB [mé:líkné-mp], (PL) *v.adjunct* in **MELKNEB YOK-**, *v.impers.* Be hot, feel hot. Substitute for **pboŋ g-**. Compare **melk**, be lit up, **nebneb²**, intensifier.

MEL-KUY [mé:lkü:y], *n.* The strong scent or body odour of certain wild animals, such as **atwak** and **madaw** cuscuses. Compare **kuy**, odour.

mel-kuy ap-, *v.impers.* 1. Have or give off a strong body odour. *Kmn madaw mel-kuy owp.* The ground cuscus has a strong scent.

2. Smell such an odour.

mel-kuy nŋ-, smell such an odour.

MEM [mé:m], *n.* A herb, *Plectranthus* spp. Subtaxa include:

mem aydk, *Plectranthus* sp. or spp., growing in forest; no uses.

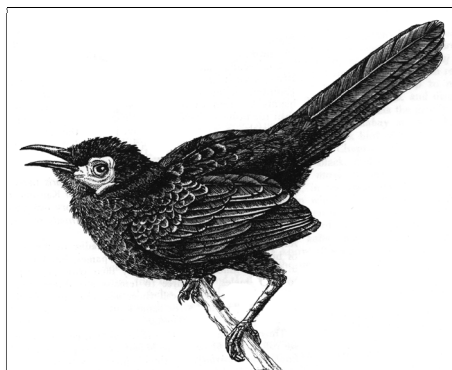
mem kpl, herb planted in gardens with magic spells recited to make crops flourish; Maring are said to cook and eat it with pork.

mem lkañ, herb with red spinate leaves, planted in gardens.

mem ñopd yng, *Plectranthus scutellaroides*, planted in gardens to decorate them and make crops flourish, and at roadside, Name likens blossom to head-plumes of **ñopd**, the King of Saxony Bird of Paradise.

mem sgi, *Plectranthus scutellaroides*, juice of stems used for purple stain for fibre for net-bags.

mem tud, scented kind, planted at edge of gardens to make crops flourish.



memnej, Common Melipotes

MEMNEI¹ [mé-mné-ŋ], *n* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a honey-eater, Common Melipotes, *Melipotes fumigatus*, a black bird about the size of a **golyad** (*Melidictes torquatus*), with bare patch of yellow or reddish skin around the eye. syn. **wdn gol lkañ**. It feeds on a wide variety of berries and fruit, and also eats blossoms and insects. Mainly shot from hides at **gunj** (*Pipturus*) trees.

MEMNEI² [mé-mné-ŋ], *n*. Vine (**mñ**) or spreading shrub taxon, *Scaevola oppositifolia*. Grows in forest and garden fallow; sometimes used to tie fences; sap is used as a medicament for skin ulcers and for toothache. Birds, especially **memnej**, eat fruit. syn. **memnej-saw**.

MEMNEI-SAW [mé-mnéŋsá-w], *n*. Vine or spreading shrub. syn. **memnej**², q.v.

MENK [mé-ník], *n*. **temp**. 1. The day after tomorrow. Contrasts with **ason**, **goston**, **toy**, and other terms listed under **toy**, q.v.

2. In a while. May refer, e.g. to next week or next year, according to context. contr. **mdak**.

menk atk, 1. Two days ago.

2. A while ago, not long ago. May refer, for example, to last week or last year, according to context.

menk ksim, two nights from now.

toy menk, syn. **menk**.

MEIÑ [mé-ŋíny], *n*. Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Flindersia pimenteliana*. Grows in forest. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Bark used on construction of above-ground ovens. Subtaxa, **mejñ kas ps** and **mejñ kas ñluk**, are

distinguished by their respective larger and smaller leaf sizes.

MES¹ [mé-s], *n*. Tree (**mon**) taxon, includes *Timonius* sp. or spp., *Pittosporum ramiflorum*, and probably other species.

mes gtkep, syn. **gtkep**, q.v., *Timonius belensis*.

mes klac, tree taxon, grows in forest. Timber is strong; used for fences but not easily accessible so not normally used; birds feed at blossom especially favoured by honey-eaters and lorikeets.

mes tud, *Pittosporum* sp., growing near water in bush fallow.

MES² [mé-s], *n*. Rodent (**as**) taxon, normally applied to the Lesser Prehensile-tailed Rat, *Pogonomys silvestris* and *Paramelomys rubex*. syn. **gtkep**, q.v., **moys**. Smaller than **ymgenm**. (AAH ch. 14)

MET¹ [mé-r], Negative marker: no, not. 1. Interjection: No! contr. **yaw**, yes. *B tep tek?* – *Met*. He is a good man, isn't he? – No.

2. After the interrogative conjunction **akaŋ** (which marks an either-or question): (or) no, (or) not, whether or not. *Amjpan akaŋ met?* Are you going or not? *Yaw akaŋ met akaŋ?* Yes or no?

3. Occurs before or after a verb as an emphatic variant of **ma-**, not. 'Yp *koyb met pkpay,*' *agtag*. 'The witches did not kill me,' he said. *Nuk kalk, kalk, kalk, met nŋb*. He searched and searched but didn't find it. *Yp ag nŋi met; gos peyg ap dad aban*. You didn't ask me; you just came secretly and took it. *Nad tap jaki, tk tep gi met, kmjal aypan*. You just stand up (and eat), you don't chew properly, you gobble your food.

4. Occurs after a nominal equational (X is a Y), in which the first nominal X identifies a referent and the second nominal Y identifies a class or type: not, (i.e. X is not a Y). *Nuk b tep met*. He is not a good man. *Yad b koyb met*. I'm not a wealthy man.

met ag-, say no, decline, refuse.

met ow!, (emphatic) no!, none!

MET² [mér], *interjection*. Precedes a reply, indicating that the speaker is formulating his response judiciously, and perhaps intends to disagree with a statement: well, however, on the contrary. Probably cognate with **met**¹.

METI [mé:ri:], *adj.* in **MAN METI**, *n.* Bog, swamp, muddy or swampy ground. near syn. **man wleb**.

METOW = **MET OW** [méró:w], *interjection*: Emphatic negative: No! *Yakt ñag d owpay?* – *Metow!* Did they shoot and bring back any birds? None! Compare **yaw**, **yaw-ey**.

MEY [mé:y], *demonstrative pronoun*. Substitutes for nouns, locatives and temporals, referring to a previously mentioned or familiar, normally inanimate entity. 1. That, that one, those, those ones, that thing/place/time. In contrast to **ebek**, which applies to people as well as objects, **mey** (without **ebek** as a partner) cannot refer to a particular person. *Mey apin, tep.* That which I have said is enough. *Mey apan ak!* What you said is it! (= That's the one!). *Yad ma-nñbin nuk amb mey kun akyon.* I don't know just where he has gone to up there. (G) *Laplap-sek, mmayaw-sek ak lak, mey pak ñbal ak.* There are many small lumps (on the fruit) and they knock these off and eat the fruit. *Jun kas manman, mey sawey apay, mey kabi apay.* Hair that is frizzy, they call that *sawey*, they call that *kabi*.

2. That's why, therefore, so. Compare **ji**, **pen**, **etp-nen**. *Ñn yp kab cgak, mey bok ayp.* I burned my hand severely on a stone, that's why it is blistered. *Yp nñ-ciki agenak, mey amnnk.* You shamed me in public, so I went away. ...*takn pañd amab, ksim apab mey cn tug polpol ap mlapal dad abun.* ...then the moon disappeared and we started bumping into the vegetation, so we carried 'torch' plants. '*Nad ñg ññan!*' *agnak, mey yad am ykop kñnk.* You told me 'Drink water!', so I went to bed with nothing to eat.

mey akay?, 1. What place? Where? *Mey akay mdp?* Where (exactly) is it?

2. Which thing?

3. When?, what time? *Mey akay owngab?* When will he come?

mey ebek, = **mebek**, that's the one, that's it. *Mebek apañ ak!* What you said is it!

mey ebi, usu. **mebi**, (K) this one here (emphatic), in this place (not somewhere else). *Wog mebi kaj ñagnk.* This garden here (is where) I shot the pig.

mey ok, that one (indicated).

mey onep, only that one/those ones. '*Cgem mey tkpin onep tkñmn*', *agak.* 'You should cut only those beans which I cut', she said.

ebek mey, near syn. **mey ebek**, = **mebek**, this particular one, these particular ones. *Mñ wanan gigpay, tap ebek mey kik 'Kosp tm gpun' apay.* They used to weave the string into these things, saying 'We have made string garters.'

MEYMEY [mé:y mé:y, mé:mé:], *n.* Goat. (from Tok Pisin **meme**.)

MGAN [mĩngá:n], *n.* 1. Enclosed space in solid body; thus: 1. Inside, interior. syn. **mjem**. *Kaj skop wog mgan abay.* A group of pigs has got into the garden. *Ñskoy pug tkd agi amjpay kotp-mgan ebneñ.* The boys are running into the house over there.

2. Hole, gap, cavity. near syn. **mjem**, **kaw**. antonym **ms**. *Wati mgan pl gpin.* I closed the gap in the fence.

3. Whereabouts, place whose location is unspecified or uncertain. *Sydney mgan bneñ.* Sydney is somewhere in the up-river direction. *Mdp mgan ak agi nñb.* She knows where they are located/She knows their whereabouts.

mgan akay nb?, from whereabouts?, from which place or area? *Ygen mgan akay nb owp?* Where does the wind come from?/What is the point of origin of the wind?

abn mgan, in the undercroft, in the spaces and galleries under the forest floor. *Abn mgan okok kngab.* It will sleep in the spaces under the forest floor. (G)

Pen abn mgan okyan ak yokop aml mgan g gosp nɲl, wok ak gek... But if the dog gets down in the undercroft and smells it, and starts to growl, ...

kab mgan, cave, hole in rock.

kotp mgan, room of a house; interior of a house. *B ak mon maɲing, kotp mgan amb.* The man has gone into the house to warm himself by the fire.

kotp ñluk mgan kneb, sleeping compartment or small bedroom. *Piaw kotp ñluk mgan bsg mdp.* Piaw is sitting inside the sleeping compartment of the house.

meg mgan, mouth cavity.

mgn mgan, vagina.

mluk mgan, nostril.

mon mgan, hole in a tree, inside a tree.

smgan mgan, anus.

tap (bad) mgan yk-, open up a small space or gap. *Yad nɲbin tap mgan ykab melk gp.* I see light through the gap that has been opened.

waɲ mgan, male urethra. contr. **bin ss mgan**, female urethra.

MGEL [mɪŋgɛ́l], (G) v. Irregular (and optional) variant of several third person recent-past forms of **md-**, exist, stay, namely **mdosp**, he/she/it stayed (recent past), **mdespit**, they two stayed, **mdespal**, they (pl.) stayed. = (K) **mgí**. Occurs as final verb in certain serial verb constructions denoting processes in which something is left in place for a time. *B-ognap kaj poj kabsek adl mgel, dl ñbal, smi tk ll mgel ksen am kmn nb ogok pakl mlep ll.* Some men smoke them and later cook them in ovens with pig's heads, in preparation for a dance festival. *Pen kab ak adng gpal ak nb nep adl mgel, b nb ak ma-ñjub.* However, this man (the ritual specialist) cannot eat any food that is cooked on oven-stones (that have been used to cook these animals). *Kmn nb ak pakl mgel, pataj b ned aɲ b kuj nɲolgup penpen ñagep ñbl, katp nupey ma-apełgpal.* After this kapul had been killed, people who had eaten it could not go near the houses of

bachelors or men who knew war magic. (*KHT* ch. 9:86)

MGI [mɪŋgí:] (K) v. Irregular and optional variant of several third person recent past forms of **md-**, exist, stay, namely **mdab**, he/she/it stayed, **mdabit**, they two stayed, **mdabay**, they stayed. = (G) **mgel**, q.v. *Pen kab ak adngpay ak kun nep adi mgi, b kun ak ma-ñjub.* However, the ritual specialist cannot eat any food that is cooked on oven-stones (that have been used to cook these animals). *B ognap kabsek adi mgi (= mdabay) di ñbay, smi ay mdabay, ksen am kmn kun ogok pk mlp ay.* Sometimes men smoke them, and later cook them in ovens with pig's heads, in preparation for a dance festival.

MGLAK [mɪŋgɪlá:k], n. A black millipede. Compare **kodal**.

MGN [mɪŋgín], n. Female genitals. syn. **kamug**.

mgn bak, labia. syn. **mgn golbad**.

mgn gol, vulva, especially labia.

mgn kas, female pubic hair.

mgn kolmɲ, women's groin or crotch.

mgn mgan, vagina.

mgn ss kjeɲ, urethra of female. syn. **bin ss mgan**, **mgn ss mgan**.

mgn si daɲ-, (of a man) have illicit sexual intercourse with a woman, commit adultery, fornicate. *Nuk mgn si daɲb.* He had illicit sex with a woman. contr. **waɲ si daɲ-**.

MGN KAS [mɪŋgínká:s], n. Sugarcane (**gam**) taxon. = **gam mgn kas**.

MGOÑM [mɪŋgónyím], n. Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Maclura cochinchinensis*. Grows in Lower Kaironk Valley. Fibre used in binding arrow hafts, thorns used to pierce flanges of nose, in order to insert feathers.

MI [mí:], n. Taro, generic taxon. Alternative pronunciation of **m**, q.v., in isolation and before **y**.

MIMOT [mí-mó:r], n. Insect taxon, Chafer Beetles, Scarab Beetles (Scarabaeidae), including especially the bright green species found at lower altitudes (e.g. in

Jimi Valley), used in head-dress ornaments, and also known as **kon mluk-yeñ**. Compare also **cegsek**.



mimot, scarab beetle

MIT¹ [mír], *n.* Tinned meat, tin of meat. (from Eng. **meat**.) Contr. **ypl**, meat, flesh.

-MIT² [-mínír], *verbal suffix*. 2nd person dual. Occurs after **-n-**, prescriptive mood suffix. *Ms am-n-mit*. You two should go outside.

MIUK [mí-ú:k], (K) *n.* Nose, snout, etc. = **mluk**, q.v.

MJ [mínty], *n.* 1. Large broad leaf, such as banana leaf. Compare **kas**.

2. Any more or less flat, thin piece of pliable material, e.g. paper, sheet, towel, blanket, piece of canvas, sack, sleeping bag, etc.

3. Written document, esp. one written or printed on loose sheets of paper; thus: letter, report, article, newspaper, etc. Compare **buk**.

mj bsgep, sofa or arm-chair with cover of cloth or similar material.

cgoy mj, leaf (especially dried leaf) used to wrap tobacco; cigarette paper.

mj kas, foliage.

mj pag-, break off large leaves, gather leaves by breaking them off the tree.

mj pat, 1. Long broad leaf.

2. Mat, esp. sleeping mat, blanket or sleeping bag. See separate entry.

mj tk-, break off leaves with the hand, cut off leaves.

MJB [míndyímp], *n.* Primary forest,

forest that hasn't been cleared. syn. (K) **mon mjb**, **mon wos**. contr. **wog salm**, **spot**, secondary forest.

(**mon**) **mjb tb-**, *v.* Clear forest. *Mñimon ytk mon mjb ma-tbpay*. Compare (K) **kod-**, (G) **kad-**. They haven't cleared the primary forest on the mountain. *Mon mjb tbpin*. I've cleared forest.

wog mjb, garden made in cleared primary forest.

MJBI [míndyimbí:], *n.* Bird (**ykt**) taxon, Domestic Fowl, *Gallus gallus*. Now obsolescent. syn. **kukatuk**.

MJEM [mimdyé·m], *loc.* 1. Inside, interior of an enclosure or solid body. syn. **mgan**. antonym **ms**. *B tud mdp kotp mjem*. The European is inside the house.

2. Hole, gap, cavity. near syn. **mgan**, **kaw**.

MJKAS-BEN¹ [míndyiyá·smbé·n], *n.* Insect taxon, most frequently applied to leaf-wing grasshoppers (Tettigonidae). Also applied by some to green or brown Katydid *Eumecopoda* spp. (thus overlapping in practice with **jkjk** and **joj tu-kapl**, q.v., though informants that assert that these taxa contrast). Sometimes applied to large green leaf-bugs, sometimes to certain cicadas (compare **gub aygn**). Not eaten. syn. **mk-kas-ben**.

kmn mjkas-ben, large brown Katydid, *Eumecopoda* sp., said to be eaten by giant rats (**mosak**). Not eaten by humans.

MJKAS-BEN² [míndyiyá·smbé·n], *n.prop.* Name of a human-like spirit important in certain hunting rituals. Some regard the insect, if encountered in appropriate contexts, as a manifestation of the spirit.

MJ-KMAB [míntykimá·mp], *adj.* Brightish green, i.e. colour of most foliage, contrasting with **waln**, **muk**, **mosb**, **tud**, q.v. syn. **km**³. Compare **mj**, **kmab**.

MJ KNEB [míntykiné·mb], *n.* Sleeping mat, blanket, sleeping bag.

MJ-MAB [míntyimá·mp], (G) *n.* Foliage, leaves (collectively). syn. (K) **mj-mon**.

kab mj-mab-sek g dap-, collect leaves for a stone oven (refers both to edible

leaves and leaves for wrapping food.

MJ PAT [míndyðár], *n.* 1. Long, broad leaf.

2. Sleeping mat. Sleeping mats are made of leaves of various kinds of pandanus, or of bark of **sukñam** tree, stitched together.

3. (post-contact usage) Blanket, sleeping bag.

MJ PEB-MALG [míndyðémpmá·línk], *n.* Generic for edible greens. Compare **tap magi**, vegetables including tubers.

MK¹ [mík], (K) = **muk**, (G) **mok**, *n.* Any whitish liquid, thus: 1. Milk. syn. **ti mk**, (G) **tut mok**, **ti mok**.

2. Sap, resin, gum, juice of a plant which is clear or whitish. syn. **mon mk**. = (G) **mab mok**. contr. **sl**, dark sap or gum.

3. Semen. syn. **wañ mk**.

4. White of an egg.

5. Flavour, taste (of juice). *O muk key, o muk key*. Each (juice) has a different taste.

mk ap-, *v.impers.* (of milk, sap) Flow, come; (of semen) be ejaculated, come out. *Nup wañ mk owp*. He ejaculated. (lit. Semen came in/from his penis.)

jamay mk, resin of **jamay** (*Araucaria*) tree, used in hafting arrows.

mgn mk, vaginal secretion.

MK² [mík], (K) *n.* The brain. usu. **jun mk**. = (G) **mok**.

MKAL¹ [miýá:l], *n.* Cultivated plant taxon, *Aglaonema* sp. or spp. ?, with scented root. Does not occur naturally in Upper Kaironk, and stocks for planting are obtained from Kobon. Subtaxa include:

kaj mkal, kind with larger leaves, which are cooked and fed to sick pigs.

kubap mkal, syn. **mnan mkal**, smaller-leafed kind, ritually planted at time festival house (**smi kotp**) is built and used in magic to bring wealth.

MKAL² [miýá:l], *v.adjunct.* in **MKAL G-**, *v.tr.* Open something out or up, as a folded or rolled-up mat (**snay**); or when opening the pages of a book. *Binb snay*

mkal gi knbay. People open their sleeping mats to sleep.

mkal g dam dam nñ-, *v.tr.* Keep opening a succession of things and looking at them, as when turning the pages of a book. *Mkal g dam dam nñgaban mdengab*. If you keep turning the pages you will see it is there.

tug mkal g-, open up something with the hands.

MKEM [miýé:m], *n.* Cheek, of man, pig or dog.

MKET [miýé:r], *adj.* Heavy, weighty. = (Obok) **mki**.

mket g-, *v.impers.* Be heavy. *Akey! Tap mket gp!* Oh! This thing is heavy! *Mon ak mket gab den agi, aññ pug pug kumspin*. When I try to lift this heavy log I'm straining.

mket ma-g-, *v.impers.* Be light, not heavy. near syn. **awan am-**.

gos mket, *n.* Worry, worried thoughts, unhappy thoughts, anxiety. (G) *Ñskoy paskol ogok gos mket kebkeb yuk ayk ogok agngab...* If she thought the children's unhappy thoughts (about her absence) would cause interference... (*KHT*, ch. 10:33)

gos mket ay-, near syn. **gos mket nñ-**, *v.* Worry, be concerned about, brood over, weigh on one's mind.

MKI [miýí:], (Simbai) *adj.* Heavy, weighty. (= G, K) **mket**, *q.v.*

MKOL¹ [miýó:l], *n.* Glands under the chin, as of man or pig. = **mukol**.

mkol-wad, *n.* Jowl, dewlap, folds of skin under the jaw.

kaj mkol wad, glands under the jaw in a pig. syn. **kaj aswad**.

mkol-wad yap-, *v.impers.* Get swollen glands under the chin.

MKOL² [miýó:l], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon, Fruit-bat, *Pteropus* sp. Said by some to be same as **adbt**, *q.v.* = **alp mkol**. = **mukol**, *q.v.*

MKOL³ [miýó:l], *n.* Small, lily-like plant, poss. *Aglaonema* sp., cultivated for use in pig magic, eel-catching magic, and magic to bring shell valuables. =

mukol.

MKPL [míyíβáɪ], *n.* Herb, *Cerastium papuanum* (Coryophyllaceae), a small creeping plant. Eaten raw by Maring but not by Kalam, who cook it in earth-oven with taro to add flavour. = **mukpl.** (etym. possibly **m**, taro, **kpl**, weed.)

MKUT [mi.γúr, muγúr], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, locally cultivated and said to be ancestral with no specific tradition of origin remembered. = **m kut.**

ML¹ [míl], *n.* Large cut of meat from upper flank of pig, sirloin cut. = **mul.** syn. **ml-pat.** *Bin lapn ok beŋ wt yoki, kik ml o-dinmit; kik bet yng o-di; sb mapn pk ask nan gi, kik bet dad amntknŋ.* To the old woman he gave the bellypiece, the married couple took the sirloin cut; the married couple took the tail; the liver and guts were distributed, and the married couple carried off (their share).

ML² [míl], (**K**) *v.adjunct* in **ML G-**, *v.impers.* Make a sharp noise, as a dry stick breaking underfoot, snapping of fingers, falling tree, burning cane-grass, rapping or tapping on wood or metal, rushing water, sound of heavy rain on a roof, loud voices, or the clicking calls of certain bird calls; thus: crack, crunch, crash, crackle, roar, snap, etc. = (**G, K**) **mul**, *q.v.* Compare **cek ag-**. *Ñskoy paskoy ml gspay.* The children are making a racket.

MLAPAL [miláβáɪ], (**G**) = (**K**) **malapal**, *q.v. n.* A 'torch' of dry sticks with patches of phosphorescent bark. near syn. **bokbok, tap dukum.**

mlapal g- or **wg-**, (of dry sticks) be luminous, give a light.

MLAY [milá-y], *n.* Thigh. syn. **maley**, *q.v.*, **mley.**

MLC [milít-y], *v.adjunct* in **TUG MLC G-**, *v.tr.* Squeeze, twist or wring something in the hands, as when wringing out wet clothes or moulding clay. *Cec tug mlc gi yokan!* Wring out the clothes!

MLEK [milé-k], (**PL**) *adj.* 1. Pandanus Language substitute for **pat**, long, tall.

2. Used in certain terms denoting categories or people or kinship relation,

as **añl mlek** (substitutes for **ñ skoy**, boy), **babt mlek** (sub. for **bamok pat**, affine of a distantly located kin group), **ami lal mlek** (sub. for **aps**, grandmother and **bin toki**, old woman), **kapaŋ lal-mlek**, syn. **aduklon lal-mlek** (sub. for **basd**, grandfather and **b toki**, old man), **ay mlek** (sub. for **mam**, brother).

lol-mlek, *adj.* (of vines) Spreading widely.

MLEM¹ [milé-m], *n.* 1. Slime, soapy froth (as from soap or as the slime of an eel). Compare **dlob, kosb asb, slom.**

2. Sap of certain trees which is soapy or frothy. Compare **mk, sl.** (**G**) *Mab weñ ak wak ak pakyokl, mlem ak akl soy nb gel mlep gup ak.* The bark of the *weñ* tree is stripped off and the soapy sap scraped from the timber is put on sores to dry them up.

mlem g-, *v.tr.* Rub slime or soapy juice on something.

v.impers. Be slimy.

wsnaŋ mlem, soapy juice of foliage of **wsnaŋ** tree (*Alphitonia* sp.), formerly used as soap.

MLEM² [milé-m], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon. syn. **as mlem.** Most informants say it is an alternative name for **gepgep**, *Nictimistes foricula*, but said by some to be synonym for **kuyos**, *Nictimistes disrupta*. Name refers to soapy slime exuded by frog.

MLEM [milé-m], *v.adjunct* in **D MLEM G-**, *v.tr.* Press hard with the hands, squeeze with the hands. *Sŋl ak d mlem genak jak owaŋ.* Squeeze the boil firmly and it will come out.

MLEP [milé-p], (**G**) = (**K**) **mlp**, *q.v. adj.*

1. Dry, lacking moisture. ...*nunay kunay mlep ypt gek bad ogok, gudl mlep ypt gek bad ogok, akl mlep ppagek bad ogok, ...ypt g, ypt g dap bum gl, awl log aml mdek yi olaŋ.* ...all the sisters went and gathered loads of dry kunai grass, and gathered loads of dry pandanus foliage, and broke off dry bamboo stems, and they went on piling these up until there was a huge heap there. (*KHT*, Women and dogs myth: 104)

2. (of vegetation) Dead, withered.
3. (of liquid) Congealed, solidified.
4. (of people) Old.
5. (of meat) Smoked.
6. (of dry vegetation) Straw-coloured, yellowish-brown.

mlep g-, *v.impers.* Be dry, old, smoked, etc. *Kmn ak am olaŋ mdek, pub ak nopey ngaknŋ, ŋg maglsek mlep gak.* The possum went up and stayed (on dry land) where the sun shone on him and all the water dried out (of his wet fur).

mlep l-, *v.tr.* Smoke something (meat, tobacco leaves) in order to dry it for later consumption. *Ji ŋn ognap mlep lpal.* But sometimes they smoke them (game mammals). *B nb ak kmn mlep koŋay lngab ak.* A man in such circumstances will smoke-dry a lot of game mammals. (*KHT* ch. 9:102)

mab day mlep, embers, burnt out pieces of firewood.

MLEY [milé:y], *n.* Thigh. syn. **maley**, *q.v.*, **mlay**.

ML-KABS [mílká·mbís, míl'á·mbís], *n.* Sticks that form the upper frame of a springe-trap (**gon**).

MLNAB = **ML-NAB** [mílná·mp, mú·lná·mp], *n.* Mid-stream; the middle part of a river or strong-running stream, where the current is strongest. Compare **mul**, make a crashing, cracking or roaring sound, **nab**, middle.

MLNEB [míliné·mp], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally.

MLÑAK [mílinyá·k], *n.* Thigh. syn. **malay**, *q.v.*

MLP¹ [milíp], (**K**) = (**G**) **mlep**, *adj.* 1. Dry, lacking moisture. *Mon mlp pagab, kotp pkp.* The dry tree collapsed and struck the house.

2. (of vegetation) Dead, withered. *Mon wak dey mlp gp.* If you ring-bark the tree it dies.

3. (of a liquid) Congealed, solidified.

4. (of people) Old. syn. **toki**. *B mlp m-ayp, b kls mdp.* He's not an old man, he's still a strong man.

5. (of meat) Smoked. *Kmn mlp ak kotp kab tuwng yokpay mlp g mdp.* They hang game mammal carcasses in the ceiling racks to smoke them.

6. (of dry vegetation) Straw-coloured, yellowish-brown.

mlp ay-, *v.tr.* Smoke something (meat, tobacco leaves) in order to preserve it for later consumption.

mlp g-, *v.impers.* Be or become dry, congealed, old, smoked, etc. *Guk mlp gp.* The fat has congealed. *Cec mlp ma-gp.* The old woman carried it here.

mlp wt, dry brushwood, bundle of small dry branches.

mm mlp, previous understanding, agreement or promise. *Mnm mlp mapan. Agaban ŋg jakp.* You don't keep your word. You promised and then broke your promise. (lit. You spoke and then water came up).

MLP² [milíp], *n.* Large grub (**kaŋ**) taxon. syn. **kaŋ mlp**, *q.v.*

MLP³ [milíp], *n.* Grasshopper (**joŋ**) taxon, brownish yellow in colour, found mainly in streamside cane-grass. usu. **joŋ mlp**. syn. **joŋ ŋgit mlp**.

MLP-WT [milípwúr], *n.* Dry brushwood.

MLS [milís], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally. syn. **katol**. Said to be derived from **meleŋ** stock, and introduced from Maring two to three generations ago.

MLU¹ in **PS-MLU** [ǃísmilú·], *n.* Half, one portion of two. = (**K**) **ps-miu**. Compare **ps**. *Bin lapn ok nup ps-mlu yoki, kik bet ps-mlu yoki.* The old woman was given half, the married couple were given half.

MLU-2 [mulú·, milú·-], (**PL**) *v.* Pandanus Language substitute for **pag-**, *q.v.*, break, fracture, bend, collapse; be broken, damaged, etc. Spelt **mluw-** before final **-p** for reasons given in entry for **ju-**. *Yokep mluwp.* (sub. for *kotp pagp.*) The house has collapsed.

MLUK¹ [milú·k, mulú·k], *n.* 1. Nose, snout. (**G**) *Nop jak mey mab sgi dl, kayn mluk wl gak ak mey.* Their master rose up, took hold of some charcoal, and applied it to the dogs' noses.

2. Face. near syn. **jomluk**. *Sawan tun di jorb mluk-nupey magisek yu gab; nawsn tkab, bin ogok nup gos tep nrbay*. Sawan covered the whole of his face with white ash; when he wiped it clean the girls admired him.

3. Any object that juts out; e.g. finger or area of forest extending into grassland, peninsula; end or point of a mountain ridge, nipple, head of a boil. Compare **magi**.

mluksek, = **mluk-sek**, *adj.* 1. Having a nose or snout.

2. Sulky, morose, silently resentful, refusing to talk.

mluksek md-, sulk, be resentful, morose, refuse to talk.

mluk N.-tek ay-, = **N.-tek mluk ay-**, resemble N. (someone) in facial appearance. *Bapi nop-tek mluk ayak*. She looks like her father.

mluk awan, flange of nostril.

mluk bad, flat tip of snout of pig and certain other animals. syn. **mluk kis**.

mluk bejbej g-, show off, boast, behave in a conceited way.

mluk g-, reject, refuse to accept something. '*Neb yowp' agi, mluk gi owp*. (Only) sows fell (into the trap),' he said, and refusing to take them he came home.

mluk ji, bridge of nose.

mluk jspal, the bony nasal septum in man, mammals and birds.

mluk kas, hairs in the nostrils or on the nose.

mluk kay-wl ay-, syn. **kay-wl mluk ay-**, snub someone, avoid someone's gaze when angry (lit. put on a hornbill's (large) bill). *Bak yp penpen agtuk ak, mñi yp nñi mluk ak kaywl ay amb*. The man and I quarrelled and now he avoids my gaze. *Kaywl mluk ay tapan!* You are going around with a nose like a hornbill! (i.e. avoiding people's gaze)

mluk kis, flat tip of pig's snout. syn. **mluk bad**.

mluk magi, 1. Lumps on face or nose.

2. A kind of fruit.

mluk mañon, short upturned nose.

mluk matak g-, (see separate entry, **matak**), *v.* 1. Refuse to accept what is offered, decline an offering.

2. Be disobedient.

mluk matak nñ-, ignore instructions or advice. syn. **ytuk matk nñ-**.

mluk mgan, nostril.

mluk nb, boy or man who has had his nasal septum pierced. Compare **b mluk**.

mluk nñ-, *v.tr.* Feel angry or upset about something or with someone. *B-yp tek ok ñagabay, yad nup mluk nñbin*. This man they shot was like one of my own kin, and I feel angry about him.

mluk ñmñm g-, twitch or wrinkle the nose; do this as a signal to someone.

mluk ñon, nasal septum, thin wall of flesh dividing the nostrils.

mluk pat nñ-, sulk, be silently angry, be in a bad mood, be jealous. near syn. **mluk yap-**.

mluk pat yob, long, thin nose, as of many Europeans.

mluk plolom, broad nose, like the beak of a **plolom**, kingfisher.

mluk pñ bad, point of nose, fleshy part below end of nasal bone.

mluk ps, flat nose.

mluk ps bad, broad flat nose, as of many Kalam.

mluk pug-, *v.* Sniff or blow through the nose.

mluk kasek pug-, breathe noisily, sniff loudly, snort. *Kaj mluk kasek pugp*. The pig sniffed loudly.

mluk pug yok-, turn the nose in a certain direction, as a signal for someone to move there.

mluk puñi-, (K) = (G) **mluk puñl-**, pierce the nasal septum, an initiation rite performed on young people of both sexes in early adolescence. The nose-piercing of girls is done with minimal ceremony but that of male initiates is associated with an elaborate ceremony and subsequent ritual restrictions. The nose-piercing is performed by a boy's

mother's brother in the inner room of a **smi kotp** (dance festival house) at night several days before a **smi** or dance festival begins there. The initiates (**b mluk**), usually about 10 years old, remain in seclusion for four days. In preparation for their emergence (**ñskoy ppag gpay**) they are elaborately dressed in dance costume, then are led by their relatives in procession around the long house. Dancers announce the emergence by calling out (**kub ag-**) a droning **ooo! ooo!** The boys remain under food restrictions for several months. The nose plug is removed after about six months. Traditionally, the father of a boy paid shell-valuables to his wife's brother for performing the operation. The wife's brother gave a smaller return gift of bird of paradise plumes to the father. Now money or pigs are preferred for these payments. *Ñskoy mluk ma-puñipay*. The boys have not had their noses pierced. *Ñ-nuk nup mluk puñing, puñi abay, mluk yuwt dsap agi, bin nuk tu-smen akp, pen nubap nup pen ñbay*. When a man's son is about to have his nasal septum pierced, and after the painful process is done, they (the boy's father and father's brothers) pays shell valuables to the mother's brother (for performing the operation).

mluk puñi ñ-, *v.tr.* Pierce someone's nasal septum. *Smi gyak, skyak. Gyak ñ ñg-ket mluk puñi ñi gyak*. They had a dance festival and entered (the house). Having done this they pierced the noses of the 'water children'.

mluk sayn g-, near syn. **mluk-sek sayn g-**, *v.impers.* Stop sulking, stop feeling angry, calm down.

mluk sb-sek, have the nasal septum intact, i.e. not pierced.

mluk spal, bony nasal septum in humans, animals and birds. Compare **mluk ñon**, fleshy part of nasal septum.

mluk yap-, *v.impers.* Feel angry, annoyed, jealous, envious; sulk. *Tap-yap si ñban, yp mluk yowp*. You've eaten my meal, I'm annoyed.

b mluk, *n.* Initiate, boy who is having

or has had his nasal septum pierced. contr. **b ced**, **b pog skep**.

b mluk sb-sek, a boy who has not had his nasal septum pierced.

jomluk, face. (etym. **joñb-mluk**, mouth-nose.)

jomluk yok-, point the face in a certain direction, as a signal. Compare **wdn nq yok-**.

(N.)-tek **mluk ay-**, = **mluk N.-tek ay-**, resemble N. in facial appearance, have a face like N. *Sofia nonm tek mluk ayak*. Sofia loks like her mother.

ps-mluk, a half, one portion of two.

sñl mluk, head of a boil.

ti mluk, nipple.

MLUK² [milú:k, mulú:k], *adj.* in **ÑBEM MLUK**, *n.* True cross-cousin, first or full cross-cousin. Name means 'nose cross-cousin', so-called because one can indicate that someone is a cross-cousin by pointing to one's nose. This gesture alludes to the convention that one should not touch the face of a cross-cousin. syn. **ñbem yb**. contr. **ñbem adk**, classificatory cross-cousin.

MLUK-BJ [milú:kbíñty], *n.* Sweet potato (**maj**) taxon, syn. (K) **mluk-magi**. Leaves as well as tubers eaten. Skin of tuber red, flesh white. Introduced from Simbai Valley since arrival of Europeans.

MLUK-MAGI¹ [milú:kmá:ngí], *n.* 1. A small plum-like fruit (lit. lump on nose) borne by certain trees, esp. **kosay** and **kopnm**. Eaten.

2. Applied to plums by Kalam who have seen these.

MLUK-MAGI² [milú:kmá:ngí], *n.* Sweet potato (**maj**) taxon. syn. **mluk-bj**, q.v.

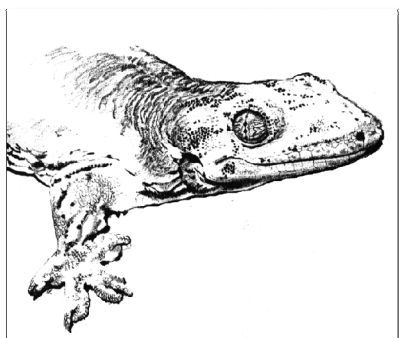
MLUK-ÑU [milú:knyú], *n.* Grasshopper (**joñ**) taxon, longhorned grasshopper taxon, *Euconocephalus* sp. or spp. Eaten. Name means 'needle-nose'. syn. **joñ mluk-ñu**.

joñ mluk-ñu km, syn. **joñ km**, *Atractromorpha crenaticeps*.

MLUK-PS¹ [milú:kphis], *n.* 1. Gecko, *Lepidodactylus* sp. Name means 'flat-

nose'. syn. **wowi**.

2. Also applied by Kalam who visit the coast to common House Gecko, *Hemidactylus frenatus*.



mluk-ps, gecko

MLUK-PS² [milú·kφís], *n.* Earwigs (Dermoptera).

MLUK-PS³ [milú·kφís], *n.* Cooking banana (**kañm**) taxon. syn. **mebi**, q.v.

MMAGI [mímá·ngí], (K) *n.pl.* Little lumps, e.g. goose-pimples or tiny mounds of soil left by lizards. = (G) **mmagl**. Compare **mmayaw**.

mmagi g-, *v.impers.* Get goose-pimples (from cold or fear) or masses of small pimples from scabies, etc. *Yp mmagl gp.* I have goose-pimples.

v. Make little lumps or heaps.

mmagi-sek, *adj.* Having little lumps, pimples, etc.

MMAGL [mímá·ngí], (G) = (K) **mmagi**, q.v.

MMALAP¹ [mímá·lá·p], *n.* Sticks or bark covered with lichen, which can be used as a torch on dark nights. = **mumlak**. Some informants say this applies only to such vegetation when seen during daylight, in contrast to **bokbok** and **malapal**, which refer to their use as torches.

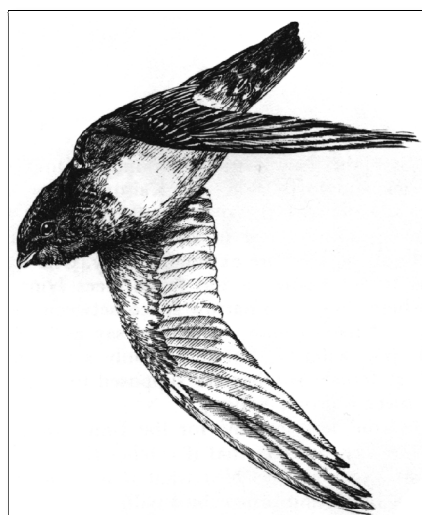
MMALAP² [mímá·lá·p], *n.* Clusters of inflamed pimples.

mmalap-sek, *adj.* With clusters of inflamed pimples. *Jomluk-nup sbek mmalap-sek ayp.* His face is full of swollen pimples.

MMALI [mímá·lí], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Piper* sp. or spp., including *Piper*

macropiper. Subtaxa include **mmali aydk**, **mmali kas**. Used in ceremony three or four days after birth. *Bin ñapan kotp ak mdi, ñapan sblñ ak yapab, kotp yob owng, mmali at, ayplaw ak sspi ak akl-sek agi, gul gi yoki opay.* A woman occupies a (small separate) birth-house to give birth and after the umbilical cord is cut (women) heat a bamboo container with stems and leaves of *mmali*, *ayplaw* and *sspi* on a fire, then the mother jumps over the fire, the bamboo explodes, and then she cleans herself and the baby with these leaves, then they throw the cord away and come to the main house.

MMAÑP [mímá·nyíp], = (G) **mmeñp**, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. 1. Generic for swiftlets, *Collocalia* spp., and Pacific Swallow, *Hirundo tahitica*.



mmeñp, Glossy Swiftlet

2. Glossy Swiftlet, *Collocalia esculenta*.

mmeñp sskl, syn. **sskl**, e.g. Whitehead's Swiftlet, larger swiftlets, *Collocalia whiteheadi*, and Pacific Swallow, *Hirundo tahitica*.

MMAYAB¹ [mimá·yá·mp], (PL) *n.* Painful condition, sore, boils. Pandanus Language substitute for **bok**, boil, **soy**, sore.

mmayab yok-, *v.impers.* Have or get boils or sores.

MMAYAB² [mimá·yá·mp], (PL) *n.* No good, inadequate, weak. Pandanus

Language substitute for **tmey**, **kls ma-gp**. *Agalay bitplam yokp! Añl mmayab mle!* It's too heavy to carry! The child is too small and weak!

MMAYAW [mimá-yá-w], *n.* 1. Mole, or any small lumpy flap of skin. Compare **mmagi**.

2. Small lumps on skin of certain fruit. syn. **laplap**. (G) *Laplap-sek, mmayaw-sek ak lak, mey pak ñbal ak*. There are many small lumps (on the fruit) and they knock these off and eat the fruit.

mmayaw ay-, *v.impers.* Have a mole.

mmayaw-sek, syn. **mmagi-sek**, *adj.* Having moles, little lumpy growths on skin.

MMAYN [mimá-yn], *v.adjunct* in **WDN** **MMAYN AP-**, *v.impers.* Become dizzy, giddy. *Nud smem komej gab, wdn mmayn owp*. After turning round and round, he became dizzy. *Yad apyap pkabin, wdn mmayn owp*. I fell down because I got dizzy.

MMEÑP [mímé-nyíp], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Swiftlets and Swallows. = (K) **mmañp**, *q.v.*

MMEYK [mímé-yík], *n.* Mammal taxon, possibly an alternative name for **mumuk**, Giant Rat, but possibly a small as mammal.

MMLAK [mímilá-k], *n.* Mould, mildew. variant of **mumlak**, *q.v.*

-MN [-mín], *verbal suffix*. 2nd person singular subject. Occurs after **-n-**, prescriptive mood suffix. *Kasek g-n-mn*. You should do it quickly.

MNAN [miná-n], *n.* Shell-valuables, wealth consisting of shell-valuables. Generic taxon, embracing the items **agon**, **dlep**, **glitk**, **gtj**, **kubap**, **ksj**, **kuynok**, **molobaj**, **patey**, **salbk**.

mnan magi, (K) = (G) **mnan magl**. 1. An individual shell-valuable.

2. Cowry shells, *Cipraea* sp. syn. **patey**, *q.v.*

mnan tk-, pay a hired killer with shell valuables. Compare **mumug g-**.

tu-mnan, traditional valuable goods in general, including shells and axes.

MNAN-KBEN [miná-nkimbé-n], *n.* A cultivated plant (**kben**) taxon, probably kind of Bog Iris, *Acorus calamus* or *Dianella* sp. syn. **kubap-kben**. Grown close to homesteads and associated with magic to bring wealth.

MNAN-SNB [miná-sinimp], *n.* ? A kind of Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) planted near houses.

MNAN-WAD [miná-nwá-nt], *n.* Large intestine. (lit. bag of valuable goods.) compare **kañ-magi**, small intestines, **sb-wt**, intestines in general.

MNEBT [miné-mbír], (PL) *n.* Pandanus Language substitute for **lum**, ground, earth, **man**, ground, **mñmon**, land, ground, world, rain. = **mjej-bt**.

MNEK [miné-k], *n. temp.* 1. Early morning, dawn.

2. (in a narrative sequence) Next morning, the day or morning after (in a narrative sequence). Compare **toy**. *Mnek tk jaki amnyak*. Next morning they arose and went.

interjection. Good morning! (A recent usage. Compare **ksim-ken**.)

MNEI] [miné-ŋ], (PL) *n.* Pandanus Language substitute for **man**, ground, **mñmon**, land, rain, **lum**, earth.

mnej tgaw-, 1. Stick something into the earth. sub. for **lum puñi-**.

2. To rain.

mnej gaymej g-, *v.impers.* (of the ground) Crack, fissure. sub. for **lum wk-**.

mnej-bt g-, = **mnebt g-**, sub. for **kom-**, bury, and **lum ym-**, plant.

mnej-bt gi yok-, fix, place firmly in/on the ground. sub. for **lum puñi ñ-**.

MNEI]-BT [miné-ŋbír], (PL) *n.* = **mnebt**, *q.v.*

MNI [míní-], *n.* Money. less common syn. of **mani**, **moni**. (from Eng. **money**.)

MNM [míním], *n.* The characteristic or normal sound made by a thing, including animals and people. Thus:

1. Speech, talk, discussion, utterance, discourse. *Mnm ma-agp*. He said nothing./He made no utterance. *Mnm*

tmeŷ apan! You have said something bad!/You used bad language! (G) *Ktimal key ap jm ñl, meŷ mnm agtek.* The two of them met, and had a discussion.

2. Language, dialect. *Mnm maŷmaŷ ayak, jm ñi ayak.* The languages are quite close, they are similar. *Mnm nuk asap.* She's speaking her language.

3. Call or characteristic sound of an animal. Used, e.g., of the diverse normal calls of frog or bird species, as opposed to their cries of alarm or distress, which are **wal**.

4. Story, tale, account. Compare **kesm**, **sosm**. (G) *Kayn nb ak kmn koŷay suolgp, ... mnm nb ak ngnek.* I heard a story ... about this dog that used to be a great hunter of game mammals. *Pen mnm won ebap ma-apin.* But there is one bit of the story I haven't mentioned.

5. Message, text, advice (spoken or written), information, note. *Mnm ak tkay oput.* We left a message there. *Mnm tep yb ag ñabin; ytuk matk gi ma-nŷdp.* I gave him good advice; he was uninterested and paid no mind to it.

6. Ring, resonant sound made e.g. by certain stone or metal objects when struck. *Yad tu jŷbaŷ pkabin mnm agp.* When I strike a quality (stone) axe-blade it has a characteristic ring.

7. Roar or hum of an engine.

mnm ag-, speak, talk, say something, have a talk or discussion. *Mnm ag-n-m?* Should I speak? *Etp a-p-m?* What did you (pl.) talk about? (G) *Ktimal key ap jm ñl, meŷ mnm agtek.* The two of them came separately, met and had a discussion.

mnm ag d-, *v.* Finish talking, say all that one has to say.

mnm ag dam dam + *verb*, syn. **mnm ag dap dap** + *verb*, *v.* Carry on talking (until a certain outcome happens). *Cn dictionary gng mnm juj ag dap dap, mñi, pñon ag juwng gspun.* We've gone on and on checking the meaning of words for the dictionary and now we've nearly at the end.

mnm ag md-, keep on talking. *Mnm ag*

md md md md knyak. They kept on talking and talking, then slept.

mnm ag ñ-, tell something to someone, give someone advice (obj. **mnm**). *Mnm tep yb ag ñabin.* I gave him good advice.

mnm ag nŷ-, ask, enquire, make a request.

mnm ag tb tk d-, (of speech or other continuous or repeated sound) die away, stop. *Balus mnm ag tk dp.* The sound of the plane has died away. *Mnm ag tk dpay.* They have stopped talking.

mnm aydk, talk of dangerous things, talk that is reckless or careless because it could do harm.

mnm esek, *n.* Lie, falsehood, fib.

mnm esek ag-, *v.* Lie, tell a lie.

mnm juj, 1. Meaning, sense, interpretation. *B aŷek ñŷb mnm juj ak b akaŷ bin akaŷ wog magi ykop mdi, tap aŷek ñbay.* The meaning of *b aŷek ñŷb* is a man or woman who eats and lives (with others) without doing a stroke of work, who just eats like a beggar.

2. Explanation, account.

3. Origin of a word or expression.

4. Beginning of a story or utterance.

5. Start of a rumour or talk about a subject. ant. **mnm pñ**. *B mnm juj mdab meŷ mnm ag dam dam pñon ñapay.* When talk starts about a man's wrongdoing people carry on the talk and it ends in someone killing him.

mnm juj ag-, explain, interpret, tell from the beginning.

mnm kbi-, stop talking.

mnm kl ag-, talk fluently, without pause, discuss, debate. *Mnm kl agabay ak nŷ mdabun.* We listened to the debate.

mnm kl tk-, write.

mnm kl nŷ-, read (silently or aloud).

mnm kls, strong language, as in abuse.

mnm kls gi ag g-, use strong or abusive language to someone, scold s.o. fiercely. *Yad mnm kls gi ag gpın.* I scolded him with strong language.

mnm ktg-, stop talking.

mnm magi, word, phrase, small isolable unit of speech.

mnm mlp, old agreement, longstanding promise. *Mnm mlp ma-apan; agaban ñg jakp*. You didn't keep your promise; you've gone back on your word.

mnm nebneb, continuous talk, lengthy speech without a pause.

mnm nŋ-, 1. Understand an utterance.
2. Know a language.

mnm ñg, a promise, especially to give a thing.

mnm penpen ag-, argue, squabble, quarrel or fight verbally.

mnm pjaj, secret talk, coded message, parable.

mnm pñ, end of talk, story, text. antonym **mnm juj**.

mnm pug ag-, talk idly, chatter noisily, interrupt a more important conversation with chatter. *Kotp mjem wi mdi mnm pug aginmb penpen pk gpm! Kasek ms amnmb!* You sit inside the house talking idly and quarrelling! Hurry up and go outside!

mnm sketk (or **sскет**) **ag-**, speak incorrectly, ungrammatically, improperly, inconsistently, make mistakes in one's speech. *Mnm sketk apan!* Your utterance was incorrect!

mnm tk-, interrupt talk.

mnm tom ag- or **g-**, tell lies.

mnm yb, ordinary language, true language. Contrasts with **ask mosk mnm** and **aljaw mnm**, q.v.

mnm yob yb, (K) = (G) **mnm kub yb**, a serious dispute, one that might escalate into fighting.

lotu mnm, language to do with church, e.g. sermon, prayer.

lotu mnm nŋ-, 1. Know or learn church language, prayers, etc.

2. Be a Christian.

aljaw mnm, Pandanus Language. Used by people when in the forest harvesting fruit of the mountain pandanus (**aljaw**), and when cutting up and cooking cassowary flesh. See

aljaw. *Aljaw mnm ma-gmnm; monmon agnmn*. You need not use the *aljaw* language; you should speak normally.

ask mosk mnm, avoidance term, avoidance language. Applied (i) to synonyms used as substitute names in order to avoid saying words that are the same or similar to names of in-laws and cross-cousins and (ii) to Pandanus Language (**aljaw mnm**).

koyb mnm, talk of witchcraft. *Koyb mnm agey, b ognap 'Mnm aydk apan!' apay*. When people talk of witchcraft, some people will object 'You are talking of dangerous things!'

monmon mnm, ordinary language (lit. free or unrestricted language), as opposed to avoidance language, **ask mosk mnm**, q.v.

mseŋ mnm, ordinary language.

nŋet mnm ag-, speak with a defect. *Nŋet mnm agp-sek*. He has a speech defect.

paydoŋ mnm ag-, speak using expressions whose meanings are obscure, use a secret language.

pkjak mnm, secret language, code.

MNŋEJ¹ [míniŋé.ñty], *n*. Small berry-bearing plant, *Nertera granadensis*, growing on ground in forest and fallow gardens.

MNŋEJ² [míniŋé.ñty], *n*. A sedge or rush, from which Kobon women of the Sagapi area are said to manufacture skirts.

MÑ [míny], *n*. 1. Generic for vines and robust creepers. A primary taxon, contrasting with other plant generics, e.g. (K) **mon**, (G) **mab**, trees, **akl**, bamboos, **bay**, fungi, mushrooms, **buk**, gourds, **kuyn**, tree-ferns. The vines of a wide range of plants are used for tying houses, fences, etc.

2. String, cord, rope, line. *Laplap mñ pag yokan*. Hang out the clothes on the line.

Subtaxa (all able to take the generic **mñ** as a prefix if not already part of the name) include: **abab**, **add¹**, **akos**, **aks¹**, **aljaw salm**, **anŋes**, **ayŋ¹**, **ayŋ numd**, **bbomol**, **bbomol aydk**, **bodi**, **db**,

gablog, ggan, gmdoŋ, gogiben, gogiben aydk, goyaŋ, goyaŋ aydk, gumdoŋ, guñ¹, jop¹, juos, kabi-kas-mñ, kamay-mñ, kamay wogu, = kamay kas ñluk, kawen, kaywos, kbaŋm, kiwak-db = kulwak-db, kjkj, kmn-nbon, kñ, kñgld, kñlol, kñgld, kocb, kojam, kojam wom, kole², kud bokbok, kulwak, kulwak-db, layon, m-ypl¹, maj mñ, memneŋ², memneŋ-saw, mgoñm, (K) mlmñ, = (G) mtmñ, mmali, mmali aydk, mmali kas, molom², mñ kkask, mñ kud bokbok, mñ sum, = mñ sumsum, mosak puŋ, mseŋ wogu, = wogu mseŋ-ket, mtmñ, namluk, namluk sgaw-tmud, nbon, nbon yb, nugsum-nagsum, pakley, palm, palm magi, payc, pluan = pulwan, sag aydk, saŋaŋ, sgaw-tmd, sgaw-tmud, sskl¹, ssnb, tmen², tmen wob, tuos = tuwos, tuwos kas ñluk, waknaŋ mñ, wdawd, wlekep, wob, wogu, wogu kas maŋ, wogu kas ñluk, wogu mok, wogu yb, ymgaŋ, yñeyñ.

mñ wanan g-, mesh string, applied both to the process of netting string, as in making string bags or men's string aprons and to the weaving process used in making string garters, but not to weaving armbands, cane belts, etc. *Mñ wanan gigpay, tap ebek mey kik 'Kosp tm gpun,' apay.* They used to weave the string into these things, saying 'We have made string garters.'

mñ ask-, near syn. mñ wsk- or wsk ask-, 1. Untie cord or rope. *Mñ wskspin.* I'm untying the cord.

2. Free or release someone or something from captivity.

mñ ay-, tie or lash something with cord or rope, tie something.

mñ bol, a length of rope.

mñ ju d ap-, gather vines. *Bin am mñ ju d api, ask d pub ayey, mlp gp nntag papay. Pagi mdabay mñ ypl di mñ tpay.* Women go and gather vines, bring them, scrape (the skin off) and leave them in the sun to dry. When they see that the vines are dry they twist them. After that they take the inner fibres and roll them

into string.

mñ ñag pog d-, sew something up with cord.

mñ ñŋ-, hang oneself, commit suicide by hanging. *Bin mñ ñŋak.* The woman hanged herself.

mñ tg-, make string or cord, by rolling it on the thigh.

mñ tgep, *n.* 1. String-making.

2. Material for making string.

3. Avoidance syn. for wad, string bag, and perhaps for other woven things.

MÑAB¹ [minyá:mp], (G) = (K) mñmon, q.v. *n.* 1. Land, in sense of large expanse of territory; country, region, place (etym. *mñ*, vine + *mab*, tree). *Mñab yb ognap, mñab town ognap yb okok, nap nbi ak mdek won ak, tap ak maglsek gos ogok sakl gl,...* There are some places, such as some towns, where your fathers have lived for some time, where all (traditional) things have been forgotten... *Kobti ak nop tklek mñab Numul gu alyaŋ.* Down there in the Jimi lowlands country she changed into a cassowary.

2. Specific place, defined local area. *Tap alhaw mñab ak keykey lak tek nep, sblam-mgan ak keykey apal.* Individual ownership of nut pandanus groves (areas) is associated with individual ownership of cordyline groves.

3. World.

4. in mñab + possessive pronoun. Homeland, one's own place or territory.

5. The land or world, in sense of that part of the world that people see as having weather, and as subject to the change from night to day, and to the seasons. *Tol mñab ksen tknmun won ak-sek,...* Tomorrow when the new day breaks (lit. when the world becomes light again),...

mñab bteyt, the olden days, long ago.

MÑAB² [minyá:mp], (G) syn. (K) mñmon, q.v. *n.* Rain.

mñab ap-, (of rain), approach, come this way.

mñab pak-, rain, have a fall of rain. *Mñab pakengab*. It's going to rain.

mñab tk-, stop raining.

MÑAK [mínyá:k], *v. adjunct* in **MÑAK G-**, *v. impers.* Be sick, ill, of a non-serious illness, lasting only a day or two. Compare **cp g-**, **tap g-**. *Toytk nup mñak gek, kum mdek; mñi sayn gp.* Yesterday she got sick, she was unwell; today she's better. *Nup lkjen mñak gp.* He's suffering from a cough.

MÑI [mínyí:], (**K, G**) *n. temp.* 1. Now, today. = (**G**) **mñl.** syn. (**K**) **won ebi.** *Mñi Tudey tek?* Today is Tuesday isn't it? (**G**) *Mñi buk ak mnm ned agngayn, at ak mñi agngebin.* Now I'll dictate the first part of this book, I'll now do the introduction.

2. Nowadays, the present era.

mñi ksim, last night.

mñi nep, just now, right now.

mñi won ogni (K) = (G) mñi won ognl, these days, recent times, nowadays. (**G**) *Mñi won ognl yad npin kmn blc wak ak wkl, mab yb ak dl ... mey yakt wagn tek gpal.* Just recently I have seen *blc* (Striped Possum) skins stuffed with mosses, ...used in head dresses. (*KHT* ch.8:51)

ñn mñi, today, nowadays, the present time.

MÑL [mínyíl], (**G**) = **mñi,** q.v. Now, today, nowadays.

MÑ-LAWL [mínyilá:wúl], *n.* Snare used to trap birds at rest, woven from dry vines (**mñ**) and set above a bird's nest. When the bird has settled the person watching pulls the snare down so that it traps the bird in the nest.

MÑMÑ [mínyimíny], *v. adjunct* in **MÑMÑ G-**, *v.* Be very happy, joyful. Compare **tep g-**. *Yad mñmñ gspin.* I'm very happy. *Mnm tep mñmñ gep ak dad opin.* I bring you tidings of great joy. (*KBB*, Luke 2:10) *Mñmñ yb gig mdigpay.* They were filled with joy. (lit. Being truly happy they remained.) (*KBB*, Apostles 13:52)

MÑMON¹ [mínyimón], (**K**) = (**G**) **mñab,** *n.* 1. Land (i.e. large expanse of territory), country, region, place. contr.

man, ground, **lum,** soil, earth. etym. **mñ,** vine + **mon,** tree. *Mñmon patyob opin.* I've come from a distant land. *Nad b mñmon okok tagi nɔdpan.* You're a man who has travelled to various countries. *B ognap mñmon akay nb tawpay tawpay nɔban.* You can tell which country certain people come from by the way they walk.

2. Place, spot, defined local area. Compare **tp.** *Mñmon gu pagp.* There's a hollow place. *Mñi np wp-tbp mñmon patyob okok nɔspin.* Now it is a clear day I can see various distant places.

3. World, the totality of places and their inhabitants. *Mñmon bi magisek apun 'mñmon'.* All countries here together we call 'the world'. *Mñmon keykey mdp pen cn mñmon apun.* There are many different countries but we speak of them (all together) as 'country' (i.e. we use the same name for 'country' and 'world').

4. (in **mñmon** + *possessive pronoun*) Homeland, home (in sense of one's own country or region). *Mñmon-yad Kaytog.* My homeland is Kaironk.

5. The land or world, in sense of that part of the world that people see as having weather, and as subject to the change from night to day, and to the seasons. *Mñi mñmon ygen gsap.* The weather is windy today.

mñmon bteyt, the olden days, long ago.

mñmon tk-, (of day) dawn, become light.

mñmon ksen tk-, be daybreak, dawn, begin a new day. *Mñmon ksen tkek amnyak.* At daybreak they went. *Mñmon ksen tksap.* The day is just breaking.

mñmon magi, the earth, viewed as a globe or planet (recent usage).

mñmon tk tep g-, (of weather) become fine, clear up; (of rain) stop, clear. *Mñmon tk tep gp, amnun!* The weather has cleared, let's go!

mñmon wagn, homeland, native place, place of origin. *Mñmon wagn-nad akay?* Where is your place of origin?

MÑMON² [mínyimó·n], (K) syn. (G) **mñab**, *n.* Rain. In some contexts, difficult to distinguish from **mñmon**¹, in senses of land, world, weather. syn. **muŋ**. *Mñmon yob ok pki, nogob yowp.* It's raining heavily, hail is falling.

mñmon ap-, (of rain), approach, come this way.

mñmon pk-, rain, have a fall of rain. *Mñmon pkngsap.* It's about to rain.

mñmon tk-, stop raining.

mñmon tk kn-, (of rain) clear and be fine the whole night

mñmon magi, raindrop. *Mñmon magi magi pksap.* Raindrops are falling.

mñmon yob pk-, (of rain) pour down, have a downpour or heavy fall.

M ÑOŋD MAGI, [mányó·ŋintmá·ngí·], *n.* Taro (m) taxon, locally cultivated, so called because when skin of root is scraped it shows bands of greyish-green, like **ñoŋd** fruit.

MÑ SUM [mányisú·m], syn. **mñ sumsum**, *n.* A vine which bears blossom, or is in blossom. Compare **slp**, **magi-wt**.

MŊAL [miŋá·l], (G) *n.* Bamboo, generic taxon. syn. (G,K) **akl**.

MŊAY¹ [miŋá·y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus variegata*, growing wild in Jimi Valley and occasionally transplanted to Upper Kaironk. Bast used for barkcloth covering in wigs. Honey-eaters feed at blossom.

MŊAY² [miŋá·y], *adj.* Two. = **omŋay**, q.v. Compare **mŋal**, **mal**, **may**.

MŊLAŋ [míŋilá·ŋ], *n.* Flame. (K) = (G, K) **maŋlaŋ**, (G) **maŋdaŋ**, **muŋlaŋ**.

MOBÑ [mó·mbíny], *adj.* Ripe. syn. **pk**, **pok**, q.v.

mobñ g-, *v.impers.* Ripen.

MOCMOC, [mó·tyimó·ty], *v.adjunct* in **D MOCMOC G-**, syn. **TUG MOCMOC G-**, *v.tr.* Crush or screw something up in the hand. near syn. **kocmac g-**.

tug mocmoc g-, syn. **tug momoc g-**.

tug mulmul g-, squeeze something in the hand.

MODAY [mó·ndá·y], (K) usual contraction

of **mon-day**, *n.* 1. Piece of wood. contr. **kut**, **yj**.

2. Stump.

3. Fireplace, hearth.

4. Forested area, and by extension, mountain range. *Ñg mon-day okok nb owp, ñg magiceb ogok kd agi mdp.* From streams running in this way from mountain ranges there are pools of clear water.

5. Last one left, the last remaining bit.

MODAY-BÑ [mó·ndá·ymbíny], *n.* (K) 1. (of people and animals) Scrawny or small individual, one that is undersized. (lit. bundle of wood.) syn. **moday-tuwn**, (G) **mabday-tuwn**. Etymology **mon-day**, piece of wood, stick, **bñ**, bundle.

2. Last remaining one of anything, last one left, sole survivor.

skoyd moday-bñ, *n.* Game mammal (kmn) taxon, small Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirulus meyeri*. See **skoyd**.

MODAY-TUWN [mó·ndá·ytú·wun], (K) = (G) **mabday-tuwn**, *n.* 1. (of people and animals) Scrawny or small specimen, one that is undersized. (lit. bundle of wood.) syn. **moday bñ**, (G) **mabday-tuwn**.

2. Last remaining one of anything, last one left, sole survivor.

moday-tuwn dad tagi ykop ay key kum-, (idiom) Leave the sole survivor to die of natural causes. (Said after a fight in which one side has killed all but one of the enemy.) *Numam ognap kumdpay; nokom mdp ak. Moday-tuwn dad tagi ykop ay, key kumnmuŋ.* Some of the brothers have already died; one is left. Leave the survivor, let him die of old age.

MOGM [mó·ŋgím], (G) = (K) **magum**, *adj.* 1. Bunched, tucked up or folded, (of fingers) clenched.

2. Rounded, as a young woman's breasts.

mogm g-, *v.impers.* Be bunched, as the hand made into a fist, be folded or tucked up, as the legs.

v.tr. Bunch something up, tuck s.th

up.

tob mogm g-, cross the legs, tuck up the legs.

ñn mogm, fist.

ti mogm, budding breasts of girl.

ti mogm ap-, *v.impers.* (of breasts) Start to form.

MOK¹ [mó:k], (G) *n.* Whitish liquid or semi-liquid; thus: milk, sap, semen, bone marrow. = (K) **muk**¹, *q.v.*, **mk**.

mab mok, sap, gum, clear whitish juice of a plant. ...*pub-nab won ogok, mey mab mok nb ak wik dad aptan apyap gl...* ...in mid-morning, they smear the sap on,...

(**yakt**) **magi mok tud**, white of an egg. (contr. **sblñ**, yolk.)

MOK² [mó:k], (G) *n.* The brain, brains. = (K) **muk**². *Jun-mok ogok-sek kaj nb ogok adpal, nabsañ ogok-sek tb dam bin-b blok ñg mey ñbal ak.* They extract the pigs' brains and cook these with the skin from the heads and share them out for people to eat.

MOK³ [mó:k, mó:γ-], *v.tr.* 1. Raise, rear, look after, take care of domestic animals (obj. the animals). *Smi tki, kaj pkyakññ, bin kik kaj mokyak, sb gakññ si agp.* Having got ready for the dance festival they kill pigs, and the women who have reared the pigs weep because they are sad. *Yad mñmon patyob amng gayñ; kaj yp mokenmn.* I am going to a far away place; you must look after my pigs.

2. Feed an animal with something, feed something to an animal (objects the food and the recipient). *Upc kaj ypl kayn-nup mokp.* Upc fed the dog with pig-meat.

mokep, *adj.* (To do with) raising for looking after animals.

mokep tek ay-, = **mokep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like feeding or raising domestic animals.

mok ñb, = **mok ññ-**, raise animals for food, practise animal husbandry. *Kaj mok ññng towp.* He bought a pig to raise for food. *Kaj koñay yb mok ñb mdek amb.* Pig husbandry was practised from then

on.

MOK⁴ [mó:k, mó:γ-], *v.tr.* 1. Hold something in the mouth. = **muk**⁴, *q.v.* (G) *Meg kaj ññl yuwt gosp, tap mñ kaywos kub tñl tbtñ dad apl, mey kaj ññl yuwt gup mgan puñlsek, mok aml sayn gup.* When someone has toothache they cut the stem of a large *kaywos* vine and apply one end to the tooth, so the sap is held in the mouth and runs (into the painful area) and the pain eases.

2. Chew something up. (G) *Maygot, atwak ak gup gup tek am sblam ognap mokup, kalap magl ognap ññub.* The *maygot* cuscus, like the *atawak*, sometimes chews up cordyline leaves, feeds on casuarina fruit. (*KHT* ch. 5:57)

mokep, *adj.* (To do with) holding in the mouth.

MOKAB [mó:γá:mp], *n.* Insect taxon, small bugs (Homoptera). Not eaten. Compare **wtay**.

MOKBEL¹ [mó:γimbé:l], *n.* Belch, burp. = **mukbel**.

mokbel ag-, *v.* Belch, burp.

mokbel jski ag-, *v.* Belch when feeling nauseated, produce a sick-smelling belch.

MOKBEL² [mó:γimbé:l], *n.* Small, lily-like plant, poss. *Aglaonema* sp. Cultivated for use in magic to bring shell-valuables, to increase pig herds and to ensure success in eel-fishing.

MOKYAN [mó:γiyá:ñ], *n.* Decorations, adornments, makeup, ornaments worn by a person.

mokyan g-, *v.tr.* Put on adornments, decorate oneself, dress up. *Yad mokyan gin!* I'll decorate myself! *Yakam okok bin omñal pen; mokyan gtag.* Those groups and the two women likewise, adorned themselves.

mokyan g ñ-, *v.tr.* Decorate or dress up someone else. *Bin-nuk nup mokyan g ññmuñ, am kd ogok, sb ayak.* When he had decorated his wife, she went to the far side and danced.

MOL¹ [mó:l], *n.* Deep ditch, deep drain. Contrasts with **ydok**, shallow ditch. Formerly used instead of fences round

gardens, ditches were a prominent feature of Kalam territory at time of first contact and until the early 1960s. Ditches were usually excavated with the aid of running water. They are now less common because they have been discouraged by patrol officers fearing extensive erosion, and because the advent of steel axes has made it much easier to build fences.

mol g-, make a ditch, dig a ditch. *Ñg tkek apek, mol gngab*. When the water rushes in, it will make a ditch. *Wog gng mol g g ay, ñg sakabin ap lum jtuk dad amb*. When I'm about to make a garden, I dig a ditch, then let the water out (of the dammed stream) and it scours the earth out.

mol ps, syn. **mol ps-nep**, a bank cut away steeply in lieu of a fence or true ditch. Often constructed where no water was available to sluice the debris out of a ditch or drain.

MOL⁻² [mó:l], *v.tr.* Fill (a container) with water. Less common syn. of **mal-**, q.v.

MOLAD [mó:lá:nt], *n.* Tall grass (**sakp**) taxon, *Saccharum edule*, with large edible inflorescences growing close to ground. Cultivated locally. syn. **molay**.

MOLAJ [mó:lá:ñty], *n.* Insect taxon, shield-bug or stink-bugs (Pentatomidae spp.) Eaten roasted. The large green species, frequently found on *Dodonaea* foliage and most often eaten, is alternatively known as **gusay-kub**, q.v.

molaj aydk, certain inedible bugs somewhat resembling the edible species of Pentatomidae, especially Assassin bugs (Reduviidae).

MOLAY [mó:lá:y], *n.* Tall grass (**sakp**) taxon, *Saccharum edule*. syn. **molad**, q.v.

MOLBAY [mó:limbá:y], *n.* Cowry shell. Originally obtained from the Kobon area in exchange for pigs or women, but now considered of little value.

MOLEB [mó:lé:mp], (PL) *v.adjunct* in **MOLEB G-**, *v.* Fall, fall over. Substitute for **apyap pk-**.

MOLI [mó:lí], *n.* 1. Tree (**mon**) taxon, generic for *Citrus* spp. (from Tok Pisin

moli.)

2. Fruit of citrus; orange or lemon fruit.

3. Vitamin C tablets.

MOLK [mó:lík], (K) *n.* Under part, underneath, below. = (G, K) **moluk**, (Obok) **moyk**.

MOLNEM [mó:liné:m], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, locally cultivated and said to have been introduced from the Asai Valley, via Gapun in Upper Simbai, in late 1940s or early 50s.

MOLOBAJ [mó:ló:mbá:ŋ], *n.* Shell-valuable (**mnan**) taxon, Dog-whelk ornament, larger than **kulnok**, q.v. Worn as a necklet or head-band.

MOLOD [mó:ló:nt], *n.* 1. A long-dead tree or fallen tree trunk, with wood still hard and surface smooth. etym. **mon-lod**, see **lod**¹.

2. Horns of a cow, goat, etc. Name reflects likeness of horns to the smooth white branches of a dead tree.

MOLOK [mó:ló:k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, generic for some members of Cunoniaceae. Grows in forest and up to 2400 m, bush fallow and at streamsides in settlement areas. Timber said not to be strong, but to be used in fencing and occasionally in house-construction. Honey-eaters and smaller lorries feed at blossom of some kinds, and *Gonycephalus* lizards alleged to feed on fruit of some. Subtaxa include:

molok bkad = **molok bokad**, *Spiraeopsis brassii*. Sets blossom at which birds do not feed.

molok kab, applied to two species: *Pullea glabra*, a very large forest tree growing on wet slopes, and *Acsmithia parvifolia*. The former is more common in the Upper Kaironk, the latter is sometimes referred to as the 'molok kab of the lowlands'.

molok kas-pat, = **molok kas-ps**, fruit eaten by lizards.

molok kas at-ket, syn. **molok smgep**, *Opocunonia nymanii*. A large tree, up to 30 m, bears blossom which attracts birds.

molok yb, 'typical' or 'common' **molok**.

MOLOM¹ [mó·ló·m], *n.* Pandanus taxon, growing in lower altitudes in Jimi Valley. Young aerial roots are planted with yams and sweet potatoes in the belief that this will help the tubers grow large. Kaironk people bring the roots from the Jimi Valley.

MOLOM² [mó·ló·m], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, a wild cucurbit growing in forest at lower altitudes in Kaironk and Jimi Valleys. Dry shells of fruit used as small containers for salt, tobacco, etc.

MOLOM³ [mó·ló·m], *n.* Spider taxon. Compare **kabapk**, **gul-wj**.

MOLOP¹ [mó·ló·p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, of lower altitudes in Jimi Valley. Small, with aerial roots, tips of which are buried with crops, in garden magic. Leaves are used in inner walls of houses. Has spines on stems and leaves. Dry gourd-like fruit used as large beads.

MOLOP² [mó·ló·p], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black-headed Butcher-bird, *Cracticus cassicus*. syn. **glob**, q.v.

MOLPEJ [mó·liβéñty], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, locally cultivated and said to have been introduced from Aiome since the arrival of the Europeans.

MOLUK [mó·lú·k], *adj.* 1. (of space or area) Under, below. = (**K**, **Obok**) **moyk**. (Contrasts with **at**, top, above, **nab**, middle, **mgan**, inside, **ms**, outside.) *Mon dad api, kotp moluk aynmn*. Bring the wood and put it under the house.

2. (of a sequence) Lower, bottom.

n. Space or area underneath, the under part or bottom. contr. **wagn**, base.

moluk-yañ, (**K**) near syn. **moluk ebyañ**, down underneath, right at the bottom, the bottom or underneath part. syn. (**G**) **moluk alyañ**. antonym **at-yoñ**. *Buk atyoñ dng gaban akañ, moluk-yañ dng gaban?* Will you take the book on top, or the one underneath?

kab moluk, 1. Bottom layer of ovenstones in an earth oven. *Kab moluk patspay*. They are putting in the first

(lower) layer of ovenstones.

2. Under a rock, underside of a rock.

MOMLAK¹ [mó·milá·k], *n.* Mould, mildew, must. = **mumlak**³. *Momlak mdp njan!* See the mould on it!

momlak g-, *v.impers.* Be mouldy, mildewed. *Kotp ebi wostey gnk momlak gp*. This house I built long ago is now full of mildew.

wdn momlak g-, *v.impers.* Be blurry-eyed. *Yad wog gen gen, wdn momlak gp*. I've worked and worked until my eyes are blurry.

MOMLAK² [mó·milá·k], variant of **mumlak-**, q.v. Roll, cause to roll, etc.

MOMOC [mó·mó·ty], *v.adjunct* in **TUG MOMOC G-**, *v.tr.* Squeeze something in the hand, as a sponge. Fast speech variant of **mocmoc**.

MON [mó·n], *n.* (**K**) = (**G**) **mab**, q.v. 1. Tree, shrub. Generic taxon, including most but not all the plants which would be classified as 'trees' in English, those excluded being palm-trees (**cm**, etc.) and pandanus palms (**alñaw**, **gudi**, etc.). Subtaxa listed below. *Mon kuy gp*. The tree is rotten. *Mon wak dey mlp gp*. If you ring-bark the tree it dies.

2. Wood, timber. *Mon tbspay*. They are cutting wood.

3. Firewood. See **mon-nen am-**, below.

4. Fire. *Mon sugp*. The fire has gone out.

5. Qualifying term in names of certain plants and animals associated with the forest or trees, e.g. **mon-as**, frog (**as**) taxon.

Subtaxa of **mon 1**, with all of which it is optional to prepose (**K**) **mon** or (**G**) **mab**, include: **ablabl**, **ablal**, **abok**, **acowmc**, **add**², **adkep**², **agolg**, **agnonj**, **agol**, **ajay**, **akm**³, **akm-gi**, **aladp**, **alay**, **ald**, **alkn**, **alkn gengen**, **alkn jejen**, **alkn kuysek**, **alkn ybi**, **almag**, **alpan**, **als**, **als aydk**, **alu**, **añadñ**, **as-poñ**, **ass**, **awj**, **baj**, **bal**, **balpon**, **bat**, **bata**, **batt**, **bd**, **bdabd**, **beg**, **bik**, **binmuñ**², **bitbit**², **blegñ**, **bljan**, **bljan kas-ñluk**, **bljan kas-pat**, **bljan kas-ps**, **blegñ**, **bljan**,

bok jup, bonbon, buk¹, ccpen, celed, codok, cp-sgi, cp-sgi-ñheb = cp-sgi yakt magi, cusn, danb, danb aydk, dog, dkbn, gabaw², gabjen, gad, gagn, galkañ, gamgam, gejm, get, ggaman, ggtek, gob, gog, gog aydk, gog tud, gojb, golñ, golñ-mon, goñbl², goññ, goññ gad, goyb, goym, gtigti, gtkep¹, gubodm, gugubay, guj², gugñam, gugñaman, gumon, guñ, gupñ, (G) gusal, = (K) gusay, gutgat, jam, jamad, jamay, jbl (= jbul), jbog² = jbog bd, jbul, jejaw², jejeg² in alkn jejeg, jejen² in alkn jejen, jeññ, jes, jjelñ, jlgu¹, jm, jmad, jnal, jogob, jubl, juk, kabi, kabi noñi, kdp-lñ, kadñ², kajkot, kajpab, kalap, kalap db, kalap jm, kalap sukñam, kalom², kamay, kamay celed, kamay gog, kamay nbon kamay ydlum, kamnal, kaskam¹, kaskam kuysek, kay², kaydok, (G) kayñad, kbn², kawl, kbogl, kdehykadñ, kdipñ, kep, kiaw, kiot, klen, klm, klñañ, kmn-wom, kobiay, kobti agal, kobti-yj, kodlap, kodojp, kogolk, kopeñ¹, kosay, koslem, kotpek, koyman, koyñd, ksaks, kuam, kuel, kugolk, kulmuñ, kulñañ¹, kupeñ¹, kuptol, lbeñ, lokan, lps, lu¹, mabs, maglpaceb, majown, mamag¹, manab, mañ, maññ, mataw, matmat, mdaj, mduwn, meññ, mes, mñay, moli, molok, molok bokad, molok kab, molok kas at-ket, mslm, mu, muglpen, nogob³, noman, noñi, ñelep, ññalu, ññud, old, pañpañ, pidol, pkay, ps-tnk = kmn-wom, pugtek, sabl, sabokm, sagal², sapol², sawey, sboglek, sbol, sgdaleb = sgdalem, sgoglek, si¹, sj¹, sj kas ps, sj kobti agal sklek, sklek kas-pat, skp = ablay skp, skum, (G) slek-ñu = (K) slk-ñu, sog¹, sogan, spi, ssabl, ssabol, sugun, sukñam, sulapñ, sulwal, suosu, tadap, tawan, tbum = tubum, tden, tdpn-mon, tgtg, tgs, tkum, tlum, tmud² = tmd, ttamañ, ttpak¹, tubum, tukum = tukum, wakal, walam², walb³, walgañ, walgañ kas-ñluk, walgañ kas-ps, walm, walm aydk, walñ, wanay, wanay kab, wanay kas

ñluk, wanay kas ps, wañ magi, wask, waym, waymad, welep, weñ, weñgaw, wkap, wnb, wonm², wopkay, wopkay ñluk, wnb, wsnañ, wsnañ pkayam, yam, ybelñ, ybug aydk, ydlum, ydmuñ, ykom ben ayak, yluñ, yman-magi, ymduñ¹, ymges kas ñluk, ymges kas-pat, ymges komay, ymetm, ymuk, yokal, yow, yow lal, ytk-ket, yuag, yubug, yubug aydk.

mon ag jak-, (of firewood) crackle and spark, throw out sparks.

mon ask, syn. **mon askep**, *n.* Ritually restricted fire, on which food subject to ritual restrictions is cooked. Often refers to a fire made by a person from a traditional enemy group, food cooked on such a fire being ritually dangerous to eat. Compare **pbok-**. *Pudum mon cnk ma-ññjn; mon askep pbokjn.* We shouldn't eat (food from) the fires of Pudum (people); we should cook on our own fires.

mon ask ññ-, 1. Eat food cooked or smoke cigarettes from a traditional enemy's (**binb kawel**) fire.

2. Eat the prohibited; hence euphemism for having illicit sexual relations.

mon aydk, trees that grow wild, trees that grow uncultivated in the forest and which are less useful than **mon yb**, q.v.

mon bd, *n.* Living tree or shrub, tree with branches and leaves. contr. **mon mlp**, dead tree.

mon bg, newly burnt ashes.

mon bj, embers, charcoal.

mon bleybley g-, (of firewood) flare up when burnt, as gummy wood.

mon-day, = **moday**, piece of wood, stick, stump, etc. See separate entry under **moday**. Compare **kut**, **yj**.

mon jm ñi ññ-, eat (food) from the same fire; thus, eat together with someone. *B cp ñageyak kabem ogok, mon jm ñi ma-ññun. Kaj pki si dagi kaj aleb tbi, kuj-sek kun gi tmey mon ak jm ñi ññun.* If a man (of our group) has been killed by a hired assassin we can't eat from the same fire (as anyone from the enemy

group). If, after killing a pig, we rub it with nettles and cut up the tongue while performing a magic spell, then we can eat with them.

mon kayn, (K) wild dog, dog that lives in the bush. syn. (G) **mab kayn**.

mon kloy, white lichens hanging from trees.

mon kub, bottom layer of wood in fire to heat ovenstones.

mon-lod, see **lod**, **molod**.

mon mk, = **mon muk**, sap.

mon-nen am-, go looking for wood, collect firewood.

mon nonm, hard wood, in contrast to pith or fibrous material.

mon ñagtep, top layer of wood in fire to heat ovenstones.

mon pk-, cut firewood, break up wood for the fire.

mon pk d ap dagi-, get firewood and make a fire.

mon pk d ap ay-, get firewood and put it aside (for future use).

mon sap, = **mosap**, post in a house or other building (but not applied to fence posts).

mon sb, = **mon sb pat**, pith, spongy tissue in the wood of certain trees.

mon sj yn-, *v. impers.* (of a fire) Be scorching hot, give off great heat. *Mon sj naban ynb*. The fire is burning fiercely.

v. Burn someone painfully.

mon-sukum, usually **mosukum**, smoke.

mon-tek, = **motek**, in **mon-tek agi-** or **dagi-**, roast on an open fire (contr. **kab agi-**, cook in a stone oven).

wak mon-tek yn-, *v. impers.* Have a high fever, feel as if one's skin is burning. *Wak-yp mon-tek ynb, jun pkp*. My skin is on fire and my head aches.

mon-tp, usually **motp**, fire-place, hearth.

mon tun, ashes.

mon tji or **tjl**, syn. **mon tjl-nep**, tree with no branches.

mon wdn, middle layer of wood in fire to heat ovenstones.

mon wog, forest, patch of forest, either primary or bush fallow.

mon wos, mature forest, primary forest.

mon yb¹, common trees of the cultivation zone, trees that are important to people. See separate entry. contr. **mon aydk**.

mon-yb², bryophytes and lichens. See separate entry.

mon ypl, the wood of a living tree.

mon ypl-nab (yob), heartwood of a tree, as opposed to sapwood.

tji mon-sek, the bones of a carcass, after it has been boned or has decayed. *Kaj tb saki, tji mon-sek key g aypay*. They cut up the pig and just the bones were put aside.

MONAS = **MON-AS** [mó-nás], (K) *n.* Frog (as) taxon, 'forest frog'. = (G) **mabas**, q.v.

MON-DAY, see **moday**.

MONI [mó-ní], *n.* Money. = **mani**. (from Eng. **money**.)

moni kotp, purse, wallet.

MON-KLOY [mó-nkiló-y], *n.* (K) White lichens which hang down from trees. syn. (G) **mab-kloy**.

MON-LEK [mó-nlék], (K) *n.* Twigs, either living or dry. syn. (G) **mab-lek**.

mon-lek wt, cluster or clump of twigs.

MONMON¹ [mó-nmón], *adverb.* Free of restricting or controlling factors, social, physical or psychological. Thus: 1. Freely, without restrictions, in any fashion, of any sort. Compare **ykop**. As *monmon d ownmn*. You can bring any kind of frogs.

2. (of inanimate objects, e.g. a vehicle) out of control.

3. (of human behaviour) Thoughtlessly, carelessly or recklessly defying rules, especially ritual restrictions, (behaving) in an indiscriminate, uncontrolled manner. Compare **aydk**.

4. Without fear, fearlessly.

5. (of giving) Without expectation of reward.

monmon ag-, talk freely, without fear or restriction; to use the ordinary language (as opposed e.g. to **aljaw mnm**, the special language used while collecting pandanus fruit, or **ask mosk mnm**, avoidance terms used when referring to in-laws or cross-cousins). *Aljaw mnm ma-gmnm; monmon agnmn*. You need not use the *aljaw* language; you should speak normally.

monmon am-, 1. Go freely, e.g. with out fear of enemies.

2. Go out of control, as a run-away vehicle.

3. (of women) Go to a man without prior payment of **smen** (bridewealth) having been made, to go and live with a man's family prior to marriage.

monmon aŋ-, = **monmon daŋ-**, have sexual intercourse indiscriminately, esp. of unmarried couples before payment of bridewealth (**smen**).

monmon ap-, come freely, etc.

monmon d-, *v.impers.* (of ground) quake, be an earthquake or tremor.

monmon d yok-, throw or give things away freely or indiscriminately. *Kiap nuk glsmas gi, les, mass, tu, mit monmon dyokp*. The Patrol Officer, when celebrating Christmas, freely gives out razor blades, matches, axes and meat.

monmon ñ-, give away freely, to give without expectation of return.

monmon ñag-, shoot freely, e.g. without fear. *B kik ptk dpay, ñ-nak nuk monmon ñagp*. Some men were seized by fear, but this fellow shot fearlessly.

MONMON² [mó·nmó·n], *n.* Earthquake. Probably cognate with **monmon**¹, *q.v.*

monmon d-, *v.impers.* (of the earth) Quake, tremor, have an earthquake. *Toytk monmon di kotp pagp*. There was an earthquake yesterday, and the house collapsed. *Monmon dab, ptk abin*. When the earthquake happened I ran away in fright.

MON-SAJ [mó·nsá·ñty], (K) *n.* Debris of

branches and leaves newly cut (and left to fertilise the soil). = **mosaj**, (G) **mab-saj**.

MON-SUM [mó·nsú·m], = **mosum**, *n.* 1. Tree blossom.

2. Tree in flower or which bears flowers.

MON YB¹ [mó·nyí·mp], 1. Trees that are planted and other common trees of the cultivation zone. *contr. mon aydk*.

2. Trees that are important to people, useful trees.

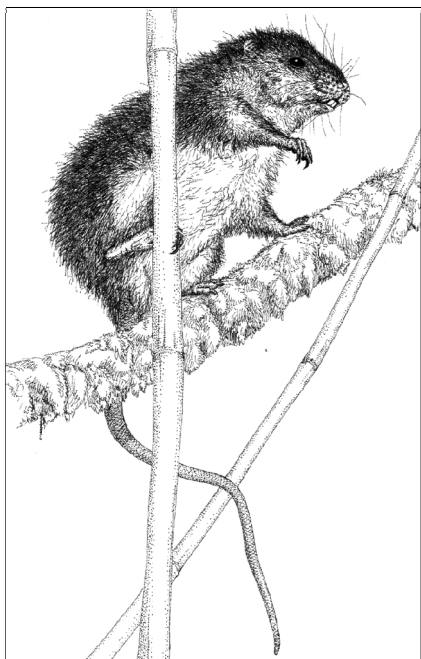
MON-YB² [mó·nyí·mp], (K) *n.* Clump of bryophytes and lichens, e.g. *Frullania* sp. (a liverwort), *Sphagnum* sp. or spp.; but also used for densely-growing smaller epiphytic plants in general. Sometimes shortened to **yb** when reference is established. *syn. (G) mab-yb, mab-ymn*. *Sphagnum* moss is used to stuff wigs, though nowadays coconut husk-fibre, brought back from lowland plantations, has largely replaced this. Clumps of moss and other epiphytes are sometimes transplanted to casuarinas and other animals which have been ritually cooked.

MOSAK [mó·sá·k], *n.* 1. Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Bamboo Rat (*syn. Rothschild's Woolly-rat*), applied to *Mallomys rothschildi* and to *Mallomys aroensis*, or to a form of these species with distinctive long black fur with white under the tail and armpits. (*AAH*, ch. 4) The largest of the giant rats found in the Upper Kaironk, **mosak** is said to make its lair in holes in trees or, less often, in the ground. Hunted for its fur and teeth. Half-mandibles with the very sharp incisors were used to engrave decorations on arrow-shafts, to cut orchid-fibre and lawyer cane to make armbands and to cut **namluk** (*Freycinetia*) lianes for binding arrow-shafts. *syn. aloñ, baŋbaŋ, b-suep* (lit. man-biter), and **kejal**. Kaironk informants say this animal, or one very similar to it, is known by speakers of Kalam living at lower altitudes on the Ramu side as **bugi, keŋj** or **man-kti**. Compare **malek**. Sometimes referred to

as **mosak yb**, 'true' mosak, to distinguish it from **mosak man-ket**.

2. Generic term including all forms of *M. rothschildi* and **mosak man-ket**, q.v.

mosak kejŋ, syn. **kejŋ man-ket**, terrestrial rodent, resembling **mosak yb**, but said to be smaller, with light-grey fur. Possibly same as **mosak man-ket**, q.v., or possibly *Macruromys major*.



mosak, Bamboo Rat

mosak kloy, syn. **mosak man-ket**, q.v. Name means 'white mosak'.

mosak man-ket, syn. **mosak lum-ket**, **mosak wlm-ket**, large terrestrial rodent, similar in shape to **mosak yb**, but somewhat smaller and found in garden areas as well as in forest in the Upper Kaironk Valley. Name means 'mosak of the ground'. Possibly *Mallomys aroensis*, a large ground-dwelling rodent, with white tail and with fur sometimes light grey, sometimes dark. ISM thinks it is the same animal as **kejŋ man-ket**.

mosak puŋ, mosak's caecum, the first part of the large intestine. It is sweet-tasting, unlike that of most other animals, and considered a delicacy.

MOSAK GAM [mó-sá·kgá·m], *n.* Epiphytic orchid, *Epiblastus* sp. syn. **kmn gam**, q.v.

MOSAK PUŊ, [mó-sá·kŋú·ŋ], *n.* Vine (mñ)

taxon, *Aristolochia* sp. Name means 'mosak's intestines.

MOSB [mó-símp], *adj.* 1. Dark in colour: black, dark brown, dark grey. *Kayn mosb-sek apjaksap*. A black dog has just arrived.

2. Applied to skin colour, it is intermediate between **gac**, very dark or black, and **pk**, light brown, reddish.

sb mosb ki-, pass black faeces or stools.

MOSK¹ [mó-sík, mó-siy-], *v.impers.* Be dry, become dry, lose moisture. near syn. **mlp g-**. *Cgoy tpaŋ ayen, pub nŋi moskp*. After I've picked the tobacco (leaves), it will be put in the sun to dry. *Dam ayey moskaŋ!* Put it out to dry!

moskep, *adj.* (To do with) drying.

moskep tek ay-, = **moskep tay-**, *v.impers.* Be almost dry, seem as if dry.

moskijsek, *adv.* Continuing to dry.

moskijsek ay (md-), *v.impers.* Continue to dry.

agi mosk-, *v.tr.* Dry or soften something by heating, esp. soften new leaves in the sun or by a fire so they can be used for wrapping food. Compare **poms g-**. *Mj agi moskspin*. I am softening leaves by heating them.

mosk kn-, *v.impers.* Be laid out to dry. *Yad kalap tdkabin, mosk knab*. After I cut down the casuarina it was left to dry.

mosk yap-, *v.impers.* (of plant, person) Droop or wilt in hot weather. *Pub nŋi mosk yapab am pkp*. His body wilted in the sun's heat and he fainted. near syn. **wlek yap-**.

pub yoki mosk-, put something in the sun to dry. (G) *Km-nep tk dad apl, mey pub ak yokl moskupnŋ, mab ak agl ll, moskupnŋ,...* They bring new leaves and put them in the sun to dry, or they dry them by the fire. (KPL, Mountain pandanus)

MOSK² [mó-sík], *v.adjunct* in **ASK-MOSK**. See separate entry.

MOSIŋ [mó-sín], *formative* in **ASIŋ-MOSIŋ**. See separate entry.

MOSUKUM [mó-sú·kú·m], *n.* Smoke.

- Common pronunciation of **mon sukum**.
- MOTEK** [mó-rék], usual pronunciation of **mon-tek**, *adj.* 1. Like wood, like firewood, like fire.
2. (of cooking) On a fire, on an open fire.
- motek agi-** (or **dagi-**), *v.* Roast, broil on an open fire. Contrasts with **kab agi-**, cook in an earth-oven.
- MOTP** [mó-ríp], *n.* Fireplace, hearth. Usual pronunciation of **mon-tp**.
- MOWÑ** [mó-wí-ny], (G) *n.* The bones and flesh at the back of the neck of a pig or other large quadruped. May have an alternant **moñ**. syn. (K) **tomoñ**.
- MOYG** [mó-yíŋk], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated locally. Skin and flesh of tuber white.
- MOYK** [mó-yík], (K, **Obok**) *n.* Under part, underneath, below. = (G, K) **mol**, **moluk**.
- MOYS**¹ [mó-yís], *n.* Small mammal (**as**) taxon, applied to the small Bush Rats, *Paramelomys rubex* and *Mammelomys lanosus*. syn. **mug**, q.v. (AAH ch. 16)
- MS** [mís], *loc.* Outside. antonym **mgan**, **mjem**. *Kotp mjem wi mdi mnm pug aginmb penpen pk gpm! Kasek ms amnmb!* You sit inside the house talking idly and quarrelling! Hurry up and go outside!
- kotp ms at**, 1. Clear area outside a house.
2. Old house site, area where a house once stood. *Ebi bap yadi kotp ms at nuk*. Here is where my father had his house.
- MSAGAY** [misá-ŋgá-y], *n.* A ginger, *Alpinia* or *Riedelia* sp., from high-altitude forest, like **ymgenm-tob** and **walb** (both Zingiberaceae), but with rough under surfaces to leaves. Foliage used to wrap food in ovens and in ritual treatment of sickness.
- MSEI]** [misé-ŋ], *adj.* Devoid of covering; thus: 1. Bare, exposed, naked, revealed (as a secret). Compare **magi nep**. *Way msej mdp*. His penis is exposed.
2. (of land) Open, cleared, lacking trees.

n. Open country, grassland or cultivated land, clear area. Applied to the broad zone of intensive human occupation in highland valleys such as the Kaironk, which contain large areas of grasslands, but typically also contain secondary growth trees and surviving stands in gullies and streamsides, as well as extensive stands of planted casuarinas. *Msej byon mdpay*. They are at that clear area up yonder.

msej g-, *v.tr.* Reveal or expose something, bring something out into the open. *Etp nen msej gpan?* Why did you reveal (the secret)?

msej mnm, syn. **mnm yb**, **monmon mnm**, ordinary language, as opposed to **aljaw mnm**, Pandanus Language.

msej-ket, *adj.* Belonging to the open country. Modifier occurring in many names of plant and animal taxa, e.g. **goññ msej-ket**, **wogu msej-ket**.

MSEI] GABAW, see **gabaw**.

MSEI] KOTPEK, see **kotpek**.

MSEI] KULŋAÑ [misé-ŋkú-luŋá-ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a subtaxon of **kulŋañ**, q.v.

MSLM [mísilím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Polyosma cestroides*, grows up to 20 m, common from about 1000 m up to beech forest above 2500 m. Timber used for fences, house posts and firewood. Small honey-eaters, **ki** and **sep**, feed at blossoms, fruit eaten by birds of paradise.

MSU [mísú], *n.* Plant taxon, *Alpinia* sp. growing in forest, with big fruit head and white blossom, said to attract birds and mammals. Resembles **gogol-gaygay**.

MT¹ [mír], *v. adj.* in (D) **MT G-**, *v.impers.* Have a persistent cough. *Yad kumspin, yp mt gp*. I'm not feeling well, I have a cough. Compare **ages g-**, **jlken g-**, **kab ag-**.

ytuk mt g-, *v.impers.* Feel weak from coughing.

MT² [mír], *v.adjunct* in **MT G-**, *v.tr.* Push or squash something into confined space. syn. **mtem**.

MTEM [miré·m], *v. adjunct* in **D MTEM G-**, *v.tr.* Push or squash something into a confined space, as a cork into a bottle neck. Compare **mt**², **tug mocmoc g-**, **taw**⁴.

MTMÑ¹ [mírimíny], *n.* Herb, *Peperomia* sp. Grows beside streams. Leaves are eaten raw as a specific against colds and coughs.

MTMÑ² [mírimíny], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, a creeper growing among cane grass and reeds by streams with leaves which exude a strong aroma when crushed and are sniffed as a remedy for coughs and colds.

MU [mú·], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, unidentified. Up to 10 m in height, growing in lowlands and up to about 1900 m in the Upper Kaironk Valley. Soft timber used for making drums.

MUBL [mú·mbíl], (**PL**) *n.* Hair, fur, feathers, leaf, fern. Pandanus Language substitute for **kas**.

aljaw mubl, leaves of **aljaw** pandanus.

nabceg mubl, head-hair. syn. **nd-gleb mubl**, **ned-glben mubl**. sub. for **jun kas**.

tgomeb mubl, leaf, leaves.

MUD¹ [mú·nd-], formative in (**K**) **mudmagi** = (**G**) **mudmagl**, and **mudmakum**, all meaning 'heart'. = **md**-.

-MUD² [mú·nt], *n.* Cross-cousin. Variant of **ñbem**, q.v., occurring after 2nd and 3rd person possessive prefixes **na-** and **nu-**.

nu-mud, his/her/their cross-cousin.

MUDMAGI [mú·ndimá·ngí·], (**K**) *n.* Heart. = (**K**) **mdmagi**, (**G**) **md-magl**.

mudmagi ñon-won, main arteries of the heart.

mudmagi pug ju-, *v. impers.* 1. Have a severe pain in the chest. (lit. dislocates the heart.)

2. Be startled.

MUDMAGL [mú·ndimá·ngíl], (**G**) *n.* Heart. = (**K**) **mudmagi**.

MUDMAKUM [mú·ndimá·kú·m], *n.* Heart. syn. (**K**) **mudmagi**.

MUDUN [mú·ndú·n], (**PL**) *n.* Heart. = **mdun**. Pandanus Language substitute for **mdmagi**. syn. **mudun mayab**. (Probably borrowed from Kobon **mudun**.)

v. adjunct in **mudun tag-**, *v. impers.* Be startled, taken aback. sub. for **ju d-**, q.v. *Yp mudun tagp.* I was startled.

MUDUP [mú·ndú·p], (**PL**) = **mdup**, *n.* 1. Individual object or unit, representative of a series or class. Pandanus Language substitute for **magi**, q.v.

2. Small object or protrusion of round shape, egg, fruit, bubble, lump, etc. Substitute for **magi**.

3. Vegetable food. Substitute for **keñ magi**, **tap magi**.

MUG¹ [mú·ŋk], *n.* Small mammal (**as**) taxon, small Bush Rats, *Paramelomys rubex* and *Mammelomys lanosus*, found in forest. Said to feed on **aljaw** pandanus fruit and to bury these, thus propagating the palms. (*AAH*: ch. 16)

MUG² [mú·ŋk], *adj.* (of baby animals or humans) Tiny, very small. Usually follows **ñluk**, when referring to animals, and **ñapanŋaŋ**, when referring to humans.

kaj ñluk mug nep, very small piglet.

ñapanŋaŋ mug nep, very small baby.

ñluk mug nep, very small baby animal.

MUGIPEN [mú·gí·lǝé·n], (**K**) = (**G**) **muglpen**, q.v.

MUGLPEN = **MUGL-PEN** [mú·gí·lǝé·n], (**G**) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Maesa bismarckiana*. = (**K**) **mugipen**. Common in bush-fallow and at edges of grassland, occasional in wet areas of forest. Timber used for fencing; bark used to wrap greens and grass-shoots for cooking on fire. Honey-eaters, flower-peckers and birds of paradise eat fruit.

MUGSI¹ [mú·ŋksí·], *n.* Insect (**joŋ**) taxon, Cave Crickets or Bush Crickets (*Rhaphidophorinae*), including *Deinacridinae* sp. Not eaten. Compare **cocwoñ**, **gul-ws**, **sepl**.

MUGSI² [mú·ŋksí·], *n.* Lizard (**yñ**) taxon,

Gecko. Alternative name for **mluk-ps, wowi**, q.v.

MUGUT [mú:ŋgúr], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated locally. Tuber said to be soft, skin and flesh white.

MUK¹ [mú:k, mú:γ-], *v.tr.* Hold something in the mouth. = **mok-**. *Kayn tap muksap.* The dog is holding something in its mouth.

mukep, *adj.* (To do with) holding in the mouth.

mukep tek ay-, = **mukep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like holding s.th. in the mouth.

mukijsek, *v.adjunct.* Continuing to hold in the mouth.

mukijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to hold s.th. in the mouth.

muk d am-, go holding something in the mouth.

muk d ap-, come holding something in the mouth.

muk gi md-, *syn.* **muki md-**, 1. Remain silent, hold one's tongue. *Ñskoy mnm magi, muk gi mdey!* You boys must not talk, you hold your tongues!

2. Keep holding s.th. in the mouth.

gawb muki pk-, play a jew's harp. *Tatay yp, Kias yp, Gi yp gawb muki pkspit.* Tatay, Kias and Gi are playing jew's harps.

MUK² [mú:k], *v.adjunct* in **MUK G-**, *v.* (of roosting birds) Settle into a crouch or huddle, with head tucked into the neck feathers.

muk gi md-, be crouched, remain in a crouching posture. *Yakt muk gi mdp ok.* The bird is crouched there.

MUK³ [mú:k], (**K**) = **mk**¹, q.v., (**G**) **mok**, *n.* Any whitish liquid or semi-liquid. Thus: 1. Milk.

2. Sap, resin, gum, juice of a plant which is clear or whitish. *syn.* **mon muk**. *contr.* **sl**, dark sap or gum.

3. Semen. *syn.* **waj muk**.

4. White of an egg. (*contr.* **sblŋ**, yolk.) Usually as **yakt magi muk tud**.

5. Bone marrow. *syn.* **tji muk**.

6. (of juice) Flavour, taste.

muk ap-, *v.impers.* (of milk, sap, etc.) Flow, come out; (of semen) ejaculate.

MUK⁴ [mú:k], (**K**) *n.* Sweet potato (**maj**) taxon. = (**G**) **mok**.

MUK⁵ [mú:k], *adj.* Blue, especially dark blue. *Bis muk dng gayn.* I want blue beads.

muk-tud, *syn.* **muk-tudtud**, bluish-white. (**G**) *Magl sum kala ney muk-tudtud lak.* The flower's colour is bluish-white.

seb muk ñluk d- or **tb-**, be a clear blue sky, have not a cloud in the sky.

seb muk-maw, blue, cloudless sky.

MUKBEL¹ [mú:γimbé:l], *v.adjunct* in **MUKBEL AG-**, *v.* Belch, burp. = **mokbel**. *Yad mukbel apin.* I belched.

mukbel jski ag-, = **jski mukbel ag-**, belch from nausea or indigestion. *Tap koŋay ñbin; mukbel jski apin.* I ate too much; I am belching from indigestion.

MUKBEL² [mú:γimbé:l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a large pigeon, said to belch, possibly White-breasted Ground Dove, *Gallicolumba jobiensis*.

MUK-MAW [mú:γimá:w], *adj.* in **SEB MUK-MAW**, *n.* Clear blue sky, cloudless sky. Compare **muk**⁵.

MUKOL¹ [mú:γó:l], *n.* Glands under chin (of e.g. man or pig). = **mkol**, q.v.

mukol-wad, *n.* Jowl, dewlap, folds of skin under the jaw.

MUKOL² [mú:γó:l], = **ALP MUKOL**, *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon, Fruit-bat, *Pteropus* sp. *syn.* **adbt**, q.v. = **mkol**.

MUKOL³ [mú:γó:l], *n.* Edible cane (**sakp**) taxon, cultivated locally. = **mkol**.

MUKPI¹ [mú:γiβí:], (**G**) *loc.* Underneath, just down there. = **muk epi**, (**K**) **moluk bkyaj**.

MUKPI² [mú:γiβí:] *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, toads, terrestrial or subterranean Microhylid frogs. Name may reflect habitat. *syn.* **gunm**, q.v.

MUKPL [mú:γiβí:l], = **mkpl**, q.v.

MUKUP [mú:γú:p], in **MUKUP AGOWNEI**, *n.* Disease affecting women: swelling or cyst in vagina.

MUKUT¹ [mú·yúr], = **mkut**, *n.* 1. Taro (**m**) taxon, locally cultivated and said to be ancestral with no specific tradition of origin remembered.

2. (**PL**) Pandanus Language substitute for **m**, taro (generic term).

MUKUT² [mú·yúr], (**PL**) *n.* Pandanus Language substitute for **alṅaw**, mountain pandanus.

MUL¹ [mú·l], *n.* Cut of meat from upper flank of pig, sirloin cut. = **ml**¹, q.v.

MUL² [mú·l], *v. adjunct* in **MUL AG-**, *v. impers.* Make a sharp cracking or crashing noise, as a dry stick breaking underfoot, snapping of fingers, falling tree, burning cane-grass, rapping or tapping on wood or metal, rushing water, sound of heavy rain on a roof, or the clicking calls of certain bird calls; thus: crack, crunch, crash, crackle, roar, snap, etc. = **ml**². *Tap mul agek ṅḅin!* I heard a sharp noise! *Ey! Mon mul asap! Ptk amnun!* Hey! The tree is cracking! Let's get away! *Koyb ap mul ḡpay, ṅp jomluk ṅjun aḡi.* Witches make a noise (breaking dry foliage) when they want to see you (to identify you as their intended victim).

MULMUL [mú·limú·l], (**G**) *v. adjunct* in **TUG MULMUL G-**, *v. tr.* Squeeze something. = **mlml**. *Puṅ-won nb ak mey tbyokobn apal, ṅḡ ak mḡan alyañ sogl mey tug mul mul mul mul glakṅṅ mey, ṅḡ ak sek tapub puṅ won mḡan nb alyañ mdeb ak mey.* When the large intestine is pierced and water is tipped in, they squeeze it and squeeze it, until all the moist contents come out (onto the food).

MUM¹ [mú·m], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Giant Frogmouth, *Podargus papuensus*. Lives in lower part of mountain forest and in cultivation areas. Name comes from its deep call, *muuum, muuum*.

MUM² [mú·m], formative in several words, mainly associated with swellings or growths, e.g. **mumayaw**, **mumkogi**, **mumlaj**, **mumloj**, **amḡaj mumyaṅ**. = **mm-**. Compare also **mmagi**.

MUMAYAW [mú·má·yá·w], = **mmayaw**, q.v. *n.* 1. Mole, or any small lumpy flap

of skin on a person or animal.

2. Small lumps on skin of certain fruit.

MUMG [mú·míḡk], *v. adjunct*. Whispering, silent or secretive thought. = **mumug**, q.v.

mumg g-, hire an assassin, pay a killer (to avenge a kinsman's death).

mumg ṅḡ-, Contemplate a secret request to be a hired killer or ally in war.

MUMJEL [mú·miṅdyé·l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, generic for Boobook Owls, *Ninox* spp., especially the Papuan Boobook, *Ninox theomacha*, which is found in forest and open country above 1200 m, and certain other nocturnal species, including *Ninox connivens*, Barking Owl, found at lower altitudes. Several subtaxa are distinguished.

kamay mumjel, name given by some to an owl said to live high in the beech forest but ISM think this bird is a **pow**, owl-nightjar, possibly Archbold's Nightjar, *Eurostopodus archboldi*.

mumjel kṅḡ-sek, Papuan Boobook, *Ninox theomacha*. Name means 'sociable *mumjel*', '*mumjel* possessing families'.

mumjel magi nokom, possibly Little Papuan Frogmouth, *Podargus ocelatus*. Name means 'solitary *mumjel*' or 'single-egg *mumjel*'.

mumjel wagn-sek, syn. **mumjel kṅḡ-sek**, q.v.

MUMKL [mú·mí·yíl], *n.* Mosquitoes (Culicidae) and sometimes other insects of similar appearance. Less used than syn. **slṅ, slṅ mumkl**.

MUMKOGI = **MUM-KOGI** [mú·m·kó·ḡḡí], *n.* Blister, bruise. Compare **mum-**, **kogi**.

mumkogi tan-, *v. impers.* Swell up, appear, of a blister or bruise.

MUMLAJ [mú·milá·ty], Old sticks with patches of phosphorescent fungi on the bark, which can be used as a torch on dark nights. = **mumlak**², sense 2.

MUMLAK⁻¹ [mú·milá·k, mú·milá·ḡ-], *v.* Roll, as a ball or boulder tumbling down a slope. = **mumlok-**.

v.tr. Roll something, cause something to roll.

mumlak am-, *v.* 1. (esp. of an animal or person standing or sitting) Fall to one side, roll over.

2. Nod off, fall asleep, especially while sitting.

3. Be stunned, knocked senseless and roll over; thus, be killed by a blow or missile that knocks the victim over. *Kaj ak kot mumlakek amnak.* The pig was killed by (a blow with) a club.

md md mumlak am-, sit or wait for a long time then fall asleep.

tug mumlak- (**yok-**), *v.tr.* Roll or bowl something along the ground. *Bal ak tug mumlakey aptan dapyap gp kotp ak.* That's a bowling club. (lit. That building is where they roll balls back and forth.)

MUMLAK² [mú·milá·k], *n.* 1. Mould, mildew, white patches of fungi growing on plants or vegetable foods. = **momlak**.

2. Old sticks with patches of phosphorescent fungi on the bark, which can be used as a torch on dark nights. = **mumlaj**. Some informants say this applies only to such vegetation when seen during daylight, in contrast to **bokbok** and **malapal**, which refer to its use at night as a torch.

mumlak g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be mouldy. near syn. **mumlak ay-**, **mumlak md-**.

2. Be musty, smell damp. *Kotp mumlak gp, yad ma-kngayn.* The house smells damp, I won't sleep in it.

mumlak wg-, *v.impers.* 1. (of mould) Grow, appear on something. **wg-** refers esp. to the white spots. near syn. **mumlak ay-**.

2. (of sticks) Be luminous, glow.

MUMLEJ [mú·milé·ñty], *n.* = **mumloj**, *q.v.*

MUMLOJ [mú·miló·ñty], *n.* Ant-house plant, *Myrmecodia schlechteri*. = **mumlej**. Epiphytes growing mainly on trees in forest-edge bush-fallow and at streamsides and on casuarinas; distinguished from **cp-nabgu** by having spines. Not utilised, except as an arrow-

target for boys; a totemic plant respected by men whose ancestors derive from Malŋal in the Northern Schrader Range.

MUMLOK- [mú·miló·k, mú·miló·γ-], *v.* Roll. = **mumlak-**.

v.tr. Roll something, cause something to roll.

momlok am-, syn. **mumlak am-**, *q.v.*

mumlok apyap pk-, *v.* (esp. of an animal or person) Roll over and fall to the ground. *B ak am g gey, kmn ak mon-kd ebyoŋ nb mumlok apyap lum byaŋ pkp.* The man was trying to catch it, but the game mammal rolled off the branch and dropped to the ground.

tug mumlok yok-, *v.tr.* Roll something along or away by hand, as in pushing a drum. *Kab wog nab mdp. tug mumlok yokan.* There's a (big) rock in the middle of the garden plot. Roll it away.

kot mumlokek am- or **saŋd-**, knock (an animal or person) down with a club, kill something in this way. Pigs are killed by clubbing them on the forehead. (G) *Katp alyaŋ kaj neb ak kot mumlokek amnak.* That house(hold) down there has killed a sow.

ñag mumlokek am- or **yok-**, shoot or spear something so that it falls down, kill something in this way. *B ak ñag mumlakek amnak.* The man was shot and fell to the ground.

mumlok d, *v.adjunct.* Rolling over or along. Precedes verbs of motion.

mumlok d am-, *v.* 1. Roll along, roll away.

2. Fall down unconscious or dead. *Yakt ak mon-kd ebyoŋ nb; ñagey mumlok d am wagn ebyaŋ apyap pkp.* When they shot the bird up there on a branch, it fell dead at the bottom of the tree.

mumlok d d am-, *v.tr.* Cause something to roll, roll s.th. along.

mumlok d ap-, *v.* Roll this way.

mumlok d ap yap-, *v.* (of an animal or person) Topple, fall over. *Kaj ak pkey mumlok d apyap pkp.* When they kill a pig (with a club) it rolls over and falls to the ground.

mumlokd saŋd-, fall over unconscious or dead.

ñag mumlokek am- or **yok-**, shoot an animal or person and cause it to fall. *B ak ñag mumlokek yokak*. He shot the man and he fell to the ground.

MUMLOKD, *v.adjunct.* Rolling over or along. See **mumlok-**, -d.

MUMNUP [mú:mnú:p], *n.* Flowers or seeds with very fine hairs, that can easily be blown away by the wind. *Ygen api sum mumnup ogok wŋd amb*. The wind blew a way the fluffy seeds.

MUMS [mú:mís], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, a climbing bamboo. syn. **gadon**, q.v.

MUMUG [mú:mú:ŋk], *v.adjunct.* Whispering, silent or secretive thought. = **mumg**.

mumug g-, *v.tr.* Hire an assassin, pay someone to kill an enemy, esp. in order to avenge a kinsman's death. *Bapi kumek; nad b cp ñagep. Np mumug gen, nad am b koyb pkp, nup ñagi apey, yad np mnan kabem gng gayn*. My father has died and you are a man skilled at killing. If I hire you, you go to the witch, shoot him and return, and I will pay you. Compare **mnan tk-**, **kabem g-**.

mumug nŋ-, *v.tr.* 1. Contemplate a secret request to be a hired killer or to fight on someone's side in a war (lit. listen to whispers, obj. the whispers.)

2. (biblical) Betray someone to the enemy.

mumug tk-, *v.* 1. Whisper.

2. Talk secretly to someone, esp. to plot a killing.

joŋb mumug tk-, move lower lip in and out, a sign of annoyance or refusal.

mnm mumug tk-, talk in whispers, whisper an utterance.

MUMUK [mú:mú:k], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, a Giant Rat, *Hyomys goliath*. Found in forest and garden areas, where it sometimes steals food. Smaller than **mosak**, q.v., and with longer and thicker fur. Has a distinctive odour. (AAH, ch 5)

MUMYAJ [mú:miyá:ŋ], *n.* Insect taxon,

Spider-hunter Wasps (Pompilidae) and possibly also Sphecidae. Not eaten. Compare **amgaj**.

MUŋ¹ [mú:ŋ], *n.* Rain. syn. **mñmon**.

muŋ askey, fine splashes of rain.

muŋ magi, (individual) rain drops.

muŋ pk-, (K) = (G) **muŋ pak-**, to rain. (G) *Muŋ pakup ñn ak, yobup nabn ak ñbal*. In the season when it rains, (and) in the dry season they eat (certain plants).

MUŋ² [mú:ŋ], *n.* 1. Young shoots or new leaves of a plant.

2. Top of a tree or shrub (where the young shoots are). syn. **mon pñ**. *Numud kmn mon tan am, am, muŋ byoŋ mdek*. The cross-cousin climbed the tree after a possum, climbing right to the top, where he remained.

muŋ pag-, *v.tr.* Break off shoots. 'Aljaw muŋ papun,' *apal*. They say 'we have broken off new shoots from the young mountain pandanus'.

bin muŋ, adolescent girl, young unmarried woman. Compare **bin pataj**.

-MUŋ³ [mú:ŋ], *verbal suffix*. Third person singular, following the prescriptive-optative suffix **-n-**. *Am-n-muŋ*. He should go. *Ap-e-n-muŋ*. If he should come/When he comes.

MUŋLAN [mú:ŋilá:ŋ], (G) *n.* Flame. = (G, K) **maŋlaŋ**, q.v., **malaŋ**, (G) **maŋdaŋ**.

MUTUŋ [mú:rú:ŋ], *n.* Shrub (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus calopilina* or *F. pachyrrachis*. syn. **kopnm**.

M-YPL¹ [mí:yiβíl, mí:βíl], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Mussaenda cylindrocarpa*. Said to blossom when taro is ready to harvest. Blossom and fruit cooked in earth oven with sweet potato and fed to pigs to fatten them. Name means 'taro flesh'.

M-YPL² [mí:yiβíl, mí:βíl], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Psychotria* sp. Name means 'taro flesh'.

MYUK [mí:úk, myúk], (K) *n.* Nose, snout, etc. Alternate spelling of **miuk**; fast speech variant of **mluk**, q.v.

N – n

N⁻¹ ([n] before a vowel, [ni] before a consonant) *v.tr.* 1. Catch up with someone who has already set off, join s.o. at a later time. Variant of **ja-**, q.v. **ja-** occurs in the speech of some individuals before **-p-**, perfect-iterative; **n-** occurs elsewhere. Compare **kluk ñ-**, encounter s.o., **kod am-**, accompany s.o. *Yad np toy nng gpin.* I will join you tomorrow. *Yad nspin!* I am catching up (with you)! *Nak amey; Kias ksen nng gab.* You go ahead; Kias will catch up (with you) later.

2. Approach or join a party of travellers. *Yad nnm?* Should I join you?/May I go with you?

nep, *adj.* (To do with) catching up with or joining a travelling party.

nep tek ay-, = **nep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like joining a travelling party, appear to be doing so.

dad n-, join others carrying something, to bring something into the company of others. *Cn np mdak ayn bogs dad nng gabun.* We will join you later bringing the trunk.

N⁻² ([n] before a vowel, [ni] before a consonant), (**G**) *v.* Perceive, know, etc. Variant of **nŋ-**, **ng-**, q.v., occurring optionally before **-eb-**, present progressive and **-p-**, present perfect-iterative. ‘*Apin ak nŋ dpit?*’ *agak. Agek agtek ‘Met, nŋ nŋ dput ak, ma-nput ak’ agak.* Then he asked them ‘Have you two completely understood what I’ve said?’ and they replied ‘Well, we’ve understood some parts of it but other parts we’ve haven’t understood.’

N⁻³ ([n] before a vowel, [ni] before a consonant), *v.* (of root crops other than taro) Be mature, be ready to harvest. Compare **kol-**, **pl-**.

-N⁻⁴ [ni], *verbal suffix.* 1. Marks

prescriptive or optative mood: Should, ought, must, had better, need to. *Am-n-m?* Should I go?/May I go? *Am-n-mn.* You should go. *Bin laplap lem aynmuŋ tbtkp.* The woman must draw a pattern on the cloth before she cuts it. *Kiap yp ‘kalabus gnmuŋ’ agi; gos koŋay nŋbin.* The Patrol Officer might want to put me in jail (lit. might say, ‘he should be jailed’); I’m very worried.

2. Marks permissive mood: can, may, allowed to. *Nop nonm, ‘mñi kayŋd knmit’ agtk.* His parents said, ‘Now you two may sleep together.’

3. Following **-i-**, prior action by same subject, or **-e-**, prior action by different subject, it indicates that when the act denoted by the verb is completed, something else happens next, often as a consequence of the preceding event: when, after, because (X happens). *Nad amenmn, yp tap ñ gpan?* When you go, will you give me things? *Mokyanŋ g ñinmuŋ, amb.* When he had put on his adornments he departed. *G g g g kus ginmuŋ, md mlp gaknŋ dagiak.* He worked and worked until he’d completed the fence, waited till (the trash) dried, then set fire to it. *Mdatk suŋ mdabin, mñi ñ nak ebap katam ebi api apab, ma-nŋinm, pen ap asŋ wlki mdpin.* Earlier today I was ritually clean, but this young fellow came along the road and, because I did not see him, I crossed his track and now I am ritually contaminated.

N⁻⁵ ([n] before a vowel, [ni] before a consonant), *pronoun root.* Occurs in several forms marking 2nd person: **nad** and **nak**, 2nd person singular subject, **np**, 2nd person singular object, **nt**, 2nd person dual, **nb**, 2nd person plural.

-N⁻⁶ [ni], *verbal suffix.* First person singular subject: I. Variant of **-in**, q.v., occurring in sequence with past contrary

to fact, and remote past suffixes. *A-b-n-p*. I might have gone. *Amn-n-k*. I went.

NA⁻¹ [ná:], *prefix to kinship nouns*. 2nd person singular or plural, possessor: your. *Nanm*. Your mother. *Nap*. Your father. *Namam*. Your brother.

NA² [ná:] *pronoun*. 2nd person singular, subject: you. Fast speech pronunciation of **nad**, occurring before a consonant. *Na ma-nɲban!* You don't know!

-NA⁻³ [ná:], *verbal suffix*. Second person singular subject: you. Variant of **-an**, q.v., occurring in sequence with **-k**, remote past marker, **p-...-p**, contrary to fact marker. *Pk-na-k*. You struck. *Pk-p-na-p*. You could have struck.

NAB¹ [ná:mp], *adj.* 1. (of area) Middle, centre, mid. Contrasts with **gol**, edge, **at**, top, **moluk**, bottom, underneath, **ngan**, inside, interior. *Lot nab mdp*. It's in the middle of the road. *Maj nab bdoɲ ma-yɲb*. *D am tɲ dagian*. The sweet potatoes are not cooked in the middle. Cook them again.

2. (of sequence) Middle, in between. contr. **nd**, first, earlier, older, **ksen**, later, younger. *Mnek ok nunay nd skop*, *nunay nab skop am dyakɲɲ nunay ksen kapkap ap ap ŋluk ay wegi kapkap ɲɲ mdek*. The oldest sisters and the middle sister went off and while they were getting it, the youngest sister crept up, crouched down and watched, hidden from sight.

3. (of time) During, in (the midst of) a period. *Yobp nab amen*, *slɲ suwp*. During the wet season mosquitoes bite (i.e. are a pest).

4. Middle-sized.

n. The middle (of place, time or sequence); middle one.

nab tk d-, seize in the middle, to catch (e.g. a bird) in mid-flight.

nab(nab) (skd) am- or **tag-**, 1. Go into the centre of a place or group of people or things. *Kiap cnup nabnab tagak*. The Patrol Officer made contact with us/travelled into our midst. *Wog nabnab nep tagp*. He has gone right into the middle of the garden.

2. Explore a place, go and have a good look around. *Ŋg nab alim alyay skd amnak*. He went to explore the scene down-river there.

ksim-nab, during the night, in the night. *Ksim-nab akyay kjeɲ-tam ak*, *puɲi aptan apyap gpay*. At night they lost their way where the tracks fork.

maynab, middle of the night, early morning before dawn.

mlnab, mid-stream; the middle of a river or strong-running stream, where the current is strongest.

mon ypl-nab, (K) inner wood, heartwood of a tree. = (G) **mab nab**.

ñ nab, second son (of three), middle son or sons.

ñn nab, middle finger.

pub-nab, middle of the day, from about mid-morning to mid-afternoon. (G) *Dad apl*, *sekeb won ogok yp*, *pub-nab won ogok*, *mey mab mok nb ak wik dad aptan apyap gl*. They bring (the sap) and early in the morning or in mid-morning, they smear the sap on...

takn nab, fully risen moon.

NAB² [ná:mp], formative in several words referring to the head. See **nabceg**, **nabj**, **nabman**, **nabsañ**.

NABAN [ná:mbá:n], *adv.* following *adjectives & v.adjuncts*. Marks intensity, high degree: very, extremely, most. *B ok smi amng*, *kaj guk ayab*, *wak nupey deg naban mdp*. That man who was going to the dance festival put pig fat on his skin so that it was very smooth and shiny. *Snb kls naban gp*. Ginger tastes very strong.

NABAP [ná:mbá:p], *n.kin*. Your mother's brother. 2nd person possessive form of **bpap**, q.v. = **na-bap**.

NAB-CEG [ná:mptyé:ɲk], 1. Head. Occasional syn. **jun**, q.v. Compare **nabj**.

2. Skull. syn. **jun-ceg**.

NABGU [ná:mbɲgú:], formative in **CP-NABGU**, q.v.

NABIS [ná:mbí:s], *n*. The coast, coastal region. (from Tok Pisin **nambis**.)

NABJ [ná·mbínty], *n.* 1. Head (of body). Occasional syn. of **jun**, q.v.

2. Top rail in a rail fence. syn. **wati jun-kas**, **wati nabj-kas**.

cp nabj, human skull. syn. **cp pog**, **nab-ceg**.

NABLCEB [ná·mbílyé·mp], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, edible, growing on trees and felled timber in forest and garden fallow. Small, white, with radial struts in under-surface. Cooked wrapped in leaves in fire, or in earth-oven. Somewhat plastic texture and little flavour. syn. **alkd bay**, **mon alkd bay**.

bay nablceb lkañ, edible fungus taxon, also known as **bay lkañ**.

NABMAI [ná·mpimá·ŋ], (**K**) *n.* Scalp, skin of the head and meat inside the skull, excluding the brain, esp. of a mammal. syn. (**G**) **nabsañ**.

NABI [ná·mbíŋ], *v. adjunct* in **NABI** **G-**, *v. impers.* 1. Be ashamed or embarrassed, feel shame. Compare **ñawl d-**. *Kun agek, yp nabŋ gak*. When he spoke that way, I felt ashamed. *Kuyp magisek nabŋ gp*. They all feel ashamed.

2. Be shy, uneasy in the company of strangers.

NAB-PED [ná·mpé·nt], (**G**) *loc.* In the middle area in the across-river direction. syn. (**K**) **nab-kodoŋ**.

NAB-PEI [ná·mpé·ŋ], (**G**) *loc.* In the middle area in the up-river direction. syn. (**K**) **nab-kaney**.

NAB-PI [ná·mpí·í], (**G**) *loc.* Down in the middle area. syn. (**K**) **nab-kayaŋ**. *Kmn nb ak ned aljud lak mey, mñi dam nabpi ak lng mey agngebín*. This sort of kapul used to live up there (in the beech forest), now, I can say that its range extends down into the mid-altitude zone (the cultivation zone below about 2100 m).

NAB-PIM [ná·mpí·ím], (**G**) *loc.* In the middle area in the down-river direction. syn. (**K**) **nab-kaym**.

NABSAÑ [ná·mpsá·ny], (**G**) *n.* 1. Scalp, skin of the head. syn. (**K**) **nabmaŋ**. (**G**) *Jun-mok ogok-sek kaj nb ogok adpal, nabsañ ogok-sek tb dam bin-b blok ñg*

mey...ñbal ak. They extract the pigs' brains, cook these with the skin from the heads and share them out... for people to eat.

2. (jocular) Head.

NABTK [ná·mbirík], *n.* Maize (**gkt**) taxon, with seeds of variegated colours. Cultivated locally.

NAD [ná·nt], *pronoun.* 1. 2nd person singular subject, associative: you. In some contexts marks close association or familiarity, in contrast to dissociative or more polite **nak**. Compare **na**⁻¹. *Nad apan, yad ma-ñbin*. I don't understand what you said./I did not hear what you said.

2. 2nd person singular possessor, associative: your. *Bin-nad asaw*. Your wife is coming. *Seŋ-nak amnoŋ!* Go to your own seat! is more polite than *Seŋ-nad amnoŋ!* Go to your own seat!

NAG [ná·ŋk], *n.* Vine. syn. **mñ**, q.v. *Nag-nen abay*. They went off to get vines.

NAGLAK [ná·ŋgilá·k], *n.kin.* Your wife's sister's husband. = **na-glak**. Alternative 2nd person possessive form of **boglak-nad**.

NAJ [ná·ñty], *n.kin.* Your husband's sister; (of a woman) your brother's wife. = **n-aj**. 2nd person possessive form of **aj**, q.v.

NAJABIN [ná·ñdyá·mbí·n], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Leaf Warbler, *Phylloscopus trivirgatus*. Has shorter beak than **peñbin**.

NAK¹ [ná·k], *pronoun.* 1. 2nd person singular subject, dissociative: you. In some contexts marks greater social distance of speaker from addressee than the more intimate **nad**, q.v. **nak** is more appropriate than **nad** in questions, if there is uncertainty as to the identity of the referent. *Nak ñ-cnp nup ñŋ md tep ma-gpan*. You didn't take good care of our son. *Nak amnoŋ!* You go away! (i.e. Don't bother me.) *Mñmon nak tapan okok nb d owpan,* *agyak*. 'You've brought it from those places you've travelled to,' they said. *Nak tap ma-ñbnap tek, bognap kik api ñbyap*. If you don't eat the food, some other people might come and do

so.

2. 2nd person singular possessor, dissociative: your. *B-nak Peter*. Your (esteemed) friend Peter. (vs *B-nad Peter*. Your man Peter.) *Nanm nak?* Your mother? *Kotp-nak tek?* (Is it) your house? (*nad* not acceptable in this context, before *-tek*.)

NAK² [ná:k], *demonstrative*. 1. That, referring to someone or something of uncertain identity. Possible cognate with **nak¹**.

2. Used as polite form of address or reference to a person. Compare English Dear X, Mr X, Miss X.

b nak, 1. That fellow, that man. *Nad b nak ak nup kluk ñban sjakay?* Whereabouts did you run across (meet up with) that fellow? *B-nak ak askpin*. (i) I'm related by marriage to that man. (ii) I avoid that man.

2. Polite form of address or reference to a man. *B-nak Layon*, Dear Layon.

bin nak, 1. That woman.

2. Polite form of address or reference to a woman.

kmn nak, that sort-of-game mammal, referring to an animal that is not a typical or genuine game mammal.

ñ nak, 1. That boy.

2. Polite form of address or reference to a young man or boy: young fellow. *Mdatk suŋ mdabin, mñi ñ nak ebap katam ebi api apab, ma-nŋinm pen ap asŋ wlki mdpin*. Earlier today I was ritually clean, but a young fellow (who was ritually contaminated) came along the road and, not seeing him, I crossed his track and now I am contaminated.

NAKDOY TMAŋ [ná:γindó:ytimá:ŋ], *n*. Ground cuscus, *Phalanger gymnotis*. syn. **madaw**, q.v., **tmaŋ**, used in the northern lowlands. (AAH, ch. 10)

NAKEM [ná:γém], *n.kin*. Wife of a man's cross-cousin (**ñbem**). syn. **ñbem nakem**. *Nakem-yad*. My cross-cousin's wife.

nakem kay, wife of first cross-cousin.

NAMAJ [ná:má:ñty], *n*. 1. Middle finger. syn. **ñn nab**, **tgawp pat**.

2. Three, in body-part method of

counting.

namaj-ps, twenty-three, in body-part counting.

NAMAM [ná:má:m], *n.kin*. Your brother, 2nd person possessive form of **mam**, q.v. *Namam-nad yp ñak*. Your brother gave it to me.

NAMD [ná:mínt], variant of **namud**, q.v.

NAMDAŋ [ná:mndá:ŋ], (PL) *n.kin*. 1. Cross-cousin of the same sex. Pandanus Language substitute for **ñbem**, q.v. (from Kobon **namidaŋ**, cross-cousin.) *Namdaŋ-yad*. My male cross-cousin.

2. Your (same-sex) cross-cousin. = **namdaŋ**. Contrasts with **nu-mdaŋ**, q.v.

NAMGOL [ná:mŋgól], *n.kin*. Your mother's brother's wife, etc. 2nd person possessive form of **amgol**, q.v.

NAMKAN [ná:míyá:n], *n.kin*. Your mother's sister, etc. 2nd person possessive form of **amkan**, q.v. = **namkan**.

NAMLUK [ná:mulúk], *n*. Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Freycinetia* spp., including *F. bismarckensis*, *F. schraderensis*, *F. tafaensis* and *F. vulgaris*, growing in forest. Stems used for basketwork wig-frames. Fibre from stems used in hafting arrow-points. Leaves used by men as buttock-covering. **ymduŋ** possums eat leaves.

namluk kl, basket-work wig-frame. People put a small cape or cover on these.

namluk sgaw-tmd, *Freycinetia rectangularis*, 'wallaby-ear'. Has largish leaves, shaped like wallabies' ears.

NAMOK [ná:mók], *n.kin*. Your wife's parent, (of a woman) your daughter's husband. 2nd person possessive form of **amok**, q.v. = **namamok**.

NAMUD [ná:mú:nt], *n.kin*. (of a man) Your male cross-cousin. 2nd person possessive form of **ñbem**, q.v. = **namd**. A man who is one's spouse's cross-cousin is referred to in the plural, hence *Namud kik asway* means either 'Your cross-cousin is coming' or 'Your cross-cousins are coming.'

NAN¹ [ná·n], *n.* Thing, food. This word is sometimes used by Kalam speakers of the Kaironk Valley but is regarded as a Kobon word, synonymous with **tap**.

nan magi, food.

NAN² [ná·n], *v.adjunct* in **NAN G-**, *v.* Assemble, collect, gather together; be gathered, etc., together. *Bin-b nan gpay.* The people have assembled. *Tap nan gspay.* They are gathering the things together. *Toy binb ap nan gi, cp watap gengpay Bulma nup.* Tomorrow people will come and gather here to hold a mourning feast for Bulmer.

pk ask nan g-, *v.tr.* Gather things and divide them into portions for distribution. *Bin lapun ok beṅ-wt yoki, kik ml o-dinmit; kik bet yng o-di; sb mapn pk ask nan gi, kik bet dad amntknṅ.* To the old woman he gave the belly-piece, the married couple took the loin cut; the married couple took the tail; the liver and guts were gathered and distributed, and the married couple carried off (their share).

bsg nan puṅi-, squat, sit on one's haunches.

bsg nan puṅi kn-, sleep in a squatting position (lit. sit gather press down sleep).

tug nan g-, *v.tr.* Gather things by hand.

NAN³ [ná·n], *v.adjunct* in **NAN G-**, *v.impers.* Be ill, sick. less common than syn. **tap g-**.

NANAY [ná·ná·y], *n.kin.* Your sister, female cousin, 2nd person possessive form of **ay**, q.v. *Nanay kik osway.* Your sister is coming. (Use of *kik*, 3rd person plural pronoun here, instead of *nad*, 2nd person singular, indicates that the woman is also sister to the (male) speaker, who is addressing his brother-in-law or cross-cousin.)

NANM [ná·nám], *n.kin.* Your mother, your mother's sister, etc. 2nd person possessive form of **ami**, q.v. = **na-nm**. *Nanm-nap pkyak.* They struck your parents.

NANI [ná·ní·], *n.kin.* Your wife's brother,

etc. 2nd person possessive form of **bani**, q.v.

NAP [ná·p], *n.kin.* Your father, your father's brother, etc. 2nd person possessive form of **bapi**, q.v. *Nap mdp akay?* Where is your father?

NAPS [ná·βís], *n.kin.* Your grandmother, your female ancestor, etc. 2nd person possessive form of **aps**, q.v.

NASD [ná·sánt], (**K**) *n.* Your grandfather, your male ancestor, etc. 2nd person possessive form of **basd**, q.v. = (**G**) **nased**.

NASED [ná·sé·nt], (**G**) = (**K**) **nasd**, q.v.

NAWAL [ná·wá·l], *n.kin.* Your father's sister. 2nd person possessive form of **awal**, q.v. = **na-awal**.

NAWI [ná·wí·], *n.kin.* Your wife's sister, your brother's wife (man speaking). 2nd person possessive form of **nowi**, q.v. = **na-owi**.

NAWOW [ná·wó·w], *n.kin.* Your father's brother, etc. 2nd person possessive form of **bwow**, q.v. = **na-wow**.

NAWSN [ná·wsín], *v.adjunct* in **NAWSN TK-**, *v.tr.* Wipe or cleanse the face, with leaves or cloth. Soft broad leaves are preferred, esp. from the trees **aypoki**, **galkañ** or **kogonm**. syn. **nusn nawsn tk-**. *Sawan tun di jonḅ mluk-nupey magisek yu gab; nawsn tkab, bin ogok nup gos tep nḅbay.* Sawan covered the whole of his face with white ash; when he wiped it clean the girls admired him.

-NAY [ná·y], *n.kin.* Sister, female cousin. Variant of **ay**, q.v., occurring after 2nd and 3rd person possessor prefixes **na-**, **nu-**. *Nanay-nad asaw.* Your sister is coming.

NAYD [ná·ynt, ná·yínt], *n.kin.* Your father's male cross-cousin. 2nd person possessor form of **bayd**, **ayd**, q.v. = **na-ayd**.

NAYN [ná·yn], *num.* Nine. (from English **nine**.) syn. **ajp**.

n. 1. The figure 9.

2. A thing denoted by nine, as 'the nine' in cards or dice.

3. A quantity of nine things.

NAYNTIN [náyntí-n], *num.* Nineteen. (from English **nineteen**.) *n.* 1. The figure 19.

2. A thing denoted by 19.

3. A quantity of 19 things.

NB¹ [nímp], *pronoun.* 2nd person plural subject or possessor: You, your. = **nbk**, **nbykam**, **nbkykam**. *Nb amjpm akay?* Where are you (plural) going?

NB² [nímp], *post-nominal particle.* 1. Indicates place of origin; from, of. *Nad akay nb?* Where are you from? *Pugoy nb.* From Pugoy. *'Mñmon nak tapan okok nb d opan,' agyak.* 'You've brought it from those places you've travelled to,' they said. *Ayowm nb ap ap Kaytog apabin, malay pop gab kumspin.* I've just come all the way from Aiome to Kaironk, my legs are tired and I don't feel like doing anything.

2. Belonging to. Compare **ket**. When a man's name cannot be said because of a name taboo, people often use his wife's name and add **nb**. *Cep nb.* (The man) belonging to (the woman) Cep.

NB³ [nímp], (G) *adv.* Thus, that way, like this, such. syn. (K) **kun**, q.v. *Agek waknaŋ agak 'Nb ak yad nb nep ak', agak.* He said this and the eel replied 'That way is exactly the way that suits me.' (KHT, Kapul and the eel myth)

nb-nep, just like this, in this way, of this kind. (G) *Bin ak nb-nep tagl pakpal, b ognap nb-nep tagl pakpal.* Women hunt on the ground in this way, and some men do too.

anb, = **ak nb**, such a one, like this, like that. *Kub ak nb key ll, kub ak nb key ll gun.* We'll use a different tune with this, and a different tune with that.

ak nb, **ak nb**, (formula) this is a related group and this is a related group.

nbnb, = **nb-nb**, see separate entry.

NB⁴ [nímp], *n.* Tuber of sweet potato, *Dioscorea* yams and *Xanthosoma taro* (**sbal**). Contrasts with **kolp**, tuber of taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) and edible inflorescence of **sakp** pitpit (*Saccharum edule*).

NBEP [nímbé-p], (G) = (K) **nbp**, q.v. *Blc*

agak 'An nbep nb agup o? Yadi ak mdeb ak!, 'agak. The Striped Possum (*blc*) said 'Who told you all to do that? I've still got (my long fingers).' (KHT ch. 8:34)

NBI [nímbí:], (G) *pronoun.* 2nd person plural, subject, emphatic: you, you people. = (K) **nbk**.

NB-NB [nímbínímp], (G) *adv.* (of repeated or habitual actions or situations) In this way, like this, in such a manner. Compare **nb³**. syn. (K) **kun-kun**. *Nbnb gl knub.* It (always) makes its nest in this way.

nbnb...nbnb (in each of successive clauses), because (of this), consequently, accordingly, and so; (lit. thus, like this...(and so) thus, like this). Compare **ji**, **pen**, **mey**, **etp-nen**.

NBK [nímbík], *pronoun.* 2nd person plural subject or possessor: you, your. Implies greater social distance than **nb¹**, q.v. *Nbk spsp aminmb cp ñapm.* You went all together and shot a man.

NB-NEP [nímbíné-p], (G) *adv.* Just like this, exactly so. syn. (K) **kun-nep**.

NBON [nímbón], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) or tree (**mon**) taxon, *Pipturus pullei*, fibre of which is used in manufacture of string. Grows in garcinia and southern-beech forest. syn. **mñ-nbon**, q.v. Compare **sgaw tud**. Subtaxa are:

kamay nbon, syn. **kmn nbon**, common in beech forest and in landslide regrowth. Stems reddish-brown.

nbon yb, common at edge of secondary forest and in landslide regrowth. Stems green.

NBP [nímbíp], (K) *pronoun.* 2nd person plural object or object possessor: you, your. = (G) **nbep**. Compare **nb**, **-p**. *Nbp ñagng gabay.* They will shoot you. *Kik tap-nbp si dpay.* They have stolen your property.

NBPYKAM [nímbípyiγám], (K) *pronoun.* Emphatic form of **nbp**, q.v. 2nd person plural object: you. Compare **nb¹**, **-p¹**, **-ykam**.

NBYKAM [nímbiyiγám], *pronoun.* 2nd person plural emphatic: you, your. = **nb-ykam**.

ND [nánt], (K) = (G) **ned**, *adj.* Refers to priority in time, sequence or status, thus: 1. Before, first, prior. *Yad mnm nd agen, nad ksen mnm-nad agnmn.* I'll speak first, you can have your say later.

2. Previously, long ago, once, formerly. *Nd pen pen ñagigpun, mñi cn md tep gpun.* Once we used to make war, now we live in peace.

3. Older, elder, oldest. *Bos kumak numam nd kotp.* The house of the elder brother of Bos who died.

nd g-, *v.* 1. Do something first, go first.

2. (in cards) Lead, play the first card.

b nd, 1. The most prominent man of a group.

2. Eldest brother. *contr. b ksen*, youngest brother.

ND-GLEB [nántingilé:mp], (K, PL) *n.* Head. Pandanus Language sub. for **jun**, q.v. = (G) **ned-gleb**. *syn. (PL) nabceg.*

nd-gleb mubl, head hair.

NDK [nándík], (K) *adj.* Emphatic form of **nd**, q.v. Previous, first, formerly, long ago, etc. = (G) **ned**, **nedk**. *Kotp ndk agyak.* The house was built a long time ago.

NE- [né:], Common contraction of **nep**, q.v., occurring in fast speech, when next word begins with a consonant.

NEB¹ [né:mp], *n.* (of animals) Female, esp. mature female, mother animal. Contrasts with **bin**, human female. '*Neb yowp' agi, mluk gi owp.* (Only) sows fell (into the trap)' he said, and refusing to take them, he came home. (G) *Neb ak yp kn mdl, mdosp md md md tap kub gaknŋ,* 'nopey sak yokebin' *agup.* It stays with its mother until it is quite big, (then) 'I am getting rid of it,' she says.

kaj neb, sow.

kayn neb, bitch.

kmn neb, female game mammal.

yakt neb, hen, female bird.

NEB² [né:mp], *v. adjunct* in **NEB AG-**, *v.* Weep, cry. *syn. si ag-*, q.v. *Ñapanŋar neb ma-agp.* This baby doesn't cry.

NEBNEB = **NEB-NEB** [né:mbiné:mp], *adv.* or *v. adjunct* in **NEBNEB G-**, *v. tr.* 1.

(of people or animals) Push someone or something.

2. Urge or ask someone insistently to do or give a thing, press, pressure or harass someone in this way. *syn. nebneb (nep) ag-*. Compare **asb ag-**. *Nebneb gspan!* You're pushing me (to do this, and I object). *Ap nebneb nep pet gpan.* You always come asking (me) for repayment.

3. Do something constantly, persistently, continuously. Compare **pet**. *Sŋd-tek mnm nebneb gpan!* You chatter all the time like a *sŋd* frog!

v. 4. Happen constantly, continuously. *Tap acp nebneb gak pat ak.* Bits of rubbish always stuck to it. *Yuwt nebneb gspan.* It is a persisting (or intense) ache.

5. Be intense, acute, occur in a high degree, e.g. of a sensation or emotion. *Yp yuwt nebneb gp.* It really hurt me.

nebneb (nep) ag-, ask insistently for something to be done or for some desired object. *syn. nebneb g-*. Compare **asb ag-**.

nebneb gi si d-, get other people's things by begging. *B kaj ma-mdp komeŋ ak api nebneb gi kaj yp si dpm.* You people who don't raise any pigs of your own are quick to come and beg for pigs from me.

d nebneb g-, deliberately push something, hold something and push it. *B d nebneb gen kotp mgan amb.* I pushed the man into the house.

lkañ nebneb g-, *v. impers.* Be exhausted, completely drained of strength.

mnm nebneb, continuous talking, as when the speaker does not give others a chance to talk.

pk nebneb g-, accidentally push something, kock against s.th. and push it.

5. Be intense, acute, occur in a high degree, e.g. of a sensation or emotion.

NEBON [né:mbón], = **neb-won**, *adj.* Short and squat, of animals (pigs, dogs and game mammals), birds and bats (**yakt**) and certain plants, possibly only

sbal taro. Compare **majon**.

NED¹ [nént], *adj.* (G) = (K) **nd**, q.v. 1. First.

2. Formerly, previously, long ago, once, before. *Ney ned gak*. He did it first.

3. Elder, older, oldest. *Numam ned*. His elder brother.

NED² [nént], (G) *pronoun*. Third person singular subjunctive pronoun: he, she, it. = (K) **nud**. Compare **ney**.

NED-GLEB [néntingilémp], (PL, G) syn. **ned-gleben**, q.v.

NED-GLEBEN [néntingilémbén], (PL, G) *n*. Head. Pandanus Language substitute for **jun**. = (K) **nd-gleb**.

NEJEP [néñdyé-p], (PL) *v.adjunct* in **NEJEP YOK-**, *v*. Pandanus Language substitute for **piow-**, q.v. Look for, search for. *Wjebek nejep yokspin*. I am looking for game mammals.

gos nejep yok-, sub. for **gos nŋ-**, think, consider, etc.

lubg (or **lubsg**) **nejep yok-**, sub. for **tug yk-**, tear open, etc.

NEK¹ [nék], *n*. 1. Peak of a hill or mountain, knoll. near syn. **dum pls**.

2. Ridge of a hill. Less common syn. of **taw**, q.v. *Nek ebdon amjap*. She's walking along the ridge in the across-river direction.

nek at, *n*. 1. A prominent ridge.

2. On a ridge.

NEK² [nék], *adj.* (of tubers of sweet potato or potato, roots of vines) Immature, not ready to harvest. antonym **nub**.

NEM [né-m], *n*. Taro. Avoidance synonym of **m**, q.v.

NEN [né-n], *postnominal particle*. Indicates that the preceding nominal phrase denotes the goal of, or reason for the act denoted by the verb phrase: after, for, for the purpose of, in order to do or get. Compare **-ng**². *Numam nabak 'kmn alhaw nen amnin' agak*. The middle brother decided he would go and get animals and mountain pandanus nuts. *B omŋal kik cm dad kaj aydk nen okok amntk*. The two men took bows and

went off after wild pigs. *Ñn ebi kmn nen amb*. Today he's gone after game mammals. *Mon nen abay*. They have gone after (to get) wood.

etp nen? (= **enen**), (K) 1. Why?/For what purpose? syn. (G) **ti-nen**. *Etp nen penpen ñagigpm?* Why did you used to fight?

2. Because (introducing a statement).

N. nen am-, go for something, go after s.th. *Ñn ebi kmn nen amnak*. On this day he went after game mammals.

N. nen ag yok-, send someone for N., tell someone to get N. *Yalk nup mon-nen ag yokpin; nuk pen ytuk matk gp*. I told Yalk to fetch some firewood, but he took no notice.

N. nen g-, *v.impers*. 1. Feel a craving for N. This construction is used to express thirst or craving for liquids, which include sugarcane, in contrast to hunger (**yuan g-**) *Yp gam nen gp*. I feel a craving for sugarcane. *Yp ñg-nen gp*. I feel thirsty.

2. Do something to get N.

kmn nen am-, *v*. Go after game mammals, hunt game mammals. *Kmn wgi nen am man okok talk nŋi pk dad api adi ñbay*. They hunt bandicoots by searching the ground and they catch them and cook them.

mon-nen am-, go for firewood, collect firewood.

ñg nen g-, *v.impers*. Be thirsty, crave water.

-NEJ¹ [né-ŋ], (K) *loc*. Up-river, in the up-river direction. syn. (G) **-ŋud**, **-peŋ**. Contrasts with (K) **-don**, **-im**, q.v. Usually preceded by a locative prefix, such as **b-** or **ka-**. *Kiap asaw bnej*. The Patrol Officer is coming (from) the up-river direction.

NEJ² [né-ŋ], *adj*. 1. First, before. syn. **nd**. *Nuk nej, yad ksen*. Him first, me later.

2. End of an object. *Mon-day nej*. The end of the log.

NEP¹ [né-p], *post nominal particle*. Indicates restriction, exactness, intensity. Thus: 1. Only, just, alone, nothing but. *Nad nep*. Only you (and no

other). *Noman-yad ct nep mdotk*. Who was with you? There was just my guardian spirit and me. *Maj nep ñbin*. I ate only sweet potatoes. *Nup saki ayek top-tat nep agp*. He has gone mad and he just talks nonsense.

2. Exactly, precisely.

3. Completely, all, totally engaged (by a process). *Si nep agp ñapanṅaṅ nonm ket amb*. The little child went all in tears to his mother.

4. Still, as before, not yet changed, perpetually, always. syn. **onep**. Usually in construction **verb** or **verb adjunct** + **nep md-**, be still doing something, still in a certain condition. *Wog g nep mdp*. She is still working. *Yuan g nep mdp*. He is still hungry. See also **kañ nep g-** or **tk-**.

anep, = **ak nep**, (in counting) exactly (that number), precisely, no more, no less. syn. **onep**.

kañ nep g- or **tk-**, continually press or pester someone with requests or commands.

km nep md-, be still alive.

koṅay nep, very many.

kun-nep (K), just like this, of this kind. syn. (G) **nb-nep**.

mñi nep, right now.

nokom nep, 1. Just one, only one. *Nup nokom nep ñban*. You only gave her one.

2. Same, identical. *Stua kun ebek nokom nep nd amnuk ak*. That's the same store that we went to before.

onep, = **ok nep**, 1. (in counting) exactly that number, precisely.

2. Still, continuing as before. *Nak Madang kayañ onep mdengaban?* Will you still be in Madang?

NEP² [né-p], (G) *pronoun*. Second person singular; objective pronoun (goal or possessor): you, yours. = (K) **np**. *Maj-nep si dlak*. They stole your sweet potatoes. *Nep ma-ñngayn*. I won't give you any.

NEPEY [né-béy], (G), *pronoun*. 2nd person singular object, emphatic; You.

= (K) **npey**.

NEPTKIN [né-βriyí-n], (G) Insect taxon, Click-beetles (Elateridae). Not eaten. = (K) **nptkin**. Also occasionally applied to other insects, e.g. inedible sp. or spp. of shield-bugs (Pentatomidae). Compare **molaj**.

NEY¹ [né-y], (G) *pronoun*. 1. Third person singular subjective (actor or possessor) pronoun, associative: he, she, it, his, hers, its. = (K) **nuk**, **nud**, q.v. *Ney amub*. She has gone. *Katp-ney*, his house.

2. 3rd person singular possessor: his, her, its.

3. In certain contexts, refers to 3rd person plural: they, their. *Kti nups yes ñ-ney*, *ñapay-ney ogok kti mey ktgpal*. The sons and daughters (descendants) of these great-grandmothers continue to avoid (eating this food). (lit. They, great-grandmother her sons, her children, they continue to avoid.)

NEY² [né-y], *adv.* with intensifying function in **PAT AK NEY NEY NEY**, etc., extending far, going a long, long way (in a certain direction). *Ytk pat ak ney ney ney yi ebnej*. This ridge long ridge extends way, way upriver. *Kjeṅ pat ak mey bi ney ney ney ebim*. This road goes a long, long way downriver.

NG¹ [níṅg-], (G) = (K) **ṅṅ-**, q.v. *v.i* and *v.tr*. Perceive, know, see, hear, feel, be aware, conscious, etc. In the Ti dialect as spoken at Gobnem **ng-** is a variant of **ṅṅ-** that occurs before suffixes marking remote past (-k) and future (-ng). A variant **n-** occurs before **-p-** present perfect-iterative and **-eb-**, present progressive; **ṅṅ-** occurs elsewhere. *Yad ṅṅ ngnek*. I saw you. *Ñskol mdl ngnek*. I learnt it when I was a boy. *Kmn atwak am ngup nb okok mleṅ mdek knub*. Atwak possums go and find dry places to sleep. *Yad nep key kayn nokom nb ak ma-ngnek*. I'm not the only one to have seen such a dog. *B nb ak kuj tmel ak ngak ak*. This man knew very powerful magic. *Aml, ngak bin omṅal ak wog day ak tagetek*. He went and saw two women who had walked to their gardens.

-NG² [níṅk, -níṅg-], *suffix to medial verbs*.

Marks the verb as denoting an action or event that is (i) prospective (future or intended), usually in relation to the next verb in the clause, which denotes a preceding event, and (ii) has the same actor as the next verb. Various translatable as: to, in order to, about to, intending to, wanting to, trying to. It may occur as the final verb in a clause, in which case it is understood to imply an intended or predicted event. Contrasts with other medial verb suffixes indicating same subject relation ((K) **-i**, **-ig**, (G) **-l**, **-lg**) and different subject relation (**-e-** and **-nŋ**). In combination with a following verb **g-**, occur, make, do, inflected for person and number, it marks future tense. Depending on the choice of suffix to mark aspect of **g-**, this may be a general future (**g** + **-p-** or **-ab-**) or an immediate future (**g-** + **-sp-**). *Et gng amnnak?* What did you go there (in order) to do? *Amng apan?* Did you say you will go? *Amng gpan?* Will you go? *Amng gspan?* Are you ready to go?/Are you about to go? *Ŋg malng amjpin.* I am going to fetch water. *Won akay owng agp?* What time did he say he was intending to come? *Np pkng gp.* He will hit you. *Np pkng gsap.* She is about to hit you. *Nuk kumng gsap.* He is dying/about to die. *Wsim ñi tbng.* He's grinding it for cutting. (lit. Having ground it, (he) will cut.) (G) *B mñab nop nb ak kmn-nen amng, am sblam mgan nb ak, katp ney 'sej knebin' agup.* When the owner of such a tract of forest intends to go hunting he goes first to an established site in a cordyline enclosure to spend the night in his hut. *B ak mon maŋing, kotp-mgan amb.* The man has gone into the house to warm himself by the fire. *Sb king gen, kls gi plgp.* I am constipated. (lit. When I try to defecate it is tight and blocked.) *Kas ak daging gpal, d am abey 'yi okok daglobun' apal.* When they intend to singe off the fur, they take (the terrestrial cuscus, *madaw*) right outside the settlement. (KHT ch. 9:88)

NGL [ningíl], (G) fast-speech contraction of **nb gl**, having done this, having acted

in this way.

-NI¹ [ní:], (K) *formative in locatives.* Indicates nearness. = (G) **nl**.

akni (K), *loc.* Over here, near the speaker. syn. **okni**, = (G) **oknl**. *Akni owan!* Come over here!

-NI² [ní:], *n.kin.* Wife's brother, man's brother-in-law. Alternant of **bani**, q.v, which occurs in **nani**, your wife's brother, and **noni**, his/their wife's brother.

NID [ní-nt], *n.kin.* His/her father's (male) cross-cousin. Variant of **nuyd**, q.v., used by most speakers born after about 1970.

NIMAY [ní-má-y], *pronoun.* (G) 2nd person dual: you two, subject and possessor. = (K) **ntmay**.

NIT [ní-r], *n.* Nail (of metal). (from Eng. **nail**.)

NKM [ní-yím], *n.* 1. Blood. syn. **lkañ**, q.v.

2. An insulting remark used to women.

nkm sapay, menstruation blood.

-NL [níl], (G) *formative in locatives.* Indicates nearness. = (K) **-ni**, q.v.

NM¹ [ním], *n.* A dangerous snake (**sataw**) taxon, Giant Python, *Morelia amethystina*.

NM² [ním], (PL) *v.adjunct* in **NM YOK-**, *v.tr.* Distribute or give out things. Pandanus Language substitute for **blok-**, q.v.

-NM³ [ním], *n.* Alternant of **ami**, q.v. Mother, etc., which occurs after possessive prefixes **na-**, **nu-**. *Nanm-nbk.* Your (plural) mothers.

NMUG [nímú-ŋk, numú-ŋk], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon cultivated locally. The skin of tuber red, flesh white.

NNM [niním], *n.* 1. Plant (**bd**) taxon cultivated in Kobon, with bright-coloured flowers and black seeds, which were formerly much used as beads.

2. Bead necklaces, made with seeds of **nnm** plant. Compare **kawel**.

NNML [ninimíl], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, unidentified. Cultivated locally from cuttings made in Jimi Valley. syn. **wkap**.

NNOKOM [ninó-yó-m], *adj.* A few, not

many. syn. **nokom nokom**. *Ss magi nnokom gpin*. I could only produce a few drops of urine.

Nŋ⁻¹ [nín], *v.i* & *v.tr*. Generic for acts or processes of perception, sensing and cognition. = (G) **n-**, **ng-**, **nŋ-**. The following is a list of English translation equivalents; it is not certain that all of these are separate meanings for Kalam speakers.

v. 1. Be conscious, aware. *Tap nŋi gpin*. I did it consciously/ intentionally/with forethought.

2. Be awake. *Wsn ma-kjap, nŋsap*. He's not asleep, he's awake.

3. Think, reason, cognize. *Nŋ tep gi agngayn*. I'll think (it over) carefully then decide. *Yad key agig nŋspin*. I'm thinking aloud. (lit. I'm talking to myself thinking.)

v.tr. **4.** Perceive, sense something. *Wdn yad nŋbin*. I perceived it with my own eyes. *Tmd yad nŋbin*. I perceived it with my own ears. (G) *Pakam ak ney gutgut kuysek, gutgut kuy ak owpnŋ, nŋl apal*. The *pakam* bandicoot has a rank smell, and its presence can be detected from its odour. (lit. When this rank smell comes they perceive it.) (KHT ch. 10:101)

5. Know something, know how to do something. *Mdp nŋbin*. I know where she is.

6. Understand, comprehend, grasp something mentally. *Mñi nŋspan?* Now do you get (understand) it? *Yglis mnm ma-nŋbin*. I don't understand English. (G) *'Apin ak nŋ dpit?' agak. Agek agtek 'Met, nŋ nŋ dput ak, ma-nput ak' agak*. Then he asked them 'Have you two completely understood what I've said?' and they replied 'Well, we've fully understood some parts of it but other parts we've haven't understood.'

7. Take notice of something, pay attention to s.th. *Mnm tep yb ag ñabin; ytuk matk gi ma-nŋ dp*. I gave him good advice; he was uninterested and took no notice.

8. Realise, become fully aware of a situation, see that something is the case.

(G) *Nb gl gosp nŋl apal, awl madaw ak nokom apl...* When people see that this has happened they know it can only be a *madaw* (ground cuscus),... (KHT ch. 9:36)

9. See something, perceive s.th. with the eyes. near syn. **wdn nŋ-**. *Adkey! Jomluk-np nŋin!* Turn around! Let me see your face! *Bin ak nŋi ownmn*. After you have seen that woman you should come. *Ygen tap nonm ma-nŋbun, pen ykop kawn ak nep mon dab nŋbun, wak ak takl ap dek nŋbun*. We can't see the actual substance of the wind, but we can see it makes the trees sway when it comes and we can feel the cold when it touches our skins. (G) *'Yad... skum ak mey awl ynosp nŋl opin,' agak*. He said, 'When I saw smoke rising here I came'.

10. Look at, observe something. *Nad okok nŋan ey!* Look everywhere!

11. Hear something, perceive s.th. with the ears. near syn. **tmd nŋ-**. *Apan ma-nŋbin*. I didn't hear what you said. *Nup ñekñek gek, nŋbin*. I heard him hiccup. *Bin tmuk agek nŋaknŋ, yp agak, 'Got-nad asap!' agak*. As she heard the thunder the woman said to me, 'That is your God speaking!'

12. Listen to or for something.

13. Feel something by touching it. usu. **d nŋ-** (touch perceive). *Wak ak takl ap dek nŋbun*. We can feel the cold (of the wind) when it touches our skins.

14. Feel emotion (object an internal organ, seat of emotion). See **mapn nŋ-**, **sb nŋ-**. (Not used of feeling a bodily sensation or condition, e.g. cold, hunger, pain, itching.)

15. Smell something (direct object usually **kuy** 'odour' of a specified thing). *Kaj kuy nŋbin*. I smell pork. (lit. I perceive the smell of pig.) *Kabkol np kuy ay nŋi asaw*. The flies have come because they can smell you (lit. perceive your smell).

16. Taste something. usu. **ñb nŋ-** (consume perceive). *Ñb nŋan!* Taste it!

17. Try or test something.

18. Have thoughts, ideas, opinions.

syn. **gos nŋ-**. *Nŋ tep gi agngayn*. I'll think it over carefully then decide. *Yad key agig nŋspin*. I'm thinking aloud. (lit. I'm talking to myself thinking.) *Nad cnup gos nŋig mdenmn*. You should keep thinking of us.

19. Learn something, acquire knowledge or understanding. *Kuj nŋi cp ñagngayn*. I will learn magic then I will kill people. *Ñskoy mdi nŋnk*. I learnt it when I was a boy.

20. Discriminate, tell (in sense of discern), know the difference (between). *B ognap mñimon akay nb tawpay tawpay nŋban*. You can tell which country certain people come from by the way they walk.

21. Be used to, familiar with, have previous knowledge or experience of something. *Nak ñg pboŋ ma-ñb nŋban*. You are not used to drinking hot water.

22. Believe, be under the impression, think that (something is the case).

nŋeb, = **nŋep**, *adj.* To do with perceiving, especially thinking; thus: aware, knowledgeable, comprehending, thinking, clever, wise, mentally normal. *B nŋep*, knowledgeable or clever man. *Kotp ak ap nŋeb, nŋ et gp?* Coming to visit that house, what's up with you? (i.e. Why did you do it?). (G) 'Awl tap nŋep ey!' *agak*. He said 'Oh, here is a thinking creature!'

nŋeb tek ay-, = **nŋeb tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like looking, listening, smelling, etc.

nŋijsek, *v. adjunct.* Continuing to look, listen, smell, etc.

nŋijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to look, listen, etc. *Nuk bin-nuk nup nŋijsek ay mdp*. He remains watching his wife.

nŋ d-, *v.* **1.** Stop looking, listening, etc.

2. Comprehend, perceive or take in everything, fully understand, take good note of.

nŋi g-, do s.th. deliberately or consciously. *Ykop ma-gpin; tap nŋi gpin*. I did not do it without reason; I did it with forethought.

nŋ md-, watch, wait and watch, stay

and look. *Nŋ mdek, melk-sek gaknŋ; nŋ mdek ksim owaknŋ*. He kept watching, while it became light; he stayed (there) watching until it became dark.

nŋ md tep g-, take good care of something, watch over something well.

nŋ nŋ yok-, cast one's mind, wonder about. (G) *Cgoy ñbl, agtek mey tam ak nŋ nŋ yok pt ak, ti nen am piow piow met nput agobt*. They smoked a cigarette and wondered why they hadn't been able to find (the arrow). (*KHT* ch. 9, *madaw myth*:12)

nŋ sdol g-, = **nŋ sdoy g-**, find something hard to recognise, fail to recognise s.th., be confused about s.th. near syn. **sdol madol g-**.

nŋ tep g-, perceive well or carefully; thus, to see clearly, consider carefully, note well, watch or listen carefully. *Nŋ tep gi, nŋ agng gayn*. When I have perceived it clearly I will tell you.

nŋ tk tk-, keep changing one's mind.

adk-madk g nŋ-, keep looking back (as one goes along). near syn. **cegi-wegi nŋig am-**.

ag nŋ-, **1.** Ask, inquire, think to oneself, request, demand, pray, be under the impression that. *Np ag nŋgayn*. (i) I'll ask you. (ii) I'll pray for you/to you.

2. Try to do something.

bin ag nŋ-, **1.** Try to abduct a woman. *Bin ag nŋabin, kuk gab, ptk opin*. When I tried to persuade the woman (to come away with me), she cried out and I panicked and came here.

2. Ask about a woman, ask for a woman.

ap nŋ-, come and see, visit. *Kotp-yp enen map nŋban?* Why haven't you come to visit my house?

ay nŋ-, try something for position, size, fit; try something on. *Tob-ttup tob yk ak ay nŋi tawpin*. I tried the shoes on for size before I bought them.

buk nŋ-, read or study a book. Compare **pas nŋ-**.

din ag nŋ-, covet something, desire or intend to get something. (Requires 1st person singular subject, attributed to

3rd person actor in reported speech.) *Nuk laplap ay 'din ag' nji, ktg owak.* He wanted to steal the clothes, (but) he left (them) behind.

d nɲ- 1. Obtain and look at.

2. Feel by touching.

glɔp nɲ-, hear an echo.

gos nɲ-, *v.* & *v.tr.* Think, think of something, be mindful, consider, hold an opinion, remember, be tame or domesticated, be clever (contr. **sakisek**). *Yad gos nɲspin.* I am thinking. *Mñi gos nɲspan!* Now you remember! *Nuk gos nɲb ak daɲ.* Let him make his own decision. (G) *B gaj gadmay b ak nop adl ñbal, b nop-nused yes kuml, kubal nb ogok ktop pen gos ak nɲl, ad ñon nɲl...* The oven cooking is for the spirits, ancestors who died long ago, and (we) believe that if we cook (for them),...

gos nɲeb, = **gos nɲep**, *adj.* 1. (esp. of humans) Wise, clever, knowledgeable. *Wpc agak 'B tud kik b gos nɲep; cn sakisek,' agak.* Wpc said 'The white men are knowledgeable; we are ignorant,' he said.

2. (of animals) Tame. *Wpc wtay-nuk gos nɲep.* Wpc has a tame cockatoo.

gos kebkeb nɲ- *v.* 1. Be much preoccupied with a thought, worry about something.

2. Wonder what will happen.

gos koɲay nɲ-, give serious thought to something, think a lot about something, have something on one's mind; be preoccupied with something. *Yad cp ñagi; Klap yp kalabus gnmunɲ agi, gos koɲay nɲbin.* I killed a man; the Patrol Officer may imprison me; this is what I'm thinking about.

gos mket ay-, syn. **gos mket nɲ-**, 1. Worry, be anxious or concerned; brood over something.

2. Have evil thoughts, as when laying a curse on someone.

gos tep nɲ-, think carefully, admire or think well of, approve of s.th.

gos nɲ tep g-, think carefully about something, try to recall s.th. clearly, think s.th. over. *Gos nɲ tep gi, kmap*

agngab. When he has thought about it carefully he will sing the song.

gos tmey nɲ-, 1. Dislike or hate someone or something, think badly of s.th. *Nup gos tmey nɲban.* You dislike him.

2. Worry, be anxious or concerned.

kasek nɲ-, 1. Understand something well or clearly, have a firm understanding of something.

2. Perceive or comprehend something quickly.

key agig nɲ-, talk to oneself, think aloud.

kuj nɲ-, know or learn how to perform magic. *Yad kuj nɲi, cp ñagng gayn.* I will learn magic and then I will kill people.

kmap nɲ-, know, listen to or hear a song.

kuy nɲ-, pick up a scent, smell an odour. Compare **kuy pug nɲ-**, **kuy ap-**, *q.v.* *Yad kaj kuy nɲbin.* I smell pig.

kuy pug d am nɲ- (of dogs) pick up a scent and follow it, follow a scent.

kuy pug nɲ-, sniff after an odour, smell out an odour.

mapn nɲ-, feel sorry for, feel emotion, be upset. syn. **sb nɲ-**. *Yad nɲ mapn nɲbin.* I feel sorry for you.

mkal g dam dam nɲ-, keep opening a succession of things and looking at them, as when leafing through a book.

mluk nɲ-, 1. Feel anger, look angrily, be full of resentment. *B-yp tek ok, ñagabay, yad nup mluk nɲbin.* This man they shot was like one of my own (kin), and I feel very angry because they've shot him.

2. Smell, perceive with the nose.

mnm nɲ-, know or be able to understand a language or an expression. *Kopon mnm ma-nɲbin.* I don't understand the Kobon language.

mumug nɲ-, contemplate a request to commit a murder for someone. (lit. listen to whispers.) *Yad cp ñagng, Mosak-nup mumug gpin; nuk mumug nɲb.* I asked Mosak about killing a man for

me; he is thinking it over.

ñb nŋ-, taste something, eat something to see what it is like. *Yad ñb nŋi?* Should I taste it?

ñn ay nŋ-, feel with the hands, especially inside something.

ñn pag nŋ-, count or reckon numbers, using body-parts as reference points. See **pag-**. *Ñn pag nŋan!* Count (them)!

okonŋ okonŋ g-, usual contraction of **okok nŋ okok nŋ g-**, peer or look in different places, look everywhere.

pas nŋ-, read or study a letter.

peg nŋ-, spy on, watch while hidden.

penpen nŋ-, look at one another.

piow nŋ-, search for and find. *Etp etp gol ak piow nŋban?* How much gold did you find?

pk nŋ-, nudge, feel by touching lightly; to come briefly into contact with.

puŋi nŋ-, probe, feel or test for s.th. by poking or pressing.

sb nŋ-, feel sorry for. syn. **mapn nŋ-**, **sb g-**, q.v.

skul nŋ-, be learned, acquired knowledge at school.

tagi nŋ-, travel to a place and see it, visit a distant place, have been to a place. *Mñmon Hagen tagi nŋban?* Have you been to Hagen?

talk tagi nŋ-, search for something on the ground, move around looking for something on the ground.

tmd nŋ-, hear, perceive with the ears.

wdn nŋ-, see, perceive with the eyes. (G) *Kesm ak nep kaj suwp agel npin, wdn magl yad ak key olap ma-ngnek.* I know the story of how it kills pigs, though I haven't seen it with my own eyes. (KHT ch. 11:21) *Tk jaki, mñi nep wdn nŋspin.* I've just woken up, I'm only just now starting to see clearly.

wk nŋ-, crack s.th. open and inspect (its contents).

wsn kab nŋ-, have a dream that does not come true.

wsn nŋ-, dream, have a dream.

yow nŋ-, not want to do something, not feel like doing a thing.

ypd gi nŋ-, see in a straight line, have a direct view.

yuk piow nŋ-, find something one has been chasing or searching for.

Nŋ² [nínŋ], *v.impers.* (of any source of light, esp. the sun) Shine, give off light or heat. (Some Kalam say this term is cognate with **nŋ**¹, referring to the sun 'looking at' the world.) *Pub kasek nŋsap.* The sun is shining. *Pub nŋi mosk yapab am pkp.* His body wilted in the sun's heat and he fainted.

pub nŋ-, 1. *v.* (of sun) shine.

2. *v.tr.* Shine on someone or something. (G) *Kmn ak am olaŋ mdek, pub ak nopey ngaknŋ, ñg maglsek mlep gak.* The possum went up and stayed (on dry land) where the sun shone on him and dried out (his wet fur).

pub ññakol nŋ-, (of sun) dazzle, shine dazzlingly.

pub pk nŋ-, (of rays of sunlight) strike against, contact or affect s.th. or s.o.

pub sj naban nŋ-, (of the sun) 1. Be very hot, scorching. *Pub sj tmey nŋb.* The sun is scorching hot. *Kaj ñluk pub sj tmey nŋb, dam ssi okok tuwn gan.* The sun will burn that small pig, go and tether it in the shade.

2. Burn s.o. badly. *Pub nup sj tmey nŋb.* The sun burnt him badly.

-Nŋ³ [-nínŋ], *suffix to medial verbs.* Occurs after the suffixes **-k-** and **-p-**, and, less often, after **-ab** and (K) **-igp**, = (G) **-elgp**. (1) marks the medial verb as having a different subject from next verb, and (2) marks the action denoted by the medial verb as (a) occurring simultaneously with that of the next following verb, and (b) continuing for a period. Often translatable as while, at the time that, during, whenever. Contrasts with **-e**, **-ng**, **-i**, (K) **-ig**, = (G) **-lg**. The suffixes **-k-** and **-p-** in other contexts mark past and present-perfective tense but preceding **-nŋ** they appear not to indicate tense.

-ab-nŋ. *Lum puŋiab nŋi, yp ap wald*

amabnɔ dek yon at-byon ok. Pen ji tɔ ap jaki nɔi yp tug dad sanɔp. After he stood them on the ground, he watched while one slid down and he took hold of it and stood it up. So then he stood looked (at them), gathered them up and departed.

-knɔ. *Mɔnmon pkaknɔ, kmap agak.* While it rained he sang songs. (G) *Bin mdlaknɔ, tap kañ nep gpm. Cni gem amon, kti key tap dap glg nɔlaj.* Whenever women are around you men tell us to do this and that. Let's go and leave them to feed themselves. *Yad nɔ mɔnknɔ, d dek, ntmay pken, ksen puniyt.* While I'm watching, you two dig again after he finishes picking up (the clods of turned soil). *Nɔ mdek, melk-sek gaknɔ; nɔ mdek ksim owaknɔ.* He stayed watching as it became light; he stayed watching while it became dark. *Mon bops then, walɔ apyap pkaknɔ, ksen kud den paganɔ.* As I cut big chips in the trunk they fall away, then I make the back-cut and (the tree) topples. *Gub yp, mañmod yp agaknɔ, cnop tep gup.* When the cicadas and *mañmod* lizards are calling, it makes us feel good.

-pnɔ. *Ksim owpnɔ, b ak kotɔ mjem owpnɔ: yad tug tkoy g dad padki, b ak d nɔbin.* When night had fallen somebody had come inside the house; I groped around, and felt this man. (G) *Kayn ak kmn ak suwpnɔ, bin ksen ma-ñbal.* When the dog starts catching game, women can't eat the catch.

NIJ-CIKI [nɔntyí-ɔí], (K) *v.adjunct* in **NIJ-CIKI AG-**, *v.tr.* Accuse someone to his face of wrongdoing, rebuke someone for wrongdoing. = (G) **nɔ-clkl**, **nɔ-slkl**, (K) **nɔ-slki**. *Yp nɔ-ciki agnek mey dad amnk.* You rebuked me in public, that's why I went away.

NIJ-CLKL [nɔntyíli-ɔí], (G) = (K) **nɔ-ciki**, q.v., (G) **nɔ-slki**.

NIJD [nɔjánt], *adj. & adv.* 1. True, truly, correct, right, with serious intent. antonym **esek**, q.v. Compare **yb**, **ypd**. *Nɔd akan esek?* True or false? *Wsn nɔd nɔbin.* I had a dream that came true.

2. Rightly, deservedly, justly, to be expected. *Nɔd yap pkak.* It served him right that he fell (because he was

showing off.)

nɔd ag-, speak the truth, say something in earnest (not jokingly). *Nɔd apin!* I speak the truth!/I'm serious!

nɔd nɔ-, perceive correctly; hear or think correctly.

NIJEB [nɔjé-mp], *adj.* = **nɔjep**, q.v.

NIJEP [nɔjé-p], *adj.* 1. (esp. of humans) aware, thinking, knowledgeable, comprehending, clever, wise, mentally normal. = **nɔjeb**. antonym (K) **saki**, (G) **sakl**, uncomprehending, crazy, stupid, etc. *B nɔjep.* Man who is clever, wise, aware, etc.

2. (of animals) Domesticated, tame. contr. (K) **aydk**, (G) **ladk**, wild. *Kaj nɔjep.* Domesticated pig.

NIJET [nɔjé-r], *v.adjunct or adj.* (of the senses or personal capacities) Defective, not able to function properly.

nɔjet ag-, *v.* Have a speech defect. *Kmep nɔjet agp.* There's something wrong with her singing.

nɔjet mnm, defective speech. *Nɔjet mnm agep-sek.* He has a speech defect.

nɔjet ñag-, *v.impers.* (of a person) Be retarded, incapable of reliable work or responsibility. *B nɔjet ñagp, tap wog apon ak gtep ma-gp.* A retarded man can't follow instructions well when he works.

NIJ-SLKI [nɔjésli-ɔí], (K) = **nɔ-ciki**, q.v.

NIJ-SLKL [nɔjésli-ɔí], (G) = (K) **nɔ-ciki**, q.v., (G) **nɔ-clkl**.

NO- [nú-], *prefix to kin nouns.* 3rd person possessor: his, her, its, theirs. Conditioned variant of **nu-**, q.v., occurring before some nouns whose historical root form begins with a vowel, e.g. **nonm**, his mother (from **no-** + **ami**), **noni**, his brother-in-law (from **no-** + **-ani**), **nop**, his father (from **no-** + **-ap**), **nowi**, his wife's sister (from **no-** + **awi**).

NOGLAK¹ [nó-ɔgilá-k], *n.kin.* His wife's sister's husband. 3rd person possessor form of **baglak**, **boglak**, q.v. Compare **no-**.

NOGLAK² [nó-ɔgilá-k], *adj.* Joined (of tubers which through crowding have

joined together). Cognate with **noglak**¹. Follows the generic name of many kinds of tuber: **maj noglak**, **pd noglak**, **sbal noglak**, **ññay noglak**.

NOGMI [nó-ŋgimí], (K) = (G) **nogml**, *n.kin.* 1. The husband. Does not take a possessor, refers to a known entity. *Nogmi apjaki, tin pk sb jaki, pk aws jaki, tb sb jaki, tb aws gi pkek amnak.* When the husband arrived he smashed the pot, he pulverised it, hacked it to bits and then went away.

2. (of birds and animals that pair) The male, the male partner.

NOGML [nó-ŋgimí], (G) = (K) **nogmi**, *q.v.*

NOGOB¹ [nó-ŋgó-mp], (K) *n.* Hail, hailstones. = (G) **ñogob**.

nogob yap-, *v.impers.* Hail, fall (of hail). *Mñmon yob pki, nogob yowp.* It has rained heavily and hail fell.

nogob magi, hailstones.

NOGOB² [nó-ŋgó-mp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Pipturus* spp., growing in garden and grassland areas, with fruit resembling hailstones, on which birds especially **memneŋ**, feed. syn. **lokan** and **gunŋ**.

NOJ [nó-ñty], *n.kin.* 3rd person possessor form of **aj**, *q.v.* Her husband's sister, her brother's wife; the husband's sister, the brother's wife.

NOKOM [nó-ŋóm], *adj.* 1. One. *Yad bin nokom dpin; nuk bin omjal mdp.* I have one wife; he has two. *Yp nokom nep ñban!* You gave me only one! near syn. **yepet**. Compare **bap**, **saglanŋ**.

2. Together, as one. *Nad kawkaw bep nokom ma-adinmn, keykey aginmn.* You must not cook the sweet-potatoes and the greens together; cook them separately.

3. The same, identical. *Mon omjal apan at nokom.* The two trees you've mentioned are the same. *B omjal nop nokom.* The two men have the same father.

4. Unique, special, unusual. (G) *Ypl kojay yb ak lak, kmn nb ak nokom.* This animal is unusual in having a great deal

of flesh on it. (G) *Kmn nb ak nopey nokom ney wñd tagup.* This animal (game mammal) is unique in that it can fly. (*KHT* ch. 8:62) *Lodon nokom mey Ingled siti yob yb.* London is England's single most important city.

5. Only, sole. (G) *Yad nep key kayn nokom nb ak ma-ŋneŋ.* I'm not the only one to have seen such a dog. *Skul nokom ag tep gi, mey wog mani tep gng gpan.* Only by getting a good education will you get a well-paid job.

nokom nokom, syn. **nnokom**, 1. Few, not many.

2. (of populations of people or things) Sparse, scattered or dispersed, not dense. *Binb nokom nokom mdpay.* The population is sparse.

nokom nep, 1. Just one, only one.

2. Same, identical. *Stua kun ebek nokom nep nd amnuk ak.* That's just like the store that we went to before.

NOL¹ [nó-l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Reichenow's Meledictes, *Melidectes rufocrissalis*, a noisy bird which lives in the lower mountain forest, below about 2300 m. In spite of the very close relationship between this species and *M. belfordi* (**aljaw-nm**) and occasional cases of hybridization between the two, Kalam informants fairly consistently identify birds in the hand, mainly by length and colour of beak. **nol** has a longer, light-coloured bill, **aljaw-nm**, a shorter, black bill. They are also well aware of the contrasting habitats of the two species, but are not at all consistent in identifying birds in the forest and garden trees in the zone between about 2100 m and 2350 m, where both species are present.

NOL² [nó-l], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with yellow skin, grown in Upper Kaironk Valley.

NOLB [nó-límp], *n.* 1. Orchids (Orchidaceae), generic which includes epiphytic orchids growing in higher-altitude forest and and terrestrial orchids with cane-like stems. One kind is planted with sugar-cane, to make the latter grow well. Pigs root up and eat

bulbs, especially after grassland has been burnt off. = **noim**.

2. Necklace of orchid stem segments. = **noim**.

noib aydk, *Dendrobium ? pleianthum*, a yellow-stemmed orchid growing in bush fallow and at edges of gardens. Pigs eat bulbs.

kamay noib, large epiphytic orchid growing in the beech forest.

NOLM [nó·lím], *n.* = **noib**, q.v.

noim aydk, = **noib aydk**, q.v.

NOMAN¹ [nó·má·n], *n.* A person's guardian spirit, life force, soul. Takes postposed possessive pronoun, **nomanyad**, **noman-nad**, etc. A person's **noman** may leave his body while he sleeps and it may fly around or turn into a lory. Men believe their souls can go out as goshawks and so invoke these birds in war magic. When a person dies his **noman** leaves the body permanently. near syn. **mdmagi**, heart, life force of the living. contr. **cp-day**, **cp-kawnan**, ghost, spirit of dead. *An yp mdetk? – Noman-yad ct nep mdotk.* Who was with you? – There was just my guardian spirit and I. *B noman mdp kun okok mon ma-tbnmb.* Someone's guardian spirit lives around there so you mustn't cut down the tree.

pñ-noman, *n.* Guardian spirit, life force, soul. syn. **noman**.

NOMAN² [nó·má·n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Phyllocladus hypophyllus*. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Skin of fruit is roasted and used as a flavouring for food, and is believed to make boys grow strong. syn. **tmud**.

NONI [nó·ní·], *n.kin.* 3rd person possessive form of **bani**, q.v. His/their wife's brother; the wife's brother.

NONM [nó·ním], *n.* 1. *n.kin.* His/her/their mother, mother's sister; the mother, the mother's sister. 3rd person possessor form of **ami**, q.v. = **no-nm**. antonym **nop**. *Lulway nonm sb-yuws jun-nup ayp.* The Luluai's mother has a large lump on her head. *Nonm pañ-nup klb-nup tgak.* The mother made her daughter a string

skirt. *Ñapanñay mdi, nonm gok pug sakp.* The baby is there, breaking the mother's pelvis. (Said when a baby in the womb is heavy or kicking.)

2. Woman who owns or is in charge of something: owner, keeper, mistress.

3. Hostess of a **smi** festival or other event, wife of the host (**smi nop**).

4. Substance, material form; the actual object, not just its reflection, sound, smell, etc. *Ygen tap nonm ma-nñbun, pen ykop kawm ak nep mon dab nñbun, wak ak takl ap dek nñbun.* We can't see the actual substance of the wind, but we can see it makes the trees sway when it comes and we can feel the cold when it touches our skins.

5. Main part of something. In the case of a plant, e.g. the stem as opposed to the leaves, flowers or roots, the flesh as opposed to the bark or pith. Compare **sb-kd**.

adj. Large, adult, esp. of mature or large form of certain animals and plants.

nonm g-, *v.* 1. (of plants and animals but not humans) Mature, grow to full size.

2. Be born. (lit. become substance, gain material form.) *Ñapan-yad nonm gp.* My child has been born. *B ñapan ak nonm gp.* A child was born to the man.

nonm bd, main stem. (G) *Nonm bd ney mab bd tek jakak.* Its (a certain vine's) main stem grows like a tree trunk.

nonm magi, (K) = (G) **nonm magl**, kernel of a nut, main substance of a fruit.

nonm-nop, syn. **nop-nonm**, parents, mother and father.

kaj nonm, woman owner or keeper of pigs.

kaj nonm, adult form of **kaj** beetle.

kayn nonm, 1. Adult female dog, bitch.

2. Female owner of a dog, a dog's mistress. syn. **bin kayn nonm**.

mon nonm, heartwood, hard wood as opposed to pith or fibrous material.

sakp nonm, inflorescence of **sakp**,

Sacharum edule.

smi nonm, wife of man hosting a **smi** festival, who is formally honoured by her husband for her achievement as a mother, gardener and pig-raiser by being designated as official hostess.

tu nonm, axe-head.

NOŋI¹ [nóŋí:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Lithocarpus* sp. or spp. A subtaxon of **kabi**, q.v. syn. **kabi noŋi**.

NOŋI² [nóŋí:], *n.* Lizard (**yñ**) taxon, Gecko or gecko sp. Some say an alternative to **mluk-ps**, **wowi**, q.v., as generic name for geckos. Others say a kind of gecko found in banana palms in open areas at lower altitudes of Kaironk Valley and larger than **mluk-ps**. Not eaten.

NOP¹ [nó:p], *n.kin.* 1. 3rd person possessive form of **bapi**, father. His/her/its/their father, the father. antonym **nonm**. *B omŋal nop nokom*. The two men have the same father.

2. The male owner or man in charge of animals or goods: owner, master, keeper. *Kaj nop agp*, ‘*Nad etp-nen kun gpan?*’ The owner of the pigs asks, ‘Why have you done this?’ (G) *Nop jak mey mab sgi dl, mluk wl gak ak mey*. Their master rose up, took hold of some charcoal, and applied it to the dogs’ noses.

3. The host of a **smi** festival or other event.

4. Mature or large form of certain animals, e.g. **kaj-nop**, **kodal-nop**.

5. (in cards) Joker, Knave.

nop nonm, syn. **nonm nop**, parents, mother and father. *Nop nonm*, ‘*Mñi kayŋd knmit’ agtk*. His parents said, ‘Now you two can sleep together.’

nop nused (K) = (G) **nop nused**, ancestors, forefathers. (lit. fathers and grandfathers.)

nop nused yes, distant ancestors. (G) *B gaj gadmay b ak nop adl ñbal, b nop nused yes kuml, kubal nb ogok ktop pen gos ak nŋl, ad ñon nŋl...* The oven cooking is for the spirits of fathers and ancestors, who died long ago, in the belief that...

alŋaw nop or **alŋaw nop-won**, the fibres which enclose the kernels of mountain pandanus fruit.

kaj nop, male owner of pigs.

kayn nop, male owner of a dog, dog’s master.

kodal nop, scorpion. Compare **kodal**, centipede.

NOP² [nó:p], (G) *pronoun*. 1. 3rd person singular object and object possessor: him, her, it. = (K) **nup**. Compare **ney**, -p. *Lkañ ak tap m-yŋ ymngpal alyañ, nop kolkol gl*. Before the taro-seed is planted they smear blood over it.

2. 3rd person singular possessor of direct object: His, her, its.

NOP³ [nó:p], *n.* Segment of bamboo. syn. **akl nop**, **mŋal nop**.

nop d agi-, explode bamboo segments by heating them over a fire. ‘*Nop d agl aginmit mŋal,*’ *agak*. ‘You should heat (and explode) bamboo segments,’ he said. (KHT 9: *Madaw* myth: 56)

NOPEY [nó:βé:y], *pronoun*. (G) = (K) **nupey**, 1. 3rd person singular object, emphatic: him, her, it. (G) *Neb ak yp kn mdl, mdosp md md md tap kub gakŋŋ,* ‘*nopey sak yokebin’ agup*. It stays with its mother until it is quite big, then she gets rid of it.

2. 3rd person singular emphatic possessor of direct object: His, her, its. *Bani-yad yb-nopey ak ma-apin, ask mosk gpin*. I can’t say the name of my brother-in-law; I avoid it. (lit. My brother-in-law his name I don’t say, I avoid.)

NOWI [nó:wí:], *n.kin.* Wife’s sister; man’s brother’s wife, 1st person possessive; and alternative 3rd person possessor form. syn. **binowi**. Compare **nawi**, **nuwi**, **b-nowi**.

NP [náp], *pronoun*. 1. 2nd person singular object: you. *Yad ñbi np aypin*. I’ve eaten and put aside (a share) for you. *Kabkol np kuy ay nŋi asaw*. The flies have come because they can smell you.

2. 2nd person possessor of direct object: your. *Wog np ak matk gspin*. I’m helping with your work. *Meg-np yuwt gŋp*. Did your teeth ever ache?

NPEY [niβéy], *pronoun*. 2nd person singular object and possessor, emphatic of **np**, q.v. You, your. 'Npey etp-nen ñnm?' *agan*. Ask him, 'Why should I give it to you?'

NPTKIN [níβiriγí-n, níβriki-n], (K) *n*. Click-beetle. = (G) **neptkin**, q.v.

NT [nír], (K) = (G) **ñt**, *pronoun*. 1. 2nd person dual subject: you (two). *Nt amnit!* You two go!

2. 2nd person dual possessor: your two.

NTK [nirák], (K) *pronoun*. 2nd person dual, subject or possessor, dissociative: you (two), your, yours. Marks greater social distance than **nt**, q.v. *Yad am ttup gi mdabin, ntk ap gabit nñbin*. I went and lay (there) waiting, and I saw that you two came and did that.

NTKMAY = **NTK-MAY** [nirikmá-y], (K) *pronoun*. 2nd person dual subject or possessor, emphatic and dissociative: you (two), your, yours, emphatic and dissociative. syn. **ntk**, q.v.

NTMAY = **NT-MAY** [nirimá-y], (K) *pronoun*. 2nd person dual, subject or possessor: you (two), your, yours.

NTP [niríp], (K) = (G) **ñtep**, *pronoun*. 1. 2nd person dual object: you two. Compare **nt**, **-p**. Emphatic forms: **ntpmay**, **ntpeymay**. *Ntp pkyak-tek?* Did they hit you (two)?

2. 2nd person dual possessor of direct object: your.

NTPEY [niriβéy], (K) *pronoun*. Second person dual objective pronoun, emphatic: you (two). (G) **ñtepey**. Compare **nt**, **ntp**, q.v.

NU¹ [nú:], *prefix to kin nouns*. 1. 3rd person possessor: his, her, its, their. The variant **no-** occurs before some nouns beginning with a vowel. **nu-** generally occurs before nouns whose historical root form begins with a consonant, e.g. **nu-bap**, his mother's brother, **nu-mam**, his brother, **nu-nay** 'his sister', **nu-mud**, his (male) cross-cousin, but it also occurs before certain nouns whose historical root begins with a vowel, e.g. **nups**, his grandmother (from **nu-** +

aps), **nusd**, his grandfather (from **nu-** + **asd**). The historical root in prefixed forms does not always correspond to the independent or base form in today's language. Many independent forms of kin terms referring to males show an initial **b-** (from **b**, man, male), and some terms denoting females show an initial element derived from **bin**, woman, or **pañ**, daughter.

2. 3rd person possessor form can also denote a specific relative or a class of relatives, without specifying a possessor. *Numam*, the brother, the brothers.

NU² [nú:], *pronoun formative*. Non-isolable root in **nud** and **nuk**, 3rd person singular, subject and possessor, and **nu-p**, 3rd person singular object and possessor of object.

-NU³ [-nú-], *verbal suffix*. First person plural subject: we. Variant of **-un**, q.v., occurring before **-k**, remote past and with **-p...-p**, hypothetical. *Cn pk-nu-k*. We (plural) struck. *Cn pk-p-nu-k*. We (plural) could have struck.

NUAL [núwá:l], = = **nu-wal**, *n.kin*. His/her/their father's sister, the father's sister: 3rd person possessive or definite form of **awal**, q.v.

NUB [númp], *adj.* (of tubers of sweet potato and potato, wild vines, fruit of bananas, pumpkins) Mature, ready to harvest. Contrasts with **nek**. (G) *Tap ññay yb ak tap kub lak, skol skol pat ogok, nub ok nek ak*. The true *ññay* (*Pueraria* vine) produces large tubers but also has small ones, mature and immature ones. *Magi nub ñbay*. They eat mature tubers.

maj nub, mature sweet potato tubers, ready to harvest. *Maj ak nub akan?* Does that sweet-potato plant have tubers ready to harvest?

NUBAP [númbá:p], *n.kin*. His/her/their mother's brother, the mother's brother: 3rd person possessive form of **bpap**, q.v. = **nu-bap**. *Ñ-nuk nup mluk puñing, puñi abay, mluk yuwt dsap agi, bin nuk tu-smen akp, pen nubap nup pen ñbay*. When a man's son is about to have his nasal septum pierced, and after the painful process is done, (the boy's father and

father's brothers) pay shell valuables to the mother's brother (for performing the operation).

NUD [nú·nt], (K) = (G) **ned**, *pronoun*. 1. 3rd person singular subject: he, she, it. Little used in comparison with syn. **nuk**.

2. 3rd person singular possessor: his, her, its.

NUG [nú·ŋk], (PL) *v.adjunct* in **TUG NUG TK-**, *v.tr.* Pull something out by hand. Pandanus Language substitute for **tug tk-**, q.v.

NUGSUM-NAGSUM [nú·ŋksú·m ná·ŋksú·m], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, one kind growing in forest, with fruit which *Melipotes* honey-eaters and **kabay** birds of paradise eat, the other, *Microglossa pyrifolia*, growing at lower altitudes, in bush fallow, with white blossom which *Goniocephalus* lizards (**kuom**) are said to eat. syn. **nugsum**, **ñgsum**.

NUK¹ [nú·k], (K) *pronoun*. 1. 3rd person singular subject: he, she, it. = (G) **ney**. Compare **nud**. *Nuk amb*. He has gone. *Tap-nuk*. His food/thing. *Yad b-nup suk agen, nuk mowp*. I sent for the man, (but) he has not come.

2. 3rd person singular possessor: his, her, its.

NUK² [nú·γ-], (K) *locative prefix*. Indicates location nearby but out of sight of hearer. Contrasts with **bk-**, in speaker's direction, **ka-**, near hearer, **ak-**, great distance, **sŋ-**, approximate location. syn. (G) **aluk-**.

NUKDOIŋ [nú·γindó·ŋ, nú·kdó·ŋ], (K) *loc.* 1. There in the across-river direction at a short distance out of sight. = **nuk-doŋ**. syn. (G) **alukpel**.

2. There a short distance away out sight.

NUKIM [nú·γí·m], (K) *loc.* There in the down-river direction at a short distance out of sight. = **nuk-im**. syn. (G) **alukpim**.

NUKNEIŋ [nú·γiné·ŋ], (K) *loc.* There in the down-river direction at a short distance out of sight. = **nuk-nej**. syn. (G) **alukpeŋ**.

NUKYAIŋ [nú·γiyá·ŋ], (K) *loc.* Down there

at a short distance out of sight. = **nuk-yaŋ**. syn. (G) **alukpi**.

NUKYOIŋ [nú·γiyó·ŋ], (K) *loc.* Up there a short distance out of sight. = **nuk-yoŋ**. syn. (G) **alukpel**, **alukpol**.

NUMAM¹ [nú·má·m], *n.kin.* 1. His, her, or their brother, the brother(s): 3rd person possessor or definite form of **mam**, q.v. = **nu-mam**.

numam ksen, the younger brother, his/her younger brother.

numam nd, the elder brother, his/her elder brother.

NUMAM² [nú·má·m], *n.* Fruit of the mountain pandanus (**alŋaw**) that lack well-formed kernels (**magi nonm**). syn. **alŋaw numam**. (G) *Yokop nonm magl..ñbal-sek*. *Alŋaw nb ak tkl blak nŋspal ney numam ak nep lup*. They only eat the kernels of pandanus fruit. When they cut open this kind of pandanus fruit they find it lacks well-formed kernels. (KPL, *Alŋaw*)

NUMD [nú·mínt], common variant of **numud**, q.v.

NUMDAIŋ [ná·mndá·ŋ], (PL) *n.kin.* 1. Same-sex cross-cousin. Pandanus Language substitute for **ñbem**, q.v.

2. His/their (same sex) cross-cousin. = **nu-mdaiŋ**. contr. **na-mdaiŋ**, q.v.

NUMOK [nú·mó·k], *n.kin.* 3rd person possessor form of **amok**, q.v., his wife's father, his daughter's husband, the wife's father, the daughter's husband. Near syn. *Kon*.

NUMUD [nú·mú·nt], *n.kin.* His (male) cross-cousin, the (male) cross-cousin(s): 3rd person possessor or definite form of **ñbem**, q.v. = **numd**. *Numud kmn mon tan am am, muŋ byoŋ mdek*. The cross-cousin climbed the tree after a possum, climbing right to the top, where he remained.

NUMUL [nú·mú·l], *n. prop.* 1. The lowlands on the Jimi River side of the Bismarck-Schrader Ranges, in contrast to **Cdoŋ**, the lowlands on the Ramu Valley side. Refers both to the lowland plains and to mountain land up to about 1500 metres, where the warmer climate

accommodates certain plants and animals that are not found higher up. near syn. **Kom**. Compare **Sepl**. (G) *Kobti ak nop tklek mñab Numul gu alyañ*. Down there in the Jimi lowlands she changed into a cassowary.

2. Occasionally used for the lowland plains in general. syn. **Numul-Watak**.

Numul-Watak, the lowland plains in general.

NUMUL-YAKT [nú·mú·lyá·yír], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a small bird, resembling the Flat-billed Fly-catcher, found in the Middle and Lower Kaironk Valley. Name means 'bird of the Jimi lowlands'. syn. **ñiolelep**.

NUNAY [nú·ná·y], *n.kin.* His/her/their sister, the sister(s): 3rd person possessive or definite form of **ay**, q.v. *Mnek ok nunay nd skop, nunay nab skop am dyakññ nunay ksen kapkap ap ap ñluk ay wegí kapkap ññ mdek*. The oldest sisters and the middle sister went off and while they were getting it, the youngest sister crept up and crouched down and watched, hidden from sight.

nunay ksen, his/her/their younger sister, the younger sister.

nunay nab, his/her/their middle sister, the middle sister.

nunay nd, his/her/their elder sister, the elder sister.

NUOW [nú·ó·w], = **nuwow**, q.v.

NUP [nú·bé·y], (K) *pronoun*. 1. 3rd person singular object pronoun: him, her, it. = (G) = **nop**. *Yad b-nup suk agen, nuk mowp*. I sent for the man, (but) he has not come. *Nonm pañ-nup klb-nup tgak*. The mother made her daughter a string skirt. *Yad nup kod amjpin*. I'm accompanying him.

2. 3rd singular possessor of direct object: his, her, its. *Lulway nonm sb-yuws jun-nup ayp*. A large lump is growing on the Luluai's mother's head.

NUPEY [nú·bé·y], (K) *pronoun*. 3rd person singular object and possessor of object: him, her, it, his, her, its. Emphatic variant of **nup**, q.v. *Nupey lklk gabay, suk ag ag kumeb tayp*. When they tickled

him he laughed and laughed until he nearly died. *B ok smi amng, kaj guk ayab, wak-nupey deg naban mdp*. That man who was going to the dance festival put pig-fat on him so that his skin was very smooth and shiny. *Sawan tun di jony mluk-nupey magisek yu gab; nawsn tkab, bin ogok nup gos tep ññbay*. Sawan covered the whole of his face with white ash; when he wiped it clean the girls admired him.

NUPS¹ [nú·βís], *n.kin.* 3rd person possessor and definite form of **aps**, q.v., his/her/their grandmother, the grandmother.

nups yes, great grandmother, female ancestors of three or more generations back. (G) *Kti nups yes ññ-ney, ññapay-ney ogok kti mey ktgpal*. The sons and daughters (descendants) of these great-grandmothers continue to avoid (eating this food).

NUPS² [nú·βís], *n.* in **BSAN NUPS**, *n.* A flint-like stone. Compare **bsan**.

NUSD [nú·sint], (K) *n.kin.* His/her/their grandfather or male ancestor: 3rd person possessor and definite form of **basd**, q.v. = **nu-sd**.

nusd yes, great grandfather, male ancestors of three or more generations back.

b nusd, old man.

nop nusd (K) = (G) **nop nused**, forefathers, fathers and grandfathers.

nop nused yes, distant ancestors.

NUSED [nú·sé·nt], (G) = (K) **nusd**, q.v.

NUSN-NAWSN [nú·wsínná·wsín], *v.adjunct* in **NUSN-NAWSN TK-**, *v.tr.* Wipe or cleanse the face. syn. **nawsn tk-**. Formerly, soft leaves, e.g. of **aypoki**, **galkañ**, **kogomn**, **loksam**, were used for this, now soft cloth is preferred. Possums are said to use saliva to clean their faces.

NUWI [nú·wí·], *n.kin.* His brother's wife, his wife's sister, the brother's wife, the wife's sister: 3rd person possessor and definite form of **nowi**, q.v.

NUWOW [nú·ó·w], *n.kin.* His or her father's brother, etc. 3rd person

| | |
|---|--|
| possessor and definite form of bwow , q.v. = nuow . NUYD [nü-yínt], <i>n.kin</i> . His or her father's | (male) cross-cousin. 3rd person possessor and definite form of bayd , q.v. = nid . |
|---|--|

Ñ – ñ

Ñ¹ [Pronounced [ny] before vowels, [nyí:] elsewhere], = **ñi**, *n.kin*. 1. (True or classificatory) son, son of a man that one calls **mam**, brother, parallel cousin. contr. **pañ**, daughter. *Ñ-nuk etp-etp mdp?* How many sons does he have? *Ñ omjal*. Two sons.

2. Son of a male cross-cousin (**ñbem**). Compare **bayd**.

3. Grandson.

4. Boy, lad, young man. Typically applied to growing boys but in context applied to full grown young men. near syn. (G) **ñ-skol**, (K) **ñ-skoy**. *Ñ ebi kapi tug laksap*. This lad is pulling apart the (cracked) pitpit stems (ready for weaving a section of house-wall).

5. Term of address to boy or young man of same age or younger than speaker: young fellow!, boy! *Ñi o! Kasek awan!* Hey, young fellow! Come here quickly!

ñamigon, = **ñ-ami-gon**, mother and sons.

ñamimay, = **ñ-ami-may**, mother and son.

ñapigon, = **ñ-ap-igon**, father and sons.

ñapmay, = **ñ-ap-may**, father and son.

ñᵇᵇᵇ, = **ñ-ᵇᵇᵇ**, baby boy, infant son. *Ami kik ñ-ᵇᵇᵇ-may knetk*. The mother and her small son were sleeping.

ñpan, = **ñapan**, 1. Children, boys and girls.

2. Small child, baby. *Ñapan-nuk kumak*. His child died.

ñapanᵇᵇᵇ, = **ñ-pan-ᵇᵇᵇ**, baby, infant. *Ñapanᵇᵇᵇ-nuk kumak*. Her baby died.

ñskol = **ñ-skol** (G) = (K) **ñ-skoy**, boy, especially young boy. *Yad ñ-skoy*

mdpín; bin ma-dng gayn. I'm still a boy; I'm not going to take a wife.

ñiyᵇᵇ, sister's son. = **ñi-yᵇᵇ**.

ñ-kotp, (K) Kobon initiation ceremony, in which small boys go into a house and dress up, then come forth with linked arms and dance in a long line.

ñ-kotp g-, (of Kobon people) perform initiation ceremonies for boys.

ñ tkep, *n.kin*. Woman's sister's son.

pañ tkep, woman's sister's daughter.

ñi yᵇᵇ, man's sister's son, man's daughter's son.

pañ yᵇᵇ, man's sister's daughter, man's daughter's daughter.

Ñ² [Pronounced [ny] before vowels, [nyí] elsewhere], *v.tr.* Move a thing into close-fitting and stable contact with another object or surface. Has several more specific senses.

1. Give, transfer something into someone's possession (direct object the thing given, indirect object the recipient). *Leo Yalk-nup tu ñak*. Leo gave an axe to Yalk. *An np ñak?* Who gave (it to) you? *Yakt kawl b ñan*. Give those several plumes to the man. *Yad kmn pki, adi, tbi, mam-yad ps ñbin, mon ñi pboki ñᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇ*. After killing and cooking a game mammal in an earth-oven, I cut it up and gave half to my brother, so he could put it on a separate fire and recook it before eating it.

2. Connect, fit, fix or screw a thing in place. *Cpl ñan!* Put the lid on!

3. (usually **g ñ-**) Apply or put something to a surface (as in grinding an adze, filing a blade, washing or soaping something, putting on paint or decorations, putting a burning stick to s.th.). *Bopl agi, sup ñnk*. I lit a chip, and

put the (unlit) reed-torch to it (in order to set fire to the torch). *Sawan-nup mokyay g ñak*. He put adornments on Sawan.

4. (in **g ñ-**) Close (an entrance, door). *Katam g ñan*. Close the entrance.

5. Arrange or position something in orderly fashion (as in setting a trap or laying a table, resting a bow against a wall), etc. *Kopyak-gon pag ñnm akay?* Where should I set the rat-trap?

6. Rest something on or against a supporting surface. *Ñayp at ñek mdp, ap yap pkng gsap*. The knife is just resting on the edge, it is liable to fall.

ñeb, *adj.* (To do with) giving, connecting, etc.

ñeb tek ay-, syn. **ñeb tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like giving, fitting, appear to give, fit, etc.

tap ñeb, *n.* Gift, thing concerned with connecting, giving, etc. *Tab ñeb, dan!* It's a gift, take it!

ñijsek, *adv.* Continuing to give, etc.

ñijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to give, etc.

ag ñ-, (see separate entry) pass information to someone, tell or instruct s.o., explain to s.o., confide to so.o. *Apin, paskoy yp ag ñak*. What I have said is what the girl confided to me.

ak ñ-, shave or trim something off and place it in position, as in shaping the butt of a piece of timber at an angle to make it fit exactly with another. *Mon akñeb ak kluc gi, ak ñbin*. I shaved off the ends of the rafters at an angle and fitted them together.

(**mon**) **akñeb**, rafters which slope at right angles to a roof, and which fit into position against each other, resting on the **mon kub**.

aleb aleb ñ-, scorn someone's demands, e.g. for payment of compensation. (lit. give the tongue.)

at ñek md-, rest on the edge of something, as something placed too close to the edge of a shelf and in danger of falling. *Ñayp at ñek mdp, ap*

yap pkng gsap. The knife is just resting on the edge, it is liable to fall.

bag ñ-, set up a signal on a hill to indicate that someone has died or that pigs have been cooked.

blok ñ-, distribute or deal something out, as food or property; deal cards.

cpl ñ-, put on or fit in place a lid, cover, cap, etc.

d am ay ñ-, (K) = (G) **d am ll ñ-**, take something and deliver it to someone. (G) *Ognap bin-b ñ katp gpal ktop mlep ll dam ñelgpal*. Some were taken and given to people who were holding initiation ceremonies for boys. (KHT ch. 9:101)

d ñ-, obtain and place something in position; give personally (by one's own hand). *Yad ma-dng gayn; nak key d ñnmn*. I won't take it; you should give it personally.

d jm ñ-, take hold of and fit things together, as in joining two hollow sticks or pipes.

d jm ñi ñ-, assemble or put things together.

d jak ñ-, place something upright against a surface, as a bow placed to rest against a wall.

g ñ-, fit or connect something, bring s.th. into stable, close-fitting contact with a surface; thus: close a door, put on or apply (e.g. adornments), set (a table with plates and cutlery), apply (an axe to a whetstone). contr. **ay tep g-**, arrange s.th, put s.th. in order. Compare **katam g ñ-**, **teybol g ñ-**, **mokyay g ñ-**.

got ñ-, score a goal, in soccer.

jm ñ-, 1. Join, connect, come together. *Lot ami jm ñak akay?* Where does the road go (i.e. connect) to?

2. Be identical or similar, belong to the same class.

ju ñ-, return something to its owner or its original position, after removing it; give back, put back. *Yad mnan-nuk ju ñnk*. I gave him back his shell valuables.

katam g ñ-, close an entrance.

ksim (ksim) ñ-, be dark, very overcast and dim.

kocŋ ñ-, give someone 'a fist', i.e. a punch.

kocŋ miukus ñ-, 'give the nose a fist', a threat to troublesome children. *Kocŋ miukus ñng gayn!* I'll give you a fist on the nose!

mluk puŋi ñ-, in piercing the nose, to bring the piercing stick (**yakam**) carefully to the nasal septum.

mnan puŋi ñ-, bribe or gain the cooperation of someone by giving shell valuables.

mnm penpen ag ñ-, converse, talk to each other.

mokyaŋ g ñ-, apply makeup to someone, adorn or decorate someone.

ñag ñ-, bring two surfaces together by inserting one through the other; button or fasten s.th. up.

ñ kls tmey g-, syn. **ñ wos tmey g-**, fit or stick very tightly in place.

ñg pk ñ-, wash someone. *Ñ-yad ñg pk ñspin.* I am washing my son.

pag ñ-, set, of e.g. a rat-trap, i.e. pull back the trigger and fix it in place. *Kopyak gon pag ñspin.* I am setting a rat-trap.

payl ñ-, file (with a steel file). Compare **wsim ñ-**.

pey ñ-, give pay or wages, pay someone.

pk ñ-, (K) = (G) **pak ñ-**, bring something into contact with another object or surface by striking or slapping it, as in washing a person (see **ñg pk ñ-**), smearing or daubing (see **sŋak pk ñ-**) or passing (the ball) by kicking, in soccer.

psnep ñ-, give something away permanently, donate s.th. *Psnep ma-ñbin, ykop ñbin.* I'm not giving it away, I'm just lending it.

puŋi ñ-, (K) = (G) **puŋl ñ-**, force an object on someone or against or into a surface, as in piercing the ears or nose, or fitting an arrowhead on a shaft. Compare **mluk puŋi ñ-**.

selwel ñ-, be generous, give generously.

sŋak pk ñ-, smear white clay on someone, a sign of mourning.

sup ñ-, put a burning brand to something, as in setting fire to vegetation or rubbish. *Bopl agi, sup ñnk.* I lit a chip, and put the brand to it (i.e. set fire to it).

teybol g ñ-, set or lay a table.

tk ñ-, 1. Hang something up. *Gop tk ñspin.* I'm hanging (it) on a hook.

2. Write and send a letter.

tk ñek ap-, receive what someone has written and sent, receive a letter, etc. *Pas-nuk tk ñek mñi owp.* Today I received her letter.

tm ñ-, fit or screw something on, connect links in a chain. *Cpl tm ñan!* Screw the lid on! *Gop kayay kayay tm ñi ap yowp.* The links (in the chain) are connected all the way down.

gop tm ñ-, 1. Fit a handle onto something.

2. Pin or peg something, attach s.th. with a pin or peg.

poj tm ñ-, fit on a wig-hat.

ajp tm ñ-, fit on an arm-band.

ti ñ-, suckle, give the breast to.

tu ñ tk-, put a sharp edge on an axe (after having first ground the blade in preparation). *Tu wsim ñabin, kd ma-gab, ñ tkpin.* I ground the axe, it was still not sharp, then I put a fine edge (on it).

tut ñ-, syn. **ti ñ-**.

wsim ñ-, make a surface smooth or sharp by filing, grinding or similar processes; thus, file, grind, plane (of wood), trowel (as in laying cement), etc. *Ñayp wsim ñb.* He has filed the knife.

mon wsim-tek ñ-, plane timber, use a plane to smooth wood.

yb ñ-, 1. Give a name to something; christen someone.

2. Speak a forbidden name, e.g. of one's in-law. *Bani o! Yb ñtp ñbin!* O brother-in-law! I've spoken your name!

yb ksen ñ-, give someone a new name.

ykop ñ-, give something free of charge, without strings attached or

expectation or return.

ym ñ- (of two parts) fit together, be exactly aligned, be an exact fit.

yuañ ñ-, Put a water conduit in place.

yug ñ-, cover up, fit a cover on something.

yuk ñ- (of gas, vapour) pass into, penetrate or permeate something.

Ñ³ [nyá-], *v.* & *v.tr.* Eat, drink, consume, etc. Variant of **ññ-**, *q.v.*, and **ñb-** which occurs before **-b-**, present perfect-iterative, and with **-b-...-p-**, hypothetical. *Tap ñban?* Have you eaten?

ÑA- [nyá-], *v.* Shoot, etc. Variant of **ñag-**, *q.v.* which occurs before **-p-**, present perfect-iterative, **-sp-**, present progressive, **-p-...-p-**, hypothetical.

ÑAB [nyám-p], (PL) *adj.* in **ÑAB G-**, *v.tr.* Pandanus Language substitute for **ññ-**, *q.v.*, consume, eat, drink. *Gaw ñab gan!* Eat the sweet potato! (syn. *Maj ññan!*)

ñab ñ-, substitute for **pug-**, blow. *Ñab ñspin.* I am blowing.

pat-wlem ñab g-, drink water.

ÑABAP [nyám-bá-p], *n.* Game mammal (kmn) taxon, Water-side Rat, *Parahydromys asper*. Less common syn. of **godmg**, *q.v.*

ÑAG- [nyá-ŋk, nyá-ŋg-], *v.tr.* Use an instrument to displace or propel an object, usually by violent force against a target or surface. Has several more specific senses:

1. Shoot something, fire a bow, catapult or gun, flick a marble, or stone.

2. Pass or draw something through a space or surface, as in sewing or threading or folding the arms; thus, sew or thread s.th., button s.th.

3. Score a goal, in soccer or other games of football.

4. Spurt or spray fluid, as a hose, or as certain insects do when alarmed. See **ss ki ñag-**.

v. 5. Spring forward suddenly, launch oneself forward, as a frog leaping. syn. **tob ñag-**.

ñagep, *adj.* (To do with) shooting.

ñagep tek ay-, = **ñagep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like shooting, etc.

ñagijsek, *v.adjunct* in **ñagijsek ay md-**, *v.* Continue to shoot, etc.

b ñagep, a man who shoots, thus: a skilled shooter or marksman, a killer.

ñag ag-, syn. **ñag g-**, creak or squeak as the result of displacement of an object under pressure, as a rafter or floor or creaking shoe.

ñag ask yok-, leave the scene of a battle.

ñag ay-, 1. Shoot dead, kill by shooting.

2. Shoot things, e.g. game, and place or stack them.

ñag d-, 1. Complete an act of shooting, sewing, etc.; thus, sew up, button up, stop shooting. *Tglis ñag dspin.* I am sewing up the shirt.

2. Shoot everything, sew everything, etc. *Agl ñag dpin.* (i) I have shot all (my) arrows. (ii) I have stopped shooting arrows.

3. Attach or fasten something by sticking it through or against a surface. syn. **ñag ñ-**.

ñag di md-, be stuck together, as by glue.

ñag di tan-, grow stuck together as two tree trunks.

ñag pog d- (G) = (G, K) **ñag pug d-**, Secure s.th. by sewing it up or winding material around it. (G) ...*ñag pog dl gobajen pag tep gl, am mab odor ñag pog dl, gup ak dl amub ak.* (The ringtail possum) curls its tail around and holds on and when it has secured a good grip it moves on. (G) *Wak ak wkl, mab-yb ak dl, mgan mgan alyan d tawl mñ ak, tb tkpal ak, ñag pog dl, mey yakt agn tek gpal.* They remove the skin, fill it with moss, and sew it up like bird skins for use in headdresses. (KHT ch. 5)

mñ ñag pog d-, G) = (K) **mñ ñag pug d-**, sew something up, sew all around s.th. to secure it.

ñag ju yok-, rout (the enemy), force (the enemy) to withdraw.

ñag lak-, split something by shooting.

ñag ñ-, attach or fasten something by inserting through or against a surface; thus, fasten with a safety pin or wire, button up. Compare **pk cg-**, **g ñ-**.

ñag ñŋ-, = **ñag ñb-**, *v.tr.* 1. Shoot and eat s.th. *Kmn ñag ñbin.* I have shot and eaten the animal. (G) *Nb ak mey skoyd ak katp ayn ak aposp, ma-ñag ñbal.* That is why if a Painted Ringtail possum comes near the house they don't shoot and eat it.

2. Touch someone in a painful spot, as a wound; cause pain in this way. *Yp ñag ñb!* It's touched me in a sore spot!

ñag-e- + *subject marker* + **tkd-**, shoot and miss something. See **tkd-**

ñag wk-, shoot and break or shatter, as an arrow broken against a tree.

cm ñag-, shoot with a bow and arrow.

cm agn ñag-, shoot with a gun. *Yakt cm agn ñagak.* He shot the bird with a gun.

got ñag-, shoot (at) a goal; score a goal.

kamget ñag-, shoot or propel noiselessly.

kapkap ñag-, shoot undetected.

kñgld ñag-, fire a catapult or rubber band.

mabol ñag-, play marbles, fire a marble with thumb and fingers.

nŋet ñag-, *v.impers.* (of a person) be retarded, incapable of reliable work or responsibility.

penpen ñag-, fight with weapons, fight a battle or a war. Compare **penpen pk-**. *Etp nen penpen ñagigpm?* Why did you used to fight?

ñagep kuj, *n.* War magic. Bamboo segments are engraved with zigzag marks and then exploded on a fire. Certain fragments are placed on racks above the ground (**at ay-**) and these are associated with the souls of male members of the country, and others placed on the ground (**man ay-**) are associated with the females.

(G) **ñagep kuj dl at ll ll g-**, = (K)

ñagep kuj di at ay man ay g-, (formula) perform the rituals associated with war magic.

ss ki ñag-, (of certain insects) spray fluid when alarmed.

tgaw mdi ñag-, ambush and shoot someone or something, wait with bow drawn and shoot something.

tob ñag-, jump or spring forward from a sitting position, especially of a frog's leap.

ÑAGTKEP [nyáŋgiriyép], *n.* Top layer of wood in fire for heating oven stones, in contrast to (**mon**) **kub** or (**kub**) **ñokob**, bottom layer; (**mon**) **wdn**, middle layer.

ÑAK¹ [nyá:k], *n.* 1. Aerial root, as of a pandanus, as in **alŋaw ñak**, **gudl ñak**, etc. syn. **ñoŋ**.

2. New roots or new flesh growing where something has been cut or ulcerated.

ñak ap-, syn. **ñap yap-**, (of ulcerous or cut skin of an animal or plant) Grow new flesh, grow new roots. *Maj ñak yowp.* The sweet potato is growing new roots.

ÑAK² [nyá:k], *v.adjunct* in **ÑAK G-**, *v.impers.* 1. Be soft, yielding, easily bent, as damp ground, or a sapling.

2. Be immature, not ready to harvest, (of tubers of sweet potato, taro, yams, corn). contr. **ksk nep md-**, be immature (of mature beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins). *Maj wak vos ma-gp, ñak nep mdp.* The sweet-potato (tuber) is not mature, it's still young (not ready to harvest).

ÑAK³ [nyá:k], *n.* in **WAKNAN-ÑAK**, *n.* Eel-trap, made of cane. syn. **waknaŋ-yj-tuwn**.

ÑALAM [nyá:lám], *v.adjunct* in (**WOG**) **ÑALAM G-**, *v.* Cut tall grasses by the pole and axe, or stick and bushknife method. Before steel tools were obtained a small pole was pushed through or under these, allowing them to be raised up or pushed to the side to make cutting easier. Cutting was done with stone axes. With steel tools it is no longer necessary to cut against something.

However, the term **ñalam g-** is still applied to running a stick under heavy grass to raise it up and push it off to the side so that it can be cut with a bush knife. *Wog ñalam gigpay*. They used to clear the grass from gardens by the pole and axe method.

(tu) **ñalam ay-**, near syn. (wog) **ñalam g-**. *Ñalam ayey, mlp gek, agi wog gi ybay*. After cutting the grass they let it dry and burn it before planting.

ÑAM¹ [nyá:m], *n.* Plant used at time of initiating boys. syn. **adom, salkay**, q.v.

ÑAM² [nyá:m], *interjection*. Baby talk, used when offering food to a baby: *Eat! Maj ñam ñam!* You eat the food!

ÑAMIGON [nyá:míngó:n], *n.* Mother and sons. = **ñ-ami-gon**.

ÑAMIMAY [nyá:mí:máy], *n.* Mother and son. = **ñ-ami-may**.

ÑAPAN [nyá:βá:n], (K) = (G) **ñapay**, *n.*
1. Child, children, in sense of human offspring: sons and daughters. Etymology **ñ**, son, boy, **pañ**, daughter, girl. *Nonm-nop ñapan tki, ask yoktk*. Having had a child, the mother and father abandoned it.

2. Child, children, in sense of boys and girls, up to late adolescence. *Bin ñapan kosi gi amjap*. The woman is carrying a child on her back.

3. Small child, baby, babies. near syn. **ñapanṅaṅ**. *Bin ñapan tamsek tk ay, ebap pk ayak*. The woman gave birth to twins, and killed one of them. *Bin ñapan tkabay, sud di, tbt k ñapan sblṅ tbt ki yoki mey dad kotp opay*. After women have given birth they cut the baby's umbilical cord with Miscanthus cane, throw the cord away and bring the baby back to the house.

4. Descendants in general.

5. Litter, offspring of an animal. Compare **ñluk**.

ñapan amoñ ñluk, orphan.

ñapan kotp, birth-house, a small hut separate from the main family dwelling, where a woman goes to give birth and remains until the **kos tawpay** ceremony is performed, after which she returns to

the main dwelling. *Bin ñapan kotp ak mdi, ñapan sblṅ ak yapab, kotp yob owng, mmali at, ayplaw ak sspi ak akl-sek agi, gul gi yoki opay*. A woman occupies a (small separate) birth-house to give birth and after the umbilical cord is cut (women) heat a bamboo container with stems and leaves of *mmali, ayplaw* and *sspi* on a fire, then the mother jumps over the fire, the bamboo explodes, and then she cleans herself and the baby with these leaves, then they throw the cord away and come to the main house.

ñapan matp tk-, give birth to a first child or litter. *Bin bap ñapan matp tkng kumak*. A certain woman died giving birth to her first child. *Kaj matp won ak ñapan tkp*. The sow had her first litter.

ñapan suep, syn. **ñapan ymagiep**, *n.* Foster child, adopted child or children.

ñapan tk-, 1. (of a woman) give birth, bear a child. *Bin ñapan tkabay, sud di, tbt k ñapan sblṅ tbt ki yoki mey dad kotp opay*. After women have given birth they cut the umbilical cord with Miscanthus cane, throw the cord away and bring the baby back to the house.

2. (of a man or woman, or couple) Have a child or children born to one, become a parent.

ñapan tkep, one's own (blood) child, child one has borne or fathered.

ÑAPANṂAIṂ [nyá:βá:niṅá:ṅ], *n.* Baby, infant, chiefly of humans. Compare **ñapan, ṅaṅ, ñluk**. *Bin ñapanṅaṅ nup kod md tep gp*. The mother takes good care of her baby.

ñapanṅaṅ tkng kum-, die in childbirth.

ÑAPAY [nyá:βá:y], (G) = (K) **ñapan**, q.v.
n. 1. Children, in sense of offspring, sons and daughters.

2. Children, in sense of boys and girls.

3. A small child.

4. Descendants. (G) *Kti nups yes ñ-ney, ñapay-ney ogok kti mey ktgpal*. The sons and daughters (descendants) of these great-grandmothers continue to avoid (eating this food).

5. Litter, offspring of an animal.

ñapaynaŋ, baby. *Ñapaynaŋ wad ogok ttoŋ dad tapal ak.* Mothers carry babies about 'pouched' in net bags.

ÑAPMAY [nyá·pmá·y], *n.* Father and son. = **ñ-ap-may**.

ÑAWAL [nyá·wá·l], *n.kin.* A woman's brother's son, son of a man one calls **mam**. = **ñ-awal**. 1st, 2nd, 3rd person possessive is formed by postposing **yad**, **nad**, or **nuk**, respectively.

ÑAWL [nyá·wl, nyá·wul], *v.adjunct* in certain expressions indicating a feeling of intimidation or shock.

ñawl am-, *v.impers.* Be afraid, intimidated, overcome with fear.

ñawl d-, *v.* Be rendered speechless, be overcome with shock or embarrassment, especially by someone's accusations or anger. *Kun agp, yad ñawl dpin.* When he said that I was overcome with astonishment.

ÑAY [nyá·y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, duck. The only species so far recorded in the Kaironk region is the Mountain Duck, or Salvadori's Teal, *Salvadorina waigiuenis*. Contrasts with **dak** or **patow**, domestic duck.

ÑAYP [nyá·yp], *n.* Knife, esp. a bush-knife (machete). (from Eng. **knife**, Tok Pisin **naip**.) *Ñayp di tbak.* He cut (it) with a knife.

ñayp ñluk, small knife, pocket-knife.

ÑB- [nyímp, nyímb-], *v. & v.tr.* Consume, eat, drink, etc. Variant of **ñŋ-**, q.v., which occurs as an independent verb base and before **-p-**, present perfective, **-sp-**, present progressive, **-ig-**, **-igp**, past habitual, and **-p-...-p**, hypothetical. *Kayn klokl ñbsap.* The dog is eating a chicken. *Nak tap ma-ñbnap tek, b ognap kik api ñbyap.* If you don't eat the food, some other people may come and do so. *Wog gi ma-ñban, wati gi ma-ñban, tap si oknep ñban.* You don't make gardens, you don't make fences, you just steal food. (lit. Having made gardens you don't eat, having made fences you don't eat, you just steal food and eat.)

ñb d-, 1. Finish eating.

2. Eat up everything.

3. Be seriously ill, from eating contaminated food or other causes such as witchcraft or poisoning by ghost of a dead enemy.

ñb ñŋ-, 1. Taste something.

2. Be used to eating or drinking something, have experience of eating a certain food or drink. *Nak ñŋ pboŋ ma-ñb ñŋban.* You are not used to drinking hot liquid.

ñb tag-, graze, eat while walking around. *Makaw ogok tap kaskas ñb taspay.* The cows are grazing/are walking around eating grass.

ÑBEM [nyimbé·m], *n.kin.* 1. Male cross-cousin of a male; son of man whom one calls **bpap** or woman whom one calls **awal**. Independent and 1st person possessor form. Compare **-mud**, **namud**, **numud**. *Ñbem o! Kmn ñspan ey?' agak, 'Met o! Mlp ey,' agak.* He came and asked 'Cousin! Are you (still) shooting game mammals?' 'No! (they're already) dried,' he said.

2. (metaphorical) Relative, kin, especially of pairs of animals and plants that are considered to be similar, or to be related by a process of transmutation.

ÑBLEB [nyímbilé·mp], *n.* Crop, sac used to hold undigested food in the throat of certain birds, such as pigeons and quails. Etymology possibly **ñb-**, eat + **l-eb**, putting.

ÑBÑEB [nyímbinyé·mp], *adj.* in **MON** **ÑBÑEB**, *n.* A place where pigs, game mammals and cassowaries are cooked. Usually situated at the base of a large tree, decorated with leaves and marked out by cordylines. The bones of the cooked animals are often stuck in the interstices of the tree trunk, hence etymology probably **mon ñb ñ-eb**, tree connected with eating and fixing in position.

ÑEB [nyé·mp], *adj.* (To do with) fitting in position, giving, connecting, etc. = **ñ-²eb**.

tap ñeb, *n.* Gift, thing given, fitted, etc. *Tap ñeb; dan!* It's a gift; take it!

ÑEKJ [né·yínty], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**)

taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced from the north, via Aynay, about two generations ago. Skin of tuber red, flesh white. Leaves not eaten. Now very rare in Upper Kaironk.

ÑEKÑEK [nyé·ɣinyé·k], *n.* & *v. adjunct* in **ÑEKÑEK G-** or **PK-**, *v. impers.* Hiccup, have the hiccups. *Yp ñekñek pksap.* I've got the hiccups. *Nup ñekñek gek, nɲbin.* I heard him hiccup.

ÑELEP¹ [nyé·lé·p], (**PL**) *n.* Eye. Pandanus Language sub. for **wdn**, q.v.

ñelep yok-, *v.* See, look, watch. sub. for **nɲ-**, perceive, **wdn nɲ-**, see, etc.

ÑELEP² [nyé·lé·p], *n.* Layer of sticks placed on top of hot stones in an earth oven in order to protect food from being scorched.

ÑEÑET¹ [nyé·nyér], *n.* Insect taxon, small flies, etc. which gather at rubbish-heaps. syn. **sb-ñetñet**.

mgn ñeñet ay-, (of a woman) expose the genitals. (lit. small flies settle on the vulva.) Insulting expression used of a woman who when sitting exposes her genitals. *Bin bsgab, mgn ñeñet ay mdp.* When the woman sat her private parts were exposed.

ÑEPEK [nyé·bé·k], *n.* Stout scrambling herbs, *Cyrtandra* spp., growing in forest, cooked in earth-oven with game mammals and eaten. near syn. **cangom**, **gabaw**, **pagn ñɲeb**.

ñepék at-ket, epiphytic *Cyrtandra* sp., with larger leaves than **ñepék**. Common by streams in cultivation zone. **ymdunɲ** possums eat leaves.

ñepék aydk, flowers and stem similar to **ñepék**, but leaves different.

ñepék wlm-ket or **lum-ket**, terrestrial **ñepék** with small leaves.

ÑETK- [nyé·rik, nyé·riɣ-], *v. tr.* Follow or track the footprints or trail of marks left by a person or animal (object the trail). *Tap etp ñetkspan?* What are you tracking? *Kaj yad tob ñetkspin.* I'm following the footprints of my pig. *Nuk amab, yad kaynam ñetken, amb.* I followed the trail left in the grass where he had gone.

ñetkep, *adj.* (To do with) following a such a trail.

ñetkep tek ay-, = **ñetkep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like following a trail, appear to follow a trail.

ñetkijsek, = **ñetkij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to follow a trail.

kaynam ñetk-, follow a trail through *kaynam* grass. *Nuk amab; yad kaynam ñetken, amb.* He had just gone; I followed his trail through the *kaynam* grass where he had gone.

piow ñetk-, follow a trail in search of something.

ñetk nɲ-, see the trail or tracks made by something. *B-bet si dad amabit, yad ñetk nɲbin.* I saw the trail where the couple went after the abduction.

tob ñetk-, follow footprints. *Yad b amab tob ñetkpin.* I followed the footprints of (the) man (who) had recently passed (this way).

tob piow ñetk-, follow a trail of footprints in search of something or someone.

ÑG [nyíŋk], *n.* 1. Water or any clear liquid. Used of clear sap (**mon ñg**) and tears (**si ñg**). Contrast with (**K**) **mk**, (**G**) **mok**, milky fluid, **mlem**, soapy slime or soapy sap, **sl**, dark sap, **slom**, slime. *Ñg malng amnmn.* You should go and fetch some water.

2. River, stream, creek. *Ñg Kaytog ak Ñg Mabl ak, klam pug jakak kñɲ kñɲ.* The Kaytog and Mabl rivers have their sources close to each other. *Ñg sakek, api, sud plaw amb.* The stream broke through (the dam) and flattened the swordgrass (around the banks) as it rushed through.

3. Liquid form of something, in contrasts to its solid form, e.g. melted fat.

ñg-sek, containing liquid; wet, damp, soaked, watery, saturated with water.

ñg ay-, 1. Turn into liquid, melt. *Kaj guk ñg ayp.* The pig-fat has melted.

2. Put something in water.

ñg apyap-sek, running water.

ñg aydk, pond.

ñg bejn, benzine, petrol.

ñg jak-, 1. (of water) Come up, as from a spring.

2. in **X (mnm) ag-**, **ñg jakp**, (idiom) Fail to keep a promise, go back on one's word, renege. (lit. X spoke, water came up. Keeping a promise is expressed as 'keeping one's words dry') *Mnm ag mlp mapan; agaban ñg jakp*. You didn't keep your word; you uttered (a promise) but didn't keep it.

ñg-nen g- *v.impers.* Be thirsty, want to drink water. (contr. **gam-nen g-**, have a craving for sugarcane, **yuan g-**, be hungry.)

ñg ñb jak-, (of water) seep through (a floor or other surface), come up through s.th. *Ñg ak lum-nab ebyan ñg ñb jakp*. That water is seeping up from the ground below.

ñg ñj-, 1. Drink water.

2. Drown, die from immersion in water.

3. in '(X) **nad ñg ñjan!**' **agak**. X said, 'You drink water!' A formula to complain that one was not given food, or that one's request (of any sort) was refused. The speaker implies that he was told 'You'll have to drink water because we are not going to give you food'. [LS writes: The expression is seldom if ever used by the person refusing the request, being too strong for that. Instead, it is used afterwards by the one refused to show the refuser that he was a bit hard-hearted.] '*Nad ñg ñjan!*' *agnak, mey yad am ykop knnk*. You told me 'Drink water!', so I went to bed with nothing to eat.

ñg ñheb, *n.* Drinking water.

ñg pk-, wash or bathe oneself. *Ñg pkng amnun!* Let's go and wash!

ñg pk ñ-, wash or bathe someone or something.

ñg pkep kotp, (K) = (G) **ñg pkep katp**, bathroom, wash-house.

ñg poglin (G), = (K) **ñg pogayn**, *n.* Dam, constructed to hold back stream before release of water to scour out

drainage ditch.

ñg saki (K) = (G) **ñg sakl**, liquor, drink that contains alcohol.

ñg-sek, watery, full of water.

ñg sj, waterfall.

ñg sj puñi, 1. (of a waterfall) Fall, plunge downwards.

2. Spray with a hose, hose s.th.

ñg wlk, 1. Muddy water.

2. A flood.

ñg wlk (yob) ap-, (of a river) rise in flood, flood over a place.

bok ñg, watery liquid inside a blister.

joñ ñg, syn. **joñ ñg-yt**, grasshopper taxon, often captured on streamside vegetation. See separate entry.

moñg = **mon ñg**, clear sap. Compare **mk**, **sl**.

si ñg, tears.

si ñg ap-, *v.impers.* Be tearful, have watering eyes.

ti ñg, syn. **tut ñg**, breast milk.

ti ñg ap-, *v.impers.* Flow, of milk; lactate. *Nup ti ñg owp*. She is lactating.

yagad ñg, oily juice of fruit-pandanus (**yagad**).

ÑG-AGLAGL [nyíŋká·ŋgíá·ŋgí], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, large waterside bird of Jimi Valley, with barred plumage, possibly bittern.

ÑGIT [nyíŋgí·r], *n.* in **JOI** **ÑGIT**, = **JOI** **ÑG-YT**, q.v. syn. **ñg joñ**.

ÑG-JOI [nyíŋkñdyó·ŋ] *n.* Grasshopper (**joñ**) taxon, Long-horned Grasshopper (*Agraeiini* sp.). Name means 'water grasshopper'. Found mainly in cane-grass near streams (**ñg**) and often captured during frog-collecting expeditions. Eaten. syn. **joñ ñg-yt**. Compare **gudi-bñ**. Two subtaxa are distinguished by colour:

ñg joñ km, 'green water grasshopper'.

ñg joñ mlp (K) = (G) **ñg joñ mlep**, 'dry' or 'straw-coloured water grasshopper'.

ÑG-KLAM [nyíŋkilá·m], *n.* Headwaters, source of a stream.

ÑG-ÑG [nyínknyínk, nyínɡinyínk], *n.* Watery place or places, e.g. a stream, spring, pool.

ÑG-ÑOLOM [nyínknyó-ló-m], *n.* Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon, Banded Skink, *Sphenomorphus leptogasciatus*. Markings and conformation are likened to a young death adder. Treated with disdain or aversion for this reason and because it quivers when discovered. Not eaten or handled; removed from gardens gingerly, with a twig. syn. **ñolom**. Name means ‘water skink’.

ÑGODM [nyínkó-ndím], (**Asai**) *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Water-rat. syn. **kuypep**, q.v., used in the northern lowlands.

ÑGOG-PAGOG [nyínɡó-ŋkɔ́-ŋɡó-ŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Grey Wagtail, *Motacilla ginerea*. First element of name said to refer to its habit of living by streams (**ñg**).

ÑG-OTOK [nyínkó-ró-k], *n.* Flatworms, planarians. Typically found in decomposing banana stem foliage. Not eaten. Compare **ceml**, slugs.

ÑG-PAKN [nyínkɔ́-ɣín], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon, with large green and yellow leaves. Cultivated. Name means ‘water *pakn*’. Used in magic for crops, illness.

ÑG-SEK [nyínksé-k], *adj.* Containing water or other liquid, thus: wet, damp, soaked, watery, saturated.

ÑG SUAK [nyínksú-á-k], *n.* Pools in the forest. syn. **ñg ceb**. Birds wash themselves in these and hunters set hides near by to shoot them.

ÑG SUM [nyínksú-m], *n.* A scrambling shrub, *Microglossa pyrifolia* (Asteraceae), a garden weed. = **ñugsum**.

ñgsum ñagsum, syn. **ñgsum**.

ÑG-YT [nyínɡí-r, nyínkyí-r], *n.* in **JOŋ** **ÑG-YT**, = **JOŋ** **ÑGIT**, = *n.* Grasshopper (**joŋ**) taxon, Long-horned Grasshopper (*Agraeiini* sp.), found mainly in cane-grass near streams (**ñg**). Eaten. syn. **joŋ ñg**, q.v. Compare **gudi-bñ**.

ÑI [nyí:], *n.kin.* Variant of **ñ**, q.v., occurring as an independent form and before modifiers beginning with **y**.

1. Son, male child. *Ñi-yad, akay amjpan?* My son, where are you going?

2. Sister’s son, son of woman one calls **ay** (man speaking). syn. **ñi-yŋ**, q.v.

3. Man’s grandson through a daughter. Usually **ñi-yŋ**.

4. Boy, lad, young man. *Ñ ytuk matk nŋb ak ñi tep met.* That boy who ignores instructions is not a good boy. *Ñi o, akay amjpan?* Young fellow, where are you going?

ÑIOLELEGP [nyí-ó-lé-lé-ŋɡíp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a small bird, resembling the Flat-billed Fly-catcher, found in the Middle and Lower Kaironk Valley. Said to be a messenger bird of the Kobon people. Name said to mean ‘a man is dying’ in the Kobon language. syn. **Numul-yakt**.

ÑI-TKEP [nyí-ri-ɣé-p], *n.* Woman’s sister’s son. = **ñ-tkep. ñi-yŋ**, man’s sister’s son. Compare **ñ**, son, **tk-²**, give birth, be a parent.

ÑI Yŋ = **ÑI-Yŋ** [nyí:ŋ, nyí-yí-ŋ], *n.kin.* 1. A man’s sister’s son, son of a woman one calls **ay**. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, person possessive forms are constructed with **yad**, **nad**, **nuk**, respectively. contr. **pañ-yŋ**, man’s sister’s daughter, **ñ tkep**, woman’s sister’s son.

2. A man’s daughter’s son, man’s grandson through a daughter. contr. **pañ-yŋ**, man’s daughter’s daughter.

ÑK [nyík], *v.adjunct* in **ÑK G-**, *v.* 1. Duck, avoid by lowering the head or body. Compare **ñluk ay-**. *Nuk yp kab dyokab, ñk gpin.* When he threw a stone at me, I ducked.

2. Conceal oneself by crouching.

ñkñk am-, go about in a crouch or with head lowered.

kud ñk g-, 1. Stoop down.

2. Have a (habitual) stoop or stooping posture.

ÑKPL [nyíɣiβíl], *v.adjunct* in **ÑKPL AY-**, or **G-** *v.* or *v.impers.* Be left feeling

depressed after the departure of a kinsman or friend who had visited from a distant place. syn. **kumapl ay-**.

ÑLUK¹ [nyilú:k], *adj.* 1. (of animals, including birds, and trees) Young, immature. Compare **matp, wos**.

2. (of objects that have larger types), small, miniature. Compare **skoy**.

ñluk ay-, *v.* 1. Crouch down, make oneself small. *Mnek ok nunay nd skop, nunay nab skop am dyakny nunay ksen kapkap ap ap ñluk ay wegí kapkap ny mdek.* The oldest sisters and the middle sister went off and while they were getting it, the youngest sister crept up and crouched down and watched, hidden from sight.

2. Wait in ambush, as hunters concealed in hides, men waiting to shoot enemies, or men waiting to grab a possum as it escapes from its nest.

ñluk (ay) md-, (K) = (G) **ñluk (il) md-**, Conceal oneself and watch and wait. (G) *Gos ak nyl, 'Kapkap ñluk mdut' agl.* They decided, 'Let's hide and watch and wait,' they said.

ñluk won, (animal) with new offspring.

bok ñluk, small lump or swelling.

kaj ñluk, piglet.

kayn ñluk, pup.

kayn ñluk mug-nep, young dog, up to about a year.

kobti ñluk, cassowary chick.

koyb ñluk, demon residing inside a witch, which is believed to contain the essential power of the witch and which can divide into parts and move from the body of one person to another.

mab ñluk (G) = (K) **mon ñluk**, sapling, young tree. (G) *Mab ñluk ogok tb dad apl acac ak g g kus gobn apal abey.* They cut saplings and build a long fence in a circle right around it.

ñapan amoñ ñluk, orphan child or children.

ñayp ñluk, small knife, pocket-knife.

seb muk ñluk d- or **tb-**, be a clear blue sky, not a cloud in the sky. *Seb*

muk ñluk di mdp. There's not a cloud in the sky.

wdn ñluk, pupil or iris of the eye.

wos ñluk, not quite full-grown.

ÑLUK² [nyilú:k], *v. adjunct* in **ÑLUK AY-**, (K) = (G) **ÑLUK L-**, *v.* Spy, watch from hiding place. *Nunay ksen kapkap ap ap ñluk ay, wegí los kapkap ny mdek.* The youngest sister quietly approached to spy; having hid she watched quietly.

ÑM [nyím], *n.* Hidden hollow used as a den or lair by certain game mammals, e.g. space in the undercroft (**abn**) of the mountain forest or a hole underneath a spring (**ñg klam**), hollowed out by dripping water. Ground Cuscuses (**madaw**) sometimes occupy such hollows under springs.

kmn ñm, syn. **ñm**.

ÑMEG [nyímé:ŋk], *n.* A large edible fern, *Diplazium decompositum*, larger than **jaj**.

ÑMLM [nyímilím], *n.* *Equisetum debile*, Horsetail, a reedlike fern growing at streamsides and in swampy places. Used to sandpaper axe-handles, bows, spears, and to wash pots and pans.

ñmlm wog, large patch of **ñmlm**.

ÑMÑM [nyímnyím], *v. adjunct* in **ÑMÑM G-**. *v. impers.* Be wrinkled, creased, lined e.g. of the skin or of cloth. As term for a skin condition, compare **btobt**, wrinkled, **gu pag-** depressed, hollowed, **gug tk-**, cracked. *Awnbej ñmñm gi, gu pagp.* When he wrinkles (his) forehead, there are (deep) creases.

mluk ñmñm g-, *v.* 1. Twitch or wrinkle the nose. (G) *Won ogok ap jakpal koŋay yb mab bakbak okok mluk ñmñm glg opal.* They sometimes run off up into the trees in all directions, twitching their noses as they come.

2. Do this as a signal to someone.

wdn kag ñmñm g-, *v.* Raise the eyebrows; do this as a signal to someone.

mluk wdn kag ñmñm g-, *v.* 1. Raise the eyebrows and wrinkle the nose.

2. Do this as a signal to someone, e.g. of acknowledgement or warning. *B ñagng gey, mluk wdn-kag ñmñm gen ptk*

amb. A man was going to shoot him but I wrinkled my nose and brow (to warn him) and he ran away.

ÑN¹ [nyín], *n.* 1. Arm of a person, including the hand. contr. **tob**, leg.

2. Hand, finger. contr. **tob**, foot.

3. Front leg, foreleg of four-legged animals. contr. **tob**, hind leg. *Akey! Ñn yuwt gp! Akey! Ow! (My) arm hurts! Ow!*

ñn agal, fingers bent like talons, as when about to scratch someone.

ñn aṅd, left hand, left arm.

ñn at, forearm. syn. **ñn koc**.

ñn ay d-, grab hold of something. *Kamget am, am, 'ñn ay ðin,' agek.* He went on silently, thinking 'I'll grab hold of him' (i.e. intending to grab hold of him).

ñn beṅ, palm of the hand.

ñn d-, take in by the hand, hold something.

ñn gogeb, a crooked arm.

ñn gol, any bony protruberance in the arm or hand, esp. elbow, wrist-bone, joints of fingers.

ñn juwi, = **ñn jui**, complete a round by the body-part method of counting. See separate entry.

ñn kab g-, handle s.th. in a clumsy way, be all thumbs. *Nad nñ kab gpan, yad kaw blokin!* You've been too clumsy, I'll divide it out myself!

ñn kagol, = **kagol**, 1. Wrist.

2. Six, in body-part method of counting.

ñn kaygpat ap-, return empty-handed.

ñn kaygpat ap kn-, sleep hungry after returning empty-handed (from hunting).

ñn kls g-, (be) tense, of the hand or arm.

ñn koc, forearm.

ñn kogm, elbow, ? wrist-bone.

ñn magi (K) = (G) ñn magl, 1. Finger, a single finger. Used also of finger bones of deceased kinsman worn as keepsake.

2. Hand, as opposed to the whole

arm. *Pat ñn magi d tbki, Got-nup mnm ag nṅak.* The priest placed his hands together and prayed to God.

ñn magi wt, the fingers collectively.

ñn-magi ps-bad, the flat of the hand.

ñn magi wt, the hand and fingers, the whole hand.

ñn-magi wt d-, catch or stop something with the hands.

ñn pag-, 1. Bend or break the arm, hand, finger.

2. Count or reckon numbers by the body-part method. See separate entry. syn. **ñn pag nṅ-**.

ñn pag nṅ-, count or reckon numbers, using the body-part method of counting. See **ñn pug ju-**.

ñn pk daw ñag-, fold the arms. *Ñn pk daw ñagi mḍpin.* I'm keeping my arms folded.

ñn pk ju-, pull someone's finger and crack the knuckle in greeting (an old custom).

ñn pk sak-, shake hands in greeting (of the European custom). *Ñn pk sakan!* Shake hands!

ñn pug ju-, indicate a complete round or circuit, in the body-part method of counting, by flexing the arms in front of the chest with fists clenched then extending the arms sideways and opening the hand. The first round equals 23, ending with the little finger of the second hand. Subsequent rounds each count 22 (counting starts again from the second finger of that hand). 45 is indicated by two extending movements, 67 by three, and so on.

ñn pñg, finger-nail.

ñn tṅi, (K) = (G, K) ñn tṅl, bones of arm or hand.

ñn wt, syn. **ñn magi wt**, the hand and fingers, the whole hand, the fingers collectively.

ñn yb, right hand.

ÑN² [nyín], *n.* 1. Day (24-hour period). Possibly related to **ñn¹**, from custom of showing fingers to indicate number of days. *Ñskoy mluk puṅi ñi, ms ownṅpay ñn*

ak, bebec bacbac g ñey, ms owpay. On the day initiates are to emerge from seclusion they decorate them with wig-circlets, then they come out.

2. Period, era, epoch, time.

ññ akay, (K) = (G) **ññ akal**, when? (in sense of which day, which period of time?) Compare **won akay**. *Ññ akay t̃p owñg gpan?* When will you come back again?

ññ bad ak, several days, so many days (holding up a certain number of fingers).

ññ ebi, this day, holding up finger to indicate a given day in a sequence. *Ññ ebi kmn nen amnak.* On this day he went game-mammal hunting.

ññ mñi, today.

ññ ognap, some days, sometimes, on occasion. (G) *Ji ññ ognap mlep lpal.* But sometimes they smoke-dry them. (G) *Nñ ognap mab kub ogok tanl pakpal, nñ ognap mab acbacb ogok tanl pakpal.* Sometimes they catch them by climbing big trees, sometimes they catch them by climbing small trees.

ÑÑ-AGAL¹ [nyíná·ngá:l], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated locally. Tuber is many-lobed. Name means 'clawed'.

ÑÑ-AGAL² [nyíná·ngá:l], *n.* Waterfall. syn. **sj**, q.v.

ÑÑAKOL [nyínyá·γó:l], *v. adjunct* in **ÑÑAKOL AG-** or **G-**, *v. impers.* Glitter, flash, be dazzling. *Ññakol gek, wdn-yp j̃b̃lp̃ ayp.* It flashed and made me squint/The flash caused me to squint.

pub ññakol ñ-, (of sun) dazzle, shine dazzlingly.

ÑÑALU [nyínyá:lú:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, applied to two *Claoxylon* spp. (Euphorbiaceae). (1) *C. capillipes* is a small tree, growing in bush fallow and disturbed forest. Timber said to be heavy, but when conveniently located is used in house-building and fencing. (2) *C. lutescens* is a tree of higher altitude forest. Flower-peckers, birds of paradise, doves, etc. eat the fruit.

ÑÑ-JUWI [nyíndyú:í:], *v.p* & *interjection.* In body-part counting, 23, i.e. one

complete round. Shown by extending the arms outwards from the shoulders and flicking out the bunched fingers then bunching them again, usually accompanied by saying **ññ juwi!** (from **ññ juw-i**, lit. having extended the hands.) See also **ññ pag-**, **ññ pug ju-**. *Saj yad dpin, kubap ññ juwi.* I got my compensation, 23 greensnail shells.

ÑÑ PAG- [nyíná·ŋk], *v.p.* Count or reckon numbers by the body-parts method, using as reference points positions on the upper body. syn. **ññ pag ñ-**. The person counting begins by pointing to and bending the little finger of one hand, continues along the fingers (1,2,3,4) to the thumb (5), then up the arm to the wrist (6), inner forearm (7), inner elbow (8), bicep (9), shoulder (10), midpoint between shoulder and neck (11) and front base of the neck (12). Counting continues through the equivalent points down the other arm. The first complete round, ending with the little finger of the second hand, equals 23. Subsequent complete rounds each amount to 22 as the counter goes around the body parts in reverse, starting again from the *second* finger of the hand on which the first round was completed. In specifying numbers of 23 or higher, one round is indicated by flexing both hands (**ññ**, arm, **pag-**, flex) with fingers clenched, then extending both hands sideways while at the same time extending the clenched fingers with a rapid flicking motion (**ññ juwi**, **ññ pug ju-**). 45 is indicated by two such flexing and extending movements, 67 by three, and so on, usually accompanied by uttering **ññ juwi** for each round. Thus, 73 is **ññ juwi**, **ññ juwi**, **ññ juwi**, **kagol** (**kagol**, wrist, six). This method was used to count valuable goods in exchange transactions. From the 1960s English numbers began to be used and the body-part method of counting is now little used by young adults and children. *Tap ogok magisek ññ pagigpay.* They used to count all sorts of things using the body-parts method. (G) *Dam dum s̃nok mey, dum dum at ak mey, pub*

lkañ mey bad bad nb ogok pakñeb agl, ñ pagolgpun. We used to count how many hilltops the sun would touch with red (at sunset). (KHT ch.1:62)

ñn pag nŋ-, near syn. **ñn pag-** but with emphasis on the outcome ('count and see') rather than the act of counting. *Ñn pag nŋan!* Count and see (how many there are)!

ÑN-PÑG¹ [nyínɸinyínk], *n.* Finger-nail.

ÑN-PÑG² [nyínɸinyínk], *n.* Insect taxon, Click-beetle, described as making a sound like *ñn pñg pagp*, finger-nail clicks/breaks. An omen of death. Eaten. Compare **ntpkín**.

ÑÑLOŋ [nyínyilóŋ], *v. adjunct* in **ÑÑLOŋ AY-**, (K) = (G) **ÑÑLOŋ L-**, *v.* 1. Joke, tease, be playful, act comically. *Nak 'funnyman' api, kik ññloŋ ayspay.* You are acting the comedian with them.

2. Find a task child's play, do it easily. (G) *B kamay alŋud tanbal ak, sugun alim yokop am mey ññloŋ ll, mab acbacb mey ogok tanl pakpal ak.* Men used to climbing up in the mountain-beech zone find it child's play to climb after game mammals down in the small trees on the garcinia zone.

ññloŋ ay ag-, *v.tr.* 1. Speak to someone in a joking manner, tease or be facetious with s.o, not mean what one says, not be serious. *'Bin ebap nup yad dngayn!' agi, ññloŋ ay agp, esek agp.* The man said 'I'm going to take another wife!' but he was only joking, he didn't mean it.

2. (biblical use) Tempt someone (with promises). *'Baybol buk mnm...tki agi, 'Got Byob ak nup ññloŋ ay ma-agumb agyak'...' 'He said, 'It is written in the Bible, 'You shall not tempt the Lord God'...' (KBB, Matthew 4:7)*

ññloŋ ay g-, near syn. **ññloŋ ay-**.

Ñŋ- [nyínŋ], (variants **ñb-**, **ñ-**, *q.v.*) *v.& v.tr.* 1. Consume, especially by mouth. Does not apply to the act of swallowing. Has several more specific senses. Senses 2-5 may be used either intransitively, to denote performance of the act of consuming, or transitively, to refer to

the thing consumed. Other senses are probably all associated with transitive use.

2. Eat, drink (something). *Ñŋin agen, yuwt gsap.* When I try to eat it hurts. (lit. When I say 'I'll eat!' pain keeps happening.) *Ñg pugen, apek ñbin.* When I suck the liquid it comes up (through the straw) and I drink it. *Tap etp ñbspay?* What are they eating/drinking?

3. Chew, suck (something). Compare **bupk-**, **sat ñŋ-**.

4. Smoke or inhale (tobacco, etc.). *Yad ma-ñbin; ñg saki ñbin.* I don't smoke, (but) I drink liquor.

5. (of insects) Bite or nip (something). (compare **su-**, bite, sting.) *Yp maskun ññb.* I've been bitten by fleas.

6. (of a sharp object) Spike, nick or cut into to the skin or body. *Yp ñayp ññb.* The knife has nicked me. *Kab Wpctob-nup ññb.* A stone has spiked Wpc's foot.

7. (of a bodily condition) Cause a severe pain or tightness to an internal part of the body. usu. **puŋi ñŋ-**.

8. (of any suction machine) Suck up or draw in something.

9. in **ñg ñŋ-**, drown (lit. drink water) and **solwata ñŋ-**, drown in the sea.

ññeb, *adj. & n.* (To do with) consuming, consumption, for eating, edible.

b cp ññeb, one who eats human flesh, cannibal, man-eater. Compare **koyb**.

tap ññeb, *n.* Food, edibles.

ññeb tek ay-, = **ññeb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like eating, ready to be eaten.

Occurs in many other phrasal expressions, including:

ñb d-, see **ñb-** entry.

ñb tag-, walk around eating; (of e.g. wallabies, cattle) graze.

ñŋ- + **e-** + *subject person-marker* + **am-** + *hortative* + *subject person-marker*, swallow something. *Ñben amnaŋ, yuwt gp.* It hurts when I swallow. (lit. When I eat and it goes down, pain occurs.)

ak ñŋ-, *v.impers.* Feel a sharp internal pain. *Tap ñbabin, md-magi ak ñŋb.* After eating, I get sharp pains around my heart.

aleb ñi ñŋ-, lick something.

bpuk ñŋ-, suck, of liquid or objects which dissolve, suck the breast. Contrasts with **sat ñŋ-**, *q.v.* *Ñapanŋaŋ ti bpuk ñbsap.* The child is sucking the breast.

ceg-sek agl lokl ñŋ-, cook and eat nuts whole.

cgoy ñŋ-, smoke cigarettes, etc.

ju ñŋ-, gather things (by pulling them off) for eating. *Bukbay ju ñbay.* They gathered fungi.

kab ñŋ-, (of a stone) spike someone.

lemlem ñŋ-, eat something privately, after eluding the company of other people.

maskun ñŋ-, (of fleas) bite.

ñapanŋaŋ ñŋ-, *v.impers.* Suffer from labour pains, be in labour. (lit. baby bites or eats).

mon ask ñŋ-, 1. Eat food or smoke cigarettes coming from a traditional enemy (**binb kawel**).

2. Eat the prohibited; hence euphemism for having illicit sexual relations.

ñag ñŋ-, *v.tr.* 1. Shoot and eat s.th. *Kmn ñag ñbin.* I have shot and eaten the animal.

2. Touch someone or something in a painful spot, as when something touches a wound. *Yp ñag ñb!* It's touched me in a sore spot!

ñg ñb jak-, (of water) seep or come up through a surface.

ñg ñŋ-, drink ('consume liquid').

puŋi ñŋ-, *v.impers.* (of an internal part of the body) Feel a severe pain, pressure or tightness. *Kogi-yp puŋi ñŋb* or *ñb.* My belly is very tight. *Tglm wagn-yp puŋi ñb.* I feel severe pressure on my ribs (so that breathing is difficult).

sat ñŋ-, *v.tr.* Chew something which is not to be swallowed, as ginger or chewing gum. *Ñskoy snb sat ñbspay.*

The boys are chewing ginger.

seb ñŋ-, (of clouds) hide or obscure s.th.; (esp. of sun or moon) be hidden behind clouds. *Takn seb ñŋb.* The moon is hidden behind clouds.

si ñŋ-, eat illegally, i.e. steal or/eat someone's food without permission. *Tap si ñbspay.* They are eating stolen food.

su ñŋ-, nip, bite. *Kayn kaj ñluk su ñŋb.* The dog nipped the piglet.

su kolkol g ñŋ-, mumble one's food, as a person without teeth does.

tap ñŋ-, eat ('consume food').

tap ñŋeb, food, thing consumed.

tut ñŋ-, syn. **ti ñŋ-**, suck the breast.

ym ñŋ-, plant crops. (lit. plant and eat.)

ÑŋAY [nyŋá-y], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Pueraria lobata*, a scrambling weedy plant bearing an edible tuber, of which both cultivated and uncultivated varieties occur in the Kalam domain. Cultivated *Pueraria*, though grown in relatively small quantities (up to altitudes of at least 2250 m), is much appreciated as a food. Vines used to tie fences, bundles of firewood etc.

ñŋay gobŋam, cultivated *Pueraria*.

ñŋay aydk, syn. **ñŋay sepeb**, **ñŋay sob**, uncultivated *Pueraria*, these terms being used indiscriminately by people living at higher altitudes (e.g. Gobnem) for stock originating from recently cultivated plants persisting in garden-fallow, and/or for the rather different variety with much smaller tubers which grows wild in large patches in the **kosod** (*Themeda*) grasslands growing at 1500 m and below, whose tubers are used as famine food for humans and pigs.

ÑŋEB [nyŋé-mp], *adj.* (To do with) consuming, for eating or drinking, edible, drinkable. = **ñŋ-eb**.

ñŋeb tek ay-, = **ñŋeb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like eating or drinking, appear to eat, etc.

aljaw magi ñŋeb, flesh of mountain pandanus fruit.

b cp ñheb, one who eats human flesh, cannibal, man-eater. Compare **koyb**.

mab ñheb, dry decomposing timber of certain trees, pulp wood, which is eaten by certain mammals and insects.

ñg ñheb, drinking water.

tap nheb, food, thing for eating.

ÑŊUT-ÑŊUT [nyɨ́rnyɨ́r], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, growing mainly at lower altitudes in Kaironk and Jimi Valleys, but sometimes transplanted to Upper Kaironk Valley. Used for knives of excellent quality for butchering pigs, for **kaynam** and **agl** arrow-blades, and for water-containers.

ÑOGNI [nyó-ŋgíní], (K) = **ñ ogni**. = (G) **ñognl**, 1. The boys here.

2. Term of address, to a group of boys: You boys!

ÑOGL [nyó-ŋgíní], (G) = (K) **ñogni**, q.v.

ÑGOB [nyó-ŋgóm], (G) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. = (K) **nogob.β** =

ÑKEB [nyó-ŋémp], *n.* Variant of **ñokob**, q.v. syn. **kub ñkeb**.

ÑKOB [nyó-ŋóm], *n.* Bottom layer of wood in a fire set for heating oven stones, in contrast to **ñagtkep**, top layer and **wdn**, middle layer. = **ñkeb**. syn. **kub ñokob**.

ÑLOM [nyó-lóm], *n.* Skink taxon. syn. **ñg ñolom**, q.v.

ÑOM [nyó-m], *n.* Generic taxon, including some or all snakes. Many Kalam regard **ñom** as a synonym of **siŋ**, relatively harmless snakes, in contrast to **sataw**, very dangerous snakes, but some people say all snakes are **ñom**. This disagreement may reflect the lack of familiarity of Upper Kaironk informants with most of the creatures in question, which are found at lower altitudes. No **ñom** are eaten by Upper Kaironk people.

ñom pk, (K) = (G) **ñom pok**, reddish-brown grass-snake, *Natrix* ? *mairii*, found in grasslands and gardens of Kaironk Valley up to about 1800 m. Not eaten. syn. (K) **siŋ pk**, (G) **soyŋ**

pok.

ÑON [nyó-n], *n.* 1. Loop made of narrow strip of material, handle for carrying bag or bundle. near syn. **wad ñon**, **wad gop**.

2. Stringy or sinewy connecting tissue.

3. Stalk of a fruit, e.g. of pumpkin or pandanus fruit.

ñon g-, wrap things in a bundle, as parcels of food for earth oven. near syn. **tuwn g-**. *Kmn pkd dad api, walb kas tki, kmn ñon gi dapi kab agi adi mey ñbay*. When game mammals have been killed they collect *walb* leaves, wrap the meat and bake it and eat it.

ñon g agi ñŋ-, parcel (food) cook and eat it.

kogi-ñon, gullet, oesophagus.

let-ñon, belt-loops in trousers.

mluk ñon, septum of nose.

mudmagi ñon-won, main arteries of the heart.

ÑOŋ [nyó-ŋ], *n.* New roots growing where something had been cut, new flesh growing over an ulcer or wound. syn. **ñak**.

ÑOŋAL [nyó-ŋá:l], *n.* Pandanus (**jjak**) taxon. Grows in lithocarpus-castanopsis and garcinia-lithocarpus forest or the lowlands. syn. **jjak ñoŋal**. Lowland varieties, called **sawñ** or **bsawok** or **molom**, are distinguished by smaller leaves. *Wogu kas-ps,... mab sugun, kumi yp, gudl, jjak ñoŋal nokom ognap jakup*. The *wogu-kas* vine seldom grows in garcinia forest or in areas where the pandans *kumi, gudl* and *jjak-ñoŋal* grow. (KPL: *wogu*)

ÑOŋUD [nyó-ŋú:nt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, generic applied to several species of Lauraceae. The 'true' **ñoŋud** is a tall tree growing in forest up to 2500 m with greyish-green fruit eaten by pigeons and cassowaries. Bones of the dead were traditionally placed in this tree. Timber is used in house-building and fencing, and for poles for springes used to trap the **madaw** terrestrial cuscus; foliage used to decorate shrines and ovens for cooking pig, cassowary or

game animals.

Subtaxa distinguished by leaf size or colour include:

ñojud kas-ñluk, small leaves.

ñojud kas-ps, 'large leaves'
Cryptocarya sp.

ñojud kas-tun, 'ash-coloured leaves'.

ñojud kuysek, syn. **ñojud kojow**, *Cinnamomum archboldianum*, pleasant, distinctive aroma in bark, timber and foliage, likened by informant to Bay leaves.

ñojud yb, possibly *Prunus* sp.

ÑOPD [nyóβínt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, King of Saxony Bird of Paradise, *Pteridophora albertisii*. The long plumes growing from the male's head are valued as wig and nose ornaments in dance costume and as trade goods. Hunters shoot these birds at fruiting trees and vines in the forest, at display branches where they dance and from hides over forest pools. Compare **kabay**.

nopd kolman, mature male King of Saxony, with fully grown head-plumes.

ñopd neb, female and immature male King of Saxony.

ÑP [nyíp], *v. adjunct* in **ÑP G-**, *v. impers.* Be nicely dressed, nice-looking, attractive (e.g. of people, young domestic animals with a slick coat of hair, etc., interior of a house). *Kotp-nad ñp gp yi tep!* What a nice house you have!

ñp-wp tb-, *v. impers.* (of weather) Be fine, clear.

ÑP-WP [nyípwú·p], *v. adjunct* in **ÑP-WP G-**, (of weather) Be clear, fine, not foggy or misty. syn. **ygl-wgl tb-**. Compare **ñp**. *Mñi ñp-wp tbp, mñmon patyob okok nñspin*. Now it is a clear day, I can see distant places.

ÑSKOL [nyísiyó·l], (G) *n.* Boy. = (K) **ñskoy**, q.v.

ÑSKOY [nyísiyó·y], (K) *n.* Boy, small boy. Compare **ñ**, boy, **skoy**, small. = (G) **ñskol**. Used most often of males who are yet not full-grown but sometimes applied also to youths and young men.

Yad ñskoy mdpin; bin ma-dngayn. I'm still a boy; I'm not going to take a wife. *Ñskoy mdi tawak.* He bought it when he was a boy. *Ñskoy mnm ma-agi; muk gi mdey!* You boys mustn't talk; you hold your tongues!

ñskoy-paskoy, children, boys and girls.

ÑT [nyír], (G) *pronoun.* Second person dual subject or possessor: you two, your. (K) **nt**. Emphatic forms: **ñtmal**, **ñtkmal**, **ñtimal**.

ÑTEP [nyiré·p], (G) *pronoun.* Second person dual object or object possessor: you (two), your. = (K) **ntp**. Emphatic forms: **ñtepey**, **ñtepmal**.

ÑTK [nyirík], (G) *pronoun.* 2nd person dual, subject: you two. = (K) **ntk**.

Ñ TKEP [nyíríyé·p] *n.kin.* A woman's sister's son. contr. **pañ tkep**, woman's sister's daughter, **ñi yñ**, man's sister's son, **pañ yñ**, man's sister's son.

ÑTMAL [nyirimá·l], (G) *pronoun.* 2nd person dual, subject: you two. = (K) **ntmay**.

ÑTÑT [nyírinyír], *n.* Alternative (but rare) name for **kceki**, nature demon.

ÑTP [nyíríp], (G) *pronoun.* Second person dual, object: you two, or object possessor: your. = **ñtep**, = (K) **ntp**. *Bani O! Yb ñtp ñbin!* O brother-in-law! I've spoken your name! (thus breaking the name-taboo).

ÑU [nyú:], *n.* 1. Needle or needle-like spike. Now used of pins, pens, needles, nails, drill-points, awls, gimlets and similar objects. Contrasts with **nit**, nail, **gop**, peg, safety-pin, etc. *Dokta yp ñu puñiab, ju dabin, yp gld gp!* I flinched when the doctor put the needle in me, it hurt!

2. Key. syn. **ki**, but used only in avoidance contexts.

3. Feelers of an insect. syn. **ñu-pat**, q.v.

ñu-sek, having spikes or needles.

ñuñu-sek, full of spikes or needles, spiky.

akl ñu, bamboo needle.

alp ñu, awl or needle made from finer wing-bones of bat.

ñu kl ag-, *v.* 1. Read. (lit. say pen-marks.)

2. Write.

ñu kl kotp, school.

ñu-pat, feelers of an insect, long hair-like organs used to touch and sense objects.

ñutam, = **ñu-tam**, *n.* Row of spikes with a single base; thus: comb, cluster of thorns, spikes, etc. See separate entry.

ÑUGI-ÑAGI [nyú·ngí·nyá·ngí·], (K, Obok) = (G) **ñugl-ñagl**, *q.v.*

ÑUGL-ÑAGL [nyú·ngí·nyá·ngí·], (G, K) *v. adjunct* in **ÑUGL-ÑAGL AG-**, *v.* Make ‘nyingle-nyangle’ sounds, referring to the collective whistling and chirruping noise made in the grasslands at dusk, during night and during dark, wet periods of day by myriads of small microhylid frogs, crickets etc., and attributed by Kalam also to earthworms. = (K, Obok) **ñugiñagi**. *contr.* **gub**

pañpañ pk ag-, of the collective noise made in or at edge of the forest by birds, insects and lizards. *Ñugl-ñagl agup, cn amnun o!* The nyingle-nyangle calls, let’s go!

ÑUGSUM = **ÑUG-SUM** [nyú·ngsú·m], *n.* A herb, *Microglossa pyrifolia*, a garden weed. **sep** honey-eaters said to feed at blossom.

ÑUÑUSEK, = **ÑUÑU-SEK** [nyú·nyúsé·k], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, probably Echidna. Absent from Upper Kaironk Valley but said to be present at lower altitudes in Simbai and Jimi Valleys. Name literally means ‘spiky’ or ‘full of spikes’.

ÑUTAM [nyú·rá·m], = **ÑU-TAM** *n.* Row or cluster of spikes stemming from one base; thus, comb, cluster of spikes, thorns or needles, head of a rake, feelers of an insect.

ñutam g-, *v.* & *v.tr.* Comb, comb something *Sawan jun-kas ñutam gsap.* Sawan is combing his hair.

Խ – ր

-ԻԱԻ [-իá·ի], formative in the following nouns denoting human baby, infant.

ñ-իաի, baby boy.

pañ-իաի, baby girl.

ñapan-իաի, baby. Compare **ñapan**, **ñpan**, child, children.

-ԻԾ [-իint], *suffix*. Derives a verb adjunct from certain verbs and verb adjuncts, e.g. **kay-իԾ**, **kosi-իԾ**, **pug tk-իԾ**, q.v.

ԻԵԻԵԻ-LAJ [իé·իé·իlá·ñty], *v.adjunct* in **ԻԵԻԵԻ-LAJ TGOM-**, *v.tr.* Pandanus Language substitute for **suk ag-**, laugh, shout, and for other verb adjunct phrases denoting loud noises. Compare **laj tgom-** under **tgom-**.

ԻԵԻԵԻ [իé·րիé·ր], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, King Quail, *Coturnix chinensis*. syn. **kuyի kab-pet**, q.v. Names reflects its call.

ԻԴԻԴ [իիրիիր, րիրիիր], *v.adjunct* in **ԻԴԻԴ G-**, *v.impers.* (of e.g. boggy ground) Shake, quiver, give way under foot. *Makjak gu ak րրրր gp.* In swampy land the ground shakes. *Tob ak tawey րրրր gngp.* If you step on that ground it will give way under you.

-ԻՍԾ [իú·nt] (**G**), *loc.* Up-river. = (**K**) **-neի**. Occurs as base in several locative terms: **alիսԾ**, **oիսԾ**, **ognիսԾ**, q.v.

O – o

O⁻¹ [ó-, ów], *v.* Come, approach, etc. Variant of **ap**-, q.v., which occurs before **-sw**-, present progressive, in sequence with all subject pronominal suffixes other than 3rd singular. *Bin o-sw-ay.* Women are coming. *O-sw-an!* You are coming! (common greeting to someone met on the way or just arriving.) The reply is *Oswin!* I am coming, or *Opin!* I have come!

O⁻² [ó-, ów], clitic variant of **ok**¹, q.v. *demonstrative*. This, that (one). near syn. **ak**, q.v. Usually occurs before a consonant. *Yad o dng gayn!* I want to have that one! See **onb**, **onep**.

O⁻³ [ó-, ów], casual speech variant of **ok**², q.v.

O⁻⁴ [ó-], (G) *locative prefix*. Indicates location, in a direction specified by the following locative base. Variant of **al**-, **aw**-, q.v. syn. (K) **eb**-, **b**-. *o-daŋ*, there across-river. *oŋud*, there up-river. *o-laŋ*, there up yonder.

O⁻⁵ [-ó-], *verbal suffix*. Variant of **-e**-, q.v., marking prior action by subject different from that of the following verb. Occurs in sequence with first person dual and first person plural markers, as *pk-o-j-t*, if we (dual) strike. *pk-o-j-n*, if we (plural) strike.

OB- [-ó-mb-], (G) *verbal suffix*. Present progressive. Variant of (G) **-eb**-. Occurs before first person dual and first person plural markers, as *am-ob-n*, we (pl.) are going. syn. (K) **-sp**-, q.v.

OBOGLJ [ó-mbó-ŋgí-ñty], *n.* Boy whose nasal septum has recently been pierced, newly initiated boy. = **wbogij**, q.v. syn. **glmd**, **glmd obogij**.

OBOK [ó-mbók], *pronoun*. This one, that one. syn. (G, K) **ebek**, q.v. Characteristic of a dialect (or group of dialects) of Kalam known as **Obok mnm**

or **Kun-obok mnm**, spoken in parts of the Simbai and Jimi Valleys. These are themselves dialects of the **Etp Mnm** language. In the Upper Simbai Valley this dialect is spoken by people belonging to the local groups Ńukd, Kabjuwak, Waym and Godkoy, but not by the Gapun people, who speak a variety of Etp Mnm similar to that spoken in the Upper Kaironk Valley. In the Middle Simbai Obok dialects are spoken from Kubtp (Kumbruf) and Bapayd down-river as far as Knboŋ (Kinimbong) and Sugp (Sungup), where Maring (Malŋ) begins. On the north side of the Jimi Valley Obok dialects extend from Gigiji in the east as far west as the Kaymed and the Upper Sal Valleys. Compare also **Etp mnm**, **Ti mnm**, **Tay mnm**.

ODAŋ [ó-ndá-ŋ], (G) *loc.* There across-river, yonder in the across-river direction. Variant of (G) **aw-daŋ**, **okdaŋ**. syn. (K) **eb-doŋ**.

ODOŋ [ó-ndó-ŋ], casual speech variant of **okdoŋ**, q.v.

odoŋ odoŋ wi pk-, sway, wobble this way and that.

OG⁻¹ [ó-ŋg-], *number-marking prefix*. Marks plural reference in certain determiners and pronouns: **ognap**, some, **ogni**, (the ones) here, **ogok**, the (pl.), these, those.

OG⁻² [ó-ŋg-], (G), *prefix to locative bases*. Indicates approximate location at a considerable distance. = (G, K) **ok**⁻².

OGDAŋ [ó-ŋgindá-ŋ], (G) *loc.* Across-river at some distance, yonder in the across-river direction. = (G) **okdaŋ**, (K) **okdoŋ**.

OGIM [ó-ŋgím], *loc.* (G) Down-river at some distance, way down there in the down-river direction. = (G, K) **okim**.

OGLAJ [ó·ŋgilá·ŋ], (G) *loc.* Down below, down there at some distance. = (G) **oklaŋ**, (K) **okyaŋ**. ...*pen mñab kn mdeb oglaj pub ak nŋl mdosp; pub gebin agup, pbob pbob tkek, am knub nb alukyaŋ*. ... but in the dry season they come down to live on the ground; it gets uncomfortably hot in the trees so they come down to sleep. (KHT ch. 5:74)

OGNAP [ó·ŋginá·p], *adj. & pronoun.* Some, certain ones, an indefinite number (more than one) or amount. = *gunap*. Plural of (K) **ebap**, (G) **olap**, one, a certain one. Compare *ogok*. *Mñab yb ognap, mñab town ognap yb okok, nap nbi ak mdek won ak, tap ak maglsek gos ogok sakl gl...* There are some places, such as some towns, where your (white peoples') fathers have lived for some time, where all (traditional) things have been forgotten... *B ognap mñmon akay nb tawpay tawpay nŋban*. You can tell which country certain people come from by the way they walk. *Numam ognap kumdpay; nokom mdp ak*. Some of the brothers have already died; one is left. *Nak tap ma-ñbnap tek, b ognap kik api ñbyap*. If you don't eat the food, some other people might come and do so.

n. temp. near *syn.* **ññ ognap**. Sometimes, on occasion. *Ji ññ ognap mlep lpal*. But sometimes they smoke them (game mammals).

OGNI [ó·ŋginí·], (K) *demonstrative.* (of a plural referent) Here, the ones here, these here, (you) here. Often used in addressing or gaining the attention of a group of people. Variant of **guni**. = (G) **ognl**. *Ñ ogni!* You boys here! *B ogni!* You men here!

OGNL [ó·ŋginí·], (G) *demonstrative.* = (K) **ogni**, **guni**, q.v.

OGNŊUD [ó·ŋginŋú·nt], (G) *loc.* There up-river. = (G) **oknŋud**. Compare **alŋud**, **alpeŋ**.

OGOK [ó·ŋgók·k], *demonstrative.* 1. The (pl.), the ones, these, those, them. Plural of **ak** and **ok**, q.v. = **gok**. Compare **ogni**. *Tap ogok dad amnoŋ*. Take these things with you. (G) *Tanlek katp ogok tug acpacp gak, katp tug beŋbeŋ gp*. As he

climbed it made a noise like thunder and the houses shook and started to tilt. *Maj omŋal ak dngayn; mdp ogok nad dnmn*. I will take these two sweet-potatoes; you should take those ones that are left.

2. Some, an amount or quantity of things. Compare **ognap**. *Wad mdp ogok dan*. Take some of what is there in the bag. *Cn kusay day byoŋ kobti kaci ay, cp ogok puŋi ñagigpun*. We used to put cassowary claws on spear-tips, to spear (some) people with.

ogok-sek, together with these, together with some (specified thing). (G) *Jun-mok ogok-sek kaj nb ogok adpal, nabsañ ogok-sek tb dam bin-b blok ñng...mey ñbal ak*. They extract the brains from some of the pigs and cook these together with the skin from the heads and share them out...for people to eat.

OGPEŊ [ó·ŋgiβé·ŋ], (G) *loc.* There up-river. = (G) **okpeŋ**.

OGPI [ó·ŋgiβí·], (G) *loc.* Down there. = (G) **okpi**.

OGPIM [ó·ŋgiβí·m], (G) *loc.* There down-river. *syn.* **okpim**.

OGPOL [ó·ŋgiβó·l], (G) *loc.* Up there. = (G) **okpol**.

OGYAJ [ó·ŋgiyá·ŋ], (G) *loc.* Down there. = (G) **okyaŋ**.

OK¹ [ó·k], *demonstrative.* This, that, there; this one, that one. Alone in a phrase or following a noun or adjective, it refers to or points out a particular person, thing or place. Often becomes **o-** before a consonant, attaching to the following word. Overlaps in function with **ak**, q.v. Contrasts with **ogok**, the (pl.), these, those, thdese ones, those ones. Compare also **ebek**, **mey**. *O dng gayn akaŋ ok?* Will I take this one or that one? *Tap ok yp jel gp*. I'm afraid of that thing/That thing makes me nervous. *Ok mamnmn; tap sb kipay ok*. Don't go there; that is a latrine area. *Nad mon they amek, yad mon pñ ok dng gayn*. When you fell the tree I will take the head. *B ok selwel ñab; tep gp*. This man gave generously;

that is good. *Mnek ok nunay nd skop, nunay nab skop am dyaknɲ,...* The next day the oldest sisters and the middle sister went off and while they were getting it,...

ebek ok, that particular one. *Kas kab-tek ebek ok kaj ñbi sat yokpay.* That lump of leaves is one that a pig has chewed and spat out.

mey ok, that one, those ones (previously mentioned).

ok-nep, = **onep**, precisely this/that, exactly, that much only. *wajtem onep*, exactly eight, only eight.

okok, (see separate entry) this or that place; here and there, around and about, thereabouts. *Nad okok nɲan ey!* Look about!

OK-² [ó·ɣ-], (G, K) *locative prefix*. Indicates approximate or vague location at a considerable distance, further than **ebk-** or **sɲ-**.

OKDAI [ó·ɣindá·ɲ], (G) *loc.* Over there in the across-river direction, across-valley at a considerable distance. = **ok-daɲ**, **odaɲ**.

OKIM [ó·ɣím], (K) *loc.* There down-river, down-river at a considerable distance. = **ok-im**. syn. (G) **ogpim**.

OKLAI [ó·ɣilá·ɲ], (G) *loc.* Up yonder, higher up there. = **ok-laɲ**, **olaɲ**. syn. (K) **okyoɲ**. (G) *Kumi ak pen sɲak alk pakek mey yep nab sɲawl apl, oklaɲ nb pdeg pdeg sɲalim ll ney amngab.* If the pandanus is a *kumi*, which rests on a complex of aerial roots, the animals (**abben**, Giant Tree Rats) come down from up there and dodge about among the roots jumping from one to another. (*KHT* ch. 4:55)

OKNEI [ó·ɣiné·ɲ], (K) *loc.* Up-river at a considerable distance, way up-river. = **ok-neɲ**. syn. (G) **ogpeɲ**. *Pugoy okneɲ, Pudum akneɲ mdp.* Pugoy is some distance up-river, Pudum is still further up-river.

OKNI [ó·ɣiní:], (K) *loc.* Around here, in this area. near syn. **akni**. = (G) **okol**.

OKOK [ó·ɣ.ók], *adv.* 1. In different places or directions, here and there, hither and

thither, in this place or that, everywhere, all around, about. *Nad okok nɲan ey!* Look everywhere! *Nad b mñmon okok tagi nɲ dpan.* You're a man who has been to various countries. '*Mñmon nak tapan okok ab d opan,*' *agyak.* 'You've brought it from all those places you've travelled to,' they said. *Mñi nɲ-wp tɲp mñmon patyob okok nɲspin.* It's a clear day today and I can see various distant places.

2. Thereabouts, around there, somewhere there. *Nuk mdp ptbak okok.* He is somewhere there on the steep hillside.

mñmon okok magisek, everywhere. *Mñmon okok magisek pley gpay.* They play it everywhere.

OKOL [oɣó·l], (G) syn. (K) **akni**, **okni**. *loc.* 1. Around here, but not visible. (etym. **ok-awl**). contr. **awl**, here (position known and visible).

2. Around here, in this area. *Mñab ognl mseɲ okol nokom nokom ognap jakek owak.* A few grow in some areas of open country around here.

OKONI [ó·ɣó·niɲ], in **OKONI** **OKONI** **G-** (normal contraction of **okok nɲ-**, **okok nɲ-**), *v.* Peer about in different directions, look everywhere, as when looking to see if the way is clear of people.

OKPED [ó·ɣiβé·nt] (G) *loc.* There across-river, a considerable distance in the across-river direction. = **ok-ped**. syn. (K) **okdoɲ**.

okped okpi, down there across river at some distance.

OKPEI [ó·ɣiβé·ɲ], (G) *loc.* There up-river, a considerable distance in the up-river direction. = **ok-peɲ**. syn. (K) **okneɲ**.

OKPI [ó·ɣiβí:] (G) *loc.* Down yonder, down there at a considerable distance. = **ok-pi**. syn. (K) **okyaɲ**.

OKPIM [ó·ɣiβí·m], (G) *loc.* There down-river at a considerable distance, way down-river. = **ok-pim**. syn. (K) **okim**.

OKPOL [ó·ɣiβó·l], (G) *loc.* Up there. = **ogpol**. syn. (K) **nukyoɲ**.

OKUD [ó-γú-nt], (G) *loc.* There up-river at some distance. syn. (K) **okneŋ**. (G) ... *yad ngnék ognap skol yb, mñab okud sgaw ak lak ak...* I've seen some very small ones, like the wallabies of the forest some distance up-river. (KHT ch. 1)

OKYAIŋ [ó-γiyá-ŋ], (G, K) *loc.* 1. Down yonder, down there at some distance. = **ok-yaŋ**.

2. Under, lower, as of under parts of an object. (G) *Taw okyaŋ gen nep, beŋ okyaŋ nep tud gup agel, mey beŋ tud apal ak, pabl okyaŋ gen.* The inner (under) surfaces of the limbs and the whole underside, including the breast, are white.

OKYOŋ [ó-γiyó-ŋ], (K) *loc.* 1. Up yonder, up there at some distance. = **ok-yoŋ**. *Thuk okyoŋ amabin, yp gutgat gab kbi opin.* I was wet and cold from going about up there in the forest.

2. Upper, as of upper parts of an object.

OLAIŋ [ó-lá-ŋ], (G) *loc.* Up yonder, up there, higher up. syn. (K) **ebyoŋ**. *Gobnem olaŋ amebin.* I'm going up to Gobnem.

OLAP [ó-lá-p], (G) *adj. & pronoun.* 1. One (of a number of things). = **lap**. syn. (K) **bap, ebap**. *Numan ned agak, 'Mam aŋ, yp olap ñl, nak olap dan', agak.* The elder brother said, 'Brother, give me one and you keep one', he said.

2. Another (one), one more, additional.

olap-sek, *adj. & pronoun.* 1. One more, an additional one.

2. Some more (of a mass), an additional amount.

OLC [ó-líty], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from Kobon in ancestral times. Term now obsolescent.

OLD [ó-línt], (K) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus augusta*. = (G, K) **ald**, q.v.

OMAL [ó-má-l], (K) *adj. & n.* Two. = **omŋal**, q.v.

OMAY [ó-máy], (K) *adj. & n.* Two. Common casual variant of **omŋal**, q.v.

OMŋAL [ó-miŋá-l], (K) *adj. & n.* Two. = **omŋay, omal, omay, mŋal, mal, may**, = (G) **almŋal, almal**.

omŋal-sek, *adj.* Two together, a pair, a second one in addition to the first. *Omŋal-sek yp ñan.* Give me a second one/Give me a pair.

omŋal g-, be in twos, be both, either of two. *Omŋal gi agngaban.* You can say either one. (i.e. Both expressions are correct.)

omŋal nokom, three.

omŋal omŋal, four.

ct-mŋal, we two. = **ctmay**.

nt-mŋal, you two. = **ntmay**.

OMŋAY [ó-miŋá-y], variant of **omŋal**, q.v. *Kun geyak, glsmas omŋay omŋay ykop mdenk, tap ma-gak.* After they did this, I was healthy (normal) for four years; I didn't get sick.

-ON [-ó-n], 1. *adjective-deriving suffix.* Attached to nouns, adjectives and verb adjuncts, it derives an adjective indicating a shape. Usual casual speech variant of **-won**, q.v. *kolm-on*, round, spherical. *maŋ-on*, square; short and squat. *neb-on*, short and squat.

2. *suffix to nouns.* Derives noun denoting a protruding piece or part. *pñ-on*, end-point. *su-on*, swollen part, swelling.

ONB [ó-nímp], (G) *adv.* Like this, like that, like these or those, of this kind, such as this. Usual contraction of **ok-nb**. syn. (K) **kun ok**. *Buk onb am d awan!* Go and fetch a book like this! *Bin onb dnmn.* You should marry a woman of this kind.

ay onb, syn. **bin onb**, a woman of this group.

ONEŋ [ó-ŋé-ŋ], = **okneŋ**, q.v.

ONEP [ó-né-p], *adj.* 1. Precisely this or that, that (much) exactly, that much only. Usual contraction of **ok-nep**. *kagol onep*, (i) exactly six, (ii) only six.

2. Nothing more than, merely, only, just. *Wad bad onep mdp.* (i) The bag is empty. (ii) Nothing but the bag is left.

ONIM [ó-ni-m], *v. adjunct* in **ONIM G-**, *v.tr.*

Switch or turn s.th. on, as a light switch or tap. (from Tok Pisin **onim**.)

ONUKYAN [ó-nú-yiá-n] (K) *loc.* Down there out of sight. syn. **nukyan**. Compare (G) **okped**, **okpi**.

ONUKIM [ó-nú-yí-m], (K) *loc.* There down-river but out of sight. syn. **nukim**. Compare (G) **okpim**.

ON [ó-n], *interjection.* Used to call someone: Hey! Ay *on!* Hey, sister! *Mam on!* Hey, brother!

ONJD [ó-njnt], (G) *loc.* 1. Up-river, up-valley, in the upriver direction. = **onjud**, **aljud**, q.v. syn. (K) **ebnej**. Compare also (G) **pen**, **okpen**.

2. Country higher up, at higher altitudes. *Kamay at onj mdeb ak pol, kamay ymduj apal.* Those that live up in the beech forest they call the beech *ymduj* (Copper Ringtail).

3. In the opposing direction, the other way, in contrast to **alim**.

ONJUD [ó-njúnt], (G) = **onjd**, q.v.

-OP [ó-p] (G) *suffix to personal pronouns.* Marks the pronoun as being the grammatical object of the verb, or the possessor of the object. See **cnop**, **cop**, **ktop**, **nop**. Compare (G) **-ep**, (K) **-p**.

OPIM [ó-pí-m, ó-βí-m], *v. adjunct* in **OPIM G-**, *v.tr.* Open s.th. (from Tok Pisin **opim**.)

OPTIN [ó-ptí-n], *n.* Tin opener, can opener. (from Tok Pisin **optin**.)

-OSP- [-ó-siβ-, ó-sip], (G) *verbal suffix.* Recent past relative either to the speaker's present or to the time of the following verb in a narrative. Variant of (G) **-esp-**. syn. (K) **-ab-**.

OW¹ [ó-w-], *v.* Come, approach, etc. Variant of **ap-**, q.v., which occurs before the suffixes **-ng**, prospective action by same actor as final verb, **-p**, present perfect iterative, **-p...p**, contrary to fact, in 3rd person singular of verb, and before all suffixes beginning with a vowel or **y**. *Owan!* Come! *Biski owp.* Biski has come. *Biski opkop.* Biski might have come. *M-owngab.* He is not going to come.

OW² [ó-w], *interjection.* Used when calling someone, or following a shouted reply, e.g. after **met**, no, and **yaw**, yes. Prolonged **o-ow** used as answering call, or acknowledgment. *Smi ow!* – *Met ow!* Hey, Smi! – Hey, there!

OWP BD [ó-wpbánt], *n.* (of trees and palms) Flowering or female tree. Compare **plp bd**, **wom bd**.

OY [ó:y] Intensifier following adjectives: extremely. *Bin-nuk pd yob sketk oy, nogmi-ket.* 'Yspyn,' *agak, d am d am wsn won bnej ñg ayek mey.* His wife pulled out a tremendously big yam, belonging to the spouse. 'I'm pulling it out,' she said, and took it a place far up-river and put it in the river (to wash).

P – p

P⁻¹ [ɸ-], (G), *locative prefix*. In the direction of and visible to the person spoken to, in your direction. = (K) **ka**-.

pelak, = **polak**, upwards in your direction. Compare **-laŋ**.

peŋ, syn. **peŋak**, up-river in your direction. Compare **-neŋ**.

pi, syn. **piak**, downwards in your direction. Compare **yaŋ**.

pim, syn. **pimak**, down-river in your direction. Compare **-im**.

P⁻² [-b, -p], (K) *pronominal suffix*. = **-up**. Marks the pronoun, or the noun phrase possessed by the pronoun, as the object of the verb. = **-up**, = (G) **-ep**. *Nbp etp etp ñnm?* How much should I give you (pl.)? *Tob-nup ñagp*. Someone shot him in the leg.

P⁻³ [-b, -p, -β-], *verbal suffix*. Present perfect or present iterative aspect. Variant of **-b**, q.v. which occurs after verb stems whose base forms end in any sound other than a nasal consonant. *A-p-in*, I have uttered. *Ptk-p*, he is afraid. *Mon mnek mnek tɓpay*. They cut wood every day.

PA⁻¹ [ɸá-], *n*. Daughter, etc. Variant of **pañ**, q.v., occurring in **pa-skoy**, girl, little girl, and, in casual speech, before modifiers beginning with **n**, **ñ** or **y**.

pa-yad, = **pañyad**, my daughter.

PA⁻² [ɸá-], *v*. Break, bend, shatter, etc. Variant of **pag-**, q.v., which occurs before **-p...p**, past contrary to fact, **-sp-**, present progressive, and, except in 3rd person singular, before **-p**, present perfect. *Kogm paspay*. They are dancing.

PAB [ɸá:mp], *n*. Shrub (**mon**) taxon, Paper-mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. syn. **kaj-pab**, q.v.

PABAG [ɸá:mbá:ŋk], *n*. Belly, stomach. syn. **kogi**, **kogl**.

pabag tan-. *v.impers*. Swell up, of the belly.

PABEN ATK [ɸá:mbé:ná:rík], *n*. *temp*. Said by some to be synonym of **menk atk**, three days ago.

PABI [ɸá:mbí-], (K) = **pabl**, q.v.

PABL [ɸá:mbíl], *n*. 1. The chest, the breast of a person, mammal or bird. syn. **kod**.

2. The breast-flap cut from a pig or cow. *Gi nuk key pabl d mdig, tɓ tkp*. Gi himself is holding the breast-flap as he cuts it.

PABTK- [ɸá:mbirík, ɸá:mbiriɣ-], (G) = (K) **pbtk-**, q.v.

PABTKEP [ɸá:mbiriɣé:p], (G) *n*. Curved battens laid over thatch to keep it in place. syn. **mab pabtkep**. = (K) **mon pbtkep**, q.v.

PADAW [ɸá:ndá:w], contraction of **pag daw**, q.v., in **PADAW ÑAG-**, *v*. Fold the arms.

PADK- [ɸá:ntík, ɸá:ntíɣ-], (usual fast speech variant of **paŋd tk-**), *v*. 1. Go past or beyond (a place), pass by or behind. *Biski kapkap padkp, cn ma-ŋɓun*. Biski passed by unnoticed, we didn't see him. *B ak byaŋ padkp*. The man has gone past that place down there. *B nak tob tawi padkab lum ps gp*. That man's footsteps flattened the ground (or grass) as he passed by. *Lem padkak*. He went past (or passed over) the garden markers. (G) *Ymduŋ ak knub tɓ ak talak, padkup*. *Padkl, kapkap talakl amebin agup*. The Copper Ringtail leaps across to its sleeping place and passes over (the path, so as to leave no trail). It (cautiously) approaches by jumping. (KHT ch. 2)

2. Carry on after stopping, resume a journey.

padkep, *adj.* (To do with) passing by, passed by or beyond.

kud (*pronoun*) **padk-**, pass by someone's back. *Kud cnuṗ okok ma-padknb; kasek yob ma-gngabm.* Don't pass by our backs; you won't grow big quickly. (The belief is that to walk behind the back of someone with magical powers can harm growth.)

paṅd padk-, (of a traveller or moving object) continue on out of sight, pass out of sight. *B ji ebneṅ paṅd padkp.* The man has passed from sight over the saddle there upriver.

katam padk-, *v.impers.* (of a woman)
1. Have a miscarriage. (lit. disappear down the path.)

2. Have monthly period. Young women are said to eat ginger to make the bleeding stop.

PADKEP¹ [ḥá·ndiγé·p], *adj.* (To do with) passing by. See **padk-**.

PADKEP² [ḥá·ndiγé·p], *n.* Food that has fallen on a place where women have slept or sat. Males should not eat this. Probably cognate with **padkep**¹.

PAG- [ḥá·ṅk, ḥá·ṅg-], *v.impers.* 1. (of an inanimate object or body part) Undergo disturbance or change of its normal shape or condition. Has various more specific senses.

2. Break, in sense of be cracked, or broken into pieces. *Alṅ nuṗ pagp.* His (lower) leg is broken. Compare **sak-**, **wk-**.

3. Fold, bend, flex, buckle.

4. (of liquid surfaces) Be rippled, broken by waves. *Ng solwata mñi yob yb pagsap.* The sea has big waves today./The sea is very choppy today.

5. (of solid surfaces) Be chipped, dented, corrugated, creased; (of ground) contain hollows or depressions. be creased. See **gu pag-** below.

6. (of a building) Collapse, fall apart, fall down, disintegrate, break up. *Kotṗ pagng gsap! Ptk saṅdun!* The house is about to collapse! Let's get out of here! *Monmon di, kotṗ pagp.* The house collapsed in an earthquake.

7. (of a tree) Fall down, fall over. *Kik ñig ebyaṅ ma-yjkpay, pen mon at ak pagi ebyoṅ jun ebi akaṅ, pagi kd ebdonṅ amnak.* They can't ford the river but they go across on trees that have fallen across it. *Mon bops then, walḡ apyap pkakṅṅ, ksen kud den pagaṅ.* As I cut big chips from the trunk they fall away, then I make the back-cut and (the tree) topples. *Mon mlṗ pagab, kotṗ pkp.* The dry tree fell over and struck the house.

8. (of e.g. dry soil) Be cracked or split.

9. (of a trap) be sprung, snap closed; (of the trigger) be set off.

10. (of liquid or small solids such as beads) Be poured or spilt.

v.tr. 11. Bend, fold, flex something. (G) *Kmn ymdun...yng ak gobajṅ pag tep ḡl, meṅ am mab odaṅ...* The Copper Ringtail possum curls its prehensile tail tightly around the branch,... *Numam betigon sg pag yokig yokig amnyak.* As they went along the brother and his wives kept breaking off bits of vegetation and leaving it (to mark their trail). *B kogm pagi sbsb pagp.* The man danced bending his knees and buttocks back and forth.

12. Pour (liquid or small solids). Usually **sog pag-**, see **sog**⁻².

13. Count things (by the body-part method). syn. **ñn pag-**, q.v. *Pub lkañ meṅ bad-bad kun ogok pak ñsap aḡl, ñn pagigpun.* We used to count how many patches were tinged with the sun's (red) light. (*KHT* ch. 1:62)

14. Break something off.

pagep, *adj.* (To do with) breaking, bending, collapsing, etc.

pagep tek ay-, = **pagep tay-**, *v.impers.* Be about to break, bend, collapse, etc; seem likely to break, seem as if broken, etc. *Kaṅ mon suwi, pagep-tek ayp.* The tree, having been eaten by *kaṅ* insects, is in danger of falling over.

pagijsek, = **pagij-sek**, *adv.* In the process of breaking, bending, etc., remaining broken, etc.

pagijsek ay md-, *v.* Remain broken,

bent, collapsed, etc., or in process of breaking, etc. *Mon alk pagijsek ay mdp.* The tree (trunk) remains collapsed on the branch.

pag ag-, 1. Talk in turn, as in a formal discussion.

2. Make a sound when breaking or collapsing.

pag d ap tan d ap yap ay-, (K) = (G) **pag d ap tan d ap yap l-**, count (things) back and forth up to the end. (G) *Ykt ak titi pak ñb agl, pag daptan dap yap lolgpun, ognap ogok lolgpun watjem...* We would argue how many hilltops were touched by the sun, we would count back and forth, sometimes we'd count up to tens... (KHT ch. 1:62)

pag ay-, fold something up, bend or break s.th. and place it.

pag jak-, emerge, come out, as a possum from its hole, or from ritual seclusion (of boys who have undergone nose-piercing initiation).

pag ñ-, bend or fold an object and bring it into close-fitting stable contact with a surface, thus: bend and connect or fit, set a spring-trap. *Kopyak-gon pag ñnm akay?* Where should I set the rat-trap?

pag yk-, break open a surface, make an opening by disturbing a surface, e.g. by bending or cracking an object.

pag yok-, change the shape of an object and release it; thus, fold and hang up, as clothes on a line. *Laplap mñ pag yokan!* Hang out the clothes on the line!

ajen pag-, 1. Break off dry twigs or branches.

2. (of hawks, etc.) make a nest of dry sticks. *Yakt ajen pagi, ksen magi kip.* The bird first made a nest, then laid eggs.

als pag-, *v. impers.* Sneeze. syn. **als g-**.

am d pag-, go and get and break or bend, etc. *Mon ajen ok, am d pag, dapi, mon dagiun.* Let us go and break up that dead tree up, fetch it here, and make a fire for cooking.

benben pag- (usually followed by a verbs of motion, especially **am-**, **ap-**, **tag-**), pretend that one is going in one

direction but later take a different path, act deceptively in order to throw people off one's trail.

cm pagi md-, be bent, be drawn ready to fire, of a bow.

gad pag md-, (of lead rope of a pig, etc.) Be snagged or twisted around something.

gon pag ñ-, set a springe-trap, set a trap with a trigger.

gu pag-, (of a surface) 1. Be flat, level.
2. Contain a depression, have a hollow or a crease. *Mñmon gu pagp.* There is a hollow in the ground. *Ñn gu pagp.* The (palm of the) hand is creased.

ji pag-, (K) = (G) **jl pag-**, be creased, of the skin at the joints of fingers, toes and limbs.

jñ pag-, *v. impers.* (of a fire, or burning wood taken from a fire) Go out quickly, not burn for long. syn. **kasek sug-**.

kogm pag-, 1. Dance with a bobbing or jiggling movement (lit. bend the knees).

2. (humorous) Copulate, make love together. *Kikmay mdak kogm pagng gayt.* Those two are going to 'dance' together later.

koñam ppag-, usual pronunciation of **koñam pk pag-**, break, bend, etc. and loop around the neck; thus, put on a necklace.

kotp kunay pag-, thatch a house (by bending kunai grass around the roof framework).

koyb pag-, teach someone witchcraft.

mj pag-, break off large leaves, gather leaves by breaking them off the tree.

mñ pag-, twist vines, esp. so as to be able to separate the inner fibres for rolling into string. *Bin am mñ ju d api, ask d pub ayey, mlp gp nntag papay. Pagi mdabay mñ ypl di mñ tpay.* Women go and gather vines, bring them, scrape (the skin off) and leave them in the sun to dry. When they see that the vines are dry they twist them. After that they take the inner fibres and roll them into string.

ñg si pag-, break in waves, be rough, as rapids in a river, or the sea.

ñn pag-, (see separate entry) syn. **ñn pag nŋ-**, count or reckon numbers by the body-part method, using body-parts (positions on the arms, shoulders and neck, together with the fingers) as reference points. *Ñn pag pag lolgpun mey ogok*. We used to count up how many (of them there were). (*KHT* ch. 1:62)

p-pag, (see separate entry) usual pronunciation of **pk pag-**, change the shape of an object by striking; strike and break, bend, twist, etc.

ppagi ap-, emerge having broken out (of container, shell, cocoon), hatch, emerge from a cocoon. *Yakt ñluk ppagi owp*. The young chicks have hatched.

sbsb pag-, move the pelvis or buttocks rhythmically, as in dancing or sexual intercourse.

sg pag-, break off leaves and place them as a sign of ownership of, e.g., a fruit-bearing tree or garden.

spag-, = **su pag-**, break s.th off by biting, bite s.th. off. See separate entry.

taw pag yok-, push and break something off with the feet (object what is pushed). *Lum pken puñi, wki, taw pag yokpin*. Having driven the digging sticks in and broken up the surface, I pushed (the sods, chunks of soil) away with the foot.

tpag-, (see separate entry) usual pronunciation of **tk pag-**, 1. Snap s.t. off, break s.th. in two.

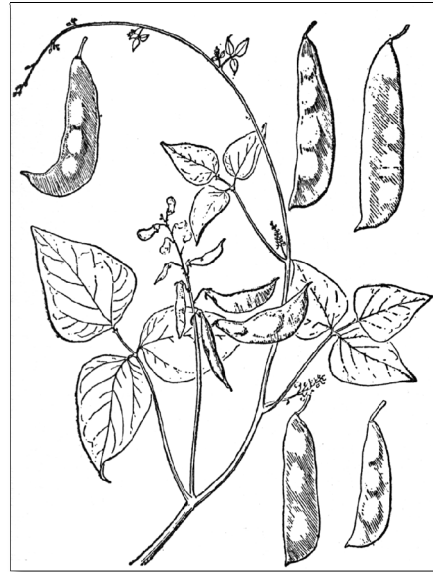
2. Draw a criss-crossing pattern of lines, draw one line across another. *Kuney gi wlek tk papin*. I have drawn lines across (the other lines).

yakt magi pag agi-, (K) fry eggs (lit. break and cook eggs)

PAGAP [fá·ŋgá·p], *n.* Lima Bean, *Phaseolus lunatus*. A traditional crop, cultivated locally, seeds and young leaves eaten.

pagap lkañ, has large leaves and red seeds.

pagap tud, has smaller, more elongated leaves, and white seeds.



pagap, Lima Bean

PAGBOL [fá·ŋkimbó·l], *v. adjunct* in **PAGBOL G-**, *v. & v.tr.* Coil something, be coiled, as rope around the hand and elbow. syn. (**pag**) **mañbol g-**. etym. possibly **pag-** break, fold, etc. + **bol**.

PAG JAK-, [fá·ŋgiñdyá·γ-], *v.* 1. Emerge, come out, as a possum from its hole.

2. Emerge from ritual seclusion, of boys who have undergone nose-piercing initiation. *Ñ-skoy smi sk knbay, pag jakspay*. The boys have been in ritual seclusion, now they are coming out.

PAGI [fá·ŋgí·], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from the Asai Valley in ancestral times.

PAGI² [fá·ŋgí·], *n.* in **ALŋAW PAGI**, *n.* Nut-bearing pandanus taxon. syn. **alŋaw**, generic term.

PAGN-ÑŋEB [fá·ŋgí·ñnyñé·mp], *n.* Herb taxon, *Cyrtandra* sp. syn. **ñnepek**, q.v.

PAJ [fá·ñty], *v. adjunct* in **PAJ AG-**, *v.* Rejoice at someone else's misfortune or suffering, express schadenfreude, e.g. by saying *Gi dpan!* or *G g dpan!* That serves you right! or *Np tep ñapay!* It's good that you got shot! *B nup ñageyak paj apay*. When the man was shot they voiced their approval.

PAK¹ [fá·k], *n.* Pit trap of sharp stakes or slivers of bamboo. Set around gardens to wound pigs that try to break in. For

pigs traps are just set in a garden and covered with grass or bush without a hole being dug. Pits with stakes covered by a thin layer of sticks and soil are often constructed near a new grave to trap witches (**koyb**) who might interfere with the corpse.

pak g-, construct a trap of stakes or bamboo slivers, e.g. to keep witches away from a grave. *Cp kumb ay, d am kaw gi, pak gpay. Koyb 'cp ñjun' agi, apabay puñiyp.* The man died, he was carried off and buried, and a trap of stakes was built. The witches said, 'We will eat the dead man', but when they came the stakes pierced them.

PAK² [fá:k, fá:γ-], (G) = (K) **pk-**, q.v. v.tr. 1. Make momentary contact with something, either forceful or gentle. Has various more specific senses.

2. Hit with force, thus: strike, beat, slap, knock, punch, kick, smash something.

3. Touch with a body-part other than the hand, nudge. Compare **d-**, touch with the hand, **wik-**, rub.

4. Attach or apply something to a surface.

5. Kill something. near syn. **pak l-**.

6. Wash (oneself). Usu. **ñg pak-**.

7. Fall or drop to the ground. Compare **ap yap pk-**. (*Kmn*) ... *ñjl ak, pugtkd agi amub, yap pakngab sñaljud*,... If (the animal) hears (people) it will hurry off, and drop to the ground. (*KHT* ch. 5:32)

8. Come together, bring together (of people assembling, or of someone putting things together. See **pk jm ñ-**.

v. intr. 9. (of new branches) Grow, branch off a main stem. (G) *Alnay...am oklaj apl mey alk pakup.* The *alnay* grows up (as a single stem) and then branches out. (*KPL alnay*: 26) (G) [*Alñaw*] *alk nb ak aptan patpat gl, bd nokom olap ney seven akarj eight alk ney pakngab ak.* The mountain pandanus grows long branches in this way, one main stem will grow seven or eight branches. (*KPL alñaw*)

pak l-, 1. Strike something dead, kill

s.th. with a blow.

2. Hit or kill something and put it aside.

tan pak-, near syn. **tanl pak-**, catch (game) by climbing trees, climb and kill (game) (G) *Nñ ognap mab kub ogok tanl pakpal, nñ ognap mab acbach ogok tanl pakpal.* Sometimes they catch them by climbing big trees, sometimes they catch them by climbing small trees.

PAKAM [fá:γám], n. Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, the Hunting Bandicoot, *Peroryctes raffrayanus*. Found both in mountain forest and in open areas at lower altitudes. Larger than **wgi** or **cemen**, q.v. (*AAH*: ch. 11)

PAKLEY [fá:γilé:y], n. Vine (**mñ**) taxon, found in forests below 2000 m. Juice is squeezed into bamboo containers and used to treat diseased taro cuttings before planting.

PAKN [fá:γín], n. A forked post. Used to make fences and raised oven platforms (**kaj abañ** or **bd**) for cooking pigs. Compare **sap, wati**.

PAK TBK- [fá:γirimák], (G) = (K) **pk tbk-**, q.v.

PAK TK- [fá:γirik, fá:γiríγ-], (G) = (K) **pk tk-**, q.v.

PALAJ [fá:lá:ñty], n. Sliver of goldlip pearl shell used as a nose ornament.

PALAN [fá:lá:n], n. Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from Asai Valley in ancestral times. Leaves rubbed on skin to cure ringworm and tinea (**slk**).

PALM [fá:lím], n. Vine (**mñ**) taxon, wild cucurbit, *Trichosanthes edulis*, with orange-coloured fruit, edible when cooked, growing in forest and bush fallow between 2000 and 2400 m. Ripe fruit also used as bait in springes for birds of paradise. Compare **kjkj, kojam, sanjajn**.

palm magi, fruit of this vine, like a big cucumber, yellow when ripe. Eaten.

PALOK [fá:lók], n. Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with red skin, grown locally. Said to have appeared spontaneously at Wayak in the Upper Kaironk Valley.

- plok abk**, sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon.
syn. **abk**, q.v.
- PAMKEN** [fá·miyé·n, pá·mkén], *n.*
Pumpkin. (from English **pumpkin**.) syn.
bangay, q.v.
- PAN** [fá·n], *n.* Girl, daughter. Variant of
pañ, **pay**, q.v., occurring in **ñapan**,
ñapan-ŋaŋ.
- PAÑ** [fá·ny], *n.* 1. Female child, daughter,
kinswoman of generation junior to Ego.
Has variants **pa-** and **pay**, q.v. *Nonm*
pañ-nup klb-nup tgak. The mother made
her daughter a string skirt.
2. Girl, esp. as term of address.
3. Sucker or shoot of taro.
pañŋaŋ, baby daughter, baby girl.
pa-skoy, girl, small girl.
pañ-ami-may, mother and daughter.
pañ-ami-gon, mother and daughters.
pañ-ap-may, father and daughter.
pañ-apigon, father and daughters.
pañ-yŋ, man's sister's daughter, man's
daughter's daughter. = **payŋ**.
pañ-wt, = **pañut**, uterus.
ñapan, = **ñpan**, = **ñapay**, child,
children.
ñapanŋaŋ, baby, infant.
m pañ, seed shoots of taro.
- PAÑBAYD** = **PAÑ-BAYD**,
[fá·nyi·mbá·yint], *n.kin.* Daughter of
male cross-cousin (man who is **ñbem** to
Ego); niece (in this restricted sense).
Possessive form for both reference and
vocative in all persons. Compare **bayd**,
ñ-bayd.
- PAÑBEM** = **PAÑ-ÑBEM** [fá·nyimbé·m],
n.kin. Female cross-cousin of a female.
Possessive form for both reference and
vocative in all persons. contr. **ñbem**. A
female cross-cousin of a male is his **ay**
'sister'.
- PAÑŋAŋ** = **PAÑ-ŋAŋ** [fá·nyŋá·ŋ], *n.*
Baby girl, baby daughter. Compare **pañ**,
ŋaŋ. '*Pañŋaŋ-yad-sek, am ti nen,*' *agtag*.
'I have a baby daughter to go and
suckle,' she said.
- PAÑPAÑ** [fá·nyi·fá·ny], see **ybug**
pañpañ.
- PAÑS** [fá·nyís], (**PL**) *n.* Generic taxon,
includes all frogs and some small
mammals. Pandanus Language sub. for
as, q.v.
- PAÑ-WT** [fá·nyú·r], *n.* Uterus. Etymology
possibly **pañ**, daughter, girl, **wt**, cluster,
bunch.
- PAÑ-Yŋ** [fá·nyí·ŋ], *n.* A man's sister's
daughter, daughter of a woman one
calls **ay**. = **payŋ**. contr. **ñi-yŋ**, man's
sister's son.
- PAŋD**¹ [fá·ŋínt], *v.adjunct* in **PAŋD AM-**
or **PADK-**, *v.* (of as moving object) Pass
out of sight, disappear in the distance or
behind a veiling object. Compare **saŋd-**.
Takn paŋd amng gsap. The moon will
soon be setting. *Balus paŋd amjap*. The
plane is going out of sight.
- PAŋD**² [fá·ŋínt], *v.adjunct* in **PAŋD AG-**,
v. Thud, ring loudly, crash, as an axe
chopping wood, or a tree falling.
gu paŋd ag-, make a resounding thud,
thud loudly. *Mon gu paŋd agp*. The
(falling) tree makes a loud thudding
sound.
- PAP** [fá·p], *n.kin.* Mother's brother, man
whom mother calls **mam**. Variant of
more common **bpap**, q.v.
- PAS**¹ [fá·s], *n.* Letter, written note. (from
Tok Pisin **pas**.) *Pas tk ñek owp*. A letter
has come from him. *Pas d am ay*
owngayn. I'm going off to post a letter.
- PAS**² [fá·s], (**PL**) *n.* Bag, net-bag.
substitute for **wad**.
- PASB** [fá·símp], (**PL**) *v.adjunct* in **PASB**
G-, *v.tr.* Distribute food or valuable
goods, free something by striking, knock
free. Pandanus Language substitute for
pk ask-, q.v.
- PASIM** [fá·sí·m], *v.adjunct* in **PASIM G-**,
v.tr. 1. Close, shut or block off
something, as a door or passage. (from
Tok Pisin **pasim**.) *Simbai balus ami, seb*
pasim gek, kun ok Aiome yapi, lum at
amnnk Simbai. I'd flown to Simbai but
clouds closed it off and so I landed at
Aiome and proceeded on foot to Simbai.
2. Fasten, tie up, secure something.
- PASK** [fá·sí·k], *n.* Sugar cane (**gam**) taxon.
syn. **kubul**. Some say avoidance syn. of

gam, sugar cane (generic).

PASKOL [pá:siyól], (G) *n.* Girl. = (K) **paskoy**, q.v.

PASKOY [pá:siyóy], (K) *n.* Girl. Etymology **pañ**, daughter, girl, **skoy**, small. = (G) **paskol**. *Apin, paskoy yp ag ñak*. What I have said is what the girl confided to me.

PAT¹ [pár], *adj.* 1. Long, tall. contr. **acb**, short. Compare **sklek**. *Gam aden pat ok wki, ñymn*. You should break off that long lone sugar-cane stem and eat it.

2. Far, distant. antonym **mañ**, close. *pat ebim*, a long way down river. *Ytk pat ak ney ney ney yi ebneñ*. The ridge stretches way up river.

3. Extended, straightened out.

4. (of an activity or event) for a long time, at length.

5. Following certain kinship terms, indicates that the group or member of that group referred lives far away. *bamok pat*, an affine who is a member of a distantly located kinship group.

adv. 1. Far, for a long way, distantly.

2. For a long time.

patpat, *adv.* 1. Quite far, very far, quite long, very long. *Mñi yokop chapter patpat agebin...* Now I talk at length in this chapter...

2. Far, when modifyng a plural noun.

pat (yb) ag-, *v.* Talk at (great) length, give a long discourse (on a subject). (G) *Kmn ak mey pat yb ak agebin*. I have talked at length about this animal.

pat ay-, *v.* Be long or narrow in shape, as a leaf.

v.tr. Extend or straighten out something.

pat g-, *v.* Stretch out, extend oneself, reach out.

v.tr. Cut s.th. into strips.

patkub (G), syn. (K) **patyob**, long (in space or time), tall, far. See separate entries. *Mñimon patyob amjpin*. I'm going to a distant place. *Nuk b patyob*. He is a tall man.

pat-ken, *adv.* Lengthwise, longitud-

inally. Contrasts with **mañ-ken**, cross-wise. *Nad mañ-ken ma-ynmn; pat-ken aynmn*. Don't put it in crosswise; put it in lengthwise.

gos pat ay-, (K) *v.* Brood over, worry about something, remain angry over some injustice or misfortune. syn. (G) **gos pat l-**.

kgn pat md-, (of stitching or cord) Be undone, pulled out, frayed. *Mñ kgn pat mdp*. The rope is badly frayed.

mj-pat, 1. Long broad leaf.

2. Mat, esp. sleeping mat, blanket or sleeping bag, long broad leaf.

ml-pat, flap of meat from back of pig, fillet.

mluk pat, long nose.

mluk pat nñ-, sulk, be silently angry.

mñ (deg) pat yok-, untangle or pull out tangled string or cord. *Mñ deg pat ak yokspin*. I'm untangling the (twisted) string.

patpat tuwn g-, tie knots at distant intervals. antonym **mañmañ tuwn g-**.

sklek pat, very long, tall, lanky. Applied generally but also as modifier in standard names of pandanus taxa with long fruit. *Bin-b patyob 'sklek pat' apay*. Tall people are called 'tall and lanky'.

skoy pat, long and thin, long and narrow. *Ymgas yb ak kas ak yep skoy skoy pat ak lak*. The leaves of the *ymgas* (tree) are long and narrow.

PAT-2 [pár-], *v.tr.* Pack or put solid things into a container or hole. Not used of filling up net-bags (see **yg-**) or of filling containers with liquid (see **mal-**). near syn. **taw-**, **tow-**. (G) *Kmn ognap mj mlep ogok dad apl, patl, ma-knub yokop, tap dad apl okyañ patl knlmuj*. Some animals carry dry leaves and pack them (into their sleeping places), they don't sleep with nothing, they bring material to put down and sleep on.

kab pat-, *v.tr.* Place the first (bottom) layer of hot stones in an earth oven (**kab**). contr. (**kab**) **taw-**, **mduj ay-**. *Kab moluk patspay*. They are putting in the bottom layer of oven stones.

PAT³ [fá·r], *n.* Priest; father (in Christian church: term of address and reference). syn. **pata**, q.v. *Pat ñn magi d tbki, Got-nup mnm ag njak.* The priest placed his hands together and prayed to God.

PAT⁴ [fá·r], *adverb.* Intensifier following certain adjectives, e.g. **takl**, cold, **tep**, good, **tmel**, extremely, awfully. Probably from **pat¹**, long, tall, extended. *B deg tnel pat nb ak.* He (the eel) was very smooth and slippery. *B tep pat ak njm.* I must see this very good man.

takl pat (nep) md-, (of a corpse) be stiff and cold.

PAT⁵ [fá·r], formative in several compounds. Possible cognate with **pat¹**.

pat-wleb, = **pat-wlem (PL)** water, liquid.

mon sb-pat, syn. **mon sb**, spongy tissue in the wood of certain trees.

ñn kayg-pat ap-, return empty-handed.

PATA [fá·ra], *n.* Priest, father in the Anglican or Catholic church (term of address and reference). (from Eng. **father**, Tok Pisin **fata**.)

PATAJ [fá·rá·ñty], = **ptaj**, *adj.* 1. Unmarried, single. *Nunay pataj, 'kun bek dspin', agak.* The unmarried sister said, 'I'll grab it like this.'

2. (of an adult) Young, youthful. contr. **toki**, old, **nab**, middle-aged.

n. Unmarried person. Compare **pñ²**.

pataj tokitoki, middle-aged, no longer a young person.

pataj tokitoki ay-, become middle-aged. *B pataj tokitoki tek ayp.* He's middle aged.

b pataj, young man; bachelor, man not yet married. *Yad b pataj mdpin.* I'm a bachelor.

bin pataj, young woman, spinster, unmarried woman.

PATAYAM [fá·rá·yá·m], *n.* Nut-bearing pandanus taxon, growing in beech forest on Bismarck range on south side of Simbai Valley, and in small numbers, on south side of Kaironk Valley, but not found in Schrader Range forests where it

is replaced by **aljaw**, q.v. Compare **gudi**, **kumi**, **jjak**.

PATDOŃ [fá·rindó·Ń], (K) *loc.* Far in the across-river direction. = **pat-doŃ**. = (G) **patodaŃ**.

PATDOŃ MNM [fá·rindó·Ńmíním], (K) *n.* Hidden talk, message conveyed in code, by attributing special meanings to ordinary words, phrases or sentences. = (G) **patodaŃ mnm**, (Obok) **paydoŃ mnm**. syn. **pjak mnm**, q.v.

patdoŃ mnm ag-, *v.tr.* Speak about something indirectly, speak in parables.

PATEY [fá·ré·y], *n.* Shell valuable (**mnan**) taxon, Cowrie shell.

PATI [fá·rí·], *formative* in **BEJ-PATI MD-**, q.v.

PATODAIŃ [fá·ró·dá·Ń], (G) *loc.* Far in the across-river direction. = (K) **patdoŃ**.

patodaŃ mnm, *n.* Speech that is indirect or veiled; a parable. syn. (K) **patdoŃ mnm**, **pjak mnm**.

PATOK [fá·ró·k], *v.adjunct* in **PATOK PATOK G-**, *v.tr.* Make something into strips, cut into strips. syn. **pat g-**. (G) *Yng kogm alim tbkl, wak pak dad aml, dam tblad patok patok gl, poj kti becbac gelgpal.* The pelt from the base of the tail was removed and cut into strips for wig ornaments.

patok patok ay-, *v.* Mark out garden plots (usu. with pieces of wood as boundary markers). syn. **leb ay-**. *Yt patok patok ayspin.* I am marking out the garden with pieces of wood.

PATOW [fá·ro·w, fá·to·w], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Domestic duck. (from Tok Pisin **pato**.) syn. **dak**.

PAT-PAT [fá·ri·fá·r], see **pat¹**.

PAT-WLEM [fá·rwulé·m], (PL), *n.* Water, liquid. syn. **bpawleb**. sub. for **ñg**, q.v.

pat-wlem ñab g-, drink, drink something.

PATYOB [fá·ryó·mp], (K) = **pat-yob**. syn. (G) **patkub**, *adj.* 1. Long, tall. syn. **pat**. *Ñn pñg patyob gab, tk yoksap.* Her fingernails have grown long, she's trimming them.

2. Long (in time). *Wkej wsn patyob*

saki gi knb. Wkenj had a long deep sleep.

3. Far, distant. *Mñimon patyob opun*. We've come from a distant place. *Mñi np wp-tbp, mñimon patyob okok nñspin*. It's a clear day today, (and) I can see various distant places.

ñn patyob, *n.* 1. A long time, an extended period. *Spirit ak mdi, lam ak md tep gngab, ñn patyob mdengab*. If it contains spirits the lamp will stay in good condition, it will last a long time.

2. A long day.

PAY [fá:y], (G) *n.* Girl, daughter, female child. = (G, K) **pañ**, q.v.

PAYC [fá:yty, fá:yity], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, unidentified, growing in forest at lower altitudes in Kaironk and Jimi Valleys. Large red bean-like seeds of this plant are gathered by Kobon women and put in special small net-bags. The bags are carried by their sons until nose-piercing at the Kobon equivalent of the **smi** dance festival which is referred to by the Kalam as **Kopon kotp ksim gpay**. Compare **sababañ**.

PAYK- [fá:yk, fá:yí:y-], (G) *v.tr.* Strike open, make a hole or opening by force. Fast speech variant of **pak yk-**.

payk yok-, force s.th. out, clear s.th. out by force. '*Mluk-mgan tkl payk yokup yokebin*' *agup*. It tries to clear its nose of mucus.

PAYL [fá:yɫ, fá:yil], *n.* Steel file. (from Eng. **file**.) Compare **wsim**.

PAYIŋ = **PA-YIŋ** [fá:yí:yŋ], *n.kin.* Man's sister's daughter, daughter of a woman one calls **ay**. syn. **pañ-yŋ**, q.v.

PAYP¹ [fá:yp, fá:yip], *n.* 1. Metal pipe or tap. (from Eng. **pipe**, Tok Pisin **paip**).

2. Hose.

3. Pipe for smoking tobacco.

payp tug ju-, turn on a tap, open a tap. *Yad bakt dad ami, payp tug juwi, ñg malen, kub at jakek, dad amnin*. I take the bucket, turn on the tap, fill it up, and when (the water) reaches the top I carry it away.

PAYP² [fá:yp, fá:yp, fá:yv], *num.* Five. (from Eng. **five**.) syn. **mamd**.

n. 1. The figure 5.

2. A thing denoted by five, e.g. 'the five' in cards or dice.

3. A quantity of five objects.

PB [fá:mp], *n.* Sun. Fast speech variant of **pub**, q.v.

PBK- [fá:mbák, fá:mbí:y-], fast speech variant of **pbtk-**, q.v. *v.tr.* Secure something in place by external means, as by nailing or placing a stone. Etym. probably **pk**, hit + **tbk-**, fasten.

PBOB [fá:mbó:mp], *v.adjunct* in **PBOB G-**, *v.impers.* (of the body or atmosphere) Be hot or warm from the sun or fire. = = **pubob g-**. Compare **pboŋ**.

pbob tk-, *v.impers.* Become hot or warm. *Mon yni, yp pbob tkp*. The blazing fire has warmed me. *Pub gi, yp pbob tkp*. (syn. *Pub gek, yp pbob tkp*.) The sun has made me hot.

pbob pbob tk-, become very hot, continue to be hot. (G) ...*pen mñab kn mdeb oglan pub ak nŋl mdosp, pub gebin agup, pbob pbob tkek, am knub nb alokyan*. ... but in the dry season they come down to live on the ground; it gets uncomfortably hot in the trees so they come down to sleep. (*KHT* ch. 5:74)

PBOK- [fá:mbó:k, fá:mbó:y-], *v.* 1. Become hot. Etymology probably **pboŋ**, hot plus either **tk-**, transform, become, etc. or **g-** 'do, make'.

v.tr. 2. Reheat food which has been cooked previously, especially vegetables. *Maj pbokan!* Heat up the sweet potatoes again! *Btatk agi ayak; pbokspin*. It was cooked some time ago; I'm reheating it.

3. Cook food in a separate (ritually clean) fire or oven. Food which has been cooked by someone from an enemy group (past or present) must be reheated on a separate fire (**mon askep**) before it is safe to eat; fresh food to be eaten by enemies or former enemies must be cooked on separate fires. *Yad kmn pki, adi, tbi, mam-yad ps ñbin, mon ñi pboki ñŋnmur*. After killing, cooking and cutting up a game mammal, I gave half to my brother, so he could cook it on a

separate fire before eating it.

mon ask pbok-, syn. **mon askep pbok-**, cook something on a ritually restricted fire, cook separately because of a ritual restriction. Game mammals (**kmn**) and pigs, unlike most other foods, are cooked in raised ovens (**bd**), not open fires, **kmn** being cooked in this way to propitiate nature demons and ghosts. *Yakt mon ask pboki, ñjan!* Cook the bird on a ritually restricted fire and eat it! *Pudum mon cnk ma-ñjñj; mon askep pbokjn.* We shouldn't eat (food from) the fires of Pudum (people); we should cook on separate fires.

pbok tk-, reheat food cooked on a ritually restricted fire (**mon ask**) in order to make it safe to eat. *Pbok tkek ñjñnmn.* You should reheat it and eat it.

PBOŋ [p̄imbó-ŋ], *adj.* Warm, hot.

ppoŋ g-, *v.impers.* Be warm, hot. Compare **pbob**. See also **ppoŋ**. *Ñg pboŋ gp.* The water is warm. *Pub pboŋ gng gab.* The sun is going to be hot. *Ñg pboŋ yb tkp.* The water is very hot.

pboŋ tk-, *v.impers.* Become hot. Normally pronounced **pbok-** if no other word intervenes.

PBTK- [p̄imbiriγ-], (K) *v.tr.* Secure, fasten or fix something firmly in place using external means, e.g. by lashing, nailing, pegging or placing a weight. (Etymology **pk tbk-**, 'strike clamp'.) contr. **pcg-**, **pk cg-**, attach something that has an inherent ability to stick (as a stamp or lock), **plg-**, fasten by closing, **puñi tbk-**, stick something in to secure it. *Ygen owp buk ak di, pbtkan!* The wind is blowing the book (pages) about, hold it down (with a weight)! *Gul bek pbtkan.* Nail it to that post.

pbtkep, *adj.* (To do with) fixing in place.

n. Battens for roof. See separate entry.

tap mon pbtk-, cook food skewered over an open fire, *Tap mon pbtki aslum gp.* Food cooked over an open fire is (sometimes) not well done.

PBTKEP [p̄imbiriγé-p], (K) *n.* Top batten,

laid over thatching. In a traditional 'turtle-backed' Kalam ceremonial long house, **pbtkep** are slender battens which are laid cross-ways on top of the pandanus thatch. syn. **mon pbtkep**. syn. (G) (**mab**) **pabtkep**. Usually made of **ytm** pandanus stems. = **pbtkep**. Compare **akñeb**, **koseb**, **ljñ**.

PCG- [p̄ityíŋg-], see **PKCG-**.

PD¹ [p̄ínt], (K) *n.* Yams, generic taxon. = (G) **ped**. Yams are cultivated in the Upper Kaironk Valley, in very small quantities between about 2000 m and 1700 m, and in greater quantities at lower altitudes. Twenty-eight varietal and sub-varietal names for cultivated forms were recorded by RB in the 1960s. However, relatively few varieties, mainly of *Dioscorea alata*, plus two of *Dioscorea bulbifera*, are grown in the Upper Kaironk Valley, and in small quantities. Unlike taro and sweet potato varieties, all yams are considered to be traditional, i.e. to have been known to Kalam or their neighbours at lower altitudes since ancestral times. But Kalam of the Upper Kaironk Valley say that their ancestors in fact obtained nearly all the varieties of yam which they now grow from Maring or Kobon, after they had migrated into the Kaironk from the Asai and Simbai.

Subtaxa names for cultivated yams include: **acc**, **aknaŋ**, **alsas**, **cbam**, **gajt**, **gaks**, **kaban**, **kadŋ**, **keykal**, **keyd**, **kñg**, **kolem**, **kot**, **kowñak**, **luol**, **magep nap**, **mayj**, **moyg**, **mugut**, **numug**, **ñnagal**, **sam**, **sbi**, **sgi**, **sgoy**, **sobu**, **soŋ**, **suan**, **wanab**. Three named wild yam varieties are also known at altitudes up to about 1500 to 1700 m.

(**pd**) **kolem aydk**, a wild yam, *Dioscorea bulbifera*.

(**pd**) **sgoy**, an unidentified wild yam with massive hairy yellow fleshed root.

pd magi, aerial tuber of *Dioscorea bulbifera*. A famine food.

pd kot, yam pole (for staking vines).

pd sbel, narrow base of yam tuber, formed when this has grown from

section of previous tuber used for seed.

pd yn, section cut from yam tuber for use as seed.



pd, yam (various *Dioscorea* species)

PD-2 [fɨnt, fɨnd-], *v.tr.* Harvest taro, dig out taro tubers. *M pdspay*. They are harvesting taro. Compare **yg-**.

pdep, *adj.* (To do with) harvesting taro.

pdep tek ay-, = **pdep ay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like harvesting taro, appear to be harvesting taro.

pdep tek md-, = **pdep ay-**, *v.impers.* (of taro) ready to be harvested.

PD-3 [fɨnt, fɨnd-], *v.tr.* Scrape burnt skin from tubers and bananas after cooking them. *Yad maj pdspin*. I am scraping the burnt skin off sweet potatoes.

pdep, *adj.* (To do with) scraping off skin.

pdep tek ay-, = **pdep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like scraping off skin; (of burnt skin) appear to be scraped off.

pdep tek md-, *v.impers.* (of burnt skin) Ready to be scraped off.

ak pd-, *v.tr.* Scrape or peel the skin off something, esp. with a knife or other sharp instrument. (G) *Salen kañm mab ak pdl, kod mdek mdek*. Saleñ peeled the

skin off the roasted bananas, and waited and waited. (KHT ch. 9, *Madaw myth*:10)

PDAPD [fɨndáβɨnt], *n. prop.* A nature-demon (**kceki**).

PDEG [fɨndéŋk], *v.adjunct* in **PDEG AY-**, = (G) **PDEG L-**. *v.* 1. (of animate beings) Jump, hop. (G) *Sgaw ped ok ped ok pdeg ll g ñb tagup*. The wallaby hops along grazing as it moves around.

2. (of animate or inanimate things) Jump down, leap down, cascade or fall in steps, as a waterfall. near syn. **ptenj ay-**, contrasts with **talak-**. *Ñg sj kayañ kayañ pdeg ayp*. The fountain water is cascading down. (lit. Waterfall is jumping downwards downwards in steps.) (G) *Kumi ak pen sñak alk pakek mey yep nab sñawl apl, oklañ nb pdeg pdeg sñalim ll ney amngab*. If the pandanus is a *kumi*, which rests on a complex of aerial roots, the animals come down among these and dodge about jumping from one to another.

PEBŊNAP = **PEBŊ-NAP** [fɨmbɨŋná-p], (PL) *adj.* Big, large. Pandanus Language sub. for (K) **yob**, (G) **kub**.

wjblp pebñap, large bird. Applied to the cassowary, which in ordinary language is not classified as a bird (see **kobti**).

PED¹ [fɨnt], (G) *n.* Yam, *Dioscorea* spp., generic taxon. = (K) **pd**, q.v. syn. (Asai) **sajep**.

PED² [fɨnt, fɨnd-], (G) *loc.* Across-river direction. Occurs with directional prefix, as **al-ped**, **e-ped**, or with suffix, as **ped-ak**, q.v. Compare (G) **dañ**, (K) **doñ**.

PEDAK [fɨnták], (G) *loc.* Towards you in the across-river direction. = **ped-ak**. syn. (K) **kadoñ**. (G) *Gol pedak ma-lan! Apyap pakngab!* Don't put it close to the edge there! It will fall off!

PEL- [fɨl], (G) formative in **PELAK**, q.v. syn. **pol**.

PELAK [fɨl], (G) *loc.* Above, upwards in your direction. = **polak**. syn. (K) **kayoñ, koyoñ**.

PELŊ [fɨlíŋ], *n.* Plant taxon, certain

larger *Symbegonia* spp., which have ritual uses. Distinguished from the smaller begonias, which are classed as **mamŋ**.

PEN¹ [fʰé·n], *adv.* 1. Marks equivalence or reciprocity: (to) each other, equivalently, reciprocally, in return, likewise, the same, similarly, as. *Yad pen?* Me likewise? (e.g. Can I do the same?) *Pen gpan gpin.* I have paid you back/I have reciprocated. (lit. The same as you did, I have done.) *Np ñayp ñbin; yp pen etp ñng gaban?* I have given you a knife; what are you going to give me in return?

2. Marks reason, cause, consequence: accordingly, so, therefore, for the same reason. *Yad pen amngayn.* I'm going for the same reason./Therefore I'm going. *Kik ñg ebyaŋ ma-yjkpay, pen mon at ak pagi ebyoŋ jun ebi akaŋ, pagi kd ebdoy amnak.* They can't ford the river so they go across on trees that have fallen across it.

3. But, however, even so, in spite of that. *Abyap, pen jel agi ktpay.* They could have gone, but being fearful they haven't. *B cp ñagak, nak pen wanab ason ayspan.* He killed a man but you are denying that you concealed knowledge of it. *Jm ñi ayp, pen wak keykey ayp.* Their appearance is the same, but their skins (i.e. skin-colour, appearance) are different. *Penpen ñagi keykey mdi, pen ksen agom ak ñbi, pk jm ñbay.* Enemies in war keep apart, but if they eat a danger-neutralising meal of mixed foods together they can live together.

pen X, pen Y, (in consecutive clauses X,Y, with different subjects) Reciprocally, accordingly, in return, just as/the same as. *Pen ñbin, pen ñban.* You've given me a reciprocal gift.

penpen, (with plural subject) each other, one another, in return, reciprocally. See separate entry.

PEN² [fʰé·n], *n.* Sod of ground, chunk of soil that has been dug.

pen g-, dig, turn chunks of soil with digging poles.

pen puŋi-, = **pen-kut puŋi-**, dig with (usually two) poles, used to break the turf into sods or lumps; pierce (the ground) with digging poles.

pen-bs, 1. Chunks of sod used as markers to divide garden into subplots.

2. Marks on Simbai war-shields that are likened to 'turned sods'.

pen-kot, = **pen-kut**, digging pole.

PEN³ [fʰé·n], *n.* Paint. (from Tok Pisin **pen**.) syn. **jku**.

PENEN [fʰé·né·n], *adv.* Reciprocally, etc. Fast speech variant of **penpen**, q.v.

PEN-KOT [fʰé·nkó·r], syn. **pen-kut**, q.v.

PEN-KUT [fʰé·nkú·r], *n.* Digging pole, used to turn sods when preparing a new garden. syn. **pken kut**, q.v.

PEÑBIN [fʰé·nyimbí·n], standard contraction of **peñ nbin**, q.v.

PEN-ÑBIN = **PEÑBIN** [fʰé·nyimbí·n], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Leaf Warbler, *Phylloscopus trixirgatus*, a small warbler with a twittering song. Name said to reflect bird's twittering, *Pen ñbin, pen ñban*. 'What I have given, you reciprocate!', as though nagging for return of gift. Some informants say same as **najabin**, q.v., others that these taxa contrast.

PENPEN = **PEN-PEN** [fʰé·nfʰé·n], *adv.* Marks reciprocal relation: (With or to) each other, reciprocally, in return. Often **penen** in fast speech. Compare **pen¹**.

penpen ag-, exchange angry words, quarrel, squabble. *B ak yp penpen agtuk ak, mñi yp ñji mluk ak kaywl ay amb.* The man and I quarrelled and now he avoids my gaze.

penpen ag g-, speak angrily to each other or to someone, quarrel. (Perhaps stronger than **penpen ag-**, see above) The subject and direct object can either be identical (a reciprocal) or the subject can be distinct from the direct object, as in the following. *Cnp np penpen ag gpun, nak ñ-cnp kun ebi nup ñj md tep ma-gpan.* We are angry with you because you didn't take good care of our son.

penpen ay ñ-, (K) = (G) **penpen l ñ-**, divide and exchange things. (G) *Kmn nb*

ogok am pak dad apl mey kaj tek pakl, tb penpen l ñl gelgpal. They used to kill and cook game mammals, just as they do (now) with pigs, and cut up, divide and exchange the meat.

penpen kamd-pakd g-, grow as a spiralling series of coils or intertwining rings, as some vines do. *Mñ wogu kññ jakl, aptanl penpen kamd-pakd gl mdebal.* *Nokom nokom keykey tanl mdeb sek.* *Wogu* vines grow in a clump, they climb as a mass of coils. Only a few climb as separate stems.

penpen ñ-, exchange things, give things to each other.

penpen ñag-, fight each other with lethal weapons (lit. shoot each other). *Etp nen penpen ñagigpm?* Why did you used to fight? *Penpen ñagi keykey mdi, pen ksen agom ak ñbi, pk jm ñbay.* Enemies in war keep apart, but if they eat a danger-neutralising meal of mixed foods together they can live together.

penpen ñagigpun, our former enemies. (lit. we used to fight each other.)

penpen ñag dad am-, keep on fighting. *Cn penpen ñag dad amijn, b bak kadñ ps tegi mdab.* We kept fighting, and this man was bearing a flat shield.

penpen pk-, 1. Fight each other with bare hands or with sticks.

2. Quarrel. *Kotp mjem wi mdi, mnm pug aginmb, penpen pk gpm! Kasek ms amnmb!* You sit inside the house, talking idly, and quarreling! Hurry up and go outside!

3. Collide, slam into each other. *Ygen yob api kjerñ-tam penpen pkp.* A gust of wind slammed the door. (lit. The opposing parts of the door collided.)

penpen sglwañ (d) añ-, (of a pair of males or females) Have homosexual relations, have sexual intercourse.

penpen su-, bite each other; (of animals that bite) fight.

sbog penpen ñag-, call on the spirit of a kinsman killed in fighting before going to avenge his death.

PEIŃ [fɛ́-ŋ], (G) *loc.* Up-river in your

direction. syn. (K) **kaneñ**. *Tap peñ am d awan.* Go and fetch that thing over there in your direction.

PEIŃAK [fɛ́-ŋá-k], (G) *loc.* Upriver in your direction. syn. **peñ**. = (K) **kaneñ**.

PEÑL [fɛ́-nyíl], *n. or adj.* in **ALŃAW** **PEÑL**, *n.* A mature mountain pandanus palm, esp. one that stands alone.

PEP [fɛ́-p], *n.* Paper, newspaper (from Eng. **paper**.) Leaves of newspaper brought by researchers in the 1960s and later were much in demand as cigarette paper.

PESBEL [fɛ́-simbé-l], (PL) *n.* Green vegetables, such as **bep**, **kapis**, **kuñp**. Compare **tap-kas**, **tap-magi**.

PESEL [[fɛ́-sé-l], (PL) *n.* A spinach-like herb, *Rungia klossi*. Cultivated. Pandanus Language substitute for **bep**, q.v.

PESG [fɛ́-síŋk], *v. adjunct* in **PESG NIŃ-**, *v. & v.tr.* Spy (on someone) from a hiding place, watch others without being seen. syn. **peyg niŃ-**, q.v.

PET [fɛ́-r], *adv.* 1. Always, all the time, at all times. Contrasts with **ps**, **ps-nep**, permanently. *B basd skop abñ pet gep tp ok.* My ancestors have always made gardens in this flat place. *Yp les pet ñban, yp ytok gp.* You always give me razor-blades, I'm tired (of them). *Balus pet tawpay mdp akañ, mñi dad ap tanbay?* Is the plane fare still the same (as always) or have they raised it?

2. Often, frequently, regularly, usually, constantly. Compare **mnek mnek**. (G) *Mab señ, kmn pet pakep mab señ ak,...* These nesting trees, trees where game mammals have regularly been taken,... (G) *Pub ak lug gakuñ, aml kab mgan kub ney pet knub alyañ nep knub.* As the June solstice approaches [the animal] goes down to sleep in these places where it usually sleeps. (KHT ch. 9:62).

3. For a long time, for a long while. *Nad pet mdengaban akañ won eñap mdengaban?* Will you be stay for a long time or just a little while? (G) *Pet mñab bteyt, pet pet nep am mab kañ ak puwk ññin ak agl,...* Long ago and for a long long time he (the *blc* possum) used to go

out and look for grubs in trees. (KHT ch. 8:31)

pet-nep, near syn. **pet** but emphatic: always, constantly, very often, etc. *Asb pet-nep apay!* They are always begging for something. *Kmn pet-nep bsg g ñb mdek mdek, bubtk amb.* An animal that always sits and feeds there has worn the branch smooth.

pet mdep d-, (biblical) gain everlasting life.

pet pet md-, live forever; (biblical) have everlasting life.

mdep pet nep am-, go often, or regularly.

kab pet, rock or stone on surface of ground in gardens; forest or grassland which has always been there.

kmn mon pet pkep, tree where game mammals are regularly caught.

PEY [fɛ́y], *n.* Pay, wages. (from Eng. **pay**.)

pey ñ-, to pay wages to someone. *Yp pey na-ñban!* You didn't give me any pay.

PEYG [fɛ́yɨ́k, fɛ́yɨ́k], *v. adjunct* in **PEYG NŊ-**, *v.* & *v.tr.* Spy (on someone) from a hiding place, watch others without being seen. syn. **pesg nŊ-**. *Cn mdabun, nuk api, peyg nŊi amb.* We waited and then he came, spied, and went away.

gos peyg am- or **ap-**, *v.* Go or come secretly, or without giving prior notice, turn up or vanish suddenly. *Yp ag nŊi met; gos peyg ap dad aban.* You didn't ask me; you just came secretly and took (the thing).

gos peyg nŊ-, *v.* 1. Eavesdrop, listen to others talk without them knowing.

2. Make a secret decision.

PEYJ [fɛ́yɨ́nty, fɛ́yɨ́nty], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Macaranga* sp. syn. **weñgaw kas ñluk**. Common in the Simbai area and beside banks of the Kaironk River at about 1600 m.

PI¹ [fɛ́i:], *n.* Salt, brine. Used of salt locally manufactured and traded in precontact times. Salt was obtained from springs at two places in the Kaironk Valley.

Compare **sol**, salt from trade stores.

PI² [fɛ́i:], (G) *loc.* Down there in your direction. syn. (K) **kayaŋ**, q.v.

PI³ [fɛ́i:], (K), *v.* (of plants) Bear flowers or fruit, blossom. = (K, G) **pl-**.

PIAK [fɛ́i-á-k], (G) *loc.* Down in your direction. = **pi-ak**. syn. (K) **kayaŋ**.

PIAM [fɛ́i-á-m], *n.* Smell, odour. Avoidance syn. of **kuy**. *Ami-yad bapi yb Kias ma-agp-sek. Piam agp-sek.* My mother doesn't say my father's name 'Kias'; she calls him 'Piam'.

adj. Rotten, decaying.

piam g-, *v. impers.* Rot, be rotten, stink. *Piam gi owp.* It smells rotten.

PIAW [fɛ́i-á-w], *n.* Lawyer-cane (**tmen**) taxon, *Calamus* sp., growing at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys. Dried foliage used as buttock-covering in dance dress made into armllets, belts. Cassowary traps and eel traps made from twine, also used to tie fences and in house-building.

PIBEN [fɛ́i-mbé-n], in **PIBEN KAB**, *n.* Stone (**kab**) taxon, a soft reddish stone obtained from the Kaironk River and used as talc and dye when making string from tree-bark. Named after **Piben**, a stream flowing into the Kaironk near Wañelek ridge.

PIDOL [fɛ́i-ndó-l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in forest and in bush fallow, subtaxon of **gumon**. Timber used in fencing and house-building. syn. **gumon pidol, sdol**.

PIJEJ [fɛ́i-ñdyé-ñty], *n.* 1. Sunny place. syn. **pub pijej**. *Yad pub pijej tp mdi opin.* I have just been sitting in the sunny place.

2. Dry place, barren or infertile area. syn. **mñmon pijej**. *Yad mñmon pijej mdi opin; tap keñmagi-yad ma-mdp.* I've been living in a dry unproductive place; I don't have any food.

(**tp**) **pijej tk-**, (of a place) become warm and dry. *Pub nŊi, tp akni pijej tkp.* The sunshine has made this place warm and dry.

PIL [fɛ́i-l], *n.* Peeler, instrument for peeling

potatoes, etc. (from English **peeler**.)

PILAY [fí:lá:y], = **piley**, q.v. *Kas pilay gspay*. They are playing cards.

PILEY [fí:lé:y], v. *adjunct* in **PILEY G-**, v. *tr*.
1. Play something (object, the game).

2. Play with something (object the thing). (from Tok Pisin **pilai**, Eng. **play**.)
Yad bal piley gspin. I am playing with the ball.

PIM [fí:m], (G) *loc*. Down-river, in your direction. Compare **p⁻¹**, **-im**. syn. (K) **kaym**. See also **pimak**, **pimok**.

PIMAK [fí:má:k], (G) *loc*. Down-river, in the direction of person spoken to. syn. **pim**, (K) **kaym**.

PIMAKOL [fí:má:γó:l], *n*. Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon, Beech Skink, *Lobulia elegans*, characteristically found in mountain forest and in tall timber in forest-edge gardens. Eaten.

PIMOK [fí:mó:k], (G) *loc*. Down-river in your direction. = (G) **pimak**, syn. (K) **kaym**.

PIOW- [fí:yó:w], v. *tr*. Search for, look for, seek something. *Tap etp piowspan?* What are you looking for? Compare **kalk-**, **ñetk-**, **talk-**.

piowep, *adj*. (To do with) searching, searched for.

piowep tek ay-, = **piowep tay-**, v. *impers*. Feel like searching.

b piowep, man who searches or is searched for.

piow aptan apyan met nη md-, search up and down (all over) but be unable to find something. *Piow aptan apyan met nη mdek*. She searched up hill and down dale but couldn't find (it).

piow kalk-, search for s.th. near syn. **piow-**. *Tap etp piow kalkspan?* What are you searching for?

piow nep md-, search continuously, keep on searching.

piow nη-, search for and find, to seek successfully. *Etp etp gol ak piow nηban?* How much gold did you find? *Inge kotp ma-piow nηnk*. I could not find Inge's house.

piow met nη-, = **piow ma-nη-**,

search for in vain, to seek without finding. (**piow** is often repeated for emphasis) '*Ami-nup piow piow piow met nηbin*,' *agak*. 'I have searched and searched but have not found (our) mother,' he said.

piow ñetk-, search for someone by following their trail or tracks.

tob piow ñetk-, search for someone by tracking their footprints.

yuk piow nη-, find something one has been chasing and searching for.

PIP [fí:p], (**Simbai**) *n*. Flower (efflorescence) of certain plants. = (G, K) **plp**, q.v.

PIPIBEN [fí:βí:mbé:n], *n*. Clubmoss, *Lycopodium cernuum*, growing in grassland areas. Formerly used to pad out wigs if insufficient hair is available. Compare **sbos**.

PIPTIN [fí:βí:n, fí:ftí:n], *num*. Fifteen. (from English **fifteen**.) syn. **agp-ps**.

n. 1. The figure 15.

2. A thing denoted by 15.

3. A quantity of fifteen objects.

PIPUG [fí:φú:ηk], v. *adjunct* in **PIPUG AG-** or **G-**, v. 1. Make a lot of noise, make a racket or din, as a crowd of people. near syn. **pug pug ag-**. *Pipug koηay gp*. It's very noisy. *Suk agey nηin apin, nad pipug nep gpan!* I'm trying to hear what they are calling about but you just keep on making a noise!

2. Roar, rustle loudly, as when a gust of wind blows in the trees. Louder than **saη ag-**. *Ygen api mon di pipug asap*. The breeze catches the trees and makes a roaring sound.

pipug ag ñη-, eat noisily. *Yad tap sayn ñbin; nad kasek pipug ag ñban*. I eat slowly; (but) you eat quickly and noisily.

kulpl pipug ag- or **g-**, rustle loudly, as leaves or paper.

PIS [fí:s], *n*. 1. Tinned fish. (from Eng. **fish**, Tok Pisin **is**.) contr. **kobsal**, **kubsal**, fish (the animal).

2. Fish (the animal).

pis ñag-, catch fish with a hook or

spear, to fish. *Pis ñagng amjpin*. I'm going fishing.

PIT [fí-r], *n.* 1. Bamboo-knife. = **akl pit**.

2. Steel knife. Compare **ñayp**.

PITKL [fí-ríyál], = **PIT-KL**, *n.* 1. Tattoo, patterned lines, mottling, as of colouring of certain frogs. Avoidance synonym of **kjkl**, *q.v.*

2. Ornamented bamboo container. *syn.* **akl kl**, *q.v.*

pitkl tk-, tattoo, cut or draw a pattern of lines.

PIU [fí-ú], *n.* 1. Palm, unidentified, grows in lowlands, wood traded into the Kalam area.

2. Wood of this palm, from which the spear, **kusay piu**, is made. Compare **cm**, **waju**.

PJAK MNM [fíñdyá·kmíním], *n.* 1. Hidden talk, message conveyed in code, especially by attributing special meanings to ordinary words, phrases or sentences. *syn.* (G) **patodaŋ mnm**, (K) **patdoŋ mnm**, (Obok) **paydoŋ mnm**. Used to convey a message obliquely so that those listeners who do not know the code will be misled. 'Yad bay ak ju dap ñen, ñbi amng gaban.' *Pjak mnm apin, bay mnm apin ak mey tap key ak*. 'I'll pick a mushroom and give it you to eat before you go.' I've just given (an example) of hidden talk, using the word for mushroom to mean food. (In hidden talk, **bay** 'mushroom' or **cgoy mlp** 'old tobacco' mean 'food', and **as** 'frogs', or **joŋ tap skoy** 'little insect' mean 'valuable goods'.)

2. Parable, story which makes a moral point by indirect means.

PJK- [fíñdyík, fíñdyíy-], *v.impers.* Hurt, be painful, especially of a splinter or other sharp object lodged under the skin. *Tob yp ñu puŋiyp, amabin pjkp*. A splinter has gone into my leg; it hurts when I walk. *Malay yp ñagyak ak, pjksap*. The thigh is painful where they shot me.

puŋi pj-, *v.impers.* Penetrate and be painful, receive a painful splinter wound.

PK⁻¹ [fík, fíy-], (K) = (G) **pak-**, *v.tr.* 1. Make momentary contact with something, either forceful or gentle. Has various specific senses.

2. Make forceful contact with s.th., hit, strike, beat, slap, knock, pound, punch, kick, smash, crush s.th. Applied to rain striking the ground. Contrasts with **puŋi-** press on or into, penetrate. *Ññ ma-pknmn! Tob pkan!* Don't hit (it) with the hand! Kick (it)! *Kab pkinmn, kab mjem ay, kuskus gey, skoy geknŋ ñnmn*. After you pound it with a stone, you put it inside the hollow of a stone (mortar), grind it, then when it becomes small you should give it (to him). (This technique is used with nuts of **kodlad**, **kodojp**, **gudi**, etc., also with **aljaw** pandanus fruit, by old men with bad teeth.)

3. Touch s.th. with a body part other than the hands, nudge, make gentle contact with s.th. Contrasts with **d-**, touch with the hands, **wik-**, rub. Applied to rays of sunlight or warmth of the sun affecting something (see **pub pk nŋ-**).

4. Attach or apply s.th. to a surface, as a stamp to a letter (see **pk cg-**), daubing paint on (see **pk ñ-**), or attaching straps of a pack to be carried on the back (see **kud pk (dad) am-**).

5. Kill s.th. Compare **pk ay-**. *As kun ak yg pk d ap ñbi, wog ksen ñb knbay, mnek wog ak ma-abay*. After gathering and killing frogs, people should avoid going into newly planted gardens for one day.

6. Wash or bathe oneself (usually **ñg pk-**); (in **ñg pk ñ-**), wash or bathe someone or something. *Kng pkng gpin*. I'll wash (myself) when I'm about to go to bed.

7. Fall or drop to the ground, come to earth, hit the ground. Compare **ap yap pk-**.

8. Come together, bring together (of people assembling, or of someone putting things together). See **pk jm ñ-**.

9. Do something roughly, act on s.th. with force. (Usually as final verb in a

series, e.g. **tug ju pk-**, pull s.th. off or out roughly, rip s.th. off.)

v. intr. **10.** (of new branches) Grow, branch off a main stem.

11. (of a person, animal) Emit harsh, jerky sounds. See **tug pk-** hiccup. **watwat pk-** (of a pig) keep grunting in an agitated fashion.

pkep, *adj.* (To do with) striking, etc.

pkep tek ay-, = **pkep tay-**, *v. impers.*

1. Feel like striking, be ready to strike.

2. Be almost struck.

ñg pkep kotp, wash-house, bathroom.

pkijsek, *v. adjunct* in **pkijsek ay (md-)**, *v.* Remain in the act of striking, keep on striking.

pk- occurs in many phrasal expressions, including the following:

pk ask-, **1.** Knock something clear, strike free of restriction, knock out of the way.

2. Distribute food or valuables. Compare **blok-**. *Bin lapun ok ben wt yoki, kik ml o dinmit; kik bet yng o di; sb mapn pk ask nan gi, kik bet dad amntknj.* To the old woman he gave the belly-piece, the married couple took the loin cut; the married couple took the tail; the liver and guts were distributed, and the married couple carried off (their share).

pk ask mask-, distribute valuables or food on a formal occasion.

pk aws g-, near syn. **pk aws jak-**, pulverise something, smash s.th. to bits, beat s.th. to pulp.

pk ay-, **1.** Kill or smash s.th. by striking, strike s.th. dead.

2. Strike or kill s.th. and put it away (e.g. in a pile).

pk cg-, usually **pcg-**, stick in position when struck, click into place, lock or catch when forced into contact with something, as a door lock when closed.

pk d-, **1.** Stop striking, knocking, etc.

2. Strike s.th. and take hold of it.

pk jm ñ-, *v.* & *v.tr.* **1.** (of people) Assemble, come together. See separate entry.

2. (of a group) Put things together for a shared purpose, combine or pool resources.

pk dap-, collect things by breaking them off and bringing them, e.g. things for burning (firewood, dry vines, bamboo, dry grass).

pk dap nan g-, collect things and put them in a heap.

pk ju-, **1.** Knock something out of fixed position, as a nail.

2. (of a bone or joint) Be dislocated, sprained by a fall or blow.

pk lm g-, *v. impers.* (of a splinter, etc.) work its way up to the surface.

pk lolon g-, *v. impers.* Shatter on impact, break into pieces.

pk lg-, sweep something along by beating or pushing it, thus, clear up rubbish with sticks after burning off vegetation from garden land. *Cn wog kodi, ksen agion ynek, pk lspun.* We've cleared the garden area, burnt (the rubbish), and we are sweeping up.

pk lg yok-, sweep or brush something away.

pk nñ-, **1.** Nudge, contact lightly, touch something (not with the hands).

2. (of sun, light) Shine on s.o. or s.th.

pk ñ-, touch against or apply to a surface, by striking, daubing, etc. as in washing or painting someone. *Pub lkañ bad bad kun gok pk ñsap ñn pagigpun.* We could count on our hands and arms how many patches (of forest) the sun would touch with red. (*KHT* ch. 1:62)

pk ññ-, kill something and eat it; used as a generic term equivalent to English 'hunt', though often as part of a longer sequence of verbs, such as **am pk ññ-** (go kill eat), and **am pk d ap ññ-** (go kill bring eat).

pk pag-, usually **ppag-**, alter the shape of something by striking, strike and bend, dent, etc.

pk pop g-, *v. impers.* Break into bits after being hit or dropped.

pk sak-, break off by striking, e.g. used of breaking or cutting off leaves of

banana tree and certain other plants.

pk sb jak-, knock the stuffing out of someone or something, give someone a real beating.

pk slok-, *v.tr.* Hit something a glancing blow. *Kaj pk slokek dam yokp.* He aimed to hit the pig but (the club) glanced off and the pig escaped.

pk sug-, put out (a fire) by bearing it or raining on it.

pk tk-, cut something off by slashing it, esp. cut grass or foliage for use as compost.

pk wk-, usu. **puwk-**, smash something up, break into pieces by striking.

mon pk- (K) = (G) **mab pak-**, break up wood, gather firewood.

pk yk-, knock something open, get something out through an opening by striking it, etc. *Yad moni aypin tin mjem, pk ykspin.* The money I've put in the tin, I am shaking (it) out.

pk yok-, knock something away, strike something off its resting place.

pk yk yok-, clear out an opening by striking, knock or blow away an obstruction. *Nuk slom pk yk yokp.* He blew hard and cleared his nose.

ag pk-, 1. Groan, moan, as from pain or misery.

2. Express regret, especially for someone absent on an occasion.

am mon pk dap ay-, (K) = (G) **am mab pak dap 1-**, fetch firewood (and put it aside).

am pk-, faint, lose consciousness and fall down.

d pk-, obtain or hold and strike.

gab pk-, be wounded by a blow.

gawb (muk) pk-, play a Jew's harp.

glñp pk-, echo, reverberate. *Suk agabay, glñp pkp.* After they called out there was an echo.

ju pk-, usually **pug ju pk-**, come out (of fixed position) and strike against; be dislocated or pulled out, as a tree falling in a high wind). *Mon pug ju pkp.* The tree came out (at the roots) and fell

against (it).

jun pk-, *v.impers.* 1. Have a headache. *Wak-yp mon-tek ynb, jun pkp.* My skin is on fire (i.e. I have a fever) and my head aches.

2. Strike the head.

kmn pk-, 1. Kill game mammals by striking them, as opposed to trapping or shooting them.

2. Kill game mammals (generic term).

kmn pk ñŋ-, kill and eat game mammals. See **pk ñŋ-**.

kud pki (dad) am-, carry something on the back, esp. by a strap or handle slung over the shoulder(s). *Wksak kud pki amjap.* He is carrying a backpack on his back.

kut gu pk-, beat someone with a stick. (lit. hit resoundingly (with) stick.)

mon pk-, break up wood, esp. for firewood, gather firewood

mon pk ay-, gather and stack firewood.

mon pk kab adi-, gather firewood and made a stone oven. *Mon pk kab agiek ynak.* She gathered firewood and heated stones for an oven.

(**ññ** or **tob**) **pk ju-**, *v.impers.* (of wrist or ankle) Be sprained, twisted. *Tob kalmŋ pk juwp.* His ankle is sprained. *Yp ññ-gol pk juwp.* I sprained my wrist.

mñmon pk-, syn. **muŋ pk-**, rain, have a fall or shower of rain.

ñg pk-, wash oneself, bathe. *Ñg pkng amjpan tek?* Are you going off to bathe?

ñg pk ñ-, wash someone.

ññ pk ju-, pull the finger and crack the knuckle in greeting (a Kobon custom).

ññ pk sak-, shake hands in greeting.

penpen pk-, 1. Fight without weapons.

2. Quarrel. *Kotp mjem wi mdi mnm pug aginmb penpen pk gpm! Kasek ms amnmb!* You sit inside the house talking idly and quarrelling! Hurry up and go outside!

pl pki g-, alight, come to rest, as a

bird on a branch.

pub pk nŋ-, (of rays of sunlight) strike against, contact or affect s.th. or s.o.

sŋak pk ñ-, daub or smear white clay on someone.

tk (ay) pk ay-, in *ñapañŋaŋ tk (ay) pk ay-*, kill an infant after birth, commit infanticide. On the birth of twins in precontact times, one baby was killed immediately. *Bin ñapan tamsek tk ay, ebap pk ayak*. The woman gave birth to twins, and killed one of them.

tob pk-, kick something.

tug pk-, *v.impers.* Hiccup. Compare **tug**, windpipe.

tug ju pk-, pull s.th. off or out roughly, rip s.th. off. *Kotp mŋan sbnag walj tug ju pkek amnaknŋ*. As he went inside the house someone pulled off his belt and apron.

watwat pk-, keep grunting in agitated fashion, as e.g. a pig which has lost its young or is being attacked.

kaj watwat-tek pk ñŋ-, clamour for more food like an agitated pig. (Said of someone who has eaten well but keeps asking for more.)

yap pk-, fall to the ground.

PK² [ɸɪk], (K) = (G) **pok**, *adj.* 1. Colour taxon, covering dull red, reddish-brown, light brown, and in some contexts orange and yellow. Contrasts with **mosb** (black, dark brown, dark grey, etc.), **lkañ** (bright red), **waln** (yellow, light-green, etc.), **mlp** (yellowish-brown, straw-coloured), **tud** (white, light-coloured), though there is marginal overlap in applying these terms.

2. Ripe (of certain fruit).

3. Lucky or successful, especially in business deals. *B pk ak mnm agi tap ak, kasek dp-sek*. When a lucky man asks for something, he gets it easily.

pk-gsgs, dark brown, dull reddish-brown (of human skin, the characteristic skin colour of Kalam).

b pk, 1. (of skin colour) light-brown man, in contrast to **b gac**, black man, **b mosb**, dark-skinned man, **b tud**, white

man.

2. Lucky man, especially in business. *syn.* **b dn**.

gudi pk, (K) = (G) **gudl pok**, ripe nuts of **gudi** pandanus (which have orange husks).

kañm pk, ripe bananas, bananas whose skins are yellow, reddish-brown or orange).

siŋ pk, reddish-brown grass-snake, *Natrix ? mairii*. *syn.* **ñom pk**, q.v.

PK³ [ɸɪk], (K) *adj.* Lucky, especially in hunting, business deals or gambling. Probably cognate with **pk²**. = (G) **pok²**. *B pk ak mnm agi tap ak, kasek dp-sek*. When a lucky man asks for something, he gets it easily.

PKAŋ [ɸiɣáŋ], *n.* Female or immature male Lesser Birds of Paradise, *Paradisaea minor*. *syn.* **yabay, yabay pkaŋ**.

PK AWS G- [ɸiɣá·wsŋg-], *v.tr.* Pulverise something, beat or squash s.th. to a pulp, smash s.th. to pieces, knock the stuffing out of someone. *near syn.* **pk sb jak-**, **tb sb jak-**.

pk aws jak-, *syn.* **pk aws g-**. *Nogmi apjaki, tin pk sb jaki, pk aws jaki, tb sb jaki, tb aws gi pkek amnak*. When the husband arrived he smashed the pot, he pulverised it, hacked it to bits and then went away.

PKAY¹ [ɸiɣá·y], *n.* in **AS PKAY**, *n.* Frog (as) taxon, subtaxon of **jejeg**, q.v., applied to reddish examples of *Hila angiana*. *syn.* **jejeg pkay**. Compare **pkay³**.

PKAY² [ɸiɣá·y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Alphitonia ferruginea*. *syn.* **wsnaŋ pkay**. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Tree and scent of wood similar to **wsnaŋ** (*Alphitonia incana*), q.v., but foliage and bark contrast. Some say same as **jnal**.

PKAY³ [ɸiɣá·y], *adj.* Yellow, reddish brown. Compare **pk³**.

PKAY⁴ [ɸiɣá·y], = **PK AY-**, (K) = (G) **pak l-**. *v.tr.* 1. Kill something by striking it, strike s.th. dead. *Bin ñapan tamsek tk ay, ebap pk ayak*. The woman gave birth to twins, and killed one of them.

2. Hit or kill something and put it down or aside.

PK CG-, [φίγίτυίνγκ], usually **PCG-** [φίτυίνγκ, φίτυίνγκ-], *v.* 1. Hit something and stick in place, as foreign matter getting in the eye, or seeds of plants which stick to clothing (obj. the place or part affected).

2. Attach something, press or hit s.th. and cause it to stick, as when sealing an envelope or attaching a stamp, or closing a lock (object the thing made to stick). Assumes the object has an inherent ability to stick in place. (contr. **pbtk-**, secure or fasten in place, as with nails or other external means, **plg-**, fasten by closing, **puñi tbk-**, stick something in to secure it.) *Pas pk cgey dad amnin.* Seal the letter and I will take it.

PKEN [φίγέ·n], *n.* 1. Chunk of turned sod, lump of soil turned over by digging sticks or spade. *Ppal pken lum magi yasaw.* When I shake the chunk of sod the bits of soil fall off.

2. Border or divide in garden, made of chunks of turned soil. syn. **pken bs**.

pken-bs, chunks of turned sod used to mark off subplots in a garden *Pken-bs tk ayspin.* I'm placing the sods to make a border.

pken-kot, = **pken kut**, digging poles used to turn sods before planting. The digger uses a pair of poles, usually about two metres long, as levers to turn big chunks of soil.

PKEP [φίγέ·p], see **pk**⁻¹.

PK JM Ñ- [φίγίĩndyí·mny-], *v.* Assemble, come together (usu. of people). *Wayak ak, Kaironk ak peñpeñ nagi, keykey mdi, pen ksen agom ak ñbi, pk jm ñbay.* After Wayak and Kaironk people fought they kept away from each other, but later on they ate a danger-neutralizing meal of mixed foods and they can come together again.

v.tr. (of a group) Put things together for a shared purpose, combine or pool resources. *Mani pk jm ñi kaj tawyak.* They pooled their money and bought a

pig.

PK LM G- [φίγίλίμινγκ-], (K), *v.* (of a splinter, etc.) Work its way up to the surface. = (G) **pak lm g-**. *Ñu pk lm gp.* The splinter has worked its way out.

PK LOLOŃ G- [φίγίλό·λό·Ńg-], *v.impers.* (of e.g. a bottle) Shatter, break into small pieces.

PKOC [φίγό·ty], = **pukoc**, *q.v.*

PKON [φίγό·n], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, grown locally, said to have been introduced from the Asai Valley in late 1930s or early 40s. Skin of tuber brownish-white, flesh white. Leaves eaten. Some say same as **aywanj**.

PK SB JAK- [φίγίσιĩmpdyá·k, φίγίσιĩmp·dyá·γ-], *v.tr.* Knock the stuffing out of someone or something, pulverise s.th., smash s.th. to pieces, beat or squash something to a pulp. near syn. **pk aws g-**, **tb sb jak-**. *Kaj kapkap dad amnoŃ, pk sb jakngagb.* Carry the pork carefully or it will be squashed.

PK TBK- [φίγίĩrimbík, φίγίĩrimbíγ-], usually **PBTK-**, *q.v.* (K), *v.tr.* Attach or secure something firmly, as by nailing, tying, sticking onto a surface. = **pbk-**, (G) **pak tbk-**.

PL¹ [φίł], *n.* Wing of bird, bat, insect. syn. **pl-kd**.

(yakt) **pl-bog**, secondary flight feathers of bird.

(yakt) **pl-ceŃ**, primary flight feathers of bird.

pl-kd, wing.

alp-pl, 1. Bat's wing.

2. Umbrella.

PL² [φίł], (K, G) *v.tr.* (of plants) Bear flowers or fruit; blossom, flower, fruit. = (K) **pi-**. Compare **kol-**, **n**⁻⁴.

magi pl-, (K) = (G) **magl pl-**, bear fruit, be in fruit. *Tap kuptol ebek di, kas ak magi plp di...* He gathered leaves and fruit from a *kuptol* shrub which was in fruit,... (G) *Mab sawey ak magl plsop mey kmn kabkal nb ak ap ñjub.* When the sawey oaks are fruiting the lowland Giant Tree Rat comes to eat the acorns. **sum pl-**, blossom, flower, bear flowers.

PL-³ [ɸíl-], *v.adjunct* or *v.* in **PLG-**, *v.tr.* Fasten or secure something, sew or patch cloth, block or close s.th. up, cover an opening, stop someone or something from passing. *Cec plspin.* I am sewing clothes. *B katam ñg plspay.* The men are blocking up the stream. For some speakers **pl** is a verb adjunct requiring the verb **g-** to follow, for others it is a verb root, which varies freely with **plg-** before **-p-**, present perfect-iterative, and **-sp-**, present progressive in sequence with subject pronominal suffixes other than 3rd singular. See also separate entry, **plg-**.

pl pl g-, = **pl pl g g-**, keep on fastening, closing up, etc., do this to a number of things. (G) *Madaw aml mgel kab mgan sk daml knbal. Gel, gnaj ak tkpal, mgan ognap 'pl pl g g dobn' apal.* Ground cuscuses may occupy holes under big rocks, and when they are living there people set a trap (at one entrance) and block up all the other entrances. (KHT ch. 9:16) (G) *Takn tgap ak, mamd ak... sgaw kaw delgpal okok pl pl gl...* In the months of April and May they used to set (lit. dig and cover) the wallaby traps,... (KHT ch. 1)

kaw pl g-, cover a pit trap, etc.

PLAC [ɸílá·ty], *v.adjunct* in **PLAC AK-**, *v.tr.* 1. Be unable to secure one's footing or hold on a slippery surface, slip off. (G) *Kupyak nb ak ma-amnañ agl, tawek plac akek, yap pakañ agl...* The rat is unable to go there (up the slippery bamboo),...when it steps on (tries to climb) it can't get a foothold and falls down,...

2. Be unsteady or weak when doing a job, lack the necessary force or energy to perform the task, as when felling a tree, making a garden, building a house. *Ñ ak mon ak ttab, plac akp, mon ma-pagp.* The boy tried to chop the log but lacked force to cut through. *Mon ak wog gab, plac akp.* The man tried make a garden but did have enough energy.

plac g-, be slippery. Compare **deg g-**. (G) *...am piowet piowet, ... ñg sj pat ak plac gek okyañ ngtek.* ...they went off

searching and searching, ... and found a waterfall which made the ground all around slippery. (KHT ch. 9, *Madaw myth:13*)

PLAG [ɸílá·ŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Shovel-billed Kingfisher, *Clytoceyx rex*, said to dwell in the Jimi Valley but to appear in the Kaironk Valley seasonally, at the time of the taro harvest. A man may be referred to insultingly as having a gaping mouth, like a **plag**. Compare **plolom**.

PLAJ [ɸílá·ñty], *n.* Sliver of goldlip pearl shell used as a nose ornament. Fast speech variant of **palaj**. syn. **wtwt**.

PLAM [ɸílá·m], (**PL**) *v.adjunct* in **BIT-PLAM YOK-**, *v.* 1. Die, be numb, cease to function, extinguish, etc. Pandanus Language substitute for **kum-**, **sug-**, **tug sug-**, q.v. *Aduklon bit-plam yokp.* (sub. for *B kumb.*) The man has died. *Sutkeb bitplam yokp.* (sub. for *Mon sugp.*) The fire has gone out.

2. Be heavy. *Agalay bitplam yokp! Añl mmayab mlek!* It's too heavy to carry! She's only little!

PLAIJ [ɸílá·ŋ], *n.* Board, plank. (from Tok Pisin **plang**.)

plañ-at, raised bed or board floor of house. Compare **at**.

PLAIJTESN [ɸílá·ŋté·sin], *n.* Plantation, market garden or farm where crops are cultivated by workers hired by the owner of the land. (from English **plantation**.)

PLAW-¹ [ɸílá·w], *v.tr.* (of people or natural forces) Flatten vegetation, knock reeds and other vegetation flat, as by trampling on it or beating it. = **plow-**.

plaweb, *adj.* (To do with) flattening vegetation.

plaweb tek ay-, = **plaweb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like flattening vegetation, (of vegetation) appear to be flattened.

plaw am-, *v.tr.* (of a river or other moving force) Flatten vegetation in its path, as it passes through. *Ñg sakek, api, sud plaw amb.* The stream breached the dam and flattened the swordgrass (around the banks) as it rushed through.

plaw plaw g-, *v.tr.* Deliberately flatten reeds and other vegetation, as is done at the edges of a stream when preparing to catch frogs or eels by torchlight.

PLAW² [f̄ilá-w], *n.* 1. Flour. (from Tok Pisin **falaua**, **palaua**.)

2. Any flour-based baked food, such as bread, buns, scones.

plaw kd, slice of bread.

PLB [f̄ilímp], *n.* in **MAJ PLB**, *n.* Any garden lying fallow, especially one newly left to fallow or planted with casuarina trees.

maj (wog) plb pk-, clear a garden which has been left to fallow.

PLET [f̄ilé-r], *n.* Plate, flat-bottomed bowl. (from Eng. **plate**.)

PLEY¹ [f̄ilé-y], *v.adjunct* in (**TUD**) **PLEY AG-**, *v.* Reflect light, be bright, (of things very white or yellow which reflect light and catch the eye). near syn. **tug g-**. Commonly said of **bag** signals. *Bag bdon tud pley asap*. The white signal plaque across the valley is bright.

PLEY² [f̄ilé-y], *v.adjunct* in **PLEY G-**, *v.* Play (a particular game). (from Eng. **play** or Tok Pisin **pilai**.) = **pilay**, **piley**. *Mñimon okok magisek pley gpay*. They play it everywhere./They play it in all regions.

soka pley g-, play soccer.

PLG- [f̄ilíŋk, f̄ilíŋg-], *v.tr.* (For some speakers this is a unitary verb, for others it consists of a verbal adjunct **pl**, blocked, closed up, and a verb **g-**, do, make.) 1. Block up, close up a passage (e.g. an opening, stream, road). *Katam plgan*. Close the door. *Mey kjeŋ tam ak pl gi, ognap pkpal ak*. If they block the entrance hole, they may catch some. *Tin plgan*. Put the lid on the pot. *Wati mgan plgpin*. I closed the gap in the fence.

2. Sew up or patch pieces of cloth, clothes or other material. Compare **ñag-**. *Cec plspin*. I am sewing clothes.

3. Stop someone or something from passing. *Polis ap kjeŋ am yp ak plgp*. The police were on the road and stopped me.

v.impers. 4. Be blocked, closed up. *Sb king gen, kls gi plgp*. I am constipated.

(lit. When I try to defecate it is tight and blocked.) *Katam ñg plgp*. The stream is blocked.

plg d-, be completely closed up, blocked, sewn up. *Slom gi plg dp*. My nose is completely blocked with mucus.

plg g-, make something secure, close up, etc. of repeated action, as in folding into place the several flaps of a carton-lid.

añŋ magi plg-, (of the heart) beat, throb. *Yad di ñŋbin, añŋ magi plgp*. I put my hand there and felt the heart beating.

koŋam plg d-, *v.impers.* (of the throat) Be blocked or hoarse.

PLIN [f̄ilí-n], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon.

PLK- [f̄ilík, f̄ilíγ-], *v.tr.* Pull something out in a sudden movement, usually from a secure position; thus: 1. Pluck, jerk or pull something out. Etymology possibly = **pk lk-**. Not used of pulling out weeds (**kpl g-**), picking off dirt, fluff or other matter sticking to clothes (**d yok-**) or breaking off foliage from a plant (**tk-**). (**G**) *Kas tud ak beŋ alyan, olap plkpal*. They pluck the white fur from its underside. (**G**) *Mñi won ognap kas ak plkl dad apl, sbnag tgl pog lpal, ognap d am moni dpal*. Nowadays the fur is sometimes plucked to twine into fine strands of cord for string-belts, sometimes it is sold for cash.

2. Paddle or swim (after the jerking of paddles or arms out of the water).

plkep, *adj.* (To do with) plucking, paddling, etc.

plkep tek ay-, = **plkep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like plucking, paddling, etc.

plkep tek md-, *v.impers.* Ready to be plucked, paddled, etc.

plk yok-, pull out, pluck, etc. and throw away, get rid of something by pulling it out. *Nad tap kas kotp owp am plk yokan!* Go and pull out the grass that is encroaching on the house!

kas plk-, pluck or remove fur or hair from skin. (**G**) *Olap pakl kas ak plk yokl, wak ak wjkl dad aml, tap dacŋ ak tm ñbal*. Sometimes carcasses are plucked, and

then the whole skin is removed and put on a hand-drum.

kas kas plk-, pluck the bristles or hair from a hide.

kmn kas plk-, pluck the fur of a game mammal.

ñg kas plk-, paddle, row, swim (lit. pluck the cover from water). *Mon ps bad di, ñg kas plkpay*. Taking the paddles, they paddled over the water.

plk yok-, pluck or pull out and throw aside.

tug plk-, pluck out by hand.

PLKD [fɨlɨyɨnt], *n.* Wing of bird or bat. = **pl-kd**, 'wing-segment'.

PL-KES [fɨlɨyɨs], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. syn. **gac**, q.v.

PL-ÑAGL-DAK [fɨlɨnyáŋgɨlndá:k], *n.* Sugar glider. Name means 'wings sewn on'. Avoidance syn. **aymows**, q.v.

PLŊ [fɨlɨŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Slatey-thicket Flycatcher, *Peneothello cyanus*. A small elusive bird which flits about in lower mountain forest up to about 2200 m. Sometimes applied to Robin-flycatcher, *Peocilodryas albonotata*, though the latter is usually called **wet**. Compare **wlmeñ saki**.

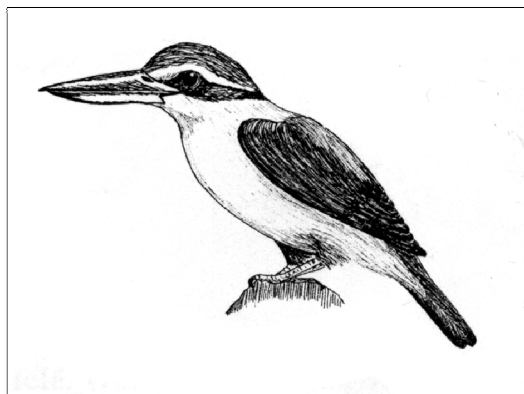
PLOK [fɨlɨk], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with red skin, grown locally. Said to have appeared spontaneously at Wayak in the Upper Kaironk Valley.

plok abk, syn. **abk**, q.v. Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with whitish stem.

PLOLOŊ G- = [fɨlɨlɨŋg-], *v.* (of, e.g., a bottle) Shatter, break into small pieces. Usual fast speech contraction of **pk lolon g-**, q.v.

PLOLOM [fɨlɨlɨm], *n.* 1. Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Kingfishers, especially the Sacred Kingfisher, *Halcyon sancta* and a slightly larger bird, probably the Mountain Yellow-billed Kingfisher, *Halcyon megarhyncha*. *Halcyon sancta* is seen in casuarina trees and garden areas in the Upper Kaironk, the *H. megarhyncha* lives in the forest. Informants are generally aware that at least two species are present, which contrast markedly both in appearance and habitat, but there are

no regularly used terms to distinguish these categories. Compare **plag**.



plolom, Kingfisher

2. Man with a big nose, like a Kingfisher.

interjection. Insult to a man, reference to big nose or penis being implied.

PLOW- [fɨlɨw], = **plaw-**, q.v. *v.tr.* Flatten reeds and other vegetation, as by trampling on it or beating it with sticks.

plow am-, *v.* (of a river or other moving force) Flatten vegetation in its path as it passes through.

plow plow g-, *v.* Flatten vegetation deliberately, as at edges of a stream when preparing to catch frogs or eels by torchlight. *Binb melk-sek as plow plow tep gi am mdi, ksim apek sup pugi dad api, as agi dpay*. During daylight people flatten the vegetation by the edges of the stream, and when night comes they bring torches to catch frogs.

PLOW- [fɨlɨw], (**PL**) *v.adjunct* in **PLOW G-**, *v.tr.* Shoot, pierce or penetrate something, copulate with someone. Pandanus language substitute for **añ-**, **puñi-**, **tag-**. syn. (**PL**) **tgaw-**, q.v.

PLP [fɨlɨp], *n.* Flower (inflorescence) of such plants as *Saccharum edule* (**sakp plp**). Compare **magi-wt**, **slp**. Contrasts with **m kolp**, taro inflorescence.

plp bd, (of trees) flowering tree, female tree.

PLPOGP [[fɨlɨfɨŋgɨp], *n.* Tree-fern (**kuyn**) taxon. syn. **sogup**, q.v., **smay**.

PLS [fɨlɨs], *adj.* 1. Protruding, sticking out, prominent, as a mountain peak,

hill, hump, bump. *Mñmon Wilhelm pls yob kun ogok ayak*. Mount Wilhelm has prominent peaks.

2. Bent, curved, flexed, as a stick or body-part such as fingers, arm, back.

pls g-, *v.impers.* 1. Stick out, protrude, be prominent. *Sb pls pls gi tagp*. He walks with his backside sticking out.

2. (of a surface, landscape) Be uneven, bumpy, hilly, mountainous. *contr. gu, gu-gu*, flat, *yk-mayk g-*, be undulating, *ypd g-*, be even, level. *Kn tep ma-gpin. Tp pls ogok okok knbin*. I slept badly. I slept on some bumpy places. 3. Be bent. *B ak kud pls gi tasap*. That man is walking with bent back. *Yakt ap ayab, gon pls gi, yakt dp*. When the bird comes and perches, the bent snare is sprung and it catches the bird.

dum pls g- or **ay-**, be mountainous, hilly; rise to a peak.

kogm pls, bent knees.

ñn pls, bent fingers.

PLUAN [ʔulú·á·n], = **pulwan**, *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Melodinus australis*, growing in forest and in bush fallow by streamsides. Strong, used in tying fences and house-timbers.

PNES [ʔinés], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Microeca Flycatchers, especially Yellow Microeca or Robin Flycatcher, *Microeca papuana*.

PNEM [ʔiném], *n.* Garden, garden area, plantation. occasional syn. of **wog**, *q.v.* *Mon kos tawi agi, pnem yñeyñ-sek dagiabay, mey lum pponj gp, tap magi jak tep gngab*. They light a fire with firesticks, and burn the dry garden trash so that the ground is warmed and the crops will grow well.

sebed klñ tgomeb pnem okok, (**PL**) *n.* Lowland or lowland forest. Compare (**PL**) **sebed klñ**, open country, grasslands, (**PL**) **tgom-**, cook.

PNM¹ [ʔiním], *n.* Unidentified plant of beech forest, probably *Alpinia* sp. Said to have leaves like **walb** and **ymgenm-tob** (both Zingiberaceae) but larger than these. Important ritual uses.

PNM² [ʔiním], *n.* Wind, breeze. syn. **ygen**.

pnm g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be cold, chilled (from the wind). *Cnup pnm gp*. We feel cold.

2. Blow, of the wind. syn. **ygen g-**, *q.v.*

pnm alpep, = **pnm alpop**, storm, strong wind with heavy rain.

pnm ased, *n.* Gale, storm with winds strong enough to bring down trees

pnm ased ap-, *v.impers.* (of a storm) Approach, be imminent.

pnm ased g-, *v.impers.* Blow a gale, be stormy.

pnm ydmud, *n.* Storm.

PNPN¹ = **PN-PN** [ʔiniʔin], *v.adjunct* in **PNPN G-**, *v.impers.* (of the body or skin) Feel cold, be chilled from long exposure to wind or rain. Compare **pt**. *Yp mñmon pki, pnpn gp*. It rained on me and I felt very cold.

PNPN² = **PN-PN** [ʔiniʔin], *adj.* (of fibre, cloth, rope, wood) Strong, tough, hard to break or damage.

pnpn g-, *v.impers.* (of materials) Be strong, tough.

PÑ¹ [ʔíny], *n.* & *adj.* 1. Growing tip of a plant, new growth, young leaves. near syn. **slp**. Compare **juj**.

2. End, completion point.

kesm pñ, end of an anecdote or story.

mon pñ, 1. Head or growing tip of a tree. *Nad mon they amek, yad mon pñ ok dng gayn*. When you fell the tree I will take the head.

2. Tree which has been topped.

pñon, = **pñ won**, end, end-point. *Cn dictionary gng mnm juj ag dap dap, mñi, pñon ag juwng gspun*. We've gone on and on checking the dictionary and now we're nearly at the end. *B mnm juj mdab mey mnm ag dam dam pñon ñapay*. A man's wrongdoing causes people to talk and ends up in someone killing him.

pñpñ, *n.pl.* 1. Growing tips of a plant.

2. End points.

pñ-wt, cluster of new leaves.

maj pñpñ, tip of a sweet potato vine, which carries the flower.

mnm pñ, end of talk, story, text. contr. **mnm juj**, beginning of talk or story.

mnm pñpñ won, snatches of talk, small bits of discourse. *Mnm pñpñ won ak nep nñbun*. We only understood fragments of what was said.

PÑ² [fɨny], *adj.* Unmarried, single. syn. **pataj**. q.v.

b pñ, unmarried man.

bin pñ, 1. Unmarried woman.

2. (biblical) Virgin.

PÑ-NOMAN [[fɨnyinó·má·n], *n.* A person's guardian spirit, life force, soul. syn. **noman**, q.v.

PÑEPK [fɨnyé·βák], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Slatey-chinned Longbill, *Toxorhamphus poliopterus*, a small forest bird with greenish plumage and long beak. Name said to mean 'strikes with tip (of bill)'. Compare **pñ**, **pk**.

tap pñepk pkp, 'he strikes food like a *pñepk*', said of a man who is greedy, constantly feeding, like the bird.

PÑG [fɨnyɨnk], *n.* Nail of human, claw of animal (except pig or other hoofed animal) or bird (except cassowary). Compare **kaci**, claw of cassowary, trotter of pig.

ñn pñg, finger-nail. *Ñn pñg patyob gab, tk yoksap*. Her fingernails have grown long, she's trimming them.

tob pñg, toe-nail.

PÑON [fɨnyó·n], *n.* End, end-point. Usual contraction of **pñ-won**. *Mnm pñon agi ktspun*, We're coming to the end of the talk.

PÑ-WON [fɨnyiwó·n], see **pñon**.

PŊOC [fɨŋó·ty], *n.* Herb that grows in the lowlands. = **puŋoc**. syn. **poman**, compare also **blmg**. Tied around the arms of small boys as a decoration. Broad leaves are used to cover earth ovens.

PO [fɨó:], *num.* Four. (from English **four**.) syn. **omŋal omŋal**. *n.* 1. The figure 4.

2. A thing denoted by four, e.g. the

'four' in cards or dice.

3. A quantity of four objects.

POBOL [fɨó·mbó·l], *n.* Reedmace, *Typha orientalis*. Semi-cultivated in marshy areas near salt springs. Dry stems said to have been woven into 'ropes', left in saline pools to absorb brine, and then burnt to extract salt.

PODEY¹ [fɨó·nde·], *n.temp.* Thursday. (from Tok Pisin **pode**.) *Yad b-yad podey ag aynk*. On Thursday I made an appointment with this fellow.

POG¹ [fɨó·ŋk] *v.adjunct* in complex verbs referring to stretching, extending, bending, breaking or dislocating = (**G, K**) **pug-**, q.v. *Mñ ogok pog dap gpal*. They pull out vines and bring them and use them. (*KPL gumdonj*)

asleŋ pog ñ-, set a spring trap, pull the spring-stick and set in position.

POG² [fɨó·ŋk] (**G**) *v.adjunct* in **POG D-**, *v.tr.* Secure something by wrapping it around or sewing it up.

pog l-, (**G**) *v.tr.* Fasten something around. (**G**) *Mñi won ognap kas ak plkl dad apl, sbnag tgl pog lpal, ognap d am moni dpal*. Nowadays the fur is sometimes plucked to twine into fine strands of cord for string-belts, sometimes it is sold for cash.

pog ñ-, put something on by winding or wrapping it around (a body-part). (**G**) *Kmn takp nb ogok pog ñbal*. They wrapped the cuscus fur around (the head, as an ornament). *Ñskoy mluk puŋi ñey ññ ognap mdek jakng, gyaknŋ ced-magi pag ñi, kmn magey pog ñi, tabal ak puŋi ñey, mey ms owpay ak*. The boys' noses are pierced, some days later they get up and prepare (to come out), and *sud* cane is set in their headdress, *magey* cuscus fur is wound around their heads, *tabal* feathers are attached, and then they come outside.

ñag pog d-, secure s.th. by sewing it up or winding material around it. (**G**) *...ñag pog dl gobajeŋ pag tep gl, am mab odoŋ ñag pog dl, gup ak dl amub ak*. (The Ringtail possum) curls its tail around and holds on and when it has secured a

good grip it moves on. (G) *Wak ak wkl, mab-yb ak dl, mgan mgan alyar d tawl mñ ak, tb tkpal ak, ñag pog dl, mey yakt agn tek gpal.* They remove the skin, fill it with moss, and sew it up like (they do with) bird skins for use in headdresses.

mñ ñag pog d-, sew something up, sew all around s.th. to secure it.

sbnag tgi pog-, twine cord and make (men's) string-belts and aprons. (G) *Mñi won ognap kas ak plkl dad apl, sbnag tgl poglpal, ognap dam tgl dpal, ognap moni dpal.* Nowadays the fur is sometimes plucked to twine into fine strands of cord for string-belts or to sell for cash.

POG² [fó·ŋk], *v. adjunct* in (ÑG) **POG AY-**, (K) *v. tr.* Make a dam, block up a stream or divert water to make a dam. = (G) **pog l-**. Compare **ñg sak-**, break open a dam. *Pis-ceb ak ñg pog aypin.* I have diverted water to make a fish-pond. *Ñg pog ay amaban, sak amb.* You went away after making the dam and the water breached the dam and escaped. *Didiman taneb pog aypay ak mey, d aying pog aypay.* The agricultural officers made a fish pond by damming the stream up, in order to stock it (with fish). *Ydok tkabay, ñg pog aypay, mol gabay ñg apilum ak puji jtkp.* They dug a ditch, dammed the water and when they released it the water pressure scoured out the soil.

ñg pogayn (K) = (G) **ñg poglin**, *n.* Dam, constructed to hold back a stream before release to scour out drainage ditch.

POG⁴ [fó·ŋk], *v. adjunct* in **POG ÑI ÑB-**, *v. tr.* Share one's food with others, eat after sharing one's food. near syn. **blok ññ-**, antonym **asi** or **awsek ññ-**. *Asi ma-ññnmn; binb pog ñi ññnmn.* Don't eat it all yourself; share it with others before you start eating.

POG⁵ [fó·ŋk], *v. adjunct* in **POG MD-**, *v. tr.* Take care of someone during a confinement, e.g. of a mid-wife or godmother who cares for a new baby in the birth-house where the mother remains before the **kos tawpay** ceremony, or the male kin of boys who

are confined during their nose-piercing initiation ceremony (**mluk puñipay**). *Ñapan kotp pog mdek.* She was looking after the baby in the birth-house.

b pog skep, men or youths who take part in the nose-piercing initiation ceremony for boys, taking care of the boys.

POG⁶ [fó·ŋk, fó·ŋg-], = **pug-**, *q.v. v.* Make a noise by forcing air through a channel; thus: 1. Blow, exhale noisily.

2. Suck, inhale noisily

3. Sniff.

4. Whistle.

5. Play a flute or other wind instrument.

POGLN [fó·ŋgilín], *n.* Any large star, but esp. Venus before dawn. Compare **gap**.

mñmon tkep pogln, the Morning Star, Venus.

POJ [fó·ñty], *n.* 1. Head-covering, hat, wig, especially bark-cloth hat. In former times this was stuffed with hair, and worn by Kalam men and some married women. Nowadays, bark-cloth hats are worn only by dancers as part of costume at **smi** dance festivals. A slab of pith from **kms** palm (*Caryota* or *Gronophyllum* spp.) is used to hold the hat rigid, and lichens (**ymn-aymn**) are crushed and packed around it inside the bark cloth.

2. Head, especially of a dead person or animal; skull.

poj g-, make a hat. Compare **agi²**, **lek-**.

poj guj, 1. Hair grown long for a ceremonial headdress to be worn at a **smi** festival, and made rigid by applying **guj** tree-oil. It is cut off after the festival.

2. A ceremonial bark-cloth hat, complete with decorations. Bright green scarab beetles are sewn into the head-dress ornaments and cockatoo feathers are attached to each side. A circular frame of bamboo (**yakt wagn**) is mounted on the hat, helping to support a long cane rod or mount-stick (**yakt yj**) on which the complete skin of a bird of paradise is mounted.

poj ssak, hair that has been left uncut for some years to grow long for a ceremonial head dress. (G) *Ji olap b sʔok poj ned aneŋ nab agolgup poj ssak apal*. And sometimes a man who has previously grown his hair long has it set and they call this *ssak*.

poj tm ñ-, put on a hat, fit it in position.

poj tug ju-, take off a hat.

poj ym ñeb, bark-cloth hat that has been stuffed and sewn up.

poj yŋ, ceremonial headdress (bark cloth hat) to which decorations (scarab beetles, etc.) have not yet been added.

bin poj, hair grown by women under a bark-cloth hat, to be cut and given to male relative for a wig.

wad-bs poj, netted strong hat worn by women.

cp poj, human skull, head of a dead man.

kaj poj, pig's head.

POK¹ [fó:k], (G) = (K) **pk²**, q.v. *adj.* 1. Colour category, covering dull red, reddish-brown, light brown, etc.

2. (of certain fruits) Ripe, mature.

pok g-, *v.impers.* Ripen, mature. (G) *Mey kumi nb pog gosp, b nop nb apl npal, pog gosp mey tk dad am ñbal ak*. When the *kumi* nuts mature, the owner of the tree comes to inspect them, sees they are ripe and harvests them. (KPL *kumi*).

POK² [fó:k], (G) = (K) **pk³**, q.v. *adj.* 1. Lucky or successful, e.g. in hunting or business deals. Probably cognate with **pok¹**.

pok g-, *v.impers.* Be lucky in hunting, business, get help from guardian spirits when hunting. *Cnup pok ma-gp.* (= *Cnup ma-pok gp.*) We were given no help (by the spirits).

POK³ [fó:k], *n.* Fork, for eating or digging. (from Eng. **fork**.)

POK-LAKEP [fó:klá:γép], *n.* Large climb-ing pandanus, *Freycinetia* sp. or spp. syn. **kbaŋm**, q.v.

POL [fó:l], (G) *loc.* Upwards. Occurs in **alpol**, **ogpol**, **okpol**, **polak**, **polok**,

q.v. = (G) **pel**. syn. (K) **yoŋ**.

POLAK [fó:lák], (G) *loc.* Upwards in your direction, above in the direction of the person spoken to. = (G) **pelak**. syn. (K) **kayoŋ**, **koyoŋ**.

POLB [fó:límp], in **TU POLB**, *n.* Stone axe blade. syn. **tu satn**.

tu polb kl, a dark-coloured stone axe-blade obtained from Maring, but in much smaller quantities than **daŋd** and **mataw**, q.v.

POLC [fó:líty], *n.* 1. Acorn.

2. (slang) Penis with no foreskin.

kabi polc, *n.* Probably *Lithocarpus* sp., oak, but not *Castanopsis*. syn. **kabi wosj**.

POLMAŋ [fó:limá:ŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Holochlamys beccarii* (Araceae), growing at altitudes below 1500 on Jimi side of Schraders. Pronunciation uncertain.

POLOK [fó:lók], (G) *loc.* Upwards in the direction of the person spoken to. = (K) **koyoŋ**.

polok polok g-, (G) *v.* (of people, animals, vegetation) Move upwards, extend upwards. syn. (K) **koyoŋ koyoŋ g-**. *Ned mdolgup nb okpi ak, pen aŋ ksen wog ak tbl polok polok glakŋŋ, mey kmn ak ptk polok polok gpal ak... gl aml mey mñi ytk oklaŋ mdl amub.* (This animal) used to be present still lower down in this area but, because of the recent felling of trees for gardens going up (the sides of the valley), it has now fled upwards to live in areas of surviving forest at higher altitudes.

POLPOL [[fó:lí:fó:l], *v.adjunct* in **TUG POLPOL AM-** or **AP-**, *v.* Grope around bumping into things, feel one's way, as when travelling in the dark or when blind-folded. *Ñn ak cnykam kmn takn tagabun, takn paŋd amab, ksim apab mey cn tug polpol ap, malapal dad abun.* That time we went hunting game mammals by moonlight, then the moon disappeared and we started bumping into the vegetation, so we carried luminous sticks. *B jomluk ak tuwng wegey, b ak kjeŋ-tam ma-nŋi tug polpol*

gsap. They blindfolded that man, and the man couldn't see where he was going and just felt his way along.

POLS [fó-lís], *n.* Police, policeman. (from Eng. **police**, Tok Pisin **polis**.) syn. **polsman**.

POLSMAN [fó-lísmán], *n.* Policeman, policemen. (from Eng. **policeman**, Tok Pisin **polisman**.) syn. **pols**.

POMAD [fó-mánt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. Leaves highly scented, cooked with pork.

POMS [fó-mís], *v.adjunct* in **POMS G-**, *v.tr.* Soften leaves by heating (obj. the leaves). near syn. **mosk ag-**. *Kañm-kas agi, poms gi poms gi, ebyañ ay sakp wk at kun aynk.* I heated the banana leaves, and when they were softened (lit. 'and having softened and softened them') I laid them on the ground and put pitpit on them. *Kaj pki, tb saki, sabal adi, sakp wjki, bep ognap bangay muñ ognap di, kaj lkañ ognap gi, kañm kas dagi, poms gi kud dyoki, bep wski kun ebyañ ay, sol gi, mñ di ñon gi adpay.* Pigs are killed, butchered and the spleen is cooked, pitpit is stripped, spinach and pumpkin tops are picked, pig's blood is cooked in banana leaves, and when the banana leaves become soft they are removed and thrown away, (the cooked) *bep* greens are removed and put on the ground, salt is added, the food is tied in bundles with a handle and they cook it in an earth oven.

v.impers. (of leaves) Be softened by heating.

mdmagi poms g-, *v.imp.* Have a weak heart, have heart failure. *Mdmagi poms gek kumb.* He had heart failure and died.

POŃD [fó-Ńint], *v.adjunct.* Leading, guiding, herding or shepherding to a place (obj. e.g. person who does not know the way or animals). Combines with verbs of motion.

poŃd am- or **ap-**, *v.tr.* 1. Lead away or towards. *Kaj poŃd amjap.* He is herding the pigs. *Yad np poŃd owng gayn.* I will guide you here.

2. Bring or take someone. *Bin deng*

gaban, poŃd owngayn. If you want a wife, I will bring one (for you).

poŃd saŃd-, *v.tr.* Depart leading someone, leave with someone in one's charge.

poŃd tag-, *v.tr.* Lead or guide someone or something around.

POP [fó-p, fó-β], *v.adjunct* in **POP G-**, *v.impers.* 1. Fragment, break into bits, as an overcooked sweet-potato. Compare **ñak g-**, **wot ay-**.

2. Be loose, unravelled, as the inflorescence of edible pitpit when the outer covering is removed.

malay pop g-, *v.impers.* Have tired or weak legs, especially after a long journey. *Ayowm nb ap ap Kaytog apabin, malay pop gab kumspin.* I've just come all the way from Aiome to Kaironk, my legs are tired and I don't feel like doing anything.

pk pop g-, *v.impers.* Break into bits after being hit or dropped.

POPL [fó-βilá-l], *v.adjunct* in **POPL AY-**, (**K**), = (**G**) **POPL L-**, *v.impers.* (of rotten wood) Disintegrate, fall to bits.

POPLAL [fó-βilá-l], syn. **akl poplal**, *n.* 1. Bamboo flute. (In pre-contact times the Maring played flutes, but not the Kalam, but in recent years Kalam have played flutes as part of cultural exhibitions for tourists at the annual Kalam held in Simbai.)

2. Conch shell.

3. Metal whistle.

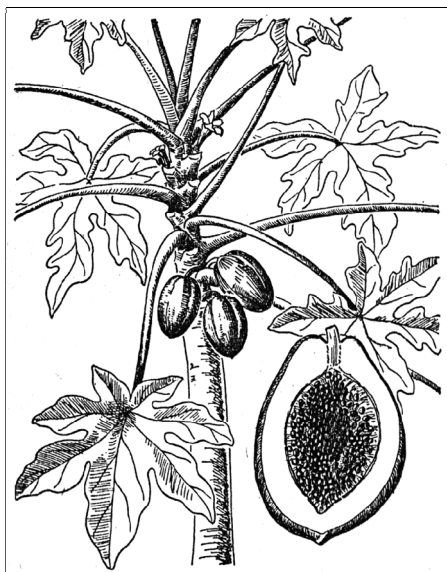
poplal ag-, (of a conch shell) Sound, resound.

poplal pug-, play a bamboo flute, blow a conch shell. *Nad akl poplal pupan?* Can you play a bamboo flute?

POPLAÑ [fó-βilá-ny], *n.* in **KITAÑ** **POPLAÑ**, groundsel-like weeds. syn. **kitañ**, *q.v.*

POPO-PAYPAY [fó-fó-fáy-fáy], *n.* 1. Tree (**mon**) taxon, Pawpaw, *Carica papaya*. (First element from Tok Pisin **popo**, English **pawpaw**.) Introduced to New Guinea lowlands, where some Kalam have become familiar with it.

2. Pawpaw fruit.



popo paypay, pawpaw tree and fruit

POTIN [fó-tí-n, fó-ti-n], *num.* Fourteen. (from English **fourteen**.) *syn.* **watjem-ps. n. 1.** The figure 14.

2. A thing denoted by 14.

3. A quantity of 14 objects.

POW [fó-w], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon: 1. Generic term for Owlet-nightjars, *Aegotheles* spp. including the smaller species, *A. albertisi*, which can also be referred to as **kulep**, q.v., and to Archbold's Nightjar, *Eurostopodis archboldi*. Found both in the forest and in casuarinas and tall grass in open country.

2. Large Owlet-nightjar, *Aegotheles insignis*. Name from its call: *mow, mow, mow, or pow, pow, pow.*

pow pk, brightly-coloured phase of *Aegotheles insignis*.

pow yb, 'ordinary pow', the dull phase of *Aegotheles insignis*.

PP¹ [fíp, fíβ], *v. adjunct* in **PP D-**, *v. tr.* Level ground, when building a house. *Man pp di, kotp gspay.* Having levelled the ground they are building a house. *Simbai 'kotp man pp di' apay; cn Kaytog 'kotp lum di' apun.* At Simbai they speak of 'levelling ground for a house'; we in Kaironk speak of 'digging ground for a house'.

PP² [fíp, fíβ], (**K**), *v. adjunct* in **PP G-**

v. impers. (of flesh of taro, pumpkin, etc.) Crumble, become very soft. *syn.* **pop g-**. *Maj yni pp gi yowp.* When sweet potato is well cooked it crumbles.

PP³ [fíp, fíβ], *v. adjunct* in **PP G-**, *v. impers.* Be warm, hot. *syn.* **pubonj g-**, q.v.

-P...P [β...p], *verbal suffix.* Marks a hypothetical or contrary-to-fact situation. The suffix is discontinuous, with subject person-marker suffix intervening. = **-b...p.** *Mon supnp!* I could have put the fire out! *Ykop mdatk owpnp.* In ordinary circumstances I would have arrived earlier/I could have come earlier.

PPAG- [fífá-ŋk, fífá-ŋg-], usual pronunciation of **PK PAG-**, *v. tr.* Change the shape of an object by applying force; strike and break, bend and break, bend and loop around, etc. *Kudoŋ gi wleknmn, canag pki, ebap ypd gi, ebap wlep gi ppagnmn.* You should put (one string of beads) across that way, then put another straight down and loop another directly across. (**G**) 'Waj ak dl sbnag kub ak ppagl owan' aglak. They told him (the dog) 'Tuck (bend and tie) your penis up in the front of your belt and come across'. (**G**) ...*nunay kunay mlep ypt gek bad ogok, gudl mlep ypt gek bad ogok, akl mlep ppagek bad ogok,*... Then all the sisters went and gathered loads of dry kunai grass, and gathered loads of dry pandanus foliage, and broke off dry bamboo stems,... (**KHT**, Women and dogs myth: 104)

ppagi ap-, emerge having broken out (of container, shell, cocoon), hatch. *Yakt ñluk ppagi owp.* The young chicks have emerged./The eggs have hatched.

ppag ay-, twist or coil something around.

koŋam ppag-, bend and loop around the neck; thus, put on a necklace.

ñskoy ppag gpay, (of boys who have been in ritual seclusion for several days after the nose-piercing initiation) to emerge, come out of seclusion.

tap ppag-, gather vegetables (especially dig up root crops).

tap ppag dad am- or **ap-**, take or bring food from the gardens.

tap ppag ñ-, give someone vegetables (which the giver has collected), gather vegetables for s.o. *Bin omjal tap ogok ppag ñl agtek*,... The two women gathered vegetables and gave (them to him) and said,...

PPAL [φiφá:l], *v.adjunct* in **PPAL PK-**, *v.* Shake, sway, jerk from side to side. *Sawan yabal nuk ppal pksap*. Sawan's bird of paradise plume is swaying (on the mountstick).

v.tr. 1. Shake something, as when shaking soil from a plant. *Ppal pken lum magi yasaw*. When I shake the sod the bits of soil fall off.

2. Waste something, use resources (money, etc.) wastefully.

PPATAM [φiβárám], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, locally cultivated, said to have been introduced from Maring in the 1930s. Skin of tuber brownish-white, flesh pink-orange. Leaves not eaten. syn. **gojagen**.

PPATAYAM [φiβáráyám], *n.* Nut-bearing pandanus, growing in forest on Bismarck Range on south side of Simbai Valley, and in small numbers, on south side of Kaironk Valley, but not found in forests of the Schrader Range, where it is replaced by **aljaw**, *q.v.* Some informants say same as **aljaw**. Compare **gudi**, **kumi**, **jjak**.

PPAWI [φiφá:wúŋ], *v.adjunct* in **PPAWI AY-** (**K**) = (**G**) **PPAWI L-**, *v.* Be very thin and fragile (of a covering, e.g. fontanelle, or layer of top-soil).

PPG [φiβínk], *v.adjunct* in **PPG GI AY-**, *v.* (of a bird) Flap the wings when landing.

PPN [φiβín], *v.adjunct* in **PPN G-**, *v.impers.* Be jammed together, tightly joined, tight or stiff, not free and flexible. *Aljaw kdl ppn gp*. The mountain pandanus aerial roots are joined together tightly. *Wakaj-nup ppn gp*. His hip-joint is stiff (so he hobbles).

PPOI [φiβóŋ], *v.adjunct* in **PPOI G-**, *v.impers.* 1. Be warm. Compare **pbon**.

Kotp yad ppon tep gp. My home is nice and warm. (**G**) *Mab kamay ytk day aljud jakl, mab sugun ak ayn ppon ppon gak mñab won ok*. It grows from the lower edge of the beech forest down to the garcinia forest where it is warmer.

2. Be sheltered from the wind. (**G**) *Mñab sjok pakel ppon gup taw*. A sheltered ridge which is a favourite nesting place of game mammals.

PS¹ [φís], *n.* 1. Half, one part of two, corresponding part. *Yad kmn pki, adi, tbi, mam-yad ps ñbin, mon ñi pboki ñjnmuy*. After killing and cooking a game mammal, I cut it up and gave half to my brother, so he could cook on a separate fire then eat it.

2. In body-part counting, the second side of the body to be counted in a round. Thus, **wajtem**, (first) shoulder, ten, but **wajtem-ps**, (second) shoulder, fourteen, etc. See **ññ pag-**.

psps, = **ps-ps**, *n.pl.* Halves. *Tb laki psps ayan*. Split it into halves.

ps-kd, one half; one side of an area. *Mon tblaki ps-kd key aypin*. I split the wood and separated the two halves.

ps-kd nep, syn. **ps-nep**, *adv.* One side only. *Tap ogok magisek di ps-kd okok nep ayan*. Put all those things there on one side only.

adj. One-sided, as a man with one crippled arm.

ps mlu, **ps miu**, a side of pig, or other animal food.

ps nokom, one half, one of a pair.

ps omjal, a pair, two halves.

ps tk-, snap or break in half.

ps yok-, (**PL**) turn around. sub. for **adk-**, *q.v.* *Ps yokan!* Turn around!

PS² [φís], *adj.* 1. Flat, level. Compare **gu**.

2. Broad and flat (of e.g. leaves, nose, blade of spade, not of landscape). near syn. **ps-bad**.

ps g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be flat. *Mñmon ytk tug ps gi ayp*. There's a flat place in the mountains.

2. Be flattened, crushed flat. *B nak tob tawi padkab, lum ps gp*. The man's

footsteps flattened the ground as he passed.

pk ps g-, *v.tr.* Flatten something by striking it or pressing it with the hand. *Kaĩm pk ps gpay.* They pulped the bananas.

takn ps g-, *v.impers.* (of moon) be full.

ps-at, flat surface. *Tebol tap ps-at kodoŋ ak am nŋan.* Go and see what I put on the table.

ps-bad, broad and flat (of objects, not of countryside). See separate entry.

kas ps, broad leaves, large leaves. contr. **kas ñluk**, small leaves.

mluk-ps, 1. Flat nose.

2. Gecko. See separate entry.

kab ps-at, flat surface of a rock.

mon ps, flat piece of wood, paddle. syn. **mon ps-bad**.

taw ps g-, flatten or squash s.th. by treading on it.

yt-ps, digging stick with a flat blade.

PS-BAD [fʰisimbánt], *adj.* Broad and flat (of objects, esp. artifacts, small body-parts which are appended to larger ones; not of flat countryside). (G) *Kuyep yng ps-bad lak, skol skol ps-bad lak.* The water rat's tail is flat, it is slightly flattened. (KHT ch. 12:24)

mluk ps-bad yob, broad-nosed, a broad, flat nose.

mon ps-bad, flat piece of wood, paddle.

ñn-magi ps-bad, the flat of the hand.

PS-KD [fʰisikínt], *n.* One half or side of a thing. Compare **ps**, half; **kd**, segment. *Tob pskd ebi mdab, pskd ami oput!* One leg stayed here while the other one went for a walk! (Jocular answer to the question: How did you get here so quickly?) *Mon tbladki ps-kd key aypin.* I split the wood and separated the two halves.

ps-kd nep, syn. **ps-nep**, *adv.* One side only. *Tap ogok magisek di pskd okok nep ayan.* Put all those things there on one side only.

PSNEP¹ = **PS-NEP** [fʰisnép], *adv.*

Permanently, for ever, for good. near syn. **pet**.

psnep am-, go for ever. *Psnep amng gaban akaŋ tɔ owng gaban?* Are you going away for ever, or will you return?

psnep ñ-, give s.th. away permanently, donate something.

PSNEP² = **PS-NEP** [fʰisnép], *n.* One side only. syn. **ps-kd nep**. *Tap ogok magisek di pskd okok nep ayan.* Put all those things there on one side only.

PSPS, see **ps¹**.

PS-TKN [fʰisriyín], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Cyrtandra* spp. (Gesneriaceae). Applied to at least two kinds of shrubs growing in forest. Honey-eaters feed at blossoms. Name means 'we snap (it) in half', said to be so-called because it snaps so easily, at a single blow. syn. **kmn-wom**. Compare **ps¹**, **tk-**.

PS YOK-, [fʰisyók, fʰisyóγ-], (**PL**) *v.* Turn around. Pandanus Language substitute for **adk-**, q.v. *Ps yokan!* Turn around!

PT¹ [fʰír], *v.adjunct* in **PT G-**, *v.impers.* 1. Be slow, lacking in spring or freedom of movement, as a walker who has been drenched by heavy rain.

2. (of a bowstring) Be slack, lack spring. Compare **pnpn**.

pk pt g-, syn. **pk pt-pt g-**, *v.impers.* (of heavy rain) drench someone and make them slow. *Yp mñmon pk pt gp.* I'm drenched and tired from the rain.

smgan pt g-, *v.impers.* Be unable to walk freely because of stiffness in buttocks and back of thighs. *Mak kuyon gi amnin apan, smgan npey pt gp.* If you try to go straight up a steep mountain your hamstring muscles become stiff and sore. *Smgan pt gek np pkin!* Your leg muscles are getting tired, I'll (catch you and) hit you!

PT² [fʰír], *n.* Diaphragm of man or animal, the muscle between lungs and stomach that is used when breathing deeply. syn. **pt-bad**.

PT³ [fʰír], *n.* Edge or side of steeply sloping ground, such as a ridge or cliff. Compare **pt-bak**. *Mon ak am taw pt ebneŋ puk dad owun.* Let's go and gather

firewood along the side of the ridge up there. *Mdp kd pt bnej*. It's on the far side up-river.

PT⁴ [fír], *v.adjunct* in **PT G-**, *v.tr.* Pick (fruit). *Kañm pt g ñbay*. They've picked bananas and are eating them.

pt g ññ-, pick and eat (fruit).

PTAJ [fírá-ñty], fast speech variant of **pataj**, *q.v. adj.* Unmarried, single.

n. Unmarried person. Compare **pñ²**.

PTAW- [fírá-w], *v.tr.* Cover something, put a covering on something, as a roof with thatch, a mat, etc. *Kotp ptawspin*. I am roofing the house.

kab ad ptaw-, cover the contents of an earth-oven (with banana leaves and earth).

kotp ptaw-, thatch a house, put a roof on a house.

PTAYDEY [fírá-ydé, fírá-yndé-y], *n.temp.* Friday. (from Eng. **Friday**.)

PT-BAD [fírím-bánt], *n.* Diaphragm of man or animal. *syn.* **pt²**, *q.v.*

PT-BAK [fírím-bák], *n.* Steep slope of a hill, vertical side of a ditch, cliff, etc. near *syn.* **bak**. Compare **pt³**. *Ptbak akyañ amjpin*. I am going down that steep slope. *Nuk mdp ptbak okok*. He is over there on the steep slope.

PTED [fíré-nt], fast speech variant of **pteñd**, *q.v.*

PTEJÐ [fíré-ñint], *v.adjunct* in **PTEJÐ AY-**, *v.* Jump onto, land upon something.

pteñd tan-, jump up on something.

pteñd yap-, jump down.

PTEY [fíré-y], (K) *v.adjunct* in **PTEY G-**, *v.* Be two together, paired. = (G, K) **ptol g-**. *Ptey gi aswit!* They are coming together (as a pair)!

ptey gi tk-, give birth to twins. *syn.* **tamsek tk-**.

ptey gi md-, be paired, be two related or paired but separate things.

PTK- [fírík, fíríγ-], *v.* Be frightened, scared, afraid. Compare **jel g-**, **llmag g-**. *Kun gey, ptkp*, When you do that, he is frightened. *Yad ñskoy nep mdpin; bin*

ptkpin. I'm just a boy; I'm frightened of women. *Aññak gek ptkpin*. The lightning frightened me./When lightning flashed I was frightened.

ptkep, *adj.* Frightening, fearful, afraid.

ptkep tek ay-, = **ptek tay-**, *v.impers.* Start to feel frightened, appear to be frightened.

ptk am-, flee, go in fear.

ptk ap-, come in fear, flee hither. *Ptk owpay*. They have fled here.

ptk d-, 1. Be seized with fright, completely overcome by fear. *Ptk dpay ey! ptk abay ey!* They are seized with fear, o! They have fled in fear, o!

2. Obtain, hold, because of fear. =

ptki d-.

ptk md-, 1. Remain fearful.

2. Be frightened and stay, because one is fearful. = **ptki md-**. *B ebap yp ñagng ms kod mdp. Yad ptki mdpin kotp mgan*. A man who wants to shoot me is waiting outside. I am frightened and am staying inside the house.

ptk sañd-, depart in fear, to flee out of sight. *Kotp pagng gsap! Ptk sañdun!* The house is about to collapse! Let's get out of here!

ññi ptk-, (K) = (G) **ññl ptk-**, *v.* Be frightened by something (lit. having perceived be afraid).

wak ptk-, *v.impers.* Show fear or anxiety, nervousness by one's bodily reaction.

PTODI [fíró-ndí] *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been obtained from Maring late in 19th century. Skin of tubers white, flesh white. Leaves not eaten.

PTOL [fíró-l], *v.adjunct* in **PTOL G-**, *v.* Be beside, right next to, contiguous. *syn.* **ptey**. Compare **kosñd**.

ptol gi kn-, lie or sleep together, side by side or back to back.

ptol gi md-, remain contiguous.

ptol ptol gi am-, go in ranks of two, walk two abreast.

PTOJÐ-PTEYM [fíró-ñintfíré-yim], *n.*

prop. Alternative name for **kceki**, nature-demon, q.v.

PTOPENS [φῑró·βḗns, próv-éns] *n.* Province. (from Eng. **province**.)

PTPT¹ [φῑrφῑr], in **JEP-PTPT**, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, *Eugerigone rubra*.

PTPT² [φῑrφῑr], *v.adjunct* in **PTPT G-**, *v.impers.* Shiver, tremble, quiver. syn. **pttt g-**, **jep-ptpt g-**. Compare **pt**.

PTTT [φῑrῑrῑr], *v.adjunct.* Quivering, trembling, shimmering. syn. **ptpt**.

jep pttt (or **ptpt**) **g-**, *v.impers.* (of a person or animal) Tremble, shiver. *Yp mñmon pki, jep pttt gp.* It rained on me, making me shiver.

kl pttt (or **ptpt**) **g-**, *v.impers.* Keep swaying or quivering. *Yad ypd gi ma-nḡbῑn; mon kl pttt gp.* I can't get a direct view; the tree keeps swaying (across my line of sight). *Mñmon kl pttt gek, asaw.* The quivering rain falling in the distance is coming this way.

PTUG [φurú·ŋk], *n.* Lawyer-cane and articles such as belts, arm bands, made from rattan. syn. **tmen**, q.v.

PUB [φú·mp], *n.* 1. Sun. = **pb**. *Pub kls gi nḡb.* The sun is shining brightly. (**G**) ...*md md nḡoglgpun, pub ak saḡd yaplg mdolgup...* we used to sit and watch the sun go down... (*KHT* ch. 1:62)

2. The dry season, from about May to October or November. usu. in **pub ay-**, **pub g-**, q.v. antonym **yb**, **ybek**, **yobp**, wet season.

pub agowneḡ, 1. Halo effect of sun shining through clouds or of setting sun.

2. A string figure (**ysu**) with a double central lozenge.

pub atan kn md-, *v.* (of the sun) Be at its summer solstice.

pub ay-, 1. Be the dry season.

2. Put something out in the sun.

pub g-, *v.* 1. (of the weather) Be hot. (**G**) *Pub gek mñi awl ma-kneb, ptk amub.* When it gets hot it doesn't sleep here, it runs away elsewhere.

2. Be the dry season. syn. **pub ay-**.

pub ju akl g-, of sun's changing position at dawn at the summer solstice.

pub ju am- or **pub ju saḡd-**, of sun's changing position at dawn in the months following summer solstice.

pub ju atan-, of sun's changing position in months approaching summer solstice.

pub kasek nḡ-, near syn. **pub kls gi nḡ-**, shine strongly, be sunny or hot.

pub lkañ pk- or **pk ñ-** (of the sun) cover (forest, hilltop etc.) with red light.

pub lm g-, (of the sun) rise, come up.

pub lm gp tam, the direction in which the sun rises, east.

pub lm gp won ak, sunrise, the time that the sun rises.

pub-lod, see separate entry.

pub maḡi md-, sunbathe, warm oneself (by staying) in the sun. *Am pub maḡi mdenmn.* Go and warm yourself in the sun.

pubnab, middle of the day, from about 10 am to 3 pm.

pub nḡ-, (**K**) = (**G**) **pub ng-**, 1. *v.* (of sun) Shine.

2. *v.tr.* Shine on someone or something. syn. **pub pk nḡ-**. (**G**) *Kmn ak am olaḡ mdek, pub ak nopey ngaknḡ, ñḡ maglsek mlep gak.* The possum went up and stayed (on dry land) where the sun shone on him and dried out (his wet fur).

pub ññakol nḡ-, (of sun) dazzle, shine dazzlingly.

pub paḡd am-, syn. **pub saḡd am-**, (of sun) set, pass out of sight.

pub pjeḡ, sunny place.

pub pk nḡ-, *v.tr.* (of sun) Shine on someone or something.

pub saḡd yap- (of sun) go down, set. (**G**) *Kod mdet mdet, pub alyaḡ saḡd yapl, lkañ lkañ gaknḡ, ...*They waited until the sun was setting, and the evening sky was red. (*KHT* ch. 9, *Madaw* myth:18)

pub saḡd yowp won ak, sunset (lit. the time when the sun goes down).

pub tpaḡ yk-, (of sun) shine or peep through a gap in the clouds.

pub yn-, be a red sky at sunrise (lit.

sun burns/is on fire). contr. **lod yn-**.

PUB-LOD [fú·mpló·nt], *n.* Afterglow at sunset, reddish glow reflected by clouds above the horizon around the place where sun has gone down. Contrasts with **pub yn-**, reddish glow at dawn.

publod g-, *v.* Occur, of such an afterglow.

PUBNAB = PUB-NAB [fú·mbiná·mp], *n.temp.* 1. Middle of the day, esp. from about 10 am to 3 pm. contr. **dugep**, late afternoon, **sekeb**, morning.

2. Daytime. ant. (K) **ksim**, (G) **kslm**. Pub-nab ak mey koslam yb pakpal ak. It's very hard to shoot this animal during the day time.

PUBNM [fú·mbinám], *n.* Term used in conflicting ways by different informants for different insect categories, especially large dragonflies flying over grasslands in large numbers in sunny weather. syn. **pub-nonm**. Subtaxa include:

1. Dragon-flies, Odonata. Compare **cb-yng**, = **sb-yng**, **aṅnaṅn**.

2. European honey bees, Apoidea, said to have appeared only since arrival of Europeans, but now very common, nesting in rock-clefts and hollow trees. Neither honey nor grubs are eaten. Compare **cptmel bojm**, **bum**.

3. Insect taxon, Tiger-beetle, Cicindelidae sp. or spp., with colourful markings. Not eaten. Compare **lum suwn**.

PUBNONM [fú·mpnó·nám], *n.* syn. **pubnm**, q.v.

PUBOB [fú·mbó·mp], *v.adjunct* in **PUBOB G-**, *v.impers.* (of the body or atmosphere) Be hot or warm, from the sun or fire. = (K) **pbob**. syn. **pbog g-**.

pubob tk-, *v.impers.* Become hot or warm.

pubob pubob tk-, become very hot, continue to be hot. (G) *Pub lup ñin ak, pub nṅl mdosp pubob pubob tkek, knub nb alukyaṅ.* In the dry season, when the sun shines and it gets very hot (in the trees) they (**maygot** cuscuses) come down to live on the ground. (KHT ch. 5:74)

PUBOṅ¹ [fú·mbó·ṅ], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to be ancestral. Grows well at high altitudes. Gulkm in the Upper Aunjang Valley was settled after it was discovered, two generations ago, that **puboṅ** planted in a small plot by a hunting-shelter at 2400 m, produced extremely large tubers. Skin of tubers white, flesh yellow. Leaves not eaten.

PUBOṅ² = PUBOṅ-MJ [fú·mbó·ṅ], *n.* Fern. Grows up to one metre. Present at all altitudes in Kaironk Valley Not eaten. Used to wipe babies' bottoms.

PUBOṅ³ [fú·mbó·ṅ], *v.adjunct* in **PUBOṅ G-**, *v.impers.* Be warm, hot. = **pbog**, q.v.

pubog tk-, *v.impers.* Become hot. Normally pronounced **pbok-** if no other word intervenes between the parts.

PUDUM [fú·ndú·m], *n.prop.* Name of a local group in the Upper Kaironk, close to the Kaironk-Simbai divide. Pudum people speak a variety of Etp mnm very similar to that spoken by Gapun people at the head of the Simbai Valley.

PUG⁻¹ [fú·ṅk, fú·ṅg-], *v. & v.tr.* 1. Inhale or exhale, draw in or expel air through the mouth or nose. Has several more specific senses.

2. Blow, blow (into) something. *Pugey, pugey, mon malaṅ yob gaṅ.* If you blow and blow the flames will get bigger.

3. Sniff, sniff something, snuffle loudly.

4. Inhale something, e.g. air, fumes, suck liquid through a straw. *Ñg pugen, apek ñbin.* When I suck the liquid it comes up (through the straw) and I can drink it.

5. Gasp for air.

6. Whistle (with fingers in the mouth). usu. **aleb pug-**.

7. Blow a wind instrument, e.g. trumpet, conch shell, flute.

8. Light a torch brand (because one blows on it to create a glow).

pugep, *adj.* (To do with) blowing,

sniffing, etc.

pugep tek ay-, = **pugep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like blowing, sniffing, inhaling, etc.

pugep tek md-, *v.impers.* Be ready for blowing, sniffing, inhaling, etc.

pug ag-, *v. & v.tr.* 1. Blow noisily, make s.th. rustle or roar. *Mon kas pug asap.* The wind is rustling the tree leaves.

2. (colloq.) Talk idly or noisily, chatter.

pug pug ag-, *v.* Intensive of preceding: blow very noisily, talk very loudly, make a din, as a crowd of people.

pug agi-, *v.tr.* Blow on a fire.

pug ap-, *v.* Approach making a snuffling noise. (G) *Kaj pug owlakñ, ... ney pug ju amb.* If a pig approaches (the nest) snuffling, it (the rat) breaks clear and escapes.

pug ask-, *v.tr.* Blow s.th. clear, blow away an obstruction.

pug g-, *v.* Make a (vocal) noise. *Pug ma-gan! Yakt amb!* Don't make a noise! The bird has flown away!

pug sug-, *v.tr.* Blow out (flames), extinguish a flame by blowing. *Malañ gasap! Pug sugan!* It's alight! Blow it out!

pug yok-, *v.tr.* Blow s.th. away, get rid of s.th. by blowing.

aleb pug-, *v.* Whistle with two fingers in the mouth. More common than syn. **sabok pug-**. contr. **sabok ag-**, whistle with lips rounded.

añ pug-, *v.tr.* 1. Pant, breathe noisily, gasp for air. *Bin ak añ pugig pugig amnak.* The woman was panting as she went along.

2. (idiom) Be without means or resources, be broke, out of money. *Yad añ puspín.* I am clean out of cash.

añ pug pug kum-, *v.tr.* 1. Keep gasping for air, let out sharp breaths.

2. Strain at something.

kuy pug dad ap tan ap yap g- (of a dog) pick up a scent and follow it here and there.

kuy pug d am ñ- (of dogs) pick up a

scent and follow it, follow a scent.

mluk pug-, sniff, snort, draw air into the nostrils. *Kaj mluk pugp.* Pigs snort.

mm pug ag-, talk idly, chatter noisily, interrupt more important conversation with chatter.

poplal pug-, blow a wind instrument (bamboo flute, conch shell, whistle, etc.).

sabok pug-, whistle with two fingers in the mouth. contr. **sabok ag-**, whistle with the lips.

(suk) ag pug-, call out, as children paying hide and seek.

sup pug-, light a torch brand.

takn sup-tek pug-, (of the moon) shine brightly, like a torch, have bright moonlight, good for hunting. *Takn sup-tek pugp, kmn nen abun-sek.* When the moon is shining as bright as a torch, we go hunting game mammals.

pi-pug ag ñ-, eat noisily. See **pipug**.

PUG² [pú·ŋk], *v.adjunct* in complex verbs referring to stretching, bending, dislocating or separating things.

ññ pug ju-, syn. **ññ ju-**, count one 'round' by the body-part method of counting, signified by extending the forearms outwards in front of or to side of chest. See **ññ**.

pug ay-, fasten around the waist, as a belt.

pug ju-, (of e.g. joints, roots) be dislocated, come out of position, be sprained. *Mon juj pug juwp.* The tree trunk has uprooted and fallen over. *Tob kapag di, pug ju yowp.* He twisted his foot and sprained it.

pug ju am-, 1. Be dislocated, come out of position.

2. (of an animal or person) Be flushed out, break out of a hiding place, emerge from a nest, house, etc. (G) *Kaj pug owlakñ, ... ney pug ju amb.* When a pig approaches (the nest) snuffling, it (the rat) breaks out and escapes. (G) *Pakam ak bin-b apjakespal, pug ju amub ak nep.* The *pakam* bandicoot will run away from its nest if people come close.

(KHT ch. 10:102)

pug ju ap tan ap yap g-, emerge from concealment and go about, come out and wander around. (G) *Ognap pubnab nep ney pug ju aptan apyap glg mdeb*. Sometimes it comes out and goes about feeding in broad daylight. (KHT ch. 10:107) (G) *Ognap yokop kjerj pug ju ap tan ap yap gosp njl, awl suatg apal*. Occasionally (a trapper) finds (he has caught) a *suatg* marsupial cat on its habitual run after it has come out and gone about. (KHT ch. 11:30)

pug lak yap-, (esp. of a tree) split and fall down. See **lak-**.

pug ju pk-, come out of position and fall over. *Mon pug ju pkp*. The tree fell over.

mdmagi pug ju-, *v.impers.* 1. Have a severe pain in the chest. (lit. the heart is dislocated.)

2. Be startled.

mdmagi pug ju ap tan ap-, *v.impers.* Be extremely alarmed, have one's heart in one's mouth, feel the heart thumping.

wdn pug ju yok-, (of the eyes) be glazed, distorted.

pug lak-, split apart, rend in two, as when a tree trunk splits in a strong wind. syn. **pag lak-**. *Ygen api mon pug lakp*. A strong wind split the tree.

pug sak-, break off (a part of something). *Ñapanjaj mdi, nonm gok pug sakp*. The baby is there, breaking (bits off) the mother's pelvis. (Said when a baby in the womb is heavy or kicking.)

pug talk-, pull something apart, force or tear something apart by pulling or stretching it.

pug tk-, 1. Snap in half, of something taut, e.g. a bowstring.

2. Tear or break off something, be torn or broken off. *Tap koji pug tkp wagn ogyaj ap tan mdeb*, ... It may come and make its lair under the cliff where the land has broken off (i.e. at the top of a landslide), ... (KHT ch. 9:13)

3. (of sound, smell) Disappear, go away. (G) *Mnek gutgat kuy ak pug*

tkosp,... By the next day the rank smell has gone,...

4. (of a prolonged event, such as a a dance festival) End, come to an end. *Smi ak mñi pug tksap*. The dance festival ends today.

5. Break out of, emerge from a confined space. *Botl jnow-mnow gen, ñg pug-tki yasaw*. When I shake the bottle the liquid leaks out.

yng pug tkd kud atyoŋ, (of an animal's tail) be erect, standing up. (G) *Ñluk kosind tagek njl, yng ak pug tkd kud atlay*. It was seen that when (the possum) carried a young one on its back, the tail was held up (so the infant would not slip off).

pug-tkd (agi) am- or **ap-**, (*idiom*) move swiftly (as a stream or person), run, gallop, scamper, go flat out. *Numam...pugtkd agi owak*. The brother...came running this way. (G) *Atwak ggespal njl, tk jakl, pugtkd tmel yb agl amub*. If the *atawak* (beech cuscus) is disturbed (in its nest), it starts up and runs off really fast. (KHT ch. 5:26)

pug wk-, burst or break open by itself, as an over-ripe banana.

pug yk-, tear a hole in something.

smgan pug yk-, expose the anus or bare bottom by bending over.

tug pug d-, pull something flexible until it peels or breaks off, peel s.th. off. (G) *Kmn blc yng alim tktkobn, tug pug dl*,... Striped Possum (*blc*) tails are cut off and then the skin is peeled off,... (KHT ch. 8:18)

PUG³ [fú·ŋk], ? *v. adjunct* in **PUG PUG TK-**, *v.* (of the leg of a person or animal) be thick, fleshy.

PUGOY [fú·ŋgó·y], *n.prop.* Name of a territorial group in the Upper Kaironk, living between the Gobnem and Kaytog (Kaironk) groups and the Alban group. Pugoy people speak the Etp Mnm dialect of Kalam.

PUGTEK [fú·ŋgiré·k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Magnolia palmifolia*, very plentiful in forest and lowlands on southern side of Kaironk-Jimi divide, less so northern

side of Kaironk. Timber used for axe-handles and in house-building and fencing. Birds eat fruit.

PUG-TK- [φύ·ngirík, φύ·ngiríγ-], see **pug²**.

PUG-TKD AGI [φύ·ngiríγintá·ngí], *v. adjunct* in **PUG-TKD AGI AM-** (K), *v.* (of animate or inanimate things) Move fast, run, gallop, scamper, go flat out. = (G) **pug-tkd agl am-**. Compare **pug²**. *Ñg pug tkd agi alim ap yowp*. The stream flows swiftly down the valley. *B snok alhaw bak olaη pug-tkd agl amub, 'aymows nop tek abal'*. Men who are quick at scrambling up the trunks of *alhaw* pandanus may be told 'You're like a sugar-glider's father!' *Ñskoy pug-tkd agi amjpay kotp mgan ebneη*. The boys are running into the house over there.

pug-tkd agi ap-, move fast towards the speaker, run, etc. *Botl jnow-mnow gen, ñg pug-tki yasaw*. When I shake the bottle the liquid leaks.

pug-tkd agi sanđ-, move swiftly out of sight, depart at a run.

pug-tkd agi tag-, run about quickly. (G) *Kmn abben ney yap pakl pugtkd yb agl tagup, kayn ak pen ssayn ssayn tek gup*. The Giant Rat, when it falls to the ground, runs off so fast, it makes a dog seem like an invalid.

PUKOC [φύ·γó·ty], *v. adjunct* in **PUKOC G-**, *v. impers.* Become dry and shrivelled or curled and crinkled, e.g. of leaves left to dry as cigarette rollers or tinder. = **pkoc g-**. *Tap mon kas d ap pub at sñak ayey, pub gi mlp gi pkoc gp*. Gather the leaves and put them in the sun, then they'll dry and shrivel up.

mluk pukoc g-, *v. impers.* (of the nostrils) Collapse inwards, close up. *Mluk pk ay pukoc gi mdab, wdn sb adkp, kumngab*. When he was about to die his nostrils closed up and his eyeballs rolled upwards.

PULWAN [φύluwá·n], = **pluan**, q.v. *n.* Vine (mñ) taxon, *Melodinus* sp., growing in forest and in bush fallow by streamsides.

PUJ [φύ·η], *n.* Caecum, upper part of

large intestine. Compare **sb tud**, **sb-wagn**, under **sb²**.

pug-won, = **pujon**, *n.* Large intestine. See separate entry.

PUJL- [φύ·ηί], (K) = (G) **pujł-**, *v. tr.* 1. Force something against a surface so that it presses on or pierces (esp. of the narrow end or edge of an object contacting a larger surface). Has various more specific senses:

2. Insert something; fix or stick something in position by inserting. (Compare **ñ-**, connect or join two things, attach a flat object to a surface.) *Puji jm ñi tep gspin*. I'm joining them securely (lit. Inserting join well I am doing).

3. Poke, probe, pierce, jab, stab, thrust something pointed against or into something *Akey! Yp pujiyp! Ow! Something pierced me!* (Said of a splinter entering the hand.) *Dokta yp ñu pujiab, ju dabin, yp gld gp!* I flinched when the doctor put the needle in me, it hurt!

4. Press something, push down on s.th.

5. (of a plane) Land at or on a place, touch down. near syn. (**balus**) **puji ay md-**, (**balus**) **yap-**. *Balus mñmon gu pujiyp*. The plane landed on a flat area.

6. (of a boat) Run aground.

7. (of a bird) Alight, land and perch.

8. (of e.g. an eagle or other clawed animal) Grasp something in the talons or claws.

9. (of a woodpecker) Peck (at wood).

10. in **jun puji-**, (in soccer) head (a ball).

11. in **kogm puji-**, kneel, kneel on something.

pujiep, *adj.* (To do with) pressing on, piercing, inserting, etc.

pujiep tek ay-, *v. impers.* Feel like pressing, piercing, inserting, etc., seem as if pierced, etc.

pujiep tek md-, *v. impers.* Ready to be pressed, pierced, inserted, etc.

tap pujiep, *n.* Thing which presses or is pressed, inserted, etc; wedge, lever, digging stick, splinter, etc.

puñijsek, = **puñij-sek**, *adv.*
Remaining inserted, fixed in position,
pressing, etc.

puñijsek ay md-, remain inserted, etc.
Yakam kaj puñijsek ay mdp. The arrow
remains stuck in the pig.

puñi aptan apyap g-, lose one's way,
wander around lost, as in the forest.
(**puñi** here may refer to entering an area
with low visibility.) *Ksim-nab akyañ
kjeñ-tam ak, puñi aptan apyap gpay.* At
night they lost their way where the
tracks fork. *Seb pl gek, balus yowep tp ak,
ñ tep ma-gi, puñi aptan apyap gp.* Clouds
obscured the airstrip, visibility was
poor, as the pilot flew back and forth
unable to find his way through.

puñi ask-, open by inserting
something, to prise free, lever off, as a
lid stuck on too tightly.

puñi ay-, place by pressing, etc.

puñi ay md-, remain settled after
impinging on a larger surface: be stuck
in position; be landed, of a plane,
aground, of a boat.

puñi d-, 1. Cease inserting, piercing,
etc.

2. Secure by inserting, etc., as in
placing posts in the ground.

puñi ju-, 1. Insert and withdraw, as in
picking matter from the teeth; extract
s.th. with a probe.

2. Inject someone with a needle, give
someone an injection.

puñi ju yok-, get rid of something by
prising it out.

puñi lak-, force apart, rend by
inserting a wedge, lever, etc; split with a
wedge.

puñi md-, near syn. **puñi md ay-**,
q.v., stick in position; (of a plane) land
and come to a stop.

puñi nñ-, probe something, feel or test
by poking or pressing. *Ñn magi okok
puñi nñbay.* They massage (or probe)
with the fingers. *Waknañ ak puñi nñbay.*
They are catching (probing for) eels.

puñi tb-, press and cut or pin
something in position, as in pinning up
a map.

puñi tk-, make a gap or sever by
inserting or poking s.th. *Nil puñi tkpan.*
You have made a gap with the needle.

sapl puñi tk-, dig with spade or
shovel.

puñi yk-, make an opening by
inserting, open by poking, etc.

puñiyp day, 1. Stinger of an insect,
e.g. a scorpion.

2. End or part that is inserted or
used to pierce.

balus puñi-, land, of an aeroplane.
Balus mñi puñiyp. The plane has landed
now.

bsg nan puñi md-, squat, remain in a
squatting position.

d puñi kuskus g-, screw or turn
something around.

kogmeg puñi-, kneel, press down with
the knees.

mluk puñi-, pierce the nasal septum,
as in the boys' initiation ceremony
known as **mluk puñipay**. See **mluk**.

ñayp puñi-, stick a knife into, stab.

ñg sj puñi-, 1. Fall or plunge over a
waterfall (of water or object).

2. Hose something

ñu puñi yk-, make holes with a spike,
pin or drill, drill something. *Ñu puñi
ykig, mñ yoken amjap.* I'm drilling holes
and threading the cord through.

tb puñi-, cut and insert or plant in
position, as in planting sugar-cane.

yakt puñi ay-, alight, of a bird.

PUÑIMDEP [fó·ñí·mindé·p], *n.* (K) Game
mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Ringtail Possum,
Pseudochirops corinnae. = (G)
puñlmdep, q.v. syn. **wcm**, q.v.

PUÑL- [fó·ñí·l], *v.* (G) = (K) **puñi-**, q.v.

puñleb, *adj.* (To do with) inserting,
piercing, poking, etc.

PUÑLEB [fó·ñí·lé·mp], (PL) *n.* Pandanus
Language substitute for **kos**, q.v., match.
= **puñl-eb**.

puñleb lubsg tgom-, (PL) *v.* Make fire
by friction. Pandanus Language sub. for
kos taw-, q.v.

PUÑL-MDEP [fó·ñí·lmindé·p], *n.* (G)

Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirops corinnae*. = (K) **puŋi-mdep.** syn. **wcm** q.v., **wlpog**. Name refers to the creature's habit of not sleeping in a nest during day but sitting motionless but awake on branch of tree. (lit. remaining perched.)

PUŊN [pú·ŋin], *n. prop.* Term used by Kaironk and Simbai Valley people to refer to people of the Lower Asai Valley and Aunjang Valleys. The latter call the former **Kubol**. Compare **Cdoŋ, Tay**.

Puŋn ayn, *n.* Term, meaning 'Lower Puŋn', used by people of the Upper Kaironk and Simbai Valleys to refer to people of Lower Asai and Aunjang. The latter in turn call the people of Upper Asai and Simbai and Kaironk Valleys 'Kalam'.

PUŊOC [pú·ŋó·ty], *n.* Herb that grows in the lowlands. = **pŋoc**, q.v. are used to cover earth ovens.

PUŊON [pú·ŋó·n], = **puŋwon**, q.v.

PUŊ-WON [pú·ŋwó·n], *n.* Large intestine, large gut, colon. Usually **puŋon**. Compare **puŋ, sb tud, sb wagn**. The contents of the large intestine of certain animals, esp. the **mosak** (Giant Rat) are considered good eating. (G) *Puŋ-won ak, cb juwl dobn apal, dsn dobeg tkl, kuŋp kaŋp, maj-pñ maj-kas tkobn apal*. When they remove the large gut they gather

dsn and *dobeg* ferns, *kuŋp kaŋp* greens and leaves from young tendrils of sweet potato (to stuff it for cooking). (G) *Mosak puŋ-won nb ak slek ma-gup*. The (contents of) the large intestines of the Giant Rat (*mosak*) are not bitter-tasting.

puŋwon pl g-, *v.impers.* 1. Have a blockage in the intestines. *Yp puŋwon pl gab, kogmeg tanb*. When my intestines were blocked my belly swelled up.

2. Have appendicitis. (This sense was given by the Kaironk Aid-post medical officer, a Kalam, in 1972, but not accepted by ISM.)

PUWK- [pú·wú·k], *v.tr.* ? Probe or pierce something and break it open, open s.th. in this way. Possibly a contraction of **puŋi wk-**.

puwk ñŋ-, extract things by probing and then eat them. Applied to the Striped Possum (**blc**) using its long claw to extract grubs from rotting wood. (G) *Pet mñab bteyt, pet pet nep am mab kaŋ ak puwk ñŋin ak agl...* Long ago and for a long long time he (the *blc* possum) used to go out and look for grubs to eat. *Kmn ogok magisek am mab 'Kaŋ puwk ñŋin agl, ñn olap kti kaŋ puwk ñbespal ak*. Once all animals used to go out collecting grubs, they used their long finger to probe and extract the grubs.

Note on R

In words native to Kalam the sound [r̥], an alveolar tap, is a variant of [t] and is written as **t** in this dictionary. [t] occurs at the beginning of independent words, [r̥] occurs elsewhere. (See §3.2.2 and §3.2.3 of the front matter.) But in some words borrowed from Tok Pisin or English Kalam speakers now use a retroflex continuant [ɻ] word-initially, yielding a contrast with [t]. Some examples are **raitim g-**, write, **redi g-**, be ready, get

something ready, **riŋ g-**, make a phone call, ring someone up, **rausim g-**, chase or drive something away. In the early years of contact, Kalam speakers used **l** (a retroflex flapped lateral) to substitute for the English retroflex **r** sound they heard from Australian patrol officers or the flapped **r** heard in the Tok Pisin of policemen, e.g. **Lamu**, Ramu (river), **ledi**, ready, **les**, razor blade, **lot**, road.

S – s

S- [s-], *v.* & *v.tr.* Bite, bite something. Variant of **su-**, q.v. which is usual when this verb occurs first in a serial verb sequence. See **sju**, **spag-**.

SAB¹ [sá·mp], *n.* Game mammal (generic). Less common than syn. **kmn**, q.v. *Yakt kun ok sab dep agngayn.* I'm going to talk about the birds that take game mammals.

SAB² [sá·mp, sá·mb-], *v.tr.* Strip or tear something off with the teeth, e.g. when husking the inedible outer skin of sugar cane prior to eating it, or tearing off the outer bark of a vine with the teeth for use as cord. *Gam sabi ñhak.* He husked the sugar cane and ate (it).

sabep, *adj.* (To do with) tearing off with the teeth.

sabep tek ay-, = **sabep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like tearing s.th. off with the teeth, appear to be torn off with teeth.

mñ sab-, split a vine with the teeth. near syn. **mñ su lak-**.

SAB³ [sá·mp, sá·mb-], *v.tr.* Cut up cassowary flesh, butcher a cassowary carcass. Avoidance substitute for **tb sak-**, (usual expression for cut up, butcher) because of the ritual potency of the cassowary (**kobti**). *Cn kobti ñagijn, dad ami, kab agi, adi, sabi, binb blok ñibun.* When we kill a cassowary we bring it, make an oven, cook it, cut it up, and distribute it to various people.

SABABAÑ¹ [sá·mbá·mbá·ny], *n.* A large red bean-like seed, obtained on Kobon, said by some to be same as **payc**, q.v.

SABABAÑ² [sá·mbá·mbá·ny], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, with red flesh, locally cultivated, and said to be traditional, no specific origin-story being provided.

SABABAÑ³ [sá·mbá·mbá·ny], *v.adjunct* in **WDN SABABAÑ AY-**, *v.impers.* Have bloodshot eyes, (of eyes) be bloodshot.

Compare **sababañ¹**. *Kn tep ma-gpin, wdn yp sababañ ayab mdpin.* I didn't sleep well, my eyes are bloodshot.

SABAL [sá·mbá·l], (**G**) *n.* Spleen, esp. of a pig. Eaten. = (**K**) **sebel**. *Kaj pki, tb saki, sabal adi...* Pigs are killed, butchered and after the spleen is cooked in an earth oven,...

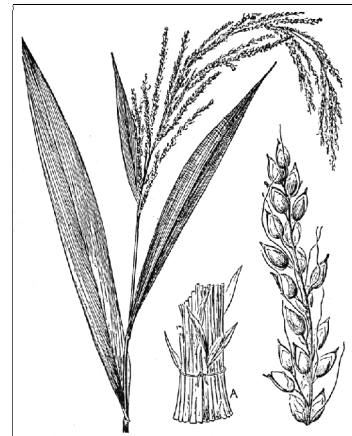
SABAYN [sá·mbá·yín], *n.* Gall-bladder.

SABDAŋ [sá·mbindá·ŋ], *n.* 1. Little finger. syn. **saglaŋ**.

2. One, in body-part method of counting.

sabdaŋ-ps, syn. **sabdaŋ ps-kd**. 1. Little finger of the second hand.

2. Twenty-three.



sabi, *Setaria palmifolia*

SABI [sá·mbí·], *n.* A grass, *Setaria palmifolia*, including both the wild plant which grows abundantly in damp garden fallow and the much larger cultivars which are common garden crops, propagated vegetatively.

Shoots of wild and cultivated plants are eaten by females but not normally by males who have had their noses pierced at dance festivals (**smi**, q.v.), as it is believed to cause boils in adult men.

sabi acb, sabi aydk, sabi ttpek, wild *S. palmifolia*.

sabi lkañ, cultivar with red-tinged foliage and shoots.

sabi tud, cultivar with light-green foliage and shoots.

kayn sabi, a wild grass, dark-red colour probably a variety of *Setaria palmifolia*. Not eaten.

SABOK¹ [sá·mbó·k], *v. adjunct* in **SABOK AG-**, *v.* Whistle with the lips rounded or close together. Contr. **pug ag-**, whistle with fingers in the mouth. *Sabok agey nɲngayn gayn*. If you whistle I'll hear.

sabok pug-, whistle with two fingers in the mouth. syn. **aleb pug-**.

SABOK² [sá·mbó·k], *n.* Caterpillar taxon, which is believed to whistle.

SABOKM [sá·mbó·ým], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, of Sapotaceae family, growing in Ramu and Jimi River plains and up to 1500 m in Kaironk Valley. Common on streamsides and in oak-castanopsis forest. Its large leaves, with hairy undersides, are used to wrap food for earth ovens. Wood used for fences, house posts and firewood.

SAC [sá·ty], *n.* Fish taxon, found in Jimi River, probably a catfish.

sac kud-tɲl, string figure (**ysu**) depicting backbone of **sac** fish.

SADAN [sá·ndá·n], (**PL**) *n.* Side, steep face. Substitutes for **bak**, and possibly for **gol**, q.v. *Sadan okok kogi tapin*. I hid to one side. (sub. for *Bak katpkin*.)

tgomeb sadan, tree trunk. sub. for **mon bak**.

SAG [sá·ŋk], *n.* Cucumber, *Cucumis sativa*, cultivated in gardens up to about 2000 m. Planted in about August and harvested in about March.

sag jamay, a recently introduced variety, darker skinned and larger than the traditional **sag tud**.

sag aydk, vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Neoachmandra filipes* and *Urceodiscus belensis*, growing in mountain forest, with small edible fruit tasting like cucumber. **kabay** birds of paradise eat

fruit.

SAGAL¹ [sá·ŋgá·l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a medium-large Sooty Owl, *Tyto tenebricosa*. Said to be a good bird which looks after men and women like an ancestor, though if it perches on a house this portends a death. syn. **sonoŋ**. Contrasts with **mumjel, skayag**.



sagal, Sooty Owl

SAGAL² [sá·ŋgá·l], *n.* Large tree (**mon**) taxon, *Alstonia macrophylla*. Timber highly valued. Common in garcinia-lithocarpus zone, rare lower down. Hard wood, which blunts axes, is split for fences, house posts. Young leaves eaten by possums.

SAGAL-BEÑ [sá·ŋgá·lmbé·ny], *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon. syn. **sugulbeñ**, q.v

SAGAYD [sá·ŋgá·ynt], *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon.

SAGI [sá·ŋgí·], *n.* Forest, bush. syn. **bey, tluk, ytk**.

SAGITAP [sá·ŋgí·rá·p], (**PL**) *n.* Nut-bearing Pandanus taxon (*P. brosimos* or *P. julianettii*), found in mountain forest mainly at altitudes above approx. 2250m. Substitute for **alɲaw**, q.v., in both Pandanus Language and avoidance

contexts. = **sagi-tap** (lit. food of the forest).

SAGITAP MNEBT [sá:ŋgí-rá:p minémbír], (PL) *n.* 1. Mountain forest. Pandanus Language substitute for **ytk**. Contrasts with **sebed klñ**, grasslands, lowlands.

2. Grove of mountain pandanus. *Spagep aduklon sagitap mnebt yokak*. This land belongs to the owner of the mountain pandanus grove.

SAGLAŋ [sá:ŋgilá:ŋ], *n.* 1. Little finger. syn. **sabdaŋ**.

2. One, in body-part method of counting. Compare **nokom**.

saglaŋ-ps, syn. **saglaŋ ps-kd**, 1. Little finger of the other hand.

2. Twenty-three, in body-part counting.

SAGLOM [sá:ŋgiló:m], *n.* A fern, possibly *Davallia* sp., growing in forest. Cooked with **kmn** game animals if edible leaf vegetables are not available, but it is not eaten

SAJ¹ [sá:ŋty], *n.* Compensation, paid by a party admitting responsibility for an injury (physical or moral) suffered by another party. Compensation is paid either to the injured party, or if he is dead or a child, to his close kin. Offences for which *saj* may be claimed range from alleged performing of witchcraft, killing or stealing, to being the owner of a pig which breaks into someone's sweet-potato garden, and failing to be present at the burial of a kinsman. *Saj yad dpin, kubap ñn juwi*. I got my compensation, one body-round (23) of greensnail shells.

saj g-, pay compensation. *Cnup saj ma-giak; aleb aleb ñiak*. They did not pay us compensation; they 'stuck out their tongues' (i.e. refused our demand).

SAJ² [sá:ŋty], *n.* 1. Bush fallow, old garden land in forest, secondary forest on land that has been cleared and left for some years. Synonyms (of senses 1 and 2) include **wog saj**, **salm**, **wog salm**, (K) **mon saj**, (G) **mab saj**. (G) *Knub ak mey wog ogok tbpal okok, saj golgol okok yp knub. ak*. It has its lair in

areas where trees have been felled and in the trash around the edges of old gardens.

2. Area of cleared forest land with secondary growth. (G) *Mab saj pagup ognap am nŋl mñ nb ak jakup*. You can sometimes find this vine growing among the fallen branches (of *kamay* beeches) in cleared forest land.

wati saj, fence built to catch garden trash.

wog saj-saj, *n.pl.* Old gardens or areas of cleared forest with secondary growth.

SAJEP [sá:ŋdyé:p], (G, Asai) *n.* Yam, generic taxon. Less common syn. of (G) **ped**, (K) **pd**, *q.v.*

SAK- [sá:k, sá:γ-], *v.impers.* 1. (of something that is an integral part of a whole or inside a larger body) Come off, be detached, broken off, stripped off, extracted, taken out.

v.tr. 2. Cause something to break off or detach; thus: Cut or chip s.th. off, slice or break something off. *Yad kañm sakspin*. I am breaking off bananas (from the bunch). *Cn smi tkpun ñn ak akanj, binb tap gab, kaj pki sakpun apun akanj, tbpun apun*. When we hold a *smi* festival, or when people are sick we kill and butcher pigs (cut pieces off), as we say, or cut them up, as we say.

3. Extract, take out, remove something.

sakep, *adj.* (To do with) removing parts from wholes.

b sakep, syn. **b su sakp**, a man expert at performing magic to extract foreign bodies from the sick. Compare **su sak-**.

sakep-tek ay-, = **sakep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like break something off, be about to or liable to break off, seem as if breaking off, etc.

sakep tek md-, *v.impers.* Ready to be broken off, harvested, etc.

sakijsek, *adv.* In the act or process of detaching, breaking off, etc.

sakijsek (ay) md-, *v.* Remain in the act of detaching, etc. *James kañm pk sakijsek mdek nŋyak*. They saw James in

the act of removing ripe bananas.

sak am-, break through and escape, breach, esp. of water breaching a dam. syn. **sak sajd-**. *Ñg pog ay amaban, sak amb*. You went away after making the dam and the water breached the dam and escaped.

sak sajd-, syn. **sak am-**.

sak yap-, fall to bits, break off and fall. *Sbceg-yp sak yowp!* My lower back is hurting a lot (lit. is falling to bits).

sak yok-, detach or remove something that is attached, get rid of s.th by breaking it off or pulling it out; thus remove (a young marsupial) from the mother's pouch. (G) *Ney sak yokl, am key okok knub ak*. He is pushed out (by the mother) and makes his own separate nest. (G) *Neb ak yp kn mdl, mdosp md md md tap kub gaknŋ, 'nopey sak yokebin,' agup*. It stays with its mother until it is quite big, then she gets rid of it. (lit. 'I am detaching it,' she says.)

alk sak-, syn. **mon alk sak-**, trim a standing tree, lop or cut off branches. Compare **tdk-**.

awleg sak-, trap tadpoles, take tadpoles out of a pool or stream after damming up the stream.

kañm sak-, strip off each of the bananas from a bunch.

lak sak-, split off, split up into small pieces, as e.g. in splitting up a log.

meg sak-, (of a tooth) come out, break off.

v.tr. Extract a tooth.

meg meg sak-, be chipped in many places, have several small pieces broken off an edge, as e.g. the blade of an axe corrugated from much use.

ñg sak-, let water out of a dam, breach a dam. *Wog gng mol g g ay, ñg sakabin ap lum jtuk dad amb*. When I'm about to make a garden, I dig a ditch, then let the water out (of the dammed stream) and it scours the earth out.

pag sak-, be broken off, break off an integral part of a thing, e.g. the barbs on the head of an arrow or spear.

pk sak-, remove, break off by striking action, said of the typical processes of collecting the leaves of bananas and certain other plants for domestic use. *Kañm kas pk sakspin*. I am collecting (breaking off) banana leaves.

ñg sak-, release water from a dam, to scour out soil when making ditches around gardens.

ñn pk sak-, shake hands in greeting. Contrasts with **ñn pk ju-**, pull someone's finger in greeting.

pug sak-, break off a part of something. *Ñapanŋaŋ mdi, nonm gok pug sakp*. The baby is there, breaking bits off the mother's pelvis. (Said when a baby in the womb is heavy or kicking.)

su sak-, extract by biting or sucking, remove a foreign body from inside a sick person by this method. near syn. **suju-**. It is believed that sickness can be caused by the presence of foreign objects inside the body; certain people know how to remove these by performing magic and sucking at the skin outside the afflicted area. *Sosi b tap su sakep*. Sosi is a man who can extract things (from the body).

tb sak-, cut off a piece of something, butcher an animal.

b kaj tb sakep, a man skilled at butchering pigs.

tk sak-, syn. **tb sak-**, q.v.

tug sak-, remove a part of a whole with the fingers or hand, thus: twist off, pull off, snap off, break off (as in removing a splinter from a log, or twisting off the wing of a cooked bird).

SAKAMI [sá-γá·mí·], *v.adjunct* in **MEG SAKAMI MD-**, *v.* Be open-mouthed, gape. (Etymology poss. **meg**, inner mouth, teeth, **sak-**, detach, come out, **am-i**, having gone.) *B suk meg sakami mdp*. The man laughed heartily (lit. laughed with open mouth).

ñg sakami am-, (of water in a dam) break through and flow out, breach the dam and escape.

SAKAY [sá-γá·y], (G), *n.* Tall grass with edible inflorescences, pitpit, *Saccharum edule*. Grown in gardens at all altitudes

up to 2400 m. Fourteen named varieties recorded. syn. (K) **sakp**, q.v.

SAKI¹ [sá·yí·], (K) = (G) **sakl**, *adj.* 1.

Lacking awareness, in contrast to **njep**, knowledgeable, sensible, wise, comprehending. Several more specific senses may be distinguished:

2. Ignorant; lacking knowledge.
3. Stupid, mindless, lacking understanding or commonsense.
4. Deaf, unable to hear.
5. Mute, lacking speech.
6. Crazy, insane, mad, out of one's mind.
7. Forgotten, forgetful.
8. Disoriented, confused.
9. Unaware, oblivious (to what is happening).
10. Reckless, without regard for safety.

saki-sek, *adj.* Lacking sense or awareness, forgetful, full of stupidity, etc.

saki ay-, *v. impers.* 1. Be unthinking, foolish, ignorant, lack awareness or understanding. *Saki ayek, gpin.* I did it unthinkingly.

2. Be deaf or mute. *B saki ayp.* The man is deaf. *Tmd yp saki ayp.* My ears have gone deaf.

3. Be crazy, mad, out of one's mind. *Nup saki ayek top-tat nep agp.* He has gone mad and just talks nonsense.

4. Become disoriented or confused after losing one's way. *Mjkas adkek, saki ay, taw okok gp.* He lost his way, became disoriented and walked around from ridge to ridge.

saki g-, *v. tr.* 1. Forget something, cease to know s.th. *Mnm-nad saki gpin.* I have forgotten your language. *Cn np ma-saki gngabun.* We will not forget you. *Skul saki gpin; toy skul amng gayn.* I've forgotten my lessons; tomorrow I'm going to school.

2. Behave in way that is without sense, mindless, crazy, reckless, stupid. (G) *B ognap kti sakl gl ñagelgpal ak, b ognap ma-agel gpal.* Some men were

reckless and ruthless in war (prepared to shoot anybody), others were not.

3. Be unaware, oblivious (to what is happening). *Kmn kun ak saki gi ma-knbay.* Some game mammals do not sleep deeply (i.e. do not sleep oblivious to what is happening).

saki gi ap-, *v.* Forget to bring something. *Saki gi owak.* He forgot to bring it.

saki gi kn-, *v.* Be in a deep sleep, be asleep and oblivious to the world. *Wkeñ wsn patyob saki gi knb.* Wkeñ had a long deep sleep.

sakisek md-, syn. **saki ay-**, be deaf, crazy, etc.

saki ñag-, shoot recklessly, behave recklessly in war.

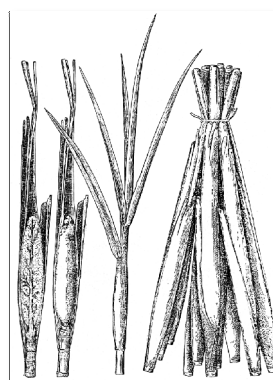
b saki, syn. **b sakisek**, a stupid (insane, forgetful, etc.) man.

wsn (patyob) saki gi kn-, *v.* Have a deep sleep, sleep very soundly. *Wkeñ wsn patyob saki gi kub.* Wkeñ had a long deep sleep.

SAKI² [sá·yí·], (K) *adj.* Scarce, rare, unusual, e.g. of a certain plant or animal. = (G) **sakl**.

saki g-, *v. impers.* Be scarce, rare.

SAKL [sá·yí·], (G) = (K) **saki**, q.v. *adj.* Uncomprehending, ignorant, stupid, deaf, crazy, disoriented, etc.



sakp, Pitpit, *Saccharum edule*

SAKP [sá·yí·], (K), *n.* Tall grass with edible inflorescences, pitpit, *Saccharum edule*. Cultivated for its inflorescences which are highly regarded as a food, cooked either in the fire or in the

earth-oven. syn. (G) **sakay**. Certain varieties, notably **sakp asɲap**, can be grown up to the limit of cultivation, at about 2400 m. **asɲap** is also the only variety which is not forbidden to boys in the period between nose-piercing and their final release from restrictions associated with the **smi** festivals. Named subtaxa (all usually preceded by **sakp**) include: **asɲap**, **gubodm** (lowlands variety), **guñ**, **kabapk**, **kapn**, **kaynam**, **kodkem**, **kol**, **kusal** = **kusay** (cultivated in Jimi Valley), **mokol**, **molad**, **molay**, **sben**, **tkol** (syn. **mokol**).

sakp nonm, inflorescence of **sakp**.

SAL¹ [sá:l], *n.* Single-headed arrow, with palmwood head barbed on one side only, used to shoot game mammals. Name said to refer to similarity of barbs to fins of **kabsal** fish.

SAL² [sá:l], *v. adjunct* in **SAL NIJ-**, *v.* Glance, take a quick or furtive look. contr. **lu nɲ-**, **lu am nɲ-**, peer about. *Tap ml agek, sal nɲak*. Something made a noise and she glanced around. (G) *Jomluk kolaɲ gl, sal nɲengabal*. They turned their faces and looked up.

sal-mol g-, *v.* Keep taking a quick look then hiding again, as when spying on someone. See separate entry, **salmol**.

SAL³ [sá:l], *n. prop.* Name of a river, tributary of the Kaironk, with headwaters on Blm ridge, on the Jimi fall of the Kaironk Valley. The head of the Sal Valley is occupied by both Kalam and Kobon-speaking groups. The lower Sal Valley below Tbu Knj is said to be occupied by Kobon speakers.

SALBAD¹ [sá:limbá:nt], *n.* Spoon made of hipbone of pig, used to eat **bep** greens, etc. = **salban**.

SALBAD² [sá:limbá:nt], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from Malɲal in the Asai by Ytben's father in the 1940s or early 1950s.

SALBAN [sá:limbá:n], *n.* Variant of **salbad**¹, q.v.

SALBK [sá:limbá:k], *n.* String spun from bark of **wask**, **kajpab**, **nbon**, **guɲ**, and

certain other trees.

mnan salbk, a string of 'money' cowries.

SALIM [sá:li:m], *v. adjunct* in **SALIM G-**, *v. tr.* Send something. (from Tok Pisin **salim**.)

SALK [sá:lík], *n.* or *v. adjunct* in **SAJ SALK AG-**, *v.* (of female relatives) Sing and dance at initiation of adolescent males. syn. **saɲ ag-**. Compare **salkay**, **salkay-nam**.

SALKAY [sá:liyá:y], *n.* Shrub taxon, *Etilingera* sp. a ginger-like forest plant with globular cluster of waxy red flowers growing at base. syn. **adom**. Foliage used to bar entrance to chamber of **smi** house where boys' nose-piercing takes place, and placed on floor of chamber for initiates to sleep on, and formerly used in rituals performed before nose-piercing initiation. Men dancing and singing inside the chamber wave this plant. Flower-cluster used in bawdy gesture. Ring-tailed possums said to feed on leaf-shoots.

salkay adom d-, hold onto **salkay** while dancing and singing.

SALKAY-NAM [sá:liyá:yná:m], *n.* or *v. adjunct* in **SALKAY-NAM G-**, *v.* (of men) Sing and dance at a boys' initiation. Used in the ritual described under **salkay**, q.v., in which the boys to be initiated are told by the adult men present to hold onto the **salkay** plant. The men also hold this plant, forming a circle and dancing with forward then backward movements while singing the refrain *Salkay o! Salkay yakyak o! Adom o! Adom yakyak o!* Later they all go into the inner room (**kotp skep**) and use the **salkay** foliage to close off the doorway to keep the women from seeing in.

salkay-nam adom d-, sing and dance at a boys' initiation ceremony. *B salkay-nam adom dspay*. The men are singing and dancing at the initiation.

SALM¹ [sá:lím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Medinilla* sp. Small tree that grows in beech, garcinia, oak zones, not in lowlands. Leaves used to wrap the fibres

(**salm**) of **alḡaw** pandanus fruit when baked.

SALM² [sá·lím], in **WOG SALM**, (G) *n.* Bush fallow, an old garden area well covered with growth. syn. (G, K) **saj**², q.v., **wog saj**.

SALM³ [sá·lím], *n.* 1. Middle fibres of the fruit of **alḡaw** or **kumi** pandanus. Contrasts with (**alḡaw**) **magi**, the kernels; (**alḡaw**) **nop** or **nop-won**, the fibres (pericarp or fruit-wall) which enclose the kernels.

2. in (**mon**) **alḡaw salm**, tree leaves wrapped around pandanus fruit in a stone oven, to ensure they cook well.

SALMN-NEP [sá·limné·p], *n.* Tree-fern (**kuyn**) taxon, growing in forest and bush fallow. **maldapan** Flower-peckers use fluffy seeds from this tree to make nests.

SALMOL [sá·limó·l] *v.adjunct* in **SALMOL G-**, *v.* Keep peeking out then hiding again, keep emerging briefly from a hiding place to take a look, as when spying on someone. Compare **sal**². *B ebap salmol gsap dum byon*. A man up on the hill there keeps peeking at us then disappearing.

SAM¹ [sá·m], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated at lower altitudes in Kobon and in Jimi Valley and Asai. Flesh of tuber white.

SAM² [sá·m], *n.* Sugar cane (**gam**) taxon. Planted in Kaironk.

SANP [sá·níp], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, Wild Taro, *Alocasia nicolsonii*, found plentifully in disturbed forest and bush-fallow up to 2300 m. syn. **m aydk**, **m sanp**. Not eaten, flesh bitter-tasting. Leaves dried over fire and mashed with sweet-potato as medicine for pigs. Birds of paradise (**kabay**, etc.) eat blossom and fruit.

SAÑ [sá·ny], *n.* Cooking cylinder of tree-bark, used to cook green vegetables or meat on an open fire. syn. **tok**².

nab-sañ, (G) *n.* 1. Scalp, skin of the head.

2. (jocular) Head.

SAIḡ¹ [sá·ḡ], *n.* or *v.adjunct* in **SAIḡ AG-**, *v.*

(of female kin) Sing and dance to celebrate the nose-piercing initiation ceremony (**mluk puḡipay**) of their adolescent male kin. While after the nose-piercing the boys remain in seclusion for several days in an inner room (**skep kotp**) of the **smi** festival house, female relatives of the initiates sing and dance for two or three nights to show sympathy. Compare **wdoḡmoḡ ag-**, of male singing. *Bin kik ḡskoy mluk puḡi abay, saḡ apay; bin mluk puḡi abay saḡ mapay*. When boys have had their noses pierced the women sing and dance; but when girls have had their noses pierced they don't.

saḡ salk ag-, syn. **saḡ ag-**.

SAIḡ² [sá·ḡ], *v.adjunct* in **SAIḡ AG-**, *v.* (e.g. of wind in the trees, mountain stream, sea breaking on the shore, busy motor traffic) Roar, make a roaring noise. poss. cognate with **saḡ**¹. Compare **kulpul**.

saḡ d-, roar. *Kalap saḡ dsap*. The casuarina trees are roaring in the wind.

SAIḡAÑ [sá·ḡá·ny], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, wild cucurbit with edible fruit. Grows at all altitudes. People, birds, kapuls eat fruit. syn. **palm**, q.v. Compare **kjkj**, **kojam**.

SAIḡD- [sá·ḡá·nt, sá·ḡá·nd-], *v.* Go beyond some visible point, thus: 1. Depart, leave a place in beginning or continuing a journey. *Saḡdun!* Let us depart!/Let's be off! *Am jaki, saḡdp*. Having arrived, he has departed (i.e., he has already been and gone). *Nak sḡ mdey, yad saḡdspin*. You stay there, I'm on my way. (formula of farewell)

2. Pass out of sight (as the sun behind the horizon).

3. Go past.

saḡdep, *adj.* (To do with) departing. *Mñi saḡdep ñn*. Today is the day of departure.

saḡdep tek ay-, = **saḡdep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like departing or continuing on a journey, appear to be doing so.

saḡd am-, go out of sight, disappear beyond a distant point. *B am am dum*

byoŋ amtag, kd akyaŋ ken saŋd amb. The man went on till he reached the mountain-top, then he disappeared down the far side.

saŋd yap-, (esp. of sun and other bodies) go down, drop out of sight. (G) *Cn md md nŋolgpun, pub ak saŋd yaplg mdolgpun.* We used to sit and watch the sun as it set. (KHT ch. 1:62)

dad saŋd-, depart in possession of, go off carrying something *Nuk apyap kaj dad saŋdp.* He reached down, took the pork and carried it off. **kamget saŋd-**, depart silently.

kapkap saŋd-, depart secretly. *Cn nup ma-nŋbun; kapkap saŋdp.* We did not see him; he went off secretly.

poŋd saŋd-, lead s.o. or s.th. away, depart leading, guiding or shepherding s.o. or s.th. *Nuk kaj poŋd saŋdp.* He led the pigs away.

ptk saŋd-, depart in fear, flee, be frightened and run away.

pub saŋd am-, set, of the sun. syn. **pub paŋd am-**, **pub saŋd yap-**.

takn saŋd am-, set, of the moon.

wtsek saŋd-, depart in pursuit (with intent to harm), go chasing after someone.

SAP¹ [sá:p], *n.* Timber post (in a house or other building). Contrasts with **wati**, **wati magi**, fence post. syn. **mon sap**.

sap meg, forked post. syn. **mon-meg**, **wati meg**.

kotp sap, (K) centre-posts of a house. = (G) **katp sap**.

SAP² [sá:p], (Asai) *n.* Taro. syn. **m**, q.v.

SAPAL [sá:βá:l], (G) *n.* Blood, especially of menstrual blood; red. = (K) **sapay**.

SAPAY [sá:βá:y], (K) *n.* 1. Blood, especially menstrual blood. = (G) **sapal**. near syn. **lkañ**, q.v. LS (pc 1975) writes that both **sapay** and **lkañ** are used at Gapun but that **sapay** is closely associated with menstruation (**nkm**) and is not so generally used for blood or red in other circumstances.

2. Red.

sapay nŋan! Eat menstrual blood!

Insulting term used to a man or woman.

SAPEB [sá:βé:mp], (G) *adj.* From a distant place, foreign, unfamiliar, not local. = (K) **sepeb**. syn. (K) **aydk nb**, **sapeb aydk**.

n. Someone from a distant place, foreigner, stranger, outsider, enemy. syn. **seb**³. ant. **yŋleb**.

b sapeb, man from a distant place, foreigner, stranger.

sapeb met ey! Not enemies! (Call shouted when approaching a hamlet or group of people.)

SAPEN [sá:βé:n], *n.* Peeler, instrument for peeling potatoes, etc. (from English **sharpen**, Tok Pisin **sapim**.) syn. **pil**.

SAPI [sá:βí:], *v. adjunct* in **SAPI TK-**, *v.* Chew up, chew into pieces. syn. **japi tk-**. Contrasts with **sat-**, **sat nŋ-**, chew on, chew for a long time.

sapi sapi tk-, (esp. of a pig) smack the lips and clench the teeth when about to attack.

SAPL [sá:βíl], *n.* Shovel, spade, trowel, hoe. (from English **shovel**.)

sapl puŋi tk-, dig with a shovel, spade, etc.

SAPOL¹ [sá:βó:l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Macaranga* spp. (i) *Macaranga strigosa*, growing as substorey tree in mountain forest and abundantly in bush fallow. Timber, though of poor quality, used in fencing and for rafters of houses, and in fire-making apparatus. Leaves are used to wrap greens and roots in earth-oven cooking, but not eaten. Lorikeets, doves, birds of paradise and honey-eaters eat fruit, as also some giant rats. (ii) Also applied to another *Macaranga* sp., a large tree with small pale bristles on stems and new growth. Glaucous stems.

sapol semeñ-tin, *Macaranga intonsa*, at lower altitudes in grasslands on river banks starting just above Womuk. White flowers and small fruit. Birds (**golyad**, **kuwt** and **kb**) feed on fruit.

sapol mseŋ ket, kind growing in grasslands and lowlands, small fruit eaten by birds.

SAPOL² [sá·βó·l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in bush fallow and by streamsides. = **sapol yb**. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Birds of Paradise, honey-eaters and flower-peckers eat elderberry-like fruit. Leaves heated and used as poultice on sores.

SAT- [sá·r], *v.tr.* Chew something without swallowing it (of solid things, e.g. to soften them), chew and suck on juicy things, such as ginger or chewing gum, in order to extract juice or flavour. *Maj kdl satspin*. I am chewing up the stringy parts of a sweet-potato. Compare **bupk ññ-**, **sapi tk-**.

satep, *adj.* (To do with) chewing, etc.

satep tek ay-, = **satep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like chewing on something, etc.

sat (sat) ay- (K) = (G) **sat (sat) l-**, (G), chew on something. *Gudl tap nb ak mokl yak yokop apal*, 'sat sat lebin' agup. It (the Silky Cuscus) holds the pandanus in its mouth and spits it out, 'I am chewing on it' it says.

sat ññ-, syn. **sat-**, q.v. *Snb sat ñbspin*. I'm chewing ginger.

sat yok-, chew something and spit it out. *Kas kab-tek ebek ok kaj ñbi sat yokpay*. That's a wad of leaves that pigs have chewed and spat out.

su sat ññ-, bite something off off and chew it. (G) *Gog ak ognap kas ogok su sat ññub*. Sometimes it also chews up the foliage of these gog (Saurauia) trees.

SATAW [sá·rá·w], *n.* 1. Snake (**siñ**) taxon, said by some to be a subtaxon of **ñom**, q.v., said to be found in grasslands at lower altitudes in the Jimi and Simbai Valleys; probably the Death Adder, *Acanthophis antarcticus*, and possibly the Small-eyed Snake, *Micropechis ikaheka*. Compare **jjoj**. Believed to kill men and pigs with a sting in its tail. Not eaten. Very few Upper Kaironk people have ever seen these creatures.

2. A broad taxon, embracing any unfamiliar and frightening reptile. Thus, young Kalam men visiting a zoo in Australia in 1965 identified, among

other things, crocodiles, chameleons, and turtles as **sataw**. Dead witches (**koyb**) are said to appear as **sataw**. In the 1962 darkness (cargo) cult belief an important feature was the expected appearance of **sataw** during the eclipse, either as manifestations of dead ancestors or in association with these. *interjection*. Used, at least by boys and young men, as an expletive.

siñ-sataw, = **soyñ-sataw**, *n.* Generic term for all snakes.

SATTEY [sá·riré·y], *n. temp.* Saturday. (from Eng. **Saturday**.)

SAW [sá·w], *adj.* (of vines or foliage) Growing thickly, long and tangled, covering whatever place or thing they are growing on.

saw g-, *v.* (of vines) Be prolific, grow long and cover the surface, indicating nearing maturity of the tubers. *Maj kpl-sek mdi saw ma-gngab*. If sweet-potatoes stay weeded their vines won't grow prolifically.

sawsaw, see separate entry.

saw kam-, (G) = (K) **saw kom-**, *v.* Wind or twist itself around something.

mab saw (G) = (K) **mon saw**, dense tangle of tree foliage.

mñ saw, dense tangle of lianes, lianes that grow freely, covering the trees on which they grow.

mñ saw bad, a big liane, which twists around tree branches.

SAWEY¹ [sá·wé·y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, chiefly applied to *Castanopsis acuminatissima*, common in cultivation zone and secondary forest up to about 2100 m. Small acorns eaten. syn. **kabi ññeb**. Also applied on occasion to *Lithocarpus* spp. see **kabi**.

SAWEY² [sá·wé·y], *n.* Frizzy, tightly curled hair. syn. **kabi**. *Jun kas mañmarj, mey sawey apay, mey kabi apay*. Hair that is frizzy, they call that *sawey*, they call that *kabi*.

SAWEY³ [sá·wé·y], *n.* in **KAJ SAWEY**, *n.* 1. Wild pig. syn. **kaj saki**.

2. Avoidance language substitute for

kaj, pig.

SAWÑ¹ [sá-wíny], *n.* Pandanus (**jjak**) taxon, grows in Lower Sal and and Lower Kaironk.

SAWÑ² [sá.wíny], *n.* A fern, *Cyclosorus* sp.

SAWSAW [sá-wsá-w], *adj.* in **MÑ SAWSAW**, *n.* Thick cluster or tangle of vines. Compare **saw**. (G) *Kmn nbak mey bsg mdeb...mñ sawsaw okok agl nb okok nŋ tagl mey npal*. This animal may be found sitting...in clusters of (epiphytic) vines.

SAY [sáy], *n.* 1. Woman's back-skirt, made of strips of tree-bark bast. **contr. klb**, front-skirt.

2. Flanking display plumes of mature males in certain birds of paradise, including **yabal**, Yellow Bird of Paradise, and **tay**, Red Bird of Paradise.

SAYK [sáyk], *n.* Green vegetable taxon cultivated in Kobon and Kalam areas of middle Kaironk Valley, up to 1800 m, with fluffy seeds growing on reed-like inflorescences. Grown from seed.

SAYMON [sáy-món], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, mature Papuan Lory, *Chamosyna papou*. Avoidance syn. of **kob**, q.v.

SAYN [sáyín, sáyín], *adj. & adv.* Weak, in various senses, all of which except **9** and **10** have the antonym **kls**. 1. Weak, feeble, frail; lacking power or strength; weakly, feebly.

2. Brittle, easily broken.

3. Soft, gentle; not firm or hard; softly, gently.

4. Loose, lax, relaxed, not tight, tense or taut.

5. (of e.g. a storm, sickness, pain) Eased, abated, lacking in intensity. (G) *Meg ak yuwt gosp, nonm won dap ymespal, mey meg sayn gup ak*. When someone has toothache they apply the (cut end) of a section of *kaywos* vine and the tooth ache eases. (KPL *kaywos*)

6. (of manner or temper) Meek, mild, easy-going, not fierce, aggressive or bad-tempered.

7. (of wood or other material) Flexible, pliant, pliable; not rigid or stiff.

8. (of e.g. a tyre) Deflated, not pumped tight.

9. Slow, slowly. **ant. kasek**. *Yad tap sayn ñbin; nad kasek pipug ag ñban*. I eat slowly; (but) you eat quickly and noisily. *Tap ma-ynb; sayn ynb*. The food isn't cooked yet; it's cooking slowly.

10. Late, slow to arrive. **ant. kasek**.

sayn am-, 1. Go slowly, at an easy pace, take one's time, dawdle.

2. Be late in going, delayed.

sayn ap-, 1. Come slowly, take one's time coming. *Yad nd opin; Gi sayn asaw*. I came on ahead; Gi is coming slowly/taking his time.

2. Come late.

sayn g-, *v.impers.* Be weak, feeble, soft; abate, ease or be recovered from (sickness, pain, anger, etc.); deflated (as a bladder or tyre), be lax, loose, not taut or tense (of muscles, rope, etc.). *Ñ-yad toytk tap gek, mñi sayn gp*. My son was sick yesterday; today he's improved (it has abated).

sayn sayn ay-, (esp. of the natural condition of plants) be soft, flexible, pliant. *Mñ sayn sayn tep yb ayak ak*. The vine (of the *gumdonj*) is nicely flexible.

ssayn, *adj. & adv.* Quite weak, quite slow, etc.; weakening, easing, slowing a bit, etc. *Yp tap yob gak mñi tap ssayn gp*. I was very sick but now it's eased a bit.

sayn sayn, *syn. ssayn ssayn*, very weak, very slow, etc. (G) *Kmn abben ney yap pakl pugtkd yb agl tagup, kayn ak pen ssayn ssayn tek gup*. The Giant Rat, when it falls to the ground, runs off so fast, it makes a dog seem very slow.

b sayn, man who is man, weak, mild-mannered, good-tempered. Contrasts with **kal** and **kal-tmey**.

bin sayn, woman who is meek, mild, good-tempered, etc.

mluk sayn g-, *v.impers.* Get over the sulks; abate, of anger.

tmd sayn bad, earlobe (lit. 'soft' lobe).

waj sayn g-, (of penis) be limp, flaccid.

SAYNAG¹ [sá:yná:ŋk], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced from Maring within last two generations. Skin of tuber red, flesh white. Leaves not eaten.

SAYNAG² [sá:yná:ŋk], *n.* Woman's belt used to fasten **klb**, front skirt. Compare **sbnag**.

SAYNAGN¹ [sá:yná:ŋgín], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced from Maring within last two generations. Skin of tuber red, flesh white. Leaves not eaten.

SAYNIM [sá:yni:m], *v. adjunct* in **SAYNIM G-**, *v.* & *v.tr.* Write one's signature, sign, sign something. (from Tok Pisin **sainim**.)

SAYP [sá:yip], *clitic following noun.* Fast-speech contraction of **-SEK AYP**, it is full of, it is covered with, it is associated with. *Wkeŋ-wkeŋ sayp* (syn. *Wkeŋwkeŋ-sek ayp*). It is covered with flaking scales.

SB¹ [sá:mp], *n.* 1. Excrement, dung, shit.

2. Dry waste from ears or nose; ear wax, dry nasal mucus.

3. Pith, spongy tissue in the rigid stems of certain non-woody plants, such as sugar-cane, **gaml** (*Saccharum*) and **waln** (*Harmsioplanax*), or the soft tissue in the wood of certain trees, such as **apol**, **ass**, **balpon**, **gog** (*Sarauia* sp.) **weŋgaw**, **waln** (*Macaranga* spp.). syn. **mon sb**, **mon sb-pat**. *Alŋaw sb nab odaŋ sayn gl lak*. The middle of the mountain pandanus stem consists of soft spongy tissue.

4. Bowels. Compare **kogi**, **puŋi-wt**.

5. Guts, intestines. syn. **sb-wt**.

6. (fig.) Emotions, feelings (felt in the guts).

It is uncertain whether all the above senses should be placed under one headword or divided into two or three groups such as: (i) solid waste products of animals, and plant material resembling this; (ii) guts, bowels, (iii) emotions and feelings.

sb agn, = **sb wagn**, q.v.

sb-sek, *adj.* 1. (of a carcass) Whole (including guts), not gutted, not cut up into portions. *Np kaj sb-sek bap ŋngayn*. I will give you a whole pig.

2. Covered with or full of excrement.

sb ay-, have a pithy core.

sb ag-, fart, break wind.

sb-agn, = **sb-wagn**, q.v.

sb dap-, (idiom) carry a complaint, register a complaint. (lit. bring excrement.)

sb g-, *v. impers.* Be emotionally moved; be sad, sorry; feel sympathy, envy, jealousy; get upset, angry. *Kun agek yp sb gak*. When he spoke like that I got angry. *Amng gaban; cnp sb gp*. You're going away; we are sad.

sb-gac, (see separate entry) *n.* 1. Colon.

2. Very dark-coloured excrement.

3. Wickedness, evil.

sb ki-, (K) *v.tr.* Defecate, shit. *Ok ma-amnmn; tp sb kipay ok*. Don't go there; that's a latrine area (lit. place where they defecate).

sb kogi ki-, *v.tr.* Have diarrhoea.

sb kotp, latrine, toilet, privy. Toilet buildings are a post-contact introduction. Privies with woven pitpit walls and thatched roofs are now common near hamlets.

sb mapn, intestines and liver, the main internal organs, innards. *Bin lapun ok ben wt yoki, kik ml ow dinmit; kik bet yng o-di; sb mapn pk ask nan gi, kik bet dad amntknj*. To the old woman he gave the belly-piece, the married couple took the back-fillet; the married couple took the tail; the liver and guts were distributed, and the married couple carried off (their share).

sb mj, leaves used to wipe the bottom; toilet paper.

sb momñ, anus.

sb mosb ki-, pass black faeces or stools.

sb nŋ-, *v.* & *v.tr.* Feel a positive emotion, feel affection, liking or sympathy for someone. *Nuk paskoy-nup*

sb nɲb. He likes the girl.

sb pk-, *v.impers.* (of tubers, stems) Become rotten after being broken off.

sb-ss, body wastes, excreta (generic term).

sb tmey g-, intensive of **sb g-**, *v.impers.* Be very upset, feel angry, etc.; make s.o. upset, etc. *Kun agek, ɣp sb tmey gak*. When he said that it made me feel angry.

sb tud, small intestines.

sb-wagn, = **sbagn**, the intestines, the gut; small intestines together with colon (large intestine). See separate entry.

sb-wt, = **sbwt**, innards, guts, intestines. See separate entry.

sb yap-, *v.impers.* Feel the need to defecate.

pk sb jak-, beat s.th. to a pulp, give s.o. or s.th. a good beating.

slom sb, dried nasal mucus.

su sb jaki ñŋ-, eat the dry remains after sucking the juices out of something.

tmd sb, earwax.

SB² [símp], (K) = (G) **cb²**, *n.* 1. Lower back of a person, small of the back. syn. **sb-ceg**.

2. The belly and hindquarters of a pig or other large quadruped; the part below the rib cage; Compare **ji**, head and shoulders, **tglm**, ribs.

3. (as first part of compound) Rump, tail, especially of birds.

sb-ceg, (see separate entry) 1. The lower back, small of the back of a human. syn. **sb**.

2. A bone in the back of a pig, just forward of the hindquarters.

3. Cut of meat from this part of a pig.

sb-gol, (see separate entry) (of humans, not quadruped mammals) buttocks, rump, haunches.

smgan, normal pronunciation of **sb-mgan**, buttocks.

sb pt g-, syn. **smgan pt g-**, *v.impers.* (of the buttock muscles and hamstrings)

Be stiff, lacking in spring, unable to move freely. **sb ypl**, cut of meat from the loin of a pig, cow, etc.

sbsb pag-, move the buttocks rhythmically back and forth, as in dancing or sexual intercourse.

SB³ [símp], *v.adjunct* in **SB D-**, *v.* 1. Make the scarf- or front-cut when falling a tree. contr. **kud d-**, make the back-cut.

2. Trim something, cut off unwanted parts, as when smoothing or thinning a piece of timber or bamboo. syn. **sbkd d-**.

SB⁴ [símp], *v.adjunct* in **SB AY-**, *v.* 1. (esp. of the host at a dance festival) Shake a weapon, brandish an axe, knife, stick, etc.

2. (of the host at a dance festival) Perform a ceremonial dance of welcome, in which he (and, sometimes, his wife) runs up and down among the dancing lines brandishing a weapon to show pleasure at their arrival. *Bin-nuk nup mokyay g ñinmuɲ, am kd ogok sb ayak*. When he had adorned his wife, he went among the lines of kin, performing a welcoming dance.

(**tu**) **sb ay dad am-**, dance around brandishing an axe. *Smi nop tu sb ay dad amb*. The dance festival host did a dance of welcome, brandishing an axe. Compare **smi**.

SB-AGN [sím·bá·ŋgín], *n.* Intestines, guts. syn. **sb-wagn**, q.v. *Sbagn ɣp yuwt gp*. I have a pain in my gut.

SBAL [sím·bá·l], *n.* Kongkong Taro, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, an important garden crop, obtained from Kobon men who in turn obtained it from Ramu Valley in early 1950s, before direct contact with Europeans. syn. **m sbal**, **kokmay**, **koŋ**.

SBAW [sím·bá·w], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon: Brush Cuckoos, including the Fan-tailed Cuckoo, *Cacomantis pyrrhophanus*, which lives in both forest and garden areas, and the Grey-breasted Cuckoo, *Cacomantis variolosus*, a smaller bird which lives in casuarinas and at lower altitudes. Some informants are aware of

the difference in call and habitat of these two species, though *Cacomantis variolosus* is uncommon in the Upper Kaironk Valley, but no special terms are applied to these categories. Some informants know **sbaw** lay eggs in the nests of Wren-warblers (**sñŋ**) and Fairy-wrens (**sloj**). If a cuckoo calls early in the morning it means fine weather. Eaten if shot in the forest.

sbaw mosb, adult *Cacomantis pyrrophanus* with dark grey plumage.

sbaw numud, Cuckoo, *Chalcites ruficollis*. Name means 'cross-cousin of the *sbaw*'.

sbaw pk, immature and possibly adult *Cacomantis* with reddish brown plumage.

kamay mseŋ-ket, name sometimes given to *Cacomantis pyrrophanus* when found in grasslands.

kamay sbaw, name sometimes given to *C. pyrrophanus* when found in the forest.

SBAY [símbá:y], (**Simbai** in Anglicised spelling), *n.prop.* 1. Name of a river rising near the Bismarck-Schrader Divide and flowing east and then north into the Ramu river.

2. A settlement in the Upper Simbai Valley, established by the Government in 1958 as a patrol post, and today the administrative centre of Simbai sub-district. See **Simbai**.

SB-CEG [símpyé:ŋk], *n.* 1. The lower back, small of the back. syn. **sb**². *Sbceg-yp sak yowp!* My lower back is hurting a lot!

2. Cut of meat from this part of a pig.

3. A bone in the back of a pig, just forward of the hindquarters.

SB-CEM [símpyé:m], *n.* Maize (**gkt**) taxon.

SBDALEM [símbindá.lé.m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Wikstroemia androsaemifolia*, growing in bush fallow by streamsides. Bast used for pig ropes.

sbdalem kas-ñluk, smaller leaves, common in cultivation zones.

sbdalem kas-ps, larger leaves, common in beech, garcinia and higher oak zones. Shoots light blue. Bark used for women's back skirts and men's aprons.

SBEK¹ [símbé:k], *n.* Pimple, blackhead. Compare **bok**, **sŋl**.

sbek-sek, *adj.* Pimpily, covered with pimples.

sbek ap-, *v.impers.* (of pimples) Start to form, appear.

sbek ay-, *v.impers.* (of pimples) Form, appear; have pimples.

sbek bok ay-, *v.impers.* (of pimples) Become inflamed, contain pus.

SBEK² [símbé:k], *n.* A small creature, probably a weevil, said to eat taro leaves.

SBEL [símbé:l], *n.* 1. Narrow end or base of round objects, such as tubers.

2. Highest point on path of sun or moon.

cm sbel, narrow point at end of bow, to which bow-string is attached.

kañm sbel, flower of a banana plant.

ksgaŋ sbel, 1. Base of **ksgaŋ** taro root.

2. Stone mortar used in taro magic.

m sbel, narrow base of taro root, formed by previously planted **clep**, root-top.

pd sbel, base of yam root, formed similarly to **m sbel**.

pub sbel, sun's meridian, noon.

pub sbel tug adk-, of the sun, pass its meridian. *Pub sbel tug adkp, tap ñŋun!* The sun has passed its meridian; let's eat!

takn sbel, moon's meridian.

SBEN [símbé:n], *n.* Tall grass (**sakp**) taxon, *Saccharum edule*, with very big edible inflorescences. Cultivated locally.

SB-GAC [símbiŋgá:ty], *n.* 1. Lower part of colon or large intestine. (contr. **puŋ**, caecum, upper part of large intestine, **sb-tud**, small intestine.)

2. Black dung, dark-coloured faeces, like that of pigs.

3. Wicked or evil conduct, sin, wickedness.

adj. Wicked, evil, morally bad or nasty. *Sbgac tap gpay.* They did something wicked.

sbgac mnm, 1. Bad language, swearing, sinful talk.

2. Talk about witchcraft. *syn. koyb mnm.*

SB-GOL [símbiŋgól], *n.* (of humans, not quadruped mammals) Buttocks, haunches. = (K) **sb-goy**. Compare **smgan**, **smgan-mseŋ**, lower part of buttocks.

sbgol bsg-, squat, sit on one's haunches. *Nb sbgol ssket ay bspm; yad kun bsgen kklk-yp yuwt gng gab.* You (pl.) can squat right down on your haunches; if I squat like that the sinews behind my knees will hurt me.

sbgol atat ay- or **bsg-**, be only half-sitting; be on the edge of one's seat.

SBGOY [símbiŋgól-y], (K) variant of **sbgol**, q.v.

SB JAK-, see **pk sb jak-**,

SBI¹ [símbí:], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, possibly *Dioscorea esculenta*, growing wild at lower altitudes in Asai Valley, where it is eaten, and in Kobon area of lower Kaironk, where it is not. Vine has spines. Some say synonym of **sgoy**.

SBI² [símbí:], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, a large marsupial found in the Jimi and Asai Valleys, probably a Cuscus, *Phalanger* species. Said to be similar to but larger than **maygot**. Possibly brown or grey furred examples of *Ph. orientalis* or *Ph. permixtio*. (AAH, ch. 6)

SB-ING [símbí-níŋk], (K) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a heron, found in the lowlands. = **sb-yng**, = (G) **cb-yng**.

SBK- [símbík, símbiŋ-], *v. impers.* Be burnt or scorched, of food or material. = **sbok-**. *Cec-yad sbkp.* My clothes are scorched. *Plaw sbkng gab; am ykd dyokan!* The cakes will be burnt; hurry and take them out! *Ya tglis-yad aynim gabin, sbkp.* I was ironing my shirt and it got scorched.

sbkep, *adj.* (To do with) scorching, etc.

sbkep tek ay-, = **sbkep tay-**, *v. impers.* Be almost scorched, about to be scorched, etc.

agi sbk-, catch fire and be burnt.

yn sbk-, be over-cooked, cooked to the point of scorching. *Plaw yn sbkp.* The cakes might be scorched.

SBKD¹ = **SB-KD** [símbiŋt], (K) *n.* or *v. adjunct* in **SBKD D-**, *v. tr.* Trim something, cut off unwanted parts, as when smoothing or thinning a piece of timber or strip of bamboo. *syn. sb*³. *Kasn sbkd di, wad gan!* Trim the bowstring, make it taut!

SBKD² = **SB-KD** [símbiŋt], (K) *n.* or *v. adjunct* in **SBKD AG-**, *v. tr.* Break foul wind, do a smelly fart. Compare **sb ag-**.

SBKEP¹ [símbiŋé-p], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and obtained originally from Kobon in early 1950s. Yellow flesh. *syn. blogow.*

SBKEP² [símbiŋé-p], *adj.* or *n.* Applied to fruit of certain pandanus taxa, e.g. **gudi sbkep**, **alnay sbkep**, **kumi sbkep**.

SBLAM [símbilám], *n.* Shrub taxon, *Cordyline* spp., including the cultivated Palm Lily or Tangket, *Cordyline fruticosa*. Subtaxa include: **admaw**, **aŋmd**, **as sblam**, **awel**, **bitbit**, **glaŋm**, **gum**, **kaj-pit**, **kceki sblam** (*syn. sblam numd*), **kmn sblam**, **kosi**, **ŋg-pakn**, **plin**, **sksanay**, **yb**, **ymeb-bd**. A number of subtaxa are planted locally as boundary markers, and to provide leaves for buttock-coverings for men (**ymeb**), for wrapping food for cooking in earth-oven, and for several very important ritual uses. All varieties are said to flower locally, and most if not all set fruit. Blossom attracts honey-eaters. Informants recognize that several cultivated varieties grow large tubers, which they liken to *Pueraria* tubers, and that pigs root up and eat these, but there is no knowledge of their possible use as human food, and they are not deliberately fed to pigs. Leaves of **kaj-pit** (lit. 'pig-knife') are used to wrap

handle of bamboo knife used in cutting up pork.

kceki sblam, *Cordyline ledermannii*, small-leafed and smaller shrubs, growing in the forest. Name means 'forest-goblin cordyline'. Kalam say these are self-propagated. syn. **sblam numd**.

kmn sblam, tall variety, with large leaves, growing in the forest. Kalam say these were planted by ancestors when they cooked animals in the forest. Name means 'game-mammal cordyline'.

sblam mgan, cordyline enclosure. Ritually important camping and cooking sites in the forest are planted with a border of cordylines. (G) *B mñab nop nb ak kmn-nen amng, am sblam mgan nb ak, katp ney 'sej knebin' agup*. When the owner of such a tract of forest intends to go hunting he goes first to an established site in a cordyline enclosure to spend the night in his hut.

sblam numd, syn. **kceki sblam**, q.v. Name means 'cross-cousin of the *sblam*'.

SBLIŋ [símblíŋ], *n.* 1. Umbilical cord. *Bin ñapan tkabay, sud di, tbt k ñapan sblŋ tbt ki yoki mey dad kotp owpay*. After women have given birth they cut the baby's umbilical cord with Miscanthus cane, throw the cord away and bring the baby back to the house.

2. Navel, belly-button.

3. Yolk of an egg. syn. **magi sblŋ**. contr. (K) **magi mk tud**, egg-white.

sblŋ magi ap-, *v. impers.* Have a lumpy or protruding navel.

sblŋ magisek, *n.* Protruding navel.

SBMGAN [sím pímgá-n], *n.* Careful pronunciation of **smgan**, q.v.

SB-MOMÑ [sím pmó-míny], *n.* Anus. Also used as swearword. Careful pronunciation of **smomñ**, q.v.

SBN [sím bín], *n.* Black Nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*. Erect perennial herb, a common garden weed, leaves of which are used to a limited extent as a green vegetable by Kalam and occasionally cultivated. Fruit eaten by **kuwt** doves.



sbn, Black Nightshade

SBNAG [sím bíná-ŋk], *n.* 1. String, rope, cord made from bark of trees. Made by women or girls. Compare **mñ**.

2. Man's belt, made of bark. syn. **sbnag kub**, q.v.

sbnag walj, man's netted apron, made of string, and belt, made of bark. Compare **saynag**. *Kotp-mgan sbnag walj tug ju pkek amnaknŋ*. As he went inside the house his belt and apron were pulled off him.

sbnag kub, syn. **sbnag walj**, q.v. (G) *'Waŋ ak dl sbnag kub ak ppagl owan' aglak*. They told him (the dog), 'Tuck your penis up in the front of your belt and come across'.

SB-ÑETÑET [sím pnyé-nyér], *n.* Small flies. syn. **ñetñet**, q.v.

SBOG [sím bó-ŋk], (K) = (G) **sobog**, *v. adjunct* in **SBOG G-**, *v. tr.* Seek the help or forgiveness of one's ancestral spirits (**cp kawnan**, **cp day**) by offerings of food cooked in stone ovens; pray to or placate the ancestral spirits in this way. Such offerings may be made, e.g. before going to war or when preparing for a **smi** festival. It is believed that if their burial houses (**cp tŋi kotp**) are neglected, as, for instance, when the roof leaks, the spirits of important ancestors become angered, lure away the domestic animals of their descendants and tie them up elsewhere. The owner of the animals, noticing that they have not returned home for several

days, realizes this and takes food and places it inside the burial house. If pork is available this is offered, neatly wrapped up in leaves; otherwise vegetable foods are used. Compare **cp kawnan ag nŋ-**, under **ag-**. *Kaj pkng sobog gi, pkpan.* Before a **smi** festival, before you are about to kill pigs (to cook in raised ovens) you say a prayer to the ancestors. *Abañ puji md ayng, cpday sobog gi d aypay.* Before putting taro in the storehouse they pray to the ancestors. *Cp kawnan kik kaj dyoki, mñ tuwng aypay; nuk ma-nep owp. Kaj nop agp, 'Nad etp nen kun gpan? Cp tji kotp muŋ yapek, grmn tek. Np ap nŋng gpun.' Maj day d ap ñi kun sbog gpay. 'Kaj mdak nep mñ wsb yoknmn' apay.* The spirits of the dead have taken away the pigs and tied them up; they haven't come back. The owner of the pigs asks. 'Why have you done this? If rain has leaked into your burial house, (it is right that) you should do this. We will come and see you.' They take sweet potatoes and give them to placate (the spirits). 'Soon you should untie the pigs,' they say.

sbog penpen ñag-, *v.tr.* Call on the spirit of a kinsman killed in fighting before going to avenge his death. *Cn am cp ñagon, kik pen ap Ley-nwp ñagabay, yad am pen ñagng, sbog gig mey penpen ñapun: 'Ley, yp nŋ mdenmn ey! Pen abey am ñagnm ey!'* We went shot a man and in return they came and shot Ley, and now as we go to attack them I am calling on his spirit: 'Ley, you must help me! I must avenge you!'

SBOK- [símbók], *v.impers.* Be scorched, burnt on the surface. = **sbk-**.

SBOMJ¹ [símbómínty], *n.* Kind of fern, grows on ground. Yellowish, soft leaves, used as toilet paper.

SBOMJ² [símbómínty], *n.* Herb or weed (**kpl**) taxon, *Conyza sumatrensis*. syn. **aypoki**, *q.v.*

SBOS [símbós], *n.* Moss taxon, similar to **pipiben** (*Lycopodium* sp.), *q.v.*, but with smaller fronds. Grows in grassland areas. Used by women to clean up infants' excrement, and also placed in

net-bag with infant who has diarrhoea to effect cure.

SBSB¹ = **SB-SB** [símpsímp], *n.* Dried leaves of pandanus trees, banana trees, sugar-cane etc. which are cut off to make the plant grow better. *Kañm sbsb dyoki mey yob gngab.* If we cut off the withered leaves the bananas will grow big.

SBSB² [símpsímp], *n. or v.adjunct* in **SBSB PAG-**, *v.* Move the pelvis rhythmically back and forth, as in dancing or sexual movements. Compare **sb²**. *B kogm pagi sbsb pagp.* The man rocked his pelvis back and forth as he danced.

ay juwig am-, walk with rhythmic sway.

SBSEK¹ = **SB-SEK** [símpsék], *adj.* Having excrement, covered with or full of excrement. = **sb¹-sek**.

SBSEK² = **SB-SEK** [símpsék], *adj.* 1. (of carcass of pigs, game animals, etc.) Whole, without having the internals removed, not cut up into portions. Compare **sb¹**. (lit. with guts, having intestines.)

2. in **mluk sb-sek**, (of boys ready for nose-piercing initiation) nasal septum not yet pierced, intact nose.

b mluk sb-sek, boy who has not had his nasal septum pierced.

sb-sek ñ-, give a whole carcass. *Kaj yp pk sb-sek ñnmn.* Kill a pig and give me the whole carcass.

SB-SS [símpsís], (**K**) *n.* Excreta, body wastes. (lit. excrement-urine). = (**G**) **cb-ss**.

sb-ss g- or **ki-**, excrete body-wastes, go to the toilet. *Man ak kunep sb-ss gab mey tap-magi ogok jaktep gp-ak.* Those vegetables thrive on ground that has been used as a lavatory. *Binb kojay mdi sb-ss kiey, mey m, maj, kañm jak tep gp ak.* Where many people live and leave their body-wastes taro, sweet potato and bananas grow well.

tp sb-ss kipay, lavatory area.

SBTKEP [símpiriyé:p], *n.* in **KABAY SBTKEP**, *n.* Bird of Paradise (**kabay**) taxon, females and immature males of

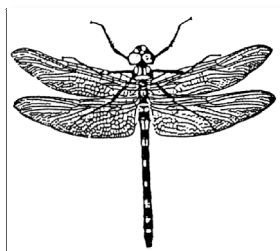
Loria loriae and possibly one or more other species. (Etymology probably **sb tk-ep**, short-rumped.)

SB-TUD [símpútú-nt, símbirú-nt], *n.* Small intestine. contr. **sb-gac**, colon, large intestine.

SBUT, alternative spelling of **sb-wt**, q.v.

SB-WAGN [símpwá-ngín], (K) *n.* ? Intestines, small intestines and colon. = **sb-agn**, (G) **cb-wagn**. Compare **mnan-wad**, **kaŋ-magi**, **puŋ-won**, **sb-gac**, **sb-wt**. (G) *Ji cb-wagn ak, olap nb nep t̄bl tawpal, nb ak tb tawl adel ynek n̄bal ak, ss-kolm ak tb tawpal, tawl mgel adl n̄bal*. The intestines are sometimes used to make a kind of sausage and the bladder too, which they cook in ovens and eat.

SB-WJ¹ [símpwü-ñty, símbú-ñty], (K) *n.* Insect taxon, dragonflies. = (G) **cb-wj**.



sb-wj, dragonfly

SB-WJ² [símpwü-ñty, símbú-ñty], (K) *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon. = (G) **cbwj**, q.v.

SB-WT = **SBWT** [símpwú-r, símbú-r], (K) = (G) **cb-wt**, *n.* 1. Innards, guts, intestines. General term for all the internal organs.

2. Seat of the emotions.

sb-wt tep g-, *v.impers.* 1. Feel happy, pleased.

2. (of the gut) Feel better, be good.

sb-wt tmey g-, *v.impers.* 1. Feel upset, become angry or upset. *Yp aleb aleb n̄b, sb-wt yp tmey gp.* He kept abusing me and it made me angry. *Moni-yad si dpay; sbwt yp tmey gp.* They have stolen my money; I am angry.

2. Feel bad in the gut.

SBYAIŋ [símbiyá-ŋ], *n.* 1. Insect taxon. syn. **sbyaŋyaŋ**. Tiger-beetle

(Cicin-delidae). Compare **pubnm**, **lum suwn**.

2. Case-moth or case-moth cocoon. Compare **sbyaŋyaŋ**.

3. Grub taxon, beetle (Chrisomelidae) larvae. Not eaten.

SBYAIŋYAIŋ [símpyá-ŋyá-ŋ], *n.* Grub taxon, beetle (Chrysomelidae) larvae. Not eaten. syn. **sbyaŋ**, q.v.

SB-YNG¹ [símpyí-níŋk], (K) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a heron, present in the lowlands. = (G) **cb-yng**. Name, lit. 'rump tail', may refer to the bird's habit of standing on one leg with the other held up pointing backwards like a tail.

SB-YNG² [símpyí-níŋk], (K) *n.* Insect taxon, dragon flies. syn. (G) **cb-wj**, q.v., **cb-yng**, (K) **sb-wj**.

SB-YPL [símpyiβíl], *n.* Cut of meat (**ypl**) from the flank of a pig, etc., loin cut (**sb**).

SB-YUWS [símpyú-wús, símpyú:s], *n.* 1. A permanent hard protuberant lump or growth anywhere on the body.

2. Hernia, protrusion of an internal organ.

sb-yuws ap-, *v.impers.* (of a lump, etc.) Appear, start to show.

sb-yuws ay-, *v.impers.* (of such a protuberance) Be present, have formed on someone. *Lulway nonm sb-yuws jun nup ayp.* The mother of the Lulai has a large lump on her head.

SD [sín̄t], *n.* *Miscanthus floridulus* sp. or spp. Fast speech variant of **sud**, q.v.

-SD² [sín̄t], (K) *n.kin.* Grandfather, etc. Alternant of **basd**, q.v., which occurs after 2nd and 3rd person possessive prefixes. = (G) **-sed**. *Na-sd.* Your grandfather. *Nu-sd.* His/her grandfather.

SDOL¹ [sindó-l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a subtaxon of **gumon**. syn. **pidol**, q.v.

SDOL² [sindó-l], *v.adjunct* in **SDOL AY-**, syn. **SDOL G-**, *v.* Be unable to correctly identify something, as when uncertain which is the correct path to take. syn. **sdoy g-**, **sdol madol g-**. *Byaŋ sdol ay, agak 'Kakay amb? Waa!' agak.* He was down there not knowing which path to

take, and called out 'Where has he gone? Waa!' *Yad bpap ak kotp ami sdol aypin, binb ebap nuk agp* 'Bpap-nak kotp ebi'. I went looking for my uncle's house and didn't know where it was, then someone said 'Here is your uncle's house.'

sdol madol g-, syn. **sdol ay-**, **sdol g-**, q.v.

nŋ sdol g-, = **nŋi sdol g-**, fail to recognize something or someone, find it hard to recognize something. *Yad nŋ sdol gpin*. I didn't recognise it. *Kjeŋ tam omŋal mdab, nŋi sdol gpin*. There were two paths and I didn't know which way to go.

SDOY [sindóy], *v. adjunct* in **SDOY AY-**, syn. **sdol**, q.v.

SDWEY-MADWEY [sínuwéy mánduwéy], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Shining Cuckoos, *Chalcites lucidus*, *Chalcites ruficollis*. See also **koŋds**.

SEB¹ [sémp], *n.* Cloud, clouds, thick mist. *Seb muk kab tŋp*. syn. *Seb muk ŋluk di mdp*. There's not a cloud in the sky.

seb-sek, *adj.* Cloudy, cloud-covered.

seb ap-, *v. impers.* approach, of clouds.

seb ay-, *v. impers.* Be cloudy.

seb g-, *v. impers.* Be cloudy. *Mŋmon seb gp*. The sky is cloudy.

seb kab, sky.

seb lod, reddish clouds seen at sunset.

seb muk kab tb-, near syn. **seb ŋluk di md-**, *v. impers.* Be a cloudless sky.

seb ŋŋ-, *v. impers.* (esp. of sun or moon) Be hidden behind clouds. *Takn seb ŋŋb*. The moon is hidden behind clouds.

seb tk dad am-, *v. impers.* Clear up, of cloudy sky.

seb-yoŋ, 1. Sky, above the clouds.

2. Heaven. *Bapi-cn, seb-yoŋ mdpan*. Our Father, you are in Heaven.

seb yu g-, *v. impers.* Be covered or shrouded in clouds or mist. *Plŋ dum seb yu gp*. The mist is covering Plŋ mountain.

SEB² [sémp], *v. adjunct* in **BAY SEB AY-**,

v. (of wood) Be covered with fungi (**bay**). *Mon bay seb ayp*. The tree is covered with edible fungi.

SEB³ [sémp], *adj.* 1. (of plants) Wild, uncultivated, useless. syn. **aydk**, q.v., **sob**.

2. (of people) Unfamiliar, foreign. syn. **sabep**.

SEBED [sémbé-nt], *n.* Grassland. syn. **kob**. *Sebed agispay!* They are burning grassland.

sebed klñ, see separate entry.

SEBED KLÑ [sémbé-ntkilíny], (**PL**) *n.* 1. Marita or Fruit-pandanus, generic term. Substitute for **yagad**, q.v.

2. Grasslands, open country, in contrast to mountain forest. Used in Pandanus Language as a substitute term for **mseŋ**, and in ordinary language as a synonym.

sebed klñ tŋomeb pnem okok, (**PL**) *n.* Lowland or lowland forest. Used when one is in the high altitude forest gathering mountain pandanus fruit, of all areas lower down, where people live. It is taboo to use any place-name from the grasslands because the **yagad**, Marita pandanus, grows there. Contrasts with **sagitap mnebt**, Pandanus Language for **ytk**, mountain forest.

binb sebed klñ ket, people from the open country.

SEBEL [sémbé-l], (**K**) *n.* Spleen. = (**G**) **sabal**. q.v

-SEK [-sé-k], *clitic or particle*. Postposed to nouns, verbs, verb adjuncts, adjectives, adverbs and clauses, it derives an adverbial or adjectival phrase. 1. After a noun, noun phrase or relative clause it indicates that something is added to or associated with, or is possessed or contained as a part, quality, or attachment of the things denoted by the noun. *b bin-sek*, man with a wife, married man. *b moni-sek*, man with money. *Nuk cm-sek amnak*. He went with weapons./He went armed. 'Pañŋaŋ-yad-sek, am ti-nen,' agtag. 'I have a baby daughter to go and suckle,' she said. *B kotp-sek yn kumb*. The man who

was in the house/the owner of the house was burnt to death. *B kayn-sek ak mñi sgaw aptan apyap geb tam ak,...* men who own dogs now stop by the familiar pathways of wallabies,... (G) *Tol mñab ksen tknmuj won ak-sek aŋ, kjeŋ nŋ mdenmn,...* Tomorrow at the time when the new day breaks (associated with the new day breaking), you should stay watching the path,...

2. After a verb with present habitual suffix **-b** or **-p**, it indicates habitual, typical, recurring or persisting action or condition: *Kunkun apay-sek*. That's what they (always) say. *Nad skul akay aban-sek?* Where do you go to school? *Njel mnm agp-sek*. He has a speech defect. *Yp yuwt gp-sek*. I'm suffering from (recurrent or persisting) pains. *Ami-yad bapi yb Kias ma-agp-sek. Piam agp-sek*. My mother never says my father's name 'Kias'; she (habitually) calls him 'Piam'. *Takn sup-tek pugp, kmn-nen abun-sek*. When the moon is shining brightly, that's when we (typically) go hunting game mammals.

3. After certain adjectives (e.g. of colour) and verb adjuncts it indicates presence of the named quality or property, often implying fullness or plentifulness. *Ñ-nak si-sek owp; cn mnm kun agnuknŋ suk-sek mdp*. This boy came full of tears; but when we talked like that he became full of laughter. *Kayn mosb-sek apjaksap*. A black dog has arrived. (G) *Tap kub wagn ak, madaw kloy-sek akaŋ, madaw sum apun*. The large kind we call the grey *madaw* (ground cuscus) or grey-furred *madaw*.

4. After numerals and other adjectives of quantity, it indicates an additional quantity or number. *ebap-sek*, another one. *gunap-sek*, some more. *omŋal-sek*, two more. *kagol-sek*, six more.

5. After adverbs it intensifies or indicates manner or characteristic that is habitual or persisting. *Paskoy kapkap-sek amb*. The girl went very cautiously. *si-sek*, constantly stealing.

b ñŋb-sek, man who is always eating.

bap-sek, = **ebap-sek**, an additional

one or amount, one more.

bin-sek, having a wife, (of a man) married. *Mam, mñi nad bin-sek mdpan!* Brother, now you have a wife!

gop-sek, having a handle, hook, key or similar attachment.

gunap-sek, some more, additional number or quantity.

-ij-sek = **-yj-sek**, attached to a verb, and usually followed by the verb **ay-** or **ay md-**, indicates that the action or state denoted by the verb persists. *Yp nŋij-sek ay mdpit*. They (two) remain staring fixedly at me. *Yakam yp ñagij-sek ay mdek*. The arrow remained stuck in me.

kab-sek, several together, the whole lot.

kaw-sek, several together.

koyb-sek, witch, person possessed by a **koyb ñluk**, q.v.

lotu-sek, 1. Devout, religious.

2. Having a church (building or faith).

lum-sek, dirty, covered with or full of dirt.

mablep-sek, full of warts, warty.

magi-sek, all together.

melk-sek, full of light, lit up; thus, day-light. *Nŋ mdek, melk-sek gaknŋ; nŋ mdek ksim owaknŋ*. He waited watching, while it became light; he waited watching until it became dark.

ñb-sek, always giving, etc.; giving together with.

ñg apyap-sek, running water.

ñŋb-sek, always eating, etc.; eating together with.

ogok-sek, together with these, together with some (specified thing). (G) *Jun-mok ogok-sek kaj nb ogok adpal*. They cook these with the pigs' brains.

omŋal-sek, two together, a pair, a second one in addition to the first.

saki-sek, characterised by stupidity, ignorance, forgetfulness, madness, etc.

sb-sek, 1. Covered with or full of excrement.

2. (of a carcass) Whole, with internal

organs intact, not cut up into portions.

seb-sek, cloudy, covered with cloud.

si-sek¹, crying all the time, full of tears.

si-sek², stealing all the time, always stealing.

slom-sek, covered with or full of nasal mucus, snotty.

suk-sek, always laughing, full of laughter.

tam-sek, joined at one point, as prongs of a fork.

ñapañgañ tamsek, twins.

tun-sek, covered with or full of ashes, as a bereaved person who rubs ashes on himself as a sign of mourning.

SEKEB [sé-yémp], *n.* Morning, up to about 9 or 10 a.m., early morning. Compare **mnek**, morning. *contr.* **pub-nab**, **dugep**. (G) *Dad apl, sekeb won ogok yp, pub-nab won ogok, mey mab mok nb ak wik dad aptan apyap gl...* They bring the sap and early in the morning or in mid-morning, they smear it on,...

SELWEL [sé-lwé:l], *adj.* Generous. *contr.* **mapn kab**, mean, hard-hearted.

selwel ñ-, *v.* Be generous, give generously. *Leyp b selwel ñigp.* Ralph was a generous man. *B ok selwel ñab; tep gp.* This man gave generously; that is good.

SEM [sé:m], *v. adjunct* in **SEM Ñ-**, *v.* Give a gift in return for a service, e.g. to people who make magic to cure an illness, or to someone who brings food and firewood to one's wife in the first few days after she gives birth, and before the **kos tawpay** ceremony, after which the mother and child go into their dwelling and the husband takes care of them again. The grammatical direct object is the gift, not the recipient. *B kubap akan, wles akan, ñayp akan, sem ñbay.* People give Greensnail shells, or strings of *Nassarius* shells, or knives, as gifts in return for a service. *Bin-b yp ñb aynñ keykey mdput. Mñi d kng ami bapi ñbem kayñd kngsput, kdk sem ñbin.* After they give me a wife we first live apart. Now when we are ready to sleep together I first give gifts to my maternal and

paternal kin (who have helped pay my bridewealth).

SENSIM [sé-nisí:m], *v. adjunct* in **SENSIM G-**, *v. tr.* Change, modify, alter something. (from Tok Pisin **senisim**.) *Mnm tep sensim ma-gpun.* We don't change the good (harmless) words. (Referring to keeping harmless words from ordinary language when speaking Pandanus Language.)

SEÑŃ¹ [sé-nyíñ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, generic for larger Wren-warblers, especially the Large Mountain Wren-warbler, *Sericornis nouhuysi*, common in forest undergrowth, garden areas and streamsides, and also the Ploughshare Tit, *Eulacestoma nigropectus*, and possibly the Mountain Straight-billed Honey-eater, *Timeliopsis fulvigula*, all birds of low tree foliage and undergrowth, distinguished from **kosp** and **skek**, q.v., by habits and song.

seññ blwen, male Ploughshare Tit, *Eulacestoma nigropectus*. *syn.* **seññ tmud badsek**, q.v.

seññ mluk-su, bird (**yakt**) taxon, female and immature males of Ploughshare Tit, *Eulacestoma nigropectus*.

seññ mluk-sugi, *syn.* **seññ mluk sugisek**, **seññ mluk-su**, q.v.

seññ tmud-badsek, adult males of Ploughshare Tit, which have wattles like protruding ears (**tmud badsek**). *syn.* **seññ blwen**.

SEÑŃ² [sé-nyíñ], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated in Upper Kaironk Valley.

SEŃ¹ [sé:ñ], *n.* 1. Place, position. *near syn.* **tp**. *Yad ms byañ amabin won ak, nad api señ yp si bspan.* When I went outside you came in and stole my seat (sitting place). *Señ-nak amnoñ!* Go to your own place!

2. (in context) Hunting site, place that is good for catching game.

kmn señ, game mammal site, where animals live; thus, a site for hunting game mammals.

kotp señ, (**K**) = (**G**) **katp señ**, old or established house-site, ancestral house-site. *Kotp señ mdigp; tp kañm sml*

ktem ymi, sbal wog ymi gak jaksap. There used to be a house-site (here); then *sml klem* bananas and kongkong taro were planted and are growing in this place.

mon seŋ (K) = (G) **mab seŋ**, tree-site, nesting tree, where animals live; thus, favourite hunting tree, tree in which game has regularly been taken. (G) *Pen kmn atwak ak mab seŋ pet pakep ak*. There are certain trees where *atwak* possums always make their lairs, and have always been captured there.

SEIŋ² [sé-ŋ], *loc.* Outside. syn. **ms**. *Seŋ amnoŋ!* Go outside. *Yad tap dad kotp seŋ ayspin*. I am carrying things and placing them outside the house.

SEP [sé-p], *n.* 1. Bird (**yakt**) taxon, *Myzomelas*, *Myzomela* spp., Small birds that feed on blossom. Adult males and females are distinguished by name.

2. Mistletoe Bird, or Ant-house Bird, *Dicaeum geelvinkianum*. Small bird of the forest and casuarinas, dark blue-black with patch of red on head, which feeds on blossom and sometimes flocks with **sep 1**. Believed by some to eat sweet potato seed and, by defecating this, to propagate new varieties of the plant.

sep bis, female and immature male Red-collared *Myzomela*, *Myzomela rosenbergi*, and possibly other *Myzomela* spp., with little red in plumage.

sep bj = **sep bis**, q.v.

sep kalom, adult male Red-collared *Myzomela*, *Myzomela rosenbergi*, and possibly other *Myzomela* spp., with extensive red plumage.

sep maj-ks-ket, syn. **sep 2**, q.v., **sep maj-magi-ket** and **sep mumloj-kab-ket**, Mistletoe-bird or Ant-house bird, *Dicaeum geelvinkianum*. Flutters around the ant-house plant, **mumloj**.

sep mumloj-pŋn-ket, said by some to be a syn. of **sep mumloj-kab-ket**.

SEPEB¹ [sé-βé-mp], (K) *adj.* From a distant place, foreign, unfamiliar, not local. = (G) **sapeb**. syn. **aydk nb**, **sapeb aydk**.

n. Someone from a distant place, foreigner, stranger, outsider.

b sepeb, man from a distant place, foreigner, stranger.

SEPEB² [sé-βé-mp], *n.* in **KUŋP SEPEB**, *n.* Edible herb, non-cultivated variety of *Oenanthe javanica*. See **kuŋp**.

SEPEN [sé-βé-n], *num.* Seven. (from English **seven**.) syn. **at**, **adek**.

n. 1. The figure 7.

2. Thing denoted by seven, e.g. the 'seven' in cards or dice.

3. A quantity of seven objects.

SEPENTIN [sé-βé-ntí-n], *num.* Seventeen. (from English **seventeen**.) syn. **at-ps**.

n. 1. The figure 17.

2. Thing denoted by 17.

3. A quantity of seventeen objects.

SEPL¹ [sé-βí-l], *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon, small cave-cricket of genera *Papuogryllacris* and *Zanthogryllacris* (Grillacridinae), found on foliage in garden areas. Eaten. = **joŋ sepl**. Compare **mgsi**.

SEPL² [sé-βí-l], (G) *n. prop.* The lowland plains, properly applied only to the Jimi Valley but occasionally used more generally. Compare (G,K) **Numul Watak**. contr. **Cdoŋ**.

SEP-MUMLOJ-KAB-KET,

[sé-pmú-mu-ló-ŋtyká-mpké-r], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Midget Flower-pecker, *Dicaeum* sp. Compare **sep**.

SET [sé-r], *n.* A leech, parasitic on certain animals. contr. **kataw**.

as set, (G) leech found on frogs. syn. (K) **as kimol**, **as sataw**.

kaj set, large leech which attacks wild pigs and people, said to be found in Jimi and Ramu River Valley.

SG¹ [síŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Melanistic form of Papuan Lory *Charmosina papou*, said by some to be same as **kob** or **alad**, q.v. but by others to be a contrasting, smaller bird.

SG² [síŋk], *n.* Sign or mark, left to mark a trail, or claim of finder to a bird's nest, pandanus seedling, tree trunk with edible grubs, etc., or to indicate that a kinsman has taken sugar-cane or bananas from a man's garden in his

absence. The sign may be knotted leaves, a bundle of broken twigs, blaze mark, etc.

sg ay-, (K) = (G) **sg l-**, place such a sign, mark a claim in this way. *Yad bay tep gley gab nybin, mj-kas mon-kas tpaqi, sg aypin.* I saw a nice freshly grown fungus and broke off some leaves from bushes and trees and placed them as a claim marker.

sg pag-, break off vegetation for use as a sign, thus, place such a sign. (G) [*aljaw*] *mdl pok gosp, mey alnjaw mñab nop am nyl, sg ak pagl, adkd apl...* When [the Mountain Pandanus] fruits, the owners of the land go and place claim marks on the trees, then return home (KPL, *aljaw*)

sg pag yok-, break off bits of vegetation and leave it behind, e.g. to mark a trail. *Numam betigon sg pag yokig yokig amnyak.* As they went along the brother and his wives kept breaking off bits of vegetation and leaving it (to mark their trail).

SGALB [sɨŋgá:lɨmp], in **WDN SGALB**, *n.* Sleep, i.e. dried nocturnal exuda in eyes of people or animals.

wdn sgalb ay-, *v.impers.* (of 'sleep') Form in the eyes.

SGAW [sɨŋgá:w], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, *Dorcopsulus vanheurni*, Small Forest Wallaby (syn. Common Mountain Forest Wallaby), formerly common in Schrader Range forests but because of over-hunting now only very occasionally found in Kaironk Valley region. contr. **kabacp**, Tree-kangaroo, and **kutwal**, Common Bush Wallaby. (AAH, ch. 2)



ssgaw, Small Forest Wallaby

SGAW-TMUD [sɨŋgá:wɨmúnt], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, a subtaxon of **namluk**. Name means 'wallaby ear'. = **sgaw-tmud**. syn. **namluk sgaw-tmud**.

SGDALEM [sɨŋgándá.lé.m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Zanthoxylum conspersipunctatum*, growing in forest and bush fallow at forest edge, not used on account of spiny bark.

adj. Applied to light yellow fibre of certain pandanus taxa, such as **aljaw sgdalem**, **kumi sgdalem**.

SGEY [sɨŋgé:y], *n.* Clay pot. The only pottery known to Kalam in immediate pre-contact times was made in the Ramu Valley. Some have seen it being made at a village or villages on the north bank of the Ramu, but it was not imported by Kalam. However, the Kalam of the Kaironk Valley sometimes come across potsherds when digging gardens or in road cuttings. A site on Weñelek Ridge in the Upper Kaironk excavated in the 1970s by Susan Bulmer yielded potsherds dating from several millenia ago through to modern times. The sherds are assignable on the basis of the distinctive clay and temper types, to three sources: the Ramu, coastal Sepik and Madang.

sgey g-, make clay pots. *Ayom wleb di mey sgey anep mey gpay.* At Aiome they get clay and use it to make pots.

SGI¹ [sɨŋgí:], *n.* 1. Charcoal. Charcoal designs are drawn on faces of dancers at **smi** festivals. Men who have killed someone in war mark their faces with charcoal as a sign of triumph.

2. Black. *kayn sgi*, black dog. *tgliis sgi*, black shirt.

sgi ay- (K) = (G) **sgi l-**, blacken something with charcoal, put charcoal marks on s.th. (G) *Nop jak mey mab sgi dl, mluk wl gak ak mey; kayn ok mluk sgi lup ok.* Their master rose up, took hold of some charcoal, and applied it to the dogs' noses; the dogs' noses were blackened.

sgi g-, blacken the face with charcoal, especially before going to war.

SGI² [sínɡí:], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, Tuber red.

SGI³ [sínɡí:], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, dark red tuber.

SGL-WAŃ [sínɡilwá:ŋ], *v.adjunct* in **SGL-WAŃ AŃ-**, or **D AŃ-**, *v.recip.* (of a pair of males or females) Have homosexual relations. Some say that female witches (**koyb**) turn innocent women into witches by seducing them.

penpen sglwaŋ (d) aŋ-, copulate with each other.

SGN [sínɡín], in **M SGN**, *n.* Rough outer skin of taro.

SGOGLEK [sínɡó:ŋgilé:k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Octamyrtus behrmannii*. Up to 15m. Large leaves, clusters of thumb-sized pink flowers on trunk and branches. Grows everywhere in oak-castanopsis forests and grasslands, occasional in garcinia-oak forest.

SGOK [sínɡó:k], *n.* Caterpillar taxon, found on ground and not eaten by humans, though pigs are said to eat them. Compare **bsm**, **kaŋ**, **kaŋi**.

SGOP [sínɡó:p], (**K**) *n.* Secondary forest, advanced bush fallow. near syn. (**G**) **salm**, (**K**) **spot**.

sgop ap-, *v.impers.* Turn into secondary forest.

wog sgop, *n.* Patch of secondary forest.

SGOY [sínɡó:y], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, a wild yam growing in bush fallow, especially among stones, up to about 1800 m. Large hairy orange-fleshed tuber. A famine food. Pigs root it up and eat it.

SGUN [sínɡú:n], fast speech variant of **sugun**, *q.v.*



si, Nettle, *Laportea* sp.

SI¹ [sí:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, generic for wild and cultivated kinds of nettle (*Urticaceae*).

Subtaxa include: (**mon**) **si godmit**, syn. **si godpl**, *Laportea decumana*, growing wild at lower altitudes but cultivated by houses or in garden fallow or grassland. Used on skin as a remedy for lassitude, cramp or muscular pain, and occasionally sores, sometimes with magical spells.

si kck, syn. **kceki si**, *Laportea decumana*, with larger leaves than **si godmit** and more savage sting which causes glandular swelling under armpits, etc. Uncultivated, grows at streamsides, said to be planted by **kceki**. Not used on humans, but used on pigs when they are very sick with pneumonia, etc.

si lkañ, *Laportea decumana*, with red leaves, growing in forest. Uses as **godmit**, but not so powerful.

si ydmuŋ, syn. **mon ydmuŋ**, tree nettle, *Dendrocnide morobensis*, growing in forest and bush fallow. Bark used as dressing for sores. Bark is also used in rite to prevent the meat of a pig that has died of disease harming people who will eat it. Bark is placed in bamboo tube with water, which is emptied over the pig.

si agi-, (**K**) = (**G**) **si agl-**, rub someone or something with nettles. *B tap sujupay ogok*, *si agi gpay okok*, *kuj gpay ogok*. Men who extract foreign objects from the body (first) rub nettles on the skin and perform magic.

SI² [sí:], *adv.* Illegally, unlawfully, breaking custom, especially of things done without permission of the owner.

si-sek, *adj.* Constantly stealing, thieving.

si am-, trespass, go illegally (on someone's ground).

si ap-, trespass, come illegally (on someone's ground). *Wogday-yad si opan! Nak amnoŋ!* You have come trespassing on my garden! Get out!

si aŋ- = **si daŋ-**, have illicit sex; fornicate or commit adultery.

(**seŋ**) **si bsg-**, steal someone's seat.

si d-, steal, take something illegally, without the owner's permission. *Moni-yad si dpay; sb-wt yp tmey gp*. They have stolen my money; I am angry.

si dad am-, carry s.th. off illegally, steal s.th.

si g-, do s.th. to someone's property without permission, do something illegal.

si kn-, sleep in someone else's place, steal someone's bed or sleeping place.

si md-, trespass, be or stay without permission on someone's ground. *Kotp-yad si mdpan*. You are in my house without permission./You're trespassing in my house.

seŋ si md-, steal someone's place.

si ñag-, shoot someone's game without permission. poach game in this way. *Yakt ksks si ñagak*. He poached my *ksks* (Stephanie's Bird of Paradise).

si ñŋ-, steal food, eat food unlawfully. *Kobti, ow! Tap-nad si ñbspay*. Oh, Kobti! They are stealing your food!

si pk-, strike or kill an animal unlawfully, poach game in this way.

si sj tmey ñŋ-, steal food openly, without attempting to hide one's actions. *B tap si sj tmey ñŋb*. The man steals food openly.

si tb-, cut something illegally, e.g. cut down someone else's tree.

nebneb gi si d-, get things by begging. *B kaj ma-mdp komeŋ ak api nebneb gi kaj yp si dpm*. You people who don't raise any pigs of your own are quick to come and beg for pigs from me.

mgn si d- or **d aŋ-**, (of a man) have illicit intercourse with a woman; commit adultery, fornicate.

waŋ si d- or **d aŋ-**, (of a woman) have illicit intercourse with a man; commit adultery, fornicate.

SI³ [sɪ:], (K) = (G) **sul**, *v.adjunct* in **SI AG-**, cry, weep. *Paskoy si etp-nen asap?* Why is the little girl crying?

si-sek, *adj.* Weeping, crying, full of tears. *Ñ nak si-sek owp; cn mmm kun*

agnuknŋ suk-sek mdp. This boy came in full of tears; but when we talked like that he became full of laughter.

si agep tek ay-, = **si agep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like crying. *Yp yuwt yob gab, si ak agep tek ayab, pen kls gi mdpin*. It hurt a lot and I felt like crying but I stayed in control.

si ñg, tears, tear drops.

si ñg ap-, *v.impers.* 1. Have watering eyes.

2. Feel like crying, be about to cry.

cp si ag-, weep for one's dead. When news of a death is brought, relatives gather and mourn together, wailing in subdued tones (**mumug tkig si aspay**).

SIDN [sí·ndín], *n.* Skink (**tum** or **yñ**) taxon, males, generally green in colour, of the sexually dimorphic arboreal Casuarina Skink, *Prasinohaema prehensicauda*. Eaten. Subtaxa include **sidn km**, Green Casuarina Skink, **sidn mlp** (K) = (G) **sidn mlep**, Brown Casuarina Skink, **yñ km**. Compare **mañmod**.

SIEMAN [sié·má·n], *n.* Name given during World War 2, before direct colonial contact, to 'blue' (**muk**) aircraft, in contrast to **kokonŋ**, q.v., those painted silver. (poss. from Eng. **German**.) = **syeman**. Compare **balus**.

SIKS [sí·γis, sí·ks], *num.* Six. (from English **six**.) syn. **kagol** in body-counting system.

n. 1. The figure 6.

2. Thing denoted by six, e.g. the 'six' in cards or dice.

3. A quantity of six objects.

SIKSTIN [sí·γistí·n, sí·kstí·n], *num.* Sixteen. (from English **sixteen**.) syn. **ji-ps** in body counting system.

n. 1. The figure 16.

2. Thing denoted by 16.

3. A quantity of 16 objects.

SIMBAI [sím·bá·y], (Anglicised spelling of **Sbay**, q.v.) *n.prop.* A settlement in the Upper Simbai Valley containing the administrative centre of Simbai sub-district. This subdistrict includes almost all of the Kalam-speaking areas

in the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges, as well as the areas occupied by people speaking Kobon, Maring and Gants (Gainj, Gaj). A government patrol post was established there in 1958 and work was begun on improving the airstrip built in 1956-57 by a goldminer, Jim McKinnon, who mined alluvial gold in the Middle Simbai Valley, at Kubtp. In 1959 the Anglican Diocese also established a base at Simbai which became the headquarters for its Bismarck and Schrader Range operations.

SIŋ [sí:ŋ], (K) = (G) **soyŋ**, *n.* 1. Snake taxon, generic for relatively harmless snakes. Contrasts with **klŋan**, small arboreal python, **sataw**, death-adder, etc. Said by some to be a subtaxon of **ñom**, q.v., including both locally present terrestrial snakes, *Natrix ? montanus* and *Apistocalamus* sp., which are not differentiated by Kalam, but also including some snakes of rather similar appearance normally found at lower altitudes, e.g. *Boiga* sp., even if these are arboreal. Not regarded as poisonous, but not eaten and normally either avoided or killed if met.

2. Snake taxon, ordinary snakes, including **klŋan**.

siŋ pk (K), a very distinctive reddish-brown form or polymorph of *Natrix*, found locally, possibly *N. mairii*. = (G) **soyŋ pok**. syn. **ñom pk**.

siŋ-sataw, snakes, generic term.

SIOK- [sí-ók, sí-ók-], (K) = **slok-**, q.v. *v.*

1. (of something tied) Slip off, slide down.

2. Go down, subside, as water after a flood or a swelling on the body.

3. Escape capture, get away from someone's clutches.

SIOKN [sí-ókín], (K) *n.* A short grass, said to have appeared only since arrival of Europeans. Planted as lawn. Pigs and cows eat it.

siokn maŋon, a short variety said to have been brought in by the policemen from Chimbu area.

SIOKON [sí-ókón], occasional variant of **siokn**, q.v.

SIP¹ [sí:p], *n.* Ship. (from Eng. **ship**, Tok Pisin **sip**.)

SIP² [sí:p], (Obok) *n.* = (K) **slp**, q.v. (G) **slup**. 1. New growth on a plant: shoot, bud, and in some cases, blossom.

2. Tail plumage of certain long-tailed Birds of Paradise.

3. Plumes growing from head of **ñopd**, King of Saxony Bird of Paradise, at early stage of growth.

SIPSIP [sí:psí:p], *n.* Sheep. (from Tok Pisin **sipsip**.) Sheep are known to the Kalam by repute, including biblical references.

SISS [sí:sís], *n.* Scissors, shears. secateurs. (from Eng. **scissors**, Tok Pisin **sisis**.)

SJ¹ [síŋty], *n.* Shrub (**mon**) taxon, *Abelmoschus manihot*. Branched shrub, up to 2 m. Cultivated. Young leaves cooked in earth-oven and eaten. syn. **awj**, **mduwn**. Subtaxa are:

sj kas ps, syn. **sj tud**, variety with long-lobed leaves. Varieties of **sj**.

sj ñluk, syn. **sj kobti agal**, variety with small leaves, resembling claw of cassowary in shape.

sj yb, common variety, with pointed leaves.

SJ² [síŋty], *n.* Waterfall, rapids, narrow swift water-channel or aqueduct. Now extended to fountains and geysers. syn. **ñg sj**.

ñg sj g-, construct a water-channel or aqueduct. When a spring or stream has too little water for dipping a container, people channel the water using a length of bamboo or cordyline leaf.

ñg sj puŋi-, be a waterfall, aqueduct, fountain, etc. *Ñg sj puŋiyp ebyoŋ*. There's a waterfall up yonder.

SJ³ [síŋty], (K) *v. adjunct* in **SJ G-**, *v. impers.* (of something which burns or pierces the skin) Be painful, sting, smart. *Tob yp puŋiyp, yuwt sj tmey gp*. Something pierced my foot and it is very painful.

sj ñag-, *v.* Fight fiercely (with

weapons). *Nuk b sj tmey ñagep*. He is a fierce fighter.

mon sj yn-, *v.impers.* 1. (of a fire) Be scorching, give off great heat. *Mon sj naban ynb*. The fire is very hot.

2. (of fire) Burn someone painfully.

pub sj tmey (or **naban**) **nŋ-**, *v.impers.* 1. (of the sun) Be very hot, scorching. *Pub sj tmey nŋb*. The sun is scorching hot. *Kaj ñluk pub sj tmey nŋb, dam ssi okok tuwn gan*. The sun will burn that small pig, go and tether it in the shade.

2. Burn s.o. badly. *Pub nup sj tmey nŋb*. The sun burnt him badly.

SJ⁴ [sĩnty], (G) *adv.* 1. Quickly, easily. syn. **kasek**, **sugij**. (G) *Yokop kumi ak bak sŋak, kmn nb ak sj tmeł apl, bak alyañ apl, ... kumi ak sj tmeł tk ñbosp*. Normally this animal (the *abben* tree-rat) can climb the *kumi* pandanus trunks very easily, ... and it quickly bites off the fruit of the *kumi*.

2. Openly, brazenly, without attempting to conceal one's actions. *B tap si sj tmey ñŋb*. The man steals food openly.

SJAJ¹ [sĩndyáŋ], *n.* Rodent (**as**) taxon, Long-snouted rat *Rattus verecundus*. Found in forest and bush fallow, including casuarina fallow. Said sometimes to grow into **mosak wlm-ket**, q.v. (AAH, ch. 14)

SJAJ² [sĩndyáŋ], in **SJAJ** LUM, *n.* A reddish soil, good for sweet-potatoes.

SJG [sĩndyĩŋk], fast speech variant of **suju g-**, **sujg-**, q.v.

SJWEY [sĩndyuwéy], variant of **sjweywey**, q.v.

SJWEYWEY [sĩndyuwéywéy], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Tree Warblers, *Gerygone ruficollis* and *G. cinerea* and possibly also Thornbill, *Acanthiza murina*. Small birds that move about in the foliage of trees hunting for insects. Their call is a sign of fine weather. Name is onomatopoeic. = **sjwey**.

SJWEY-MAJWEY [sĩndyuwéy mandyuwéy], in **KOŋDS SJWEY-MAJEY**, q.v. *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Whistlers, *Pachycephala modesta*, *P. rufiventris*. syn. **koŋds**

sdwey-madwey, koŋds todimadi.

SK⁻¹ [sík, síŋ-], *v. & v.tr.* 1. Enter, go inside (a place).

2. Pass under a bridge, ladder, arch, etc.

skep, *adj.* (Having to do with) entering, going inside, being confined or in seclusion.

skep tek ay-, = **skep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like going inside, appear to enter.

skd, *v.adjunct.* Entering.

skd am-, near syn. **ski am-**, enter, go inside, as a hole or house. Perhaps differs from **sk-**, q.v., in focusing on the actor's movement as well as the entry. *Kat-mgan skd amnk*. I entered the car.

sk d ap tan-, enter and climb up. (G) *Kdl mgan okyan sk d ap tanl, mgan knub*. It enters the (hollows in the) buttresses and climbs up these to sleep (inside the tree trunk).

kotp skep, syn. **kotp skep mgan**, inner room in **smi** ceremonial house, in which nose-piercing of adolescent boys takes place.

(**smi**) **sk kn-**, remain (sleep) in ritual seclusion, after nose-piercing. *Ñskoy smi sk knbay, mñi pag jakspay*. The boys have been in ritual seclusion in the *smi* house, (and) now they are coming out.

SK [sík], (**Obok**) *v.adjunct.* Laughing, laughter. = (**K, G**) **suk**.

SKAP [siyá·p], *n.* Material inserted to make something tight or level, e.g. chock, wedge. *Skap ayey, atat sŋak mdeŋ*. Put a chock in to hold it up.

tu skap, wedge of wood or cloth inserted into socket of axe-head to make the handle tight.

SKASK [síŋá·sík], *v.adjunct* in **SKASK G-**, *v.impers.* (of a body part) Be tickled by something that brushes against the skin, feel something ticklish. contr. **slk g-**, be itchy, **lklk g-**, be tickled. *Tmd yp skask gp*. Something is tickling my ear.

SKAYAG [siyá·yáŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Grass Owl, *Tito capensis*. Compare **sagal**, **skey**.

SKD [síŋánt], *v.adjunct* in **SKD AM-**, *v.* Go

inside, enter a place. Compare **sk**⁻¹, **-d**. *Kceki kab-mgan skd amnak*. The forest goblin went inside the cave.

nab (nab) skd am- or **tag-**, 1. Go into the centre of a place or group of people or things.

2. Explore a place, go and have a look around. (G) *Ñg nab alim alyan skd amnak*. He went to explore the scene down-river there.

SKEK¹ [siyé·k], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Bush-wrens, *Sericornis* spp., probably including the Papuan Wren-warbler, *S. papuensis*, and the Buff-faced Wren-warbler, *S. perspicillatus*. Small birds found in both the forest and open country. Considered by ISM to be a kind of **seññ**. Identified essentially by call and characteristic movements, and sometimes confused with **kosp**, *Crateroscelis* spp. and other small olive and brown birds if only observed dead.

skek kalom, one of the larger Bush-wrens, possibly *Sericornis nouhuysii*.

skek tudbad, *Sericornis* sp. or spp.

SKEK², [siyé·k], in **B SKEK**, *n.* A poor, insignificant man, one without wealth or influence, comparing him to a **skek** bird. contr. (G) **b kub**, (K) **b yob**, big-man.

SKEP, see **sk**⁻¹.

SKETEK [siyé·ré·k], (G) = (K) **sketk**, q.v.

SKETK [siyé·rík], (K) = (G) **sketek**, *adj.*

1. (of an action, process, state) deviating from proper standards; thus: wrong, incorrect, awry, crooked, ill-formed, mis-shapen, lop-sided, uneven, inconsistent, inaccurate, out of proportion, odd, weird, ungrammatical or contradictory (of language), impure or bad (e.g. of water). syn. **ssket**. Compare **snok**, normal, ordinary, **ypd**, correct, straight, etc. *Bal sketk pkpay*. They kicked the ball off-target, inaccurately. *mon sketk*, tree that is ill-formed (crooked, lop-sided, deformed), firewood that is awkwardly arranged. *Mon sketk ogok et gi aypan?* Why did you stack this firewood so

unevenly?

adverb (following an adjective) 1. Intensifier: extremely, exceptionally, tremendously. *Bin-nuk pd yob sketk oy!*, *nogmi-ket 'yspyn' agak, d am d am wsg won bnej ñg ayek mey*. His wife (found) a huge yam belonging to her spouse, 'I'm digging it up' she said, and she took it some distance up-river and put it in the river (to wash).

2. Unusually, out of the ordinary. (G) *Kmn mosak ognap sum kub sketek pakelgal ak, mey dad aml, lakl kuyan g gelgal*. When they killed Giant Rats with distinctively silver-grey fur, they would take these and cut (the pelts) into strips (to attach to their wives). (KHT ch. 3:25)

mnm sketk ag-, speak incorrectly, ungrammatically, improperly, inconsistently. *Mnm sketk apan!* Your utterance was incorrect. *Nak cp ñagi, am kot mdinmn, mnm sketk agey npey d kalbus gp*. When you kill a man, and go to court, if you talk untruthfully, you will be put in jail.

sketk ay-, *v. impers.* 1. (of a person) be upset, put out, by something. *Kun gabay, yp sketk ayp*. What they did upset me.

2. (of a thing) Be badly formed, in bad condition. *Numam-nd skop ñbi agyak, 'Ñg cn ñbon sketk ayp,' agyak*. The elder brothers, having drunk, said, 'The water we drank was bad,' they said.

sketk yob, large out of all proportion, huge, monstrous.

SKEY [siyé·y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, said by some to be same as **glegl**, q.v., Brown Hawk, *Falco berigora*, by other to be a syn. for **skayag**, q.v., Grass Owl, *Tito longimembris*.

SKIM [siyé·m], *n.* Goods for trading, goods for sale. Traditionally salt, axe blades, plumes, shell valuables and pigs were the chief trade goods. *Kaj ak skim ket*. This pig is for sale. Always paired with the name of particular valuables or with **tap** 'goods, things'.

skim tap, syn. **tap skim**, trade goods.

tap skim ket, syn. **tap skim nen**,

goods intended for trading or selling. *Tap ok etp nen? – Tap skim-nen.* What is that stuff for? – It's for trading.

SKL [siyíl], *n.* 1. Slime, soft slippery liquid substance.

2. A slimy jelly-like juice or sap, exuded from the bark of **lokan** and certain other vines, and from the **guy** and **lokañ** trees (*Pipterus* spp.) trees. Compare **mlem**.

skl jak-, *v.impers.* (of slime) Be exuded, come out. *Mñ nb ak skl jakl, kasek skl jakosp mey nñl apal.* A slimy juice comes out of this vine, they say it comes out very easily (if you pound it).

kab skl-jakp, slippery stones, e.g. in water courses. (lit. stones where slime grows.)

SKLEK¹ [sáyilék], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, comprising at least two species of *Proteaceae*, including *Helicia* sp. or spp., growing in forest and bush fallow. Timber used in fencing and house-building. Subtaxa:

sklek kas-pat, long-leafed variety.

sklek yb, common variety.

SKLEK² [sáyilé:k], *adj.* 1. Modifier in standard names of pandanus taxa with long fruit, e.g. **aljaw sklek**, **gudi sklek**, **kumi sklek**.

2. (of people) Long, tall, lanky. syn. (K) **patyob**, (G) **patkub**.

sklek pat, very long, tall and lanky. *Bin patyob 'sklek pat' apay.* Tall people are called 'long and lanky'.

SKOL [siyól], (G) = (K) **skoy**, q.v. *adj.* 1. Small, little, tiny.

2. Secondary, lesser.

SKOP [siyóp], *n.* A set of animals or people of the same category: a group, bunch, collection, herd, flock, etc. Always modifies another noun. near synonym **kay**, group, collection, etc. These two terms are often paired, as **kay skop**. *Kaj skop wog mgan abay.* A group of pigs has got into the garden. *Numam-nd skop ñbi agyak, 'Ñg cn ñbon sketk ayp,' agyak.* The elder brothers, having drunk, said, 'The water we drank

was bad,' they said.

bani skop, group of brothers-in-law (of a man).

bin skop, group of wives.

kay skop, group of people or animals of the same category: group, herd, flock, etc. syn. **kay**. *Klokl kay skop*, a flock of fowls.

ñ skop, group of sons.

nogmi skop, group of husbands. *Nogmi skop magisek 'jak dspun,' agyak mey.* The husbands all said, 'We are getting up to dance'.

numam skop, group of brothers.

nunay skop, group of sisters.

pañ skop, group of daughters. *Mnek ok nunay nd skop, nunay nab skop am dyakññ, nunay ksen kapkap ap ap ñluk ay wegí, kapkap nñ mdek.* The next day the oldest sisters and the middle sister went off and while they were getting it, the youngest sister crept up and watched, making herself small, hidden from sight.

SKOY [siyó:y], (K) *adj.* 1. (of size or amount) Small, little, tiny. = (G) **skol**. Compare **acb**, **añl**, **ñluk**. ant. (K) **yob**, (G) **kub**. *Numam cm skoy ebap di, agl skoy di, dad api yakt okdoñ ñagak.* Her brother took a small bow and a small pronged arrow and went towards the river and shot birds. *Wog skoy bad gpin.* I've just made a little bit of a garden (self deprecating remark). *Kab puwkinmn, kab mjem ay, kuskus gey, skoy gekññ ñnmn.* After you crush it (by pounding) with a stone, you put it inside the hollow of a stone (mortar), grind it, then when it becomes small you should give it (to him).

2. Secondary, lesser.

sskoy, = **skoy skoy**, 1. Just a little, not many, not much. *Skoy skoy ñnmn.* You should give just a little.

2. Very small, a very small amount.

skoy pat, long and thin, long and narrow. *Ymgès yb ak kas ak yep skoy skoy pat ak lak.* The leaves of the *ymgès* (tree) are long and narrow.

kññ skoy, small kin-group, a

kin-group with no big man left, e.g. man, wife or wives and children.

kotp skoy (K) *n.* Latrine, small house. = (G) **katp skol**.

ñskoy, = **ñ skoy**, boy. *Yad ñskoy nep mdpin; bin ptkpin.* I'm just a boy; I'm frightened of women.

paskoy, girl. Usual pronunciation of **pañ-skoy**.

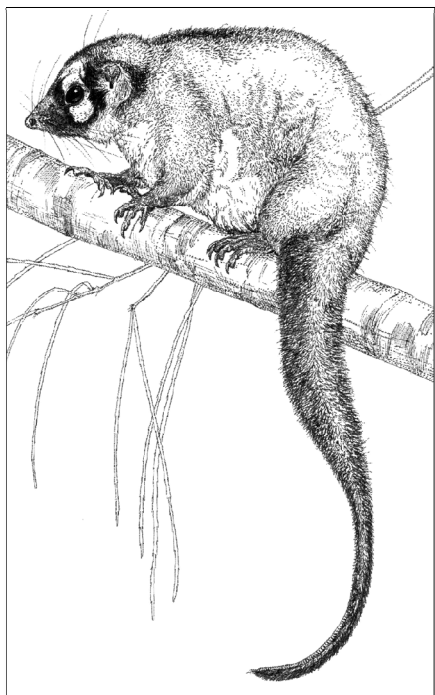
tap skoy, a small gift (lit. little thing). *Yad mñi np tap skoy ñen dad amngpan.* Now I'm giving you a little present to take with you.

tap skoy eñap, a little bit of stuff. *Nad tap skoy eñap mdp yp ñngaban?* Have you got just a little to spare for me? (lit. Is there a little bit of stuff you'll give me?)

yb skoy, (antonym **yb yob**) 1. Less used synonym, secondary name.

2. Alternative personal name.

yj skoy day, small end of a tapered handle.



skoyd, Painted Ringtail Possum

SKOYD [siyó-ynt, siyó-yínt], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, smaller Ringtail Possums, esp. the Painted Ringtail (Forbes' Ringtail), *Pseudochirulus forbesi* and possibly also immature specimens of

the larger *Pseudochirops cupreus*. syn. **boñay**. Contrasts with **wcm**, larger Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirops corinnae*. **skoyd** are said sometimes to grow into **ymdun**, *Pseudochirops cupreus*, q.v. They are important game animals, associated with various ritual restrictions on shooting or eating them, and with trapping magic. Pelts are cut into **becbec-bacbac** wig ornaments. Skins used for drum-skins. (AAH, ch. 8)

skoyd magi kotp (K) = (G) **skoyd magl katp**, drey or nesting site of **skoyd** or **maygot**.

skoyd moday-bñ, (K) syn. **skoyd mab-day tuwn**, small Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirulus meyeri*. Found at high altitudes.

SKP¹ [siyíþ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, one or more spp. of Podocarpaceae, including *Dacrycarpus imbricatus*. Recorded in forests, mainly on north slopes of the Schrader Range, between 2300 and 2600 m. Timber used in fencing and house-building. Also called **kalap db** or **kalap skp**. Common in garcinia-lithocarpus forest, fewer in lithocarpus-castonopsis, not present in southern-beech forest.

SKP² [siyíþ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Schefflera* sp. or spp., possibly including *S. boridiana*, *S. inophylloides*, *S. megalantha*, *S. stolleana*, growing at streamsides. Larger than **tubum**, q.v., with big sprays of mauve fruit, which attract pigeons and honey-eaters.

SKUB [siyú-mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon: 1. Long-tailed Buzzard, *Henicopernis longicauda*. syn. **skub goblád**. Rare in Kalam forests. Barred and mottled plumage valued for headdresses.

2. Generic, applied to *Henicopernis longicauda* and another different hawk. syn. **bojm-pkep**. Compare **añmt**, **ccp**, **dob**, **duk**, **glegl**, **kaj-tmud**.

skub goblád, Long-tailed Buzzard, *Henicopernis longicauda*.

skub kawl-kas-ket, unidentified hawk, found at lower altitudes than true **skub**. Name means 'skub of the

breadfruit tree foliage'. Resembles **ccp**, goshawks.

SKUL [siyú:l], *n.* 1. School, place where students are given formal instruction by teachers. (from Eng. **school**.) Compare **tisa**. *Nad skul akay aban-sek?* Where do you go to school?

2. Lessons, education, that which is learned at school. *Skul saki gpin; toy skul amng gayn.* I've forgotten my lessons; tomorrow I'm going to school.

skul ag-, recite lessons, attend school.

skul ag tep g-, study well, get a good education. *Skul nokom ag tep gi, mey wog mani tep gng gpan.* Only by getting a good education will you get a well-paid job.

skul kbi-, leave school.

skul nŋ-, know (one's) lessons, be learned in school matters.

skul pis, school fees.

SKUM [siyú:m], *n.* Smoke. = (G) **sukum**. *Kaj kab yjap, skum aptanb.* Smoke is rising from the pig ovens that are cooking.

skum-sek, *adj.* Smoky, full of smoke, enveloped by smoke.

skum agi- (K) = (G) **sukum agl-**, *v.tr.* Make smoke, make a smoky fire. (G) *B nb tk jakl gos ak nŋl agak ... kjeki wajpay ak skum aglebal.* This man began to wonder if it was goblins who were making the smoke.

skum aptan-, = **skum atan-**, *v.* (of smoke) Rise. *Mon skum kuyon gi at-tanek.* The smoke from the fire rose high. *Kob agiey, skum atani kotp yu gp.* They are burning off grass, and the rising smoke has obscured the house.

skum g-, *v.* (of a fire), Smoke, be smoky.

v.impers. Be overcome by smoke, affected by smoke. *Akey! Yp skum gp!* Oh dear! I'm overcome by smoke!

skum kl, column of smoke. (G) *b ak ngak, katp nb ak skum kl ak ynek.* The man saw a column of smoke rising from the settlement.

skum yn-, *v.impers.* (of a fire) Give off

smoke. (G) *'Gogi-dum olaŋ apl, nŋl, skum ak ynosp ngl opun,' agak.* 'We came up to Gogi hill, looked and saw smoke, and we came', he said. (KHT, ch. 13)

mon skum, = **moskum**, smoke from a fire. *Mon skum kuyon gi atanek,...ap ap sŋbi ynab.* The smoke from the fire rose straight up,...and she approached the place where it was burning.

SL¹ [síl], (G) *v.adjunct* in **SL AG-**, *v.* Cry, weep. = (K) **si³**, *q.v.*

SL² [síl], *v.adjunct* in **SL G-**, *v.* 1. Slip or squeeze through a very narrow opening. *Kaj wati gul tam ak sl gi amjap.* The pig is squeezing between two posts of the fence.

2. Cross over a boundary mark.

SL³ [síl], *n.* 1. Dark sap or gum from wood or nut. Contrasts with **mk**, = **muk**, sap which is clear or whitish, **mon ñg**, clear sap.

2. Dark juice of certain pandanus fruit, e.g. **yagad**, which is red, or **ygam**, which is yellowish.

SL⁴ [síl], *n.* in **KOGM SL**, *n.* Knee-cap.

SLAÑ [silá:ny], *n.* Scab, dry incrustation on sore. Compare **soy**.

slañ ay-. *v.impers.* Form a scab, get a scab.

SLB¹ [silímp], *n.* Green vegetable taxon, uncultivated variety of **bep**, *Rungia klossi*. syn. **bep slb**.

SLB² [silímp], *n.* 1. Slime, sap, slippery liquid substance. syn. **skl**, *q.v.* in senses 1 and 2.

2. Jelly-like juice or sap of certain plants.

SLEK¹ [silé:k], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Blue-capped Ifrit, *Ifrita kowaldi*, said to have a bitter skin which is normally removed before the bird is eaten. syn. **slek-yakt**, = (K) **slk-yakt**. [Some say syn. **solobi-slek**, but latter term not known to ISM.]

SLEK² [silé:k], (G) = (K) **slk**, *q.v. adj.* 1. Spicy, hot or pungent to the taste. *Kmn puŋ-won cb nopey ak slek ma-gup.* The intestines of the animal are not pungent to the taste.

2. Itchy, irritating to the skin.

n. 1. Itch, itchiness.

2. Spicy, hot or pungent taste.

3. Any skin disease that causes itching, e.g. ringworm.

slek g-, *v.impers.* Be bitter, itchy, etc. *yp slek gup.* (i) It makes me itchy/I'm itchy. (ii) It tastes bitter or hot to me.

v.tr. Scratch a part that is itchy.

SLEK³ [silé·k], (G) *n.* Skin disease which causes itching or flaking; ringworm, scabies, tinea. Compare **slek²**, **wkeṅwkeṅ**.

slek-sek, *adj.* Covered with scabies or tinea.

SLEK-ÑU [silé·yinyú:], (G) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a shrub, *Pittosporum tenuivalve* and possibly other *Pittosporum* spp. with bitter but edible seeds eaten raw or roasted. = (K) **slk-ñu**. Grows in forest to at least 2300 m. Hard wood, wooden needles used in hair toilet made from cylindered young shoots.

SLEK YAKT [silé·kyá·yír], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Blue-capped Ibrit, *Ifrita kowaldi*. syn. **slek¹**, q.v.

SLEPEN [silé·bé·n], *n.* Fungus (**bay**) taxon, small yellow mushroom growing in newly burnt-off grasslands. Edible. syn. **slepen-alepeñ**.

SLEPEN-ALEPEÑ [silé·bé·ná·lé·bé·ny], syn. **SLEPEN**, q.v.

SLG [silíṅk], *v.adjunct* in (YPL) **SLG AP-**. *v.impers.* (of a body-part) Get cramp, have painful muscle spasms. *Yp ypl slg owp, mñi sayn gp.* I got cramp in a muscle, nows it has eased. *Blus tob ypl slg owak; ypl tp ok kawboṅ gak.* Bruce got cramp in the leg muscle; then the muscle relaxed.

slg ay-, (K) = (G) **slg l-**, *v.impers.* (of something held fast) Become loose or free, be not properly held, as a fence post or trapped animal.

slg ay am- or **ap-**, get free and escape from confinement, become loose and come out of position. *Kmn gon ak slg ay amb.* The animal got free of the snare and escaped.

SLK¹ [silík], (K) *adj.* = (G) **slek²**. 1.

Itchy, irritating to the skin.

2. Pungent, spicy, hot, mildly bitter to the taste. contr. **kp g-**, bitter, astringent.

n. 1. Itch, itchiness.

2. Spicy, hot, or pungent taste.

3. Any skin disease that causes itching or flaking; ringworm, tinea, scabies.

slk g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be itchy, irritate or tingle the skin. *Kud yp slk gp.* My back is itchy. *Lsen gi, koṅam kalkal gi mey, slk gp.* When coughing occurs, something gets in the throat and an irritation develops.

2. Be pungent, spicy, hot in taste, make the mouth tingle. *Snb joṅb yp slk gp.* The ginger tastes hot to me (lit. The ginger makes my mouth tingle.)

v.tr. Scratch something that itches. syn. **slk-slk g-**. *Wak-yp slk gspin.* I'm scratching my skin.

slk-sek, *adj.* Having ringworm, scabies, tinea.

slk-slk, *adj.* Itchy in many places, very itchy.

slk-slk g-, keep scratching something that itches.

slk magi, skin rash, eruption of itchy lumps on the skin.

b slk, syn. **b slk-sek**, man with scabies. Compare **wkeṅ**.

SLK² [silík], *adj.* in **KAMAY SLK**, (K) = (G) **kamay slek**, *n.* Wet infertile ground in the high altitude Nothofagus (**kamay**) forest. The soil is thought to be kept cold by the cold winds that blow though the trees.

SLK-ÑU [silíknyú:], (K) = (G) **slek-ñu**, q.v.

SLKP [silíyíp], *n.* Wet ashes. syn. **tun slkp**. *Tun slkp d yokan!* Throw out the wet ashes.

SLKUL [silíyú·l], (K) *n.* Dust. = **sulkul**, q.v.

SLK-YAKT [silíkyá·yír], (K) = (G) **slek-yakt**, q.v.

SLMAL [sílímá·l], *v.adjunct* in **SLMAL G-**, *v.impers.* (of something one tries to hold) Be greasy, slippery, hard to grip. contr. **deg g-**, be smooth, slippery. *Waknaṅ*

dabin, smal gek ma-dnk. I grabbed an eel (but) it was slippery and I couldn't hold on to it.

SLÑ [silíny], *n.* Mosquitoes (Culicidae) and, sometimes, Crane-flies (Tipulidae) or other insects of rather similar appearance. syn. **mumkl, slñ mumkl.** Compare **lum-añn.** *Yobp nab amen, slñ suwp.* During the wet season mosquitoes bite (i.e. are a pest).

kmn slñ, large brown crane-flies, said to hover round nests of game mammals.

SLOJ [silóñty], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black Fairy-wren, *Malurus alboscapulatus.* Lives in *Miscanthus* grass and *Phragmites* reeds in garden areas, streamsides and landslide areas. Not eaten because it eats insects and pecks around by excrement.

SLOK⁻¹ [siló'k, siló'γ-], *v.impers.* 1. (of something tied) Slip off, slide down. syn. **wlek-**.

2. Go down, subside, as water after a flood or a swelling on the body. syn. **wlek-**. *Toy ñg slokek amng gpay.* They will go tomorrow after the water subsides. *Yp mon day pujiyp, alñ-yp ok su gp; slokek, wog gng amngayn.* The stick pierced my leg and it swelled up; when it goes down I will start work.

3. Escape capture, get away from someone's clutches. *B ak din agen sloki amjap ebi.* I tried to capture the man but he escaped somewhere here. *Waknañ din agen, sloki ñg byañ tp amb.* I tried to grab the eel but it slipped away down into the water.

slokep, adj. (To do with) slipping off, subsiding, etc.

slokep tek md-, *v. impers.* Be ready to slip off, etc.

slok apyap-, *v.* Come or be loose and slip or fall down. *Yad ajp tmabin, slok api yowp.* When I put on my armband it was loose-fitting and slipped down.

ag slok-, syn. **ag wlek-**, *v.tr.* 1. Deny something falsely. *Dpan ak, enen ag slokpan?* You have it, so why do you deny it?

2. Renege on a promise, go back on

one's word. *Yp mnm ñg apan ak enen ag slokpan?* You made a promise to me, so why are you going back on your word?

slok ay- (K), = (G) **slok l-**, *v.tr.* 1. (of a snake) Slough off old skin. syn. **glug ay-**, (kumi) **añ d-**. *Ñom ak kumi wak slok ayp.* The snake 'dies' and casts off its old skin.

2. (of an animal or person) Slip off what is keeping one tied up, e.g. snare, tether.

3. (of an animal or person) Change form, turn into something else, as witches can do.

bom slok-, *v.tr.* Rub someone on the back with the hands to show pleasure. *'Mam-yad, tep opan' agi, yp ap bom slokp.* She said, 'Brother, I'm so pleased you've come,' and she came and rubbed my back with her hands.

kam slok-, (G) = (K) **kom slok-**, = **kom siok-**, *v.tr.* Bind something (e.g. cord, cloth) all the way down.

pk slok-, *v.tr.* Hit something a glancing blow. *Kaj pk slokek dam yokp.* He aimed to hit the pig but (the club) glanced off and the pig escaped.

tug slok-, *v.* Slip from one's grip. *'Tbtkin,' agp. 'Tug añ slokp, hey! Tug sloki pkek am dp.'* 'I'm going to chop it off' she said. 'Hey, it (the axe) slipped. It slipped and glanced off.'

SLOK² [siló'k], *v.adjunct* in **SLOK AY-** (G) **SLOK L-**, *v.* (of blossoms or new growth) Bear fruit. syn. (K) **glug ay-**.

SLOKL [siló'γíl], (G) *n.* Dust. = (K) **sulkul**, *q.v.*

SLOM [siló'm], *n.* 1. Slime, mucus, esp. nasal mucus.

2. Bone marrow. syn. **tñl slom.** syn. **tñl muk.**

slom-sek, adj. Covered with mucus, full of mucus, snotty.

slom ap-, *v.impers.* (of the nose) Run, have a runny nose. *Yp slom tmey bad owp.* My nose is running freely.

slom g-, *v.impers.* Have a lot of nasal mucus, have a blocked nose. *Ñskoy mluk-nup slom gi plg dp.* The boy's nose is blocked with mucus.

slom-dlob, = **slom-dlom**, runny nasal mucus.

slom kjeŋ, channel between nose and upper lip.

slom pk yk yok-, clear the nose by blowing hard. *Nuk slom pk yk yokp*. He blew hard and cleared his nose.

slom sb, dried mucus.

slom (sb) wk yok-, pick (dry) mucus from the nose, clean the nose.

alkn slom, mucus-like sap exuded from Piperaceae stems when cut.

SLOM-DLOB [siló·mdiló·mp], *n.* Runny nasal mucus. = **slom-dlom**, q.v.

SLOM-DLOM [siló·mdiló·m], *n.* Runny nasal mucus. = **slom-dlob**.

slom-dlom ap-, near syn. **slom-dlom g-**, *v.impers.* (of the nose) Run, be full of runny mucus.

SLOS [siló·s], *n.* Shallots, spring onions. (from Eng. **shallots**.)

SLP [silíp], (K) *n.* 1. New growth on a plant: shoot, bud, and in some cases, blossom. = (G) **slup**, (Obok) **sip**. Compare **kjoŋ**, **mon pñ**.

2. Tail plumage of certain long-tailed Birds of Paradise (**ksks**, **gulgul**, **kob**, **kulwak**, **ñopd**, **tabal**) at early stage of growth, before the plumes become long. = (G) **slup**. Compare **pñ**.

3. Plumes growing from head of **ñopd**, King of Saxony Bird of Paradise, at early stage of growth. The fully-grown head plumes are called **yng** 'tail'.

alŋaw slp, edible inner shoot of young **alŋaw** Pandanus palm. Also **gudi slp**, **alŋaw slp**, **kob slp**, etc.

gusay slp, flower-buds or blossom of **gusay** (*Dodonaea viscosa*) tree.

kamok slp, shoot of **kamok** fern.

SLUP [silíp, sulúp], *n.* (G) = (K) **slp**, q.v.

SLWAL, [siluwál], suluwál], = **sulwal**, q.v.

SM [sím], (PL) *v. adjunct* in **SM G-**, *v.* Cry, weep. sub. for (K) **si ag-**, (G) **sl ag-**.

SMABOL [símá·mból], *n.* Palm taxon, growing in Ramu Valley. Colour of leaves differs from **smom**, q.v.

SMAY [símá·y], *n.* Tree-fern (**kuyn**) taxon, *Cyathea* sp. or spp. syn. **sogup**, q.v., **sogup smay**. contr. **kuyn**, q.v.

SMAY-KOLAY [símá·ykó·lá·y], *n.* Collective name for a group of plants, including **smay**, tree-fern, *Cyathea* sp. or spp., growing in lower-lying country on the Jimi Valley side. Foliage eaten by the Maring.

SMAY-WMAY [símá·ywumá·y], *v. adjunct* in **SMAY-WMAY D-**, or **TB-**, *v. impers.* Become dizzy. *Yp jun wk yapí, smay-wmay dp*. My head was struck and I became dizzy.

SMEN¹ [simé·n], *n.* Bridewealth. syn. **tu-smen**, q.v.

smen g-, *v.* Give bridewealth, make a bridealth payment. syn. **tu-smen ak-**.

SMEN² [simé·n], *n.* 1. Cement. (from English **cement**.)

2. Concrete, slab of concrete.

3. Tombstone, applied both to a slab of concrete laid over a grave (**tgel**) and to a headstone. *Cp tgel smen gng gabay*. They are going to make a tombstone for the grave.

SMEŋ-KOMEŋ [símé·ŋkó·mé·ŋ], *v. adjunct* in **SMEŋ-KOMEŋ G-**, *v.* Swing back and forth, holding on to vines, a game played by children. The strong **kocb** vine is favoured for this. = **someŋ-komeŋ g-**. *Nud smeŋ-komeŋ gab, wdn mmayn owp*. He swung back and forth, and became dizzy.

SMEY-KOMEY [símé·ykó·mé·y], variant of **smeŋ-komeŋ**, q.v.

SMGAN¹ [símíŋgá·n], (K) = (G) **cmgan**, Usual pronunciation of **sb-mgan**, *n.* 1. Anus. syn. **smomñ**.

2. Buttocks, haunches. syn. **smgan mseŋ**. Compare **sb-gol**.

smgan-mseŋ, buttocks, haunches.

smgan pl g-, *v. impers.* Be constipated, have a blockage in the bowel.

smgan pt g-, *v. impers.* (of the buttock muscles and hamstrings) Be stiff, lacking in spring, unable to move freely. syn. **sb pt g-**. *Mak kuyon gi amnin apan, sb mgan npey pt gp*. If you try to go straight up a

steep mountain your buttock muscles become stiff/lose their spring.

SMGAN² [símɨŋgá·n], (K) *n.* Bird taxon, prob. certain forms or phases of the Lorikeet, *Charmosyna papou*. = (G) **cmgan**, q.v.

SMGAN-PIGAK [símɨŋgá·nɸí·ŋgá·k], (**Simbai**), *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon. = (K) **smgan-plgak**, (G) **cmgan-plgak**, q.v.

SMGAN-PLGAK [símɨŋgá·nɸí·ŋgá·k], (K) *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, a small microhylid, possibly *Cophixalus* sp. or spp. = (G) **cmgan-plgak**, q.v.

SMI [símí], *n.* 1. The all-night dance-festival which a man (the **b smi** or **smi nop**) and his co-resident extended family may host as the climax of the ceremonial activity in which youths and, later, girls have their nasal septa pierced (compare **mluk puji**), pigs are killed and cooked, and pork, axes and shell valuables are given to affinal groups. The dance is also attended by performers and spectators who are not kin of the hosts and who do not stay to receive gifts and participate in the feasting on the following day. Large quantities of taro are required to entertain guests, and the festivals are held from late July to early December, when taro has been harvested. The **smi** is the major ceremonial institution of Kalam society. It involves extensive economic preparation in planting gardens, building up pig stock and assembling gift valuables and personal ornaments; the building of special dance houses (**smi kotp**); the propitiation of dead kin (**cp kawnan**) and nature demons (**kceki**); the fulfilment, through gifts, of the obligations of kinship and affinity (compare **tusmen**); and as a measure of the prosperity, prestige and political influence of the host group and its leader.

2. A year, i.e. the period between two **smi** seasons. *Smi nuk ñn juwi omɨal nokom adki onep, ajp pskd ak ynak*. She was eighty-four years old. (lit. three full body-counts and 15) (*KBB*, Luke 2:36)

b smi, *n.* Man who holds a **smi**, the

patron or host of the festival. syn. **smi nop**.

smi jak-, *v.* 1. (esp. of the hosts) Dance at the **smi** festival. Visiting groups of dancers are usually not said to dance (**jak**-) but to **kmap ag**-, sing.

2. Used, when speaking about the sequence of events in a dance-festival, to refer to the climactic day when dancing takes place, in contrast to the days of preparation and dispersal. *Mnek smi jakyak*. The next day they danced./The next day was the day of dancing.

smi kotp (K), = (G) **smi katp**, ceremonial long-house built by the hosts of a dance festival. Usually about 15-20 m long and about 5 m wide in the mid-section, narrowing slightly at the ends, with roof shaped like a turtle-shell, sloping from a high-point in the middle. Roof made of **gudi** pandanus leaves. During the festival the mid-section of the house is kept open (without walls) for dancers to use. Boys' initiation takes place in an inner room.

smi nop, syn. **b smi**.

smi nonm, *n.* The wife of the **b smi**, who is formally honoured by her husband for her achievement as a mother, gardener and pig-raiser by being designated as official hostess, dressing in a wig for some months before the festival as an indication of this.

smi tap day, food given in return for a gift received at a **smi** festival.

smi tap km, gift of food made at a **smi** festival to someone who intends to host his own festival later, at a time when he can repay the gift.

SMJEN [símíndyé·n], *n.* 1. Materials used to close an opening, esp. entrance to nest or burrow of certain mammals which the animal closes off with leaves (characteristic of Giant Rats (**abben**, **gudi-ws**, **mosak**) and bandicoots (**pakam**, **wgi**)). contr. **suwi ñbñb**, escape hole from nest.

2. Stuffing, seasoning, e.g. of leaves, packed into a carcass for cooking. (G) *Tb*

ñbelgpal ak, kmn smjen nb ak cn ñapay skol ma-ñbolgpun. When the cooked carcasses were cut up and shared out, we small children were not allowed to eat the stuffing.

smjen ju-, *v.tr.* Remove materials used to close an opening or to stuff a carcass.

smjen ñ-, *v.tr.* Close off an opening or entrance. (G) *Ñepək nb ak tkl, ognap cb ak juwl smjen ak ñobn agelgpal, adl mdel ynolgpun, tb ñjng, mey tkl smjen ak juwl ñbelgpal.* Sometimes after they gutted (the animals) they would decide to put in **ñepək** greens, then close them up and cook them, then take out the stuffing and eat this.

smjen-ñb, *n.* Entrance to nest which has been closed off.

SML¹ [simál, sumú:l], *adj.* Yellow to light brown (of animals, birds, plants). = **smul**, *q.v.* syn. **waln**.

SML² [simú:l, sumú:l], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. = **smul**, *q.v.* syn. **kañm sml**.

SML³ [simál, sumú:l], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon. = **smul**, *q.v.* syn. **m sml**.

SML⁴ [simál, simú:l], *n.* Pandanus (**aljaw**) taxon. = **smul**, *q.v.* syn. **aljaw sml**.

SMLSMLNAP [simálsimálná:p], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, (i) Black-breasted Flatbill Fly-catcher or Boat-billed Flycatcher, *Machaerirhynchus nigripectus*. (ii) Also applied to a different bird, possibly a fantail, *Rhipidura rufiventris*, syn. **ssmlnap**, *q.v.*

SMOM [simóm], *n.* Palm, growing in Jimi and Ramu Valleys. Long narrow white leaves like **kms**, used for **kuc** bustle. Compare **smabol**.

SMOMÑ [símó-mány], *n.* Anus. Term used as insult. etym. probably **sb-momñ**. syn. **smgan**.

SMSM [símśim], in **MAYKOP SMSM**, *n.* Hairs and scales around young enfolded pods of *Dicksonia* and *Cyathea* tree-ferns. = **maykop sumsum**.

SMUL¹ [simú:l], *adj.* (of animals, birds, plants) Yellow to light brown. = **sml**. syn. **waln**.

kañm smul, banana variety which has

a reddish-coloured skin when unripe.

m smul, taro variety, said to have red and green marks in the flesh.

SMUL² [simú:l], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with reddish-brown fruit, eaten either raw or cooked on fire or in earth-oven. Grown in Upper Kaironk Valley. = **sml**. syn. **kañm smul**.

SMUL³ [simú:l], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, with red flesh, grown in Upper Kaironk Valley both in irrigated and unirrigated gardens. = **sml**, **m smul**.

SMUL⁴ [simú:l], *n.* Mountain pandanus (**aljaw**) taxon, with yellowish-pink fibre covering kernels of the fruit. = **sml**, **aljaw smul**.

SNAY [síná:y], *n.* Nut-bearing pandanus taxon, possibly alocally cultivated form of *Pandanus julianettii*. syn. **kumi**, *q.v.*

2. Flexible foliage of **gudi** or **snay** pandanus spp., used for mat-making. *Mj snay gpal. Ognap mj-pat knbal, ognap wad ttoŋ dad tapal.* They make sleeping-mats. Some they sleep on and some they use for babies' 'pouches' in netbags which they carry around. (*KPL, kumi*)

3. Sleeping-mat of leaves of pandanus. Made by women, usually of **gudi** or **snay** (syn. **kumi**) leaves, less often of **jjak** or **aljaw**.

SNB [sínámp], *n.* Ginger, *Zingiber officinale*, cultivated, but also persisting in a semi-feral state in garden fallow. Eaten raw as a stimulant; chewed up and spat into pig's blood before cooking, as a spice; used in a number of forms of magic (**kuj**), e.g. in rite performed over the centre post of a new ceremonial house (**smi kotp**), to bring wealth, especially greensnail shells, to it.

snb atat, **snb** subtaxon, planted with taro and bananas, to encourage these crops to grow.

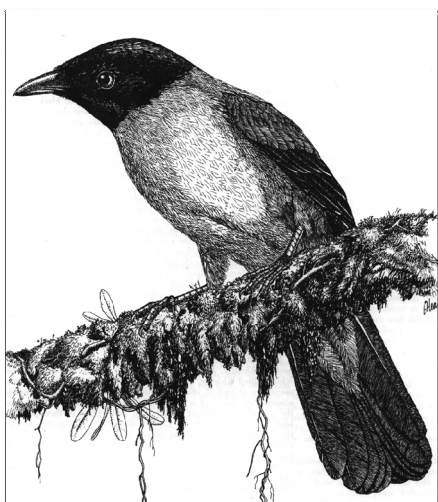
Other named subtaxa include **kaj snb**, **snb añadŋ**, **snb jjow**, **snb ñaglgn**, **snb ññolom**.

SNM [sínám], *n.* A herb with pinkish stems, similar to **kitañ**, *q.v.*

SNUM [sínúm], *n.* A herb. = **snm**, *q.v.*

SÑAMÑ [sínyá-míny], *n* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been brought into the Kaironk from the Asai by the founding ancestors of Gobnem group. Skin of tuber red, flesh white. Leaves eaten.

SÑEÑ [sínyé-ny], *n*. Bird (**yakt**) taxon: Generic term for Cuckoo-shrikes, *Coracina* spp. Name said to be onomatopoeic. Informants recognise three categories, by appearance, behaviour and habitat, which probably correspond to *Coracina caeruleogrisea*, *C. longicauda* and *C. montana*, and are also aware of the sexual dimorphism of these species, but are not consistent on the terms they apply to them.



sñeñ tun, Black-hooded Cuckoo-shrike, *Coracina longicauda*

sñeñ kamay-ket, *Coracina longicauda*, which behaves in a particularly ridiculous, noisy and fearless fashion (**saki**) compared with lower altitude species.

kamay sñeñ, syn. **sñen kamay-ket**, **sñeñ saki**.

sñeñ saki, either Black-hooded Cuckoo-shrike, *Coracina longicauda* or Black-bellied Cuckoo-shrike, *Coracina montana*. Name means 'mad *sñeñ*', because these birds behave foolishly, moving through the tree tops in noisy family groups. They live in the high mountain forest above 2200 m.

sñeñ skoy, Black-bellied

Cuckoo-shrike, *Coracina montana*.

sñeñ swalwal = **sñeñ sualwal**, Stout-billed Cuckoo-shrike, *Coracina caeruleogrisea*. syn. **swalwal** = **sualwal**. Lives in forest and bush-fallow at about 1900-2200 m. Dark blue-grey plumage. Name reflects its call.

sñeñ tun, Black-hooded Cuckoo-shrike, *Coracina longicauda*. Name means 'ashy *sñeñ*'. Larger than **sñeñ skoy**.

SŊ¹ [sɨŋ, sɨŋ-], *locative*. There, thereabouts, (in the) general vicinity. Occurs chiefly before the verb **md-**, stay, remain. *Nad sŋ mdey, yad sanɨspin*. You stay there, I'm departing. **SŊ** can follow nouns denoting 'place', e.g. **tp**, **mñmon**. Compare **tp akay?** which place? with **SŊ akay?** whereabouts?, approximately where?

locative prefix. Indicates approximate position: thereabouts, around, just about. See **sŋak**, **sŋbi**, **sŋbim**, **sŋbdon**, **sŋbneŋ**, **sŋbyaŋ**, **sŋbyon**. contr. **ak-**, **ka-**, **ok-**. *Yakt mɨp sŋbneŋ*. The bird is about there in the up-river direction.

SŊ akay, (K) = (G) **SŊ akal**, whereabouts?

SŊ md-, *v*. Stay there, stay in the same place, stay put.

SŊok md-, near syn. **SŊ md-**. *Pub kun sŋok mɨp, apay* They say the sun doesn't move./They say the sun stays in the same place.

SŊ² [sɨŋ], fast speech alternant of **SŊ**, q.v., healthy, in good condition, uncontaminated, etc.

SŊADAIŊ [sɨŋá-ndá-ŋ], (G) *loc*. Thereabouts in the across-river direction. = (K) **sŋbdon**, q.v.

SŊAK¹ [sɨŋá-k], *n*. 1. Soil (**lum**) taxon, White clay, found in southern-beech forest. syn. **lum sŋak**. Smear on the face (esp. the forehead and nose) and body as a sign of mourning.

2. Dark purplish-grey clay soil. syn. **lum sŋak**.

3. in **kab sŋak**, ? kind of soft stone.

adj. Deep bluish or purplish-grey.

Applied to soil and to plumage of certain birds.

ɲak g-, smear white clay on oneself, wear this as mark of mourning. *Bin kumb ɲak gspin*. My wife has died so I am putting white clay on my body. *Binb apɛy cn ɲak gi Bulma watap gpay*. When the people came they smeared white clay on themselves to mourn Bulma.

SŊAK² [sɲá:k], *locative*. There, over there, somewhere there. = **sŊ-ak**. *Yad ɲak ayn?* Should I put it over there? *Mɔp kayɲ ɲak*. It is down there somewhere in your direction. (G) *Kumi ak pen yep ak mey, ɲak alk pakek mey yep nab ɲawl apl, oklaɲ nb pdeg pdeg ɲjalim ll ney amngab*. If the pandanus is a *kumi*, which rests on a complex of aerial roots there, the *kapuls* come down and dodge about jumping from one to another.

ɲak...ɲak, over there...over yonder (contrasting two different places). *B mdatk ɲak owp, mñi nep asaw ɲak*. The man appeared earlier from over there, and now he is approaching from over there (in a different direction).

SŊAKAY [sɲá:ká:y], (K) *loc*. Whereabouts? = **sŊ-akay**, (G) **sŊakal**. *Nad b-nak ak nup kluk ñban ɲakay?* Whereabouts did you catch up with (run across) that fellow?

SŊALAN [sɲá:lá:ŋ], (G) *loc*. Thereabouts up there, just up there. syn. (K) **sŊbyon**, q.v.

SŊALDAŊ [sɲá:lindá:ŋ], (G) *loc*. Thereabouts in the across-valley direction. syn. (G) **sŊaped**, (K) **sŊbdon**, q.v.

SŊALYAŊ [sɲá:lá:ŋ], (G) *loc*. = (K) **sŊbyan**.

SŊALIM [sɲá:lí:m], (G) *loc*. 1. Thereabouts in the down-river direction there. syn. (K) **sŊbim**.

2. (when contrasting two locations) There in the opposite direction. (G) *Kumi ak pen ɲak alk pakek, kmn mey yep nab ɲawl apl, oklaɲ nb pdeg pdeg ɲjalim ll ney amngab*. If the pandanus is a *kumi*, which rests on a complex of aerial roots,

the animals come down among these, and dodge about jumping from one to another (this way and that).

SŊALPED [sɲá:liφé:nt], (G) *loc*. 1. Thereabouts in the across-river direction (approximate location). syn. (K) **sŊbdon**.

2. (when contrasting two directions) Around there. *Ji ak ykop ñg ɲaped mdeb ak, aymeneb tek lak*. But some (frogs) live far away from water, like the *aymeneb*.

SŊAPED [sɲá:φé:nt], (G) *loc*. Fast speech variant of **sŊalped**, q.v.

SŊAWL [sɲá:wɫ], *loc*. (G) Here, just here, right here. syn. (K) **sŊbi**. See **sŊalim** for example of use.

SŊAYIM [sɲá:yí:m, sɲá:yɪm], (G) syn. **sŊalim**, q.v.

SŊBDOŊ [sɲɪmbindó:ŋ], (K) *loc*. About there, just there, in the across-river direction. Has casual speech variants **sbdon**, **sŊdon**.

SŊBI [sɲɪmbí:], (K) *loc*. Here, just here, right here. = **sŊ-ebi**. Has casual speech variants **sbi**, **sŊi**. syn. (G) **sŊ-awl**. Usually accompanied by pointing; more emphatic than **ebi**. *SŊbi awan!* Come just here!

SŊBIM [sɲɪmbí:m], (K) *loc*. Thereabouts in the down-river direction. = **sŊ-b-im**.

SŊBNEŊ [sɲɪmbiné:ŋ], (K) *loc*. Thereabouts in the up-river direction. = **sŊ-b-neŊ**.

SŊBYAN [sɲɪmbiyá:ŋ], (K) *loc*. Down there somewhere, thereabouts down yonder. = **sŊ-b-yan**.

SŊBYON [sɲɪmbiyó:ŋ], *loc*. Just up there somewhere, thereabouts down yonder. = **sŊ-b-yon**.

SŊD¹ [sɲínt], *adj* (of nose) Short, snub. contr. **pat**, **patyob**, long.

mluk sŊd, snub-nosed, short-nosed.

SŊD² [sɲínt], *v.adjunct* in **SŊD AM-**, *v*. Enter, go inside a place. syn. **skd am-**. *Kceki kab-mgan sŊd amnak*. The goblin went inside the cave.

SŊD³ [sɲínt], *n*. Frog (as) taxon. Found in streams. Small, notoriously noisy.

Eaten. *Sɲd tek mnm nebneb gpan.* You talk all the time, like a *sɲd* frog.

SɲEBI [sɲémbí], (K) *loc.* Here, right here, just here. Compare **ebi**. syn. (G) **sɲawl**.

SɲI [sɲí], (K) *loc.* Fast speech variant of **sɲbi**, q.v. Just here, right here. *Tap sɲi ayin, sɲney ayin?* Do I put the food just here, or over there somewhere?

SɲL [sɲíl], *n.* 1. Boil, inflamed pimple with hard core. Compare **amalaj**.

2. Abscess.

sɲl ap-, *v.impers.* Come out in boils. *Yad nd sj řiben, sɲl owak.* I ate *sj* previously and came out in boils.

sɲl ay-, *v.impers.* Have boils. (**ap-** is used particularly of a newly apparent condition, **ay-** of a persisting state.)

SɲNEŋ [sɲínéŋ], *loc.* There or thereabouts in the up-river direction. Fast speech variant of **sɲbneŋ**.

SɲOK [sɲó:k], *loc.* There, a place there, somewhere there. *Tap ktg opin tp sɲok.* I left a thing somewhere there. *Pub kun sɲok mdp.* The sun just stays there./The sun doesn't move.

SɲOŋD [sɲóŋfnt], (G) *loc.* Thereabouts in the up-river direction. syn. (K) **sɲbneŋ**, q.v.

SɲOLAN [sɲó-láŋ], (G) *loc.* Up there, somewhere up there. syn. (K) **sɲbyoŋ**.

SɲOYAN [sɲó-yáŋ], (G) *loc.* Down there, somewhere down there. syn. (K) **sɲbyaŋ**.

SɲSɲ [sɲsɲí], = **Sɲ-Sɲ**, *v.adjunct* in **SɲSɲ AY-**, *v.* (of a person or animal) Keep shifting one's position, move from one place to another, as when anxious to depart or unable to decide which of two paths to follow, or as a pig being chased from a garden, trying to find a way through the fence. Compare **sɲ**¹. *Kaj sɲsɲ aysap.* The pig went from place to place (seeking an exit). *Cn penpen řag dad amijn, b bak kadɲ ps tegi mdab. Ń-nak nuk sɲsɲ ayig mdab.* We kept fighting, and this man was bearing a flat shield. This young chap stayed there, shifting about restlessly (ready to fight).

sɲsɲ ay sɲd-, stand around restlessly ready to depart.

SɲUD [sɲúnt], (G) *loc.* Thereabouts in the up-river direction. = **sɲ-ɲud**. syn. (K) **sɲbneŋ**, q.v.

SO- [só], *v. & v.tr.* Pour, tip out. Variant of **sog-**, q.v. which occurs before **-p-**, present perfect-iterative, **-p...p**, contrary to fact, in all persons other than 3rd sing., and before **-sp-**, present progressive.

SOB [sómp], *adj.* 1. (of plants) Wild, uncultivated, useless. Applied to the less useful or poorer quality of two equally uncultivated plants. syn. **seb**, (K) **aydk**, (G) **ladk**.

2. (of people) Unfamiliar, foreign. Compare **kawel**, (G) **ladk**, **sapeb**, (K) **aydk**, **sepeb**. *B sob ak yp řagng owp.* That stranger has come to try to kill me.

SOBLEGŃ, [sómbléŋgíny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, ? *Genistoma* sp. Leaves used to dress sores. Possibly syn. **blegŃ**.

SOBU [sómbú:], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated in Upper Kaironk. Small round tuber, white-fleshed.

SOBOG [sómbóŋk], (G) = (K) **sbog**, q.v. *v.adjunct* in **SOBOG G-**, *v.tr.* Seek the help or forgiveness of one's ancestral spirits (**cp-kawnan**, **cp-day**) by offerings of food cooked in stone ovens, pray to or placate the ancestral spirits in this way.

sobog penpen řag-, *v.tr.* Call on the spirit of a kinsman killed in fighting before going to avenge his death.

SOBU [sómbú:], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated locally. Small round tuber, white-fleshed.

SOG¹ [sóŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Finschia rufa*. Grows in forests and bush fallow up to about 2100 m. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Nuts considered to be best of local wild kinds (apart from pandanus), eaten raw and roasted. Marsupial cats (**suatg**) eat nuts. Honey-eaters and lorikeets feed at blossom.

SOG² [sóŋk, sóŋg-], *v.tr.* 1. Pour or tip s.th. out.

2. Spill something, accidentally pour s.th. out.

v.impers. (of liquids) Be spilled. *Ñg sogp!* The water has spilled!

sogep, *adj.* (To do with) pouring, spilling, etc.

sogep tek ay-, = **sogep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like pouring, spilling, etc.

sogep tek md-, *v.impers.* Ready to be poured, split, etc.

sog ask-, *v.tr.* Pour until empty, pour out all the contents.

sog pag-, *v.tr.* Pour or spill, be spilled, of liquid or solids. *Bis sog pagan!* Pour out the beads.

sog yok-, *v.tr.* Pour out, get rid of by pouring.

tug sog-, *v.tr.* Pour something out deliberately.

SOGAN¹ [só·ŋgá·n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Myristica subalulata*, growing in beech forest and bush fallow in cultivation zone. Timber used in house-building and fencing; foliage used to decorate **kaj-bd** and **kmn-bd** ovens. Same range as **sog**¹, q.v.

SOGAN² [só·ŋgá·n], *n.* (of cross-cousins) Close, first degree, i.e. sharing a common grandparent. Compare **kay**.

ñbem sogan, first-degree cross-cousin. contr. **ñbem mluk**, distant cross-cousin.

SOGOGLEK [só·ŋgó·ŋgilé·k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, = **sgoglek**, q.v.

SOGUP [só·ŋgú·p], *n.* Edible tree-fern (**kuyn**) taxon, *Cyathea* sp., tall, growing growing in damp reedy places. Planted. Cooked in earth-ovens and eaten with pork or root vegetables. synonyms **plpogp**, **smay**, **sogup smay**.

SOK [só·k], *interjection.* Shouted repetitively when pursuing someone, e.g. a victim in war, or an opponent in a game: Get him!, Catch him! *Yad b ñagng gen, ptk amb, 'sok! sok!' apin.* If I am going to shoot a man, he runs off in fright. 'I'll get you!' I shout. *Bal dad jap kayay kayay! Sok! Sok! Sok!* He is carrying the ball down that way! Get him! Get him! Get him!

SOKA [só·ka], *n.* Soccer, association football. (from Eng. **soccer**.)

soka pley g-, play soccer.

SOKS [só·γis], *n.* Sock, socks. (from English **socks**.) *Soks ps nokom kayay ak dowan!* Bring up one sock only (of the pair)!

SOL¹ [só·l], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with long fruit. Normally cooked in earth-oven or fire, but may be eaten raw after artificial ripening in **abañ** food stores. Varieties include:

sol mosb, fruit dark green.

sol tud, fruit pale-skinned.

SOL² [só·l], *n.* Salt, in the processed form bought from trade stores. contr. **pi**, locally manufactured salt. (from Eng. **salt**, Tok Pisin **sol**.)

SOLWATA [só·lwá·ra], *n.* 1. Sea, ocean. (from Tok Pisin **solwara**.)

2. Sea water, salt water.

solwata ññ-, drown in the ocean. (lit. drink seawater.)

SOM [só·m], *n.* Ferns, including *Sphaerostephanos* sp. or spp., growing at all altitudes but especially common in garcinia-lithocarpus zone. Several kinds, all small, distinguished by appearance but not by name. An indicator of good soil for gardens.

wog som, patch of **som** ferns.

SOM-ALAL KOTP [só·má·lá·lkó·ríp], *n.* Spirit-house, place where the spirits of the dead are believed to go after death, before they disperse. *Yad kumi am som-alal kotp ami opin!* I died and have just come back from the spirit house! (jocular expression).

SOMEM-KOMEM [só·mé·mkó·mé·m], variant of **somē-komē**, q.v.

SOMEŊ-KOMEŊ [só·mé·ŋkó·mé·ŋ], *v.adjunct* in **SOMEŊ-KOMEŊ** G-, *v.* Swing on vines, a pastime of children. Now extended to European-style playground swings. = **smēŋ-kmeŋ**. *Mñ ak tuwn gabun, somēŋ-komēŋ gpun.* We twisted the vines into a bundle and then swung back and forth.

ñskoy paskoy smēŋ-komēŋ tp gpay,

children's playground (lit. place where children swing).

SOMEY-KOMEY [só-mé-ykó-mé-y], *v. adjunct* in **SOMEY-KOMEY G-** or **TB-**, *v. impers.* Become dizzy, lose consciousness. syn. **smay-wmey g-**. *B ok somey- komey gab, apyap pkp.* This man grew dizzy and fell down.

SONOŋ¹ [só-nó-ŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Owl sp. or spp. syn. **sagal**, q.v.

SONOŋ² [só-nó-ŋ], *n.* Dog. syn. for **kayn**, q.v., used in avoidance contexts.

SOŋ [só-ŋ], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, cultivated locally. Round tuber, white-fleshed. Different from **sobu**, q.v.

SOP¹ [só-p], *n.* Tusk of a pig, fang of a dog.

SOP² [só-p], *n.* Soap. (from Eng. **soap**.)

SOSM [só-sím], *n.* Folk tale, traditional tale or story, legend, myth. In contrast to **kesm**, anecdote or tale of events remembered by speaker or others, **sosm** are stories set in the remote past or accounts of events, fictitious or putatively historical, which are not clearly remembered by anyone. *Sosm at-ak kun agigpay.* That's the way they used to tell the story./That's how the story goes.

sosm ag-, 1. Tell folk tales, stories, etc. (G) *Kmn blc ak ñn magl ma-tkak sosm mñi agngebin.* Now I must tell the story of how the *blc* (striped possum) got its long fingers. (*KHT* ch. 8:30)

2. Talk a lot, chatter noisily. *Sosm nep apan, yp ytuk gp!* You talk all the time, I'm sick of it!

3. Complain a lot.

SOY [só-y], *n.* Sore, ulcer, infected wound. Contrasts with **snl**, boil.

soy ay-, *v. impers.* Have a sore, etc. *Yp btet amen pkak, mlp ma-gp, soy ay mdp.* I have an old wound, it didn't heal, there is still an ulcer there.

soysoy-sek, *adj.* 1. Full of sores.

2. (of skin) Goose-pimpled.

SOYŋ [só-yí-ŋ], (G) *n.* Snake taxon. = (K) **siŋ**, q.v.

soyŋ-sataw, snakes, generic term.

SOY-TUM [só-ytú-m], (G) *n.* Lizard (**yñ**) taxon, found in grasslands below 1500 m, possibly Blue-tailed Skink, *Emoia caeruleocauda*. Said to be attracted by sores and ulcers, hence its name 'sore-lizard.

-SP- [-siβ-], (K) *verbal suffix.* Present progressive tense-aspect, i.e. an act or state going on at present but not a permanent situation. Has range of uses, listed below, which are slightly different from English **be** + **verb-ing**. contr. **-p-**, which marks present-habitual, present-iterative. **sp-** has variants **-s...-p**, **-jp-**, **j...-p**, **-sw-**, **s...w**. **-sp-** occurs with all verb stems except **md-** (see below) and those whose base form ends in **n**. It occurs with all person-number endings except 3rd person singular form, where discontinuous **s...p** occurs. syn. (G) **-eb-**. In Etp mnm dialect **-sp-** is not compatible with the verb **md-**, be, exist, persist, which takes **-p-**, present perfect-iterative when referring to present situations. However, the present-progressive suffix in Ti mnm, **-eb-**, can occur with **md-**. 1. Present progressive dynamic (with verbs denoting a short-term activity). *Tap etp gspan?* What are you doing? *Suk etp nen aspay?* Why are they shouting?

2. Present progressive stative (with verbs denoting enduring situations). However, in Etp mnm dialect **-sp-** cannot follow the verb **md-**, be, exist, persist, which takes **-p-**, present perfect-iterative when referring to present situations. By contrast, in Ti Mnm the present-progressive suffix, **-eb-**, can occur with **md-**. *Nd wdn koy mdigpin, mñi wdn yb ñspan.* I used to be blind but now I can see. *Mñi ñp-wp tbp mñimon patyob okok ñspan.* Now it is a clear day I can see distant places.

3. Present inceptive perfect (with verbs denoting an event just being realised). *Mñi ñspan!* Now you understand! *Kayn apjaksap.* A dog has just arrived.

-S...P, *discontinuous verbal suffix.* Present

progressive tense-aspect. Variant of **-sp-**, q.v., which occurs in 3rd person singular forms, after verb stems whose base forms end in any consonant other than **n** (which require **-j...p**), and **-p**, (which require **-s...w**). *Wog gsap*. He is working.

SPAG- [siβáŋk, siβáŋg-], usual pronunciation of **SU PAG-**, v.tr. **1.** Bite something and break it open or off, crack something open with the teeth. People use the teeth to separate the edible from inedible parts of pandanus fruit, **sawey** acorns and pumpkin seeds. Contrasts with **sab-**, tear off sugarcane skin with the teeth, **tpag-**, break s.th. off with the hands. (G) *Alhaw spagi ñŋan!* Bite the shell off the pandanus fruit then eat it! *Tap kumi magl su pagpal, gogiben kas nb ak.* They crack open the *kumi* pandanus nuts by biting them, (and eat them) with the leaves of the *gogiben* vine (*Piper celtidifiorne*). (G) *Spagl ned pogl ñbal.* (After they set a trap) the animal bites through the trigger and they catch and eat it.

2. Bite something with full force. (G) *Kayn mluk spagngab agl.* The dog will try to bite its snout.

spag ñŋ-, v.tr. **1.** Bite off or crack s.th. with the teeth and eat it.

2. (of e.g. cold, pain) Penetrate, bite into the flesh. *Ñn kalaw gi, spag ñŋb!* My hand is numb, (the cold) has penetrated right inside.

kmn asleŋ spag-, bite off a thin sliver of wood to make the trigger of a spring trap for catching game mammals.

SPAGEP [siβáŋgép], *n.* Mountain pandanus (generic). Name said to derive from **su-pag-ep** 'crack by biting'. syn. (PL) **sagi-tap**, (OL) **alhaw**, q.v.

SPAK¹ [siβá:k], v.adjunct in **KOBTI SPAK (SPAK) D-**, v.tr. Burst or break open a dam so that water will rush through and scour out earth. *Md gig ñg pug ay, kobti spak don, ap lum d aypun dad amb.* When making a ditch, after first damming the stream, we make a small hole in the dam, and the water carries away the earth.

SPAK² [siβá:k], *n.* Anus. syn. syn. **sb-spak**, **sb-momñ**. Used as insulting remark.

SPEL [siβé:l], *n.* Subtaxon of **yagad**, *marita* or fruit-pandanus.

SPET¹ [siβé:r], *n.* Spade. (from English **spade** or Tok Pisin **spet**).

SPET² [siβé:r], *n.* (in cards) Spade, spades. (from English **spade** or Tok Pisin **spet**).

SPI [siβí:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Paraserianthes falcataria* (Mimosoideae), growing in open areas up to about 1500 m and extremely common at lower altitudes, below 1400 m, in the Jimi and Knej Valleys. Occasionally planted in the Upper Kaironk, up to 1800 m, as an ornamental timber used for **dacŋ** drums. Yellow Birds of Paradise (**yabal**) frequently use these trees for display, and White Cockatoos roost in them.

SPIK [siβí:k], *n.prop.* Sepik, name of the Sepik river or region.

SPITIT [siβí:rit, spí:ri.t], *n.* Methylated spirits. (from English **spirits**.)

SPLEP [siβilé:p], *n.* Woodworm, small wood-boring larvae of certain moths, beetles, etc. Not eaten. syn. **kaŋ splep**. Worm holes in mother-of-pearl shells also attributed to this.

SPOT [siβó:r], *n.* in **WOG SPOT**, *n.* Old garden clearing well covered with regrowth, or recently-felled forest area with scrubby growth one or two years old. (G) *Sgaw ak apl, wog tbal spot okok, ... bep tkl ñbl gup.* The wallabies visit old garden clearings and feed on *bep* leaves.

spot spot, *n.pl.* Old garden clearings.

SPSEP¹ [sípsé:p], (G) = (K) **spsp**, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, **1.** Generic for Nuthatches (Neosittidae). Applied to (i) a small bird, brown, grey and white plumage, with thick beak, which moves around in tree tops in the beech forest searching for insects, probably the Papuan Sitella, *Neositta chrysoptera*, and (ii) Pink-faced Nuthatch, *Daphoenositta miranda*, black with a small patch of red and white on the face.

2. Generic for Nuthatches (Neosittidae) and Pygmy Parrots

(*Micropsitta* spp., including *M. bruijini*).

spsep gs, possibly Papuan *Sitella*, *Neositta chrysoptera*.

SPSEP² [sípsé:p], *n.* Temple, side of the forehead. = **spsp**.

spsep pag ykng g-, *v.impers.* (of the temple pulse) Throb, beat, pulsate. *Yp spsep pag ykng gsap.* I can feel my temple throbbing./My temple is throbbing.

SPSP¹ [sípsíp], (K) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. = (G) **spsep**, q.v.

SPSP² [sípsíp, síβisíp], *n.* Insect taxon, small longicorn beetle (Cerambicidae). Not eaten.

SPSP³ [sípsíp, síβisíp], *adj.* Each one, everyone individually. Contrasts with **magisek**, all, whole. *Nbk spsp aminmb cp ñapm.* Several of you went (there) and shot someone.

spsp magisek, each and every one (emphatic inclusive). *Nb spsp magisek amnmb.* Each and every one of you should go.

SPUN [síβú:n], *n.* Spoon, ladle. (from Eng. **spoon**, Tok Pisin **sipun**.)

SS [sís], *n.* 1. Urine, pee.

2. Spray of noxious fluid, such as is squirted by stinkbugs and certain other beetles, or exuded by certain frogs, esp. **akt-pt** and **aymenek**, when alarmed. This can cause temporary blindness and skin rash.

3. (in **ñg ss**) Trickle of falling water.

ss ki- (K) = (G) **ss kl-**, *v.* 1. Urinate, pass urine, pee. *Ss mosb kipin.* I passed dark-coloured urine.

2. (of certain beetles and frogs) Squirt or spay noxious fluid when alarmed.

3. Fertilise the soil, improve soil by adding nutrients.

ss ki ñag-, (of certain insects) spray fluid when alarmed.

ss yap-, *v.impers.* Feel the need to urinate.

ss kogi, bladder. syn. **ss kolm**, **ss kotp**, **ss wad**, **ss won**. *Kapis ñbabin, ss kogi yuwt gp; ss magi nnokom gpin.* After eating watercress my bladder became

painful; I could only pass a few drops of urine.

ss kogi yap-, *v.impers.* Have a full bladder.

ss magi, a drop of urine.

ss wad, bladder. syn. **ss won**. (G) *Kmn mosak ... ss won ak dl tbl, mapn yes wt ogok dl, ... ss kolm ak tawobun apal, adl ñbal, kaj ss kolm won tek ak.* When they cut out the bladder of a *mosak* (Giant Rat) they treat it like a pig's bladder, and they fill it up with chopped liver and cook it in an earth oven. (KHT ch. 3:127)

sb-ss, body wastes.

ñg ss, a trickle of falling water, as opposed to **ñg sj**, a waterfall.

SSABL [sísá:mbál], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. = **ssabol**, q.v.

SSABOL [sísá:mbó:l], (G) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Carpodetus arboreus*, growing in bush fallow, with elderberry-like fruit which attract many birds. Timber used in house-building and fencing. = **ssabl**.

SSAK [sísá:k], *adj.* (of a project) Left unfinished for a long time, left half finished.

kotp ssak, half-finished house which has been left in that state for several months. (G) *Kotp gi kbi amey, ji kdk adk api tp gpay, mey ssak apay.* When they have gone and left a house unfinished but come back later to continue building, they call this (the unfinished house) *ssak*.

mon ssak, syn. **wog ssak**, garden clearing which has been left for several months without being planted.

poj ssak, hair that has been left to grow for several years, so that it can be use in padding a head dress (**poj**). (G) *Ji olap b snok poj ned anej nab agolgup, poj ssak apal.* And sometimes a man is in the process of growing his hair long (for a wig-hat) and they call this (half-grown) hair *ssak*.

SSAPAY [sísá:βá:y], *v.adjunct* in **SSAPAY D-**, syn. **SSAPAY PK-**, *v.impers.* Have a fit of uncontrollable anger, become enraged and act violently. syn. **sskanay**

pk-. *Nup ssapay pkp*. He had a fit of violent rage. *Penpen geyak, John nup sskanay pkek, cp met ñagak*. While fighting John became so enraged he almost killed someone.

SSAPEY [sísáβéy], *v.adjunct* in **SSAPEY G-**, *v.tr.* Scatter things about, e.g. goods brought home, scraps of food fed to a flock of ducks.

SSAYN [sísáyin], intensive of **SAYN**, q.v.

SSI [sísí], *n.* Shadow, shade. *Ctmay mon wagn ssi bsgut*. Let's sit in the shade under the tree.

ssi katk-, 1. Cast a shadow.

2. Be in the shade or hidden by shadow.

ssi wk-, 1. Cover in shadow. *Pub ssi wkp*. The sun is hidden (behind clouds).

2. Be in shade, hidden by shadow.

SSK [sísík], *n.* Clitoris. = **ssuk**.

SSKANAY¹ [sísíyánáy], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon, growing at high altitudes. Said by some to be different from **kceki sblam** and to be cultivated in habitation zone. According to others, a forest plant originally planted by **kceki** nature-demons but propagated by hunters, and foliage used to wrap game animals for oven cooking and to wrap mushrooms for cooking in fire. Cannot be cooked in ovens with game mammals. **sskanay** is the cross-cousin of **kmn sblam**, in the Waym myth. It is said that if a man who has been hunting on Mt Waym has no luck, and when he gets home his wife or child suffer from **ddobɽ sskanay** (nose-bleeding), this is caused by nature demons. Compare **kceki sblam**, **kmn sblam**.

SSKANAY² [sísíyánáy], *v.adjunct* in **SSKANAY D-**, syn. **SSKANAY PK-**, *v.impers.* Feel uncontrollable anger, become enraged and act violently. syn. **ssapay pk-**.

SSKET [sísíyéɽ], *adj.* Deviating from what is proper or normal: wrong, mistaken, ill-formed, mis-shapen, awry, crooked, lop-sided, uneven, deformed, inconsistent, ungrammatical, out of proportion, etc. syn. **sketk**, q.v.

ssket ag-, *v.* Speak wrongly, make errors of speech. *Mnm ssket agp*. He made mistakes in his speech.

ssket ay bsg-, *v.* Sit awkwardly, e.g. in a tree or on steep ground.

ssket g-, *v.* Do something wrongly, make something crooked, distorted, etc., spoil something.

SSKETK [sísíyéɽík], *v.adjunct* in **SSKETK G-**, intensive of **sketk g-**, q.v. Do something wrongly, spoil s.th., make s.th. crooked, distorted, etc. *Wanan tap ok mey, kik ssketk g g dtag, tmey g g dtag, kik amnyakɽɽ*. The woven things there they spoiled, crumpling them; they ruined them as they went away.

SS KI- [sísíkí, sísíkí-], (K) *v.tr.* 1. Urinate, pee. = (G) **ss kl-**.

2. (of certain beetles and frogs) Squirt or spray noxious liquid when alarmed.

3. Fertilise soil, improve soil by adding nutrients.

SSKL¹ [sísíyíl], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Nothocnide melastomifolia*, growing in forest and garden-fallow to 2300 m, used in rituals to cure sickness. Fruit attracts many birds. Compare **guɽ, lokañ**.

SSKL² [sísíyíl], in **MMAÑP SSKL**, *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, larger Swiftlets, *Collocalia whiteheadii* and Pacific Swallow, *Hirundo tahitica*. In spite of the obvious differences between these species some Kalam do not appear to distinguish them but ISM and SPG do, observing that Pacific Swallows have red marks on the face and nest in broken ground, under overhangs, and that Swiftlets lack red marks and nest in rock clefts by streamsides. Name said to be onomatopoeic. Compare **mmañp**.

SS-KOGI [sísíkóŋgí:], *n.* The bladder. syn. **ss-kolm, ss-kotp, ss-wad**.

SSKOL [sísíyól], (G) *adj.* Tiny, very small. Intensive of **skol**, q.v. = (K) **sskoy**.

SS-KOLM [sísíkólím], *n.* The bladder. syn. **ss-kotp, ss-wad**.

SS-KOTP [sísíkóɽíp], *n.* The bladder. syn. **ss-kolm, ss-wad**.

SSKOY [sísíyóy], (K) *adj.* Tiny, very small. Intensive of **skoy**, q.v. = (G) **sskol**. syn. **skoy skoy**.

SSKUL [sísíyú:l], *n.* Dust = (G) **slokl**, (K) **sulkul**, q.v.

SSMALAM [sísímá:lám], syn. **SSMULNAP**, q.v.

SSMULNAP [sísímú:lnáp], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, (i) Black-breasted Flatbill Fly-catcher or Boat-billed Flycatcher, *Machaerirhynchus nigripectus*. (ii) Also applied to a different bird, found in the Middle and lower Kaironk, possibly a fantail, *Rhipidura rufiventris*, which ISM regards as more like **ytem-kleykley**, *Monarcha axillaris*. Informants disagree as to the etymology of this name, some saying it refers to bird's call, others to reddish-brown colour of plumage (**sml**, **smul**), though in adult birds this is actually predominantly yellow and black, not reddish-brown. = **smlsmlnap**, **smlnapnap**. syn. **kuñp-ytps**, **ssmalam**.

SSNB [sísínímp], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon *Clematis papuasica* (Ranunculaceae), growing in forest and bush fallow. Used in tying fences and in house-building.

SSNM [sísíním], *n.* A grass, Wild Millet, *Sorghum nitidum*. Compare **sabi**.

SSP [sísíp], *n.* 1. Small bone in lower front leg of birds, pigs and certain other animals. The **ssp** bone of cassowary is worn in hair as a decoration.

2. Ulna, the inner, thinner bone in the lower arm of a human.

alŋ ssp, fibula, smaller of the two shank bones.

SSPI¹ [sísíβí:], *n.* Herb, *Pilea* or *Elatostema* sp. (Urticaceae), growing in beech forest. Worn around the waist in belt and in armllets as decoration in **smi** festival. Called **sspi-lum-ket**, 'sspi of the ground', to distinguish it from **sspi**².

SSPI² [sísíβí:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, at least two species of Elaeocarpeae, *Acertium parvifolium* and *Sericola micans* (Elaeocarpaceae). Large trees in beech forest, hard wood, but easily split when green. Many birds (**koct bdoŋ**, **ksks**,

mayap, **kabay**, **kobneb**) eat fruit. Contrasts with **sspi-lum-ket**, the herb.

SSUK¹ [susú:k], *n.* Clitoris. = **ssk**. In quarrels between men and women (normally husband and wife) the man may use this term as an insult.

SSUK² [susú:k], *n.* Insect taxon, Black Scarab Beetle (*Scarabaeidae*) sp. or spp. = **ssuk gac**. Not eaten. Compare **gobm**, **wlmn**.

STATIM [stá:ti:m], *v. adjunct* in **STATIM G-**, *v.* Start, start something. (from Tok Pisin **statim**.)

STUA [sirú:a, stú:a], *n.* Shop, store. (from Tok Pisin **stoa**.) *Stua kun ebek nokom nep nd amnnuk ak*. That's the same store that we went to before.

SU⁻¹ = **SUW-** [sú:, sú:], *v.* & *v.tr.* Spelt **suw-** before the suffixes **-d**, and **-p**, because here it has a long or doubled vowel. (Note the contrast between long **u** of **suwp**, he bites, and short **u** of **sup**, torch, and between **suw g-**, bite, and **sug-**, go out, be extinguished.) 1. (of animate things) Bite (with the teeth). *Ñapanŋaŋ-nad yp suwp!* Your baby bit me!

2. Chew something up, crunch something to pieces with the teeth. See **su sayn g-**, below. Compare **bpuk-**, **sat ñŋ-**.

3. (of insects) Bite or sting (with a probing or stinging mechanism). *Yobp nab amen, slñ suwp*. During the wet season mosquitoes bite (i.e. they become a pest then).

4. (of birds) Peck. Applied to **gulgul**, Greater Sicklebill Bird of Paradise when as part of its display it pecks the branch of a dead tree.

5. (of an internal pain), be sharp, searing. Usually **su ñŋ-**.

6. (of a sharp stone blade or splinter) Cut into the flesh, nick the skin. Usually **su ñŋ-**.

7. (of dogs, or other carnivores.) Kill by biting, hunt or catch game. (G) *Kayn ak aml kmn ak ma-suwp-sek*. That dog won't catch any game. *B kayn-sek ak dad taged koŋay suwp ak*. If a man has dogs

to go hunting with, they will catch lots (of game).

suaŋd, *v.adjunct*. Holding something between the teeth, as **suaŋd am-**, go with something held in the teeth.

suep, *adj.* (to do with) biting. **kayn suep**, a savage (biting) dog.

suep tek ay-, = **suep tay-**, *v.impers.*

1. Feel like biting or stinging.

2. Appear to be bitten or stung.

suep tek md-, *v.impers.* Liable to be bitten or stung, in danger of being bitten, etc.

su g-, chew, masticate, keep biting.

suijsek, *adj.* Fixed in the act of biting, always biting.

suijsek ay md-, remain in the act of biting, fix the teeth into something.

su cckol g-, hold something in the teeth and twist it.

su ju-, = **sju-**, extract something by biting or sucking. See separate entry.

su ju g-, = **sujg-**, extract a foreign object from an ill person by sucking it out.

su kolkol gek ñŋ-, mumble one's food, be unable to bite through something, as a dog unable to crack a bone. *Bin toki b tok meg tmey gek, su kolkol g ñbay.* Old men and women whose teeth are bad mumble their food.

su ñŋ-, *v.impers.* 1. (of the skin) Be nicked, as from stepping on a sharp stone or getting a splinter; get a sharp internal pain, e.g. stomach pains. *Yp ñayp su ñŋb.* I was nicked by a knife.

v.tr. 2. Nip, bite, pierce with the teeth. *Kayn kaj ñluk su ñŋb.* The dog nipped the piglet.

3. Bite and eat.

4. Bite off something, as a bush rat biting off leaves to close the entrance to its hole.

su pag-, bite smething off, crack s.th. open s.th. by biting. = **spag-**, *q.v.*

su sak-, extract s.th. by biting or sucking, used esp. of the process of removing a foreign body from inside an ailing person. Compare **su ju g-**. (It is

believed that sickness or pain can be caused by the presence of foreign objects entering the body, and that certain people know how to remove these by biting or sucking the skin outside the afflicted area while also performing magic.) *Sosi b tap su sakep.* Sosi is a man who can extract foreign bodies.

su sayn g-, soften s.th. by chewing it, as food for a baby.

su sb jaki ñŋ-, eat s.th. after first chewing it well, eat the dry remains after juices have been sucked out.

su tk-, bite s.th. off, sever by biting, bite and gash something. *Kayn kaj-tmd su tkak.* The dog bit off the pig's ear. (G) *Ymduj pñ-wt su tkosp.* Ringtailed Possums eat the tips.

sutkeb, *n.* Pandanus Language substitute for **mab**, **mon**, *q.v.*, wood, etc.

su tk dad ap tan ap yap g-, bite and gash (the flesh) up and down. (G) *Atwak suosp; mey ognap yuk jak aml, kti su tk dad aptan apyap gpal.* Silky Cuscuses really bite; sometimes they pursue (you) and bite savagely and gash (the flesh) up and down.

su yk-, crack s.th. open by biting.

su wk-, crush s.th. by biting.

su wk ñŋ-, eat s.th. after crunching or crushing it in the mouth; bite, crunch and eat s.th. as a pig eating raw sweet potatoes or possums eating berries.

kmn su-, *v.* (of dogs) catch game mammals, bite (and kill) game. (G) *Kayn ak kmn ak suwpmŋ, bin ksen ma-ñbal.* When the dog starts catching game women can't eat the catch.

ñapan suep, adopted child or children. *syn.* **ñapan ymagiep**. *contr.* **ñapan tkep**, blood child, child one has borne or fathered. Possibly refers to mother chewing food in order to feed to an infant (see **su sayn g-**).

SU⁻² [sú-], *v.impers.* Be extinguished, put out. Variant of **sug-**, *q.v.*, which occurs before **-p**, present perfect iterative, **-p...p**, contrary to fact, **-sp-**, present

progressive in all persons other than 3rd singular.

v.tr. Extinguish s.th, put s.th. out. *Mon suwppnp!* I could have put the fire out!

SU³ [sú:] *v.adjunct* in **SU G-**, = **SUW G-**, *v.impers.* Swell up, become swollen, as a bruise or infected wound. *Yp puji su gp.* I've got an infected swelling from a splinter.

suon, *n.* Swelling. see separate entry.

SU⁴ [sú:] *n.* Shoe, shoes. (from English **shoe** or Tok Pisin **su**.) Compare **tob-ttup**.

SU⁵ [sú:] *n. or adj.* in **WDN KAG SU**, *n.* Brow-ridge. syn. **wdn kag**. Possibly cognate with **su³**.

SUALWAL [sú:á:lwá:l], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. Alternative spelling of **suwalwal**, q.v.

SUAN¹ [sú:á:n], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, *Dioscorea* ? *alata* variety, when grown locally tubers small, but said to be two or three feet long at lower altitudes.

SUAN² [sú:á:n], *n.* Lime. Formerly obtained on trade from Kobon, mixed into paste with water, re-dried and used on wounds to staunch bleeding and clean them. syn. **kabaŋ**.

kab suan, = **suan kab**, stone (**kab**) taxon, said to be light-coloured and soft, prob. limestone and apparently with special reference to stalactites, fossils and other stones of curious shape.

suan-sek, *adj.* Covered with or full of lime, together with lime. *Akow suan-sek ñbay.* They eat betel nut with lime.

suan-ñg, water tasting of lime.

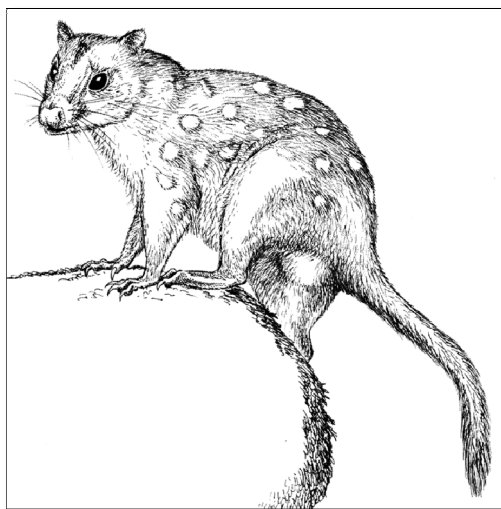
SUAŋD [sú:á:ŋint], *v.adjunct* in **SUAŋD AM-** or **AP-**, *v.* Go or come holding something between the teeth, as a dog fetching a bone. Compare **su⁻¹**, **-ŋd**. Compare **mok-**. *Suaŋd pug tkd agi abay.* They are running with something between their teeth.

SUAS [sú:á:s], *n.* Refuse from the grass bedding of a pig or other animal, e.g. chewed off bits of dry grass bedding, bedding soiled with urine. = **ysuas**. *Kaj knbay tp ok koŋay nep suas mdp.* There's

a lot of rubbish in the pigs' sleeping place. *Suas yob lum ebi etp-nen ay di mabay?* Why did you people put all that rubbish here, instead of taking it away?

kaj suas-at, pig's nest.

SUATG [sú:á:riŋk], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Common Spotted Quoll or Marsupial Cat, *Dasyurus albopunctatus*. Present in the mountain forest and open country. Not hunted but occasionally caught. Eaten by women and by some men who know magic. (*AAH*, ch. 12)



suatg, Spotted Quoll

SUD¹ [sú:nt] *n.* Sword-grass, generic that includes two subtaxa.

sud aydk, common sword-grass growing in garden fallow, *Miscanthus floridulus*.

sud yŋleb, *Thysanolaena maxima*, sword-grass with hard pith filling stem and larger flower than **sud aydk**, growing wild in Kobon and transplanted to Upper Kaironk Valley. Used for arrow-shafts and to cut umbilical cord. Not used to pierce nasal septum of boy initiates in **smi** (**yakam** used for that) but a short section is placed in the nose to hold the wound open.

sud magi, seedheads of *Miscanthus*. Used as tinder when making fire by fire-thong method.

SUD² [sú:nt], *n.* in **SUD CP G-**, *v.* Have malaria, suffer from an illness (**cp g-**) contracted in the lowlands of the Jimi

Valley. near syn. **cdonj cp g-**.

SUEG [sú-éŋk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Red-naped Whistler, *Pachycephala rufinucha*, and possibly also *P. tenebrosa*. Found in mountain forest and thickets in garden areas. Mostly stays hidden in undergrowth but calls loudly **suweee**, hence its name. Greenish tinge on back and reddish-brown patch on head.

sueg bulweñ, see separate entry.

SUEG BULWEÑ [sú-éŋkbú-luwé-ny], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, of uncertain identity. syn. **sueg bulweñ-sek**. ISM and SPG say the name just refers to the red nape (**bulweñ**) of the ordinary **sueg**. Others say it is a different bird, with similar plumage to *Pachycephala rufinucha* but with have facial wattles. Yet others describes a different bird, with brighter plumage and wattles, possibly Shield-bill Bird of Paradise, *Loboparadisea sericea*.

SUEP [sú-é-p], *adj.* & *n.* (To do with) biting; that which bites or is bitten. = **su-ep**.

SUG- [sú-ŋk, sú-ŋg-], *v.impers.* (of a flame, light, or anything burning) Be extinguished, go out. *Mon sugp*. The fire has gone out.

suegp, *adj.* (Having to do with) extinguishing or being extinguished.

suegp tek ay-, = **suegp tay-**, *v.impers.* Be almost extinguished, seem as if extinguished.

sugijsek, = **sugij-sek**, *adv.* In the process of going out.

sugijsek ay md-, *v.impers.* (of fire, light) Continuing to go out.

pk sug-, *v.tr.* Extinguish (a fire, etc.) by striking or raining on it; beat out or smother (a fire). *Mñmon pki, mon pk sugp*. It rained, and (that) put the fire out.

pug sug-, *v.tr.* Blow out something burning etc. *Malaj pug sugan!* Blow out the flame!

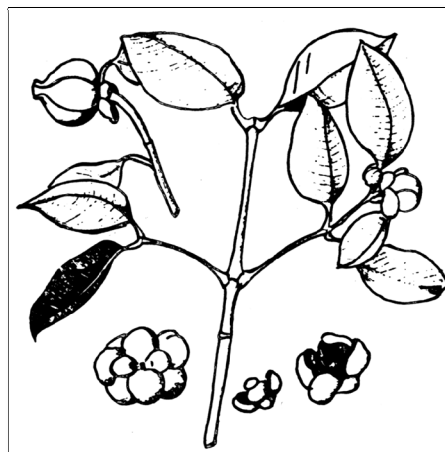
tug sug-, *v.tr.* Put out or extinguish (fire, light), switch off (power). *Mon tug suwppn!* I could have put the fire out! *Walis tug sugan!* *Kulpl gp*. Switch off the

radio! It's too noisy.

tug sugijsek ay-, *v.* Continue to put out (fire, light).

SUGIJ [sú-ŋgí-ñty], *adv.* Quickly, easily. syn. (G, K) **kasek**, (G) **sj**. Some Kaironk informants say this is a Kubtp word which they seldom use but it occurs in (G) texts. (G) *Won nb alim ak sugij tanl pakpal, nb ak kmn ak wad-sek tek*. Arboreal hunting in this lower altitude (forest) is easy, because there are bags of game mammals there.

SUGULBEÑ [sú-ŋgú-lmbé-ny], *n.* Spider taxon, Golden Orb Weaver spider, *Nephila maculata* sp. Eaten.



sugun, *Garcinia* sp., leaves and fruit

SUGUN [sú-ŋgú-n], *n.* 1. Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Garcinia schraderi*, growing in forest in the Kaironk Valley, especially on south side. = **sgun**. Timber used for house-building and fencing. Cassowaries eat fruit, which is said to be too bitter for human consumption.

2. Vegetation zone between about 2000 and 2300 m, in the Kaironk Valley, in which garcinias are characteristic.

SUI [sú-wí-], alternative spelling of **SUWI**, *q.v.* *n.* Normal health or well-being as indicated by a person's appearance health.

SUJG- [sú-ñdyiŋg-, sú-ñdyiŋk], *v.tr.* Extract foreign objects from the body by magical spells. = **su ju g-**. syn. **su sak-**.

SUJU- [sú-ñdyú-], = **su ju-**, **suw ju-**, **sju-**,

v.tr. Extract something by sucking, esp. take out a foreign object from an ill person's body by sucking it out with the aid of magic, while blowing smoke over the affected area, as a treatment for certain illnesses. (G) *Binb tap golgup ogok ktop b nak Sosi sujuolgup*. When people were sick Sosi used to use magic to take foreign objects from them.

su ju g-, = **suju-**, near syn. **suju-**.

suju yok-, *v.tr.* Extract and get rid of something from a person's body by sucking it out. *Binb tap gek Sosi tap ak suju yokigp*. Sosi used to extract objects from (the bodies of) people who were sick.

SUJUEP [síndyú·ep, sú:ndyú·ep] = **sjuep**, *n.* String figure (**ysu**) which depicts extraction of foreign body.

SUK¹ [sú·k], *v.adjunct* in **SUK AG-**, *v.* Laugh. = (**Obok**) **sk ag-**. *Suk etp nen aspan?* What are you laughing at? *Suk agig amjap*. She's going along laughing.

suk-sek, *adj. & adv.* Full of laughter, laughing a lot. *Yad mdknrj, kik mnm agi suksek abay*. I stayed there while they went along talking and laughing heartily.

suksuk ag-, = **suk-suk ag-**, *v. 1.* Mock, laugh derisively at someone.

2. Laugh a lot.

suk ap-, *v.impers.* Feel like laughing, be overcome with laughter. *Kun gab, yp suk owp*. When he does that, it makes me laugh.

suk-sek md-, *v.* Be in a laughing state, be full of laughter.

suk tep ag-, *v.* Smile, grin.

2. Laugh a lot.

suk ag ag kumeb tek ay-, *v.p.* Nearly die laughing, laugh until it hurts. *Nupez lkkgabay, suk ag ag kumeb tayp*. When they tickled him he laughed and laughed till he nearly died.

suk kbi-, stop laughing.

suk-sek md-, *v.* Be in a laughing state, be full of laughter.

suk tep ag-, *v.* Smile, grin.

SUK² [sú·k], *n. & v.adjunct. 1.* Shout,

shouting. Compare **kub**, **wal**. *Suk omjal agp*. He shouted twice. (lit. He uttered two shouts.) *Yad katkep okok mden suk agey glñp pkab nñbin*. I couldn't see them but I heard the reverberations when they shouted. *James suk agab, gu agab Suckling nñb ebi*. When James shouted, Suckling could hear the resonating sound of his voice (in the distance).

2. The call or characteristic vocal sound made by certain creatures, if clear and loud, e.g. the crowing of a rooster. Compare **mnm**. (G) *Yakt pow yp ak, skoyd yp ak, suk ak jm ñl apit*. The owl-nightjar and the skoyd possum have similar calls.

suk ag-, *v. 1.* Shout. *Suk magm!* Don't (you pl.) shout!

2. Call out or send for someone to come. *Yad b-nup suk agen, nuk mowp*. I sent for the man, (but) he has not come. *Suk agey nñin apin, nad pipug nep gpan!* I'm trying to hear what they are calling about but you just keep on making a noise!

3. (of certain animals, esp. roosters) Call, make a characteristic clear, loud vocal sound. *Klokl suk yob agp*. The rooster crowed loudly.

SUKA [sú·ya, sú·ka], *n.* Sugar, i.e. processed sugar, in contrast to **gam**, sugar cane. (from Tok Pisin **suga**.)

SUKÑAM [sú·yinyá·m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Cedar, *Papuacedrus papuana*. Large forest tree growing up to 2400 m but seedlings sometimes transplanted to garden areas near house-sites. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Bark used for walls of houses and for covers for animal carcasses being smoked; during the Darkness (cargo) cult of 1962 used on roofs of houses.

SUKSUK = **SUK-SUK** [sú·ksú·k], see **suk**.

SUKTEP [sú·yiré·p], = **SUK TEP**, *v.adjunct* in **SUKTEP AG-**, *v.* Smile, grin.

SUKUM [sú·yú·m], (G) *n.* Smoke. = **skum**, *q.v.*

SU LAK- [sú·lá·γ-, sú·lá·k], *v.tr.* Split or separate something into strips by biting it.

SULAPÑ [sú-lá-βíny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Gordonia papuana* (Theaceae), growing up to about 1800 m. Timber used in house-building and fencing. Hard timber, used for house posts.

SULKUL [sú-li-yú-l, sú-lu-yú-l], *n.* Dust, clusters of very small particles of dry earth. = **sskul**, (**G**) **slokl**, **tukub**, **tukub tkay**. *Tap-magi bin knbay tp sulkul yapab, b, ñskoy ma-ñbay*. If food falls on a dusty place, where women sleep, men and boys don't eat it.

sulkul g-, *v.* Stir up dust, make a place dusty. *B-nak Reyp amnaknḡ sulkul ma-gmn, nup wdn amngab*. You shouldn't stir up dust while Ralph is going (there), it might get in his eyes.

v.impers. Be dusty.

sulkul jak-, (of dust) gather, pile up, accumulate. *Teybol sulkul koḡay jakp!* A lot of dust has gathered on the table.

bin sulkul, place where women have been sitting or sleeping, and which is therefore ritually dangerous to men and pigs. Pigs that sit in such a place should be washed or they will not grow well. Men who do so will suffer difficulties in breathing; the cure is to rub ashes on the neck and drink a lot of water.

kaj sulkul, dusty place where pigs lie.

lum sulkul, dusty ground.

tp sulkul, dusty place.

SULWAL [sú-luwá-l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon *Parasponia rigida*, growing in old gardens and bush-fallow and substage of forest. Bark has technological and culinary uses, including use as lashing material. Timber light and soft, used in fencing. Bark used as lashing in house-building and fencing, and as a wrapping for taro, shoots of *Setaria palmifolia* (**sabi**), and greens, for cooking in open fire. Birds of many kinds eat fruit. Said to be similar to **kulmuḡ**, q.v.

SUM¹ [súm], *n.* Any light-coloured fluffy thing, thus: 1. Blossom.

2. Down of young bird.

3. Fluff.

mon sum, tree blossom.

sumsum, *n.pl.* 1. Blossoms.

2. Down or fine soft feathers of young bird. syn. **yakt ñluk sumsum**.

3. Pieces of fluff from seeds of certain plants.

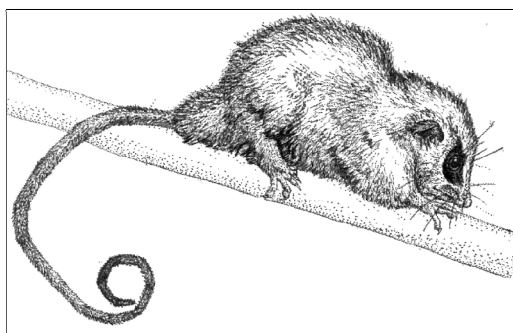
sum ttpak, fluffy seeds, blossom consisting of fine hairs.

maykop sumsum, fluff (Ramenta scales) around young enfolded pods of tree fern.

SUM² [súm], *adj.* (of hair) Grey, white. Refers both to human hair and fur of certain kinds of **kmn** mammals.

kas sum tan-, *v.impers.* (of hair) Go grey, turn white. *Jun-kas ḡp sum tanb*. Your hair is going grey.

SUMSUM¹ [sú-msú-m], *n.pl.* Fluffy things. See **sum¹**.



sumsum, Pygmy Possum

SUMSUM² [sú-msú-m], *n.* Mammal (**as** or **kmn**) taxon, Pygmy Possum, *Cercartetus caudatus*. (AAH, ch. 17)

SUḡ [sú-ḡ], *adj.* 1. In good health, healthy, well.

2. Ritually clean or pure, free from contamination. contr. **asḡ**, ritually contaminated. *Nad kayn ñagi, asḡ mdpan. Yad nd wog day suḡ amen, nad ksen ownmn*. Having killed a dog you are ritually contaminated. I will go uncontaminated to the garden first, you should come later.

suḡsuḡ, see separate entry.

suḡ am- or **ap-**, *v.* Go or come in a ritually clean state. Compare **ask-**, avoid a contaminated person. People go to their gardens early to lessen the risk of

passing over a track already contaminated by someone who is **asŋ**.

suŋ ay-, *v.impers.* 1. Be healthy, enjoy or regain good health. *contr. tap g-*, be sick. *Suŋ ayengab amngayn.* When I've recovered I will go.

2. (of crops) Be in good condition, flourishing. near syn. **jak tep g-**. *contr. kuy g-*, be rotten, decaying. *Bos nd tap gp, mñi suŋ ayek, md tep gp.* Bos was sick before, (but) now he has regained health, he is doing well.

3. Be ritually clean, uncontaminated.

suŋ md-, *v.* Be ritually clean, uncontaminated. *Mdatk suŋ mdabin, mñi ñ nak ebap katam ebi api apab, ma-nŋinm pen ap asŋ wlki mdpin.* Earlier today I was ritually clean, but a young fellow came along the road and not seeing him I crossed his track and now I am contaminated.

SUŋSUŋ = **SUŋ-SUŋ** [sú:ŋsú:ŋ], intensive and moderative of **suŋ**, q.v. *adj.* 1. In fairly good health, partly recovered or well again after illness.

2. Ritually clean, free from contamination. *contr. asŋ*, q.v. *Yad kobti ñbin akaŋ kayn ñagi, cp kaw gigpin, asŋ oswin. Nak aski suŋsuŋ wog day amnm.* After I've eaten cassowary or shot a dog or buried someone I've become ritually dangerous. As you avoided this and are ritually pure you can go into the (newly planted) gardens.

suŋsuŋ am- or **ap-**, *v.* Go or come in a ritually clean condition.

suŋsuŋ ay-, *v.impers.* 1. Be fairly healthy, partly recovered from illness. *Nup suŋsuŋ ayp.* He's a bit better. *Suŋsuŋ ayengab amngayn.* When I get a bit better I will go.

SUON [sú-ó:n], *n.* A swelling, lumpy growth, e.g. on the body of an animal or plant, including leaves with swollen parasitic growth. Compare **su**³, **-on**, **-won**.

suon g-, *v.impers.* Be swollen, have a swelling. near syn. **su**³ **g-**. *Syl api, koŋam yp ak suon gp.* A boil has developed and made my neck swell up.

SUOND [sú-ó:ŋínt], = **suand**, q.v.

SUOSU [sú-ó:sú:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Macaranga rhodonema*, with leaves smaller than **sapol**, q.v. Leaves use for cigarette wrappings, and to wrap **aljaw** nuts for cooking in earth-oven.

SUP¹ [sú:p], *n.* Thing used as a light; thus: 1. Burning stick used as a light. syn. **as-sup**, **mon-sup**. Dry bamboo, reeds or sticks are used for this. *Akl mlp ogok mon loklok genak, ksim apek sup agijun.* Heat the dry bamboo sticks by the fire so we can use them as torches when night comes.

2. Flashlight, electric torch.

3. Electric light or lighting. *Kotp-nad sup mdp?* Does your house have electric lighting.

sup bñsek, bundle of burning branches.

sup (tuwn) agi-, light a brand or torch of reeds or wood. *Yad as aging, sud mlp pag dad api, sup tuwn agi, as dpin.* When I want to catch frogs at night, I break and fetch dried swordgrass stems and use a lighted bundle as a torch and catch frogs.

sup loklok g-, prepare dry sticks for use as torches by sticks by heating them in front of a fire.

sup magi, electric light bulb.

sup pug-, light a torch by blowing.

as-sup, syn. (**as**)-**sup tuwn**, torch, made of bundled dry pitpit and used for catching frogs at night.

mon sup, a burning stick used a light, a brand.

SUP² [sú:p], *n.* Soup. (from Eng. **soup**).

SUPA-LELET [sú:βá:lélér], variant of **supa-letlet**, q.v.

SUPA-LETLET [sú:βá:lérler] *n.* or *v.adjunct* in **SUPA-LETLET AG-** or **G-**, *v.tr.* Sing traditional melodies or tunes. = **supa lelet ag or g-**. Compare **wol**. *Lotu Kalam bin-b kmap supa-letlet aspay.* In church the Kalam people are singing traditional melodies.

SUT [sú:r], *v.adjunct* in **SUT G-**, near syn. **SUT GI AY-**, *v.* & *v.tr.* (in cards) Deal,

deal a hand. (from English **suit**.)

SUTKEB [sú:riyémp], (PL) *n.* Wood, tree. Pandanus Language substitute for **mon**, **mab**, q.v. = **su-tk-eb**.

SUW¹ [sú:], *v.tr.* Bite something, etc. See **su**¹.

SUW² [sú:], *v.adjunct* in **SUW G-**, *v.impers.* Swell up, be swollen. Alternative spelling of **su g-**, q.v. *Keti kogm-nup suw gp.* Katie has a swollen knee. *Yp puji suw gp.* I've got an infected swelling from a splinter.

SUWALWAL [sú-á-lwá:l] *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Stout-billed Cuckoo-shrike, *Coracina caeruleogrisea*. syn. **sñen suwalwal** (see **sñen**).

SUWI [sú-í], *n.* Normal health or well-being as indicated by a person's appearance, one's appearance of good health. Often occurs with a possessive pronoun. Compare **suŋ**.

suwi md-, *v.* Have a normal healthy appearance, look in good health. *Nuk suwi mdp.* Her appearance is normal./She looks in good health. *B suwi ma-mdp.* The man doesn't look healthy.

suwi + *poss. pro.* **yap-**, *v. impers.* To

not look healthy, have an unhealthy appearance. *Suwi nuk yuwp.* He doesn't look well.

suwi-sek, *adj.* Having an appearance of good health. *Yalk suwi-sek mdp.* Yalk looks well.

SUWIK- [sú-í:k], alternative spelling of **su-yk** q.v.

SUWI-ÑBÑB [sú-í-nyímbinyímp], *n.* Escape hole from the nest of a Giant Rat (**abben**, **mosak**) as distinct from the entrance (**smjen-ñb**). = **sui-ñbñb**.

SU-YK- [sú-í:k] *v.tr.* Bite or gnaw through something, bite a hole in s.th., open s.th. with the teeth. Alternative spelling of **suwik-**.

-SW- [-sw-], *verbal suffix.* Marks present progressive aspect of verbs **ap-**, come, and **yap-**, fall, in all persons other than 3rd singular. Variant of **-sp-**, q.v. *Anan osway?* Who are coming?

-S...W-, *discontinuous verbal suffix.* Present progressive, occurring in 3rd person singular of **ap-**, come and **yap-**, fall. Variant of **-sp-**, q.v. *Api yasaw.* It is falling.

SYEMAN [sié-má:n], *n.* = **SIEMAN**, q.v.

T - t

T⁻¹ [ti-], *v.tr.* Make string or cord, by rolling it on the thigh (direct object **mñ**, string). Variant of **tg-**, q.v., occurring before suffixes **-p-**, **-sp-**, **-p...p**.

T⁻² [ti-], *v.tr.* Sever something, cut across s.th., etc. Variant of **tk-**, q.v., which occurs in **t-pag-**, normal pronunciation of **tk pag-**,

v.impers. Snap apart, break in half, as a result of another action.

-T⁻³ [-ri-], *verbal suffix.* Second and third person dual subject: you (two), they (two). Occurs in sequence with **-k**, past tense, **-p...p**, contrary to fact. *Pk-t-k*. You two/they two struck. *Pk-p-t-p*. You two/they two could have struck.

TA⁻¹ [tá-], *v.* Go on an excursion, travel, walk about, etc. Variant of **tag⁻¹**, q.v., which occurs before **-sp-**, present progressive, and (except in 3rd person singular) before **-p**, present perfect-iterative and **-p...p**, hypothetical. *Sbay taspay*. They are going on an excursion to Simbai. *Mnñmon nak tapan okok nb d opan,* *agyak*. 'You brought it back from places you've travelled to,' they said.

TA⁻² [tá-], *v.* Ascend, climb, etc. Variant of **tan-**, q.v., which occurs before **-b-**, present perfect iterative, **-jp-**, present progressive, **-b...p**, contrary to fact.

TABAL [tám-bá-l], *n.* 1. Head-ornament of prepared skin and plumes of **kob** and **kulwak** (Papuan Lory, *Charmosina papou*). Worn by boys at the ceremony held when they emerge from seclusion after having their nasal septum pierced. syn. **saymon** is used in avoidance contexts.

2. Bird (**yakt**) taxon, collective name for the various forms of the Papuan Lory, including **kob**, mature male non-melanistic form, **kulwak** (syn.

kañm) mature female non-melanistic form, **alad** and **sg**.

TABLAJ [tám-bilá-ŋ], *n.* Large *Conus* shell rings. Popular with women as bracelets or necklaces. syn. **glitk**, q.v.

TABU-MAGI [tám-bú-má-ŋgí], *n.* Button (on clothing). *Sawan tglis-nuk tabu-magi d ñag dsap*. Sawan is sewing a button on his shirt. (from Tok Pisin **tambu**, small shell ornament, (K) **magi**, single unit, etc.)

TADAP [tá-ndá-p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Garcinia lauterbaciana* (Guttiferae). Poles used to make cassowary springes, with loop on a sapling. Cassowaries eat fruit. Overlaps with **kobti-yj**, q.v.

TAG⁻¹ [tá-ŋk, tá-ŋg-], (K) *v.* 1. (of a person or animal) Go on an excursion, go about, travel, wander. *Won-eñap skoy tagi owngput*. We will travel for a short time then return./We will soon be away from our trip. syn. (G) **aj-**, in senses 1-2. *Penpen ñag tk di, ykop g tagigpun*. After the fighting stopped we could travel about freely.

2. Visit a place, be on one's way to or back from a place some distance away. *Akay tagaban opan?* Where have you just been to?/Where are you returning from? *Pugoy tagi opin*. I have been to Pugoy. (lit. Having visited Pugoy, I have come.)

3. (PL) substitute for verbs of travelling: **am-**, **ap-**, **paŋd-**, **saŋd-**, q.v. *Kopon tagan!* Go to Kobon!

tagep, *adj.* (To do with) travelling, going about, etc.

tagep tek ay-, = **tagep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like travelling, going about, seem as if travelling, etc.

tag-p- + *subject suffix* + **-sek**, have travelled, habitually travel (to a certain place). *Cn tapun-sek Hagen*. We have

been to Hagen.

tag jak-, Pandanus Language substitute for **tan-**, rise above a surface, etc. and **at jak-**, rise to the top.

tagi nŋ-, (K) *v.* Travel and see (places), go sightseeing, be a tourist. *Nad b mñmon okok tagi nŋdpan.* You're a man who has travelled to various countries.

talk tag-, go about searching on the ground for an animal or person. (G) *Kmn nb ak bin ogok kti ognap lumlum okok mey talk tagl nŋl pakpal ak.* Women kill these animals after searching for them and finding them on the ground.

(talk) **tagi pk-** (K), = (G) (talk) **tagl pak-**, go about hunting for something, esp. on the ground. (G) *Bin ak nb-nep tagl pakpal, b ognap nb-nep tagl pakpal.* Women hunt on the ground in this way, and some men do too.

talk tagi nŋ-, go about searching on the ground for (an animal or person) and find it.

datag-, normal pronunciation of **dad tag-**, also **dad tag tag-**, *v.* 1. Carry someone about, walk about carrying s.o. (usually a child).

2. Take care of someone (usu. a child).

3. Take someone on a tour, show someone around. *Kuyp amigon-apigon kod mdig dad tag tag tep gnk.* I looked after my (visiting) relatives and took them on nice tours.

datag tep g-, take good care of. *B-bet ñapan-kik datag tep gpit.* That couple look after their children well.

nabnab tag-, meet or make contact with a community while travelling, journey into the centre of a place or the midst of people or things. *Kiap cnup nabnab tagak.* The Patrol Officer met us while on patrol.

-TAG² [-ráŋk], *verbal suffix.* Occurs on a dependent (medial) verb, marking prior action by same actor as subject of the next verb in the sentence. Occurs mainly in folk tales (**sosm**). near syn. (K) **-i**, (G)

-l, *q.v.* Some say **-tag** refers to events of yesterday or earlier, whereas **-i** and **-l** have no such time restriction. 'Cgoy ñŋut,' *agak, nŋtag mey, numud sanŋak.* 'Let's have a smoke,' he said, and when he heard that the other cross-cousin went off (after tobacco). *Acb won ñk ayak, sktag mdeyak.* They crouched down very low, then went inside and stayed there.

TAGOL [táŋgó:l], (G) *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, very large, growing wild in forests at lower altitudes in Kaironk and Jimi Valleys. = (Obok) **tagoy**. Attempts have been made to propagate it in Upper Kaironk Valley, but without success. Used for **kaynam** arrow-blades, and for water-containers.

TAGOY [táŋgó:y], (Obok) *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon. = (G), (K) **tagol**, *q.v.*

TAKAW [táŋá:w], (Asai?) *n.* ? Lie, falsehood. *Takaw yeps apan!* What you say is a lie!

TAKAY [táŋá:y], formative in **TUKUB TAKAY**, *q.v.* *n.* Dust.

TAKL [táŋá:l], *adj.* (of weather, body, inanimate things) Cold. = (Obok) **taki**. Compare **alpop**, **pnm**, **ygen**. *Ñujilan mñmon takl.* New Zealand is a cold country. *Mñi ñn takl.* It's a cold day today. *maj takl*, cold sweet-potatoes.

takl g-, *v.impers.* Be cold, feel cold. *Yp takl gp.* I feel cold.

takl takl g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be cool, quite cold.

2. Be always cold. (G) *Kmn nb ak mñab takl takl gak ak mdp.* This animal lives in country where it is cold.

takl pat (nep) md-, (of a corpse) be stiff and cold. *Kumb o! Takl pat ebek nep mdp!* He is dead! This (man) is stiff and cold.

TAKN [táŋá:n], *n.* 1. Moon. *Takn mñi melk gp.* The moon is shining tonight.

2. Month. *Takn etp etp gnak?* How many months did it take you to make./How many months did you work on it?

3. Moonlight; thus: by moonlight. *Cn*

kmn takn amon, takl gab, yad opin. We went hunting game mammals by moonlight but when it got very cold I came home.

4. Woman's period, menstruation. Compare **takn ñag-**.

takn (saŋd) am-, = **takn paŋd am-**, (of moon) set, disappear.

takn ap-, (of moon) rise.

takn glowi, crescent moon, waxing moon between new and full, waning moon between full and old.

takn ju ap- or **dap-**, 1. (of moon) Grow bigger, wax. *Takn mon ju api, mey md md kumb.* The moon becomes full then after a while it disappears.

2. Be full and bright. Nights with such a moon are good for hunting.

3. Rise in a different place, closer to the speaker's point of reference.

takn juwd ap- or **dap-**, near syn. **takn ju ap-**, q.v.

takn ksen atjak-, 1. (of a new moon) Appear.

2. (of a new month) Begin. *Takn ksen at jakek, amng gayn.* I'll go at the beginning of next month.

takn kum-, 1. (of moon) Disappear, fail to appear (of a night or succession of nights when the moon is not visible because it is obscured by the mountain range. *Takn mon ju api mey md md kumb.* The moon was full but after a while it failed to appear.

takn ñag-, *v.impers.* (of a woman) Menstruate, have a period. *Bin takn ñagek tluk ok am wegi mdp.* When a woman has her period she goes and secludes herself in the forest.

takn pug ju (or **juwd**) **ap-**, (of moon) wax, become fuller.

takn ps, syn. **takn ps-yob**, q.v.

takn ps g-, wax, become fuller.

takn ps-yob, (K) full moon. syn. (G) **takn ps-kub**.

takn skoy, waning crescent moon.

takn tep, bright moonlight, clear moonlight. *Pen aml mñab takn teptep*

ownmuŋ okok ped ma-bsg mdenmn. So you must not sit out in the open in bright moonlight

takn tk jak-, (of the moon) come up, rise. (G) *Mdl kslm owaknŋ, takn alyañ tk jakl mdosp, kmn 'ms amnin' agl.* The (hunters) are there at dusk and when the moon comes up, the animal decides to emerge.

takn ytk d-, (of moon) set, go down.

takn ytk ñ-, (of moon) wane, become smaller. *Takn ñngsap.* The moon is waning.

TAKP [tá·γíp], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, a white Cuscus, probably white examples of *Spilocuscus maculatus* or *Phalanger orientalis*, or both. (AAH, ch. 19) Found at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys. syn. **magey**. Compare **aklaŋ, gabi**. Three subtaxa:

takp kaywos-kas-ket, 'takp of the morning glory vine foliage', a small kind of **takp** with light-coloured fur, found on the northern (Ramu) plains and up the Asai Valley as far as the Sabol river.

takp yb, 'true takp', a larger kind, with light-coloured fur. Found only on the northern plains.

TALAK¹ [tá·lá·k], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally.

TALAK² [tá·lá·k, tá·lá·γ-], = **tlak-**, *v.tr.* 1. Step over, climb over, straddle something. *Bin tap wad ma-talakpay.* Women don't step over bags of food.

2. Jump over something, clear s.th. by jumping. contr. **pteŋd ay-**. *Kaj api, wati talaki, kotp-mgan ami maj ñjnb.* The pigs came, jumped the fence into the garden and ate the sweet potatoes. *Cn mon at byoŋ ay, talakpun.* We put up a hurdle and jumped over it.

v. Scurry away, run off, as someone frightened. *Ct amabut, nji talakp.* When we went there he saw us and scurried away.

talakep, *adj.* (To do with) jumping or climbing over.

talakep tek ay-, = **talakep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like climbing over, etc.

talakep tek md-, *v.impers.* Able or ready to be climbed over, etc.

kut puji talak-, vault over or clear a barrier using a pole. *Kut lum yaŋ puji, am nab byoŋ amig, kut taw akni ken d yoki, talakpin.* Having jabbed the pole into the ground, I went up over the middle, pressing against the pole, released it and cleared (the bar).

wati talak-, jump a fence, as pigs breaking into a garden.

TALK-¹ [tá·lík, tá·líγ-], *v.tr.* Search or look for something (animals or people) on the ground, esp. by pushing through thick undergrowth, long grass or the forest litter-layer. Compare **kalk-**, **piow-**. (G) *Kmn nb ak bin man okok talk tagl, nŋl lg dap gup, ney pakpal.* It's women out hunting on the ground who find these animals and catch them. (KHT ch. 10:25)

talkep, *adj.* (To do with) searching on the ground.

talkep tek ay-, = **talkep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like searching for something, appear to search.

talk am-, go looking for (animals) on the ground. *Kaj ak talk abun.* We went looking for the pig.

talk nŋ-, syn. **talk piow nŋ-**, look for and find (animals) on the ground.

talk nŋi pk-, near syn. **talki pk-**, search for and kill (animals) on the ground, hunt s.th., especially ground-dwelling game mammals (**kmn**). *Kmn wgi-nen am man okok talk nŋi pk dad api adi ŋbay.* They search the ground for bandicoots and they catch, cook and eat them. *Kmn talk pki owyak.* They came back from a successful hunt for game mammals (lit. Having searched for and killed game mammals they came.) *Kmn talk pki owyak.* They came back from hunting game-mammals. (lit. Having searched for and killed game-mammals, they came.) *Kmn talk pki owyak.* They came back from hunting game-mammals. (lit. Having searched for and killed game-

talk piow-, search for (animals) on the ground.

talk tag-, go about searching for s.th. on the ground, e.g. hunt for ground-dwelling animals. (G) *Kmn nb ak bin ogok kti ognap lumlum okok mey talk tagl nŋl pakpal ak.* Women kill these animals after searching for and finding them on the ground.

talk tagi nŋ-, search for s.th. on the ground.

talk tagi pk- (K), = (G) **talk tagl pak-**, go about hunting for s.th. on the ground. (G) *Bin ak nb-nep tagl pakpal, b ognap nb-nep tagl pakpal.* Women hunt on the ground in this way, and some men do too.

TALK-² [tá·lík, tá·líγ-], *v.tr.* 1. Tear something apart, break s.th. up, dismantle or pull s.th. to pieces (object e.g. a fence, house, or other construction). *Wati talksap.* He's pulling the fence down. *Kaj api wati ak gabay talkp, ami maj ŋbay.* Pigs came and broke through the fence and ate the sweet potatoes.

2. Tear or rip something, e.g. clothing. near syn. **tug talk-**.

v.impers. 1. Fall apart, break up, disintegrate.

2. Tear, rip, be torn, ripped. *Walj talkp.* The apron is torn.

talkep, *adj.* (To do with) tearing or falling apart.

talkep tek ay-, = **talkep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like tearing something apart, appear to be falling apart.

talkep tek md-, *v.impers.* Ready to be torn apart.

talki yap-, fall to pieces, as old clothes or fences. *Tap wot ay, talki yowp.* When things get worn out they fall apart.

ŋag talk-, break or tear s.th. apart by shooting it.

pk talk-, (K) = (G) **pak talk-**, tear s.th. by striking, e.g. a banana leaf.

pug talk-, force or tear s.th. apart by pulling or stretching. *Nkm ŋek pug talk yoway!* You expose yourself and blood

drops! (Insult shouted at women or girls by men or boys.)

puñi talk-, spike and tear s.th. by transfixing it on a sharp object, as a shirt catching on a nail.

tb talk-, tear s.th. by hacking or chopping, make a small cut in something.

tug talk-, deliberately tear or force something apart with the hands, dismantle something. *Kotp at ami, tug talki kotp mgan amnoŋ*. Get up on the roof and force a way through into the house.

TALK³ [tá·lák, tá·láf-], = **talak-**, q.v. *v.tr.* Step over, climb over, jump over something.

TAM [tá·m, -rá·m], *n.* 1. Joining point or intersection of any two or more things; thus: the fork of a tree or road, confluence of two rivers, junction of two fingers or toes, crotch, etc. Compare **wt**, cluster.

2. Space between two contiguous points; thus, gap, opening, way, entrance, path. *Kaj wati gul tam ak sl gi amjap*. The pig is squeezing through the gap between two posts of the fence.

tam-tam, *n. pl.* Junctions, joining points; interstices. *Lum ñn tam-tam yowp*. The dirt fell through the spaces between by fingers.

tam-sek, *adj.* 1. Joined, connected.

2. Twinned, paired.

kjeŋ tam, 1. Cross-roads, fork or junction of two (or more) paths or roads. near syn. **lot tam**. *Kjeŋ tam omŋal mdab, ñji sdol gpin*. There were two paths and I didn't know which way to go.

2. Path or road, especially a main path.

3. Entrance, doorway. *Mey kjeŋ tam ak plgi, ognap pkpay ak*. If they block the entrance hole, they may catch some (of these animals).

tam dakdak g-, spread one's legs apart.

tam dakdak gi am-, near syn. **tam**

dakdak g tag-, walk along with long strides, lope along. *Tam dakdak g tagey tagey, ksim owp!* You keep striding about all over the place and it's getting dark. (Complaint to a wife that she hasn't yet brought the food.)

mon tam, fork of a tree.

(**ñapannaŋ**) **tam-sek**, twins, multiple births.

(**ñapannaŋ**) **tam-sek tk-**, give birth to twins, or more than two offspring. syn. (K) **ptey gi tk-**, (G) **ptol gi tk-**. *Bin tam-sek tk ayp, ebap tk pk ayp*. The woman had twins, and killed one.

ñg tam, confluence of two streams or rivers.

ñn tam, junction of fingers, space between fingers.

ñu tam, comb or row of spikes with single base.

tmd tam, place where the ear joins the head.

tob tam, space between toes, place where toes join.

TAMIOK [tá·mió·k], *n.* Steel axe. (from Tok Pisin **tamiok**.) Formerly contrasted with **tu**, stone axe, but the latter term is now also applied to steel axes.

TAMK-TUP [tá·máktú·p], (PL) *n.* Night. Pandanus Language substitute for **ksim**, q.v.

tamk-tup tag-, *v.impers.* Become night. PL substitute for **ksim ap-**.

TAMNK [tá·mnák], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, large, said to be present in forest of Middle and Lower Kaironk Valley. Possibly a megapode. Compare **abownm**, **bley**

TAMSEK [tá·msé·k], *adj.* (of e.g. paths, limbs of tree) Joined, connected. = **tam-sek**.

ñapan(ŋaŋ) tam-sek, twins, multiple births.

TAMU¹ [tá·mú·], *n.* Grass, *Paspalum conjugatum*. Eaten by pigs and cows. syn. **cp-tamu**.

TAMU² [tá·mú·], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) variety, large red tuber.

TAMYOK [tá·mió·k], = **tamiok**, q.v.

TAN- [tá·n], v. Rise above a surface; thus:

1. Climb, go up, ascend. Compare **jak-**. *Mon kogm tawi, tan amnoŋ!* Step on the knot (in the tree) and climb up! *Wog agiabin, maŋlaŋ at tani, yp yneb-tek ayab, kosyam ptk opin.* I was burning off the garden when the flames rose up and almost burnt me, and I ran away in fear.

2. (of hair, feathers, trees, etc.) Grow. Compare **jak-**, **yob g-**. (G) *Wask matp ksen ap tanub ogok tbl, ognap wask wos ogok tbl, dad apl akl...* Young, newly grown *wask* trees are cut down, sometimes mature trees are cut, and (the outer bark) scraped). *Jbl ognap gu nep sŋok tani mdek.* Some eugenia trees grow there in the flatter parts (of the forest).

3. (of shoots, stubble, etc.) Sprout or come up. *Slos ym den, ksen tang gab.* I have already planted the shallots; they will come up in a while.

4. Swell up (as a blister). *Yp puŋwon pl gab, kogmeg tanb.* When my gut was blocked my belly swelled up.

5. (of male animals) Mate with or mount a female. *Kaj aŋlam neb nup tanb.* The boar mated with the sow.

taneb, *adj.* (To do with) climbing, rising, etc.

taneb tek ay-, = **taneb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like climbing, etc.

taneb tek md-, *v.impers.* Able to be climbed, ready to be climbed.

tanijssek, = **tanijssek**, *adv.* In the act or process of rising, climbing, etc.

tanijssek ay md-, *v.* Remain in the act or process of rising, climbing, etc.

tan am-, climb. *Mon tan amnoŋ!* Climb the tree!

tan ap tan ap yap g-, climb up and down. (G) *Mab nb okok tan aptan apyap gl npal.* They climb up and down the trees all around. (G) *B ogok ... kmn cb klek nŋl tan aptan apyap gl pakl tek...* The men find the animal's dung and climb up following its habitual path and kill it.

ap tan-, = **atan-**, ascend or rise suddenly, fly up, as sparks from a fire.

Guŋgolp ap tanb. Sparks flew up.

ap tan jak-, rise to the top, reach the top, as water filling a container. *Tin ŋig ap tan jakp.* The tin has filled with water.

at tan-, = **atan-**, rise up, rise to the top. *Kob agiey, skum at tani kotp yu gp.* They are burning off grass, and the rising smoke has obscured the house.

d ap tan-, bring something upwards, move something up.

d ap tan d ap yap-, bring something up and down, move back and forth.

d ap tan d ap yap g-, make something go up and down or back and forth.

atan, = **ap tan-**, ascend or rise.

d atan jak-, place something upright, bring or cause something to rise to the top.

dsn tan-, *v.impers.* (of the beard) Grow. *Ŋskoy dsn ma-tanb.* A boy doesn't grow a beard.

jun-kas sum tan-, *v.impers.* (of hair) Go grey, turn white. *Jun-kas np sum tanb.* Your hair is going grey.

kas tan-, *v.impers.* Grow feathers, fur, hair. *Jun-kas wi ma-tanb.* No head-hair has grown here.

kogi tan-, *v.impers.* 1. Have a swollen belly.

2. Be pregnant, after belly has enlarged. *Bin kogi tanb.* The woman is pregnant.

mumkogi tan-, *v.impers.* Swell up, of a bruise or blister.

ŋag di tan-, grow stuck together, as two tree trunks.

pabag tan-, *v.impers.* (of the belly) Be swollen, have a swollen belly.

pteŋd tan-, jump up on something.

TANEB¹ [tá·né·mp], *n.* 1. Pond, especially man-made. Compare **ŋg ceb**, **ŋg aydk**, **lumŋg**. *Ap yap, taneb pkak.* It fell in the pond.

2. Deep pool in a river.

taneb aydk, natural pond. *Didiman taneb pog apyap ak mey, d ayng pog*

aypay. The agricultural officers made a fish pond by damming the stream up, in order to stock it (with fish).

taneb pog ay-, form a pond by damming a stream.

TANE² [tá·né·mp], *adj.* (To do with) climbing, rising, etc. = **tan-eb**.



mon tan am-, Kalam boy climbing a tree

TANIM [tá·ni·m], *v.adjunct* in **TANIM G-**, *v.tr.* Turn something, make something go round. (from Tok Pisin **tanim**.) Compare **tug adk-**, **kuskus g-**.

TAP¹ [tá·p], *n.* Thing(s), stuff. *Tap tbtkep*. A thing for cutting. *Tap etp dad ownm?* What (things) should I bring? *Tap yokep tays!* It's a thing which makes (one) feel like vomiting! (said of betel-nut). *B koy-p-sek mdp tap ak kojay mdp: maj, kaj, mani, kubap*. A rich man is one who has lots of things: sweet potatoes, pigs, money, shell valuables. (G) *Tap njep awl!* This is a sentient creature! *Bin-b tap gek Sosi tap ak suju yokigp*. When people were sick, Susi used to extract objects (from their bodies).

tap etp (K), syn. (G) **tap ti**, *n.* 1. What thing(s)? *Tap kun etp?* What kind of thing is that? (K), syn. (G) *tap nb ak tap ti?*

2. Various things, the usual or

customary things, whatever things or stuff. near syn. **tap etp tap etp**, syn. (G) **tap ti tap ti**.

TAP² [tá·p], *n.* Food. syn. **tap ñheb**. *Tap ynb*. The food is cooked. *Tap-nad si ñbay*. They are stealing your food. *Yad tap kojay ñbin, mukbel jski apin*. I ate too much food and am belching from indigestion.

tap adept, cooked food from a stone oven.

tap kojm, fresh food, uncooked food. *Tap kojm ayabay, ybal ognap api dagi ñbay*. They (hosts of festival) put fresh food out, the dance groups then came and cooked and ate it.

tap klukep, grated food, esp. bananas.

tap magi, vegetables; garden produce other than sugar-cane and bananas. syn. **keñ magi**.

tap ñheb, food, something for eating.

TAP³ [tá·p], *n.* or *v.adjunct* in **TAP G-**, *v.impers.* Be ill, sick, from natural causes, as when suffering from a cough or malaria, in contrast to illness caused by spirits or witchcraft. Compare **asñ**, **cp g-**, **cp day g-**, **sud cp g-**, **kum md-**. contr. **suñ**, healthy. *Nup tap gp*. She's sick. *Nd tap gek kum mdigpin. Mñi katam amin agen mdpin, tñl yp sayn gab mdpin*. After getting sick I was convalescing at home. Now I'd like to walk about (but) my body is still weak. **tap** is noun-like in that it can be modified by an adjective or a noun but it cannot take a possessor.) *Tap kun ak np etp gp?* What kind of sickness have you got? *Yp yuan tap gp*. I'm sick with hunger.

tap gab md-, near syn. **tap gek md-**, *v.* Be still sick, still not recovered from an illness. *Saem tap gab mdp*. Saem is still not over his illness.

tap yob g-, *v.impers.* Be seriously ill, have a major illness.

wdn tap ay-, *v.impers.* Have a disease of the eye.

TAP⁴ [tá·p], *n.* Grass and herbs; herbaceous plants in general, including old crops, garden weeds. syn. **tap-kas**.

Not used as a taxon name, i.e. not proposed to names for specific kinds of plants. *Tap jak kus gi mon komeŋ bad nab ok*. Grass has grown up around that clump of trees.

TAP⁵ [tá:p], *v. adjunct in TAP AY-, v. impers.* Be subject to a hereditary food prohibition. Possibly cognate with **tap²**. Said to be due to an ancestor discovering that this particular food was harmful to him. *Cnup tap ayak*. There is a hereditary food taboo imposed on us. *Brodney nup alp ak tap ayak*. Brodney has a hereditary prohibition on eating fying fox.

TAPAT [tá:βár], *n.* Insect taxon, small brownish praying mantis. Not eaten. Compare **townm**.

TAP-KAS [tá:pkás], *n.* Grass and herbs. syn. **tap⁴**, q.v.

TAP-MAGI [tá:pmá:ŋgí], *n.* Vegetables, garden produce other than sugar-cane and bananas. syn. **keñ-magi**.

TAPN [tá:βín], *adv.* Further, at or to a greater distance. Contrasts with **patyob** (K) = (G) **patkub**, far. *Tapn kaney sjak amnoŋ*. Go on further (in the direction you're heading)!/Move along a bit!

tapn nep, (in travelling) further than expected, taking a long time to reach. *Tapn nep opun, kasek ma-am jakpun*. We have travelled a long way (but) but we haven't got there yet.

X tapn nep am- or **ap-**, *v.* 1. Go or come all the way from X. *Yad Ayom nb tapn nep oswin*. I have come all the way from Aiome. *Nad Mosbi nb tapn nep ownak?* — *Yaw, ypd gi opin*. Did you come all the way from Moeresby? — Yes, I came direct.

2. Going or coming to X is further than expected; take a long time to reach X. *Mñmon bi tapn nep owng-tek gpun*. It seems this place we're travelling to is further than we thought.

TATAY¹ [tá:ráy], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with fruit which when green may be cooked in fire of earth-oven, but eaten uncooked when ripe. Alternative name, **kab-magi**, refers to small 'stones',

i.e. presumably seeds, which appear in some fruit. Grown in Upper Kaironk Valley.

TATAY² [tá:ráy], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from Maring in the 1950s, just before the arrival of Europeans. Skin of tuber white, flesh white. Leaves eaten. Now rare, but highly valued because of tasty flesh.

TATI [tá:rí], (G) casual speech for **tap ti**, *n.* 1. What (sort of) thing? *Tap nb ak tati?* What sort of thing is that?

2. Whatever (things), various things, the usual things.

TATK [tá:rík], *n. temp.* (K) Yesterday. syn. **toytk**, q.v.

TAW¹ [tá:w], *n.* Ridge or spur on a hill. syn. **nek**. contr. **dum**, peak, **ji**, saddle of a mountain ridge. *Yad taw at amjpin*. I am going along the ridge. In combination with locative nouns, **taw** indicates on or a ridge in the direction specified by the locative.

2. Ridge of gums or jawbone.

taw at, on a ridge, along a ridge, top of a ridge. *Asaw taw at ebim*. She's approaching along the ridge down-river.

taw bdoŋ, near syn. **taw doŋ**, on or towards the ridge in the across-river direction.

taw bim, near syn. **taw-ym**, = **taw-im**, on or towards the ridge in the down-river direction. *B taw bim asaw*. A man is coming along the ridge down-river.

taw bneŋ, near syn. **taw-neŋ**, on or towards the ridge in the up-river direction.

taw byaŋ, near syn. **taw-yaŋ**, on or towards the ridge down below.

taw byoŋ, near syn. **taw-yoŋ**, on or towards the ridge above.

taw okpi (G), underground, the underworld (in legends).

taw okpi g-, disappear underground.

taw okyaŋ, (K) syn. (G) **taw okpi**, q.v.

kaj kayn tk taw-yoŋ taw-yaŋ a string figure (**ysu**), the name said to be metaphoric, referring to movement of men fighting (lit. pigs and dogs cross up-the-ridge, down-the-ridge).

meg tawyaŋ, lower teeth.

meg tawyoŋ, 1. Upper teeth.

2. Maxilla or upper jawbone.

TAW⁻² [tá·w], = **tow**-, *v.tr.* Move something back and forth. Has several more specific senses. 1. Draw a tool back and forth against a surface (object the tool); saw, grind, work a fire-thong; lever s.th. back and forth. *Kos tawen yjap.* I rubbed the fire-thong till it caught fire.

2. Exchange goods, barter, trade, buy or sell goods (object the thing exchanged, bought, sold, etc.). *Bin bsg mdpay; am tap tawan!* The women are sitting waiting; go and buy the food! *Mass yp ma-tawpan.* You didn't buy my matches./You didn't pay me for the matches. *Ñskoy mdi tawak.* He bought it when he was a boy. *Yad tu ebi kops gpín, kdk tawngayn.* I have reserved this axe, I'll buy it later.

3. Pay something, pay something to someone (double object, the thing paid and the recipient). *Moni tawan!* Pay the money! *Kias Upc-nup moni tawak.* Kias paid Upc money.

tawep, *adj.* (To do with) exchanging, trading, buying, selling, sawing, etc.

tawep tek ay-, = **tawep tay**-, *v.impers.* Feel like trading, sawing, etc., be on the point of trading, etc.

tawijsek, *v.adjunct* in **tawijsek ay (md-)**, *v.* Continue to buy, saw, etc.

am taw dad ap-, go and buy something and bring it. *Toytk am pis taw dad ownuk.* Yesterday we went and bought some tinned fish.

kos taw-, 1. Pull a fire-thong back and forth to make fire by friction; start a fire by this method. *Sawan kos tawsap.* Sawan is making a fire. (lit. Sawan is working the fire-thong back and forth.)

2. Trade (for) matches, buy or sell

matches.

kos tawpay, ceremony performed after birth of a child (lit. they make fire by friction.)

koslam taw-, be hard to buy something, be expensive.

mñ kñ kos taw-, remove the skin from **kñ** vine by rubbing it back and forth, prior to using the inner fibre for binding.

mani taw-, = **moni taw**-, buy or pay with money.

pey taw-, pay wages.

TAW⁻³ [tá·w], = **tow**-, *v.* 1. Take a step or steps.

2. Walk (specifically of the manner of locomotion, in contrast to crawling, jumping, flying). **G**) *Bin ak tob tawak tawak at eñk nep mey...at nb ak tawlg...* They followed very closely in the woman's footsteps ,...and they walked on... (*KHT* ch. 9, *Madaw* myth:30)

v.tr. 3. Step, tread or stamp on something (obj. what is trodden on). *Mon kogm tawi, tan amnoŋ!* Step on the knot (in the tree) and climb up! *Yad yakam taw pagnk.* I trod on the arrow and broke it.

4. Plant the feet (obj. the feet). *Tob tawi, kuskus gsap.* He is swivelling on his feet. (lit. Having planted (his) feet, he is turning around.)

5. Stamp the feet (obj. the feet).

6. Push against something with the feet (object what is pushed). *Lum pken puŋi, wki, taw pag yokpin.* Having driven the digging sticks in and broken up the surface, I pushed (the chunks of soil) away with the foot.

7. Grip something between the feet, as when climbing the trunk of a tree (object what is gripped).

8. Make or leave footprints.

taw- **taw**- (both verbs inflected for tense and subject reference) Have a certain gait or way of walking. *B ognap mñmon akay nb tawpay tawpay nŋban.* You can tell what country people are

from by the way they walk.

tawd, *v.adjunct.* Stepping, treading, stamping. See separate entry.

tawep, *adj.* (To do with) planting the feet, for stepping on or with.

n. Foot, leg. Pandanus Language and avoidance substitute for **tob**.

tawep tek ay-, = **tawep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like stepping, stamping, etc.

tob tawep, place where the feet are planted; thus: footstep, spoor, tracks left by feet, rung in ladder, stepping stone.

taw cici d-, grip something with the feet, gain a grip by placing the soles of the feet tightly against, as in climbing a tree with no branches.

taw lug-, push something with the feet.

taw lug yok-, push something away with the feet.

taw pag-, tread on and break something.

taw pag yok-, push something with the foot and break it off, as in breaking up ground with digging stick. *Lum pken puji, wki, taw pag yokpin.* Having driven the digging sticks in and broken up the surface, I pushed (the sods, chunks of soil) away with the foot.

taw ps g-, flatten or squash something by treading on it.

taw tbk-, stamp or tread something into the ground (obj. the thing stamped on). (G) *'Pen mjal agl, taw tbknmit,' nbagak.* 'You two should heat bamboo segments, and tread them firmly into the ground,' he said.

taw tudul ak-, give something a kick with the sole of the foot. *Kumi bak taw tudul akpay.* They kicked the trunk of the *kumi* pandanus.

tob klway taw- or **tow-**, take short steps, place one's footsteps close together, as is done for better control when descending a steep slope. *Tob klway tawan!* Take short steps!

tob kosiŋd kosiŋd taw-, follow in

someone's footsteps, putting the feet in the same places. syn. **tob at nb eñk taw-**.

tob taw taw kuskus g-, leave footprints all around. (G) *...aml nglek, bin-b ak tob ak nb awl taw taw kuskus glaknŋ.* They went on and saw where people had left footprints all around. (KHT ch. 9, *Madaw* myth:14)

TAW.⁴ [tá-w], = **tow-**. *v.tr.* 1. Pack solid things into an enclosed space (e.g. container, pouch), fill a space with solids. Not used of filling bags (see **yg-**) or of filling containers with liquid (see **mal-**). near syn. **pat-**, but emphasising enclosure. **buk** (gourds) or **akl kl** (bamboo containers) are used to store valuables. *Ayn-bogs tawspin.* I am packing the trunk/metal box. (G) *Ss-kolm ak tawobun, adl ñbal, kaj ss-kolm won tek ak.* We treat the bladder like a pig's bladder, we stuff it with chopped liver and cook it in an earth oven. (G) *Kmn kosbol ak g mgan tawl, mlep lpal.* A loop of cane is inserted in the body cavity of the game mammal when it is prepared for smoking.

2. (of a marsupial mother) Put a young animal into the pouch. (G) *Ñluk ak won nokom tkl,...ttoj alyan tawp ak, md md kas jak amosp.* When (the marsupial mother) has a baby...it puts it in its pouch until its fur has grown.

3. Keep or soak things in water. Meat or vegetables are sometimes kept in water to preserve them. *Kmn tawpin ñg sj byan. Am dad awan.* I stored a game-mammal underwater down at the waterfall. Go and get it. *Kas tug tki, ñg tawi, dad aptan apyap gpay.* They pick the leaves, soak them and rub them (on a person).

tawep, *adj.* (To do with) packing or storing things or preserving food.

tawep tek ay-, = **tawep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like packing things, etc.

tawep tap, = **tap tawep**, container for storing.

tawi ay-, keep or store things in a rigid container. *Mnan-yad akl kl towi*

aynk mdp. I keep my shell valuables in a bamboo container (lit. having packed and placed my shell valuables they remain.)

kab taw-, syn. **kab ad ptaw-**, place top layer of stones and leaves on an earth-oven.

tb taw-, cut and pack, cut out and fill with something, as when cutting out the bladder or innards of a small animal before stuffing and cooking it. (G) *Ss-kolm tb tawpal. Tawl mgel adl ñbal.* They cut out and stuff the bladder. They stuff it and leave it to cook then eat it.

TAWAN [tá-wá-n], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in Jimi Valley though seedlings sometimes transplanted to Upper Kaironk Valley, to provide ornament and shade.

TAWB [tá-wmp, tá-wúmp], (**PL**) *v. adjunct.* ? Upwards. Said to be Pandanus Language substitute for **ebyon**, **kuyon**.

tawb ebyon tag-, move upwards. substitute for **kuyon gi am-**.

TAW-BIM [tá-wmbím], *n.* Ridge in the down-river direction. = **taw ebim**. near syn. **tawim**.

TAWD [tá-wnt, tá-wúnt], *v. adjunct* in **TAWD AM-**, *v.* Climb or step across from tree to tree. (from **taw-**, step; **-d**, **-ñd**, adjunct derivative.) (G) *B awsek ak gek tawd ameb ak, ñn ognap pakup.* If a man is (hunting) alone, climbing from tree to tree, sometimes he'll catch one.

TAWDOŋ, = **TAW-DOŋ** [tá-wndó-ŋ], (**K**) *n.* Ridge in the across-river direction.

TAWEP¹ [tá-wé-p], *adj. & n.* (To do with) reciprocal movement, exchanging, buying, selling, etc.; that which is exchanged or one who exchanges. Compare **taw**-².

TAWEP² [tá-wé-p], *adj. & n.* (To do with) planting the feet; that which steps, is stepped on, results from stepping, etc. Compare **taw**-³.

n. Pandanus Language and avoidance context substitute for **tob**, q.v., foot.

tob tawep, footprint, spoor, tracks, step, rung, place for stepping.

TAWEP³ [tá-wé-p], *adj. & n.* (To do with) packing things into a space or preserving things in water. Compare **taw**⁴.

TAWIM, = **TAW-IM** [tá-wí-m], *n.* Ridge in the down-river direction. = **taw-ym**.

TAWL [tá-wl, tá-wu-], *n.* Towel (from Eng. **towel**.)

TAWL [tá-wl, tá-wu-l], variant spelling of **taw-wl**, q.v.

TAWNAY [tá-wná-y], *n. prop.* Name used by the Kalam speakers for the area, people and language otherwise known by them as **Gaj**, q.v.

TAWNEŋ, = **TAW-NEŋ** [tá-wné-ŋ], (**K**) *n.* Ridge in the up-river direction.

TAW PAG YOK- [tá-wpá-ŋkyó-k], *v. tr.* Push and break off something with the sole of the foot. Compare **taw**-³. (contr. **ñn tpag yok-**, push s.th. away with the hands.) *Lum pken puŋi, wki, taw pag yokpin.* Having driven the digging stick in and broken off a chunk of soil, I pushed (the chunk) away with the foot.

TAW PS [tá-wpís, tá-wβís], in **TAW PS G-**, *v. tr.* Flatten or squash something by treading on it. Compare **taw**-³, **ps**³.

TAWSN [tá-wsín], *num.* Thousand. (from English **thousand**.)

TAW-WL [tá-wl, tá-wú-l], (**G**) = (**K**) **taw**¹-**bi**. *n.* Ridge here, this ridge.

TAWYAŋ, = **TAW-YAŋ** [tá-wyá-ŋ], *n.* 1. Ridge lower down. *Katam tawyaŋ am ykan.* Go and open the lower door (of the house on a ridge).

2. Lower level, lower of two levels or layers.

adj. Lower.

jomluk tawyaŋ, lower lip.

meg tawyaŋ, lower teeth.

TAW-YM [tá-wyí-m, tá-wí-m], *n.* Ridge in the down-river direction. Alternative spelling of **tawim**.

TAWYOŋ, = **TAW-YOŋ** [tá-wyó-ŋ], *n.* 1. Ridge higher up.

2. Upper level, upper of two levels or layers.

adj. Upper, higher.

jomluk tawyoŋ, upper lip.

kaj kayn tk tawyoŋ tawyaŋ, a string figure (**ysu**), the name said to be metaphoric, referring to movement of men fighting, chasing enemies in one direction, then another. (lit. 'pigs and dogs cross up the ridge, down the ridge.')

meg tawyoŋ, upper teeth.

TAY¹ [tá-y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Red Bird of Paradise (syn. Raggiana or Count Raggi's Bird of Paradise), *Paradisaea raggiana*. Said to be present in Middle Simbai and Upper Jimi Valleys. Plumages prized for centre pieces in headdresses and occasionally traded on from Wahgi Valley and areas south and, nowadays, brought back from Central Province.

TAY² [tá-y], (**Asai**) *n. interrog.* What? syn. (K) **etp**, (G) **ti**.

-TAY³ [-rá-y-], (K) usual contraction of **-TEK AY-**, q.v., in a clause of the form **X + Y + TEK AY-**, *v. impers.* where **Y** is a noun or a verb phrase that denotes a thing or situation (the subject of the verb **ay-**) that is compared to **Y**, a person or thing (the object of the verb). **ay-** here indicates that something is in a stable situation or condition) This construction has several senses. See separate entry, **-tek ay-**, for examples.

1. **Y** is like or similar to **X**. *Nup kaj-tayp*. He is like a pig.

2. **X** seems to be, probably is (in the situation denoted by) **Y**.

3. **X** feels like doing **Y**, **X** feels **Y** coming on.

4. **X** is ready to do **Y**.

5. **Y** almost happens to **X**, **Y** is liable to happen or is in danger of happening to **X**.

TAY MNM [tá-y-míním], *n.* A dialect (or group dialects) of Kalam, so-called because its speakers use **tay** for 'what?'. **Tay mnm** is spoken in several valleys on the north (Ramu) side of the Schrader Range, bounded on the west by the Aunjang River and on the east by the

Asai River. In the Asai Valley, **Tay Mnm** is said to be spoken at Pajl, Kaynabey, Kadum No. 2, and Alañŋ, close to the headwaters of the Asai. **Tay Mnm** is also spoken at Anmg, where the Mljp River enters the Ramu plains. **Tay mnm** is itself a variety of **Ti mnm**, q.v. **Ti Mnm** is spoken in the Upper Asai, as far down as Kadum and just beyond, and in parts of the Upper Kaironk Valley.

TAYU¹ [tá-yú-], *adj.* (of animals) White-patched, with a patch or patches of white fur contrasting with darker fur. *Kaj tayu bñ-sek amjap bim*. There's a pig with patches of white going along in the down-river direction.

tayu bñ-sek, having many white patches, piebald.

TAYU² [tá-yú-], *n.* 1. Raised hackles of a dog or pig. syn. **koñs**.

2. Dorsal fin of a fish.

tayu-sek, *adj.* With raised hackles.

TB- [tímp, tímb-], *v.tr.* Strike and penetrate something with an edged instrument; thus, cut, chop, slash, hack, slice, etc. Compare **ak-**, **kluk-**, **tk-**. *Mon etp nen tspan?* Why are you cutting the tree? *B-nup tu tpay!* A man has been axed!

tbep, *adj.* (To do with) cutting. See separate main entry.

tb ask-, 1. Cut something free, as a tree which has fallen across and is held by the branch of another tree.

2. Mark off (garden plots) by cutting and laying logs as boundary markers.

tb blok-, cut up and distribute (especially of cassowary and game mammal meat, but not meat of domestic animals).

tb d-, 1. Cut and take hold of.

2. Finish cutting. *Mon tb dpin*. I have stopped cutting the wood/I have cut all the wood.

tb jak-, rise up after cutting, cause to rise by cutting. *Sñl apab; tb jakp*. He got a boil; he cut it and (the core or pus) came out.

tb ju- (**am-**), cut and draw out, cut out

from a rooted or firm position. *Mon tb juen, amb.* I cut the stump out and it came away.

tb kluk-, hollow out by cutting and scraping; gouge out the inside of something, as in removing the inner portion of a pandanus nut, or carving a wooden bowl.

knaŋ tb kluk-, hollow out a bowl or canoe hull.

tb kluk yok-, get rid of the insides, especially the waste material, by cutting and scraping.

tb lak-, split something, cut or crack s.th. longitudinally, butcher a carcass. *Kaj tb lakspay.* They are butchering the pig. (G) *Magl ak tu tmel tmel ogok mey tb lakpal ak.* They use axes that are no good to crack the stones of the fruit.

tb lak d ap g-, *v.tr.* Split (timber) for making something. (lit. cut split get come make). (Formulaic phrase used of splitting timber for fencing or house-building.)

tb nŋ-, 1. Make a trial or test cut. *Yad tu wsim nŋnm, kd gp akaŋ met agi, mon tb nŋi, opin.* I filed the axe, and wanting to see whether or not it was sharp, I tried cutting some wood, (then) I came.

2. Cut and see, listen, etc.

tb ñ-, cut s.th. and give it to s.o., cut things up for distribution.

tb pag-, cut and break or smash something, as an axe-blade.

tb puŋi-, cut and push into a surface, cut and insert, as in planting sugar-cane.

tb sak-, cut something off a part of something, e.g. trim or prune (a tree), butcher an animal. *Kaj pki, tb saki, sabal adi, sakp wjki...* Pigs are slaughtered, butchered, the spleen is cooked, pitpit efflorescences are peeled,...

tb tk-, 1. Cut off, cut in half, interrupt, stop (of something in motion). *Mon alk tb tkey yowan!* Cut the branch off and let it fall! *Pep tb tkspin.* I'm cutting the paper in half. *Kat tb tkan!* Brake the car! (lit. Hold and stop the car.)

2. Aim to cut or chop something but

miss.

tbtkdi, = **tb tk di**, (of leaves or broadbladed arrow-heads) pointed, ovate.

tb wal g-, skin (an animal).

tb wk-, chop up, shatter by chopping. *Bangay tu tb wkpin.* I chopped up the pumpkin with the axe.

tb yk-, cut a hole in, cut open. *Mon tab yki kmn nŋak.* He cut open the tree, and saw a game mammal. (G) *Tap kumi ak ksen owaknŋ, ... yokop tb ykp.* When the immature kumi pandanus fruit are setting it bites holes in these.

tb yok-, cut away, get rid of by cutting.

d ap tb yki leki adi md-, get (seeds) and make a necklace from them. (lit. bring (seeds), drill holes, thread and wear them.) (Formulaic expression, used of making necklaces from the seeds of the **klen** tree.)

ñp-wp tb-, syn. **ygl-wgl tb-**, *v.impers.* (of weather) Be fine.

somey kopey tb-, *v. impers.* Become dizzy, lose consciousness. syn. **somey kopey g-**, **smay wmeŋ g-**.

ygl wgl tb-, be fine, be a clear day.

TBEP¹ [timbép], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been introduced from Kobon in ancestral times.

TBEP² [timbép], *adj.* (To do with) cutting. = **tb-ep**.

n. 1. Cutting instrument.

2. (PL) Pandanus Language substitute for **tu**, q.v. adze, axe; **ñayp**, q.v., steel knife, **pít**, bamboo knife. q.v., though the usual Pandanus Language substitute is **gaymen**.

tbep tek ay-, = **tbep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like cutting, etc., appear to be cut.

tbep tek md-, *v.impers.* Easily cut, ready to be cut.

tap tbep, cutting instrument, thing cut or for cutting with.

TBI¹ [timbí:], *n.* Salt, manufactured at spring by traditional methods. = **tubi**.

syn. **pi**, **ydk**, q.v.

TBI² [tɪmbíː], *n.* Sweet potato (**maj**)
taxon. = **tubi**. = **maj tubi**.

TB-JJUWN [tɪmpɪ̃ndyí̃ndyúːwun], *adj.*
Spotted, mottled, as e.g. a marsupial cat
(**suatg**). Compare **jjuwn**. *Yad kaj
tb-jjuwn won ak dpin*. I caught that
spotted pig. *Kmn aklaŋ kas tbjuwn gl
ayak*. The *aklaŋ* cuscus has mottled fur.

TBK- [tɪmbák, tɪmbáɣ-], *v.tr.* Clamp or grip
something, hold something firmly in
place, e.g. by pressure from both sides,
as in holding something in tongs, or
between thumb and finger, or pinning
something against a wall, or from above,
as by treading on s.th. securing a post
by tamping earth around it. near syn. **d
tbk-**, **tug tbk-**. *Kab agi, kabs di, kab d
tbki, adan*. You heat the stones, then
take tongs, take hold of the stones and
put them in the oven. (G) 'Gungad ak
gnmit at ogok,' agak. 'Pen mŋal agl taw
tbknmit,' nb agak. 'You two should use
these materials to make fight magic,' he
said. 'You should heat the segments of
bamboo and tread them firmly into the
ground,' he said.

tbkep, *adj.* (To do with) clamping,
holding firmly in place, etc.

tbkep tek ay-, = **tbkep tay-**,
v.impers. Feel like clamping, etc.

tap tbkep, *n.* Thing which holds or is
held by pressing, etc., e.g. tongs, pliers,
vice.

tbk d-, be clamped very tight, blocked,
stuck, crowded. Compare **plg-**. *Mgan tbk
dug gab, ma-amngab*. It will get stuck, it
won't go through.

d tbk-, *v.tr.* 1. Grip something, hold
something tightly. Compare **tug tbk-**.

2. in **ñn d tbk-**, press the hands
together

kabs tbk-, hold with tongs, pliers,
vice, etc. Compare **kabs**.

ñn magi d tbk-, place extended
fingers of the two hands together, as in
prayer. *Pat ñn magi d tbki, Got-nup mnm
ag nŋak*. The priest placed his hands
together and prayed to God.

ñag tbk-, pin something against a
surface by shooting it (as something
pinned by an arrow), sewing it, etc.

pk tbk-, usu. **pbk-**, fix something
securely in position, as by nailing, tying
or glueing it.

puŋi tbk-, hold something in position
by pressing or piercing it, as in pinning
up a sheet of paper or holding it in place
with a weight. *Pas ki, kotp ptbak aypin;
ñu di, puŋi tbkpin*. I took a notice and
placed it against the wall of the house;
having taken some pins, I secured it.

tug tbk-, hold or grip between the
fingers, or between thumb and fingers.
Tug tbki juan! Grip (it) between thumb
and finger and pull (it) out!

TBS [tɪmbís], *n.* Tip, extremity. = **tubs**.

kotp tbs, lower ends of the sloping
roof of a **smi** festival house.

yakt tbs, tail of bird, tail-plumage.
Compare **bog**, **slp**, **yng**.

TBTDKI [tɪmbiríndiɣíː], (K) *adj.* (of leaves
or broad-bladed arrow-heads) Pointed,
ovate. = (G) **tbtdkl**. (etym. **tb tdk-i**,
trimmed, cut off.)

TBTDKL [tɪmbiríndiɣíl], (G) = (K) **tbtki**.

TBTK- [tɪmbirák, tɪmbiráɣ-], see **tb-**.

TBUM, variant of **tubum**, q.v.

TD [tɪnt], *adj.* (of rigid objects) Crooked,
twisted. = **tud**. syn. **yk**.

td g-, *v.tr.* Twist something.

v.impers. Be crooked, twisted.

tug td g-, twist something by hand.

tdmad = **tudmad**. See separate entry.

TDAGL [tɪndáŋgál], *n.* A herb, *Gunnera
macrophylla*, growing at streamsides,
with distinctively scented blossom.
Large leaves.

TDEN [tɪndéːn], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a
shrub, *Desmodium sequax*. syn. **ccpen**,
q.v. Common in fallow gardens and
along streams.

TDK- [tɪndák, tɪndáɣ-], *v.tr.* Trim a
standing tree, cut the branches off a tree
(obj. the tree or branches). Etymology
poss. **tb tk-**, sever s.th, cut s.th off.
Contrasts with **tb sak-**, trim, prune

branches of a fallen tree, (**mon**) **tb yok-**, cut a tree down, fell a tree. *Wog gng mon tdkpay*. They trim the trees when they're going to make a garden.

tdkep, *adj.* (To do with) trimming a tree, trimmed or for trimming.

tdkep tek ay-, = **tdkep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like trimming trees.

mon tdkep day, a tree which has been trimmed.

TDMAD [tíndimá-nt], *adj.* Crooked, winding, undulating, uneven. variant of **tudmad**, q.v.

TDPN-MAB [tíndiβínmá-mp] (G) = (K) **tdpn-mon**, q.v.

TDPN-MON [tíndiβínmó-n], (K) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Meliosma pinnata*, small, flowers believed to create lice if they fall on the hair. Fumes from burning crushed bark are used to kill head lice. Soft wood, used only as last resort for temporary fences and for firewood. = (G) **tdpn-mab**.

TDPN-YMAN-MON [tíndiβínyimá-nmó-n], (K) *syn.* **tdpn-mon**, q.v.

TDUL [tíndú-l], = **tudul**, q.v.

TEGI- [té-ŋgí-], (K) *v.tr.* Carry something slung from the shoulder, as a string bag or shield (obj. the burden or container); carry in a sling, as a wounded arm). = (G) **tegl-**. Contrasts with other modes of carrying, see **gomi dad am-**, **kak-**, **kosi g-**, **kosiŋd am-**, **kud pki dad am-**, q.v. *Mon tuwn tegisap*. He is carrying a bundle of wood slung from the shoulder. *Nonm ñapanŋaŋ wad tegi amjap*. The mother is carrying the baby in a string bag slung from the shoulder.

tegiep, *adj.* (To do with) carrying slung from the shoulder.

tegiep tek ay-, = **tegiep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like or appear to be carrying s.th. slung from the shoulder.

tegiep-tek md-, *v.impers.* Able to be carried slung from the shoulder, ready to be carried like this.

tegijssek, = **tegijssek**, *adv.* In the act of carrying something slung from the shoulder.

tegijssek ay (md-), *v.* Continue to carry s.th. slung from the shoulder.

tegi am- or **ap-**, go/come with something slung from the shoulder.

kadŋ tegi-, carry a shield slung from the shoulder. *Cn penpen ñag dad amijn, b ebek kadŋ ps tegi mdab*. We carried on fighting, and this man was there carrying a flat shield.

TEGL- [té-gíl], (G) *v.* Carry something slung over the shoulder. = (K) **tegi-**, q.v.

TEGIEP [té-ŋgí-é-p], (K) *adj.* (Having to do with) carrying in a sling; that which carries or is carried. = **tegi-ep**.

TEGLEP [té-ŋgilé-p], (G) = (K) **tegiep**, q.v.

-TEK [-ré-k], *postposed particle.* Attached as a modifying clitic to several kinds of constituents. 1. After nouns, noun phrases, adjectives, verb adjuncts, and verbs it indicates likeness: Like, similar, as, as if, as though, seem like, in the manner of.

(i) after nouns. *bin-tek*, like a woman. *siŋ-tek*, snake-like. *Tap etp-tek?* What was it like? *Yad ñapan-tek yp tok aypan*. You keeping loading me with errands as if I were a child. *Wit-tek ceycey gpan*. You chatter like a wit frog. *Nop-tek mluk ayak*. He looks like his father. *Ag kub gan kagm ak, atwak ak, mosak ak maj-tek ak, yg d ap yokp maj-wad-tek ak*. Now you shout out that copper ringtails, silky cuscuses and giant rats are like sweet potatoes (in their abundance), you fill your bags with them as though they were bags of sweet potatoes.

(ii) after verbs and verbal clauses, it indicates in the manner of (a certain action), or as if in such a manner, or probably in such a manner. *Cp kumeb ebi km mdek-tek kun agyak*. They spoke to the dead body as if it were still living. *'Yad apin-tek gngban akan?' agak*. 'Are you going to do as I instructed?/Are you going to act in the manner I said?', he asked. *Mñimon ebi tapn nep owng-tek gpan*. It seems this place we're intending to travel to is further than we thought.

(G) *Mey nb ak, kab gagub ma-tagep-tek okok.* This is where the rock face appears to be too steep to climb down.

2. Postposed to or modifying clauses, with question intonation, it marks a yes-no question, with expectation of positive answer. Contrasts with **akan**, either-or interrogative. *Amng gab toy a-tek?* He's going tomorrow, isn't he? *Tap-nad-tek?* (It's) your stuff, isn't it? *Dpan-tek?* You got it, didn't you?

3. After a clause representing the speaker's internal dialogue or thinking, or after a verb in hypothetical mood, it indicates probability or supposition. *'Yad wsn knm,' apin-tek, mey kn tep gpin ak.* I realised I probably needed to sleep (lit. 'I should sleep', I said -supposing) and so I had a good sleep. *Nak ma-ñbnap-tek, bognap kik api tap ñbyap.* If you won't eat it, some other people may come and eat it.

-tek ay-, in construction **X + Y -tek ay-**, see separate entry.

etp-tek agi, = (G) **ti-tek agl**, something one is not sure of and will check up on.

kun ok-tek, = **kun o-tek**, (K) like this, in this manner, thus. syn. (G) **nb ak tek**.

mo-tek, = **mon-tek**, in **motek (d) agi-**, cook on a fire (not in an earth oven), cook fire-fashion. *Kab ma-aginmn; motek daginmn.* Don't cook it in an earth oven; cook it on the fire.

wak mon-tek yn-, *v.impers.* Have a high fever, feel as if the skin is burning. *Wak-yp mon-tek ynb, jun pkp.* My skin is on fire and my head aches.

-TEK AY- [-ré:ká-y-], (K) in a clause of the form **X + Y + TEK AY-**, *v.impers.* The sequence **-tek ay-** (in fast speech usually reduced to **tay-**) acts like a verb of comparison with several senses, detailed below, but all to do with likeness. **Y** is a noun or a verb phrase that denotes a thing or situation (the subject of the verb **ay-**) that is compared to **Y**, a person or thing (the object of the verb). = (G) **tek l-**. This construction has

several senses.

1. **Y** is like or similar to **X**. *Nup kaj-tayp.* He is like a pig.

2. **X** seems to be, probably is **Y**, or is in the situation denoted by **Y**. *Mam, yp kod mdpan tayp.* Brother, it seems as if you're waiting for me./You're probably waiting for me. *Esek aspan tayp!* You're probably lying!/It seems like you're lying!

3. **X** feels like doing **Y**, **X** feels **Y** coming on. *Yp suk agep-tayp.* I feel like laughing. *Yp kumb-tayp.* I feel as though I'm dying.

4. **X** is ready to do **Y**. *Ok tap yokep-tayp.* That's a thing that makes one feel like vomiting.

5. **Y** almost happens to **X**, **X** is liable to or in danger of happening to **X**. *Manlan at tani, ak yp yneb-tek ayab, kosyam ptk opin.* The flames rose up and almost burnt me and I fled in fear from the danger.

A selection of expressions of this type follows.

dep-tek ay-, = **dep-tay-**, feel like holding, obtaining, etc. *Yp bin si dep-tayp!* I feel like stealing a woman!

gep-tek ayp, = **gep-tayp**, feel like doing something.

jomluk-tek ay-, look like someone, resemble s.o. in the face.

pagep-tek ay-, = **pagep-tay-**, *v.impers.* Be about to break, seem likely to break. *Kan mon suwi, pagep-tek ayp.* The tree, having been eaten by *kan* insects, is in danger of collapsing.

yneb-tek ay-, be almost burnt, cooked, etc. *Wog agiabin, manlan at tani, yp yneb-tek ayab, kosyam ptk opin.* I was burning off the garden when the flames rose up and almost burnt me, and I fled in fear.

yokep-tek ay-, feel like moving away, throwing away, etc. *Laplap-yad tmey gp; yp yokep-tek ayp.* My waistcloth is no good; I feel like throwing it away.

TEK L- [-ré:kl-], (G) = (K) **-tek ay**, q.v.

TEN [tén], *num.* Ten. (from English **ten**.)
syn. **watjem**.

- n.* 1. The figure 10.
2. A thing denoted by ten.
3. A quantity of ten things.

TEP¹ [té·p], (G) *n.* Place. = (K) **tp**¹, *q.v.*

mon tep, = **motep**, fire-place.

TEP² [té·b, té·p], *adj.* 1. Indicates positive value: good, nice, pleasant, kind, virtuous, handsome, pretty, neat, clean, tidy, efficient, careful, happy, pleased, innocuous (not dangerous or harmful), etc. synonym **ymeb**. antonym **tmey**, *q.v.* bad, unpleasant, wicked, cruel, ugly, harmful, etc. *Nad b tep*. You are a good man. *Tep akan?* Is it good? *Nunay nd skop tb lakyak. Tb laki, b tmey anep d d d, b tmey dyaknɲ, nunay ksen tb laki nɲak b tep ñluk nb kun ak mdek, kjkl bad kun ak penen mdak*. The elder sisters split the tree. Having split it, they kept getting only ugly men, and then the youngest sister, having split it, found a handsome man with a finely tattooed face. *Mnm tep sensim ma-gpun*. We don't change the good (harmless) words. (Referring to keeping harmless words taken from ordinary language when speaking Pandanus language in ritually dangerous contexts.)

2. Enough, sufficient, ample. ant. **skoy**, small, insufficient. *Mey tep ñbin, bapsek ma-ñɲng gpin*. I've eaten enough, I can't eat any more. *Tep akan?* Is it enough?

3. Finished, all done, completed. *Wog ak tep gdpay*. They have finished the job.

4. Thanks. near syn. **teptep**. Compare **tep ag-**. *Tep aspin*. I say thanks. *Tep yp agñban*. Thanks for telling me./It's good that you told me.

n. of 1-4. Goodness, kindness, virtue, sufficiency, happiness, etc.

interjection. Finished!, done!, enough!

tep ag-, *v.* Express approval, pleasure, gratitude, thanks. *Upc tep agp*. Upc expressed pleasure/Wpc said thanks.

tep g-, *v.impers.* Feel good about something, feel pleasure or liking, be

pleased, be happy (grammatical object the experiencer). *Ñben, tep gp*. I like the taste of it. (lit. After I consumed (it), good happened (to me).) (G) *Gub yp, mañmod yp agaknɲ, cnop tep gup*. When we hear the cicadas and *mañmod* lizards calling it makes us happy.

v.tr. Do something well. *Puñi jmñi tep gspin*. I'm joining them well./I'm doing a good job of joining them.

tep met, *adj.* Not good. near syn. (K) **tmey**, (G) **tmel**. *Ñ ytk matk nɲb ak ñi tep met*. That boy who ignores instructions is not a good boy.

tep tep, 1. intensive of **tep**. Very good, etc. *Pagng gab! Tep tep dad amnmn!* It will break! Carry it very carefully! *Yp tep tep gp*. I'm very pleased. Compare **ymeb**.

2. Of medium or average quality, size, etc. *Mon tep tep, tep tep*. A medium-sized tree.

verb + tep g-, do something well. *'Yad wsn knm' apin-tek, mey kn tep gpin ak*. I realised I needed to sleep and so I had a good sleep.

tep md-, = **teptep md-**, Be in a good state, be happy. (G) *Waknɲ ak teptep mdek, adkd apl*. The eel was very happy, and came back. (G) *Kmn ak psnep mab-kd amnek, aml gek, tep ogok nep mdek*. When the animal went to live permanently in the trees, he felt nothing but happiness.

ay tep g-, *v.tr.* Put something in order, tidy or clean up (a place), secure well, correct (something done wrong), etc. *Kotp ay tep gi owngayn*. After I've tidied up the house I'll come.

g tep g-, *v.tr.* Make or do something well, efficiently, nicely, etc.

gos tep nɲ-, *v.tr.* Like, admire, approve of something.

jak tep g-, *v.impers.* Grow well, flourish.

kod md tep g-, *v.* Take good care of, look after well. Compare **kod**².

md tep g-, *v.* Be well, live well, e.g. without problems, be in good health,

prosper. *Nd pen pen ñagigpun, mñi md tep gpun.* Once we used to be constantly fighting, but now we live peacefully.

mñmon teptep, (K) = (G) **mñab teptep**, a clearing in the forest or bush.

nŋ tep g-, near syn. **gos nŋ tep g-**, *v.* Perceive well; thus, to think, look or listen carefully, put the mind to, consider or think about (before acting). *Sosm agey, teyp dng gayn.* – *Nŋ tep gi agng gpin.* Tell a tale and I'll record it on tape. – I'll think about it before I talk.

ñag tep g-, shoot skilfully, carefully, accurately.

pk tep g-, strike carefully, etc.

sb-wt tep g-, *v.impers.* 1. Feel pleased, happy.

2. (of stomach) Feel good, feel better.

yn tep g-, *v.impers.* (of wood) Burn well.

TEP³ [té·p], (G) *adj.* Again, once more. = (K) **tp²**, *q.v.*

TES [té·s] *n.* Test, examination (in school). (from English **test**.)

tes d-, *v.tr.* Sit or take a test or examination.

TETIN [té·tín], *num.* Thirteen. (from English **thirteen**.) syn. **agp-ps**.

n. 1. The figure 13.

2. A thing denoted by the number 13.

3. A quantity of 13 things.

TETK [té·rik], (Obok) Yesterday. = (K) **toytk**, *q.v.*, (G) **tolit**.

TEYBOL [té·ybó·l, té·ymbó·l], *n.* Table. (from English **table**.)

TG- [tíŋk, tíŋg-], *v.tr.* Make string or cord, by rolling it on the thigh. Variant of **t-**, occurring before suffixes **-p-**, **-sp-**. *Bin am mñ ju d api, ak, d pub ayey; mlp gp nŋtag papay. Pagi mdabay mñ ypl di mñ tpay.* Women go and gather vines and bring them, scrape (the skin off), and leave them in the sun; when the vines dry they twist them. After twisting them they take the inner fibres and roll (them into) string. *Mñi won ognap kas ak plkl*

dad apl, sbnag tgl poglpal, ognap dam tgl dpal, ongap moni dpal. Nowadays the fur is sometimes plucked to twine into fine strands of cord for string-belts or to sell for money.

tgep, *adj.* (To do with) making string; that which makes or is made into string.

tgep tek ay-, = **tgep tay-**, *v.impers.* feel like making string.

tgep tek md-, *v.impers.* Able to be made into string.

mñ tgep, *n.* 1. String-making, stuff for making string.

2. Avoidance language substitute for **wad**, *q.v.*, string bag.

bin (mñ) tgep, a woman skilled at making string.

tg gogeb g-, *v.tr.* Coil or wind something up, e.g. make a ball of string.

TGAP [tíŋgá·p], *n.* Index finger. Usual pronunciation of **tgawep**, *q.v.*

adj. Four, in body-part method of counting.

TGAPS [tíŋgá·βís], *adj.* & *n.* Twenty, in body-part method of counting (i.e. index finger of second side of body to be counted). = **tgap-ps**, **tgawep-ps**.

TGAW¹ [tíŋgá·w], *v.tr.* 1. Draw a bow, pull back the bowstring ready to shoot. *B yakam ak tgawi ñapay.* The war party drew their bows and shot.

2. (of a rope) Be drawn taut. Contrasts with **sayn g-**, be slack.

3. (of penis) Be erect, stiff.

tgawep, usually **tgawp** or **tgap**, *adj.* (To do with) drawing a bow, etc.

n. 1. That which draws or is drawn.

2. Index finger.

3. Four, in body-part method of counting.

tgawep tek ay-, = **tgawep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like drawing a bow, appear to be drawing a bow.

tgawijsek, = **tgawij-sek**, *adv.* Taut, drawn taut, as of bow string, rope.

tgawijsek ay (md-), (K) = (G) **tgawijsek ll (md-)** *v.* Remain with bow drawn, (of rope) remain taut. (G)

Tgawij-sek ll mdenek ak mey ñagenek. I waited with bow drawn and I shot it. (KHT ch. 11:10)

tgawep-ps, = **tgawps**, **tgaps**, twenty.

tgaw md-, *v.* Wait in ambush (with bow ready). (G) *Am olap takn ak tgaw mdobn apal ñapal, olap takn tgaw mdl ñapal.* Sometimes they go by moonlight and wait in ambush, they wait by moonlight and shoot them.

kasn tgaw-, hold a bow drawn. contr. **kasn lpg-**, draw back a bow.

waj tgawi (kuyon) md-, *v. impers.* Have an erection.

TGAW-² [tɨŋgá-w], (PL) *v.tr.* Pandanus Language substitute for verbs of contact and penetration: **aŋ-** and **daŋ-**, copulate with, **ñag-**, shoot, **pk-**, strike, **puŋi-**, pierce, press. syn. **plow g-**. *Aduklon tgawp* (substitute for *b ñagp*). A man has been shot.

penpen tgaw-, 1. Fight, make war (substitute for **pen pen ñag-** or **pk-**).

2. Have sexual intercourse, copulate with s.o. *Aduklon penpen tgawp.* He had sex with a woman.

ysebit tgaw-, *v. impers.* Rain, have a fall of rain. (substitute for **mñmon pk-**).

TGAWEP [tɨŋgá-wé-p], = **tgap**, q.v.

TGAWP [tɨŋgá-wp], = **tgap**, q.v.

TGEL [tɨŋgél], *n.* in **CP TGEL**, *n.* Grave, burial site. In precontact times the body was placed on a platform above a deep wide pit, surrounded by a high fence. Later the bones were removed and placed in trees. Compare **kom-**. *Cp tgel smen gng gabay.* They are going to make a tombstone (concrete slab) for the grave.

TGEP [tɨŋgé-p], *adj.* (To do with) making string. = **tg-ep**, q.v.

n. String bag. syn. **wad**, used chiefly in avoidance contexts.

TGLEM [tɨŋgilé-m], (G) *n.* Ribs. = (K) **tglm**.

TGLEM-TUD [tɨŋgilé-mtú-nt], (G) *n.* Game-mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirops cupreus*.

Alternative name (lit. twisted ribs) for **ymduŋ**, q.v., used, e.g., in avoidance contexts. = (K) **tglm tud**.

TGLIS [tɨŋglí-s], *n.* 1. Clothing. (from Eng. **singlet**.) = **tiglis**. near syn. **cec**.

2. Sweater, pullover, T-shirt.

tgliš tlawss, trousers, shorts.

TGLM [tɨŋgilím], (K) = (G) **tglem**, *n.* 1. Rib, rib-cage, the ribs.

2. Portion of carcass consisting of the ribs and back, in contrast to **ji**, **sb**, q.v.

tglm wagn, rib-cage, ribs, esp. the lower ribs. *Tglm wagn yp puŋi ñb.* I have a pain in the ribs.

tglm tud, syn. **tglm tudmad**, twisted ribs.

TGM [tɨŋgím], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, very large, growing at lower altitudes in Kaironk and Jimi Valleys, not cultivated. Used for large containers for liquid, and for temporary cooking utensils

TGO- [tɨŋgó-], *v.* Variant of **tgom-**, q.v. which occurs before **-b-** present perfect-iterative, **-b...p**, contrary to fact.

TGOM- [tɨŋgó-m], (PL) *v.* Communicate heat or sound. Pandanus Language substitute for verbs of heating, burning, lighting, cooking and sound-making: **ad-**, **ag-**, **agi-**, **dagi-**, **sbk-**, **yn-**.

akmay tgom-, substitute for **kab (d) agi-**, cook in an earth oven.

laj tgom-, substitute for (**mnm**) **ag-**, utter, talk, make a sound, etc. *Sabok laj tgomspay.* They are whistling.

ŋeŋeŋlaj tgom-, substitute for **suk ag-**, laugh, shout, call to, send an invitation.

wel tgom-, substitute for **kmap ag-**, sing.

wlaj tgom-, substitute for **tmuk ag-**, thunder, **gu ag-**, thud, **paŋd ag-**, made a crashing or ringing noise.

puŋleb lubsg tgom-, substitute for **kos taw-**, make fire by friction, light a match.

TGOŋ [tɨŋgó-ŋ, tuŋgó-ŋ], *n.* = **tugoŋ**, q.v.

TGOS¹ [tɨŋgó-s, tuŋgó-s], *n.* Wild

raspberries, *Rubus* spp. syn. **kkask**, q.v.

TGOS² [tɪŋgó's, tuŋgó's], *n.* Caterpillar taxon, small, in most cases green, and found on casuarinas, cordylines and other foliage. Some kinds eaten. Smaller than **kapolm** and **sabok**.

TGS¹ [tɪŋgís], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Acalypha hellwigii*. syn. **tgs aygs**. Grows in garden fallow. Timber used for rafters of house, and in fencing; leaves used for cigarette wrappers.

tgs lkañ, *Acalypha* sp.

TGS² [tɪŋgís], *n.* Rafters of house. Compare **tgs¹**.

TGS AYGS [tɪŋgísá-yŋgís], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Acalypha hellwigii*. syn. **tgs¹**, q.v.

TGTG [tɪŋgírɪŋk, tɪŋktɪŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Diospyros* sp. (Ebenaceae), up to 30 m, common in lithocarpus-castanopsis forest and garcinia-lithocarpus forest from about 1500 m up to 2300 m. Blackish bark. Strong timber is easily split and good for fences, house posts, firewood. Honey-eaters (**alɲawnm**, **ki**, **nol**, **sep**) feed at white flowers. Seeds eaten by **ksks** birds of paradise and **memnej** honey-eaters, and parrots.

TI¹ [tí:], (**G**) *n. interrog.* What? syn. (**K**) **etp**, (**Asai**) **tay**. *Ti agup?* What did he say?

Ti mnm, see separate entry.

ti nen, what for?/why? syn. (**K**) **etp nen**. *Tap ti nen?* What is this thing for?/What's all this about?

ti ti, how many?, how much? syn. (**K**) **etp etp**.

ti ti g-, near syn. **tap ti tap ti g-**, *v.* Do various things, do all sorts of things, do the usual things, perform customary acts or rituals. *Tap nb alim tagl ñŋub ogok, ñibl tagup ogok, penmti ti gl amosp nŋl, yad ma-npin.* I know little of its feeding habits and what it does when it moves about.

ti-tek agl, something one is not sure of and will check up on.

ti meg, milk teeth, a child's first set of teeth.

tap ti, = **tap ti tap ti**, various (sorts of) things, whatever things. *Ney tap ti mñ-kd, mab-kd okok katp gl knub.* It will build a nest in vines and branches of all sorts.

tap ti tap ti g-, *v.* Do various things, do the usual things.

TI² [tí:], *n.* Breast, of human or animal female. syn. (**K**) **tut**.

ti ay-, *v. impers.* Grow, form, of the breasts.

ti magi, nipple.

ti magi-wt, multiple nipples, (of a pig, dog, etc.)

ti meg, milk teeth, child's first teeth.

ti mlp g-, *v. impers.* 1. Dry up, of breast milk.

2. Shivel, of the breasts.

ti mluk, nipple.

ti mogm, budding breasts of girl.

ti mogm ap-, *v. impers.* Start to form, of breasts.

ti-nen g-, *v. impers.* (of baby) Want the breast, need suckling.

ti ñ-, suckle (a baby), give the breast.

ti ñŋ-, suck the breast.

ti patyob, pendulous breast.

ti ttup, brassiere.

TIBENÑ [tí-mbé-ny], *n.* Rainbow.

tibeñ wati-tek ay- or **g-**, *v. impers.* Form, of a rainbow.

TIGLIS [tí-ŋgilí's], *n.* Clothing; sweater, shirt with long sleeves, jacket. (from Eng. **singlet**.) = **tgilis**.

TI MNM [tí-miním], *n.* One of the two major dialects (more accurately dialect groups) of Kalam, so named because speakers use **ti** for 'what?'. **Etp mnm** is the other major dialect. **Ti mnm** is spoken in the Upper Asai Valley as far down as Kadum and just beyond, and in the Upper Kaironk by certain local groups (chiefly Gobnem and Womuk) who say that some of their ancestors came from the Asai Valley several generations ago. **Ti mnm** most closely resembles the **Tay mnm** dialects. In fact,

the latter can be regarded as varieties of Ti mnm.

TIN [tín], *n.* Metal pot, saucepan.

tin gop, pot with handle. syn. **tin gop-sek**.

TIPENĀ [tíβé-ny], *n.* Herb, *Begonia kaniensis*. Common in oak-castanopsis forest, grows as low epiphyte on trunks and bases and on tree ferns.

TISA [tí-sa], *n.* Teacher, schoolteacher. (from Tok Pisin **tisa**, English **teacher**.)

TK¹ [tík, tíγ-], *v.* & *v.tr.* Has diverse senses which share the core idea of breaking the continuity of an object or activity, as by cutting across, severing, separating, stopping, interrupting, crossing, changing, transforming. The different senses generally occur in different phrasal expressions and are largely predictable from the accompanying words. However, certain well differentiated senses of **tk**-, although possibly extensions of the basic meaning, are now better treated as belonging to separate words; see **tk**-², **tk**-³, **tk**-⁴, **tk**-⁵.

v. 1. Turn or change from one state into another, be transformed (as night into day, good weather into bad).

2. Become parted, separated; crack apart.

v.tr. 3. Sever something, cut s.th. off, disconnect s.th. *Dsn jakp; tkng gpin.* (My) beard has grown; I'm going to cut it off.

4. Part or separate something, make a gap in s.th.

5. Pick or gather foliage or certain plants which are cut off or broken off by hand, e.g. beans, leaves, flowers, herbs, bamboo, pitpit, cane vines. syn. **tug tk**-. *Kas tug tki, ñg tawi, dad aptan apyap gpay.* They pick the leaves, soak them and rub them (on a person).

6. (following an action verb) Interrupt an activity or process.

7. Intercept something.

8. Cross or pass from one side to another (across a river or road, over mountain). (G) *Aytol jl alpej tkl, mey anep.* He crossed over up-river there at

Aytol saddle. *Kboñm tk tk Plj mak kuyon gi amnak.* He crossed Kboñm creek and went straight up Plj mountain.

9. (following a verb of contact or control) Miss s.th., fail to (catch, hit, etc.) See **d tk**-, **pk tk**-, **tb tk**-. The sense here is that the continuity of the intended event is broken; the sequence of actions is interrupted or incomplete.

10. Sharpen, put a fine edge on (a blade or point).

11. Make marks or incisions across a surface; thus, cut a tattoo, draw, write something. See separate entry, **tk**-⁵.

12. Pack (a trunk, cargo) for departure. *Kawkaw tkspan, bapi ow!* Father, you're packing your cargo!

13. Get ready or start to do s.th. syn. **tk jak**-.

14. Pay (with **mnan**, shell valuables).

15. (of a woman) give birth; (of a man) father a child. See separate entry, **tk**-².

16. Dig something. See separate entry, **tk**-³.

17. Translate something, turn what is said or written into another language.

tkep, *adj.* (To do with) severing, crossing over, interrupting, etc.

tkep-tek ay-, = **tkep-tay**-, *v.impers.* 1. Be in danger of being severed, separated, etc; appear to be severed, etc.; ready to be severed, etc.

2. Feel like severing, crossing over, interrupting, etc.

tap tkep, *n.* Thing severed or separated, thing used to separate, etc.

tk- occurs in many phrasal expressions, such as:

tk agi-, syn. **pk agi**-, ignite by striking across, light (a match).

tk ay-, *v.tr.* Complete any event of the **tk** category. Thus: 1. Finish severing, separating, packing, etc. *Laplaj tk ay, amng gabun.* When we've finished packing the clothes we'll go.

2. Sever and place something, separate and place s.th. *Pken-bs tk aypin.* I'm separating and placing the

sods to make a border.

3. (of a person or animal) Change from one form into another, turn into something else. near syn. **slok ay-**, **wlek ay-**. *B koyb-sek ak apab ak, pen onak kaj tk ayp*. A witch was approaching but suddenly he turned into a pig.

tk d-, finish, or stop any **tk** event. *Dsn tk dpin*. I've finished shaving. *Pen pen ñag tk di, ykop g tagigpun*. After the fighting stopped we used to walk about freely.

tk jak-, see separate entry. 1. Rise, get up from a prone position, start up, as an animal flushed from its nest or hiding place.

2. Begin, start, get started.

3. Get ready to move on, pack up. syn. **tk-**.

4. Come back to life, rise again.

tk ju-, finish or stop any **tk** action. *Pas tk jupin*. I have finished writing the letter.

tk lak-, split down the middle, split into two halves. *Akl tk lakan!* Split the bamboo into two!

tk kbi-, = **tiki kbi-**, sever, etc. and leave.

tk ñ-, perform any action of the **tk**- and **ñ-** categories in association; hang up (as a lamp on a hook), cut apart and give, thus, to write and send (a letter), etc.

tk pag-, usually **tpag-**, (see separate entry) bend or break s.th. in half. *Kut tpagan!* Snap the stick in half!

tk pk-, sever, etc. and strike s.th.

tk sak (ay-), cut off a part of something.

tk yok-, 1. Cut or break something off, sever or separate s.th. *Ñn pñg patyob gab, tk yoksap*. Her fingernails have grown long, she's trimming them. (G) *Yokop kumi ak bak snak, kmn nb ak sj tmel apl, bak alyar apl, ... kumi ak sj tmel tk ñbosp*. Normally this animal (the *abben* tree-rat) can climb the *kumi* trunks very easily, ... and it quickly bites off the fruit of the *kumi*.

2. Take s.th. off, remove (ornaments, esp. necklace) from one's person. *Nunay kanl tk yokp*. The sister took off her beads.

3. Hang up, as clothes on a line or a lamp on a hook. *Cec d am mñ at tk yoknmn*. You should take the clothes and hang them on the line.

ag tb tk-, syn. **ag tk-**, interrupt a sound. *Mnm-cn ag tb tkpay*, They interrupted our talk.

(**mnm**) **ag (tb) tk d-**, die away, cease, of speech or other sound. *Balus mnm ag tk dp*. The sound of the plane has died away. *Mnm ag tk dpay*. They have stopped talking.

ak tk-, sharpen s.th. to a point by whittling. *Pensl ak tkan*. Sharpen the pencil.

cp tk-, (colloq.) turn into a corpse, die. *Cp tkng mey gun gak*. He wanted to become a dead body so he did that (i.e. he was just asking to be killed by taking risks.)

d tk-, fail to catch or hold s.th, catch and drop a thing.

dum tk-, cross a mountain.

gug tk-, *v.impers.* Crack (e.g. of the soles of the feet); break off (e.g. of a tree cut through and about to fall). *Pub nñi, tob-yp gug tkp*. The heat of the sun has made cracked (the skin on) my feet.

ji tk-, (K) = (G) **jl tk-**, cross a mountain saddle, pass, or divide.

jj tk-, (of the skin) become shiny or glossy, acquire a gloss.

juj tk-, start something serious, esp. by provoking trouble or taking revenge. syn. **wagn tk-**.

kajkaj tk-, *v.impers.* Have ringworm, suffer from ringworm.

kaj tmd tk-, cut the ear of a pig to make it tame and prevent it from being led astray by *kceki* forest-demons.

kañ nep tk-, pester someone with constant demands.

kat d ap puñi tb tk-, put the brakes on a car. (lit. car bring press cut sever.)

Pat kat d ap puji tb tkp. The priest put the brakes on and the car stopped.

kjeŋ tk-, block a path or road, in warfare.

kuj-sek cgoy tk-, blow or spit tobacco on the affected part of a sick person, as a magical cure.

lot tk-, cross a main road.

mnan tk-, pay with **mnan** valuables.

mñab tk-, (G) = (K) **mñmon tk-**.

mñmon kn tk-, remain good weather overnight, stay fine all night.

mñmon tk-, (K) 1. Dawn, become daylight.

2. Be or become fine or clear, stop raining. syn. **mñmon pk tk-**.

mñmon ksen tk-, break, of a new day, dawn. *Mñmon ksen tkek amnyak.* They left at daybreak.

mñmon pk tk-, stop raining.

mñmon tk (tk) tep g-, (K) (of weather) be fine or clear, become fine, clear up. *Mñmon mñi tk tep gp, amnun!* The weather is fine now, let's go!

mumug tk-, 1. Whisper.

2. Secretly hire an assassin.

joŋb mumg tk-, mutter, move the lower lip as a sign of refusal or annoyance.

nab tk-, sever, cross, etc. in the middle.

nab tk d-, catch s.th. in the middle, seize s.th. in mid-flight (as a flying bird or projectile), intercept s.th. (as a letter). *Bal d yokey, ap yowakŋ nab tk dan.* Throw the ball up, and catch it while it's falling.

nawsn tk-, shampoo the face, wipe the face thoroughly with leaves or cloth.

ŋ tk tk-, keep changing one's mind, reconsider, interrupt the thoughts or perceptions.

ñag tk-, 1. Shoot and sever, shoot s.th. off. *Numd kulep poj-won ñag tkak ak.* The cross-cousin shot off the head of the *kulep* bird.

2. Stop shooting, stop fighting (with weapons). syn. **ñag tk d-**. *Penpen ñag tk*

di, ykop g tagigpun. After the fighting stopped, we could travel about freely.

ñg tk-, cross a river.

pbob tk-, warm, become warm.

pbok tk-, reheat food, cook on a separate fire.

pk tk-, 1. Disconnect by striking, strike apart.

2. Fail to hit s.th, strike at and miss.

pug tk-, (of something rigid or taut, e.g. a bowstring) break in half, snap.

puji tb tk-, press down and cut s.th. off or stop it; put the brakes on (a vehicle).

puji tk-, force apart by poking, inserting, etc. *Nit puji tkpan.* You've made a gap with the nail. *Sapl puji tkp.* He thrust the shovel in and broke (the ground).

sapi sapi tk-, (of pigs) smack the lips and clench the teeth when about to attack.

seb tk-, near syn. **seb tk dad am-**, (of clouds) clear, go away. *Seb tk dad amb.* The clouds have gone.

su tk-, nick, cut or bite a small piece off.

tb tk-, 1. Cut off, cut in half, interrupt, stop (of something in motion). *Mon alk tb tkey yowaŋ!!* Cut the branch off and let it fall! *Pep tb tkspin.* I'm cutting the paper in half.

2. Aim to chop or cut something but miss.

3. (of two sides or surfaces which should fit together) Be separated, have a gap (between them).

tu tk-, sharpen an axe, of the final stage when the cutting edge is honed. *Tu wsim ñabin, kd ma-gab, ñ tkpin.* I ground the axe, but it was not yet sharp, (and then) I sharpened it to a fine edge.

tug tk-, 1. Disconnect something by hand; break off, pull off, pinch off, pick or gather in this way (e.g. fruit, leaves). Compare **tk-** sense 3.

2. Break something apart by hand, as in tearing a leaf into pieces. (G) *Mñ gogiben kas tug tkł, kuy tep yb owp.* When

leaves of the *gogiben* vine are broken up they smell nice. (KPL *gogiben*)

wsn kni tk jak-, keep waking up, sleep fitfully. *Wsn kni tk jaki tk jaki...* I kept waking up,...

TK-2 [tík, tíγ-], *v.tr.* (of a man or woman) Have a child; (of a woman) give birth; (of a man) father a child. *Pañ omjal tknk*. I had two daughters (man speaking). *Bin ebap ñapan matp tkng kumak*. A woman died giving birth to her first child.

tk ay-, 1. Be the parent of, carry or create (a child). A: *Paskoy ebi an-ke?* B: *Ypl-yad tk aynk*. A: Whose is this little girl? B: She's my own flesh and blood. (lit. I made (her) with my own flesh.

2. in (**ñapanᅇaᅇ**) **tk ay-**, kill (an infant) at birth, commit infanticide. syn. **ñapanᅇaᅇ tk pk ay-**.

tkng kum-, die in childbirth.

ñapan tk-, syn. **ñapanᅇaᅇ tk-** give birth to a child, become a parent. *Norᅇ np ñapan tki, ask yoktk*. The parents, having had a child, abandoned it. *Ñapanᅇaᅇ-yad omjal nokom tkpin*. I have had three children.

ñapanᅇaᅇ tkep, *n.* Blood child, one's own child or offspring.

ñapanᅇaᅇ tk pk- (**ay-**), kill a child at birth. On the birth of twins it was formerly the custom for the mother to kill one child immediately. *Bin tam-sek tk ayp, ebap tk pk ayp*. The woman gave birth to twins, and killed one.

pᅇy gi tk-, (K), syn. (G) **ptol gi tk-**, give birth to twins, have twins.

TK-3 [tík, tíγ-], *v.tr.* Build a ceremonial house for a dance festival (**smi kotp**). Probably cognate with **tk-1**. *Kias nop Kas, smi kotp tkp*. Kias' father Kas has built his singing festival house.

smi kotp tk ay-, finish building a ceremonial house.

smi tk ay- (K) = (G) **smi tk l-**, (G) Prepare for a dance festival (building a new ceremonial house is the most important symbolic component in the preparation). (G) *B ognap kaj poj kabsek*

adl mgel, dl ñbal, smi tk ll mgel ksen am kmn nb ogok pakl mlep ll. Sometimes men smoke them and later cook them in ovens with pig's heads, in preparation for a dance festival.

TK-4 [tík, tíγ-], *v.tr.* Dig s.th. (Probably cognate with **tk-**, cut across, sever, etc.)

kapk tk-, dig an oven pit.

kaw tk-, dig a hole.

lum tk-, dig the ground.

ydok tk-, dig a ditch.

TK-5 [tík, tíγ-], *v. & v.tr.* Make marks or incisions across a surface. (Probably cognate with **tk-**, cut across, sever, etc.) Has more specific senses:

1. Make a tattoo, draw lines.

2. Write, form letters.

3. Write a letter or other written text.

Ley pas tksap. Ley is writing a letter.

tk ay-, *v.tr.* Write something down, record something in writing. *Kotp am jaki tk ayngayn*. When I get home I'll write it down.

tk pag-, *v.tr.* Draw one line across another, draw a criss-crossing, intersecting pattern of lines. *Kunᅇj gi wlek tk papin*. I have drawn lines across (the other lines).

kjkl tk-, 1. make a tattoo, tattoo someone.

2. Draw a criss-crossing pattern of lines, draw one line across another.

kl tk-, draw or cut marks on a surface.

mnm tk ay-, write a message, note, text.

mnm tk ay ap-, leave a written message and come. *Mnm tk ay oput*. We left a note there.

pas tk-, write a letter.

pas tk ñ-, write and send a letter. near syn. **pas tk yok-**. *Pas an tk ñb?* Who sent the letter?

pas tk ñek d-, receive a letter (lit. get a letter that has been written and sent).

pas tk yok-, write and send a letter.

TKD¹ [tíγínt], *v.adjunct.* Precedes **am-**, go, in a few expressions. (prob. from **tk-1** +

-d.)

kum tkd am-, *v.impers.* Faint, lose consciousness. *B nup tap gab kum tk amb.* The man became ill and fainted.

pug tkd agi am-, *v.* Go at full pace, run, sprint, gallop.

TKD⁻² [tíyínt, tíyínd-], *v.tr.* Miss (the target) with an arrow, shoot an arrow off-target. prob. = **tk**⁻¹ **d-**. *Agl at ak ñagot tkdek.* The arrow we shot missed. *Agl ak ñagek, tkdl am am nab okok punlak.* They shot a bird-arrow (at it) but missed and the arrow flew off into a reed bed.

TKEP¹ [tíyé·p], *adj.* (To do with) severing, crossing over, etc. Compare **tk**⁻¹, -ep.

TKEP² [tíyé·p, ríyé·p], *adj.* in **Ñ-TKEP**, q.v. Woman's sister's son. Compare **tk**⁻², give birth, be a parent, -ep, adjectival suffix.

TKJAK-, = **TK JAK-** [tíyíndyá·k, tíyíndyá·γ-], *v. & v.tr.* 1. Rise, get up from a prone position, start up, as an animal flushed from its nest or hiding place. See **tk**⁻¹. *Tk jakan!* Get up! (G) *Ognap kayn suwp, ognap kayn gek tk jakosp.* Dogs may kill some (animals), or may flush some out.

2. Begin, start, get started. *Mnm yob one o'clock tk jaki agen gpay.* The meeting will start at one o'clock. (lit. They will (rise and) start speaking at the meeting at one o'clock.) *Yakt tk jaksap.* The bird is getting ready to fly away.

3. Get ready, pack. syn. **tk-**

4. Come back to life, rise again. *Jiss ñagabay, kumi, tp tk jakp.* They had crucified Jesus, but having died he rose up again.

TKML [tíyimí·l], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with very large orange-fleshed fruit, eaten raw. Grown mainly at lower altitudes, but few in the Upper Kaironk Valley.

TKOL [tíyó·l], *n.* Edible pitpit (**sakp**) taxon, cultivated in Asai and Jimi Valley and in Kaironk from Womuk down to Kobon.

TKP [tíyíp], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon,

eaten ripe or cooked.

TKPELEB = **TK-PELEB** [tíkphé·lé·mp], *adj.*

1. (of a tall tree) Be unclimbable, because there are no low branches or vines hanging from its branches, or no other trees next to it.

2. Out of reach, too high to reach, as an object put up high for safe-keeping.

mon tk-peleb, (K) = (G) **mab tk-peleb**, a tree that is unclimbable.

TKPEY [tíyíβé·y], *adj.* (of an officer) No longer holding office, former, previous. (from Tok Pisin **tekewe**.) *Kaytog kansel tkpey bin-nuk kumak; watap gspay.* The wife of the former councillor of Kaironk died; they are holding the funeral feast.

TKUL [tíyú·l, tu·yú·l], *n.* Ant-hill. syn. **ttkul, goj tkul.**

TLAK¹ [tí·lák], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally.

TLAK² [tí·lák, tí·lák·γ-], = **talak-**, q.v. *v.* Jump over, step over, climb over, scurry off.

TLUK [tí·lúk, tú·lúk], *n.* Bush, bushland, forest, including both forest and bush fallow. Compare **ytk, sagi, bey.** *Tluk okyoy amabin, yp gutgat gab kbi opin.* I'm wet and cold from going about up there in the bush. *Yad tluk amnin agen, gutgat gab kbi opin.* I tried to go into the forest but it was very wet and damp and I came back.

TLUM [tí·lúm, tú·lúm], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Sloanea aberrans* and *S. tieghemii* (Elaeocarpaceae). Large forest tree, recorded up to 2400 m. Timber used in house-building, fencing and manufacture of shields. Maring said to eat seeds roasted, but Kalam (of the Kaironk Valley) do not. Honey-eaters feed at blossom; **abben, gudlws, suatg** and **madaw** mammals said to eat seeds. Cassowaries pick up fallen fruit.

TM- [tím], *v.tr.* 1. Fit something tightly in position, put on a covering which fits tightly, e.g. an bracelet, legband, belt, boots, lid, cork, bandage, etc. Compare **tob-, tol-, ttup g-**. *Tmen tmspay.* They are putting on cane belts.

2. Apply something (e.g. a medicinal plant, poultice) to a body part. *Meg ak yuwt gosp, kaywos nonm won dap ymespal, mey meg sayn gup ak.* When someone has a toothache they apply the (cut end of) a section of *kaywos* vine (to the tooth) and this gives relief. (KPL *kaywos*)

3. (of a bird) Perch, grasp a branch, etc. and rest on it. *Yakt kd tmb.* The bird is perching on the branch.

4. (of birds of paradise) Display on a branch.

tmeb, *adj.* (To do with) fitting on, perching, displaying.

tmeb tek ay-, = **tmeb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like fitting on, perching, displaying.

tm g-, fit something in position. *syn. tm-*. *Kosp tm gpun, ey!* We've put on legbands, oh!

tm ñ-, fit or put a covering, etc. on another person or object. *Ajp ñ-skoy tm ñspin.* I am putting armbands on the small boy. *Cpl tm ñian!* Put the lid on! (G) *Olap pakl kas ak plk yokl, wak ak wjkl dad aml, tap dacj ak tm ñbal.* Sometimes carcasses are plucked, and then the whole skin is removed and put on a hand-drum. *B ñapay-sek nopey kagol lek tm ñb ñn kagol psp.* A man with an infant child fits wristlets on it, one on each wrist.

buk day g...tm-, make a top spin. *Buk-day gabay tmb.* They made the top spin.

tob ttup tm ñ-, put footwear on oneself or another.

TMAN¹ [tímá·n], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon. Variant of **tmen**¹, q.v.

TMAN² [tímá·n], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, lawyer-canes, *Calamus* sp., belt made of this, etc. = **tmen**², q.v.

TMAJ [tímá·ŋ], *n.* Ground cuscus, *Phalanger gymnotis* *syn. madaw*, q.v., **nakdoy tmaŋ**. This name is used in the northern lowlands. (AAH, ch. 10)

TMB [tímímp], fast speech variant of **tmeb**, q.v.

TMD¹ [tímínt], (K) = (K, G) **tmud**. *n.* 1.

Ear. *Kayn kaj-tmd su tkak.* The dog bit off the pig's ear.

2. Gape-wattle of bird.

3. Idea, opinion, decision. usu. **gos tmd**.

gos-tmd, thoughts, mind, decision. *Gos-tmd nuk Kaytog owng owak.* It was his decision to come to Kaironk.

tmd bad, 1. Ear or ear-like appendage.

2. Pectoral fin of fish.

tmd mgan, ear-hole.

tmd nŋ-, hear, listen.

tmd pk nŋ-, (K) = (G) **tumd pak nŋ-**, turn one's ear to hear better. (G) *Kmn abben ak tmd pak nŋlg knbal.* Abben (Giant Rats) sleep with their ears turned ready to hear (danger).

tmd saki ay-, *v.impers.* Be deaf. *syn. tmd plg-*, have a blockage in the ear.

tmd sayn bad, earlobe.

tmd sb, ear-wax.

tmd tam, joining place of ear and head.

tmd wagn, ear-lobe.

TMEB [tímé·mp], *adj.* (To do with fitting on, perching, (bird) displaying). = **tm-eb**.

n. Perching area of a bird, display area of male bird of paradise.

mon tmeb, tree where a male bird of paradise displays or where birds perch. *Yakt mon tmeb ybum apun.* We call a bird's display tree its *ybum* (favourite place).

TMEG [tímé·ŋk]. *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon. Variant of **tu-meg**, q.v.

TMEL [tímé·l], (G) = (K) **tmey**, q.v. *adj.*

1. Indicates negative value: bad, no good, unpleasant, ugly, nasty, cruel, useless, inefficient, spoiled, etc. antonym **tep**, good, nice, handsome, etc.

2. Intensifier: very, extremely, terribly, tremendously, really.

tu tmel, axe that is no good, damaged axe. *Magl ak tu tmel tmel ogok mey tb lakpal ak.* They use axes that are no good to crack the stones of the fruit.

TMEN¹ [timé-n], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon, found in the Jimi Valley. Subtaxon of **alp**, fruit-bats.

TMEN² [timé-n], *n.* 1. Vine (**mñ**) taxon, generic for lawyer-canes (rattan), *Calamus* spp. (Palmae). Obtained in forests at lower altitudes, below 1500 m, and used for woven belts and arm- and leg-bands for circlets to hold plumes in head-dress, and in cassowary and eel-traps.

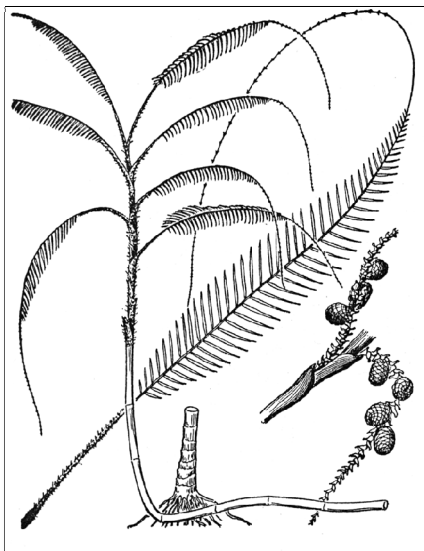
2. Belt of woven lawyer-cane, worn as ornamental dress by both sexes.

3. Flexible rod or pole on which the plumes of a bird of paradise are mounted, as the crowning component in the ceremonial headdress worn by dancers in **smi** festival.

4. The lowland vegetation zone, the warm zone below 1500-1600 m, in which lawyer cane is a salient marker

tmen wob, vine (**mñ**) taxon, presumably *Calamus* sp. Grows very tall. syn. **wob**.

tmen yb, 'ordinary *tmen*', *Calamus* sp.



tmen, Lawyer-cane, Rattan

TMENMUJ [timé-nimú-ŋ], *n.* Stag beetles (Lucanidae). Compare **wlmn¹**.

TMEY [timéy, timé-], (K) *adj.* 1. Indicates negative value: bad, no good, inferior, useless, nasty, foul, wicked, evil, unkind, mean, ugly, etc. = (G) **tmel**. antonym

tep, good, nice, superior, useful, generous, handsome, etc. near syn. **tep met**. *Nad b tmey*. You're a bad man. *Laplap-yad tmey gp; yp yokep-tek ayp*. My waistcloth is no good; I feel like throwing it away. *Nunay nd skop tb lakyak. Tb laki, b tmey anep d d d, b tmey dyaknŋ, nunay ksen tb laki nŋak b tep ñluk nb kun ak mdek, kjkl bad kun ak penen mdak*. The elder sisters split the tree. Having split it, they kept getting only ugly men, and then the youngest sister, having split it, found a handsome man with a finely tattooed face. *Kayn tp mdep tmey gek*. A place frequented by dogs will be fouled.

2. Intensifier, marking high degree: very, extremely, tremendously, terribly, really. Compare **naban, sketk, yb**. *Ñayp kd tmey gp*. The knife is very sharp. *Tap ydk tmey!* It's really tasty stuff. *Kaj ñbabay, yp kuñk tmey owp*. They were eating pork, and I began to really water at the mouth.

tmey g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be bad, no good, in poor condition, useless, etc. *Toytk tmey gak, mñi tep gsap*. Yesterday it was bad, today it's improving.

2. Feel bad, feel angry, feel sick.

v.tr. Do something badly. *Tmey gpan*. You've done (it) badly.

tmey tmey, 1. Intensive of **tmey**. Very bad, awful. *Mnm tmey tmey apan!* You used very bad language.

2. Quite bad, rather bad.

sb-wt tmey g-, *v.impers.* Be upset, angry.

tmey-wmey, (slang) very bad, wicked. *Ñi! Tmey-wmey! Tap ok tap key dapi ñŋan, apin!* Son! That's very bad! You go and find your own food!

kls tmey, very strong.

tji tmey, (of a person) very strong, very fast.

tji tmey taw-, (of goods for sale) sell quickly, be in great demand. *Tap-magi tji tmey tawyak*. The vegetables sold like hot cakes (very fast).

tu tmey (K) = (G) **tu tmel**, axe that is

no good, damaged axe.

TMÑG = **TM-ÑG** [tímnyĩŋk], *n.* Pus, yellowish liquid that forms in infected tissue.

tmñg ap-, *v.impers.* Become full of pus.

TMUD¹ [tímú·nt], (G, K) = (K) **tmd**, *q.v.*

1. Ear. *Kayn kaj-tmud su tkak.* The dog bit off the pig's ear.

2. Gape-wattle of bird.

3. Idea, opinion, decision. syn. **gos tmd**.

TMUD² [tú·mínt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Podocarp, *Phyllocladus hypophyllus*. = **tmd**. syn. **noman**, *q.v.* Strong timber used in house-building and fencing.

TMUK [tímú·k], *n.* Thunder. Variant of **tumuk**, *q.v.*

TMUK-AS [tímú·ká's], *n.* Marsupial Mouse. Variant of **tumuk-as**, *q.v.*

TMUŋ [tímú·ŋ, tumú·ŋ], *adj.* Blunt. syn. **atk, tum**.

tmuŋ g-, *v.impers.* Be blunt, become blunted. *Mon tbabin, ñayp tmuŋ gp.* When I cut the wood the knife was blunted.

TŋI [tĩŋí], (K) *n.* 1. Bone. = (G, K) **tŋl**.

2. Shaft, long straight handle or rod. Compare **yt**.

tŋi ay-, 1. (of a person) Be or become strong, energetic.

2. (of a pig) be or become fierce, aggressive. *B ap nŋab, kaj tŋi ay, suwng gp.* When the man came and looked, the pig became fierce and tried to bite him.

tŋi kls, physically strong and active, energetic.

tŋi mon-sek, the bones of a carcass, after it has been boned or has decayed. *Kaj tb saki, tŋi mon-sek key g aypay.* They cut up the pig and just the bones were put aside.

tŋi nep, 1. Just bones, lacking flesh.

2. Thin, skinny, emaciated.

3. (of tree) With no branches left, trimmed bare.

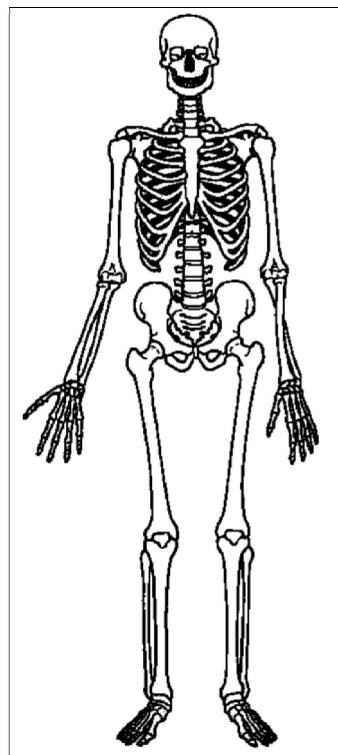
tŋi sayn, weak, frail, lethargic.

tŋi tmey, (of a person) strong, quick.

tŋi tmey taw-, (of goods for sale) sell

quickly, be in great demand. *Tap-magi tŋi tmey tawyak.* There was a strong demand for vegetables at the market./The vegetables sold like hot cakes.

(**kud**) **tŋi-wt**, vertebrae.



cp tŋi, human skeleton

waknaŋ tŋi wt, eel vertebrae, formerly sometimes worn in necklaces.

ajp tŋi, humerus, upper arm bone.

alŋ tŋi yob, tibia. syn. **alŋ ceg**.

cp tŋi, (K) = (G) **cp tŋl**, skeleton, bones of a dead person.

cp tŋi kotp, (K) = (G) **cp tŋl kotp**, structure built as a shrine for skull of important person at second stage of disposal of dead. Compare **cp**.

kub tŋi (K) = (G) **kub tŋl**, large bones of skeleton.

malay tŋi, femur.

mon tŋi nep, tree with no branches left.

ñn tŋi, lower armbones, radius and ulna.

See also other named bones: **abug**,

vertebrae, **alj ssp**, fibula, **cp nabj**, syn. **cp poj**, skull, **gawb**, pelvis, **gok**, hip-bone, **kagp**, clavicle, **kogm ceg**, knee-cap, **meg kapl**, jaw bone, **mluk jspal**, bony nasal septum, **ssp**, ulna, **tglm**, ribs, **tglm wagn**, rib cage, **tomoñ**, bones at back of neck of a large quadruped, **wdn kag**, brow-ridge.

TJL [tjɨ́l], (G) *n.* Bone. = (K) **tji**. q.v.

TOB¹ [tómp], *n.* 1. Leg, lower limb of a person or two-legged animal. contr. **ñn**, arm. *Tob tawi kuskus gsap*. He is swivelling on his feet. (lit. Having planted his feet he is turning in circles.)

2. Hindleg(s) of a four-legged animal. contr. **ñn**, foreleg, front leg.

3. Foot. Contrasts with **ñn**, hand.

tob at ak-wt, webbing in feet of ducks and other water-birds.

tob bej, = **tobej**, sole of foot.

tob gol, heel of foot, hock of a pig.

tob gug tk-, be cracked, of the soles of the feet. *Tob-yp gug tkp; yuwt gp*. My feet are cracked; it's painful.

tob ji, the joint of the foot and the leg, or the toe and foot.

tob kalmɨ, ankle.

tob kd, leg. *Awlik tob kd wostey kalaw gak*. One of Awlik's legs became paralysed long ago.

tob kl g-, leave a lot of footprints, tread all over a piece of ground.

tob kogi, calf.

tob kosiɨd kosiɨd taw-, follow in someone's footsteps. syn. **tob at nb eñk taw-**.

tob ktuɨ, heel.

tob magi, toe.

tob magi-wt, toes.

tob ñag-, kick one's legs out, as a person having a fit; spring, jump, as a frog. *As tob ñagi, am ñg nab pki, kapkap amb*. The frog sprang into the middle of the stream and quietly vanished.

tob pk-, kick something, strike with the foot.

tob pk daw ñag-, cross the legs or

ankles. *Tob pk daw ñagi mdek*. He had his legs crossed. Compare **malay bej pati md-**, sit (on the ground) cross-legged.

tob pñg, = **topñg**, 1. Toenail.

2. Trotter of a pig, hoof of a cow, etc.

tob tam, space between toes, place where toes join.

tob taw-, make footprints, stamp or tead on something.

tob ttup, boot, shoe.

tob wt, toes.

tob wt lak-, have widely separated toes, spread the toes apart.

TOB² [tómp, tómb-], *v.tr.* Put a covering on the body or head or on an object, e.g. put on a blanket, canvas, umbrella, raincoat, or headgear, such as a bark-cloth hat or wig (**ws**), but not regular clothing or footwear. Compare **tol-**, **tolg-**, put on clothes or footwear. *Ws tobspin*. I'm putting on my hat.

tobd, *v.adjunct.* Putting on a protective covering.

tobd am-, put on protective gear and go. *Mñmon pkngsap. Mñmon kotp d apey, tobd amnun*. It's about to rain. Let's bring an umbrella, then we'll put it up and go.

tobep, *adj.* (To do with) putting on headgear or protective covering.

tobep tek ay-, = **tobep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like wearing headgear or protective covering.

tob kn-, sleep with a covering on, cover oneself with something and sleep. *Mj tob kngspan*. She's going to sleep with a blanket on.

TOB-ADK [tómpándík], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Earless Water-rat, *Crossomys monktoni*, with distinctive flipper feet. Name means 'turned foot'. Less common syn. of **kuypep**, q.v. Possibly also applied the Mountain Water-rat, *Hydromis shawmeyer*, usually known as **kuypep kuykuy-sek**.

TOBEN [tómbé'n], in **WAKNAI** **TOBEN**,

n. Trap-door of an eel-trap.

TOBEŃ [tó·mbé·ŋ], Usual pronunciation of **TOB-BEŃ**, *n.* Sole of the foot.

TODIMADI [tó·ndí·má·ndí·], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. Used by some as catch-all for a wide variety of unfamiliar birds showing resemblances to Whistlers (*Pachecephala* spp. Compare **koŋds**, **maldapan**. Others regard it as a subtaxon of **koŋds**, q.v.

koŋds todimadi, syn. **todimadi**.

maldapan todimadi, syn. **todimadi**.

TODOK [tó·ndó·k] *n.* Liver. syn. **mapn**.

todok tuwn, parcel of liver (esp. of pig or wallaby, for cooking in earth oven)

TOK¹ [tó·k], *n.* Eel, *Anguilla* spp. Generic taxon. Subtaxa are: **asnaŋ**, **woknaŋ**, though these terms are not preceded by **tok**.

tok yob, syn. **asnaŋ**, large eel found at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys.

TOK² [tó·k], *n.* Cooking cylinder, oven-casings, traditionally made of tree-bark, used for cooking meat or greens in open fire. syn. **sañ**, q.v. Bark is reinforced by placing upright sticks at several points inside and outside the cylinder.

tok agi-, cook in such a cylinder.

tok g-, make such a cylinder.

TOKB [tó·yí·mp], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. = **tokub**. syn. **golp**, q.v.

TOKI [tó·yí·, -ró·yí·], *adj.* (of persons or things). Old. Compare **toktok**.

toki ay-, become old. Be old. *Mñi b toki ayp*. He is an old man now.

b-toki, old man.

bi-toki, = **bin toki**, old woman.

bitoki-btoki, old people. *Cn nd bin pataj b pataj mdigpun. Ct mñi bitoki btoki aypun*. We were young men and women together. Now we're old men and women!

pataj tokitoki, middle-aged. *B pataj tokitoki tek ayp*. He's middle aged.

pataj tokitoki ay-, become

middle-aged. *B pataj tokitoki tek ayp*. He's middle aged.

TOK-TAT [tó·ktá·r], *v. adjunct* in **TOK-TAT AG-**, *v.* Talk nonsense, as a mentally ill person. = **top-tat**, q.v.

TOKUB [tó·yú·mp], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. = **tokb**. syn. **golp**, q.v.

TOL¹ [tó·l], (G) *n. temp.* Tomorrow. = (K) **toy**, q.v.

TOL⁻² [tó·l], *v.tr.* 1. Insert something, as an arrowhead into its shaft.

2. Put on clothes or footwear. Compare **tob⁻²**. *Tob-ttup yp ñnak tolspin*. I am putting on the boots you gave me.

For some speakers **tol-** is a verb, the variant of **tolg-** that occurs before suffixes **-p-** and **-sp-**. For others it is a verb adjunct occurring before the verb **g-**, **do**, or **am-** **go**, etc.

tol am-, *v.* Go in deep, penetrate deeply, sink down, as a wound or feet in mud. *Tob yp wleb tol amb*. My foot has sunk deep in mud. *Yp yokabay, ptk ami, wleb towabin, tol amb*. When they chased me I ran away but I stepped onto a muddy area and got bogged down.

tolg- or **tol g-**, *v.tr.* 1. Insert something, as an arrowhead into its shaft.

2. Put on clothes or footwear.

TOLG- [tó·liŋ·-], syn. **tol⁻²**, q.v. *v.tr.* 1. Insert or sheathe something, as an arrowhead into its shaft.

2. Put on clothes or footwear.

tolgep, *adj.* (To do with) putting on clothes or footwear, sheathing .sth.

tolgep tek ay-, = **tolgep tay-**, *v.tr.* Feel like putting on clothes, etc., appear to be doing so.

TOLIT [tó·lí·r], (G) Yesterday. = (K) **toytk**, q.v. Compare **tol**, **toy**.

TOLKOM¹ [tó·liyó·m], *n.* Orchid taxon, growing in forest and grasslands, especially evident when grasses are newly burnt off. Pigs eat bulbs (**tolkom-juj**). Compare **jjb**.

TOLKOM² [tó·liyó·m], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally and said to have been

introduced from Maring within the last two generations. Said to be bitter-tasting.

TOLP [tó·líp], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with yellow skin. Grown locally.

TOM [tó·m], *adj.* or *v.adjunct* in (MNM)
TOM AG- or **G-**, *v.tr.* Tell a lie. near syn. **esek**, q.v. *Nak tap si di, ñbi, api mnm tom gpan.* You stole food, ate it and then came and told a lie (about it).

esek tom ag- or **g-**, lie (emphatic), tell a pack of lies, utter a complete falsehood.

TOMOÑ [tó·mó·ny], (K) *n.* The bones and flesh at the back of the neck of a pig or other large quadruped. syn. (K) **moññ**.

TOPL [tó·βál], *formative* or *v.adjunct* in **TOPL G-**, *v.impers.* (of an aperture) Be constricted, tightly closed, blocked, so that air can't pass through freely. (Etymology possibly **tow-**, fill a container or space with solids, **pl g-**, fasten or secure s.th.) *Pam topl gi d gek, adk owp.* The pump is blocked, (the air) is coming back out again.

joñb topl g-, 1. Be tight-lipped. *Joñb topl gp, pugey kld ma-gp.* Your lips are too tight; when you blow (the firewood) doesn't catch light.

2. Sulk, show silent anger. near syn. **joñb yñ g-**, **joñb topl yñ g-**. *Joñb topl yñ gi, tap awsek ñbay.* They are sulking and won't share their food.

TOPÑG [tó·ϕinyínk], Usual pronunciation of **TOB PÑG**, *n.* 1. Toenail.

2. Trotter of pig, hoof of cow.

TOPTOP = **TOP-TOP**, [tó·ptóp, tó·βiró·b], *adj.* 1. Deaf, mute. near syn. **saki**.

2. Stupid, slow-witted.

toptop ay-, *v.impers.* Be mute, stupid. syn. **saki ay-**, **ññet ñag-**.

saki toptop, emphatic syn. of **toptop**.

TOP-TAT [tó·βrá·r], *v.adjunct* in **TOP-TAT AG-**, *v.tr.* Talk nonsense, especially of a mentally ill person. *Nup saki ayek, top-tat nep agp.* He has gone mad, and he just talks nonsense.

TOW¹ [tó·w], *v.* Move something back and forth, saw, exchange, buy, sell, etc. Free variant of **taw**², q.v.

TOW² [tó·w], *v.* Step, tread, etc. = **taw**³, q.v. *Yp yokabay, ptk ami wleb towabin, kol amb.* When they chased me I ran away, (but) trod in the mud and got stuck.

TOW³ [tó·w], *v.* Fill or pack a rigid container with solids. = **taw**³, q.v. *Mnan-yad akl kl towi aynk mdp.* I keep my shell valuables in a bamboo container (lit. having packed my shell valuables (in a bag) they remain.)

TOW⁴ [tó·w], *v.adjunct* in **TOW G-**, *v. tow g-*, *v.impers.* (of an axe, arrow, needle, nail, etc.) Fail to penetrate the surface. *Ñu atk gp; puñjabin, tow gp.* The needle was blunt; I pushed it but it didn't penetrate.

TOWEP¹ [tó·wé·p], *adj.* (To do with) moving reciprocally, buying, selling, etc. = **tow**¹**ep**.

TOWEP² [tó·wé·p], *adj.* (To do with) stepping, treading, etc. = **taw**²**ep**.

TOWEP³ [tó·wé·p], *adj.* (To do with) filling a rigid container with solids, packing. = **tow**³**ep**.

TOWNM [tó·wním], *n.* Insect taxon, Praying Mantis (Mantidae), especially common local green sp. or spp. Eaten. = **tawnm**. Compare **tapat**.

TOWP [tó·wp], *n.* Chrysalis, pupa. Informants are aware that butterflies and moths and some other insect categories which they recognise pass through this stage in their life-histories. Larvae of some large Lepidoptera and beetles are eaten both before and during the pupal stage.

gogañ towp, Lepidoptera chrysalis.

kañ towp, chrysalis formed by a **kañ** grub.

TOY [tó·y], (K) *n. temp.* Tomorrow. = (G) **tol**. *Sbay toy amngpay.* They will go to Simbai tomorrow.

toy menk, syn. **menk**, 1. Two days in the future, the day after tomorrow.

2. Later, in a while, some indefinite

time in future.

TOYTK [tó-yrík], (K) *n. temp.* Yesterday. syn. (G) **tolit**. Compare **toy**, **atk**, **tatk**. *Toytk tney gak, mñi tep gsap*. Yesterday it was bad, today it's improving. *Toytk am taw dad ownuk*. Yesterday we went and bought (some) and brought them back.

TP¹ [típ], (K) *n.* Place. = (G) **tep¹**. Compare **sej**, **mñmon**. *Kayn tp mdep tney gek*. A place frequented by dogs will be fouled. *Kaytog tp tep*. Kaytog is a good place.

mon tp, = **motp**, fire-place.

tp mdep, place for staying, place much frequented.

TP² [típ], (K) *adv.* Again, once more. = (G) **tep²**. *Tp agan!* Say (it) again! *Maj nab bdoj ma-y nb. D am tp dagian*. The sweet potatoes are not cooked in the middle. Take them and cook them again. *Jiss ñagabay, kumi, tp tk jakp*. They had crucified Jesus, but having died he rose up again.

tp ap-, come again, back, return. Compare **adk-**. *Ksen tp ownghan tek?* You are going to return later, aren't you?

tp g-, do something again; happen again. *Kotp gi kbi amey, ji kdk adk api tp gpay, mey ssak apay*. They have left a house unfinished, but come back later to resume building, they call this (the unfinished house) *ssak*. *Ypl lg aptan apyap gp, tp kawb gp*. The muscle moved up and down then went back again into its proper position.

TPAG- [tiʔá-ŋk, tiʔá-ŋg-], usual pronunciation of **tk pag-**, q.v. *v.tr.* Snap something off, break something in two, as a stick; thus, pick leaves (by breaking them off at the stem). *Cgoy tpag ayen, pub nji moskp*. After I've picked the tobacco (leaves), it will be put in the sun to dry.

2. Draw lines criss-crossing one another.

tpagi am-, (of a person or animal) Break out of confinement, as a person escaping from prison or an animal from

a trap.

tpag ay-, (K) = (G) **tpag l-**, prepare a hiding place (in the forest), build a blind (for shooting game).

TTAWSS [tirá-wsis], *n.* Trousers, pants (from English **trousers**). syn. **tlaws**.

TPN [tiβín], *n.* Quill, hard, tube-like part of a large feather, esp. of cassowary.

tpn ñu, needle made from a cassowary quill. Plumes of birds of paradise or other birds are inserted in the hollow end of such needles, which are then stuck in the **poj** wig as decorations.

TRI [tirí-], *numeral*. Three. (from English three.) = **tti**. syn. **omjal nokom**.

n. 1. The figure 3.

2. A thing or things denoted by three, as the 'three' in cards or dice.

3. A quantity of three things.

TRIDE = **TRIDEY** [trí-ndé, tirí-ndé-y], *n. temp.* Wednesday. (from Tok Pisin **trinde**.) = **ttidey**.

TTAMAÑ [tirá-má-ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Elaeocarpus schlechterianus*. Heavy strong timber, used in house-building and fencing, and for **dacj** drums. Honey-eaters feed at blossom. **bdoj** Birds of Paradise and other birds feed on fruit; people eat the kernel. Skulls buried at base of tree in final mortuary rites.

ttamañ kas tud, tree taxon, with leaves which have light-coloured undersides.

TTEPI [tiré-βí-], *n* in **CGOY TTEPI**, *n.* Tobacco variety, with large leaves, cultivated locally.

TTI [tirí-], *num.* Three. Alternative spelling of **tri**, q.v.

TTIDEY [tirí-ndé-y, trí-ndé-], *n. temp.* Wednesday. (from Tok Pisin **tride**.) Alternative spelling of **tride**.

TTKOL [tirí-yó-1], (G) = (K) **ttkoy**, q.v.

TTKOY [tirí-yó-y], (K) *v. adjunct* in **PK TTKOY G-**, *v.* (of a thrower) Miss one's mark, throw and miss the target (object the target). = (G) **ttkol**. *Yad kayn ak pk ttkoy genk*. I threw (something) at the

dog but missed./I missed the dog with the throw.

TTMEÑ [tírimé:ny], *n.* Grub taxon, large. Eaten. Compare **gptmeñ**, **kañ**, **kapolm**.

TTMIN [tírimí:n], (K) = (G) **TTMIÑ**, *q.v.*

TTMIÑ [tírimí:ny], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, White-eared or Friendly Fantail, *Rhipidura albolimbata*. = (K) **ttmin**. Men chant the song of this bird when performing beauty magic, brushing **yuley** (*Elatostema*) leaves against their skin and singing 'Bin juwin, bin juwin; kab aglep, kab agln agln, smen agin; smen agin agin.' 'I'm attracting all the girls; I'm getting the oven stones hot and cooking food; I'm paying bridewealth'.

TTOK [tíró:k], *v.adjunct* in **TTOK AY-**, *v.tr.* Load someone with constant requests or errands. *syn.* **ttoñ ay-**. *Yad ñapan-tek yp ttok aypan.* You keeping loading me with errands as if I were a child.

TTOŋ [tíró:ŋ], *n.* 1. Marsupial pouch, present in some **kmn** and **as** mammals. *Kmn ñluk wad ygp, ttoñ apay.* The pouch occupied by a baby game mammal is called **ttoñ**.

2. Envelope for carrying babies in a netbag, consisting of a pandanus mat. *Ñapaynañ wad ogok ttoñ dad tapal ak.* Mothers carry babies about 'pouched' in net bags.

ttoñ ay-, *v.tr.* 1. Put (an animal) in the pouch.

2. (idiom) Load someone with constant requests or errands. *syn.* **ttok ay-**.

ttoñ pk yki yap-, *syn.* **ttoñ pki yki yok-**, *v.* Emerge from the pouch.

ttoñ taw-, *v.tr.* Put young in the pouch.

TTPAK¹ [tíriβá:k], (G, K) *n.* Hairs on leaves of certain plants and stems of certain grasses. = (G) **ttpek**.

sabi ttpak or **ttpek**, see **sabi**.

TTPAK² [tíriβá:k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Astronia* sp. *syn.* **yow¹**. Subtaxon of **sapol**. When burnt, bark and wood are said to throw off fine particles that cause irritation to skin, as the hairs

(**ttpak¹**) of certain grasses do, so the timber is not used as firewood.

TTPAK³ [tíriβá:k], *n.* Subtaxon of **akl**, bamboo. = **akl ttpak**.

TTPAK⁴ [tíriβá:k], *n.* Subtaxon of **gam**, sugar cane. = **gam ttpak**.

TTPAK⁵ [tíriβá:k], *n.* Subtaxon of **sabi**, *Setaria palmifolia*. = **sabi ttpak**.

TTPAK⁶ [tíriβá:k], *n.* Subtaxon of **sakp**, pitpit, *Saccharum edule*. = **sakp ttpak**.

TTPEK [tíriβé:k], (G) = **ttpak**, *q.v.*

TTPEY [tíriβé:y], (K) *n.* Lepidoptera taxon. = (G) **ttpl²**, *q.v.*

TTPL¹ [tíriβá:l], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Mistletoe (Loranthaceae). Generic, including *Amyema friesiana*, *A. squamosa*, *Descaisina hollrungii*, *D. triflora*, and *Dendrophthoe curvata*. One kind commonly grows on *Dodonea* (**gusay**) trees. Painted Ringtail Possums nest in it. Blossom attracts honey-eaters; fruit attracts the Midget Flower-pecker or Mistletoe-bird, **sep majkas-ket**, which is said to propagate the plant by defecating seed on other trees.

TTPL² [tíriβá:l], *n.* Lepidoptera (**gogañ**) taxon, small light-coloured moths and butterflies, especially certain species found in *Miscanthus* cane beds which cluster in huge numbers on torches of frog-collectors at night. *syn.* **gogañ ttpl**.

mok ttpl, a small butterfly often found feeding on pig and other mammal dung. *syn.* (**gogañ**) **sb-ññb**.

TTUG [tíru:ŋk, turú:ŋk], *v.adjunct* in **TTUG G-**, *v.tr.* Pad or line something with leaves or moss, especially a string bag (**wad**) used to carry small objects or baby. Compare **ttup**. *Ñapannañ sb king gek, nonm ttug gsap.* The mother is padding (the net bag) in case the baby defecates.

TTUP [tíru:p, turú:p], *n.* Cover, covering. Compare **cpl**.

ttup g-, *v.tr.* Put a tight-fitting cover on something, as a lid, cover something up snugly, wear something tight-fitting as a covering, as shoes, brassiere. Compare **tob-**, **tol-**. *Ws ttup g tagabay.*

They covered it with bark cloth and walked about.

tob ttup, footwear, shoes, boots.

ti ttup, brassiere.

tin ttup, lid of tin pot or can.

ttup gi md-, *v.* Lie in wait for someone, conceal oneself and watch out for someone to come. *Yad am ttup gi mdabin ntk ap gabit nɲbin.* I went and lay waiting and I saw you two come and do that. *Pugoy kay ap ebi ttup gi mdeyak, Wes bapi apek nup ñagyak.* The Pugoy gang came and lay in wait for Wes's father and when he came they shot him.

ttup gi (md) ñag-, *v.tr.* Ambush someone, lie in wait, concealed, to shoot s.o. *Cn penpen ñagi, nd am ttup gi ñapun.* We had been fighting, then early (in the morning) we went and waited in hiding (for the enemy) and shot them.

TU¹ [tú:], *n.* 1. Axe, adze.

2. Axe-blade, adze-blade. Compare **tamyok**, steel axe or hatchet. Until the mid-1950s the Upper Kaironk people used stone axes for garden-clearing, fencing, firewood-splitting and house-building, in forest activities, and, to a limited extent, as weapons. They were also used in bridewealth and on other gift-exchanges. The blades were characteristically planilateral in shape and the great majority originated at the quarries of the southern Jimi Valley, reaching the Kalam via Maring kin and trade-partners (see Chappell, 1966). They were hafted with wooden counter-weights, in the usual style of the central highlands of PNG. Locally manufactured hafts were not elaborate, but many blades were imported already hafted with the elaborate woven-cane haft-covers characteristic of the Jimi Valley and of the Mt Hagen 'ceremonial' axes. Informants say that their ancestors hafted some blades as adzes, with cutting edge horizontal, parallel to ground, but in their time all blades were hafted as axes, with cutting edge vertical or 5° or so off vertical. Steel axes were only traded in very small

numbers up to and including the 1940s, and in 1954 an Administration patrol noted that most of the men were still carrying stone tools: however these had been completely replaced for all kinds of work by 1959.

tu kugn, butt or poll of axe-head.

tu meg meg pag-, chip, be chipped, of an axe-head.

tu mjem, socket in axe-head.

tu-mnan, traditional wealth (lit. adzes and shell valuables).

tu nonm, axe-head.

tu skap, filling, often cloth, inserted into socket of axe-head to secure a loose handle.

tu-smen, bridewealth. See separate entry.

tu tmey (K) = **(G) tu tmel**, axe that is no good, damaged axe. **(G) Magl ak tu tmel tmel ogok mey tb lakpal ak.** To crack the stones of the fruit they use damaged axes.

(K) tu wsim ñ-, grind or file an axe-head, = **(G) tu wslm ñ-**.

tu yj, = **tuij**, axe-handle.

tu ytk, the cutting edge of an axe-blade.

Kinds of **tu** include:

tu daɲd, axe-blade of dark stone originating in nearly all cases from southern Jimi Valley quarries.

tu golbɲ, small steel axe with heavily flared blade.

tu kadɲ-magi, steel axe with longitudinal corrugation on face.

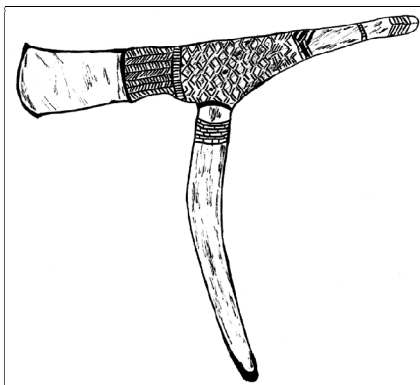
tu jɲbaɲ, = **tu joɲbaɲ**, a good-quality stone axe-blade, either **daɲd** or **mataw**, said to give a good ringing note if tapped. Name said by some to be onomatopoeic, by others to refer to ringing call of some **joɲbaɲ** Orthoptera. Compare **tu satn**.

tu mataw, axe-blade of light-coloured stone (like foliage of **mataw** tree) originating from quarry area in the South Jimi Valley.

tu polb, dark-coloured axe-blade obtained, like **daŋd** and **mataw**, from Maring.

tu satn, according to some, a stone axe-blade hafted up elaborately in Mt Hagen-Jimi Valley style; according to others, a good quality large blade, same as **ŋbaŋ**.

kceki tu, small stone axe-blades of inferior quality or irregular shape found in gardens or bush and attributed to nature-demons (**kceki**).



tu satn, hafted stone axe-blade

TU² [tú:], *num.* Two. (from English **two**.)
syn. **omŋal**.

n. 1. The figure 2.

2. A thing or things denoted by two, as the 'two' in cards or dice.

3. A quantity of two things.

-TU³ [rú], *verbal suffix*. First person dual subject: we two. Variant of **-ut-**, q.v., occurring in sequence with **-k**, remote past and **p...p**, contrary to fact. *Pk-tu-k*. We two struck. *Pk-p-tu-p*. We two could have struck.

TUB¹ [tú:mp], *n.* 1. Doorway, opening into a house or storage shed. syn. **katam tub**, **kjeŋ tub**.

2. The timbers that are part of an entrance or window, e.g. posts on each side of an entrance, threshold, lintel, door posts, (modern) window sash.

3. Lid of metal pot. = **tin tub**.

kotp tub mgan, inside a house, inside the doorway. *Bin nd amigon kotp-tub mgan nkuyan gi mdyaknŋ*. The first wife

and her children remained inside the house (with their heads) bowed down.

katam tub plg-, block a doorway. *Nad katam tub plgey, ksim owp!* You stay blocking the doorway (like a post) and it's dark!

TUB² [tú:mp], *n.* Oven pit. syn. **kapk mgan**, **kaw tub**. *Mey sbal mgan nb ogok kaw tub koŋay mdengab*. (This applies to) the many oven pits around the cordyline enclosures. (*KHT* Intro:1)

TUBI¹ [tú:mbí:], = **tbi**, *n.* 1. Salt, manufactured at spring by traditional methods. Wood is left in the pool to absorb salt over a long period and then is burned to allow the salt to be collected. syn. **pi**, **ydk**, q.v. contr. **sol**. *Taw okyaŋ gen ap tubi ñbosp nŋl, nag ñbl...* When (the animal) comes to drink at the salt spring we shoot it,...

2. Salt spring, salt pool.

tubi ñŋ-, eat salt, drink from a salt spring.

TUBI² [tú:mbí:], = **tbi**, *n.* Sweet potato (maj) taxon. syn. **maj tubi**.

TUBS¹ [tú:mbís], *n.* End, extremity, tip, e.g. tail of a bird, end of a lake. = **tbs**. Compare **pñ**, **tugoŋ**, **yng**.

kotp tubs, end of a house, where the eaves project.

yakt tubs, tail feathers, tip of a bird's tail.

TUB-TOW [tú:mptó:w], *v. adjunct* in **TUB-TOW G-**, *v.* (of an axe) Bounce off the target, fail to penetrate.

tub-towtow g-, syn. **tub-tow g-**.

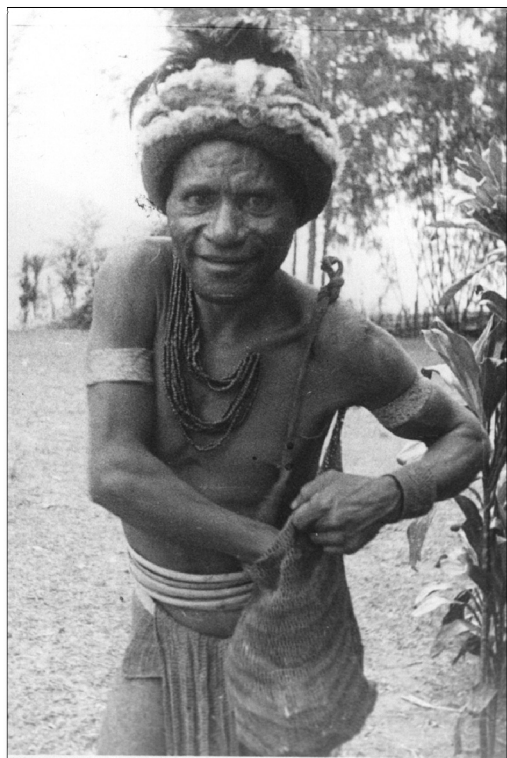
TUBTUB [tú:mpirúmp]. *n.* 1. (of dry leaves of pandanus) Be packed tight, clustered inside a sheath. (*G*) *Aljaw cap kas ney ak mlep, kubak ogok ma wlm yowp; mlep gl tubtub gek*. The leaves of the *cap* pandanus when dry do not fall to the ground; they remain packed tight in the sheath.

2. syn. **tubtub toktok**, q.v.

TUBTUB-TOKTOK [tú:mptú:mpró:γiró:k], *n.* Small personal possessions, especially the collection carried in a small net-bag

worn over the shoulder, one's knick-knacks, one's things.

tubtub-toktok wad yg-, fill a net-bag with possessions. *Kotp ynmun agi, tap tubtub-toktok wad ygi dad ms amnak.* Thinking the house would burn, he put his small possessions in his net-bag and took them outside.



man with bag containing
tubtub-toktok

TUBTUB-TOWTOW [túmpirúmp tów-tó-w], *v. adjunct* in **TUBTUB-TOWTOW AG-**, *v.* (of axes) Resound, ring out when chopping trees. *Mon ttabey Wayak dum byon, tubtub-towtow agp nybin.* I heard the resonating sound of axes chopping trees up on the hill above Wayak.

TUBUM [túmbú-m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Schefflera* spp. (Araliaceae). Applied to various small trees, shrubs and epiphytic shrubs including *Schefflera simbuensis* and *S. straminea*. *S. simbuensis* grows in forest and surviving bush at streamsides in cultivation zone. Fruit attracts many kinds of birds hunters build hides and shoot these. Compare **ablay**, **kaynay**,

skp³.

TUBUMKAB-KET [túmbúmiyámpké-r], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Tit Berry-pecker, *Oreocharis arfaki*. A small bird of the forest and bush-fallow, which moves around in small grounds feeding on fruit and blossoms. Name means 'haunting the stones (i.e. fruit) of the **tubum**, *Schefflera* sp.'

tubumkab-ket kl, female Tit Berry-pecker, *Oreocharis arfaki*. (**kl** means 'mottled'.)

tubumkab-ket kulwak, syn. **t. pok**, male Tit Berry-pecker, which is brightly coloured, whereas the female is mottled.

tubumkab-ket nonm, Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Mountain Berry-pecker, *Paramythia montium*, a larger bird, similar behaviour to **tubumkab-ket** but found only in higher forest above 2400 m.

tubumkab-ket pk, syn. **tubumkab-ket kulwak**, q.v.

TUD¹ [tú-nt], *adj.* White, light-coloured. Contrasts with **kayg**, very white, **kloy**, light-coloured (of human hair or skin), **kup**, light-coloured (of pig, dog, etc.), **pk**, **sum**, **tun**, q.v.

tud ay-, be(come) white, light-coloured.

tud mok, pale blue, bluish-white.

b tud, 1. Albino.

2. White man, European.

TUD² [tú-nt], *adj.* Twisted, crooked. = **td**, q.v. Compare **tudmad**.

TUDEY [tú-ndéy, tú-nde], *n. temp.* Tuesday. (from Tok Pisin **tunde**.)

TUDMAD [tú-ndimá-nt], (**G**, **K**) *adj.* Winding, crooked, zigzagging, undulating, uneven. syn. (**K**) **ykmak**.

tudmad am- or **ap-**, 1. (of a being or object) Follow a crooked, winding or undulating course.

2. Move sinuously, like a snake.

tudmad gi am- or **ap-**, follow a crooked course. *Asai nb ypd gi mowp, api tudmad gi owp.* He didn't come straight up from the Asai, he followed a crooked

(deviating) route.

katam tudmad, winding path.

TUDUL [tú·ndú·l], *v.adjunct* in **TUDUL AK-**, *v.* Beat hard, as heavy rain; beat fast or hard, as the heart when one is frightened or after running, or as a rapid drum-beat. *Mñmon tudul aksap.* It is raining very hard. *Dacŋ tudul akp.* He beat the drum hard.

mñ nep añŋ magi tudul ak-, *v. impers.* (of the pulse or heart) Beat very fast, thus: feel nervous, excited, frightened. *Mñi nep yp añŋ-magi tudul akng gsap.* Now my heart is going to beat really fast (i.e. I am very apprehensive).

mñmon tudul ak-, rain hard, be a downpour.

tudul pk-, *v.* Beat hard, beat fast. near syn. **mñmon ak-**.

taw tudul ak-, kick something hard with the sole of the foot. *Kumi bak taw tudul akpay.* They kicked the kumi pandanus hard.

TUELP [tú·é·lip, twé·lv], *num.* Twelve. syn. **agp-ps.**

n. 1. The figure 12.

2. A thing denoted by 12, as player number '12' in a football team.

3. A quantity of 12 things.

TUEDI [tú·é·ndi, twé·nti], *num.* Twenty. (from English **twenty**.)

n. 1. The figure 20.

2. A thing or things denoted by the number 20.

3. A quantity of 20 things.

TUG¹ [tú·ŋk], *n.* 1. Windpipe, trachea. contr. **koŋam**, throat.

2. Throat. syn. **koŋam**.

tug pk-, *v. impers.* Have the hiccups. syn. **ñekñek g-**, q.v. *Yp tug gp.* I have the hiccups.

tugon, = **tug-ñon**, windpipe. syn. **tug**.

TUG² [tú·ŋk], *v.adjunct*. 1. Denotes action done with the hand or fingers.

2. Denotes deliberate action, something done intentionally. When combined with an intransitive verb it

often derives a transitive phrasal verb.

tug adk-, *v.tr.* Turn something with the hand.

v. Turn (oneself) around. syn. **adk-**, q.v. *Tug adkan!* Turn around!

aleb tug adk-, *v. impers.* Have a speech impediment, be unable to pronounce sounds correctly.

pub sbel tug adk-, (of the sun) pass its meridian. *Pub sbel tug adkp, tap ñŋun!* The sun has passed its meridian; let's eat!

tug acpacp g-, cause something to collapse or be crushed. (G) *Tanlek katp ogok tug acpacp gak, katp tug beŋbeŋ gp.* As he climbed it made the house collapse and tilt.

tug ap-, pull towards one, as in drawing a bowstring.

tug ask-, remove s.th. from contact using the fingers; thus: separate, release (e.g. a knot or safety-pin), snatch free. *Pep cg dp; kapkap tug asknmn.* The pages are stuck; separate them carefully.

tug ask (key) g-, make something separate, build something away from others. (G) *Bin ak tug ask katp ak pat olap key nep gak.* The women built a big house separate (from the men's).

tug ask yok-, syn. **tug ju yok-**, q.v.

tug beŋbeŋ g-, tilt, as a tree bent by wind; partly fall down, as an old fence or a house in an earthquake.

tug cckoy g-, turn round and round by hand.

tug ju-, pull off or out by hand, turn (e.g. a tap or screw) by hand. *Meg tug jupin.* I have pulled out a tooth.

tug ju pk-, pull s.th. off or out roughly, rip s.th. off. *Kotp mgan sbnag walj tug ju pkek amnakŋ.* As he went inside the house someone pulled off his belt and apron.

tug ju yok-, pull something out, remove something that has been inserted or that fits closely, e.g. clothing or wrist-watch. *Ksen akl magi aypay, md md md mlp gek, tug ju yokpay.* Afterwards they insert a plug of bamboo (in the

pierced nasal septum), then after time has passed and the wound has healed they pull it out.

tug lak-, split something apart with the hands.

tug lplp g-, grip something and pull it.

tug mlc g-, wring or squeeze, as when wringing clothes, or forming clay with squeezing action.

tug mkal g-, crumble in the hand.

tug mlok yok-, roll something along or away by hand. syn. **tug mumlok yok-**.

tug mocmoc g-, syn. **tug momoc g-**, squeeze or crush something in hand, as wringing out a wet sponge.

tug mulmul g-, squeeze something in the hand.

tug pug d-, pull something flexible until it peels or breaks off, peel s.th. off. (G) *Kmn blc yng alim ttkobn, tug pug dl...* Striped possum (*blc*) tails are cut off and then the skin is peeled off,... (KHT ch. 8:18)

tug sak-, remove part of a whole with the hand; twist off, break off, pull off.

tug slok-, slip from one's grip.

tug sog-, pour something, empty or tip out the contents of something.

tug sog yok-, pour or tip out by hand.

tug sug-, put out (a fire or light). *Mon tug supnp!* I could have put the fire out.

tug talk-, rip or tear with the hands.

tug tbk-, hold or grip something between the fingers, or between thumb and fingers; pinch or squeeze s.th. *Tug tbki juan!* Grip (it) between thumb and finger and pull (it) out!

tug tbki ju-, grip something and pull it out.

tug tk-, break or pinch something off with the fingers, pick or pluck off (certain kinds of leaves or fruit). *Kas tug tki, ñg tawi, dad aptan apyap gpay.* They pick the leaves, soak them and rub them (on a person).

tug wal g-, pull something apart, as a

house or fence, or as in separating pages stick together.

tug wan g-, variant of **tug wal g-**, pull something apart, tear down (of a house fence, etc.) *Tug wan g njan!* Lift it up and look underneath (lit. pull it apart and look.)

tug wlek-, pull something down through the clenched hand, as in taking kinks out of string that has been tangled.

tug wsk-, untie, undo, uncover.

tug yk-, open, tear, etc. with the hand or fingers. *Maj-tuwn tug yki njan.* Tear open the parcel of sweet-potatoes and look.

payp tug ju-, turn on a tap, open a tap. *Yad bakt dad ami, payp tug juwi, malen.* I will take the bucket, turn on the tap and fill it.

pub sbel tug adk-, (of the sun) pass its meridian. *Pub sbel tug adkp; tap ññun!* The sun has passed its meridian; let's eat!

TUG³ [tú:ŋk], *v. adjunct* in (TUD) **TUG G-**, *v.* Reflect light, be bright, said of things very white or yellow which reflect light and catch the eye. near syn. (tud) **pley ag-**. Commonly said of **bag** signals.

TUGÑON [tú:ŋkinyó:n], *n.* Windpipe, trachea. = **tug, tugon**.

TUGON [tú:ŋgó:n], *n.* Windpipe, trachea. = **tugñon**.

mnm tugon, deep or gruff voice (i.e. one that seems to come from deep in the throat).

TUGOŋ [tú:ngó:ŋ], *n.* 1. Corner. Variant of **tgoŋ**, q.v.

2. Head of a valley.

wdn tugon, corner of eye, esp. inner corner; space between eye and bridge of nose.

TU-KAPL [tú:ká:βl], in **JOŋ TU-KAPL**, *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon, possibly a cave-cricket. syn. **joŋ tu-meg**. Compare **tu, kapl**. Eaten by small boys.

TUKML [tú:γiml], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, with very large orange-fleshed

fruit, eaten raw. Grown mainly at lower altitudes, but few in the Upper Kaironk Valley.

TUKUB [tú·yú·mp], *n.* Dust. syn. **tukub gebgeb**, **tukub takay**, **bayseb**, **sulkul**.

tukub jak-, (of dust) gather, appear.

TUKUM [tú·yú·m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Wendlandia paniculata*. syn. **gad**, q.v.

TUM¹ [tú·m], (**K**) Skink (generic taxon). syn. (**G**) **yñ**, q.v.

TUM² [tú·m], *n.* Sign or signal, e.g. a smoke signal or markings left as sign of ownership. Compare **bag**, **sg**. *Yad tum n̄bin*. I see a smoke signal.

tum ay- or **g-**, put a claim marker, or sign of ownership on something. *Yad tum gpin wogday-yad*. I put a mark of ownership on my garden.

tum ñ-, make a smoke signal.

TUM³ [tú·m], *v. adjunct* in **TUM G-**. *v. impers.* Be blunt. syn. **atk g-**.

TUM⁴ [tú·m], *n.* Maize (**gkt**) taxon.

TU-MEG [tú:mé:ŋk], *n.* in **JOŋ TU-MEG**, Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon, possibly a cave-cricket. syn. **joŋ tu-kapl**.

TU-MNAN [tú:miná:n], *n.* Traditional wealth (lit. axes and shell valuables).

TUMSAKAL = **TUM-SAKAL** [túmsá·yá:l], in **JOŋ TUMSAKAL**, *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon.

TUMUK [tú·mú·k], *v. adjunct* in **TUMUK AG-**, *v.* Thunder, make a thunder-clap, rumble (of thunder). = **tmuk**. *Tumuk agek n̄ban?* Did you hear the thunder?

tumuk añnak g-, (of an electric storm) thunder and flash.

TUMUK-AS [tú·mú·yá:s], *n.* Mammal (**as**) taxon, Jumping Tree-Mouse, *Lorentzimys nouhuysi*, and, possibly, Marsupial Mice. (However, immature *Rattus ? exulans* specimen captured in tree in forest was identified as **tumuk-as**.) Name means 'thunder-as'. (*AAH*, ch. 15)

TUMUK-WAD [tú·mú·kwá:nt], *n.* A string bag (**wad**) that is tightly woven. Used to conceal apparatus for war magic for engraving bamboo sticks. Compare **gumgad**.

TUMUK-YAKT [tú·mú·kyá·yír], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, possibly Yellow-fronted Blue-eared Lory, *Charmosyna placentis*. Resembles **wdn-ñg** (Tearful Lory, *Oreopsittacus arfaki*) in appearance, green with yellow on breast and with some red on face. Feeds on blossoms of eugenias and other trees. Name means 'thunder bird', given because when disturbed it flies up very fast and steeply, with a loud hissing call. = **tmuk-yakt**. Compare **godmay-ket**.

TUN [tú·n], *n.* Ash, ashes. Compare **bg**, newly burnt ashes, **bj**, coals, dead or dying embers, **kld**, live coals.

adj. Ash-coloured, grey. Occurs as a modifier in, e.g. plant and animal names, e.g. **asŋap tun**, **atwak tun**, **juwt tun**. contr. **mosb jŋjŋ** (**K**) = (**G**) **mosb jŋjŋ**, very dark grey. (**G**) *Kmn atwak tun apun*. *Mosb jŋjŋ ak lebin agak*. We call this animal the ash-coloured *atwak*. It has dark grey fur.

tun ay-, turn to ashes. *Mon dagi knabay mey, tun ayp*. They made a fire and slept, and it turned to ashes.

kaj tun ay-, (**K**) = (**G**) **kaj tun l-**, rub a pig with ashes. Done as part of magical rite, e.g. to make the pig grow well, cure its cough or keep it out of gardens.

TUOŋ-YJ [tú·ó·ŋí·ñty], *n.* Derogatory expression used by women to men, likening man's appearance to the handle (**yj**) of an axe (**tu**).

TUOS [tú·ó·s], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, Morning Glory, *Ipomoea indica*. Grows as a weed in fallow gardens and especially in casuarina fallow. Root sap used as a remedy for toothache. *Nonm ok pugtkab, muk owp, slk gngab*. The flesh yields a sap or juice which is bitter/stinging. = **tuwos**. Compare **kaywos**.

tuos kas ñluk, small-leafed Morning Glory, *Ipomoea cairica*. Leaves used as a medicament for ringworm. **golyad** and **sep** honey-eaters feed at blossom.

TUSMEN, = **TU-SMEN** [tú:simé:n], *n.* Bridewealth, wealth given by a man and his kin to male relatives of his wife to

mark a marriage and the birth of children. syn. **smen**. Compare **bin kab**, **smi**, **sem**. The initial **tu-smen** payment is only the first of a long series of exchanges between the kin of man and wife; subsequent exchanges take place, e.g., at birth and naming of children, and at their nose-piercing in early adolescence. A young man's father and brothers assemble his bridewealth, which in precontact times might include 30 or more objects (axes, shell ornaments, etc.), from other members of his house-group, and often, from a wide range of bilateral kin. Normally, bridewealth is received and redistributed by the wife's brothers and often cross-cousins including particularly the father's sister's sons.

tusmen ak- or **g-**, *v.tr.* Pay bridewealth, give valuables to a wife's male relatives. *Bin-yad ak nup tusmen akngayn*. I'm going to make a gift of valuables (to my male affines) for my wife. *Ñ-nuk nup mluk puñing, puñi abay, mluk yuwt dsap agi, bin nuk tu-smen akp, pen nubap nup pen ñbay*. When a man's son is about to have his nasal septum pierced, and after the painful process is done, the boy's father pays wealth, such as shell valuables to the wife's brother (who has performed the operation).

tusmen g-, give bridewealth. syn. **smen g-**, **tusmen ak-**.

TUT [tú-r], (G) *n.* Breast. syn. (K) **ti**², q.v.

tut ay-, (of breasts) grow, form.

tut ñ-, suckle (a baby), give the breast. *Ñ-yp mdatk si asap, tut ñbin*. My son had been crying for a while so I gave him the breast.

tut ññ-, suck the breast.

TUWN [tú:n, tú-wín, tú-wún], *n.* Bundle, parcel, package, things or animals tied up, or wrapped in a bundle for carrying. syn. **ññ**. Compare **wt**.

tuwn g-, *v.tr.* 1. Make a bundle or

parcel, tie things together. *Mon tuwn gsap*. He is bundling up the wood.

2. Tether or tie up an animal. *Kaj añlam yob ak kotp ay, tuwn gi ay amntk, ym gi mdek*. They tethered the two big boars by the house, went off (to the garden) and stayed there planting. *Kaj ñluk pub sj tmey nñb, dam ssi okok tuwn gan*. The sun will burn that small pig, go and tether it in the shade.

cm tuwn, bundle of weapons, bow and arrows tied together.

kañm kluc tuwn, parcel of grated banana.

kluc tuwn g-, wrap a parcel of grated food.

maj tuwn, parcel of (often cooked) sweet potatoes, carried as food on a journey.

mañmañ tuwn g-, tie knots at close intervals.

mon tuwn, bundle of wood.

pas tuwn, bundle of letters.

patpat tuwn g-, tie knots at distant intervals.

sup tuwn, = **as-sup tuwn**, torch, made of bundled dry pitpit and tree bark used for catching frogs at night. *Yad as aging, sd mlp pag dad api, sup tuwn agi, as dpin*. When I want to 'torch' for frogs, I break and fetch dried pitpit, light the torch and catch frogs.

waknañ yj-tuwn, eel-trap, woven from cane.

TUWIŋ [tú:ŋ, tú-wíŋ, tú-wún], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, the Pheasant Coucal, *Centropus phasianinus*. Name said to be onomatopoeic. Lives in tall grass, mainly below 1500 m in Kaironk Valley. Most people do not eat it because its flesh decomposes quickly.

TUWOS [tú-ó-s], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, Morning Glory, *Ipomoea indica*. Alternative spelling of **tuos**, q.v.

U – u

Note on U

There are no Kalam words that begin with the vowel sound [u], when spoken alone. There are, however, many words that begin with [wu]. The sound [wu] is spelt **w**, e.g. [wú·ngí] ‘bandicoot’ is spelt **wgi**, [wú·símp] ‘sweat’ is spelt **wsb** and [wú·r] ‘cluster, bunch’ is spelt **wt**. But when a word that begins with [wu] when spoken alone is the second word in a compound, [wu] is often pronounced [u] in fast speech, e.g. **sb-wt**, intestines, which in slow speech would be [símpwú·r], is usually [símpbú·r].

Because there is no contrast between [wu] and [u], at the start of a word before a consonant, all words beginning with **w** + **consonant** might also be spelt with initial **u**, e.g. e.g. **wgi**, **wsb**, **wt** might be spelt **ugi**, **usb**, **ut**. In this dictionary, however, initial **w** is preferred, for

reasons indicated in section 3 of the front matter.

- U- [ú·], (G) *verbal suffix*. Third person singular suffix, before **-p-**, present perfect-iterative. *Ti gup?* what did he do? *Mdatk amub*. He has already gone.
- UN [ú·n], *verbal suffix*. First person plural subject: we. *Cn am-jp-un*. We (pl.) are going. *Mnm a-p-un*. We (pl.) have talked.
- UP [ú·p], (K) *suffix to personal pronouns*. Marks the pronoun as being the object (direct or indirect) of the verb, or the possessor of the object. Variant of **-p**, q.v. See **cnup**, **ctup**, **ntup**, **nbup**.
- UT² [ú·r], *verbal suffix*. First person dual subject: we (two). *Am-jp-ut*. We two are going. *Mnm a-p-ut*. We two have talked.

W – w

WA¹ [wá:] (loud, high-pitched), *interjection*. Indicates surprise, amazement, fear, pain, etc. Compare **way²**.

WA² [wá:] (soft, low-pitched), *interjection*. Indicates disagreement with the talk of the main speaker.

WA³ [wá:] (middle volume and pitch). *interjection*. A call for silence, so that some distant or faint sound can be listened to. syn. **o-oŋ!**

WACEP [wátyé:p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, syn. **sukñam**, q.v.

WACIŋ [wátyiŋ], *n.* Cassowary, *Casuaris* sp. or spp. Less common syn. of **kobti**, q.v., **wenŋ**.

WAD¹ [wánt], *n.* Bag, case. Traditionally applied to a bag netted from string made from bark of certain trees. Large net-bags are used by women to carry heavy loads on the back, with a long strap slung from the forehead. Small shoulder-bags are made to carry personal possessions. String was dyed to form patterns of contrasting colours. Nowadays more varied and colourful patterns are achieved using commercially dyed string. syn. **wañb**. Compare **wanan g-**.

wad-sek, *adj.* 1. Having a bag or bags.

2. Bagfuls.

3. (slang) Lots, loads, in large amounts. *Tep wad-sek apin*. I say thanks a lot.

wad ajl, tattered net-bag.

wad aŋi- (K) = (G) **wad aŋl-**, open up a bag.

wad gom-, sling a net-bag from the forehead, as women do.

wad gomi dad am-, carry a bag slung from the forehead.

wad tegi-, sling a bag from the

shoulder.

wad tug sog-, tip out the contents of a bag.

wad yepi- (K), = (G) **wad yepl-**, unburden oneself of a bag, let go of a bag.



woman carrying **wad**, net-bag

wad yg-, 1. Fill a bag, load up a bag.

2. (of e.g. a baby) Be kept in or occupy a bag or (marsupial) pouch. *Kmn ñluk wad ygp, ttoŋ apay*. The pouch which a baby game-mammal occupies is called *ttoŋ*.

wad yg ñ-, fill up a bag and give it, give s.o. a full bag.

wad yg yok-, 1. Take out the contents of a bag.

2. (of family of a woman) Give token gifts to the husband's family, in return for bridewealth payments (**tu-smen**) received. See separate entry.

wad bs, a netted hat worn by women, converted from an old string bag.

bet-wad, 1. Net bag carried in front of the body instead of on the back.

2. The breastplate plumage or frontal plaque of the display plumes of **kabay-bl**, Superb Bird of Paradise.

kud-wad, 1. Net-bag carried on the back.

2. The mantle of the display plumes of **kabay-bl**, Superb Bird of Paradise.

mukol-wad, jowl, dewlap; folds of loose skin under the jaw.

ñapan snay wad, net-bag containing a small mat for carrying baby.

ss-wad, bladder.

tubtub-toktok wad yg-, fill a net-bag with small personal possessions. *Kotp ynmur agi, tap tubtub-toktok wad ygi dad ms amnak*. Thinking the house would burn, he put his possessions in his net-bag and took them outside.

tumuk wad, tightly woven net-bag, used to conceal war magic apparatus.

WAD² [wá·nt], *v.adjunct* in **WAD G-**, syn. **KDL WAD YG-**, *v.impers.* 1. (of vines, sinews, muscles) Be strong. Contrasts with **sayn g-**, be weak, slack. *Kdl -nup wad gp*. He has powerful muscles.

2. (e.g. of vines, muscles) Be tight, taut, stiff. near syn. **bñ ag-**. Compare also **mñ tgep** under **tg-**, also **pas**. *Kdl yp wad ygp*. My sinews are stiff.

WADAYMEN [wá·ndá·ymé·n], *n.* A circular shelf built around the trunk of a *kumi* pandanus, as a barrier to stop *abben* rats and other animals from climbing up and biting off the fruit-heads, or a conical structure placed around the stem of a *gudi* pandanus, above the aerial roots, for the same purpose. The vegetation around the base has to be cleared to stop animals from using this as a springboard. (G) *Wadaymen gngabal ognap tap gudl ak kapl ak tk dad apl, wadaymen gngabal, ognap yokop mab ogok tbl, gdal badal gl, wadaymen ak gngabal*. When they are making a *wadaymen* barrier, sometimes they use the bases of *karuka* pandanus leaves, sometimes they use pieces of wood from the nearby trees that have been felled and laid criss-cross to make a barrier.

WADGEP MDUP MLEK [wá·ntingé·p·mindú·pmilé·k], (PL) *n.* Bowstring. sub. for **kasn**, q.v.

WADI [wá·ndí·], *v.adjunct* in **WADI G-**, *v.impers.* (esp. of buttress roots) Be straight, have a straight ridge. *Mluk mon tlum kdl tek wadi gp*. (His) nose is thin and straight like the buttress roots of the *tlum* tree.

WAD-KL [wá·ntkíl, wá·nti·yíl], *n.* Spider taxon. Eaten. Name means 'dyed string-bag'; the marks on its back said to resemble the variegated colours (**kl**) of a dyed string bag (**wad**).

WAD YG YOK- [wá·ndí·ŋkyo.k], *v.tr.* (of family of a woman) Give token gifts to the husband's family, in return for bridewealth payments (**tu-smen**) received (lit. fill up a net-bag and empty it out). In earlier times land was said to be given outright by brothers to the children of their sisters. Nowadays the use of land is granted. At least one child of a sister should be given these rights.

WAGN [wá·ŋgín], = **agn**, *n.* 1. Base, bottom or lowest part of an upright object, including trunk of tree or plant. near syn. **kññ**. Compare **juj**. *kañm wagn*, lower stem of banana palm. *Mon wagn aput*. We put it at the base of the tree trunk. *Jun wagn pag ykng gsap*. The base of my head throbs as if it's about to burst.

2. Generic term for a class of similar or related things: kind, category, class, family. near syn. **kññ**, but **wagn** is used mainly for closely related species or kin while **kññ** can be used for a more diverse group. (G) *Cn aljud tap kub wagn ak, skol wagn ak lak ak. Tap kub wagn ak, Madaw kloy-sek akanj Madaw sum apun*. We up here in the upper valley recognize a large kind and small kind. The large kind we call the grey or grey-furred *Madaw* (ground cuscus). (KHT ch. 9:5)

3. Sibling group, the descendants of a particular man or married couple; hence extended family or kin group co-resident in a single house or house-cluster. near syn. **kññ**. *Ñ wagn koñay nep tkp*. He had

many sons. *Cn wagn nokom*. We are one extended family.

4. Beginning, start, origin.

wagn g-, *v.* & *v.tr.* Begin, start; begin or start something.

wagn-nb, kind, sort. syn. **kñŋ-nb**.

wagn yob, 1. A large sibling group; all the people who occupy one house, or, in context, one territory.

2. Named local kin group, typically a core of men closely related through their fathers' line, plus some cross-cousins and affines. Compare **b-kd**, under **b**.

cm wagn, rifle, shot-gun (i.e. gun with a butt).

kab wagn, base of a rock, rock shelter.

mab wagn, (G) = (K) **mon wagn**, q.v.

meg wagn, back teeth.

mñmon wagn, (K) = (G) **mñab wagn**, native place, place of origin. *Mñmon wagn nad akay?* Where is your original home?

mon wagn, (K) base of a tree, area under a tree's canopy. = (G) **mab wagn**.

sb wagn, intestines; small intestines and colon.

tglm wagn, rib-cage, esp. lower ribs. syn. **tñl wagn**.

tmd wagn, ear-lobe.

yakt wagn, (see **yakt agn**, main entry) lower part of the feather headdress worn by dancers at **smi** festival, consisting of a light cane frame to which white feathers of cockatoos (and sometimes other birds) are attached, together with a pole up to two metres long which carries the bird of paradise plumes high above the rest of the headdress.

ysu wagn, base pattern or first stage in a string figure.

WAJTEM [wá-ñdyíré-m], *n.* 1. Shoulder, left shoulder.

2. Ten, in body-parts method of counting.

watjem-ps, 1. Right shoulder.

2. Fourteen, in body-parts method of counting.

wajtem dad am-, carry something on the shoulder.

WAJU [wá-ñdyí-], *n.* 1. Palm, grows in the lowlands.

2. Wood of this palm, traded and used for making spears and **yakam magi** arrow points. Compare **cm**, **piu**.

waju bub, subtaxon of **waju** used to make the spears **kusay waju** and **kusay (waju) bub**.

yakam waju, arrow made of this.

WAK [wá-k], *n.* 1. Skin (of humans, animals, plant stems, fruit, tubers, etc.); bark of trees. (Contrasts with **kubak**, sheath, skin or bark of sugar-cane, banana palms, bamboo shoots, palm trees, **ypł**, flesh, meat.) *Kañm wak wsk yokspin*. I am peeling off the banana skin. *Kaj guk dpin; wak-yad dabin, kk gp*. I have taken some pig fat; when I put it on my skin it became greasy. *Abok wak at-yoŋ ak yk jspk-maspk gi mdp*. The outer layer of Artocarpus bark breaks up easily.

2. Pelt (of a mammal), a whole skin with fur, after it has been removed from the body. The pelts of game mammals are used for head-dress adornment, e.g. on the wigs worn at **smi** festivals and boys' initiation ceremonies. (G) *Yng kogm alim tbtkl, wak pak dad aml, dam tblad patok patok gl, poj kti becbac gelgpal*. The pelt from the base of the tail was removed and cut into strips for wig ornaments.

3. Body, build, physique of a living thing. contr. **cp**, corpse, dead body of a person. *B wak yob*, a fat man, man of large build. *Wak-yp ytuk gp*. I feel lethargic. (lit. lethargy acts on my body.)

4. Tuber of sweet potato or other root crop, in contrast to stem and leaves. *Maj wak was ma-gp, ñak nep mdp*. The sweet potato (tuber) is not mature, it's still young.

5. The outer appearance, the look of a

person or animal, e.g. skin colour or other surface features. *Jm ñi ayp pen wak keykey ayp*. They are similar but they have different skin colouring.

6. Kind or type, as defined by surface appearance. Compare **kñŋ**, **wagn**.

(**kumi**) **wak aŋ d-**, *v.tr.* (of snakes) Slough off the old skin.

wak-atyoŋ, outer layer of bark. *Abok wak-atyoŋ ak yak jspk maspk gi mdp*. The outer layer of Artocarpus bark is brittle.

wak bŋ agi md-, *v.impers.* (of bark or skin) Be smooth.

wak g-, *v.tr.* Skin an animal. near syn. **wak wal g-**, **wak wjk-**, **wak wjk pk d ap-**.

wak mon-tek yn-, *v.impers.* Have a high fever, feel as if the skin is burning. *Wak-yp mon-tek ynb, jun pkp*. My skin is on fire and my head aches.

wak pk wal g-, *v.tr.* Knock the bark off a tree. (G) *Galkañ wak ak pk wal g dad api wati gun*. Let's knock the bark off that *galkañ* tree to make fences (from the timber).

wak pnpn g-, *v.impers.* (of bark or skin) Be flaky, peel off.

wak ptk-, *v.impers.* Feel frightened, apprehensive (sub. **wak**, the skin or body). *Wak yp ptksap*. I feel scared. (lit. My body is afraid)

wak tb wal g-, skin an animal.

wak walg-, = **wak wal g-**, *v.tr.* Strip bark off.

wak wjk-, skin an animal. *Yakt ñagi wak wjki dap moni kubap kulnok towpay*. They shoot birds, skin them and sell (the feathers) for money or shell valuables.

wak wsk yok-, peel skin off (e.g. a fruit).

cp wak, human skin (esp. of dead person).

kmn wak, skin or pelt of game mammal.

mon wak, (K) tree bark. = (G) **mab wak**.

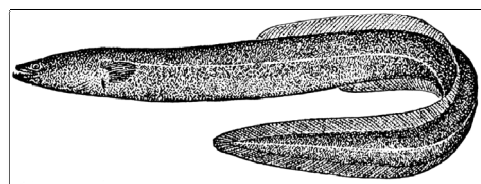
mon wak d-, ring-bark a tree. *Mon wak dey mlp gp*. If you ring-bark the tree

it dies.

WAKAJ [wá:ká:ñty], variant of **wkaj**, *q.v.*
n. 1. The part of the body from the hips to the knees.

2. Cut of pork, hindquarter. contr. **mayb**, forequarter.

WAKNAIŋ [wá:γiná:ŋ], *n.* Eel (**tok**) taxon, *Anguilla* sp. or spp., caught in local rivers and streams and, in contrast to **asnaŋ**, *q.v.*, said not to grow thicker than a man's arm. = **woknaŋ**. Kalam believe eels to be transmuted **soyŋ** snakes, which are in turn transmuted **yabol** earthworms. Eels were formerly only caught in wicker spring-traps (**waknaŋ-yj-tuwn**), baited with frogs or **kaŋi** grubs, but are now also fished with steel hook and line. Captured eels may be kept alive in bark container, (**waknaŋ-magi tuwn**) placed in streams. Locally eels are always cooked in ovens, but Asai men are said sometimes to roast them on open fire. Cooked pieces of eel may be wrapped in cordyline leaves and smoked over fire, but only preserved for four or five days in this way. Eels are cooked at skull shrine, at second stage of a man's burial, and sometimes on other occasions to propitiate recent dead or **kceki** nature demons, and at **smi** festivals. Men who know sorcery techniques to kill men do not eat eels or their bellies would swell up, and they are also prohibited to boys between nose-piercing and final release from initiation restrictions.



waknaŋ, eel, *Anguilla* sp.

waknaŋ kab, stone weir for catching eels.

waknaŋ mokol-wt, eel with parasitic growth on gills, long green protuberances whose shape and colour resemble the leaves of lily-like **mokol** (*Aglaonema* sp.) plant.

waknaŋ ñak, woven eel-trap. syn. **waknaŋ yj tuwn**. *Am am waknaŋ-ñak mgan sk mdetk. B waknaŋ ñak nŋek mey awak ok, smi ok ma-gaknŋ mey nŋek awak.* They went on and on and entered an eel-trap. The owner of the trap came to inspect it, the **smi** festival had not yet begun and he came to inspect it.

waknaŋ tŋi-wt, eel vertebrae, formerly sometimes worn in necklaces.

waknaŋ yj tuwn, woven eel-trap.

WAKNAŋ MÑ [wá·ɣiná·ŋmíny], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Sabia pauciflora*. Very strong. Used for tying bark in eel traps. Grows everywhere.

WAL¹ [wá:l], *v. adjunct* in **WAL AG-**, *v.* Cry out loudly (in surprise, excitement, fear, pain, etc.), scream, screech, squeal; roar (as a crowd at a game). = **way**². contr. **suk ag-**, shout.

WAL² [wá:l], *v. adjunct* in **WAL G-**, *v. impers.* 1. (of something fixed in place) Come loose, come apart, separate, fall apart. syn. **wan g-**. contr. **ap yap pk-**, fall, of free-standing things or beings.

v. tr. 2. Pull things off or apart, e.g. pull the cover from something, strip off bark, separate pages of a book. near syn. **tug wal g-**. Compare **tok wk-**. *Wak wal gan!* Strip the bark off!

3. Take s.th. off, remove a cover, e.g. take off a shirt, open an earth oven.

wal g apyap-, come loose and fall. *Wati wal g apyap mdp.* The fence posts have come loose and fallen down.

wal g apyap pk-, come loose and fall to the ground. *Kotp monmon di, wal g apyap pkp.* The house fell down in the earthquake. *Mon bops tben, walg apyap pkaknŋ, ksen kud den paganŋ.* I cut big chips from the trunk, and when they fall away I make the back-cut and it (the tree) topples.

wal g g-, keep pulling things off, keep coming loose or off.

wal g yap-, come loose and fall down, be separated and fall. *Wati komeb walg yowp.* The fence posts (tied by vines) have come loose and fallen.

pk wal g-, knock something loose or

off, e.g. bark. *Galkañ wak ak pk wal dad api wati gun.* Let's knock the bark off the *galkañ* (tree) and make fences (from the timber).

tb wal g-, skin an animal, cut off the pelt. near syn. (**wak**) **wjk-**. (G) *Kmn nb ak pakl ognap tb wal gl, ypl nep ñbl,...* Sometimes, when this animal was killed it was skinned and only the flesh was eaten,...

tug wal g-, *v. tr.* 1. Pull something apart, as pages of a book; break s.th. apart, tear down (fences or houses, etc.), separate or loosen things tightly packed (e.g. a stack of timber, so that the pieces will dry better). near syn. **tug ask-**.

2. Take s.th. off, remove s.th. by hand (clothing, cover). *Cec tug wal gan.* Take your shirt off.

tug wal g yok-, pull out things, e.g. old timbers, and throw them away.

WAL³ [-wá:l], *n. kin.* Father's sister. Alternant of **awal**, q.v., which occurs after **na-**, 2nd person possessive, and **nu-**, 3rd person possessive. *nawal*, your father's sister. *nuwal*, his/her father's sister.

WALAK [wá:lá:k], *n.* 1. Scrotum. syn. **walak wak**.

2. Scrotum and testicles. syn. **walak-wt**.

3. Male external genitals in general. syn. **wañ walak**.

walak magi, individual testicle or testicles.

walak wak, scrotum.

walak-wt, testicles.

kaj walak, a barrow, male pig that has been gelded.

kaj walak g-, geld a pig.

wañ walak, male genitals.

WALAM¹ [wá:lám], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced from north with in last two generations. Skin of tuber red, flesh yellow. Leaves not eaten.

WALAM² [wá:lám], *v.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, a large tree, grows in lowlands. Birds eat fruit. Said to resemble **kiot**, q.v.

WALB¹ [wá:límp], *n.* Herb, a ginger, large-leaved plant of garcinia and beech forests, sometimes transplanted to garden areas. Young shoots cooked in earth-oven and eaten and leaves buried in shallow pits till partially decayed and then used to lay on stones in earth-oven to impart flavour to greens and pork. Honey-eaters feed at blossom. *Kmn pkd dad api, walb kas tki, kmn ñon gi dapi kab agi, adi mey ñbay.* When game mammals have been killed they collect *walb* leaves, wrap the meat, and bake it and eat it.

WALB² [wá:límp], *n.* Fence. syn. **wati**, q.v.

WALB-KAS [wá:límpká:s], in **BSAN WALB-KAS**, *n.* Flakeable stone (**bsan**) taxon, a reddish flint or flint-like stone, coloured like foliage of **walb¹** shrub.

WALCEGON [wá:lityé:ngó:n], *n.* Rat (**kopyak**) taxon: a small rat or mouse found in or near homesteads. Said to be a distinct kind of animal, not the young of **kopyak**, but in fact all specimens collected were immature examples of *Rattus exulans* and *Rattus niobe*, full-grown specimens of which were classed as **kopyak**. (*AAH*, ch. 18, where it is spelt **walcogon**.)

WALCOG [wá:lityó:ŋk], *n.* = **walcegon**, q.v.

WALD [wá:línt], *v. adjunct* in **WALD AM-**, *v.* Slide down a slope. *Lum puŋiab nŋi yp ap wald amabnŋ dek yoŋ at-byoŋ ok.* He turned sods of soil and watched, and as a sod slid down the slope he took hold of it and stood it up.

WALG- [wá:líŋk], = **WAL G-**, q.v.

WALGAÑ [wá:liŋgá:ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, including *Symplocos cochinchinense* and certain other substorey forest trees. Foliage packed in new net-bags by women, to stretch them. Some informants say that women cut digging sticks from this tree to harvest yams and taro. Fruit, blue-black or white, presumably in different species, attracts many kinds of birds. Subtaxa include:

walgañ kas-ps, *Symplocos cochinchinense*.

walgañ kas-ñluk, name means 'small leaved *walgoñ*.'

walgañ mseŋ ket, name means 'walgoñ of the open country'. syn.

walgañ kas-ps.

WALJ [wá:líŋty], *n.* Man's netted apron. Compare **klb**, **say**.

sbnag walj, 1. Man's netted apron, made of string, and belt, made of bark. Compare **saynag**. *Kotp-mgan sbnag walj tug ju pkek amnaknŋ.* As he went inside the house his belt and apron were pulled off him.

2. Clothing in general.

walj tug ju-, take off an apron.

walj ym-, put on an apron.

WALJPAL [wá:líŋtyfá:l], *n.* A nature-demon, forest goblin. = **wayjpay**. Compare **kceki**.

WAL-KOBNEI [wá:lkó:mbiné:ŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Mountain White-eye, *Zosterops novaeguineae*. A small bird that moves around in little flocks, calling continuously, feeding on fruit and insects. Found in the lower mountain forest up to 2200 m and in garden trees and casuarina groves.

WALM [wá:lím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Croton morobensis*, said by some only to grow at lower altitudes, in Asai and Jimi Valleys and lower Kaironk, by others to be locally present in bush fallow. Bark used in taro magic, and in magic to attract **ksks** birds of paradise said to feed at this tree.

walm aydk, tree (**mon**) taxon, *Croton womersleyii*, growing in bush fallow. Said to be distinguished from **walm** by fact that its bark is useless in garden magic. **kob** lorikeets feed at blossom. Timber used in house-building and fencing.

WALN¹ [wá:lín], *n.* Large-leaved forest plant, *Harmsioplanax ingens*, growing in forest and bush fallow, which is also transplanted in settlement areas. Name refers to the yellow colour of leaf and stems. When pigs and game animals are

cooked, the leaves are used to line ovens and wrap food to impart flavour. Leaves so used are subsequently buried and re-used on later occasions. **gunm** toads found in dead hollow stems.

WALN² [wá:lín], *adj.* Colour taxon embracing yellow, light-green and light yellowish brown. Objects (including animals or plants or their parts) which are unquestionably yellow in the English use of the term (lemon, chrome etc.) are normally referred to as **waln**, though in some cases **pk** can alternatively be applied to these. There is also marginal overlap with **mj-kmab**, green, and **tud**, white, light-coloured.

waln ay-, be(come) yellow, etc.

WALNAL [wá:liná:l], *adj.* Yellow, etc. syn. **waln**, q.v.

WAN¹ [wá:n], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Brown-backed Streaked Honey-eater, *Ptiloprora guisei*. syn. **ki**, q.v.

WAN² [wá:n], *v. adjunct* in **WAN G-**, *v.* (of something fixed in place) Separate, come apart, come loose. syn. **wal g-**, q.v.

WAN³ [wá:n], *num.* One. (from English **one** or Tok Pisin **wan**.)

n. 1. The figure 1.

2. A thing denoted by one; thus, in cards, the Ace.

3. One thing.

WANAB¹ [wá:ná:mp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys. syn. **manab**. Bark used in taro and banana magic.

WANAB² [wá:ná:mp], *n.* Yam (**pd**) taxon, locally cultivated. Has unusually long leaves, and tuber with white skin and flesh with a distinctive aroma.

WANAB ASWON (or **ASON**) **AY-** [wá:ná:mpá:swó:náy], *v.* 1. Put mulch (**aswon** or **ason**) around **wanab** yams.

2. (metaphor) Cover up or hide someone else's wrongdoing; keep knowledge of someone's guilt or wrongdoing to oneself, falsely or deny knowledge about someone's guilt. *B-nak wanab aswon ayspan, ey! Tap si dak!* You are covering up for that man, ey! He is a

thief! *B cp ñagak, nak pen wanab ason ayspan.* He killed a man but you are denying knowledge of it.

WANAN¹ [wá:ná:n], *v. adjunct* in (**MÑ**) **WANAN G-**, *v. tr.* Mesh string, applied both to the process of netting string, as in making net-bags (**wad**) or a man's string apron (**walj**), and to the weaving process in making string garters (**kosp**), but not to the process used in weaving armbands (**ajp**), cane belts (**tmen**), etc. Only women make things by the **wanan** process. *Mñ wanab gigpay, tap ebek mey kik 'kosp tm gpun,' apay.* They used to weave the string into these things, saying 'We have made garters'.

WANAN¹ [wá:ná:n], *n.* Blossom of pandanus.

wanan pk lak-, syn. **wanan tk-**, (of pandanus blossom) open up. (**G**) *Aljaw wom wanab pk lak yokpal apal.* They say it is the male mountain pandanus that bears flowers. (**KPL: aljaw**)

WANAY [wá:náy], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, including *Chisocheton tenuis*, *Guioa subsericia*, *Mischocarpus pyriformis* and *Sarcopterix rigida* (all Sapindaceae), growing at streamsides in cultivation area, and in forest up to 2250 m. Small, but timber used in house-building and fencing. Fruit attracts pigeons and birds of paradise. Subtaxa include:

wanay kas ñluk, has small leaves.

wanay kas-ps, *Aphanamixis polystachya*. Has larger leaves.

wanay kab, *Cuponiopsis stenopetala* and *Mischocarpus largifolius*, grows besides streams, in forest. Large leaves.

WANG [wú:ná:ŋk], *v. adjunct* in **WANG G-**, *v. tr.* Remove something attached or placed on a surface or tied in place, take or strip s.th. off. syn. **wng g-**, q.v.

WANKAL [wá:niyá:l], *v. adjunct* in **WANKAL D-**, = **WANKAL G-**, *v. impers.* (of lightning) Flash. syn. **aññak g-**.

WANMS [wá:nimís] (**PL**), *n.* Large broad leaf. Pandanus Language sub. for **mj**, q.v.

WAÑB [wá:nyímp], *n.* String bag, net-bag. A Kobon word sometimes used by the

Kalam of the Kaironk Valley. syn. **wad**, q.v.

WAÑS¹ [wá·nyís], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, grown locally and very highly valued. Said to be ancestral, with no specific tradition of origin provided. Takes up to 18 months to mature. The variety **wañs kl** or **wañs wolpay** is said to have been imported for **wañs** stock at Plŋ, Upper Kaironk Valley, about three generations ago. Varieties: **wañs awc**, **wañs kl**, **wañs mosb**, **wañs pk**.

WAÑS² [wá·nyís], *n.* Orchid taxon, grow-ing in grasslands.

WAŊ [wá·ŋ], *n.* Penis. Compare **jup**, **kbak**, **walak**, **yŋeleb**.

waŋ d-, (of a woman) to have sex with a man. (G) *Alŋud amjakl nglak, nunay nab waŋ dak nb ak mdek*. They arrived and found the middle sister, who had had sex (with the man), was there.

waŋ gol, protruberant base of foreskin.

waŋ kolmŋ or **komlŋ**, man's groin or crotch.

waŋ kubak, foreskin.

waŋ mgan, (male) urethra.

waŋ pat g-, *v.impers.* Have an erection.

waŋ sayn, limp penis.

waŋ si d-, (of a woman) to have illicit sex.

waŋ tgawi (kuyon) md-, *v.impers.* Have an erection.

waŋ-walak, male genitals.

waŋ ydk, enjoyable sex.

waŋ ypl nep, circumcised penis. near syn. **jup klŋ**. Circumcision is not practised by the Kalam, but is known to them from Sepik visitors.

WAŊD [wá·ŋínt], *v.adjunct* with verbs of motion. Carried by moving water, floating.

waŋd am-, *v.* 1. Float, drift away, be carried away by the current. *Yad ng tki amenk, waŋd amnak*. I was crossing the river, (but) it carried me away. *Ap tawek pagek am waŋd amnaŋ*. When the dog

comes and walks on it it will break and he will be carried away (by the river).

2. Be drowned in a river. Compare **ŋg ŋŋ-**. *Paskoy waŋd amb!* A girl has drowned!

waŋd dad am-, carry something away by water.

waŋd dad ap-, carry hither by water.

waŋd ap-, float or swim this way.

waŋd waŋd tag-, swim around, move around in the water, like a water rat. *Ŋg nab okyaŋ nep ykop waŋd waŋd tagp ak*. It can move around freely only in the water.

WAŊ-MAGI [wá·ŋmá·ŋgí], *n.* (K) Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Cyrtandra* sp. Grows in oak-castanopsis zone. Yellow and maroon-coloured flowers held close to the stem, in the expanded base of the leaf blade. Name means 'penis fruit', probably referring to shape of fruit. = (G) **waŋ-magl**.

WASIM [wá·sí·m], *v.adjunct* in **WASIM G-**, *v.tr.* Wash something, give something a wash. (from Tok Pisin **wasim**.) Compare **ŋg pk-**.

WASK¹ [wá·sí·k], *n.* Small tree (**mon**) taxon, several species of *Ficus*, including *F. iodotricha* and perhaps *F. arfakiensis*, growing in forest and bush fallow. Trunks are felled and about a year later are hacked up to extract the **kaŋ** grubs which are found plentifully there. Leaves cooked with **kaŋ** in earth-oven and eaten. Fruit attracts cuscus, ringtail possums and fruit-bats. Bast used in strips for women's back-skirt, and to make fibre for net-bags.

wask kŋŋ, clump of **wask** stems. Subtaxa are:

kamay wask, syn. **wask kamay-ket**, *Ficus iodotricha*, uses as above. Name means 'wask of the beech (forest)'

mseŋ wask, syn. **wask mseŋ-ket**, **wask tud**, *Ficus* sp. Few uses. Name means 'wask of the open country'.

WASK² [wá·sí·k, wá·sí·ŋ-], *v.tr.* Swear at someone, esp. insult someone of the opposite sex with references to that person's genitals (obj. the person

insulted). *Bin yp wtwt-sek gi, yp waskp.* The woman attacked me, and made rude references to my private parts. *Ñn nb ak binb nonm, nop, numam, nups, nusd ma-waspkay, mnm tmey mapay.* During this time people don't swear at their relatives (lit. their mother, father, brothers, grandmothers, grandfathers), they don't use bad language.

waskep, *adj.* (To do with) swearing in this way.

waskep tek ay-, = **waskep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like swearing, be ready to swear, seem as if swearing.

WASU [wá:sú:], *v. adjunct* in **WASU G-**, *v.* Be very pleased, delighted, thrilled with (a person or animal). The display of pleasure often includes putting arms around the person and rubbing his or her back (**bom slok-**). *Yad np ytuk ma-nḡbin, wasu gpín.* I am not annoyed with you, I am delighted.

kub-kayu wasu g- or **ag-**, celebrate the arrival of someone with shouting and a great show of pleasure, as when the host and hostess of a **smi** festival welcome an arriving party of dancers. See separate entry, **kub kayu**.

WATAK [wá:rák], *n.* Term used by people of the Upper Kaironk, Upper Simbai and Asai Valleys for the Kalam and Kobon speaking groups and area on the north wall of the Jimi Valley, as far west as the Kaiment (Kaymed) River, and for the warm lowlands of the Jimi Valley. Compare **Numul**.

WATAP [wá:ráp], *n.* Mourning feast, held to mark a death, and by extension, a funeral gathering.

watap g-, **1.** Hold such a feast. *Cn amigon Ralph nup key watap gonuk.* We, the family, held a mourning feast for Ralph.

2. Mourn someone, perform acts to show sorrow at someone's death. *Binb apey cn sḡak gi Bulma-nup watap gpay.* When the people came they smeared white clay on themselves to mourn Bulmer.

watap am- or **ap-**, go or come to a

feast.

b watap, funeral feast for a man.

bin watap, funeral feast for a woman.

cp watap, funeral or mourning feast. Such a feast may be held long after the death, when relatives have come from far away. Animals (traditionally pigs, nowadays sometimes cattle) are slaughtered and cooked in stone ovens and the food is distributed to kin. Arriving mourners show grief by firing arrows or slashing trees. *Cp watap gtagabin oswin.* I'm on my way back from a funeral.

cp watap am- or **ap-**, go or come to a funeral or funeral feast.

cp watap g-, near syn. **cp watap gi ñḡ-**, *v.* Prepare or hold a funeral or mourning feast. *Kaytog kansol tekwey bin-nuk kumak, watap gspay.* The wife of the former Kaironk counsellor died and they are preparing a funeral feast.

cp watap tp, place where a funeral feast is held, place where the mourners make the ovens.

km watap am- or **ap-**, near syn. **km mdi watap am-** or **ap-**, go or come to a dying person's place to pay one's last respects, visit a place to mourn for someone while that person is still alive. **kub watap g-**, wail loudly in mourning, keen loudly for the dead. *'B omḡal ak abit akal, yi?' aglak. Gek binb tk jak kub watap 'ooy!' sḡak, kl mdek.* They wondered, 'Wherever could the two men have got to?', and they wailed loudly 'ooy!' and daubed clay on themselves. (*KHT ch.9, Madaw myth:72*)

WATI [wá:rí:], *n.* **1.** Fence. *Kaj wati talakpay, kotp mḡan abay.* The pigs have got through the fence and got into the garden.

2. Post.

3. Horizontally laid timber or railings in a fence. syn. **wati komeb**, **wati kobay**.

wati g-, make a fence.

wati alc, syn. **wati dalñ**, q.v.

wati dalñ, fence slanted downhill

away from garden and held up by slanted brace posts.

wati day, end post.

wati gubd, lowest rail in fence with double row of posts.

wati gul, 1. Middle rails.

2. Fence made of upright posts only. *Kaj wati gul tam ak sl gi amjap*. The pig is squeezing between two posts of the fence.



wati, men making a fence around gardenland

wati jun-kas, top rail.

wati kom-, make a fence with double row of posts and railings lashed to the posts.

wati kobay, syn. **wati komeb**, q.v.

wati komeb, railings, fence with railings.

wati magi, a fence-post.

wati magi ms-ken, outer posts, in a fence with double row of posts.

wati magi kotp-mgan-ken, inner posts.

wati saj, trash fence, fence built to catch garden rubbish at bottom of a slope.

wati tam, corner of a fence, junction of two fences.

tbeñ wati-tek g-, form a rainbow.

WATWAT [wá:riwár], *v.adjunct* in **WATWAT PK-**, *v.* (of a pig) Keep grunting in agitated fashion, as when

distressed after losing its young.

kaj-tek watwat pk ññ-, 'keep grunting for food like an agitated pig'; said of someone who has eaten well but keeps asking for more.

WAY¹ [wáy], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, cultivated at lower altitudes in Simbai, Asai, Kaironk and Jimi Valleys. Very strong wood, used for bows. syn. **komnagay**.

WAY² [wáy], *v.adjunct* in **WAY AG-**, *v.* Cry out loudly (e.g. in amazement or distress); scream, squeal, roar in excitement (as a crowd at a game). = **wal²**. contr. **suk ag-**, shout. *Gpin! Way agan!* I've done it! (So) shout way! (in admiration)!

WAYAM [wáyám], *n.* Subtaxon of **yagad marita**, fruit-pandanus, growing in lowlands.

WAYJPAY, = **WAYJ-PAY**, [wáyñty-ǰáy], (**K**) *n. prop.* A nature-goblin, nature-demon. syn. (**G**) **waljpat**, **wayjpat**. Name said to be a corruption of **walj-pat**, long apron (of a man). Compare **kceki**.

WAYM [wáyym, wáyím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Breadfruit, *Artocarpus altilis*. syn. **kawl**, q.v.

WAYMAD [wáyymá.nt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Euodia* sp. (Rutaceae), a small tree common in primary forest in the mid-altitude zone below 1900 m, in the Kaironk Valley especially on the southern, Bismarck Range side. Leaves have a powerful odour and are laid on rat paths in gardens to keep rats away and are sometimes worn as **kuc** buttock ornaments by male dancers at **smi** festivals. Tree similar to **kaskam aydk**.

WAYMN [wáyymín], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Great Cuckoo-dove, *Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi*. Found in high mountain forest and in bush lower down. Feeds mainly on stone-like fruits. Shot and snared at streamside places where it goes to get grit and gravel. Resembles **kuwt** Cuckoo-doves (*Macropygia* spp.) in form.

waymn mosb, immature Great

Cuckoo-dove, thought to be female by some informants. Name means 'black waymn'.

waymn tun, adult Great Cuckoo-dove, thought to be male by some informants. Name means 'ashy waymn'.

WAYNAG [wá:yná:ŋk], = **WEYNAG**, q.v.

WBEK AGALEP [wú:mbé.ká:ŋgá:lé.p], (PL) *n.* Dog. Pandanus language substitute for **kayn**, q.v. syn. **kmn-dep**.

WBL [wú:mbíl], *n.* Lizard (**yñ**) taxon, generic for *Varanus* spp., Monitor Lizards. Present at lower altitudes in the Jimi Valley. Skin used for drum-skins. Compare **dacŋ**. Two subtaxa:

wbl km, Emerald Monitor, *Varanus prasimus*.

wbl yb, Water Monitor, *Varanus indicus*.

b wbl kagl, derogatory phrase used of or to someone suffering from tinea, likening his skin to a goanna's.

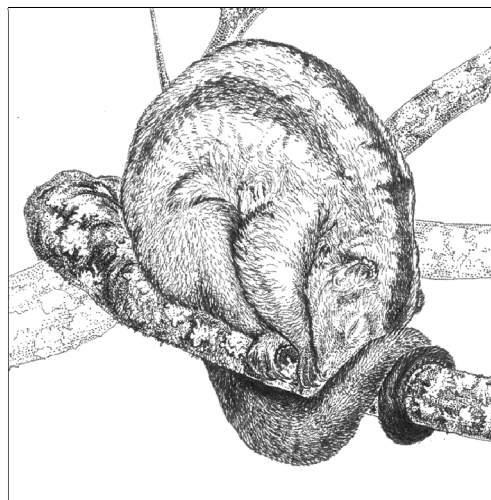
WBLN [wú:mbílín], *n.* Lizard (**yñ**) taxon, alternative name for Gecko, more often called **wowi**, q.v. or **mluk-ps**.

WBOGIJ [wú:mbó:ŋgí:ñty], *n.* Boy whose nasal septum has recently been pierced at a **smi**, q.v. Used as an insult to small boys. syn. **glmd wbogij**. Compare **mluk puji**.

WBOL [wú:mbó:l], *n.* Kalam pronunciation of Kobon name for the Kalam-speaking people of the Kaironk Valley. = **Ubol**. Compare **Kubol** and **Kubol Kalam**, names used by the Kalam for themselves.

WCAY [wá:tyá:y], *n.* Insect taxon, said by some to be same as **golbd**, q.v., by others to be same as **calabnap**, q.v.

WCM [wá:tyí:m], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Golden Ringtail (syn. Stationary Ringtail, Plush-coated Ringtail), *Pseudochirops corinnae*. Said to grow into the cuscuses **atwak** (*Phalanger sericeus*), **maygot** (*Phalanger carmelitae*). Skin used for **dacŋ** drums. Compare **skoyd**, **ymduj**. syn. **pujimdep**, **wlpog**.



wcm, Golden Ringtail

WDAWD [wú:ndá:wú:nt], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, *Dimorphanthera kempteriana*, growing in southern-beech forest. Used in house-building and fencing. A favourite food plant for blossom-feeding honey-eaters and lorikeets. Compare **ayŋ**.

WDN¹ [wú:ndín], *n.* 1. Eye. syn. **wonm**. *Wdn-nŋ lkañ yowp*. Your eye is bleeding. (lit. 'Blood is falling from your eye.')

2. Eyesight, sight, vision. Compare **wdn nŋ tep g-**, **wdn am g-**, **wdn koy**, **wdn yb**. *Sawan wdn nŋ tep gp-sek*. Sawan has good eyesight.

wdn akañ, = **wdn akañ kab**, white spots or scarred tissue in the eye.

wdn akañ kab ay-, *v.impers.* Have white spots or scars in the eye. *Wdn magi nup akañ-kab sek ayp*. His eye has white spots.

wdn akañ ay-, syn. **wdn (magi) akañ kabsek ay-** (K) = (G) **wdn (magl) akañ kabsek l-**, *v.impers.* Have white spots or shiny reflections showing in the eye.

wdn am-, *v.impers.* (of dust, etc.) Get in the eye, enter the eye. *B-nak Reyp amnaknŋ sulkul ma-gnmn, nup wdn amngab*. You shouldn't stir up dust while Mister Ralph is going (there), it might get in his eyes.

wdn am g-, *v.impers.* Be temporarily blinded, be unable to see. *Wdn-yp am gp!* My eyesight has gone!

wdn gol, 1. The corner or edge of the edge.

2. The bare patch of skin around the eye of some birds.

wdn gol-sek, *adj.* Having a sore or sores around the eye.

wdn jjb (or **jjblp**) **ay-**, *v.impers.* (of e.g. strong light) Make someone squint or almost close the eyes. *Pub ksen lm gp won ak wdn-yad jjb ayp.* When the sun rises it makes my eyes squint.

wdn juk- or **jukjuk-**, 1. Close the eyes.

2. Blink.

wdn juk g-, wink, deliberately blink one eye.

wdn jukjuk g-, *v.* 1. Blink (both eyes).

2. Signal someone by blinking, e.g., as a greeting, or an alert to someone silently to imminent danger.

wdn kag, 1. Brow-ridge. *syn.* **wdn kag su**.

2. Node in sugar cane, bamboo or pitpit. *near syn.* **kogm**.

wdn kag kas, eyebrow.

wdn kag su, brow-ridge.

wdn kag ñmñm g-, *v.* Signal to someone by raising the eyebrows or frowning. *B ñagng gey, mluk wdn kag ñmñm gen ptk amb.* A man was going to shoot him but I warned him by wrinkling my nose and eyebrows and he ran away.

wdn kas, eyebrows or eyelashes.

wdn koc, *syn.* **wdn kubak koc**, eyebrow.

wdn koc d-, scratch the eyebrows. An itchy eyebrow is a sign that a visitor or messenger will come soon.

wdn koy, *n.* Blind eye(s), blindness. *contr.* **wdn yb**.

adj. Blind.

wdn koy g-, *near syn.* **wdn koy md-**, be blind. *B asaw wdn koy gp.* The man approaching is blind.

wdn kub, *syn.* **wdn kag**, *q.v.*

wdn kubak, 1. Eyelid.

2. Exposed facial skin on certain birds, e.g. **nol**.

wdn kubak kas, eyelashes.

wdn kubak koc, eyebrow.

wdn lkañ-sek, bloodshot or bloody eye.

wdn llmag d-, *v.impers.* (of eye) Twitch, move involuntarily.

wdn magi, 1. Eyeball, the whole eye.

2. Eye. *Wdn magi yp ak tap tud ayp.* There's white stuff coming from my eye.

wdn mayn ap-, *syn.* **wdn mmayn ap-**, become dizzy, faint.

wdn momlak g-, *v.impers.* Be blurry-eyed. *Yad wog gen gen, wdn momlak gp.* I've worked and worked until my eyes are blurry.

wdn nŋ-, see, perceive with the eyes, look at. *Nd wdn koy mdigp, mñi wdn yb nŋsap.* He used to be blind but now he can see normally. *Tk jaki, mñi nep wdn nŋspin.* I've just woken up, my eyes are just starting to see (i.e. I'm hardly awake yet).

wdn nŋ tep g-, 1. Have good eyesight, be able to see well.

2. See clearly, have a good view.

wdn nŋ yok-, signal by moving the eyes in a certain direction. Compare **jomluk yok-**, **mluk pug yok-**.

wdn ñg, tears.

wdn ñluk, pupil or iris of the eye.

wdn pk ju-, *v.impers.* Have a red eye with white discharge, poss. corneal ulcer and/or conjunctivitis.

wdn pk ju weyg-, obstruct someone's vision or view by blocking the light.

wdn pk lm g-, obstruct someone's vision or view by blocking the light.

wdn pug ju yap-, *v.impers.* Be glassy-eyed, unable to see straight.

wdn sababañ ay-, *v.impers.* Have bloodshot eyes.

wdn sgalb, 'sleep', dry nocturnal exudae of eye.

wdn sgalb ap-, *v.impers.* Get 'sleep' in

the eyes.

wdn tap ay-, *v.impers.* Have a white spot in the eye.

wdn tud ay-, *v.impers.* 1. Discharge or secrete white mucus or pus from the corner of the eye, as from an infection or during a long sleep. *Wdn magi yp ak tap tud ayp.* There's white mucus coming from my eye.

2. Have white eyes. *Yakt ngep wdn tud ayp.* The *ngep* bird has white eyes.

wdn tugonj, corner of eye, esp. inner corner; space between eye and bridge of nose.

wdn yb, normal eyes, normal eyesight or vision. contr. **wdn koy**, blind, blindness.

wdn yb nη-, see normally, have normal eyesight. *Nd wdn koy mdigpin, mñi wdn yb nηspin.* I used to be blind but now I can see.

kiap wdn, glasses, spectacles. syn. **glas**.

WDN² [wú·ndán], in **MON WDN**, (K) *n.* Middle layer of firewood in a fire made to heat oven-stones. Contrasts with **mon kub**, bottom layer, **mon ñagtkep**, top layer.

WDN-GOL-LKAÑ [wú·ndá·ngó·liká·ny], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a honey-eater, *Melipotes fumigatus*. Etymology **wdn²-gol lkañ**, 'red eye-border'. syn. **memneη**, q.v.

WDN KUBSU [wú·ndánkú·mpsú·], *n.* Bamboo (**akl**) taxon, growing in forest and garden fallow. syn. **kubsu**. Used for bowstrings, fire-thongs, water containers, and for **asas** hanging containers. **bajj** finches and **mokbel** pigeons eat flowers.

WDN MAYN [wú·ndánmá·yín], *v.adjunct* in **WDN MAYN AP-** or **D-**, syn. **WDN MMAYN AP-**, *v impers.* Be dizzy, to become dizzy. *Yp yuan gp; wdn mmayn owp.* I'm hungry; it's made me dizzy.

WDN-ÑG [wú·ndányínk], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Tearful or Plum-faced Lory, *Oreopsittacus arfaki*. Name said to refer to bird's 'weeping eye'.

WDOŋ-MOŋ [wú·ndó·ŋmó·ŋ], *n.* A

chanted song used by men during boys' nose-piercing ceremony. The song itself consists of the refrain **wdoŋ ŋo-o! ŋo-o!**, repeated constantly. Contrasts with **saŋ**, women's song of sympathy during initiation ceremonies. The men's song is accompanied by drumming. *Mñi wdoŋ-moŋ ag tep gspay.* Now they are singing the *wdoŋ-moŋ* song beautifully.

WEG- [wé·ŋk, wé·ŋg-], variant of **weyg-**, q.v. *v.* Hide oneself, be hidden.

v.tr. Conceal or hide something. *Wegn dad amnak.* She's taking it away in order to hide it.

WEL¹ [wé·l, wé:l], Meaningless syllable much used to form metrical units (lines and verses) in the chorus of songs, as in the sequence *wel-o wel-o; wel-o wel-o; wel-o wel-o; wel wel.* Compare **dey**, **supa-letlet**, **wol**.

n. 1. A song with a chorus consisting of **wel-o**, **wel-o**, etc.

2. Avoidance context substitute for **kmap**, **kamep**, q.v., song.

wel tgom-, substitute for **kmap ag-**, sing.

kmap wel, syn. **kmap wol**, songs with **wel** chorus.

WEL² [wé·l], *n.* Oil, grease, hair-oil. (Eng. **oil**, Pidgin **wel**.)

WELEP [wé·lé·p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon *Memecyclon schraderburgense* (Melastomaceae), growing in forest to about 2350 m. Hard timber used for digging poles and cassowary traps.

WEÑ [wé·ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus wassa*, growing in forest and bush fallow. Timber used in fencing house posts and rafters and to make clubs to kill pigs. Birds of paradise, doves and honey-eaters eat fruit. Juice of outer skin, just under bark, is extracted and applied to sores and ulcers to dry them.

WEÑEM [wé·nyé·m], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, the Long-tailed Bandicoot, *Microperoryctes longicauda*. syn. **wgi**, q.v. (AAH, ch. 11)

WEÑGAW [wé·nyingá·w], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, including *Macaranga pleioneura* and *M. pleiostemona*. Growing in forest

and, in small numbers, in bush fallow. Light timber but strong, used in house-building, for rafters, and in fencing. Bark used in oven construction. Honey-eaters feed at blossom, and honey-eaters and lorikeets eat fruit. Subtaxa are:

weñgaw kas-ps, 'broad-leafed' taxon.

weñgaw kas ñluk, 'small-leafed' taxon.

WEÑŃ [wé·nyíŋ], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, cultivated locally.

WEŃ [wé·ŋ], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Cassowary. Alternative name for **kobti**, *q.v.*, and **wacŋ**.

WET¹ [wé·r], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black-throated Thicket Flycatcher, *Poecilodryas albonotata*. Plumage is blue-grey and black, with lighter patch on breast. Pot-bellied. Feeds both in trees and in ground, on insects and worms. Named after its call, a protracted whistle. Compare **plŋ**.

WET² [wé·r], *adj.* Pot-bellied, like the **wet** bird. *Ñ skoy kogi wet won*, boy with a pot belly.

wet-won, *n.* Pot-belly.

adj. Pot-bellied. *B wetwon mdp ok*. The pot-bellied man who is over there.

WEY- [wé·y], *v.* & *v.tr.* Hide oneself, hide something. Variant of **weg-**, **weyg-**, *q.v.*, used by some speakers before **-p-**, present perfect-iterative, and **-p...p**, contrary to fact (except in 3rd pers. singular) and **-sp-**, present progressive. *Yad weyspin, nad amnoŋ!* I'm hiding, you go away (in a game of hide and seek). *Cgoy-yad weyspin*. I am hiding my tobacco.

WEYG- [wé·yiŋk, wé·yiŋg-], *v.* Hide oneself, be hidden. = **weg-**. Perhaps originally from **wey g-**, with **wey** as a verb adjunct. *Nad am weygan*. You go and hide.

v.tr. Conceal or hide something, put a thing out of sight. *Tu weygp*. He hid the axe. Compare **katk-**, **yu**².

weygep, *adj.* (To do with) hiding.

weygep tek ay-, = **weygep tay-**,

v.impers. Feel like hiding things, be ready to or liable to hide things, seem as if hiding things.

weygi md-, stay hidden.

weywey g-, keep s.th. concealed, keep hiding things.

am weyg-, go and hide.

dad weyg-, carry something away and hide it. *Yad tap dad weyng gayn. Nad wdn jukan!* I'm going to take this thing and hide it. You close your eyes!

jomluk tuwn weyg-, blindfold someone.

WEYNAG [wé·yná·ŋk], in **M WEYNAG**, *n.* New shoots or leaves of taro. Eaten as a vegetable. = **waynag**.

WEYWEY¹ [wé·ywé·y], *n.* Term usually applied to small dark-coloured hairless Lepidoptera and/or Coleoptera (Chrysomelidae) larvae found in ground, under logs etc., which are not eaten by humans, though pigs are said to feed on them. Compare **kaŋ**, **kaŋi**.

WEYWEY² [wé·ywé·y], *n.* Small beetle taxon, not eaten. Compare **gobm**.

WEYWEY³ [wé·ywé·y], *v.adjunct* in **WEYWEY G-**, *v. tr.* Hide something, keep hiding something. Compare **weyg-**. *Weywey gig d owpan*. You came concealing something (as you went along).

WG¹ [wú·ŋk, wú·ŋg-], *v.impers.* (of vegetation) Be luminous, give a light. Refers chiefly to dry sticks with phosphorescent mouldy bark, used as torches on dark nights. *Yad ksím-ken api, nŋbin malapal wgab nŋig opin*. I came in the dark and used luminous sticks to find the way.

bokbok wg-, *v.impers.* (of wood) Be luminous, give a light.

malapal wg-, *v.impers.* (of wood) Be luminous. syn. **malapal g-**, syn. **bokbok wg-**.

mmalak wg-, *v.impers.* (of mould, mildew) Be white, have white mouldy growth. syn. **mmalap**.

WG² [wú·ŋk] *v.adjunct* in **WG AM-**, *v.* Fly, fly away, be airborne. syn. **wŋd**. *Balus*

wg amjap. The plane is flying away.

WGI [wú:ngí:], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Long-tailed Bandicoot, *Microperoryctes longicauda*. Common at all altitudes in forest and bush-fallow but most common in open country at lower altitudes. syn. **amlgn**, **weñem**. Contrasts with **pakam**, *Peroryctes raffrayanus*. Compare also **cemen**. (AAH, ch. 11)



wgi, Long-tailed Bandicoot

WI¹ [wí:], (**K**) *loc.* Here, near speaker. Compare **bi**, **ebi**. = (**G**) **awl**. *Wi ma-mdp*. There are none here./He isn't here. *Jun-kas wi ma-tanb*. No head-hair has grown here (i.e. in this part of the head).

won wi, (**PL**) *n. temp.* Pandanus Language substitute for **mñi**, q.v. Now, today.

-WI² [wí:], *n.kin.* Wife's sister's brother's wife (man speaking). Variant of **nowi**, **binowi**, q.v., occurring after 2nd and 3rd person possessive prefixes **na-** and **no-**.

nawi, your wife's sister.

nowi, his wife's sister.

WIAK [wí:ák], *n.* Plant taxon, *Alpinia* sp. growing in forest. syn. **msagay**. Long leaves are used to pack game meat, fungi, greens, etc. for cooking in fire. Small rodents eat fruit. Leaves similar to but longer than those of differ from **wснаг**. Compare **walb**.

WIK⁻¹ [wí:k, wí:γ-], *v.tr.* Move something repeatedly over a surface, maintaining light contact; thus:

1. Rub, stroke, massage s.th. *Yalk sop*

di, tap cec wiksap. Yalk is rubbing the clothes with soap.

2. Wipe or brush s.th. clean, erase or rub out. *Tebol wikan!* Wipe the table!

wik dap tan dap yap g-, rub or wipe something all over, massage someone or something. *Wak yuwt-bt gek, si agey ñuñu puñiab, wik dap tan dap yap gspay*. His body is aching so they're rubbed him with nettles and now they're giving him a massage.

wikep, *adj.* (To do with) rubbing, wiping, etc.

wikep tek ay-, = **wikep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like rubbing, wiping, etc., appear to rub, wipe, etc.

wikijsek, = **wkij-sek**, *adv.* In the act of rubbing, wiping, etc.

wikijsek ay (md-), *v.* Remain rubbing, wiping, etc.

wik yok-, remove something by rubbing, etc; thus: rub off, wipe off, erase, brush away or off. *Wik yoki di ayan*. Wipe it off before you put it away.

kamget wik-, stroke, rub gently.

mluk wik yok-, wipe something from the nose, pick the nose.

WIK² [wí:k, wí:yk], *n.* Week, period of seven days. (from English *week*.) *Nad am smi omñal mdenak, pen tp kotp adkd api, nad wik omñal, nokom akan tap ak key ñbigpan, agom ak ñbi, mñi omñal tap ak dayday ñbm*. After you've gone away for two years, when you return you eat a separate meal and after a week or two you can share food/eat together with others.

WIMANAY [wí:má:ná:y], *n.* Weevil, prob. *Eupholus geoffreyi*.

WIN [wí:n], *v.adjunct* in **WIN D-** or **G-**, *v.* Win, be victorious. (from English, Tok Pisin *win*.)

WISL [wí:síl], *n.* Whistle (the instrument). (from Eng. *whistle*.) Compare **poplal**.

WIT [wí:r], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon, said by some to be same as **gttek**, q.v. by others to contrast with this taxon, by shorter legs and lighter coloured belly. Normally applied to immature

specimens of *Hila becki*. Name said by some to be onomatopoeic, after call 'wit! wit!' Eaten. syn. **witwit**. Compare **kosoj**. *Wit-tek ceycey gpan*. You chatter like a *wit* frog.

WITWIT¹ [wí·riwí·r], syn. **wit**, q.v.

WITWIT² [wí·riwí·r], *n.* Bicycle, bike. (from Tok Pisin **wirwir**.)

WIWI-TUBS [wí·wí·tu·mbís], *n.* A string figure (**ysu**).

WJ¹ [wí·ñty], *n.* Wing. Probably cognate with **wj**².

adj. (of birds and insects) Winged, with wings.

joŋ wj, *n.* Orthoptera taxon, winged locusts, including Long-horned locust, *Salomona* sp. contr. **joŋ motp**, immature locust, lacking wings.

WJ² [wí·ñty], less common syn. of **kas**, q.v. *n.* 1. Hair.

2. Fur, wool. *Kayn wj*, dog-fur.

3. Feathers. syn. **yakt wj**.

4. Leaves. syn. **mon wj**.

adj. (of mammals) Furry, furred, with fur.

wj-kas, fur.

WJBLP [wí·ñdyimbilíp], (PL) *n.* 1. Pandanus language substitute for **yakt**, bird or bat. Compare **wj**¹.

2. Substitute for **agl**, pronged arrow used for shooting birds.

wjblp pebŋ-nap, any large bird. Thus, substitute for **kobti**, cassowary, **ccp**, goshawk, **duk**, Harpy-eagle, and so on.

wjblp tgaw-, shoot a pronged arrow (substitute for **agl ñag-**), shoot a bird (sub. for **yakt ñag-**).

WJK- [wí·ñdyík, wí·ñdyíγ-], *v.tr.* 1. Remove the skin from an animal, skin something (usually with **wak**, skin, as direct object). syn. **wak g-**, **wjk pk d ap-**. Contrasts with **wal g-**, strip off bark. *Yakt ñagi, wak wjki dap mani kubap kulnok towpay*. They shoot birds, skin them and sell (the feathers) for money or shell valuables. (G) *Olap pakl kas ak plk yokl, wak ak wjkl dad aml, tap dacŋ ak tm ñbal-sek*. Sometimes carcasses are

plucked, and then the whole skin is removed for use on a hand-drum. (*KHT* ch. 9:102) (G) *Wak ak wjkl, dad amespal mey ognap npin*. I've only seen (the fur of this cuscus) when they have been skinned and the pelts brought back. (*KHT* ch. 18:27)

2. in **kab wjk-**, uncover or open an earth oven after cooking, take off the layers of materials covering the food. Compare **kab wk-**. *Bin mñi kab wjkspay*. The women are opening up the earth ovens now.

wjkep, *adj.* (To do with) skinning.

wjkep tek ay-, = **wjkep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like skinning, appear to be skinned.

wjkep tek md-, *v.impers.* Able to be skinned, ready to be skinned.

kab wjk yok- near syn. **kab wk yok-**, uncover and take out contents of an earth oven.

WK- [wú·k, wú·γ-], *v.impers.* (of solid objects and surfaces) Break open or come apart; thus: 1. Crack, fissure, break open, rupture, burst. (Compare other verbs of breaking or opening: **lak-**, **pag-**, **sak-**, **tb-**, **tk-**, **yk-**.) *Monmon dek, lum wkp*. The ground is cracked after the earthquake. *Bal wkp*. The ball is punctured.

2. Disintegrate, shatter, break into pieces (as a nut when bashed).

v.tr. 1. Crack, burst, puncture s.th.

2. Shatter or smash something, cause s.th. to disintegrate or break up. *Nd pken-kut puŋi, wkspit*. After thrusting the digging poles in, we are breaking up (the ground).

3. Open something up, remove or tear off the cover (as in **wk yok-**, uncover or open up a stone oven, package).

4. Gather cane and cane-like plants, which are pulled out by the roots. Plants gathered in this way include sugar cane (**gam**), pitpit (**sakp**), and *Setaria palmifolia* (**sabi**).

wkep, *adj.* (To do with) breaking open, bursting, etc.

tap wkep, *n.* Thing that is broken or causes breakage.

wkep tek ay-, = **wkep tay-**, *v. impers.* Be liable to break open, smash, etc.

wk yok-, **1.** Break something away, break or crack s.th. open and move it out of position, as in uncovering and removing contents of an earth oven, or in breaking off a chunk of earth with a digging stick. *Lum pken puji, wki, taw pag yokpin.* Having driven the digging sticks into the soil and broken up the surface, I pushed (a sod) away with the foot.

2. Peel off the skin (from, e.g. a banana or animal). *Kaĩm wak wk yoksap.* He's peeling a banana.

cp kab wk-, dig up human remains. *syn. cp kab lk-*

kab wk-, *v.* (of rock) Crack, break up.

v.tr. Open an earth oven and take the food out.

kj wk-, tie a loopknot.

ĩag wk-, shoot and puncture or break something open (direct object may be the missile or the thing it strikes).

pug wk-, break open by itself, as a ripe banana.

puwk-, (contraction of **puji wk-**) ? probe or pierce s.th. and break it open.

wk nŋ-, break s.th. open and inspect the contents. *Kab ynb akaŋ wk nŋnm.* I'd better open the earth oven and see if it's cooked. *Tap tuwn ak wk nŋan.* Open that parcel to inspect (the contents)

ssi wk-, cast a shadow, be covered by shadow, be shady or shadowy.

tb wk-, cut s.th. up, shatter by chopping. *Bangay tu tb wkpin.* I've chopped up the pumpkin with the axe.

gam tb wk-, cut sugarcane.

WKAJ [wú·ká·ñty], *n.* **1.** The part of the body from the hips to the knees. = **wakaj.**

2. Cut of pork, hindquarter. *contr. mayb,* forequarter.

wkaj ykmak gig tag-, walk with the hips or bottom swaying or wiggling.

WKAP [wú·gá·p], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon,

unidentified, locally cultivated from cuttings taken in Jimi Valley. *syn. nnml.* Twigs used to fashion foundation for display plumes on top of tall hat, worn by dancers at **smi** festivals. Leaves placed in armbands, belts and hats.

WKEŋ-WKEŋ [wú·yé·ŋwú·yé·ŋ], *n.* **1.** Freckles.

2. A type of tinea, appearing as spots on the skin. *contr. kajkaj,* ringworm.

wkeŋwkeŋ g-, *syn. wkeŋwkeŋ-sek ay-*, *v. impers.* Have freckles, have spotty skin.

WKN̄ [wú·gíny], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, grown mainly in Asai and other northern valleys, said to have been introduced in early 1940s. Skin and flesh of tuber white. Leaves not eaten.

WKP [wú·gíp], *n.* Long spatulate dagger made from a cassowary femur. Used to split **yagad** (*Pandanus conoideus*) fruit. Also used in constructing a headdress framework for holding bird of paradise plumes, worn on head by dancers.

WLAJ- [wú·lá·ñty], (**PL**) *v. adjunct* in **WLAJ TGOM-**, *v.* Pandanus Language substitute for **tmuk ag-**, thunder, **gu ag-**, resound thud, crash. Compare **laj.**

WLEB [wú·lé·mp], *n.* **1.** Mud.

2. Clay. *Ayom wleb di, mey sgey anb mey gpay.* At Aiome they get clay and use it to make pots.

wleb-sek, *adj.* Covered with or full of mud, muddy.

wleb g-, *v. impers.* Be muddy.

wleb jak-, *v. impers.* Become muddy.

WLEK- [wú·lé·k, wú·lé·g-], *n.* **1.** (of e.g. a flood, swelling) Go down, subside. *syn. slok-*. *Mĩmon yob pki, suw gi wlekp.* After the heavy rain (the river) became swollen but it has subsided. *Nŋan, ñg ak mĩi wlekek asaw!* Look, the river is starting to go down!

2. (of tight-fitting things, e.g. armband or belt) Slip off, slip down, come loose and fall down. *usu. wlek yap-*. *Kosp-nad wlek yasaw!* Your leg-band is slipping down.

v.tr. **3.** Slip or strip off something tied

or connected, e.g. a rope, leaves from a vine. near syn. **wlek ay-**. *Mñ wlekep wlekspin*. I am stripping (the leaves off) off the *wlekep* vine.

4. Pull on, slip on (beads, armband).

5. Dispose of something, get rid of s.th. *Bin kay kaj sb wlekng abay ñg byañ*. The women have gone to the river to dispose of the pig manure.

wlekep, *adj.* (To do with) going down, subsiding, slipping off, etc.

wlek tek ay-, = **wlek tay-**, *v.impers.* Appear to be going down, subsiding, etc.

wlekig ap-, (idiom) (of people intending to attack an enemy) come looking for allies. *Bteytk b gunap jaki am cp ñagng gignpay, am wlekig apigpay, met nji opay*. In the old days when men were getting ready to attack they would come looking for allies but (sometimes) would not find any and so would return home.

wlek ay-, *v.tr.* 1. (of a person or animal) Slip off a rope or bonds. *Kaj mñ wlek ayp*. The pig has slipped its rope.

2. Change form, turn into something else, as witches are believed to do sometimes. syn. **tk ay-**, **slok ay-**.

wlek yap-, *v.impers.* 1. (of tight-fitting things) Slip down, come loose; (of clothing) be too big or loose, ill-fitting.

2. (of people) Be weary, worn out, ready to drop. *B mñmon patyob opab, wlek yowp*. The man has had a long journey, he's worn out.

mñ wlek-, strip the leaves off a vine, when collecting vines to be used for tying.

mñ wlekep, vine or plant used for making string. *Mñ wlekep wlekspin*. I am stripping off the *wlekep* vine.

su wlek-, strip off fibre or outer bark with the teeth by holding it in the teeth and pulling it. *Dobeg su wlek ñbspin*. I'm stripping (the fibre) of the *dobeg* plant with my teeth. Contrasts with **su lak-**, tear off husk of sugar cane.

tug wlek-, pull something down through the clenched hand, as in taking kinks out of string that has been twisted.

WLEKEP [wú·lé·yé·p], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon,

used in binding to secure arrow heads, knife blades etc. syn. **kñ**, *q.v.* Compare **wlek-**, **-ep**.

WLEK-ÑŊEB [wú·lé·knyiné·mp], *n.* Edible fern, *Coniogramme macrophylla*. syn. **dobeg**, *q.v.*, used in avoidance contexts.

WLEP [wú·lé·p], *adv.* 1. Near, close. syn. **mañ**. *Wlep wlep asaw!* It's coming closer!

2. By the most direct or shortest way. *Kudoñ gi wlekmmn, canag pki, bap ypd gi, bap wlep gi ppagmmn*. You should put (one string of beads) across that way, put another straight down and put another directly across (taking the shortest route).

adj. Short in stature, small, e.g. of fruit size. *Kumi wlmn ak wlep won ak*. The fruit segments of the *kumi* pandanus are small.

wlepon, *adj.* Short, small.

b wlepon, a short man.

kjeñ wlep, short cut, shortest route.

WLES [wú·lé·s], *n.* 1. Shell-valuable (**mnan**) taxon, a string of 15 or so **gtj** (*Nassarius*) shells, sewn in two or more lines.

2. Headband of **gtj** shells.

WLK⁻¹ [wú·lák, wú·lák·], *v.tr.* 1. Mix things together.

2. Pass or meet someone on the way. *Yad mokyan gi ami, yakam yb apey, wlki amng gabun*. I'll adorn myself and go, then when the main party (of **smi** festival dancers) comes, I'll meet them and we'll all go (to the **smi**).

3. Cross someone's path, pass over a place or object as one goes. Contrasts with **ask-**, avoid or keep clear of something.

wlkep, *adj.* (To do with) mixing, crossing paths, etc.

wlkep tek ay-, = **wlkep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like mixing things, be liable to cross someone's path or to pass over a place or thing.

wlk-malk g-, *v.tr.* 1. Intersect with something, cross something.

2. Become ritually polluted by crossing the trail of a person who is

already contaminated. *Wlk malk gpin, mñi asj mdpin.* I crossed the trail of a contaminated person, and now I am contaminated. syn. **kluk-malk g-**. Compare **ask-**, **asj**, **suñ**. 3. Become mixed with something, merge with s.th. (G) *Mñab tk ygl wgl tb pak, seb tud ak-sek, wlk-malk gp.* In good weather, when it's bright and clear and the clouds are quite white, (the white cuscus) merges with the clouds (i.e. is hard to see). (KHT ch. 18:11)

asj wlk-, become ritually contaminated (**asj**) by coming into contact with a person who is in the **asj** condition. *Nak am asj nup d nghan, mey asj wlkpan.* You went and touched a ritually contaminated person, so you have become contaminated.

WLK² [wú·lík], *adj.* 1. (of water) Muddy.

2. (of a stream) In flood, swollen.

ñg wlk, muddy water. *Ñg wlk dad awan.* You have brought muddy water.

ñg wlk ap-, rise in flood, flood over an area. *Ñg wlk owp api wlekp.* The water-level rose and it flooded (over the banks).

(**ñg**) **wlk yob ap-**, be in flood, rise very high. *Mñmon yob pki, ñg Ced wlk yob owp.* After the heavy rain the Ced is in flood.

ñg wlk (wlv) g-, muddy the waters. *Nuk aminmuñ, ñg wlk gi, amb.* When he went across, he muddied the water.

WLK MALK [wú·líkmá·lík], see **WLK⁻¹**.

WLM [wú·lím], (G) *n.* Ground, soil, etc. = (K) **lum**, q.v.

WLMEÑ [wú·límé·ny], (G) *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Pied Chat, *Saxicola caprata*. Common around gardens and near homesteads. Male is black, with some white on wings and tail. Female is dark brown, with some white on rump. People do not kill this bird or destroy its nest because it can be the ghost of a dead relative who carries messages. If it calls close to a house this is a portent that a visitor will come. Considered a very unclean bird and under no circumstances eaten, because it feeds on

maggots and insects and perches on graves.



wlmeñ, Pied Chat

WLMEÑ SAKI [wú·límé·nysá·kí·], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, White-winged Thicket Flycatcher, *Peneothello sigillatus*. This common forest bird is said to be so named because its size and plumage are very similar to those of the **wlmeñ**, Pied Chat, but unlike the latter it is foolishly unwary (**saki**) of men.

WLMN¹ [wú·límín], *n.* Insect taxon, large black or greenish black beetles (Scarabaeidae), especially male Stag-beetles, possibly *Lamprima* sp. or spp. Eaten. Compare **gobm**.

wlmn meg gaw, male stag-beetle, which has a long horn on the head which the Kalam liken to a pig's tusk (**meg gaw**).

wlmn saw, a vine, *Rhamnus nepalensis*, in which **wlmn** beetles can be found. Grows in open, mid-altitude scrub.

WLMN² [wú·límín], *n.* Thick fibrous husk of the fruit-segments of pandans such as **gudi**, **aljaw**, **kumi**. syn. **wlmn almn**. (G) *Wlmn-almn ogok tkyokl ognap suwik ñjub.* It gnaws off the thick husks and discards these.

WLPOG [wú·líβó·ŋk], *n.* Game mammal

(**kmn**) taxon, probably a Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirops* sp. syn. **wcm**, q.v., **punl-mdep**.

WLS [wú-lís], *n.* Fruit-pandanus (**yagad**) taxon.

WLWEI [wú-luwé-ŋ], *n.* Large ground-dwelling animals, such as pigs, cassowaries, and larger game mammals, but not flying birds, bats, small mammals (**as**), or lizards.

WMGAN [wú-miŋgá-n], *n.* 1. Hollow at base of the throat, between clavicles.

2. The front of the body of a person, the chest and belly. *Bin ñapanŋaŋ wmgan ay mdp.* The woman held the baby clutched to her chest.

num. Twelve, in body-part method of counting.

WN [wú-n], *v.adjunct* in **WN G-**, *v.impers.* (of things attached to a surface, e.g. leaves, e.g. bark, skin) Fall off, flake off, peel off, come loose. near syn. **wal g-**.

wng g-, = **wn g g-**. *v.tr.* Remove something attached or tied in place. (See separate entry **wng g-**.)

wnwn g-, *v.impers.* Fall off easily, come loose, flake off. See separate entry, **wnwn**.

WNB [wú-nímp], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys. Large nuts, 30 cm or more long, are eaten with taro and yams after complex and prolonged preparation which includes extended period of cooking in a wet earth-oven (pit dug in marshy ground). Some say shells of nuts formerly used as small containers for tobacco, etc.

WNG [wú-níŋk], *v.adjunct* in **WNG G-**, *v.tr.* Remove something attached or placed on a surface or tied in place, take or strip s.th. off. syn. **wang g-**. Compare also **wn**, **wnwn**. *Maj ason wng gpay.* They removed the mulch from the sweet potato plants. *Mj-pat wng ayan.* Take off the blanket.

klb-wt wng g-, *v.* (of a woman) Take off one's skirt, esp. before defecating or having sexual intercourse. (Not applied to removing skirt before sleeping, which

is **tug ju ay-**.) *Bin klb-wt wng gek aŋtk.* The woman removed her skirt and they had intercourse.

tug wng g-, *v.tr.* Cause s.th. to fall off or fall apart. *Kotp gudi tug wn gp.* It (the wind) is causing the *gudi* thatched house to fall apart.

wnwn g-, see separate entry, **wn**.

WNI [wú-níŋ], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. Small, low palm, bearing medium-sized fruit, somewhat like **golp**, q.v, which are eaten either raw or cooked. Mainly grown in Kobon area of Kaironk Valley, but a few above 1500 m. Now common in Upper Kaironk.

WNWN [wú-nwú-n], *v.adjunct* in **WNWN G-**, *v.impers.* (of things tied, stuck or placed in position) Come off, fall off, peel or flake off, fall to bits, disintegrate. Applied to the peeling, papery bark of certain trees such as **gusal**. Compare **wn g-**. *Mon kas ygen dakŋŋ, wnwn gsap.* The wind is blowing the leaves off. (lit. As the wind catches the leaves they are falling off.)

WÑ [wí-ny], *n.* Grindstone, whetstone, file. syn. **wsim**, q.v.

wñ g-, grind or file something.

WÑAWÑ [wí-nyá-wí-ny], *n.* A fine grass with wide-spreading inflorescences. Eaten by pigs and cattle.

WI [wú-ŋ], *n.* Hair, fur, feathers. less common syn. of **kas**, q.v. and **wj**.

WIJBK [wú-ŋimbé-k], (**PL**) *n.* (**G**) Game mammal. Pandanus Language substitute for **kmn**, q.v.

WIJD [wú-ŋínt], *v.adjunct* in **WIJD AM-**, *v.* Fly, fly away, be airborne. syn. **wg am-**. *Yakt wŋd abay.* The birds have flown off.

v.impers. 1. (of something caught by the wind) Be blown or carried away, be sent flying. *Ygen yob api, yp di, wŋd amb.* A strong gust of wind caught me and sent me flying.

2. (of the head) Be dizzy, become dizzy. *B ok smem komem gab, jun ok ok wŋd amb.* That man swung back and forth, then his head become dizzy.

wŋd ap-, *v.* Fly this way, come flying. *Ygen di wŋd amig apig gsap.* The wind is

blowing it back and forth.

wɲd ap yap-, come flying down (to a landing place). (G) ...*ñluk ak alpeɲ nb ak wɲd ap yapl lak, mab spol kd alim*. ...the young one made a flying leap and landed down on the branch of a *sapol* (*Macaranga strigosa*) tree.

wɲd tag-, v. Take off and fly, fly off.

wɲd tag-, v. Fly about, fly around. (G) *Kmn nb ak nopey nokom ney wɲd tagup*. This animal is remarkable in that it can fly. (KHT ch. 8:62) *Yakt kun wagn wɲd wɲd nep tapay*. The class of birds that just fly constantly around.

WɲLÑ [wú-ɲilíny], *n.* Bat (**yakt**) taxon, small, insectivorous sp. or spp. Compare **ckl**, **cblm**, **gubɲ**.

WɲOWɲ [wú-ɲó-wú-ɲ], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, cultivated locally, said to have been introduced from Maring within last two generations. Skin of tuber red, flesh white. Leaves not eaten.

WOB [wó-mp], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, possibly *Calamus* sp. Plant grows very tall. syn. **tmnen wob**.

WOBAN¹ [wó-mbá-ɲ], *n.* Maize (**gkt**) taxon, producing very large cobs. Grown mainly in Jimi Valley, but a little also locally.

WOBAN² [wó-mbá-ɲ], *n.* Fruit- pandanus (**yagad**) taxon. Grows in lowlands.

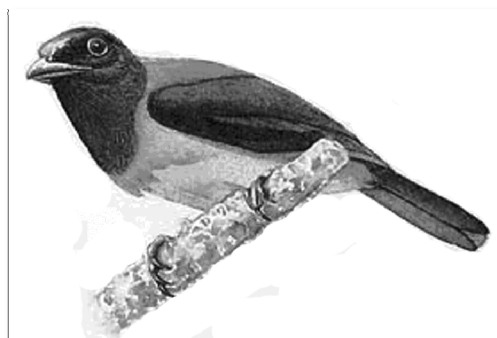
WOBIGT [wó-mbí-ɲgr], (G) *v. adjunct*. Contiguous, close together. syn. (K) **kayɲd**, (G) **kayɲad**. *Wobigt knbal*. They are sleeping together (esp. face to face). *Bin kti ogok wobigt mdebal*. Those women are staying close together.

WOBM [wó-mbí-m], *n.* An insect, said to be like **betep**.

WOBWOB¹ [wó-mpwó-mp], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black-headed Pitohui, *Pitohui dichrous*. Name repeats its loud whistling call. Commoner in the Middle and Lower Kaironk but also found in casuarina groves and thickets as far up the Kaironk Valley as Matpay and in recent years appearing in the Upper Kaironk. The skin is bitter and makes the mouth feel uncomfortable. Name of this bird is called when reciting war

magic spells because the bird dodges about like a man avoiding arrows.

wobwob nay, bird (**yakt**) taxon, said to be smaller than **wobwob**.



wobwob, Black-headed Pitohui

WOBWOB² [wó-mpwó-mp], *n.* Heap of dry weeds and undergrowth gathered for burning in garden as it is being cleared, but not including trash from casuarina trees. syn. **acp**. *Acp acp wobwob d pkey amdek ybay*. After scraping up the bits and pieces of trash they planted (the crop).

WOBWOB³ [wó-mpwó-mp], *adj.* in **SLK** **WOBWOB**, *n.* Kind of skin disease which causes itching. Named after the **wobwob** bird. Compare **womwom**.

slk wobwob g-, *v. impers.* Suffer from this itching disease.

slk wobwob-sek, *n.* syn. **slk wobwob**.

WOG¹ [wó-ɲk], *n.* 1. Clearing, area that has been cleared of vegetation. *Wgi wog dp*. The bandicoot has cleared an area.

2. Patch of land that has been cleared for gardening at some time, though it may now be well-covered with secondary growth. Usually followed by a qualifier, e.g. **wog salm**. (G) *Knub ak mey wog ogok tɲpal okok*. It has its lair in areas where trees have been felled.

3. Garden, plantation. May follow a modifier which names the kind of crop grown in a garden, e.g. **maj wog**, sweet potato garden. The zone of intensive cultivation in the Upper Kaironk is between 1500 and 2000 m, but gardens are made up to about 2350 m in the Upper Kaironk and to about 2400 m in the Aunjang. Above 1900 m most

gardens are swiddens, cut into bush fallow or forest.

4. Patch of vegetation, esp. when dominated by one type of plant (cultivated or wild). Modifier, naming the type of plant, precedes, e.g. **mon wog**, patch of forest, **sawey wog**, patch of oak forest.

5. Parkland, area of open land used for recreation in a town.

wog al, garden that has not been dug before planting.

wog day, fenced or otherwise bounded garden, i.e. one in actual use.

wog-day ksen, newly cleared and fenced garden.

wog g-, make a garden or plantation. *Brodney mnm kls gi asap ak, mey kaj ak wati gay, wog ak ykop gjun.* Brodney strongly advocates that we should keep pigs in pens, so we can make gardens without fences.

wog koc, logs laid along contour lines to mark individual women's plots in a taro garden.

wog kod-, clear grass and small vegetation to make a garden. **contr. wog tb-**, clear a patch of bushland, esp. to make a garden. *Wog kodi, mdabay, mlp gp, nntag, lg dagi, acp dpay, kalap tdkey yowp.* They cleared the bushland then waited while (the debris) dried, then dragged it into heaps, heaped up the leftover trash and set fire to it, then trimmed the branches off the casuarina trees.

wog kodig tbig g-, clear land for cultivation, by felling trees and clearing grass and small vegetation. *Wog ak kodig tbig gspin.* I'm clearing the land for a garden.

wog koseb, garden wall, made of stones or earth, to redirect flow of rainwater.

wog ksen, new garden, newly cleared or newly planted.

wog matp, a new garden area with casuarinas or other trees not mature, so garden area not yet ready for cultivation.

wog ñalam ay-, make a clearing by cutting thick grass and wild cane. See separate entry.

wog saj, (K) syn. (G) **wog salm**, q.v.

wog salm, (G) secondary forest, old garden area well covered with secondary forest.

wog sgop, syn. **wog salm**, q.v.

wog spot, syn. **wog salm**, q.v.

wog ybum, valuable garden, one that always produces well.

gudi wog, patch of **gudi** pandanus palms.

kaj maj wog ñbay, sweet potato garden which pigs have been let into, after harvesting.

kalap wog, garden under casuarina fallow.

kamay wog, area or patch of southern-beech forest.



ground being prepared for a large taro garden (**m wog**)

m wog, non-irrigated or only partially irrigated taro garden. These gardens are when possible planted on the best land, and in the first season of cultivation in each cycle contain many other crop plants, drawn from the full range available to Kalam, though the taro is concentrated in the centre of the field. In the second season of cultivation no taro is normally planted, but sweet-potato is the main crop, interspersed with green vegetables, sugar cane, **sakp** and **sabi** pitpits, etc. following the second season the garden is left fallow under Casuarina or bush

regrowth for about ten years. Compare **m kokob**.

maj wog, sweet-potato garden, also normally containing other crops of subsidiary importance. Such gardens are either the second season of cultivation of a **m wog**, or are in areas cleared from bush-fallow or grass.

maj (wog) plb, any garden lying fallow, especially one newly left to fallow.

mon wog, area of forest, either primary or secondary growth. Compare **mon wos**.

maj yg ñheb wog, sweet potato garden which is being harvested.

sawey wog, oak forest, forest dominated by *Castanopsis* trees.

sud wog, area of land under *Miscanthus* cane.

WOG² [wóŋk], *n.* 1. Work, labour, job, occupation. Perhaps cognate with **wog**¹. *Skul nokom ag tep gi, mey wog mani tep gng gpan.* Only by getting a good education will you get a well-paid job. *Nad etp wog gpan?* What is your occupation? *B njet ñagp, tap wog apon ak gtep ma-gp.* A retarded man can't follow work instructions well. (lit. when we explain work matters, he can't do it well.)

2. Affair, business. *Met ow; wog-nak.* No; that's your affair.

wog g-, *v.* Work, do work. *Sawan mdp akay?* – *Wog gng amb.* Where is Sawan? – He has gone to work.

wog g tep g-, work well, do good work. *Wog g tep gpan.* You have worked well.

wog kls, hard work.

wog kls g-, do hard work. *Wog kls gi gaknŋ, wsb gsap.* He is sweating from the hard work he's doing.

wog-wati, gardening work.

WOG-DEP¹ [wóŋkindé-p], *n.* Display ground of certain birds, which clear an area, like a garden (**wog**).

WOG-DEP² [wóŋgindé-p], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, adult male Six-plumed Bird of

Paradise, *Parotia* sp. or sp., so called because it clears a display ground, like a garden. syn. **kabay wog-dep**.

WOG ÑALAM¹ [wóŋkinyá-lá-m], *v. adjunct* in (**WOG**) **ÑALAM AY-**, *v.tr.* Make a clearing in grassland by pushing a stick against the base of tall grass to allow an effective hacking stroke. Important in earlier times when stone axes rather than bushknives were the main tools for cutting light vegetation. Compare **ñalam, wog**. *Ñalam ayey, mlp gek, agi wog gi ybay.* After cutting the grass they let it dry and burn it before planting.

WOG-ÑALAM² [wóŋkinyá-lá-m], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, White-tailed Nightjar, *Caprimulgus macrurus*. Found in grasslands and sweet-potato gardens. So named because its knocking call 'tok, tok!' resembles sound made by a man cutting bush; compare Australian folk name 'Axe-bird' for same species, and **wogñalam**². Some informants confuse this taxon with **tuwŋ**, *q.v.* Compare **pow**.

WOG SAJ [wóŋksá-ñty], (**K**) syn. (**G**) **mab saj, wog salm**, (**K**) **mon saj**, *n.* 1. Bush fallow, old garden land well covered with secondary growth forest. (**G**) *Knub ak mey wog ogok tɓpal okok, saj golgol okok yp knub ak.* It has its lair in areas where trees have been felled and in the trash around the edges of old gardens.

2. Area of cleared forest land with secondary growth.

wog sajsaj, *n.pl.* Old gardens or areas of cleared forest with secondary growth.

WOG SALM [wóŋksá-lím], (**G**) *n.* Secondary forest, old garden area well covered with secondary forest. syn. (**K**) **wog saj**, *q.v.*, **wog spot**.

WOG SGOP [wóŋksingó-p], syn. **wog saj**, *q.v.*

WOG SPOT [wóŋksiβó-r], (**G**) syn. **wog saj**, *q.v.*

WOGU [wóŋgú], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, used in house-building and fencing. Generic for several species of Apocynaceae and Asclepiadaceae.

Subtaxa are:

wogu kas maŋ, taxon growing in beech forest.

wogu kas ñluk, taxon, with small leaves, *Parsonsia sanguinea*, growing especially in beech forest and bush fallow.

mseŋ wogu, = **wogu mseŋ-ket**, applied to several Asclepiadaceae spp. growing in grassland.

wogu yb, has bigger leaves = **kas maŋ**.

wogu mok, grows in grasslands and streamsides.

kamay wogu, = **kamay kas ñluk**, small leaves, not milky like rest, most common in beech forest.

WOG-WATI [wó·ŋkwá·rí·], *n.* Gardening, garden work. (lit. garden-fence.) Compare **wog**². *Nad etp wog-wati gpan?* What sort of gardening do you do? *Kneb ameb owep wog-wati gep agak.* He spoke about (people's) everyday activities. (lit. He spoke about sleeping coming going doing garden work.)

WOK¹ [wó·k, wó·γ·], (G, K) *v.* Vomit, throw up. syn. (G) **yak**-.

wokep, *adj.* (To do with) vomiting.

wokep tek ay-, = **wokep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like vomiting, be in danger of throwing up. *Tap wokep-tayp*, food that makes (one) feel like vomiting. *Tap kun ak np etp gp? Np wokep tayp?* What kind of sickness have you got? Do you feel like vomiting?

wok d-, *v.* Stop vomiting.

wok yok-, *v. tr.* Vomit something out, get rid of s.th. by vomiting.

kosb-asb anep wok yok-, *v. tr.* Dry retch, vomit only saliva.

WOK² [wó·k, wó·γ·], *v.* (of dogs) Howl. near syn. **si ag-**, **wal ag-**. Compare **kal ju-**, growl, **wok g-**, bark) Dogs kept in pre-contact times are said to have howled but not barked; breeds introduced since contact bark. *Kayn wokspay*. Dogs are howling.

wokep, *adj.* (To do with) howling.

wokep tek ay-, = **wokep tay-**,

v. impers. Feel like howling, be liable to howl.

wok g-, *v.* Bark, yelp, growl. *Kayn yp nŋi, wok gak.* The dog heard me and barked. (G) *Kayn ognap wok gek, b ak am nŋl ñapal.* Sometimes the dog growls (when it has discovered the quarry) and the hunter comes to shoot it (the quarry). (*KHT* ch. 9:22)

wok gep, *adj.* (To do with) barking.

WOK³ [wó·k], *n.* Noose, loop or circle of cord used to secure something.

wok g-, 1. Make a noose.

2. Put a noose around something, secure something by a noose. *Kmn ak km-nep ñag wok kojam ak gpay.* They put a noose around the neck of the live game mammal.

wok mñ, syn. **wok mñ wt**, *n.* Noose of rope or cord.

kaj wok mñ, noose of pig rope, for tying a pig's front leg.

wok mñ yok-, set a noose. (G) *Wok mñ yokpal ak, mñ pat ak nep.* They set a noose, using a long piece of vine. (*KHT* ch. 9:20)

WOKD [wó·γínt], *n.* Herb, *Oenanthe javanica* sp. Cooked in earth-oven with pork and game mammals and eaten. syn. **kuñp**, q.v., used in avoidance contexts.

WOKIM [wó·γí·m], *v. adjunct* in **WOKIM G-**, *v. tr.* Make or manufacture something. (from Tok Pisin **wokim**.) (G) *Tap ti wokim geban?* What are you making?

WOKNAI [wó·γiná·ŋ], *n.* Eel (**tok**) taxon, *Anguilla* sp. or spp., caught in local rivers and streams. syn. **waknaŋ**, q.v.

WOKSAK = **WOK-SAK** [wó·ksá·k], *n.* Rucksack, backpack, canvas bag carried on the back. (from Eng. **rucksack**.) syn. **woksak wad**.

WOL [wó·l, wó·l], *n.* 1. Meaningless syllable much used to form metrical units (lines and verses) in the chorus of songs, as in the sequence *wol-o wol-o; wol-o wol-o; wol-o wol-o; wol wol*. Compare **dey**, **wel**.

2. A song with a chorus consisting of **wol-o, wol-o**, etc.

wol ag-, sing **wol**.

kmap dey, songs using **dey** chorus.

kmap wol, syn. **kmap wel**, songs with **wel** chorus.

WOLM [wó·lím], usu. **WOLM-SEK**, *adj.* (of people or animals) Living together as a family.

WOLPAY¹ [wó·liβá·y], *n.* 1. Orchid taxon, with yellow stems.

2. Necklace made of segments of yellow stems of **wolpay** orchid.

WOLPAY² [wó·liβá·y], *n.* Taro (**m**) taxon, said to have originated from **wañs** stock at Plñ, Upper Kaironk Valley, about three generations ago. Originally known as **wañs kl**. syn. **wañs wolpay**.

WOM [wó·m], *adj.* Lacking offspring or fruit (of humans, animals and certain plants).

bin wom, 1. Childless married woman.

2. Woman who has no pigs to look after.

kaj wom, maiden sow, gilt.

kojam wom, syn. **kojam**, *Trichosanthes pulleana*, male vines which bear blossom but no fruit.

(**mon**) **wom bd**, male tree, tree that does not bear flowers or fruit. contr. **owp bd**, female tree.

WOMAD [wó·má·nt], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing in Jimi Valley. Leaves highly scented, cooked with pork. Kaironk Valley Kalam use **dobeg** for same purpose.

WOMAY [wó·má·y], *n.* Winged Bean, *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, cultivated in small quantities up to about 1800 m. Seed and pods are eaten, and young leaves used as a green vegetable, but roots (a delicacy in some parts of the Highlands) are not eaten. Apparently no subtaxa are recognised, unlike the situation in some parts of the Highlands.

WOMI [wó·mí·], *n.* Grub (**kaj**) taxon, non-edible (Scarabaeidae) beetle larvae, found in rotting timber or on ground,

used as eel-bait. syn. **kaj**. Some informants also use this term for millipedes (Diplopoda), as a taxon of **kodal**.

WOMUK [wó·mú·k], *n.prop.* Name of a territorial group in the Upper Kaironk Valley, immediately down-valley from Kaironk and Gobnem, and immediately above the Kalam boundary with Kobon at Aynong. The subgroups or lineages belonging to Womuk are Sabloñ (also known as Womuk Yb or Womuk Ypdgi 'true Womuk'), Awok, Catkak, Kaynabey and Njol. Womuk people speak the Ti mnm dialect.

WOMWOM [wó·mwó·m], *n.* 1. Skin rash, small lumpy swellings which appear suddenly on the skin, as from contact with nettles, or eating certain insects. Also said to appear if the skin is rubbed against a **bsum** caterpillar or if one breaks a food prohibition. near syn. **mmagi**. Compare **wobwob**³.

2. Goose pimples, goose bumps, as from feeling cold.

womwom ap- or **yap-**, *v.impers.* Get small lumps on the skin, applied both to a rash and to goose-pimples from cold or fear. Compare **slk magi**. *Kaj ñbabin, yp womwom yowp*. After eating *kaj* grubs, I got a skin rash. *Takl gi womwom yowp*. I'm getting goose-pimples from the cold.

WON¹ [wó·n], *n.* 1. A small piece or amount, a bit, a little, some. Usually pronounced **-on** when occurring as a modifier after a noun. Compare **day**. *Moni yob yp ma-ñban, won skoy ñban*. You didn't give me a lot of money, you gave a little bit. *Nunay nd skop kik gyak sb won ok, ñg won ok, ss won ok gyakññ*. *Nunay ksen nuk ñg onep may ak*. The older sisters filled up (the container) with pieces of excrement, some water and some urine. The youngest sister filled (her container) with water only.

2. The remainder, last bit, last one. *Mñi tin ma-mdp; mñi won ñbm*. Now there are no more tins (of meat); now you've eaten the last one. *Yadi mey apin won ok*. That little piece is all I have to say.

3. Time, period, season. (G) *Ned basd-aps kay yes ogok mdelgpal won ogok, basd aps yad won ogok mdelgpal ogok...* Formerly, in the time when our ancestors were alive, and then in the time of my own grandparents...

4. Place, spot, area. near syn. **tp**. *Bin-nuk pd yob sketk oy!, nogmi-ket 'Yspyn,' agak, d am d am wsn won bneŋ ñg ayek mey.* His wife (found) a huge yam belonging to her spouse, 'I'm digging it up' she said, and she took it a place far up-river and put it in the river (to wash).

won awl (G) = (K) **won ebi**, q.v.

won ebap, a single one, just one. *Dlam ykop won ebap.* There will be one empty drum.

won ebi, (K) syn. (G) **won awl**, 1. This little piece, this place contr. **bteytk**, **wostey**.

2. This time, recent times. near syn. **mñi**.

3. Pandanus Language substitute for **mñi**, q.v. Now, today.

won-eñap, a short time, little while. near syn. **won-eñap skoy**. '*Won-eñap skoy mdi owngayn,*' *agp.* 'I'll come back in a little while,' he said.

won ñk ay-, make oneself very small, crouch down very low. *Acb won ñk ayak, shtag mdeyak.* They crouched down very low, went inside and stayed there.

won ok, that amount of something, the remainder, that piece. '*D am kotp agi adngput won ok,*' *agtk.* 'We'll take (the remainder) to the house and cook it in an oven,' they said.

won omŋal, (K) = (G) **won almŋal**, 1. Two only.

2. A pair.

won wi, syn. **won ebi**, q.v.

aleb won, tip of the tongue.

day won, stump or end-piece of something, e.g. leg, tree, timber. syn. **koti won**.

kut won, a stick, piece of a stick.

pñ won, = **pñon**, topmost part of tree. *Mon tb tb tb... pñ won pk tki, ap yap*

amnak. (They) cut and cut and cut the tree... (and) the topmost part was severed and fell away.

poj won, head, skull. *Numd kulep poj-won ñag tkak ak.* The cross-cousin shot off the head of the Owlet Night-jar.

yobp won, wet season, the rainy time of the year.

WON² [wó:n], *adjectival modifier*. Occurs after adjectives denoting shapes and sizes, apparently without changing the meaning. Usually pronounced **-on** in casual speech. Probably cognate with **won¹**. *kolm-won*, = *kolmon*, round; *maŋ-won*, = *maŋon*, short.

WON³ [wó:n], in **WON HAGAL**, *n*. Kalam name for the Kobon dialects spoken by the peoples of the Middle and Lower Kaironk, and Lower Sal Valleys. syn. **kon hagal**. Name means (in Kobon) 'they say won'.

WON-EÑAP, [wó-né-nyá:p], *n*. A short time, a little while. = **wonñap**. *Won-eñap skoy tagi, owngput.* We will be away only for a short time.

won-eñap md-, 1. Stay for a short time. *Won-eñap mdi, owng gayn.* After (staying) a little while I'll come back. *Nad pet mdengaban akaŋ, won eñap mdengaban?* Will you be staying for a long time or just a little while?

2. (of a short time) Elapse, pass.

WONGP [wó-ningíp], *n*. in **CM WONGP**, *n*. Subtaxon of **cm**, black palm. Grows in the Lower Simbai and Jimi Valleys. Bows are made of this.

WONM¹ [wó-ním], *n*. Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Eurya tigang*. Wide range: grasslands, forest to 2300 m, and especially, bush fallow. Timber used in fencing and house-building. Fruit attracts honey-eaters, flower-peckers and birds of paradise, and also fruit-bats.

WONM² [wó-ním], *n*. Eye. Less common syn. of **wdn**, q.v.

wonm magi, eyeball.

WOŋD [wó-ŋint], *v. adjunct* in **WOŋD AM-**, syn. **waŋd am-**, *v*. 1. Float away, be carried off by water.

2. Drown.

wopnd ap-, float towards (the speaker), be carried this way by water.

WOPKAY [wó·βiyá-y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, generic including *Melastoma malabathrica*, *Melastoma cyanoides*, *Osbeckia chinensis* (Melastomaceae), small shrubs growing in grassland and fallow gardens. Knots of *M. malabathrica* wood are used to fashion string-stoppers (**cm mon-gol**) at ends of bows. **memnej** honey-eaters eat fruit. Subtaxa are:

wopkay ñluk, *Osbeckia chinensis*, flowering in short grass and newly abandoned garden plots.

wopkay tud, *Melastoma cyanoides*.

wopkay yb, *M. malabathrica*.



wopkay yb, *Melastoma malabathrica*

WOPÑ [wó·βiny], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, with green skin, very juicy. Grown locally. Young shoots cooked in fire and eaten, tasting like **sabi**, but sweeter. At lower altitudes grows inflorescences.

wopñ tud, sugar cane taxon, pale skinned. Grown locally.

wopñ lkañ, taxon with reddish skin.

WOPS [wó·βís], *n.* Office, room used for business, especially administrative or clerical work. (from Eng. **office**.)

WOPWOP [wó·pwó·p], *n.* Shrub (**mon**) taxon, *Piper subpeltatum*, cultivated at Womuk in Upper Kaironk Valley. Uncommon. Leaves used as a poultice for stiff joints.

WOS¹ [wó·s], *adj.* 1. Full-grown, mature (esp. of animals, trees, large plants). near syn. **wosm**. Compare also **woskoy**. contr. **matp**, **ñak**.

2. (of living things) Old.

wos g-, *v. impers.* 1. (of animals, plants) Become mature, become full-grown. *Maj wak wos ma-gp*, *ñak nep mdp*. The sweet potato (tuber) is not mature, it's still young (not ready to harvest). *Yakt ñopd*, *ksks*, *gulgul slup ak juwi api tp ebyañ jaki*, *mdi*, *wos gp*, *mey ñapay ak*. With the birds of paradise *ñopd*, *ksks* and *gulgul*, people wait till the long tail plumes have grown again and reach full size then they shoot them.

2. (of animals, plants) Expire, die. *Binb*, *kaj kumng*, *jep d d wos gpay*. When people or pigs are about to die, they tremble and then expire.

kaj wos, full-grown pig. (G) *Wask matp ksen ap tanub ogok tbl*, *ognap wask wos ogok tbl*, *dad apl bkl*,... Young, newly grown *wask* trees are cut down, sometimes mature trees are cut, and (the outer bark) scraped,...

kmn wos blp, game mammal that hasn't yet grown to full size but already has thick fur (and so is mature).

mon wos, (K) = (G) **mab wos**, 1. A large tree.

2. Mature forest, especially primary forest, undisturbed or virgin forest. syn. **mjb**, **mon mjb**. *Kamay wos nab*, thick undisturbed beech forest.

wos ñluk, not quite mature. near syn. **matp**.

yakt wos ñluk, immature bird, adult-sized but with plumage or call that shows it is not yet mature.

WOS² [wó·s], *adj.* 1. Strong. Perhaps cognate with **wos**¹. near syn. **kl**s.

2. Tight, firm. *Tob ttup wos ma-gp*, *kasek askp*. The shoelaces were not tight, they came loose easily.

3. (of meat) Tough, not tender. *Kmn wos gp*, *ogok nji abuk ayey*, *yn knb*, *yn sayn gek*, *mnek lk ñbay*. If they see a game mammal has tough flesh, they sometimes leave it to cook overnight in

an oven, until it is tender, then next morning they open the oven and eat it.

ñ wos tmey g-, *v.* Fit very tightly, be a very tight fit.

WOSJ [wó:sf̥nty], modifier in certain plant names.

cabak wosj, taro (m) taxon, differing from other varieties of **cabak**, q.v., by its blackish skin.

kabi wosj, syn. **kabi polc**, q.v., oak, prob. *Lithocarpus* sp.

WOSKOY [wó:siyó-y], (K) *adj.* 1. (of someone past the usual age of marriage) Unmarried, bachelor, spinster. Compare **pataj**, of marriageable age, **wos**¹, full grown, **skoy**, small.

2. (of a married man or woman) Childless, without offspring.

WOSM [wó:sím], *n.* & *adj.* (of animals or people) Adult, mature, full-grown, big; (of trees and large plants), big, mature. near syn. **wos**. *bin wosm*, full-grown woman. *kaj wosm*, mature pig. *awleg wosm*, big tadpole. *kalap wosm*, large casuarina tree.

WOSTEY [wó:siré-y], *n. temp.* Before, previously, long ago. syn. **bteytk**, **btatk**, **nd nb**. *Yi wostey kosonj okok*, a very, very long time ago. *Wostey yuwt gign, mñi sayn gp*. It used to hurt, but it's better now.

WOT [wó:r], *adj.* (esp. of wooden artefacts, e.g. logs, fences, houses, bows and arrows) Disintegrating, falling apart, falling to bits, delapidated, old and worn out, decaying. near syn. **ajl**, **loklok** sense 2. Contrasts with **mlp**, **toki**.

wot ay- (K) = (G) **wot l-**, *v. impers.* Disintegrate, fall apart, fall to bits, be old and worn out. near syn. **ajl ay-**, **loklok ay-**. *Tap wot ay, talki yowp*. When things get worn out they fall apart./Delapidated things fall apart.

kotp wot, old, disintegrating house.

mon wot (K) = (G) **mab wot**, decaying tree or timber.

-WOW = **-UOW** [-wó:w, uó:w], *n. kin.* formative in **b-wow**, **na-wow**, **nuwow**,

q.v. Father's brother, etc.

WOWI [wó:wí-], *n.* 1. Gecko, *Lepidodactylus* sp. Common in the Upper Kaironk. Not eaten. syn. **mluk-ps**. Lesser used alternative names for the Gecko are **añowc**, **ceml**, **gojab**, **kumañowc**, **mugsi**, **noñi**, **wbln**. Although **wowi** is regarded by some informants as a taxon of **yñ** in its generic sense of 'lizard', the Kalam contrast it with **yñ**, skink.

2. Applied by Kalam who visit the coast to the common House Gecko, *Hemidactylus frematus*.

WP [wú:p], *n.* A bean said to be grown as a traditional garden crop in Kobon, and to differ from **cgem**, **pagap** and **wopay**, q.v.

WS [wú:s], *n.* 1. Bark-cloth. Used for wig-covers, women's back skirts, bandages. Trees which provide bast for bark-cloth include **abok**, **ald**, **bik**, **gagn**, **kajpab**, **kubap**, **kubskum**, **lu**, **mñay**.

2. Wig-cover made of bark-cloth.



Men of Kaironk wearing **ws** bark-cloth wig-covers, 1965

3. Fibre, e.g. from colonial moth caterpillars, fibrous refuse discarded when extracting, e.g. **gudi** pandanus kernels.

kañ ws, wood refuse left by larvae of longicorn beetle.

WSB¹ [wú:símp], *n.* Sweat. *John Kias wog gakññ, wsb ak ñg-tek sog gsap*. The sweat is pouring off John Kias as he works.

wsb-sek, *adj.* Sweaty, covered in sweat.

wsb g-, syn. **wsb jak-**, *v.impers.* Sweat, perspire. *Mak kuyon gi apabin, yp wsb gp.* I'm sweating after coming straight up the mountain side. *Wog kls gi gaknŋ, wsb gsap.* He is sweating from the hard work he's going.

wsb (pugtk) apyap pk-, (K) = (G) **wsb (pugtk) apyap pak-**, sweat profusely, (of sweat) pour down, flow freely. (G) ... *mey yuk bad ogok apyap wsb ogok pugtk apyap okpi pakak ogok.* ... so steam engulfed them and sweat poured down from them.

WSB² [wú:sím, wú:simb-], *v.tr.* Undo, untie something, set s.th. loose (object e.g. a knot, a belt, shoelaces. near syn. **ask-**, **wsk-**. *Mñ wsbŋ!* Undo the rope! *Wsbŋ amnaŋ!* Let it go free!

wsb ay-, *v.tr.* Untie something.

wsbep, *adj.* (To do with) untying.

wsbep tek ay-, *v.impers.* Ready to be untied.

WSEJ [wú:séñty], *adj. or n.* in **JUP WSEJ**, *n.* Penis with retracted or circumcised foreskin. Compare **polc**, **kabi**. Used as a swear-word.

WSIM [wú:sím, wísím], (K) *n.* Grindstone, file, device for sharpening knives and axes. = (G) **wslm**.

wsim ñ-, 1. Put something to a grindstone (obj. the thing put), grind or file something, sharpen something in this way. *Mosak tu wsim ñb.* Mosak has sharpened an axe. *Wsim ñi tbng.* He's sharpening it./He's grinding it for cutting.

2. Smooth a surface with any instrument, e.g. to plane, trowel, etc.

WSK- [wú:sík, wú:síγ-], *v.tr.* Remove something that constrains, fits around or encapsulates; thus: 1. Take off, remove something (e.g. clothing, belt, shoes, necklace). near syn. of certain senses of **ask-**, **wsb-**, q.v. (Etymology possibly **wk-**, break s.th. open, + **ask**, free, release s.th.)

2. Undo, untie (a knot or bundle, or what is held in this). Compare **ask-**. *Mñ*

wskspin. I am untying the cord. *Kab lku yan pati adi, mj aynmuŋ, ... 'Bep wsk yg,' agak.* He put the stones and sticks underneath, covered them with leaves, ... 'Untie the greens and fill up (the oven),' he said.

3. Peel or strip off (skin, plaster). *Kañm wak wsk yokspin.* I am peeling the banana skin.

4. Set free, release, etc. *Wski amnaŋ!* Let it go free!

wskep, *adj.* (To do with) taking off.

wskep-tek ay-, = **wskep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like taking s.th. off, setting s.th. free, etc., be ready to do so, appear to do so.

wskijsek, = **wkij-sek**, *adv.* In the act of taking things off, setting things free, etc.

wskijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to take things off, set things free, etc.

wsk ask-, free something by taking away that which constricts; thus: untie, undo, of knots or binding, release, set free (a prisoner), take off (e.g. a necklace).

mñ wsk ask-, 1. Untie string, rope, etc.

2. Release a person or animal from captivity, set someone free. *Kiap b-nup kalbus mñ wsk askp.* The patrol officer released the man from prison.

puŋi wsk-, prise s.th. off, undo or take s.th. off by prising or poking it with a thin object. *Mñ puŋi wskpin.* I prised the rope loose.

tug wsk-, untie s.th. with the fingers.

wsk yok-, undo and remove material that constrains, untie or undo something. near syn. **wsk ask-**. *Kañm wak wsk yokspin.* I am peeling off the banana skin.

WSLM [wú:silám, wí:silám], (G) *n.* Grindstone, file. = (K) **wsim**, q.v. syn. **wñ**.

wslm ñ-, *v. & v.tr.* Grind, file something.

WSN [wú:sín, wísín], *n. & v.adjunct.* 1. Sleep, sleeping. 'Yad wsn knm,' *apin-tek*,

mey kn tep gpin nb ak. I realised I needed to sleep, so I had a good sleep. *Wsn knabin, b api katam yk am kklag agab.* I was asleep when a man came in and the door creaked as it opened.

2. Dream, dreaming.

wsn-sek, *adj.* Sleepy. *Yad smi jaki, wsn-sek opin.* I've been dancing at a *smi* festival, I've come back very sleepy.

wsn ap-, *v.impers.* Feel sleepy, be sleepy, grow drowsy. *Yp wsn owp.* I feel sleepy. *Jun yp wsn owp.* My head feels drowsy.

wsn koṅay ap-, *v.impers.* Be very sleepy. *Np wsn koṅay asaw?* Are you very sleepy?

wsn wsn ap-, *v.impers.* 1. Feel a bit sleepy or drowsy. *B nup wsn wsn owp.* The man is getting a bit sleepy. *Wog gen wsn wsn owp.* After working I felt quite sleepy.

2. Feel sleepy all the time, be always drowsy.

wsn kab g-, have many different dreams, have a series of dreams. syn. **wsn nep nṅ-**. *Mnek mnek wsn kab gspan ak esek nep gpan.* You're always dreaming about different things, but they never come true.

wsn kn-, sleep, be asleep. *Wpc wsn kjap.* Wpc is sleeping. *Mñmon ksen tksap; won ebi Lena wsn kjap.* It's only just daylight; at this hour Lena will still be sleeping. *Yp ytok gp ak pen wsn ma-knbin.* I was tired but I couldn't sleep.

wsn kn tep g-, sleep well, sleep soundly.

wsn kni tk (tk) jak-, keep waking up, sleep fitfully.

wsn nṅ-, dream, have a dream. *Yad wsn nṅenk, yp ñageyak.* I dreamt that they shot me. *Yad wsn nṅbin tap magi ogok.* I had a dream about food.

wsn nep nṅ-, have a series of dreams. syn. **wsn kab g-** or **nṅ-**.

wsn nṅd nṅ-, have a dream that comes true.

wsn saki gi kn-, *v.* have a deep sleep,

sleep very soundly. *Wkeṅ wsn patyob saki gi knb.* Wkeṅ had a long deep sleep.

wsn tmey nṅ-, have a nightmare, have a bad dream.

WSNAṅ [wú:siná:ŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Wintergreen, *Alphitonia incana*. Second-storey forest trees up to at least 2400 m, also common in forest clearings and bush fallow. Timber used in fencing and house-building; branches with foliage used as beds for boys at time of nose-piercing; bark rubbed on gums as remedy for toothache; slimy juice of foliage used formerly as soap (**wsnaṅ mlem**). *Kas tug tki, ñg tawi, dad aptan apyap gpay, mey muk mlem owp, tap sop-tek mdp.* They pick the leaves, soak them and rub them until the slimy juice, like soap, comes out.

WSNAṅ PKAY [wú:siná:ŋp̄iγá:y], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon. syn. **pkay**, q.v.

WSṅ [wú:síŋ, wísíŋ], *n. loc.* Higher part of a slope. Contrasts with **ayn**, lower part. *Kotp wsṅ at.* On the end of the house closest to high ground. *Bin-nuk pd yob sketk oy, nogmi-ket.* 'Yspyn,' *agak, d am d am wsṅ won bneṅ, ñg ayek mey.* His wife pulled out a tremendously big yam, belonging to the spouse. 'I'm pulling it out,' she said, and took it to a place on high ground up-river, and put it in the river (to wash).

WSP [wú:síp, wísíp], *n.* Mountain pandanus (**alṅaw**) taxon. Flesh of kernels said to be whitish.

WT¹ [wú:r, -ú:r], *n.* A bunch or cluster of connected things, either naturally or artificially joined. Compare **bñ**, **tam**, **tuwn**.

wtwt, *n.pl.* Bunches, clusters.

wt g-, *v.impers.* Be bundled, bunched, clustered.

v.tr. Make a bundle or bunch, tie or string together in a bundle or bunch. *Ytben kmn wt gi dad asaw.* Ytben is carrying a bunch of game mammals that he has tied by the tails. *Tmd as-yng wt gp.* He made an ear-ornament by tying dried rat-tail plants. *B-nuk kmn-nen tagek ak, pk pk wt gi, dad awak.* The man who

walked about hunting game mammals kept on killing them and tying them in bunches and carrying them back home.

wtsek, *adj.* Clustered, attached in a bunch or cluster.

wtsek (dad) am-, pursue closely, chase after.

wtsek (dad) sanj-, flee with someone in pursuit. *B poj bad yob ñagek mey, b omjal b ebap nup wtsek dad sanjtk.* The man with the big hat, he shot him, then he fled with the two other men chasing him.

wtsek g-, 1. Wrestle.

2. Attach together in a cluster.

wtsek tb-, cut off a stem with the foliage still on it.

wtsek yuk-, pursue in a hunt or chase, play the game of 'chase'. *Ñ skoy wtsek yukspun.* We are playing chase with the boys.

alp-wt, 1. Cluster of fruit bats, clinging together at roost.

2. String figure (**ysu**) representing this.

bej-wt, intestines of a pig.

dop-wt, placenta, afterbirth.

kadl-wt, roots.

kañm-wt, bunch or hand of bananas.

kas(kas)-wt, cluster or mass of leaves, foliage.

m-wt, taro plant with many stems.

magi-wt, cluster of seeds, fruit, or other lumpy objects; thus, a long scar, a flower-head, etc.

ñn-wt, the fingers.

sb-wt, guts, intestines.

(kud) tji-wt, (K) vertebrae, backbone. = (G) **tjl-wt**.

ti magi-wt, multiple nipples, e.g. of a pig or dog.

tob-wt, the toes.

tob-at ak wt, webbing in the feet, e.g. of ducks, webbed feet.

walak-wt, testicles.

WTAK [wú·rá·k], *n.* Beetle taxon, Scarabaeidae, large, eaten. Compare

gobm, ssk, wlmn.

WTAY¹ [wú·rá·y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Sulphur-crested or White Cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita*. Wild birds occur at lower altitudes up to about 1300 m, but not in the Upper Kaironk Valley, except for occasional birds kept domestically and periodically plucked for their plumes, which are valued in dance regalia. Yellow crest feathers, known as **godd**, are attached to ends of long circlet plumes in headdress or are stuck around edge of wig.

WTAY² [wú·rá·y], *n.* Small white bug taxon, found on sugar cane, taro and banana leaves.

WTEK- [wú·ré·k, wú·ré·γ-], (**PL**) *v.* Stand, stand up, dance. Pandanus language and avoidance context substitute for **jak-**, *q.v.*

wteki tag-, dance. *Mñi wteki taspay.* Today they are dancing (i.e. the festival will start today).

wteki leb g-, remain standing. (sub. for **jaki md-**.) *Adukian-nuk alam bs gp, wteki leb gsap.* His wife didn't sit down, she stayed standing.

WTEN [wú·ré·n], *n.* A prohibition sign, used to warn against opening a gate, trespassing, tampering with property, etc. It consists of a grass or etc. tied in simple slipknot and may be attached to or just laid on top of the thing to be protected. May be placed with or without accompanying magic (**kuj**).

WTSEK [wú·rsé·k], *adj.* Clustered, attached in a bunch or cluster. = **wt-sek**. See **wt¹**.

adv. in **wtsek (dad) am-**, chase someone.

WTT¹ [wú·ír], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a large bright-coloured parrot bird said to be present in Jimi Valley. Possibly refers to one or both sexes of Eclectus and/or Black-capped Lories. Used by some as a syn. for **glmd**, *q.v.*

WTT² [wú·í], *n.* Bull-roarer, children's toy which makes a buzzing or humming sound when whirled around. A diamond-shaped piece of bark is

attached to a stick by two lengths of cord; the piece of bark whirls and vibrates when the stick is twirled.

wtt g-, work or whirl a bull-roarer. *Wtt gen, mnm asap*. When I work the bull-roarer it makes a buzzing noise.

WTTT [wú:rrr, wú:írí], *interj.* Represents the sound uttered to pigs to make them sleep. The final **ttt** is usually realised as a prolonged trill. A woman gently tickles the belly or breast of a pig while muttering 'wttt, wttt, wttt'. Compare **wtt**².

wttt g-, 1. Perform this action.

2. Make (a pig) sleep by this action.

Bin kaj di wttt gp. The woman took the pig and made it sleep by tickling it and purring *wttt* to it.

WTWT¹ [wú:rwú:r, wú:ruwú:r], *n.* Circular disk of *Conus iteratus* shell, used as an ornament suspended from septum of

nose and worn by dancers at **smi** festivals.

WTWT² [wú:rwú:r, wú:ruwú:r], *n.pl.* Bunches, clusters. See **wt**¹.

mon wtwt, (K) = (G) **mab wtwt**, leafy branches, foliage of a tree.

WTWT³ [wú:rwú:r, wú:ruwú:r], *v.adjunct* in **WTWT-SEK G-**, *v.tr.* Quarrel or fight with someone, attack someone verbally or physically. Compare **wtsek**. *Bin yp wtwt-sek gi, yp waskp*. The woman attacked me, swearing at me.

WU [wú:], *v.adjunct* in **WU AGI AM-** or **AP-**, (K) *v.* 1. Go or come in a hurry, go or come at full speed. = (G) **wu agl ap-**. *Kayn yb nuk agon, wu agi owp*. When we call a dog's name it hurries towards us.

2. (of a fast-moving object) Make a humming sound as it moves.

Y – y

Y⁻¹ [yíː], *v. & v.tr.* Dig, dig up, harvest root crops, etc. Variant of **yg**¹, q.v., occurring before **-p**-, present perfect-iterative, **-p...p**, contrary to fact, **-sp**-, present progressive.

2. Turn over clods of soil by hand, after digging up new ground.

Y⁻² [yíː], *v.& v.tr.* (of non-liquids) Fill, be full. Variant of **yg**⁻², q.v., occurring before **-p**-, present perfect-iterative, **-p...p**, contrary to fact, **-sp**-, present progressive.

Y⁻³ [yíː], *v.impers.* Be burnt, scalded, cooked. Variant of **yn**-, q.v., occurring before **-jp**-, present progressive.

-Y⁴ [-y], *verbal suffix*. Second person singular subject: you. Variant of **-an**-, q.v. Occurs only in sequence with **-e**-, prior action by different subject in hortative constructions. *D-e-y pkin!* You hold (it) while I hit (it)!

-Y⁵ [-y], *verbal suffix*. Variant of **-ay**, q.v. Third person plural subject: he, she, it. Occurs only in sequence with **-e**-, prior action by different subject, in hortative constructions. *Pk-e-y!* Let them strike!

YA⁻¹ [yáː], *v.* Fall, drop, etc. Variant of **yap**-, q.v., occurring before **-sw**-, present progressive.

YA⁻² [yáː], *pronoun*. I: 1st person singular subject. Optional variant of **yad**, q.v., before a consonant. *Ya kumspin, yp mt gp.* I'm unwell, I have a cough. *Ya ma-nɲbin.* I don't know.

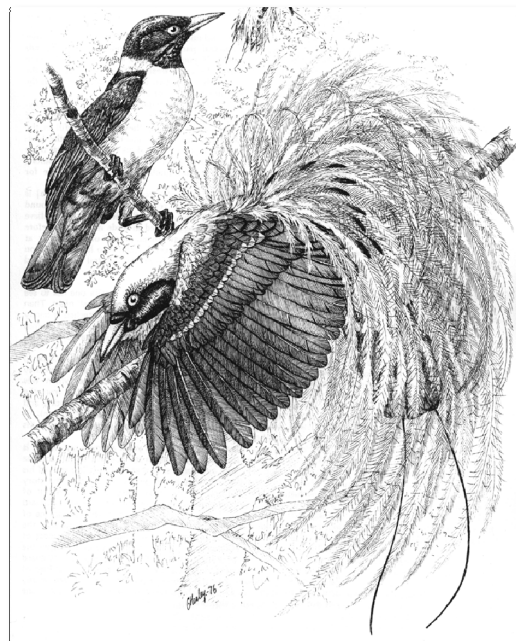
-YA⁻³ [-yáː-], (K) *verbal suffix*. Third person plural subject: they. Variant of **-ay**, q.v., occurring in sequence with **-k**-, remote past, **p...p**, contrary to fact. = (G) **-la**-. *Mnm ag-ya-k.* They spoke.

YABAGAY [yáːmbáːŋgáːy], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, a common Scrub Hen, *Megapodius freycineti*. Present in the Jimi and Ramu Valleys. Compare **abownm**, **bley**,

bleym.

YABAL¹ [yáːmbáːl], (G,K) = (K) **yabay**, *n.* 1. Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Lesser or Yellow Bird of Paradise, *Paradisaea minor*, and possibly also applied to other closely related species, especially mature males in full plumage. Present in the Sal Valley and Middle Kaironk up to about 1450 m, but more common lower down, in the Asai Valley and in the Knej and Jimi Valleys.

2. Adult males of Lesser Bird of Paradise. Distinguished from females, (**yabal**) **pkaj**, q.v., by their tail wires (**asdal**) and **say** (flanking display plumes).



yabal, Yellow Bird of Paradise

3. Plumes of this (adult male) bird. Highly valued and worn as centre-pieces in headdress of dancers at **smi** festivals. Given in marriage payments. Obtained by hunting. The display tree frequented by a particular bird or birds is likely to be owned by an individual man, who

will guards the shooting rights.

Subtaxa of **yabal** 1 include:

yabal sgi, syn. **yabal añgoym sgi**, said to be a stage of development, in which bird has black feathers (**sgi** 'charcoal') on under side.

(**yabal**) **pkaŋ**, female and immature Lesser Bird of Paradise, *Paradisaea minor*.

yabal yj, 1. The centre piece of headdress used in dance regalia, consisting of the complete skin of a bird of paradise (most commonly **yabal**, Yellow Bird of Paradise or **tay**, Red Bird of Paradise) mounted on a flexible rod up to two metres long. Compare **yakt agn**.

2. The rod or mount-stick alone.

YABAL² [yá·mbá·l], (G,K) = (K) **yabay**, *n.* A person or group dressed in full dance costume for a **smi** dance festival. Contrasts with **bin-day**, **b-day**, people not dressed up, people without full adornment. Cognate with **yabal**¹. The host of a **smi** invites several groups of kinsmen to send parties of dancers. Dancers spend many hours putting on makeup and costume before they set out for the festival. A dance-party, often numbering up to 50 or 60 people, may walk for many miles to reach the dance-ground in late afternoon, beating drums and singing all the way.



dancers wearing plumes of **yabal**, 1963

YABAN [yá·mbá·n], *n.* Ginger (**snb**) taxon. Cultivated. Aromatic root, rubbed on skin or pulped with stone and put in **yagad** pandanus fruit oil for

anointing skin by males, and used to attract women at **smi** dance festivals. syn. **awlan**, **koblan**.

YABAY¹ [yá·mbá·y], (K) *n.* 1. Lesser or Yellow Bird of Paradise. = (G,K) **yabal**, q.v.

2. Adult males of these.

3. Plumes of the adult male bird.

YABAY² [yá·mbá·y], (K) *n.* Dance party in costume. = (G,K) **yabal**, q.v.

YABOL [yá·mbó·l], *n.* 1. Earthworm, generic taxon.

2. Ordinary earthworms found in gardens etc. These are alleged to whistle or squeak.

yabol guldak, very large earthworms, often yellow, found in forest, both under moss on floor and, it is said, in moss high up in trees and in moss and decaying foliage high up in Pandanus palms. Alleged to croak harshly. Earthworms are not eaten by Kalam and are reacted to with horror and disgust, especially in the case of **guldak**. Some earthworms are believed to turn into small snakes (**siŋ** or **soyŋ**), and these in turn to change into **woknaŋ** (eels), and indeed some large steel-coloured worms found in the forest look very snake-like.

YAD [yá·nt], *pronoun.* 1. 1st person singular, subject: I. Compare **ya-**, **yadi**, **yk**, **yket**, **yp**, **ypey**. *Yad amjpin.* I am going. *Yad Kaytog nb.* I am from Kaironk. *Cn kmn takn amon, takl gab, yad opin.* We went hunting game mammals by moonlight but it got very cold and I came home.

2. 1st person singular, possessive: my. *Ñapan-yad omŋal mdpit.* I have two children. (lit. My children they are two.) *Mnan-yad akl kl towi ayŋk mdp.* I keep my shell valuables in a bamboo container (lit. having packed and placed my shell valuables they remain.)

YADI [yá·ndí·], (K) *pronoun.* 1st person singular subject and possessor, emphatic: I, my. syn. **yk**, (**Obok**) **yket**. near syn. **yad**, **yak**. *Yadi ma-amngayn!* I'm not going!

YADU¹ [yá·ndú·], *n.* 1. Widow. syn. **kaŋl**.

Wpc yadu-nuk mdp. Wpc's widow is still alive.

2. (rare) Wife. (Requires possessive pronoun, as *yadu yad*, my wife, *yadu nad*, your wife, etc.

adj. Widowed.

b yadu, widower.

bin yadu, widow.

YADU² [yá·ndú·], *n.* Tadpole (**awleg**) taxon, markings of which are supposed to resemble mud-smear appearance of a widow in mourning. syn. **bin yadu**, q.v. **awleg bin yadu**.

YAGAD [yá·ngá·nt], *n.* 1. Marita or Fruit-pandanus, *Pandanus conoideus*. syn. **aneñ**, **kob**. Short, much-branched, with many prop roots, fruit is large (1 m long), and cylinder-shaped. Cultivated up to altitudes of about 1500 m. Formerly rare in Upper Kaironk Valley (though fruit were obtained from the Middle Kaironk, Sal, Knej and Kaiment Valleys) but now commonly planted there. The scarlet oily juice is regarded as a delicacy, used as a sauce, and is also used as a cosmetic and smeared on bark cloth wig-covers. Named subtaxa include: **aglg**, **camañ**, **cebey**, **dot**, **spel**, **wayam**, **wls**, **ygam** = **ygam tud**.

2. String figure (**ysu**) depicting fruit-pandanus.



Maring woman carrying **yagad**, Marita or Fruit-pandanus

YAK¹ [yá·k], (G) *pronoun*. First person singular subject and possessor, emphatic: I, my. = (G, K) **yad**, q.v.

YAK² [yá·k, yá·γ·], (G) *v. & v.tr.* Vomit,

throw up; vomit something. syn. (K) **wok-**, q.v.

YAKAL [yá·γá·l], (G) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, grows in forest. = (K) **yokal**. Timber used for fencing posts, rafters; bark used as dressing for sores. Fruit attracts several species of pigeons, and also cuscuses and fruit-bats.

YAKAM¹ [yá·γá·m], *n.* A group of people, especially a travelling party. = **ykam**. Compare **kay**, **skop**. *Koyb yakam*. A group of witches. *Mokyañ yakam osway*. The group of dancers adorned (for the **smi** festival) are approaching.

suffix to pronouns. = **-ykam**. Marks plural number, optionally added to free form personal pronouns, e.g. **cn-yakam**, 1st person plural, **nb-yakam**, 2nd person plural, **kik-yakam**, 3rd person plural. Contrasts with (G) **-mñal**, (K) **-mñay**, **-may**, dual number marker.

b yakam tawp, dancer or group of dancers invited to a **smi** festival to receive gifts. syn. **b kabsek**.

YAKAM² [yá·γá·m], *n.* 1. Single-pointed arrow, with a palmwood blade, used in hunting game other than small birds, and in war and homicide. = **ykam**. contr. **agl**.

2. Smooth, sharp-pointed stick used for piercing the nose of adolescents. Made from black palm (cm).

yakam deg, single-pointed arrow with a plain (smooth), unbarbed tip of palmwood.

yakam kab-kl, incised decoration on haft of arrow.

yakam meg, barb of arrow.

yakam sud-kl, decorated sword-grass (**sud**) shaft of arrow. Contrasts with **agl**, **gaw**, q.v.

yakam mluk puñi ñ-, pierce the nose with a **yakam**. Compare **mluk puñi-**.

yakam-mon (K) = (G) **yakam-mab**, *n.* Sorcery sticks, sharpened sticks used to identify enemies. Compare **ssapay**. Pigs' blood is put on the sticks, which are buried in the ground

Named kinds of **yakam** arrows include

albad, deg, guyb, kuynalk syn. meg (yakam) sal. These names usually occur with the generic yakam preposed.

YAKED [yá·yént], *n.* Game-mammal (**kmn**) taxon, a large marsupial found in the lawyer-cane forest at lower altitudes in Jimi and Asai Valleys. Probably a Cuscus, *Phalanger orientalis*. Said to be larger than **atwak** and **maygot**, with brown fur and white belly. (AAH, chs 6, 19)

YAKT [yá·yír], Generic taxon, which include all birds except cassowaries, and all bats. Contrasts with **kobti** (cassowaries), **kmn** (game mammals), **as** (frogs and small terrestrial mammals), **kopyak** = **kupyak** (rats), **joŋ** (Orthoptera), **gogaŋ** = **gugaŋ** (Lepidoptera), etc. Subtaxa names, all of which may be preposed by **yakt**, include the birds: **abownm**, **adug**, **alad**, **aldmagl-ket**, **alŋawnm**, **aŋmt**, **askom**, **ayom**, **bajj**, **bblaw**, **bc**, **bdon**, **biay**, **bleb**, **bley**, **bojp**, **bojp-pkep**, **ccp**, **cecey**, **cedmay**, **cgaŋ**, **cmgan**, **cp-nabgu**, **cp-sawey**, **dmŋawt** **kosbol**, **dŋ**, **dob**, **duk**, **gac**, **galkneŋ**, **gamñ**, **gaslŋ**, **gis**, **glegl**, **glmd**, **glob**, **gmeñ**, **gmgm**, **godgayŋ**, **godmab**, **gokal**, **golyad**, **gpob**, **gulgul**, **gulmali**, **gupñ-magi-ket**, **jajoŋ**, **jbjel**, **jbog**, **jeptpt**, **jigayaŋ**, **jolbeg**, **joli**, **kabay**, **kabi-kas-ket**, **kablamneŋ**, **kabpet**, **kaganm**, **kaj-tmd**, **kaj-ypl-si-dak**, **klaj**, **kamay gis**, **kañm**, **kapal**, **kapi bleb**, **kapi kñopl**, **kaskas**, **kaw-silog**, **kaywl**, **kb**, **kb-kluneŋ**, **kbslk**, **kdkd**, **kej**, **key**, **ki**, **kinmud**, **kiwak**, **klakl**, **kleykley**, **klkl**, **klwak**, **kñopl**, **kob**, **kob-bg-ket**, **koben**, **koct**, **kojway**, **kolleg**, **kolm**, **koñmayd**, **koŋak**, **koŋds**, **koptt**, **kosod-yakt**, **kosp**, **ksks**, **kulep**, **kuñp-ytps**, **kuŋb**, **kuwt**, **kuyŋ**, **lbg**, **maldapan**, **malg**, **mayap**, **memneŋ**, **mjpi**, **mmañp**, **mokbel**, **molop**, **mum**, **mumjel**, **najabin**, **nol**, **numul-yakt**, **ñay**, **ñgogpagog**, **ñiolelegp**, **ñopd**, **peñbin**, **pkaŋ**, **plag**, **plŋ**, **plolom**, **pnes**, **pñepk**, **pow**, **sagal**, **saymon**, **sbaw**, **señŋ**, **sepm sg**, **sjwey**, **skayag**, **skek**, **skey**, **skub**, **slek yakt**, **sloj**, (K) **smlsmlnap** = (G) **ssmlnap**, **sñeñ**,

sonoŋ, **spsep**, **sskl**, **sueg**, **tabal**, **tay**, **ttmin**, **tubum-kab-ket**, **tubum-kab-ket nonm**, **tuwŋ**, **walkobneŋ**, **woymn**, **wdn-gol lkañ**, **wdn-ñg**, **wet**, **wobwob**, **wog-dep**, **wog-ñalam**, **wtay**, **wtt**, **wlmeñ saki**, **yabagay**, **yabal**, **yawed**, **ydam**, **ymañŋn-pl-pat**, **yptt**, **ytm kleykley**, **yuak**, **yuyu**.

Bat subtaxa include: **adbt**¹, **alp**, **cbml**, **cekl**, **cekl pok**, **ckl**, **gubŋ**, **jan yob**, **jeŋan**, **madan**, **mkol**², **kokol**², **tman** = **tmen**¹, **wŋlñ**.

yakt abañ, hide for shooting birds.

yakt agn, = **yakt wagn**, see separate entry below.

yakt bog, wing feathers.

yakt kas, feathers. syn. **yakt wj**.

yakt kay, flock of birds.

yakt kotp, bird's nest.

yakt pl or **pl-kd**, wing of bird. syn. **yakt wj**.

yakt magi, bird's egg.

yakt neb, hen bird.

yakt ñluk, chick.

yakt slp, elongated tail-plumes of certain kinds of birds, e.g. **ksks**, **gulgul**.

yakt tbs, normal tail-plumes of birds.

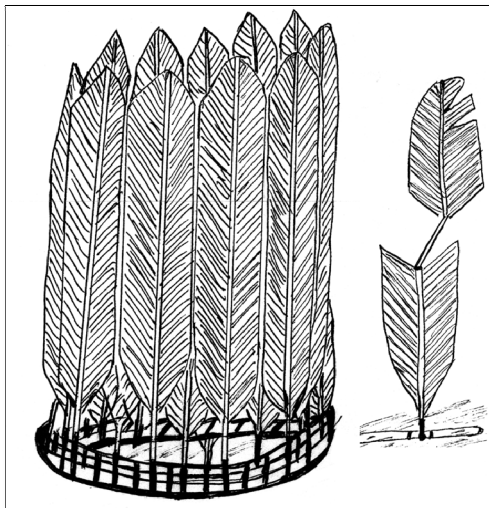
yakt wagn, = **yakt agn**, lower part of feather headdress worn by dancers at singsing festivals. See separate entry.

mseŋ yakt, birds of the grasslands and cultivation areas.

ytk yakt, birds of the mountain forest and advanced bush fallow.

YAKT AGN [yá·yírá·ŋgín], *n.* Framework and plumes forming the lower part of the headdress worn by dancers at **smi** festivals. = **yakt wagn**. It consists of a light circular cane frame (**yakt aŋnaŋn**) together with a circlet of long plumes (most commonly, cockatoo or eagle feathers) which are attached around the rim. The central part of a long plume's rib may be shaved (see illustration). Yellow crest feathers, known as **godd**, are sometimes attached to the ends of the long circlet plumes. The **yakt agn** frame encircles the dancer's **poj** or wig,

and supports the centre-piece (**yabal yj**) of the headdress. The centre-piece consists of the skin and plumes of a bird of paradise mounted on a long flexible rod. *Yakt agn datan aytay mey, saɲdtk.* They took the feather headdress, placed it on top (of the wig) and departed.



yakt agn, lower part of festival dancer's headdress

YAKT AŋNAŋN³ [á·ŋíná·ŋín], *n.* Circular framework of cane, to which a circle of feathers are attached in the **yakt agn** headdress.

YAKT-GU [yá·yírŋgú], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Sphenostemon papuanum*, growing in upper oak or beech forest. Strongly toothed leaves.

YALAW-WALAW [yá·lá·wá·lá·w], *adj.* in **YALAW-WALAW MNM**, *n.* Mixed language, a language or discourse made up of elements from different languages. This term is typically applied to non-native speakers' attempts to speak a language, e.g. the kind of Gaj language spoken by native speakers of Kalam who live at Kadum, Cnam, Alug, Ayklam, Gtigi, and Glay in the Asai Valley, close to Gaj speakers.

yalaw-walaw mnm ag-, speak a mixed language, mix different languages in speech.

YAM [yá·m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus stellaris*. syn. **bik**, q.v., **yam bik**.

YAMGANM [yá·mɪŋgá·nɪm], *n.* Small

mammal (**as**) taxon, including Tree-fern Rat, *Abeomelomys sevia*. = **ymgenm**, q.v.

YAMGANM-TOB [yá·mɪŋgá·nɪmtó·mp], *n.* Plant taxon, *Alpinia* sp. = **ymgenm-tob**, q.v.

YAMŋ [yá·mɪŋ], in **KOTP YAMŋ**, *n.* Bachelor's house, men's house. syn. **b kotp**. These are no longer built but traditionally were round or rectangular dwellings with thatched roof. Cordyline shrubs were planted around them. Young men lived in such houses. Married men could go there but women could not. Used by men when making fight-magic. Raised ovens cooked inside. *Kotp yamŋ b pataj nep mɔpay.* Only unmarried men stay in **yamŋ** houses.

YAN [yá·ŋ], *adv.* Downwards. Variant of **yaŋ**, q.v. occurring after **ko-**, **ku**, q.v. and in certain other contexts. *Kuyan gspun!* We're going down!

ap tan apyan g-, go up and down.

ap yan g-, come down, descend.

YAŋ¹ [yá·ŋ], *loc.* Down, downwards. Usually occurs with a directional-positional locative prefix. Contrasts with **yoŋ**, up; **doŋ**, across-river; **neŋ**, up-river; **ym**, down-river, q.v.

ak-yaŋ, way down there, a long distance below. *Kotp ndp yi akyaŋ.* The house is way down there.

eb-yaŋ, there below, down there. *B asaw taw byaŋ.* A man is coming along the ridge down there.

ebk-yaŋ, down there, a short distance away.

ka-yaŋ, down there, in the direction of the person spoken to.

nuk-yaŋ, just down there (out of sight of addressee).

ok-yaŋ, down there (pointed to).

sŋ-yaŋ, down there somewhere (approximate and visible position).

taw-yaŋ, on the ridge down there.

-YAŋ² [-yá·ŋ], *verbal suffix*. Third person plural subject in hortative constructions: they. Variant of **-ay**, q.v. *Pkyan!* Let

them strike!

YAŃJAL [yá·ŋá·l], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon, grown mainly at lower altitudes in Jimi and Kaironk Valleys, but a few in Upper Kaironk Valleys. Fruit starts to decompose very rapidly once ripe. syn. **yaŋalm**.

YAŃJALM [yá·ŋá·lím], syn. **yaŋal**, q.v.

YAŃYAIŃ [yá·ŋyá·ŋ], *n. or adj.* in **AMGAJ YAŃYAIŃ**, *n.* Stinging insect (**amgaj**) taxon, prob. applied to certain wasps and hornets.

YAP- [yá·p], *v.impers.* Move downwards freely, either through space or while in contact with a surface; thus: 1. Fall, drop. *Ñayp d mden, yowp.* The knife fell from my hand./The knife I was holding fell. *Mnmoñ Canberra yobp won ak mon kas pk gi yowp.* In the winter in Canberra the tree leaves become yellow and fall.

2. Descend, come down, go down from a height.

3. Subside (as ground), sink (as a boat).

4. (of aircraft and other flying objects) Land, come to ground. *Balus yowp Sbay.* A plane has landed at Simbai.

5. Be lost, fall down unnoticed. near syn. **kamget yap-**. *Moni-wad nak yowp akay?* Where did you lose your wallet?

yap pk- (K) = (G) **yap pak-**, fall to the ground. (G) *Binb ak kaskas apespal nŋl ak, pugtukd agl amub, yap pakngab sŋalŋud.* If (the animal) hears people rustling foliage it will hurry off, and drop to the ground.

añŋ yap-, near syn. **añŋ pk gi lug yap-**, *v.impers.* Be winded, out of breath. *Mak kuyon gi, ctp añŋ pk gi lug yowp.* The steep slope has made us breathless.

ap yap-, fall, fall down, drop, move downwards, descend. *Balus dek api yasaw.* He is landing the plane./He is bringing the plane down. *Ñayp lugen ap yowp.* I sheathed the knife. (lit. I slid knife, it came down.)

ap yap pk-, fall on the ground or other surface, fall and strike, fall onto. *Ñayp at ñek mdp; ap yap pkng gsap.* The knife is just resting on the edge; it is

liable to fall down.

ask yap-, become detached and fall, as a loose rock.

balus yap-, (of a plane) land. *Balus ak mñi Madang yowp.* By now the plane has landed at Madang.

dap tan dap yap-, = **d ap tan d ap yap-**, move up and down, move back and forth.

dap tan d ap yap g-, make something go back and forth.

kamget yap-, fall down unnoticed, be lost. *Pas yowp! Lot-at ownknŋ kamget yowp.* The letter is lost! it fell down unnoticed while I was coming along the road.

lg yap-, slide, slip or slid down.

lkañ yap-, bleed; (of blood) fall, flow.

mkol-wad yap-. *v.impers.* Have swollen neck-glands.

mluk yap-, *v.impers.* Be upset, indignant, angry, outraged, as when one has been badly treated. *Yp mluk yapab, mey, Blus nup ag gpin.* I was upset and so I spoke angrily to Bruce.

mosk yap-, *v.impers.* Wilt in the heat, become dry and wither. *Pub nŋi mosk yapab am pkp.* His body wilted in the sun's heat and he fainted.

nkm yap-, *v.impers.* Bleed; (of blood) fall, flow. syn. **lkañ yap-**. *Wdn-np nkm yowp.* Blood is flowing from your eye.

nogob yap-, (K) = (G) **ñogob yap-**, *v.impers.* Hail; (of hail) fall.

pug ju yap-, *v.impers.* (of rigid objects joined to something else) Dislocate and fall, come out of a secure position.

pug lak yap-, *v.impers.* (of rigid objects joined to something else) Split apart and fall; fall and split, as a tree-trunk. *Mon tben, pug lak yowp.* When I cut the tree it split apart on falling.

sb yap-, *v.impers.* Need to defecate; fall, of faeces. *Yp sb yowp.* I need to defecate.

ss yap-, *v.impers.* Need to urinate; fall, of urine.

slok ap yap-, be loose and fall, slide down. *Yad ajp tmabin, slok ap yowp.* When I put on an armband, it was loose and slid down.

talki yap-, fall apart, be torn apart, come apart and fall down. *Tap wot ay talki yowp.* Delapidated things fall apart.

tb tk-e- subject-marker yap-, cut something off so that it falls down. *Mon alk tb tkey yowan!* Cut the branch off!

wdn pug ju yap-, *v.impers.* Be glassy-eyed, unable to see straight.

womwom yap-, *v.impers.* Get swellings (especially from eating insects).

YAW [yá·w], *interj.* Yes. Emphatic form, **yawey**. antonym **met**.

yaw ag-, say yes, agree. *Kobti etp agp?* 'Yaw' *agp.* What did Kobti say? He said 'yes'. (G) 'Yaw *agobun,*' *aglak.* 'We agree,' they said.

YAWED¹ [yá·wé·nt], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Pesquet's Parrot, *Psittichas fulgidus*. syn. **kapal, ydam**. Possibly applied to other unfamiliar birds with red plumage.

YAWED² [yá·wé·nt], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon. syn. **ydam**, *q.v.*

YAWEY, = **YAW EY** [yá·wé·y, yá·wé:], *interj.* Yes!, yes indeed! More emphatic than **yaw**, *q.v.* A: *Yb-nad agan!* B: *Yb-yad Kobti.* A: *Yawey!* A: Tell (me) your name. B: My name is Kobti ('Cassowary'). B: (pleased) Yes!

YB¹ [yí·mp], *n.* 1. Name, title. *Yb-nad agan!* — *Yb-yad Yalk.* What is your name? (lit. Say your name!) — My name is Yalk. *Maria yb ebap etp?* What is Maria's other name?

2. Tax. Under the Australian administration, names were registered and this registration made adults subject to a head tax.

yb ag-, near syn. **yb d ag-**, say a name, mention or pronounce someone's name, call someone by name. A person should not say the primary name of an in-law or cross-cousin. This restriction does not apply to Christian names, i.e. names given at baptism, or to secondary (alternative) names. Compare **yb ñ-**.

(G) *Kmn ak nop yb d agl, am waknanj-yj tuwn glg, waknanj ak ma-dngabun.* If we mention the names of game mammals when we set eel-traps we won't catch any eels.

yb ay-, bestow a name, give a name to someone. *Ñapan-yad yb maypin.* I haven't named my child yet.

yb d-, 1. Take a name, get a name, as after baptism.

2. Pay tax. *Yb dng amjpay.* They are going off to pay taxes.

3. Conduct a census, record names.

yb d ag-, 1. Say or pronounce someone's name. (G) *Kmn ak nop yb d agl,...* Having called the game mammal by his name,...

2. Record names, conduct a census. *Gapman yb dng aspay.* The Government is conducting a census. (lit. The Government is asking to take names.)

yb d ay-, syn. **yb g ay-**, 1. Commit a name to memory.

2. Record a name, put one's name down (on record), e.g. in a census. *Kiap yb-ñp g ayp.* The Officer recorded your name. *Yb g aypin.* I put my name down (on the list).

yb ksen d-, 1. Take a new name.

2. Receive Christian baptism. *Yb ksen dng gayn, yb Peter John dng gayn.* I'm going to be baptised; I'm going to take the name Peter John.

yb ñ-, 1. Say the primary name of an affine or cross-relative, an act causing shame. *Bani! Ñtp yb ñbin!* Brother-in-law! I have spoken your name! Compare **ask tep g-** under **ask-**.

2. Give a name to someone or something.

yb skoy, (K) = (G) **yb skol**, 1. Less used synonym or alternative personal name used by affines or cross-relatives. Now applied to surname, family name, middle name, i.e. less used personal name. contr. **yb yob** in senses 1-3.

2. Name of a minor kin-group or place.

3. Subcategory name, name of a minor taxon or creatures or objects.

yb yob, 1. Primary name, as opposed to lesser used synonyms or subtaxa names, or alternative names used e.g., by affines and cross-relatives. contr. **yb skoy** in senses 1-3.

2. Name of a major kin-group, or their place.

3. Name of a major category or taxon of creatures or objects.

YB² [yí:mp], *n.* Wet season, rainy season (in the Kaironk Valley, approximately November or December to April). syn. **ybek**, **yobp**. Contrasts with **pub** (ay-), (be) the dry season.

yb ay-, be the wet season.

YB³ [yí:mp], *n.* Cordyline (**sblam**) taxon, cultivated. Said to set a large tuber. syn. **sblam yb**.

YB⁴ [yí:mp], *adj.* 1. Real, genuine, authentic, proper, important, useful. Contrasts with **ykop**, ordinary, normal in the sense of lacking special significance, unimportant.

2. Typical, normal, common, usual, ordinary, familiar, standard. near syn. **sɲok²**. Antonym **aydk**, strange, unusual, wild. *Nd wdn koy mdigp, mñi wdn yb nɲsap.* He used to be blind but now he can see normally. When one member of a plant or animal taxon with several varieties is considered to be the common or typical kind, this member can be distinguished by use of the taxon name plus **yb**, e.g. **mmañp yb**, Swiftlets, *Collocalia* spp., in contrast to **sskl**, Swallows and Swifts, which also fall into the major taxon **mmañp**.

3. (of animals) Domesticated, tame, trained. syn. **nɲep**. antonym **aydk**, wild.

4. (of plants) Cultivated, planted. antonym **aydk**, wild, uncultivated.

5. (of hand or foot) Right, dextrous, good, stronger or more skilled. near syn. **ypd**. antonym **aɲdken**, left (hand or foot).

6. (of characters in a story) Good, normal, benign; not evil or abnormal, not a witch. Contrasts with **koyb-sek**.

7. Favourite, preferred. (G) *Aml, kab mgan ok amek ñl, kjeɲ yb ney tek ak.*

Having gone (down into the water) he (the eel) explored the holes in the rocks; these became his favourite pathways.

b yb, good man (not a witch).

bin yb, a good woman. In folk-tales contrasts with (**bin**) **koyb(-sek)**, a witch.

kaj yb, syn. **kaj nɲeb** or **nɲep**, domesticated pig.

mon yb, common and useful trees, of the cultivation zone, where people live, as opposed to 'wild' trees of the high altitude forest.

mnm yb, normal or ordinary language. Contrasts with **alɲaw mnm**, pandanus language, **mosk mnm**, avoidance language.

ñn yb, syn. **ñn ypd**, right hand.

sblam yb, syn. **yb**, a cultivated cordyline taxon, said to set a large tuber.

tob yb, right foot.

wtay yb, tame cockatoo.

YB⁵ [yí:mp], *adv.* Intensifier following adjectives: Very, really, truly, indeed. Possibly = **yb⁴**. near syn. **naban**, q.v. *B tep yb.* A very good man. *yuwt tmey yb gp!* It's really painful! *Kls tmey yb gp.* It's exceptionally strong.

yb-yb, syn. **yb**.

nd yb-yb (K) = (G) **ned yb-yb**, a very long time ago, time immemorial. (G) *Pen ned yb- yb waknaɲ ak ney mab-kd olaɲ mdolɲup nb ak...* Although from time immemorial the eel had lived up in the trees like that, ...

YB⁶ [yí:mp], *n.* Epiphyte cluster, consisting of bryophytes, tree lichens and associated plants, growing in trees. syn. **mon-yb**, q.v., which can be used when context makes the reference clear.

YBAN [yí:mbá:n], (**Simbai Kubtp**), *n.* Grease, fat (substance). = (G, K) **Iban**.

adj. Stout, fat (condition).

yban g-, 1. Be stout, fat.

2. (of shoots) Start to grow, come through. *Mon slup yban gp.* The new shoots are coming through.

YBEK [yí·mbé·k], *n.* Wet season, rainy season. syn. **yobp**, q.v., **yb**.

ybek ay-, (K) be the wet season.

YBEMEL [yí·mbé·mé·l], (PL) *n.* Grub, generic for Lepidoptera and Coleoptera larva which infest taro corms and **aljaw** (mountain pandanus) stems, leaf axels and young fruit. Sub. for **algab**, q.v.

ybemel g-, (of taro corms and pandanus fruit or stems) be infested with grubs.

YBELJ [yí·mbé·lé·j], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, generic applied to several Ericaceae, including *Rhododendron multinervium*, *R. phaeschitum* and *R. vitis-ideae*, a large *Vaccinium* sp., and *Diplycosia morobeensis*, growing in forest. Birds feed at blossom, and, in some cases, at fruit. Some say syn. **ydmañ**, q.v.

YBNUGI [yí·mpnú·ngí·], *n.* Banana (**kañm**) taxon. Cultivated.

YBUG [yí·mbú·ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Acronychia montana* (Rutaceae), growing both in high altitude garcinia and oak forest and lowlands. Timber used in house-building, fencing and axe handles. Bark used in garden magic. Cassowaries eat its small white resinous and citric-tasting fruit.

ybg aydk, variety which doesn't have these uses.

ybug pañpañ, syn. **ybug**.

YBUM [yí·mbú·m], *adj.* Important, significant, valuable. 'Wsn *ybum ak nñbun*' *apay*. 'We have had significant dreams,' they said.

n. 1. Tree that is important for an animal, e.g. where a bird of paradise habitually displays. *Yakt mon tneb ybum apun*. We call a bird's display tree its *ybum*.

2. Lair or den of an animal. (G) *Mab ney pet cn ybum apun*. The (place in the) tree where it always sleeps, we call its den.

b ybum kññ, a family or lineage that consistently produces powerful men generation after generation.

kaj ybum, valuable breed or lineage of pig.

kayn ybum, valuable breed or lineage of dogs (good for hunting)

wog ybum, valuable garden, one that always produces well.

YC [yí·ty], *v. adjunct* in **YC G-**, *v.* Be startled, and jump with surprise or fear. near syn. **glk-**, **ju d-**. *Kias api yp puñi nñab, yc gpin*. Kias came and poked me, and I jumped with surprise.

v. impers. Be ticklish. Compare **lcic**, **lklk**. *Nup yc gp*. She is ticklish.

YCEYC [yí·tyé·yity], *v. adjunct* in (**TUG**) **YCEYC G-**, *v. tr.* Crinkle fibres or other material by rubbing it in the hands; crinkle cloth and rub it, as when washing. Dried strips of foliage are crinkled for use as men's **kuc** buttock coverings.

tpag yceyc g-, break off (fibres) and crinkle them.

YCMAC [yí·tyimá·ty], *v. adjunct* in **YCMAC G-**, *v.* Move about in a restless or agitated manner, twist and turn, as a restless sleeper, scramble about. *Kmn ak mon gloñ ak nup puñi nñabun, ycmac gp*. When we poke a possum in its (tree hollow) lair, it is startled and jumps about.

YCYC [yí·tyí·ty], (K) *v. adjunct* in **YCYC G-**, *v.* Tickle someone. = (G) **lcic g-**, **kob-lcic g-**.

YD [yí·nt], *v. adjunct* in **YD G-**, *v. impers.* (of taro, bananas, meat) Be rubbery, hard to chew, even after prolonged cooking. *Yad m yd gp dagiabin, tmey gp*. I cooked the rubbery taro, but it was no good.

-YD [yí·nt], *n.* Father's male cross-cousin. Alternant of **ayd**, **bayd**, q.v., which occurs after 2nd and 3rd person possessive prefixes **na-**, **nu-**.

nayd, your father's cross-cousin.

nuyd, his/their father's cross-cousin. = **nid**.

YDAM¹ [yí·ndá·m], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Pesquet's Parrot, *Psittichas fulgidus*. syn. **kapal**, **yawed**. Present at lower altitudes in Kaironk Valley, as well as in Jimi and Ramu Valleys. Said to have formerly been present in Upper Kaironk but exterminated through hunting.

Broad tail- and wing-feathers used for main circlets of plumes in dance headdress. Possibly also applied to other parrots which are red and black or dark blue. Compare **kepal**, **yawed**.



ydam, Pesquet's Parrot

YDAM² [yí·ndá·m], *n.* Sweet-potato (**maj**) taxon, with red skin, said to be recently introduced into Upper Kaironk Valley.

YDK¹ [yí·ndík], (**K**) *adj.* Tasty, good-tasting, sweet. = (**G**) **ydek**. *Tap ydk tmey!* It's really tasty stuff!

n. Tastiness, good taste.

ydk g-, *v. impers.* Be tasty, taste good. *Kaj yp ydk gp.* I like the taste of pork./Pork tastes good to me.

mnm ydk, good talk.

waj ydk, enjoyable sex.

YDK² [yí·ndík], (**K**) *n.* Native salt. Cognate with **ydk**¹. Compare **pi**.

YDEK¹ [yí·ndé·k], (**G**) *adj.* Tasty, good-tasting, sweet. = (**K**) **ydk**, q.v.

YDEK² [yí·ndé·k], (**G**) *n.* Native salt. = (**K**) **ydk**². syn. **pi**, q.v.

YDLUM [yí·ndilú·m], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, Southern Beech, *Nothofagus pseudoresinosa*. Large tree with medium-sized leaves found in mountain

forest, mainly at 2000 to 2300 m. syn. **kamay ydlum**.

YDMAÑ [yí·ndimá·ny], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Vaccinium albicans*, growing at streamsides and grasslands in cultivation zone. Honey-eaters feed at blossom. Some informants do not distinguish between this and **ybelŋ**, q.v.

ydmañ kamay ket, parasitic epiphyte growing in other trees, roots grow down. Doesn't kill host. No uses.

YDMUŋ [yí·ndimú·ŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) and nettle (**si**) taxon, *Dendrocnide morobensis*. Leaves dangerous, not used except in magic to help pigs grow.

YDOK [yí·ndó·k], *n.* Shallow ditch, drain, water conduit. contr. **mol**, deep ditch.

ydok tk-, dig a ditch or drain. *Ñg ydok tksap.* He's digging a small drain. *Ydok tkabay, ñg pog aypay, mol gabay ñg api lum ak puji jtkp.* They dug a ditch, dammed the water and when they released it it scoured out the soil.

wog ydok, ditch draining a garden.

YEGAJ [yé·ŋgá·ŋ], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Sugar Glider, *Petaurus breviceps*. syn. **aymows**, q.v., syn. **kajbem**. (*AAH*, chs 9, 19) The name **yegaŋ** is said to be used by Kalam in the lowlands in and near the Asai Valley. (**G**) *Cn alŋud aymows ak, kti alim yegaŋ ak lak.* What we call *aymows*, lowland people call *yegaŋ*.

YEM [yé·m], (**PL**) *v. adjunct* in **YEM G-**, *v.* Pandanus Language substitute for **ask-**, free from, or avoid restriction, **kbi-**, leave, abandon, give up, and **ktg-**, let go, release.

yem g yok-, sub. for **kbi am-**, leave and go, abandon, etc.

pasb g yem g-, sub. for **wsk ask-**, release by undoing, set free, etc.

tgaw yem g-, 1. sub. for **ñag ask-**, free by shooting.

2. sub. for **pk ask-**, knock free, and **puji ask-**, prise free, etc.

YENM [yé·ním], *n.* Frog and toads (**as**) taxon: Toad. less common syn. of **gunm**, q.v., **yogob**.

YEP [yé·p], *adv.* 1. Close, nearby, just there. Compare **maŋ**. In this sense it always follows **mey**, that (indicated or previously mentioned). *Mey yep ak.* That one close to you. *Ñg ñheb ak mey yep ak.* The drinking water is just there (nearby).

2. Soon, quite soon, imminently, at a time not far away. *B ak yep mñi won ebi ownng gsap.* That man is going to come here soon. (G) *Kumi ak pen sŋak alk pakek, kmn yep nab sŋawl apl...* If the pandanus is a *kumi*, which rests there on (a complex of aerial) roots, the animals soon come down among these,...

3. At any early stage, when quite young. *Ñluk yep kas jak amb.* It grows fur while it's still quite young.

4. in **yep skoy**, Rather, quite, a bit. (G) *Ymges yb ak kas ak yep skoy skoy pat ak lak.* The leaves of the *ymges* tree (*Elaeocarpus* spp.) are rather small and narrow.

YEPI- [yé·βí-], (K) = (G) **yepI-**, *v.tr.* Release, let go of something one has been holding or pressing down; thus:

1. Put down a burden (object the burden).

2. Release a drawn bow string (object the bow or bowstring).

3. Press s.t. down momentarily with the finger (object e.g. typewriter key, electronic button). *Wad yepispin.* I'm putting down my (loaded) net-bag.

cm tgawi yepi-, draw a bow and shoot.

yepiep, *adj.* (To do with) releasing, etc.

yepiep-tek ay-, *v.impers.* Feel like releasing, etc.

YEPL- [yé·βil], (G) *v.tr.* Release or let go of a burden, etc. = (K) **yepi-**, *q.v.* *Ki yeplan!* Release the key (of a keyboard).

YEPS [yé·βís], (? **Asai**), *adj.* False, not true. = (G, K) **esek**, *q.v.* *Takaw yeps apan!* What you say is a lie!

YEPSEK [yé·psé·k, yé·βsé·k], (? **Asai**) *adj.* False, not true, lying, pretending. = (G,K) **esek**, *q.v.*

YES¹ [yé·s], *n.* Lungs. *Yp kaj yes dad owan. Dagi ñjin.* Bring me the pig's lungs. I'll cook and eat them.

YES² [yé·s], *adj.* 1. (of ancestors) Ancient, distant, remote.

2. Ancestral, associated with one's ancestors. *Mñmon yes owpun.* We've come from the land where our ancestors lived. (G) *Alhaw kab tk dad apl, sblam mgan yes pet nb ak ad ñbun sek.* (KHT Intro:23) We gathered pandanus nuts and brought them to the ancestral cordyline enclosures to cook and eat.

aps-basd (skop) yes, near syn. **nop-nusd yes**, great-grandparents, distant ancestors. (G) *B gaj gadmay b ak nop adl ñbal, b nop-nused yes kuml, kubal nb ogok ktop pen gos ak nŋl, ad ñon nŋl...* The oven cooking is for the spirits of ancestors who died long ago, and (we) think of them and cook (for them) in the belief that...

aps (skop) yes, near syn. **nups (skop) yes**, great-grandmother and other female cognates three or more generations senior to Ego.

basd (skop) yes, near syn. **nusd (skop) yes**, great-grandfather and other male cognates three or more generations senior to Ego.

YES³ [yé·s, é·s], *interj.* Call to a dog, a shouted **yes! yes! yes!** or **es! es! es!**

v.adjunct in **yes g-**, *v.* Call a dog. Contrasts with **aŋ, meg-**, *q.v.* *Kias kayn yes gsap.* Kias is calling the dogs.

YESEK [yé·sé·k], *adj.* False, not truly, lying, pretending. variant of **esek**, *q.v.* *Np yesek kun agi benben pag tap si ñb tagp ak.* He pretended to you that he was going one way and then went about stealing food (in another place).

YG⁻¹ [yí·ŋk-, yí·ŋg-], *v. & v.tr.* 1. Dig, excavate, dig something, dig something up. Compare **kjk-**. Before **-p-** and **-sp-** the variant **y-** occurs. '*Lum ygng amjpin,*' *agak.* 'I'm going dig (the garden) ,' he said.

2. Harvest or dig up root crops other than taro, usually done by scratching out the soil around the roots. Compare

pd-. 'Yad maj yspin,' agak. 'I'm harvesting sweet potatoes,' she said. *Salep bin dek, bin-nuk maj wog-nuk ynggab*. If Salep marries, his wife will take sweet potatoes from his garden.

ygep, *adj.* (To do with) digging up.

ygep tek ay-, = **ygep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like digging things up, appear to be digging things up.

ygep tek md-, *v.impers.* Ready for digging up, ready for harvesting.

ygijssek, = **ygijssek**, *adv.* In the act or process of digging things up.

yg kjk-, *v.tr.* Dig something up with the hands, scratch away the soil around something. *Bin-b maj yg kjkpay*. People dig up sweet potatoes with the hands.

yg tk g-, near syn. **yg tk d g-**, dig a burrow, dig out an opening. *Wgi ak yg tk d gek apek*. The bandicoot dug a burrow and came (there). (G) *Beyd ak tap man mgan okok yg tk gek, apek katp gl knub,...tap goj tkl mgan alyan yg tkd dek apek*. The *beyd* cuscus digs burrows in the ground and comes and sleeps in them, and digs borrows in termite mounds and comes (there to sleep).

YG-2 [yí:ŋk-, yí:ŋg-], *v.tr.* Fill a container or space with solids. Has variant **y-** before **-p-** and **-sp-**. Contrasts with **mal-**, = **may-**, fill with liquid. *Maj ygi wad ygan!* Dig up sweet potatoes and fill the bag (with them)!

v. 1. (of non-liquid objects (solids, clouds, etc.) Fill up an area or container. *Jimi seb ygp*. The Jimi (Valley) is full of clouds.

2. (of an animal) Occupy a confined space or container, such as a marsupial pouch. *Kmn ñluk wad ygp, ttoŋ apay*. The pouch occupied by a baby game mammal is called *ttoŋ*.

ygep, see separate entry, **ygep**².

tubtub-toktok (wad) yg-, fill a net-bag with small personal possessions. *Kotp ynmuŋ agi, tap tubtub-toktok wad ygi dad ms amnak*. Thinking the house would burn, he put his possessions in his net-bag and took them outside.

wad yg yok-, **1.** Empty out the

contents of a bag.

2. (of family of a woman) Give token gifts to the husband's family, in return for bridewealth payments (**tusmen**) received.

wsk yg-, break s.th. open or untie s.th. and pack the contents into a container or space. *Bep wsk ygin,' agak*. I'm untying the (bundles of) *bep* greens and packing them in (the oven pit),' he said.

YGAM¹ [yí:ŋgá:m], *n.* Maize (**gkt**) taxon, with yellow cob. Cultivated locally.

YGAM² [yí:ŋgá:m], *n.* Fruit-pandanus (**yagad**) taxon, growing at lower altitudes. Oil used in **smi** festival make-up.

YGAM³ [yí:ŋgá:m], *n.* Vegetable greens (**kuñp**) taxon, eaten alone or with food baked in earth oven. Prized. syn. **kuñp ygam**.

YGEN [yí:ŋgé:n], *n.* **1.** Wind, breeze. near syn. **pnm**. *Ygen tap nonm ma-nŋbun, pen ykop kawn ak nep mon dab nŋbun, wak ak takl ap dek nŋbun*. We can't see the actual substance of the wind, but we can see it makes the trees sway when it comes and we can feel the cold when it touches our skins.

2. Cold (from wind).

3. Fresh air. Compare **yuk**, gas, fumes.

ygen ap-, (of wind) come, blow this way. *Ygen akay nb asaw?* Where is the wind coming from?

ygen d-, *v.* Be windy. *Ygen dsap*. It's windy.

v.tr. (of wind) Catch s.th., blow s.th. about. *Mon kas ygen daknŋ, wnwn gsap*. The wind is blowing the leaves off. (lit. As wind is catches leaves, they are falling off.)

ygen g-, *v.impers.* **1.** (of the body) Be cold, feel cold. Compare **takl**. *Np ygen gp?* Are you feeling cold? *Yp ygen gek, jepjep dp*. I'm cold and shivering./ The cold is making me shiver.

2. Be windy, blustery. *Mñi mñmon ygen gsap*. It's windy today.

ygen kls, syn. **ygen yob**, strong wind.

ygen kudoŋ gi d- (of wind) blow from across-valley.

ygen kunəŋ gi d-, 1. (of wind) blow from up-valley.

2. (for people who live on the coast) Blow from inland, be a land breeze.

ygen kuym gi d-, (of wind) blow from up-valley, blow from the north, be a northerly wind. syn. **kamay ygen ap-**.

YGEP¹ [yí:ŋgé:p], *adj.* (To do with) harvesting crops or turning over chunks of soil. Compare **yg⁻¹**, **-ep**.

lum ygep, *n.* Ground already dug, or marked for digging.

YGEP² [yí:ŋgé:p], *adj.* (To do with) filling a container with solids. Compare **yg⁻²**, **-ep**.

YGESK [yí:ŋgé:sík], = **YGESK BD**, *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Buddleja asiatica*, a bushy plant, common in early fallow. **memneŋ** honey-eaters eat fruit. Compare **acomc**.

YGLÑ [yí:ŋgilíny], *n.* Orthoptera (**joŋ**) taxon, small long-horned grasshopper, *Concephalus* sp. Not eaten. Compare **ksak**.

YGLU [yí:ŋgilú:], *n.* Grass (**kosod**) taxon, *Arundinella setosa*.

kaj yglu, grass (**kosod**) taxon, *Ophiurus exaltatus*. With longer stems and longer leaves. Used for arrows by small boys.

YGL-WGL [yí:ŋgilwú:ngíl] *v. adjunct* in **YGL-WGL TB-**, *v.* Be fine, be a clear day, when there is no rain and one can see distant places clearly. syn. **ñp-wp tb-**, **mñmon tktep g-**. (G) *Mñab tk ygl wgl ttp ak, seb tud ak-sek, wlk malk gp.* In good weather, when it's bright and clear and the clouds are quite white, (the white cuscus) merges with the clouds (i.e. is hard to see).

YGN-WGN [yí:ŋgínwú:ngín], *v. adjunct* in **YGN-WGN G-**, *v.* Ask too many questions, go on and on asking questions. *Ygn wgn magm!* Don't (you people) ask so many questions! (G) *B nuow b omŋal ak ktop agak, 'Ti nen opit? Ti nen opit?' agl, ygn-wgn gek.* The mother's brother asked the two men 'What did you come for? What did you come for?' and kept asking and asking.

YGU¹ [yí:ŋgú:], *n.* 1. Second finger.

2. Used as a generic for second, third and fourth fingers, especially when counting. Contrasts with specific names **sabdaŋ** or **saglaŋ**, little finger, **namaj**, middle finger, **tgawp**, **ygu pat** or **ygu yob**, index finger.

num. 1. Two, three and four, in body-part method of counting. The person counting bends each finger down in turn, saying **ygu ak** each time.

2. 20, 21 and 22, in body-part method of counting, referring to fingers of the second hand. See also **ygu kaym**, **ygu kanəŋ**, **ygu ps**.

ygu kanəŋ, *n.* The second or middle three fingers of one hand when counting by body-part method, in contrast to **ygu kaym**, fingers of the other hand; thus 2,3,4.

ygu kaym, the second or middle three fingers of the other hand, in contrast to **ygu kanəŋ**, q.v., thus 20, 21, 22. syn. **ygu-ps**.

ygu pat, *n.* Index finger. syn. **tgawp**, **ygu yob**.

ygu-ps, *adj. & n.* 1. Second, third and fourth fingers of the other hand.

2. 20, 21 or 22, in body-part counting.

YGU² [yí:ŋgú:], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Dryadodaphne crassa*, a large tree, growing up to 2200 m in Upper Kaironk Valley. Timber used for **dacŋ** drums. Oily bark. Kobon boys use its gum to paint their faces for initiation ceremony.

YI [yí:], *modifier preceding or following adjectives, time words or clauses.* Indicates extreme degree, e.g. of distance, amount, size, or time elapsed. Often spoken with very long vowel, starting at high pitch and falling. *Patyob yi!* A huge distance!/Very far! *Kotp-nad ñp gp yi tep!* What a nice house you have! *Yi wostey kosəŋ okok.* A very, very long time ago. (G) *Am glak nunay kunay mlept ypt gek bad ogok,... ypt g, ypt g dap bum gl, awl log aml mdek yi olaŋ.* Then all the sisters went and gathered loads of dry kunai grass,... and went on collecting

and piling it up until there was a huge heap there. (*KHT Women and dogs myth*: 104)

YJ¹ [yí-ñty, -í-ñty], *n.* 1. Stick shaped for use as an artefact, e.g. handle, shaft, stake, but not usually used of weapons, such as spears or arrows. Compare **kut**.

2. Spring-trap or snare made of sticks and vines.

3. Axe-handle. syn. **tu-yj**.

4. In certain phrases, e.g. **yj kab ym-**, **yj bops pk-**, **tu-yj tb-** possibly refers to an axe.

yj-sek, *adj.* Having a handle, shaft, etc.

yj bops pk-, make the second (higher) cut when cutting a chip from a tree trunk.

yj kab ym-, make the first (lower) cut when cutting a chip from a tree trunk.

kobti yj, cassowary spring-trap.

kmn yj, game mammal spring-trap or snare.

kusay yj, haft of spear.

mon day yj g- (**K**) = (**G**) **mab day yj g-**, set fire to a piece of wood by holding a burning stick against it. *Mon day puji yj gi ayey, yn kld dsap*. The wood you put a burning stick against is catching fire. (**G**) *Mab day won almjal nep yj gl, nj mdek*. He kept just two bits of wood alight (smouldering at the ends), and stayed watching.

tu yj, = **tuij**, Axe-handle.

tu-yj kasek g-, = **tuij kasek g-**, chop hard, chop with full force (lit. make the axe-handle go fast). *Tu-yj kasek gi tbnmn!* You should chop hard!

waknaŋ yj-tuwn, eel-trap, woven from cane.

yabal yj, = **yabay yj**, 1. The centre piece of headdress used in **smi** dance-festival regalia. This consists of the complete skin of a bird of paradise (most commonly **yabal**, Yellow Bird of Paradise or **tay**, Red Bird of Paradise) set on a flexible rod or mount-stick up to two metres long. Compare **yakt agn**.

2. The rod or mount-stick alone.

yakt yj, 1. The cane rod or mount-stick on which bird of paradise plumes are set. syn. **yabal yj**, **yabay yj**.

2. Bird-snare.

YJ² [yí-ñty], *v. adjunct* in **YJ G-**, *v.tr.* Make something firm, sturdy, strong, as a fence. *Wati gul yj gak*. He built a sturdy fence of a single row of posts.

YJ³ [yí-ñty], *v. adjunct* in **YJ AY-**, *v.tr.* Make the first kill in a battle.

YJK- [yí-ñdyík, yí-ñdyíγ-] *v. & v.tr.* Ford a stream, walk across a stream or river (as opposed to using a bridge or boat). Usually precedes verb of locomotion, esp. **am-**, go, **ap-**, come. *Kik ñg ebyaŋ ma-yjkipay, pen mon at ak pagi ebyoŋ jun ebi akaŋ, pagi kd ebdon amnak*. They won't ford the river, but they go across on trees that have fallen across it. (lit. have fallen with the head on this side and extending to the far side.)

yjki am- or **ap-**, cross a stream and go or come, i.e. continue on one's way. *Ñg wlk ak yjki owp*. He crossed the flooded stream and came on.

yjkep, *adj.* (To do with) fording a stream.

yjkep-tek ay-, = **yjkep tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like fording a stream, etc., be ready to do so, appear to do so.

YJSEK¹ [yí-ñtysé-k], *adj.* 1. With a handle, haft, shaft. = **yj-sek**.

2. Have a splinter, arrow-shaft, etc., still sticking in the flesh.

-YJSEK² [-í-ñtysé-k], *suffix to verbs.* Usually spelt **ijsek**, *q.v.* Derives an adverb indicating continuation or persistence: the process denoted by the verb persists without change or (in certain cases) in a fixed position. (Etymology probably **yj-sek**, lit. shaft-possessing, having a shaft.) The derived adjunct selects either the verb **ay-**, become stable, or **md-**, be, remain, persist, or the sequence **ay md-**, remain stable. *Lam ynijsek ay mdp*. The lamp is still burning. *Bin-nuk nnijsek ay mdp*. His wife is constantly watching.

YJU- [yí-ñdyú-], = **yn ju-**, see **yn-**.

YK¹ [yí-k], *pronoun*. 1st person singular

subject, emphatic: I. *Yk ma-amngayn!* I'm not going! syn. **yadi**. Compare **yad**, **yak**.

ykey, ? syn. **yk**. (G) *Ykey day ñagebin?* Now what place did I get to (in my story)?

YK² [yí:k, yí:γ-], *v.* & *v.tr.* (of any surface or enclosed space) Be open or exposed; open something up, make an opening; thus: 1. Open, open up, as a house or passage. *Katam ykan!* Open the door!

2. Make a hole or tear in something, as in clothing.

3. Clear a way, break through, unclog, e.g. a passage which is blocked.

4. Be exposed; uncover or expose something.

ykep, *adj.* (To do with) opening, uncovering, etc.

ykep tek ay-, = **ykep tay-**, *v.impers.* 1. Feel like opening.

2. Appear to be open, be liable to open, ready to open.

tap ykep, *n.* Something which opens or is used for opening things. *Tap tin tb ykep ok.* That thing there is a tin opener.

ykijsek, = **ykij-sek**, *adv.* Remaining open, clear, exposed; in the act of opening, etc.

ykijsek ay (md-), *v.* Remain in the act of opening, clearing a way, etc.

yk am-, be in the process of opening, become open, as a door. *Wsn knabin, b api katam yk am kklag agab.* I was asleep when a man came in and the door creaked as it opened.

yk ask-, open up and empty out all contents.

yk ask ay- open, empty of all contents and put.

yk yok-, open and remove, get rid of contents, rout (an enemy), get rid of someone, e.g. an employee. Compare **ag yok-**. *B yp ñagng apabay, yad ñji yk yokpin.* Some people came intending to kill me but I saw them and routed them.

kab yk yok-, open an earth-oven and take out the contents.

katam yk-, of an entrance (doorway,

window, etc.), open, be open.

mgan yk-, syn. **mjem yk-**, expose the inside of something, to open or uncover something which has an interior, e.g. a tin, box, hole.

ñag yk-, expose or make an opening by shooting.

pag yk-, expose or make an opening in an object by changing its shape or condition; thus, to bend, twist, break, etc. and open.

(*body part*) **pag ykng g-**, *v.impers.* Feel one's pulse or veins throb in that body-part; race, of the pulse. Compare **aññ**. *Spsep pag ykng gsap.* The pulse in (your) temple is throbbing. *Lkañ yp pag ykng gsap.* My veins are throbbing.

pk yk-, knock something open, knock a hole in s.th.; open s.th. by striking it or by shaking the contents. *Yad mani aypin tin-mjem pk ykspin.* I am knocking open the tin that I put the money in.

pug yk-, 1. Tear a hole in flexible material, rend or rip s.th.

2. Expose one's posterior by bending over. Compare **pug lak-**.

puñi pag yk-, prise s.th. open, prise out s.th. which is stuck inside. Compare **pag yk-**. *Kadñ mñ pug tkp mjem kayañ mdp; puñi pag ykan!* The shoulder-strap of the shield snapped off and (a piece) is stuck inside down there; poke it and prise it out.

pag yk-, break s.th. open, smash open.

slom pk yk-, clear the nose of mucus by pressing one nostril and blowing out the other.

su yk-, make an opening or tear a hole in s.th. by biting; bite open.

tb yk-, cut s.th. open. *Mon tb yki, kn ññak.* He cut open the tree and saw a game mammal.

tug yk-, open or tear s.th. with the hand or fingers. *Maj-tuwn tug yki ññan.* Tear open the package of sweet-potatoes and look.

YK³ [yí:k], *v.adjunct* in **YK G-**, *v.impers.* (of a trap or snare) Go off, be sprung, set off. near syn. **pls g-**. *Kmn ap gek gon yk*

gp. A game mammal came along and sprung the trap. (lit. came and caused the trap to be sprung.)

YK⁴ [yí:k], *adj.* Crooked, bent, not straight. syn. **td**, **tud**. Compare **ykmak**.

YKAM¹ [yí:γá:m], fast speech variant of **yakam¹**, q.v. *n.* Group of people, travelling party, etc.

YKAM² [yí:γá:m], fast speech variant of **yakam²**, q.v. *n.* Single-pointed arrow, etc.

YKD [yí:γánt], *adv.* Precedes verbs of motion and activity. Quick, quickly. near syn. **kasek**. *Plaw sbkng gab; am ykd dyokan!* The scones will be burnt; hurry and take them out (of the camp oven)!

ykd am-, go quickly, hurry.

ykd ap-, come quickly, hurry. *Ykd d awan!* Bring it quickly!

ykd g-, do something quickly.

YKEP [yí:γé:p], *adj.* (To do with) opening or being opened. see **yk-²**.

YKET [yí:γér], (K) *pronoun*. 1st person singular subject or possessive, emphatic: I, my. occasional syn. of **yk¹**, **ykt**, **yadi**.

YKT [yí:γír], (K) = **yk¹**, **yket**, q.v.

YKMAK [yí:γimá:k], *adj.* (of a path or course) Not straight or flat, crooked, bent, winding, zigzagging, uneven, undulating. syn. **tudmad**. Contrasts with **ydp**, q.v.

ykmak am- or **ap-**, near syn. **ykmak gi am-** or **ap-**, v. 1. Follow a winding or undulating course, zigzag. *Ñskoy ñk gi ykmak gi amb.* The boy ducked and dodged and got away (from a pursuer).

2. (of e.g., a snake) Move sinuously.

YKOBEN-AYAK, = **YKOM-BEN=AYAK** [yí:γó:mbé:ná:yá:k], (PL) *n.* Pandanus Language substitute for **kayn**, q.v. Dog. syn. **wbek agalep**.

YKOP [yi:γó:p], (K, G) = (G) **yokop**, *adj.* & *adv.* Lacking the attributes understood to be significant or unusual in a given context; thus: 1. Without cause, for no special purpose, just, merely, for nothing. *Etp-nen opan?* – *Ykop opin.* Why have you come? – I've come for no special reason. *Mon-nen amntk?* – *Met,*

ykop amntk. Did they go to fetch firewood? – No, they went for no particular purpose.

2. Without anything, with nothing. *Kawkaw dad amnnak. Met, ykop amnnk.* Did you carry a load? No, I went with nothing.

3. Normal, usual, not exceptional, of no special significance. Compare **monmon**, **yb**. *Np tap gp? Met, ykop mdpin.* Are you sick? No. I'm normal (i.e. without sickness). *Ykop mdatk opnp.* In ordinary circumstances (if nothing had happened) I'd already have arrived. *Koyb-tek? Met, tap ykop.* Was it like a witch? No, it was something of no significance. *Kun geyak, glsmas omñay omñay ykop mdenk, tap ma-gak.* After they did this, I was healthy (normal) for four years; I didn't get sick.

4. Without reward, for nothing. *Kawkaw dad amenak, np tawpay? Met, ykop dad amenk.* Did they pay you for carrying a load? No, I carried it for nothing.

5. Not in use; thus, vacant, empty, spare. *Dlam ykop won ebap mdengab; Inge ñek dad ownmit.* There'll be an empty drum; Inge will provide it and you should bring it when you come.

YLUŃ [yí:lú:ŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Ficus trichoserasa*, growing in bush fallow, especially at streamsides. Timber used for fencing, house posts, pig clubs, bark as cooking containers. Fruit attracts many kinds of birds.

YM⁻¹ [yí:m], v.tr. Plant crops, cultivate crops (object the thing planted). **Mug** bush rats, which bury mountain pandanus seeds for safe-keeping, are said to 'plant' these. *Simon Peter etp gsap?* – *Nuk m ymng amb.* What is Simon Peter doing? – He's gone to plant taro. *Kaw tki, maj-yŋ ymsap.* Having made a hole, she is planting a sweet-potato slip. (G) *Lkañ ak tap m yŋ ymngpal akaŋ, nop kolkol gp.* Before the seed taro is planted blood is smeared over it.

ymeb, *adj.* (To do with) planting crops.

ymeb tek ay-, = **ymeb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like planting crops.

ymeb tek md-, *v.impers.* Ready to be planted.

(g) **ym ññ-**, plant and eat, plant crops, be a farmer.

ym d am lem ask-, plant crops up to a boundary marker. (G) *Alhaw magl kub ogok yaposp, as mug nñl apl, ney dad abal...mñab okok maglsek yml tagup ak.* The *mug* bushrat finds the fallen pandanus nuts and takes the seeds... and plants them everywhere. (KPL *alhaw*)

b wog g ym ññb, farmer, planter, esp. a subsistence farmer, who lives off his own plantations.

kab ym-, (idiom) make the first, lower cut when cutting a chip from a tree trunk or log (lit. plant the stone). Compare **kud tb-**, **sb d-**. *Mon kab ybun, tbi bops walg yowp.* We make the lower cut then cut again and the chip falls.

YM-² [yí·m], *v.tr.* 1. Put on or wear something, especially a garment suspended from the waist. Applies to **klb**, woman's skirt, **say**, syn. **kopeñ**, woman's back-skirt, **laplap**, wrap around skirt, **walj**, man's apron, **tlaws**, trousers, but not of shirt, sweater, coat. Contrasts with **tm-**, **tob-**, **tol-**. *Bin kopeñ ymsap.* The woman is putting on a back-skirt.

2. Put s.th. (esp. (medicinal substance) onto, apply s.th. to a body-part. (G) *Meg ak yuwt gosp, kaywos nonm won d ap ymespal, mey meg sayn gup ak.* When someone has toothache, they apply (the cut end of) a section of *kaywos* vine (to it), and this gives relief.

ymeb, *adj.* (To do with) putting on such garments.

n. Male's buttock-covering of leaves. syn. **kuc**.

ymeb-sek, *adj.* Wearing a buttock-covering.

ymeb tek ay-, = **ymeb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like putting on such garments, seem as if wearing such garments.

poj ym-ñeb, head-dress of barkcloth stuffed with hair.

YM³ [yí·m], *v.adjunct* in **YM Ñ-**, *v. ?* Fit together, be exactly aligned. Compare **jm ñ-**. *Monmon di, man ak bu agi, tp ak ym ñb.* The earthquake opened a crack in the ground, then it closed up again neatly. *Paskoy jigsaw pley gi, magisek ym ñak.* The girl was doing a jigsaw puzzle and made everything fit together.

YM⁴ [yí·m], *v. in LD YM-*, *v.impers.* 1. (of e.g. blood, sap, paint) Congeal, stop running, stop flowing. *Nup lkañ api, ld ymb.* He was bleeding but the flow has stopped.

2. (of a river flowing through very flat land) Be sluggish, flow slowly, in contrast to a fast-flowing mountain stream. *Ng Lamu ld ymi api owp.* The Ramu River meanders along sluggishly.

YMAGI- [yí·má·ngí·], *v.tr.* 1. Take care of a person or animal, provide for someone who is in need. *Nonm kumab, ñapan ymagispin.* Their mother has died and I am taking care of the children.

2. Foster or adopt a child. = (G) **ymagl-**. (Some speakers give the etymology **ym-** 'plant crops + **agi-** 'heat or cook s.th.'.)

ymagiep, *adj.* (To do with) adopting or being adopted.

ñapan ymagiep, *n.* Foster child, adopted child or children. syn. **ñapan suep**. contr. **ñapan tkep**, one's own (blood) child.

ymagiep tek ay-, = **ymagiep tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like adopting a child.

dap ymagi-, provide for someone, bring (things, provisions) for someone under one's care. (G) *Kmn nb ogok pak dad apl, cnop d ap ymagelgpal mey nb ogok.* They used to kill these animals and bring them to us as provisions.

YMAGL- [yí·má·ngí·] (G) = (K) **ymagi-**, *q.v.*

YMAN [yí·má·n], *n.* Louse, lice, *Mallophaga*. Informants recognize that there are different kind of lice on humans, pigs, birds, etc, but do not differentiate these terminologically.

yman magi, lice eggs, nits.

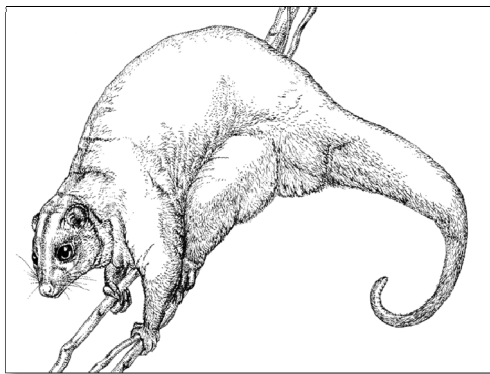
yman magi ki-, *v.impers.* Have nits or

lice, be infested with (eggs of) lice. lit. lice lay eggs on s.o.) *Nup yman magi kip*. He is infested with nits.

YMAN-MAGI [yí·má·nmá·gí·], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, deciduous, growing in forest. Name means 'nits'. People are said not to touch this tree since if they do they will be infested with lice.

YMAÑŊN-PL-PAT [yí·má·nyŋín·píl·pá·r·], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Moustached Swift, *Hemiprocne mystacea*. Rare in Upper Kaironk, commoner at lower altitudes.

YMDUŊ¹ [yí·mndú·ŋ], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Trimenia papuana*, growing in forest at all altitudes in Kaironk. Timber used in fencing. Felled timber harbours **kaŋ** grubs. **bdonj** and **memneŋ** birds eat fruit.



ymduŋ, Copper Ringtail

YMDUŊ² [yí·miŋndú·ŋ], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Copper Ringtail, *Pseudochirops cupreus*. syn. **bald**, **kagm**, **kas-gs**, (**G**) **tglem-tud**. (*AAH* ch. 3) Skin used for **dacŋ** drum skins. Compare **skoyd**, **wcm**. (**G**) *Ymduŋ ak yb mamd ak; ned ymduŋ, olap bald apun, olap kagm apun, olap tglem-tud apun, olap kas-gs apun*. The *ymduŋ* has five names; the most usual one is *ymduŋ* but we also call it **bald**, **kagm**, **tglem-tud** 'twisted ribs', and **kas-gs** ('dull coloured'). (*KHT* ch. 2:1) Subtaxa include :

kamay ymduŋ, a variety that lives in the beech forest, said to be similar to **ymduŋ yb** but larger and with thicker neck and often with prominent dark band on the back. Also called **ymduŋ jl-su** (**G**), = (**K**) **ymduŋ ji-su**,

'thick-necked *ymduŋ*'.

ymduŋ yb, 'common *ymduŋ*', found in the lithocarpus-castanopsis forest zone, above 1800 m, but not lower down in the grasslands where most people live.

ymduŋ kas-blp, 'thick-furred *ymduŋ*', smaller kind of common Copper Ringtail **ymduŋ yb**, also found in beech zone. Probably juvenile specimens.

ymduŋ kub, (**G**) 'large *ymduŋ*', probably full-grown specimens of **ymduŋ yb**.

YMEB¹ [yí·mé·mp], *n.* (To do with) planting crops; what is planted or for planting or putting in. = **ym**¹-**eb**.

YMEB² [yí·mé·mp], *n.* Male's buttock-covering of leaves, normally of **sblam** cordyline, but sometimes of other plants. syn. **kuc**, q.v. = **ym**²-**eb**.

YMEB³ [yí·mé·mp], *adj.* 1. Good, nice, proper, true, handsome. Occasional syn. of **tep**, q.v. in (**G,K**). In this sense said to be more common in Obok mnm dialect than in other dialects. *mnm ymeb*, good talk, true talk.

2. Fitting, a good fit.

ymeb tay-, = **ymeb tek ay-**, be a good fit. *Ttawss-np ymeb-tayp*. Your trousers are a good fit.

YMEB⁴ [yí·mé·mp], *n.* Cordyline sp. or spp. syn. **sblam**, q.v. Alternative term used by man who has an affine called **sblam** or **sblam-wog**. syn. **ymeb-bd**.

YMEB-BD [yimé·mpbánt], syn. **ymeb**⁴, *n.* Cordyline sp. or spp.

YMETM [yí·mé·rím], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Galbulimima belgraveana*, which grows in forest and bush-fallow. Said to be very similar to (**K**) **yakal**, = (**G**) **yokal**, q.v., but to have brownish foliage. Timber used in fencing and house-building. Pigeons eat fruit.

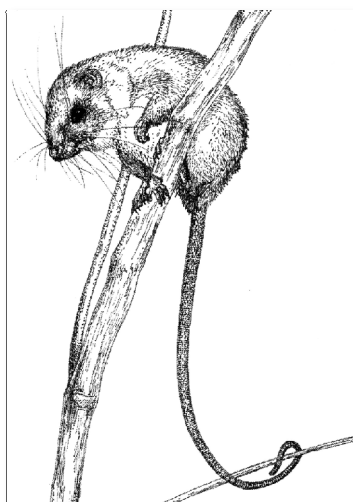
YMG [yí·máŋk], *v.adjunct* in **YMG G-**, *v.impers*. Be sad, overcome by sadness, feel sorrow, sympathy. Compare **mapn nŋ-**, **sb g-**, **sb nŋ-**. *Tap etp gsap, np ymg gp*. What's happened that's made you sad?

ymg nŋ-, *v.tr*. Feel sorrow or

sympathy for or because of someone. *Mam-yad kumab, yad nup ymg nɲspin*. My brother has just died and I am feeling overcome by sorrow for him.

YMGAIJ [yí-miŋgá-ɲ], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, growing at lower altitudes in middle Kaironk and lower Jimi and Asai Valleys. Strong, used to lash fences.

YMGEMM [yí-miŋgé-ním], *n.* Small mammal (**as**) taxon, rat-sized terrestrial rodents with white bellies found on forest and bush fallow, especially the Greater Prehensile-tailed Rat, *Pogonomys loriae*, and the Tree-fern Rat, *Abeomelomys sevia*. Some **ymgenm** are said to grow into **skoyd**, Ringtail Possums (*Pseudochirulus forbesi* and *P. meyeri*) and **ymduŋ** (*Pseudochirops cupreus*). syn. **yamganm**, **beŋ-tud**. (AAH, ch. 14)

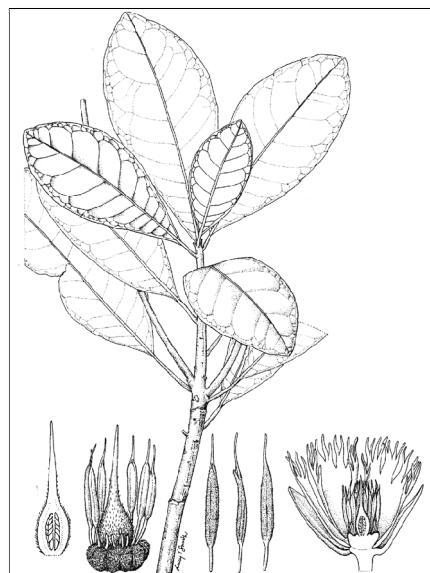


ymgenm, Greater Prehensile-tailed Rat, *Pogonomys loriae*

YMGEMM-TOB [yí-miŋgé-nímtó-mp], *n.* Large wild ginger, *Pleuranthodium* sp., growing in forest and bush fallow, leaves of which are said to be used by as **ymgenm** to line nest. Foliage formerly pounded with stone and dried and used by men as a buttock-covering. syn. **yamganm-tob**.

YMGES [yí-miŋgés], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, generic applied to several *Elaeocarpus* spp., including *E. polydactylus*, mainly at higher altitudes in mixed forest to 2300 m. Tall tree, timber used in

house-building, fencing, and for shields. Bark is used for above-ground ovens used to cook pork and vegetables. Kernels of nuts sometimes eaten. Cassowaries eat. Compare **kodlap**, **kodojp**. Subtaxa are:



ymges, *Elaeocarpus gardneri*

ymges kas ñluk, 'small-leafed' taxon, *Elaeocarpus* sp., with small leaves and small fruit.

ymges kas-pat, *E. ?sarcanthus* 'long leafed' taxon, noted in forest at 2200 m, nuts said to be edible.

ymges kodlap, *Elaeocarpus gardneri*.

ymges kolac, *Elaeocarpus* sp., growing in high altitude forest with long leaves but small fruit.

ymges komay, *E. tariensis*, forest tree with very hard timber, used for shields. etc.

ymges ksaks, *Elaeocarpus ?altigenus* with brownish leaves like **tlum**, q.v., and very small fruit, growing in mountain forest. Compare **kodlap**, **kodojp**.

ymges ksaks kas-pat, large tree, growing in mixed oak, garcinia and beech forest. White flowers.

YMGUP¹ [yí-miŋgú-p], *n.* Dangerous snake (**sataw**) taxon, very large python sp., found in bush and forest areas below 1500 m. syn. **dmɲawt**. Compare **klɲan**,

nm, ñom, siŋ.

YMGUP² [yí·míngú·p], *n* Grub (**kaŋ**) taxon, Coleoptera larvae, possibly of a click-beetle (Elateridae), but found in rotting casuarina timber. Eaten.

YMJK- [yí·mdyík, yí·mdyíγ-], *v.tr.* 1. Exchange goods of similar value. Usually **ymjk d-**, or **ymjki d-**, q.v. Requires dual or plural subject. Compare **taw-**, **ypok-**. *Mnan ymjkspay?* Are they making an exchange of shell valuables? *Kubap ymjki dpay, kaj ymjki pk ñbay, bin ymjki dpay.* They've exchanged pearl shells, they've exchanged pigs (lit exchanged pigs for for eating), they've exchanged sisters. *Yad np hama ak ñen, yp pen ñayp ymjki dut.* I'll give you this hammer in exchange for a knife. (lit. I'll give this hammer, in return we'll exchange a knife to me.)

2. (of different families) Exchange women in marriage, i.e. brothers of different families make a sister-exchange. The usual bridewealth obligations apply in such sister exchange marriages. Only the younger brothers can receive goods or eat food that is part of the bride-wealth, the eldest cannot. Usually **ymjk d-**, or **ymjki d-**. *Ñ nak John nunay nuk ak ap Patison nup dek, pen Patison nunay ami John nup dak, kun ak mey ymjki apay.* If Patison comes and marries John's sister, and John goes and marries Patison's sister, they speak of that as **ymjki**.

ymjk d-, or **ymjki d-**, *v.* Complete an exchange of goods or sisters in marriage. The usual bridewealth obligations apply in such sister exchange marriages. Only the younger brothers can receive goods or eat food that is part of the bride-wealth, the eldest cannot. *Bin penpen ymjck dep, ymjck dpin, ymjck dpay.* In an exchange of sisters, I get one and they get one.

ymjkeb, *adj.* 1. (To do with) exchanging goods, or sisters in marriage.

2. Forbidden, taboo.

YMN [yí·mín], *n.* or *adj.* in (G) **MAB** **YMN**, *n.* Epiphyte cluster, consisting of

bryophytes and lichens, e.g. *Frullania* sp. (a liverwort), *Sphagnum* sp. or spp.; but also used more generally for clumps of smaller epiphytic plants growing in trees. syn. (G) **mab-yb**, (K) **mon-yb**, q.v.

ymn aymn, *n.* Lichens. Compare **mon-kloy**. Used as packing in **poj** wigs.

YMUK [yí·mú·k], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, growing at low altitudes in Jimi and Ramu Valleys. Bark used in garden magic.

YN¹ [yí·n], *v.impers.* Be thoroughly affected by heat; thus: 1. (of a fire, match, lamp, etc.) Catch fire, be ignited, lit, started, going. Compare **ynl-**, be going, alight. *Lam yjap.* The lamp is lit. contr. **sug-**, be extinguished, go out.

2. (of any object) Be burnt (by fire, sun, boiling water or any source of heat), scalded. (contr. **agi-** which refers to inception of heating, setting alight, warming, and **sbk-**, be scorched.) *Akey! Yp ynb.* Ow! I've been scalded/burnt! *Kotp ynmun agi, tap tubtub-toktok wad gi ms dad amnak.* Thinking the house would burn, he put his things in a string-bag and carried them outside. *Yukse, meg-yp ak ynb.* (The food) is steaming hot, it's burning my mouth.

3. Be fully cooked, well done. *Plaw ynb akaŋ met?* Is the bread baked or not? contr. **agi-**, which refers to putting s.th. on to cook, starting to cook.

4. (of an engine) Start, be ignited, started. usu. **yn ag-**, q.v.

5. Be a bright colour, (of colour) be bright. Requires a colour term (e.g. **anol**, yellow, light yellow, **lod**, reddish) to precede it. *Kmn skoyd wdn-kag at ak anol-mab ynak.* The Ringtail possum's eyebrow ridges are bright yellow in colour.

yneb, *adj.* (To do with) burning, cooking, becoming burnt, etc.

yneb-tek ay-, = **yneb tay-**, *v.impers.* Be almost burnt, cooked, etc., appear to be burnt, cooked, etc. *Wog agiabin, manlaŋ at tani, yp yneb-tek ayab, kosyam ptk opin.* I was burning off the garden

when the flames rose up and almost burnt me, and I ran off in fear.

ynijsek, = **jnij-sek**, *adv.* continuing to burn, remaining alight.

ynijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to burn, be alight, etc. *Lam ynijsek ay mdp.* The lamp is still burning.

yn ag-, *v.impers.* Make a noise from or while burning, thus: start (of an engine), explode from heat (as bamboo). *Kat yn agay!* Start the car! (lit. Let the car be started!) *Akl yn agak.* The heated bamboo exploded.

yn g-, *v.impers.* Catch fire. *Sud ttmak-sek pagngab, ma-yn gp.* The hairy side of the reed will bend, it won't catch fire.

yn ju-, in **mon yn ju-**, (of firewood) *v.impers.* Burn to coals, turn to embers. near syn. **mon-day am-**.

yn kld ap-, *v.impers.* Become red- or white-hot (e.g. of charcoal or oven-stones). *Mon bj yn kld apab, kaj daging gabun.* When the coals become red-hot we'll cook the pork.

yn kn-, *v.impers.* Cook overnight, esp. of food left in an earth oven. *Kmn wos gp, ogok nji abuk ayey, yn knb, yn sayn gek, mnek lk n̄bay.* If they see a game mammal has tough flesh, they some-times leave it to cook overnight in an oven until it is tender, then next morning they open the oven and eat it.

yn kum-, = **ynek kum-**, be burnt to death. *B kotp-sek yn kumb.* The man who was in the house was burnt to death.

yn manlay g-, (of wood, etc.) burn with a flame.

yn sayn g-, be cooked until tender. (See **yn kn-**.)

yn sbk-, = **yn sbok-**, be burnt or badly scorched, e.g. of food left too long on the fire. *Plaw yn sbokp!* The bread is burnt!

yn sbk am-, = **yn sbok am-**, *v.impers.* Be scorched, of cloth or other material. *Laplap-yad sbok amb.* My clothes are scorched.

yn tep g-, *v.impers.* 1. Burn well, give a good heat, e.g. of firewood.

2. Cook well.

yn tk ap-, *v.impers.* (esp. of a woman, or flowers) Glean, glisten, and so, have an attractive appearance.

al yn-, *v.impers.* (of leaves) Dry up, start to dry up and turn yellow.

lod yn-, *v.impers.* Be a red sky at sunset.

mon sj yn-, *v.impers.* 1. (of a fire) Be scorching, give off great heat.

2. Burn someone painfully.

pub yn-, *v.impers.* Be a red sky just before sunrise.

malapal yn-, (of sticks) be luminous, give a light.

skm yn-, *v.impers.* (of a fire) Give off smoke. (G) *Gogi dum olan apl, skum ak ynosp ngl opun' agak.* 'We came up Gogi hill and saw smoke rising and we came,' he said.

ppyak agi- yn-, 1. Cook (taro) on the third day before a **smi** festival, for invited guests coming on special business.

2. The third day before a **smi** festival. *M̄ni ppyak agispay yjap.* Today they are cooking the taro (hence, the festival will be held in two days time).

YN² [yín], *n.* Forest 'undercroft', an underground system of tunnels, galleries, cavities found under the surface litter-layer and top-soil in primary montane forest. syn. **abn**, q.v., **yn abn**.

yn-at, top surface of the undercroft, the forest floor above the undercroft.

yn-mgan, interior of the undercroft.

YNG [yí-n̄ŋk], *n.* 1. Tail of mammal, bird, reptile. (A fish's tail is **capal**.) *Yakt yng.* Bird's tail. *Kaj yng.* Pig's tail.

2. Bones at tail-end of the spine, e.g. of a pig. When butchering pigs these are cut out as a piece together with the tail.

3. Long head-plumes of male **n̄opd**, King of Saxony Bird of Paradise, in contrast to its **slp**, shorter, early-growth head-plumes.

yng-sek, *adj.* Having a tail, tailed.

yng gobajŋ, prehensile tail, tail which can be used as an aid in climbing, as of a ringtail possum.

yng kogm, base of the tail.

yng won, tip of the tail.

YNG-MLEK [yí·níŋkmilé·k], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, syn. **gulgul**, q.v.

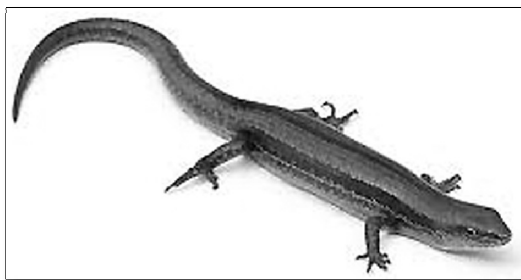
YNG-TUD [yí·níŋktú·nt], *n.* Game mammal (**kmn**) taxon, Cuscus, prob. *Phalanger carmelitae*. Name means 'white tail'. syn. **maygot**, q.v.

YNOMG [yí·nó·míŋk], *n.* Insect taxon, fireflies (Lampiridae). syn. **domen**.

domen ynomg, fireflies.

gap ynomg, Morning Star, Evening Star, the planet Venus.

YÑ¹ [yí·ny], *n.* 1. Colonial skinks, generic term. syn. **yñ yb**, 'true yñ', in contrast to **yñ aydk (K) = (G) yñ ladk**, non-colonial skinks. Subtaxa include **ks²**, **mab-dagol**, **mas**.



yñ, skink

2. Skinks (Scincidae), generic term. syn. **tun**. In its generic sense **yñ** contrasts with **aypot**, agamid lizard, **mluk-ps**, gecko, **siŋ** or **soyŋ**, non-poisonous local terrestrial snakes, etc. Subtaxa names include, beside the colonial skinks named in 1 above, **botom²**, **dagol²**, **ks²**, **km**, **komñ**, **koŋm**, **mab dagp**, **mamŋ**, **mañmod**, **ñg-ñolom**, **pimakol**, **sidn**, **soy-tum**. All taxa and their eggs are eaten, except **ñg-ñolom**; the eggs or the subterranean colony breeders **ks** and **mas** being obtained in considerable quantities and much appreciated as food.

3. Generic term for familiar small lizards, including geckos.

4. Used by some as generic term for lizard-like large reptiles, including monitors and crocodiles.

yñ aydk (K) = (G) yñ ladk, non-colonial skinks.

YÑ² [yí·ny], *adj.* Strong, fierce. near syn. **ks**, q.v.

n. War, fighting.

yñ g-, *v.* 1. (of two or more animals or people) Wrestle, test each other's strength in rough play. *Kaj ñluk yñ gpay, tob ak kls gaŋ akaŋ ñn ak kls gaŋ akaŋ, agi mey gpay ak.* Young pigs test the strength of their hind legs and forelegs by playing around. *Ñ-skoy yñ gspay.* The boys are wrestling.

2. (of a person, animal, body-part) Keep moving, be constantly active. *Sb yñ gi tagp.* His buttock muscles move as he walks.

yñ-masd g-, Play vigorously, engage in mock-fights or rough play.

b yñ, strong man.

YÑ³ [yí·ny], *v.* adjunct in **YÑ G-**, *v.* *impers.*

1. (of body parts) Be stiff, inflexible, not freely moveable. Possibly cognate with **yñ²**. *Kogm yp yñ gp.* My neck is stiff.

2. (of leaves) Be very dry and brittle.

joŋb topl yñ g-, syn. **joŋb masd g-**, *v.* 1. Be tight-lipped.

2. Show silent anger, sulk. *Joŋb masd gi, tap awsek ñbay.* They are angry and won't share their food.

YÑ KM [yí·nykám], *n.* Skink (**yñ** or **tum**) taxon, males of *Scincludella prehensicauda*, which are green (**km**). syn. **yn sidn km**.

YÑEYÑ¹ [yí·nyé·yí·ny, yí·nyé·iny], *n.* Vine (**mñ**) taxon, used in garden magic.

YÑEYÑ² [yí·nyé·yí·ny, yí·nyé·iny], *adj.* Dry, of leaves or other vegetation that has been cut. *Mon kos tawi agi, pnem yñyeyñ-sek dagiabay, mey lum ppoŋ gp, tap magi jak tep gngab.* They light a fire with firesticks, and burn the dry garden trash so that the ground is warmed and the crops will grow well.

kos yñeyñ, tinder.

YÑEYÑ³ [yí·nyé·yí·ny, yí·nyé·iny], *adj.* (of

material, fibre) Very strong, not easily broken or torn. Compare **yñ**². *Mñ ak yñeyn gp.* The vine is very strong.

YÑ-MASD [yí-nymá-sínt], *v. adjunct* in **YÑ-MASD G-**, *v.* (of two or more people or animals) Play vigorously, engage in mock-fights or rough-house play. Compare **gus g-**, **yñ g-**. *Kayn ñluk omjal ok yñ-masd gspit.* The two puppies are playing. *Yñ-masd nep gpit! Kapkap mdey!* You two playing around too much! Keep quiet!

YÑ-WAÑ [yí-nywá-ny], *v. adjunct* in **MLUK YÑ-WAÑ G-**, *v.* Sulky, be silently angry and uncooperative. *syn. mluk yswas g-*. Compare **yñ**³. *Bin ak mluk yñ-wañ gi, tap awsek ñbsap.* That woman is in a bad mood, she's eating the food without sharing it. *Mluk yñ-wañ gi, yswas g mdp.* He is sulking, he's in a bad mood.

YŊ¹ [yí-ŋ], *n.* Slip, cutting taken from a plant for planting, e.g taro seeds.

yŋ kut, *n.* Short digging stick, about one metre long, used for making holes to plant cuttings. *contr. pken kut*, long digging pole.

yŋ ym-, *v.* Plant a cutting. *Kaw tki, maj-yŋ ymsap.* Having made a hole he is planting a sweet-potato slip.

YŊ² [yí-ŋ], *n.* or *adj.* in **KAB YŊ**, *n.* Bottom or first layer of stones in a fire made to heat stones for an oven. *Kab yŋ aypay.* They are putting on the first layer of oven-stones to be heated.

YŊ³ [yí-ŋ], *n.* or *adj.* in **POJ YŊ**, *n.* Ceremonial headdress (bark cloth hat) to which decorations (scarab beetles, etc.) have not yet been added.

YŊ⁴ [yí-ŋ], formative in kinship terms denoting grandchildren and man's sister's children. See **ñi-yŋ**, **pañ-yŋ**. Probably cognate with **yŋ**¹.

YŊELEB [yí-ŋé-lé-mp], (**PL**) *n.* Genitals. Pandanus Language substitute for **wan**, penis, **mgn**, vagina, **jup**, glans penis, and other terms denoting parts of genitals.

YŊL [yí-ŋíl], *v. adjunct* in **YŊL AY-** (**K**) = (**G**) **YŊL L-**, *v. impers.* 1. (of a fire) Be alight, going. *Mon yŋl aysap kotp byon*

akan, na njan! See the fire burning in that house up there! (**G**) *Tolit ap ngnek, mab yŋl lek.* *syn. (K) Toytk ap njan, mon yŋl ayek.* Yesterday when I arrived I found the fire was alight.

2. (of a radio, stove, other power-operated device) Be on, operating, working. *Redio yŋl aysap.* The radio is on.

yŋl ay-, (**K**) = (**G**) **yŋl l-**, *v. impers.* Be on fire, ignited, alight. *Mon day yŋl aysap akan met?* Is the stick alight or not?

YŊLEB¹ [yí-ŋilé-mp], *n.* Swordgrass (**sud**) taxon, *Thysanolaena maxima* (Poaceae), sword-grass with hard pith filling stem, used for arrow shafts. *syn. sud yŋleb*, *q.v.*

YŊLEB² [yí-ŋilé-mp], *adj.* 1. (of animals or plants) Domesticated, not wild. *contr. aydk, saki.*

2. (of plants) Useful, important. *contr. aydk, seb, sob.*

3. (of people) Familiar, local, insider, relative, not a stranger or foreigner. *contr. sapeb, sob.*

4. (of people) friendly, not an enemy. *contr. kawel.*

yŋleb ay-, be domesticated, useful familiar, friendly.

b yŋleb, (of males) familiar person, kinsmen or friendly party, ally. This phrase is shouted by a war-party passing through neutral territory to indicate peaceful intention, normally in reply to the challenge *B an asaw?* Who comes? To which the response is *Met ey! Met ey! B yŋleb ey! Yŋleb ey! Sob met ey!* Hey! Hey! We're friends. We're friends! Not enemies!

kaj yŋleb, domesticated pig.

YŊLEB³ [yí-ŋilé-mp], (**PL**) *adv.* Fast, quickly. Pandanus language sub. for **kasek**, *q.v.*

YO- [yó-], *v. tr.* Indicate, show something, etc. Variant of **yom-**, *q.v.*, which occurs before **-b-**, present-perfect iterative, **-b...p**, contrary to fact.

YOB [yó-mp], (**K**) *adj.* 1. (of things,

animals, people) Big, large, broad, wide, extensive. syn. (G) **kub**. antonym **skoy**. *Mñmon yob asaw, kasek amnun!* There's a big rain coming, let's hurry! *Ñayp yob dng gpin*. I would like a big knife.

2. (of people) Important. Compare **ymub**.

3. Primary, main, e.g. in **yb yob**, primary name, as opposed to **yb skoy**, lesser used synonyms or subtaxa names. Compare **yb**¹.

yob g-, *v.impers.* Become big, grow big.

b yob, 1. Important man, leader, big-man. A very important leader may be referred to and addressed by the name of his place and ramage followed by **yob**. *Wpc, Gobnem yob*. Wpc, the big-man of Gobnem.

2. Large man.

bin yob, important woman, large woman.

patyob, = **pat yob**, long in height or distance; tall, far. *Nad b patyob*. You are a tall man. *Madaŋ mñmon patyob*. Madang is a far away place.

YOBP [yó·mbíp], *n.* 1. The wet or rainy season, which in the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges extends from about December to April. syn. **yb**, *q.v.*, **gutbp**. Contrasts with **pub** (**ay-**), dry season. *Sag yobp ñngpay*. People will eat cucumber in the rainy season.

2. Winter (in temperate climates, where winter is the wettest season).

yobp ay-, be the wet season, be winter.

yobp won, the wet season, winter-time.

YOGOB [yó·ngó·mp], *n.* Frog (**as**) taxon: toad. Not eaten. syn. **gunm**, *q.v.*, **yenm**.

YOGUD [yó·ngú·nt], *n.* An edible herb, cultivated at Blm in the Middle Kaironk Valley but not in the Upper Kaironk. Leaves eaten with pork, cooked in ovens.

YOK⁻¹ [yók, yó·γ-], *v.* 1. (subject a person

or animal) Move from a stable position: move, move away, go away. *Yad Sbay yokspin*. I'm going to Simbai/I'm off to Simbai.

2. (as second verb in a serial verb construction, following a transitive verb) Be removed, displaced, shifted. After a verb root denoting an action that affects an object, **yok-** is often translatable as 'off, out, away'. *Bin-nup ag yokak*. He sent his wife away./He divorced his wife. *Tmey gp; d yokan!* It's no good; throw it away! *Salep pken-kut puŋi, wki, dad apiyap taw pag yokp*. Salep drives in the digging-pole, breaks (the ground), moves the pole back and forth, and a chunk of earth comes away.

v.tr. 3. Move something, cause s.th. to move in a certain direction, direct s.th. *Mñ ñuu mjem yokspin*. I'm moving the thread through the needle-hole./ I'm threading the needle. *Tob patsek yokan!* Straighten out your legs! (lit. Move your legs straight.) *Kik kogi motp yoki knbay*. They slept with their bellies turned toward the fireplace. (lit. Having moved their bellies towards the fireplace they slept.)

4. Remove or displace s.th., dispose of or get rid of a thing, move something somewhere else. *Yad yokpin kayan sŋbek*. I have moved (the stuff) away over there in your direction. *Yp dam yoki owngab*. He'll drop me off then come back (later to get me).

5. Put (food) away for storage, as is done with taro and, for short periods, other vegetables and meat which are put in a storehouse, **abañ**). *Yad maj-wad d am yokpin*. I took the bag of sweet potatoes and put it away (in storage). *Kmn mlp ak kotp kab tuwn g yokpay, mlp g mdp*. They parcel game-mammal carcasses and put them up in the ceiling racks, to be kept there and smoked.

yokep, *adj.* (To do with) moving away, displacing, etc.

n. Pandanus Language sub. for **kotp**, house, **katam**, entrance, way, door.

yokep-sek, *n.* Handle, hook, peg. Avoidance substitute for **gop**, *q.v.*

yokep-tek ay-, = **yokep-tay-**, *v. impers.* Feel like moving away, throwing something away, etc. *Laplap-yad tmey gp; yp yokep-tek ayp.* My waist cloth is no good; I feel like throwing it away.

yokijsek, *adv.* In the act of moving away or removing something.

yokijsek ay md-, *v.* Continue to move away or remove something.

abañ yok-, put something away for storage.

ad yok-, remove the contents of an earth-oven (**kab**) and leave to cool. *Yad kab mñi nep ad yokspin.* I've just now taken out (the food from) the earth-oven (and left it).

ag yok-, send someone away by verbal instruction; thus: to send on an errand, dismiss from one's presence, banish or send someone away (e.g. a wife who is unwanted). *Pas ñ-skoy ag yokspin.* I am sending the letter with a boy.

ajlak yok-, = **aljak yok-**, move, push, into separate piles.

anjl yok-, (G) = (K) **añi yok-**, empty out the contents of a bag.

ask yok-, 1. Abandon or desert something or someone. *Nonm np ñapan tki, ask yoktk.* The parents, having had a baby, abandoned it.

2. Leave an event, stop taking part in an event. *Penpen ñag d am d am, ñag ask yoki ownk.* The fighting continued but I left the scene and came here.

ag ask yok-, syn. **ag ask-**, avoid or stop talking about a topic. *Tap si ñbay, mm ag ask yokpay akan?* The theft of food, have they stopped talking about it?

d yok-, 1. Throw something. *Bal yp d yokan.* Throw the ball to me.

2. Drop something deliberately.

d am yok-, put something away, take something and get rid of/deposit it.

d ap yok-, bring something and get rid of or deposit it.

g yok-, syn. **d yok-**, q.v.

jomluk yok-, signal by moving the

head and pointing the lips in a certain direction. near syn. **mluk pug yok-**, **wdn nñ yok-**.

kluk yok-, scrape out the insides or filling of something, e.g. a fruit, egg or piece of wood being carved. *Ñn pñg kluk yoksap.* He is cleaning out his fingernails.

lak yok-, split something off, remove by splitting. Compare **tb lak-**.

lpg yok-, pull or drag s.th. away. *Cp ñagabay lpg kaym yoknk.* I dragged the wounded man away in the down-valley direction.

lug yok-, brush or sweep s.th. away. *Blm lg yoknmn.* You should sweep out (the dirt) with the broom. *Ñn lug yokan.* Brush it off with your hand.

mñ (deg) pat yok-, untangle or pull out tangled string or cord. *Mñ deg pat ak yokspin.* I'm untangling the (twisted) string.

mñ (ñu) yok-, thread a needle, direct the thread through a needle-hole.

mluk pug yok-, point the nose in a certain direction, e.g. as a signal for someone to move there.

nñ yok-, see **wdn nñ yok-**

ñag ju yok-, attack and put an enemy to rout, force an enemy to withdraw.

ñelep yok-, (PL) substitute for **nñ-**, perceive, see, hear, etc.

pag yok-, change the shape or condition of something ('break it') and remove it or deposit it; thus, fold something and hang it up, hang out clothes, take off a belt. *Cec mñ pag yokspay.* They're hanging out the clothes.

pk yok-, knock s.th. away by striking, knock off.

pk lg yok-, brush away by repeated action, as in sweeping ashes away from a hearth.

pug yok-, blow s.th. away, blow out, e.g. a match.

pug ju yok-, be dislocated, moved out of position.

wdn pug ju yok-, be glazed or

distorted, of the eyes.

puji ju yok-, remove s.th. by prising it out.

puji wk yok-, prise s.th. so that it breaks open or breaks off. *Yad lum pken puji wk yokpyn.* I broke up the soil with a digging stick

slom pk yk yok-, clear the nose of mucus by pressing one nostril and blowing out the other.

sog yok-, pour out, of liquids or solids. *Ñg sog yokan!* Pour out the water!

taw pag yok-, recoil, rebound, lever and break off. Compare **taw**⁻².

tb yok-, cut and throw away, release.

tb lak yok-, cut and split apart. *Yad wati gng, mon tb lak yokspin.* I intend to build a fence (and) I am splitting wood.

tk yok-, (see **tk**⁻¹ entry for examples)
1. Cut or break something off, sever or separate s.th.

2. Take s.th. off, remove (ornaments, esp. necklace) from one's person.

3. Write and send (a letter).

4. Hang up, as clothes on a line or a lamp on a hook.

tow pag yok-, detach or push s.th. away by pressing against it with the feet.

tug ask yok-, remove by hand s.th. that is fastened or worn on the body, as in taking off clothes or a wrist-watch.

tug ju yok-, near syn. **tug ask yok-**, q.v.

tug molok yok-, roll s.th. away by hand as a log down a slope.

tug sog yok-, take s.th. in the hand and empty it out.

wad yg yok-. 1. Fill a net bag and empty it.

2. Give token gifts to the husband's family.

wdn nŋ yok-, signal by moving the eyes in a certain direction.

wk yok-, peel off the skin (of e.g. banana or animal), break s.th. away, break open and remove contents.

kab wk yok-, break open up an earth

oven and take out the contents.

wok mñ yok-, set the noose (in a springe)

wok yok-, eject s.th. from the mouth, spit out, vomit out.

wsk yok-, remove s.th. tied or adhering to a surface; thus: take off (clothes, a belt, a necklace, shoes), untie, undo, peel off (as sticking plaster from a reel).

kañm wsk yok-, peel a banana.

mñ wsk yok-, untie a cord.

wik yok-, wipe off, remove by wiping, erase, rub out.

yk yok-, open and remove.

kab yk yok-, open an earth oven and take out the contents.

ysg yok-, drive (animals) out of an enclosure.

YOK⁻² [yók, yó-γ-], (PL) *v.* & *v.tr.* In combination with specific adjuncts, substitutes for several ordinary language verbs including **g-**, **do**, **nŋ-**, **perceive**, **ñ-**, **bring into close-fitting contact**, **yk-**, **open**, etc., **yok-**, **move**, **displace**, **dislocate**.

kñt yok-, 1. Be dirty.

2. Be not properly cooked.

laj tgom yok-, confide in, tell to, converse with someone. sub. for **mnm ag ñ-**.

leb yok-, to sleep.

lubsg mejep yok-, tear s.th. open, etc. sub. for **tug yk-**.

lubsg yok-, tear s.th. away, etc. sub. for **tk yok-**, cut away, **yk yok-**.

mneŋbt yok-, to plant. *Yad gaw mneŋbt yokspin.* I'm planting sweet potatoes.

yokep-sek lubsg-, hang something by a hook, handle, etc. sub. for **gop tk ñ-**.

YOKAL [yó·γá·l], (K) *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Platea excelsa* var. *borneensis* (Icacinaceae). syn. **ymetm**. Trees in forest at all altitudes but especially in mixed forest up to 2300 m, with fruit that attracts pigeons and cuscuses.

YOKEP¹ [yó·γé·p], *adj.* (To do with)

removing, displacing, etc. = **yok-ep**.

YOKEP² [yó·yé·p], (PL) *n.* House. Pandanus Language and avoidance context substitute for (G) **katp**, (K) **kotp**, q.v.

YOKOP [yó·yó·p], (G) = (G, K) **ykop**, q.v. *adj.* For no purpose, without reason, etc.

YOM- [yó·m], *v.tr.* 1. Show someone something, demonstrate, indicate, point something out to someone (direct object the thing shown, indirect object the one it is shown to). *Yp kjeŋ yomnmn.* You must point out the path to me. *Katam tam yomey amnun.* Show (us) the path and we'll go (there). (G) '*Katp ñit aml, yp tap ti yomngabit?*' *agak.* 'If I go to your (dual) house, what have you two got to show me?' she said. (KHT ch. 9, *Madaw myth:26*) (G) *Basd skop yad ak nbnep gelgal, gi ñ ney skop ktop yomel...* The men of my grandfathers' generation did likewise, and in due course showed their soms (these places) (KHT Intro:23)

2. Display something, put s.th. on show.

yomeb, *adj.* (To do with) showing or pointing.

yomeb tek ay-, = **yomeb tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like showing or demonstrating something, be liable to show s.th., appear to be showing s.th. *Tap ksen yp yomeb tayp.* I feel like displaying the new things.

yomijsek, = **yomij-sek**, *adv.* Continuing to show, point, display, etc.

yomijsek ay- (md-), *adv.* Continue to show, etc..

yom yom g-, display something, show something around to bystanders.

yom yom g tag-, go about displaying something *B-nak nuk kubap di, yakt townng, yom yom g tasap.* That man holding the *kubap* pearl-shell wants to buy bird-plumes (with it), so he is walking about displaying it.

d am yom-, take someone and show them something. (G) *Bapi mdengab ak cnop dam yomengab.* If a father lives long enough he will take us and show us (these trees).

ñn yom-, point out with the finger or arm.

-YON [yó·n], *adv.* Up, upwards. Variant of **yon**, q.v., occurring after **ko-**, **ku-** and in certain other contexts. *Kuyon gspun!* We're going up!

YOŋ [yó·ŋ], (K) *loc.* Up, upwards. = (G) **laŋ**. Usually occurs after prefix or locative base indicating direction or position.

atyon, above, over, on top. *Abok wak atyon ak yak jspk-maspk gi mdp.* The outer layer of Artocarpus bark is brittle.

akyon, far up, way up yonder.

bkyon, = **ebkyon**, up there just a short distance.

byon, = **ebyon**, up there, up yonder. *Cn mon at byon ay, talakpun.* We put a hurdle up there and jumped over it. *Mon tbabey Wayak dum byon, tubtub-towtow agp nybin.* I heard the sound of axes chopping trees up on the hill above Wayak.

kayon, = **koyon**, up there in the direction of the person spoken to.

nukyon, up there out of sight of addressee.

okyon, up yonder (position indicated).

seb atyon, 1. Above the clouds.

2. Heaven. (Usage introduced with the spread of Christian doctrine in the early 1960s.)

sŋ-byon, thereabouts up yonder, up there somewhere.

taw-yon, 1. On the ridge above.

2. Upper of two layers.



yow, *Olearia* sp., twig with flowers

YOW¹ [yó-w], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Olearia platyphylla*, growing in forest. syn. **ttpak**. Timber used for fencing and house-building. Honey-eaters feed at blossom.

YOW² [yó-w], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, *Astronia* spp., including *A. ? ledermanii* (Melastamotaceae).

yow lal, *Beccarianthus* sp., possibly a subtaxon of **yow²**, grows in beech forest. Leaves used to line ovens for cooking pandanus nuts.

YOW³ [yó-w], *v. adjunct* in **YOW NIJ-**, *v.* Not want to do something, not feel like doing a thing. Compare **ytuk**, **ytuk matk**. *Agen, yow nṅb*. I told him (to do it), but he didn't want to. *Mamngayn, yow nṅbin!* I'm not going, I don't feel like it!

v. impers. Feel disinclined, do not feel like doing s.th. *Yp yow nṅb*. I don't feel like it.

YOW⁻⁴ [yó-w], *v.* Descend, go down, drop, fall, etc. Variant of **yap-**, q.v., which occurs same suffixes as **ow⁻¹**, q.v. (G) *Yakt bblaw yowaknṅ, madaw gos ak nṅl agup, mdak pub akneṅ nel am kngab*. When the bee-eater swoops down (close to the ground) the ground cuscus thinks the sun is going to sleep. (KHT ch. 9:63)

YOWK [yó-wk, yó-wuk], *n.* Tree-gum, dug from ground in Jimi Valley and possibly lower Kaironk Valley. Small quantities of this gum are added to cooked sweet potato and fed to pigs, to fatten them. Set alight and molten let

run over sores, as medicament. Used to dry wound, after castration of pigs. *Yad kaj-nup yowk ayspin*. I'm giving tree-gum to the pigs.

YOY¹ [yó-y], *interjection*. Exclamation of surprise, often used to distract crying babies, as **tap yoy!**

YOY² [yó-y], *n.* 1. Snake taxon, *Natrix* sp., Grass Snake.

2. Generic for harmless snakes. Avoidance synonym for **siṅ**, q.v.

YP¹ [yí-p], *pronoun*. 1. 1st person singular (direct or indirect) object: me, to me, for me. Emphatic form **ypey**. *Yp etp-nen pkpan?* Why did you hit me? *Mam! Yp ṅg pboṅ ak dagian!* Brother! Heat some water for me! *Yp g ṅey nṅngayn*. Give it to me to look at. *Wog agiabin, maṅlaṅ at tani, yp yneb-tek ayab, kosyam ptk opin*. I was burning off the garden when the flames rose up and almost burnt me, and I ran away in fear. *Tob-ttup yp ṅnak tolspin*. I am putting on the boots you gave me. *Bin yp wtwt-sek gi, yp waskp*. The woman attacked me, and made rude references to my private parts.

2. 1st person singular possessor of direct or indirect object: my. *Cgoy-yp si dp!* He has stolen my tobacco! *Mṅi katam amnin agen mdpin, tṅl-yp sayn gab mdpin*. Now I'd like to walk about (but) my body is still weak. *Mass yp ma-tawpan*. You didn't buy my matches./You didn't buy matches for me. *Yp mṅmon yob pki, cec yp ys gp*. I got caught in a downpour (lit. big rain hit me) and my clothes were drenched.

YP² [yí-p], *postnominal particle*. Marks addition: with, together with, plus, and, too, also. *Bin-nuk yp mdp*. He is staying with his wife. *Yad yp?* Me too? *Bis yp, mass yp, sol yp ṅnmn*. You should give beads, and matches, and salt. (G) *Knub ak mey wog ogok tṅpal okok, saj golgol okok yp knub ak*. It has its lair in areas where trees have been felled and also in the trash around the edges of old gardens.

YPAK [yí-βá-k], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, common in Asai Valley some in Kaironk.

YPD [yí:βínt], *v.adjunct* in **YPG G-**, *v.impers.* 1. Be straight, not crooked. contr. **sketk**, crooked.

2. Be correct, accurate. near syn. **nŋd**, contr. **esek**, false. *Mnm nuk mey ypd gi ag ñb*. She gave an accurate account.

3. Be real, authentic, genuine. near syn. **yb**, contr. **esek**. *Womuk ypd gi*, real Womuk (name of a lineage).

4. Be direct, in a straight line. *Yad ypd gi ma-nŋbin; mon kl pttt gp*. I can't get a direct view (I can't see in a straight line); the tree is swaying (across my line of sight).

5. Right (hand) side. *Ypd ken akaŋ, aŋd ken?* On the right side or the left side?

v.tr. 6. Straighten something. *Ypd g ay tep gan!* Make it good and straight! *Nad kud ak ypd gey, yad amnin*. You straighten your back so I can get past (where you're sitting).

7. Correct something. *Buk ypd gnmn*. You should correct the book (manuscript)!

ypd gi, being straight, true, etc. This phrase (where **g-** is followed by **-i**, prior action by same subject) occurs in a number of conventional expressions, such as:

ypd gi ag-, speak or pronounce correctly, tell the truth, say what is right. Compare **nŋd ag-**. contr. **esek ag-**, **sketk ag-**. *Esek mapin; ypd gi apin*. I'm not lying; I'm telling it straight.

ypgi gi ag ñ-, give an accurate account of something, describe something correctly, tell someone the truth.

ypd gi am-, go straight, take a direct route. *Gasŋ ypd gi amb*. The lorikeet flies straight. Compare **gogeb mageb am-**, **kodoŋ kodoŋ am-**, **ykmak am-**.

ypd gi ay tep g-, put things in correct order, organise s.th. properly.

ypd gi nŋ-, see in a straight line, have a direct view.

ypd md-, (of objects) be correct, properly arranged, in good order. (G)

Gos nŋl agak ypd mdeb agl knak. Only when he'd made sure that everything was in order, did he sleep. (KHT ch. 9, Madaw myth:100)

ñn ypd, syn. **ñn yb**. contr. **ñn aŋd**.

YPEY [yí:βé:y], *pronoun*. 1st person singular objective, emphatic: I. = **yp¹-ey**. *Ypey ma-ñban!* You haven't given me any!

YPKUÑ [yí:βiyú:ny], *n*. Net-hat or net-cap which is ornamented with cuscus scrotum (**atwak walak**) pendants, worn over a wig (**poj**) at festivals by men and women. (G) *Ognap bin-b ypkuñ ak gpal*. Sometimes they make (the fur) into net-caps for men and women.

YPL [yí:βíl], *n*. 1. Meat or flesh of animals, flesh or inner fibres of vegetable tubers, sugar cane, vines, etc. Contrasts with **wak**, skin, **ceg**, outer husk (of cane, etc.). (G) *Ypl koŋay yb ak lak, kmn nb ak nokom*. This kapul is unusual in having a great deal of flesh on it. *Bin mñ pub ayey, mlp gp nŋtag papay. Pagi mdabay mñ ypl di mñ tpay*. Women leave the vines in the sun and when they see that they are dry they twist them. After that they take the inner fibres and roll them into string.

2. Muscle, tissue of the body that connects bones and allows movement. *Yp tob ypl slg owp, sayn gp. Ypl ok kawb gp*. The cramp in my leg muscle has eased. The muscle has gone back to normal.

3. Wood or timber of tree. syn. **mon ypl**. contr. **wak, ws**.

4. Offspring, (one's own) flesh-and-blood. A: *Paskoy ebi an-ket?* B: *Ypl-yad tk aynk*. A: Whose is this little girl? B: (She's) my own flesh and blood.

ypl lug at tan-, *v.impers.* Have cramp in a muscle.

ypl-nep, exposed, bare, bald, of an area of skin or flesh.

ypl-nep ay-, *v.impers.* Become exposed, bald, etc.

gam ypl, edible core or inner fibres of sugar cane, in contrast to **ceg**, outer

husk.

jun ypl-nep, bald head.

jup ypl-nep, circumcised penis.

mñ ypl, inner fibre of vine (as opposed to the **wak**, **skin**). Fibres of certain vines used for making string.

mon ypl, wood, in contrast to the **wak**, bark.

mon ypl-nab, heartwood, as opposed to sapwood, though sometimes also applied to inner sapwood.

mon ypl nab yob, heartwood.

waj ypl nep, circumcised penis.

YPLNEP [yí·βálné·p], = **YPL NEP**, *adj.* Exposed, bare, bald, of an area of skin or flesh (lit. only flesh).

YPOK- [yí·βók, yí·βók·γ-], *v.tr.* Match two corresponding entities; thus: **1.** Give back the equivalent of something received, pay back in kind, gain revenge, retaliate, equalise, match something. Compare **pen g-**, **ymjk-**.

2. Bring two corresponding surfaces together (e.g. close a book, but not a door or window in which only one surface moves), press the hands together as in prayer, etc. Compare **pen**. (G) *Buk ypokan!* Close the book. *Ñn magi ypokig, got ag njspay.* They hold their hands pressed together while they are praying. *Kaj alk omjal ak d ypokspay.* They are putting the two quarters of pork together.

ypokep, *adj.* (To do with) equalising, matching, etc.

ypokep-tek ay-, *v.impers.* Feel like paying back, equalising, etc., be almost equalising, seem as if equalising.

ypok ñ-, give back the equivalent of what was received. *Yp ypok ma-ñban.* You haven't given me the equivalent (of what I gave you).

ñag ypok-, shoot in revenge, retaliation. *Cp ak pen pen ñagi ypokpay.* They shot that man in revenge.

ypok pk-, **1.** Strike in retaliation.

2. Score an equalizing point, goal, etc., even the score (in a game where points are scored by striking, e.g.

football). *Ypok pki, ypok pki, ypok pki; omjal nokom gpin.* (We) scored that one, and that one, and that one; I make it three (goals). *Ypok pki, mdp bad ok.* I've paid back (i.e. scored one) goal, there are a few left (before we are level).

YPPOK [yí·βiβók], *n.* Woodlice (Onisidae). Not eaten.

YPT [yí·βír], *v.adjunct* in **YPT G-**, *v.tr.* Gather things up, collect things together, e.g. of rubbish. Compare **nan g-**. *Yad tap dayday ypt gspin.* I am gathering up the rubbish. (G) *Am glak nunay kunay mlep ypt gek bad ogok, gudl mlep yput gek bad ogok, akl mlep ppagek bad ogok, ... ypt g, ypt g dap bum gl, awl log aml mdek yi olañ.* Then all the sisters went and gathered loads of dry kunai grass, and gathered loads of dry pandanus foliage, and broke off and gathered dry bamboo sticks, and went on collecting these and piling them up until there was a huge heap there. (KHT, Women and dogs myth: 104)

ypt g dad nan g-, near syn. **ypt g dap nan g-**, gather things and put them in a heap. *Kab ypt g dad nan gspay.* They are gathering rocks and putting them in a pile. (G) *Amnak ak cm kusal omjal ak ak yokak ak, log aptanl mdek sñak, 'Ypt g dap nan gebin', agak.* He went and made weapons, bows and arrows, they piled up and he said 'I'm making a heap of them'.



yptut, Fruit-pigeon

YPTUT [yíβirúr], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Fruit-pigeons, including Zoe Imperial Pigeon, *Ducula zoeae*, and possibly Red-breasted Imperial pigeon, *Ducula chalconota* or other sp. or spp. syn. **koptt**.

YPUT [yíβúúr], variant of **ypt**, q.v.

YPYAK [yíβiyák], *n.* The second day before a **smi** festival, when the taro is cooked in earth ovens. *Awlek smi ak ypyak, toytk agiek, mñi kaj pkp*. Awlek's dance-festival was two days away, yesterday they cooked taro (for guests), today the pigs have been killed.

ypyak ad-, make ovens on the second day before a **smi** festival, for invited guests coming on special business.

ypyak agi- or **yn-**, cook taro on this day. *Mñi ypyak agipay, yjap*. Today they are cooking the taro (hence, the **smi** festival will be held in two days time). Compare **bd tb-**.

YPYP [yíβiyíp], *n.* Cassowary. Less common syn. of **kobti**, q.v. Said to refer to the motion of the cassowary's head, backward and forwards.

YS¹ [yí:s], *v.adjunct* in **YS G-**, = **YSG-**,

v.tr. Drive animals (along or away with sticks, stones, etc. *Kaj nokom ms mdp; ebap ys gen amjap*. There's one pig outside; I'm chasing the other one out.

ysg yok-, drive out (of an enclosure) in this way. *Kaj kotp-mgan owp, ysg ms yokaŋ*. Pigs have got into the garden, drive them out!

YS² [yí:s], *v.adjunct* in **YS G-**, *v.impers.* (of clothes, skin, person) Be drenched, thoroughly wet, wet through. syn. **yseys g-**. *Ced at tagabin, yp mñmon yob pki cec yp ys gp*. I was walking about up by the Ced (stream) just now and got caught in a downpour and my clothes were drenched.

YSEBIT [yí:sémbí:r], (**PL**) *n.* Rain. Pandanus Language substitute for **mñmon**, q.v., **muŋ**, q.v.

ysebit tgaw-, *v.* Rain. substitute for **mñmon pk-**, **muŋ pk-**, rain.

YSEYS¹ [yí:séyis, yí:séyís], *v.adjunct* in **YSEYS AK-**, *v.impers.* (of e.g. axe-blade, point of digging stick) Become blunt, lose its sharpness. syn. **atk g-**.

yseys ak tk yok-, *v.tr.* Resharpen a blunted blade or point. *Nd kut ak tb dad api, tu ak kluc gi mey lum punipan, meybi lum kls gp, kut ak day bim yesys akab, tamiok di yesys bad kun ak ak tk yoki kd gngab*. First you use an axe to cut a point on the digging stick then you thrust it into the ground. If the ground is hard and the stick becomes blunt you take an axe and resharpen the point.

YSEYS² [yí:séyis, yí:séyís], *v.adjunct* in **YSEYS G-**, *v.impers.* (of clothes, skin, person) Be drenched, wet through, thoroughly wet, e.g. from walking through vegetation in rainy weather or from being caught in a downpour. syn. **ys g-**. *Day byoŋ mlp gp, pen day byaŋ yseys gp, aa!* My upper parts are dry, but my lower parts are drenched, ah!

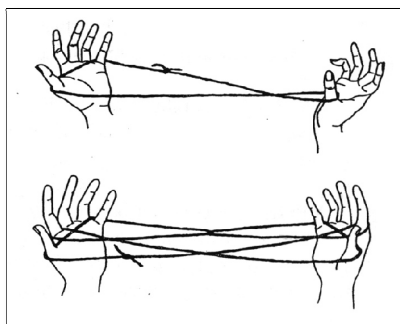
YSEY-WSEY [yí:sé:wú:sé:], *v.adjunct* in **YSWEY-WSEY G-**, *v.tr.* Put a curse on someone or something. syn. **megsab ay-**, **yswys g-**.

YSG, = **YS G-**. See **ys¹**.

YSTRI [yí:stirí:] *n.* History, as a subject of

study. (from Eng. **history**.)

YSU [yí-sú·], *n.* String figure (taxon).



stages in making **ysu** string figures

ysu ay-, (K) make a string figure. = (G) **ysu l-**. *Ysu cp meg ayspin*. I am making the *cp meg* (man's jaw or teeth) string figure.

ysu lak ay-, make the string figure taut, of the stage in which the fingers are extended and the hands drawn apart to reveal a pattern before the final elaboration of the figure.

ysu wagn g-, make the base pattern form which all string figure variants are elaborated. *Ysu wagn gspin*. I'm making the base pattern of a string figure.

There are many different string figures, named after the things they represent. Named kinds include: **alp-wt**, **aññak**, **bin-bet b-bet**, **cp-meg**, **gap ksk**, **gap-sn gap-ok**, **glmd²**, **gugowi**, **jgagayan kotp**, **kaj kayn tk tawyon tawyan**, **kayn**, **kayn kmn suwp**, **kayn omjal ñg tki abit**, **kaywl**, **kaywl meg**, **koyb**, **koyb pkspay**, **ksñ gm**, **kuom¹**, **mañtopi**, **meg¹**, **pub**, **pub agowneñ**, **sac-kud tñl**, **sjuep**, **wiwi-tubs**, **yagad**.

YSUAS¹ [yí-suá·s, yí-swá·s], *n.* Refuse from the grass bedding of a pig or other animal, e.g. chewed-off bits of dry grass bedding, bedding soiled with urine. = **suas**, **yswas**. *Kaj ysuas kuy asaw*. The pig's bedding smells bad.

(**mluk**) **ysuas g-**, *v.impers.* (idiom) Be sour-looking, be sullen and uncooperative, in a bad mood. near syn. **yñwañ g-**. *Mluk yñwañ gi yswas g mdp*. He is sulking, he's got a long face.

YSUAS² [yí-suá·s, yí-swá·s], *n.* in **KOLMAN YSUAS**, sugar cane (**gam**) taxon. = **ysuas**. syn. **kolman**, *q.v.*

YSWAS [yí-suá·s, yí-swá·s], alternative spelling of **ysuas**, *q.v.*

YSWS [yí-swú·s], *n.* A curse, utterance wishing harm to someone or something. syn. **megsab**.

ysws g-, put a curse on someone or something. syn. **megsab ay-**, **yswey-wsey g-**.

YT [yí·r], *n.* Pole. Compare **kut**.

yt at, = **ytat**, 1. Pole or poles laid across a ditch or stream or against a fence, to make a bridge or stile.

2. Wooden bridge of any sort. Patrol officers began to build well-constructed wooden bridges in the Simbai area in the early 1960s.

yt gamown, wooden ladder, wooden steps.

yt-kut, syn. **yñ kut**, dibble-stick, short digging stick used to make hole for planting. See separate entry.

yt-pen, syn. **pen-kut**, digging-pole, about two metres long, used by men to break up the surface of soil. Compare **yñ-kut**, **yt-kut**, **yt-ps**.

yt-ps, ditching spade, a pole with flat blade used especially to dig ditches.

yt puñi ay-, put something on a stick and display it, especially done with garden produce as a warning to owners of animals who have broken into a garden that next time the animal may be shot. *Kaj tap wog si ñbey maj-day yt puñi aypay*. When pigs eat other people's gardens they (the owners) stick a piece of the (damaged) sweet potato and put it on a stick.

YTEM [yí-ré·m], *n.* 1. Uncultivated forest pandanus, *Pandanus adinobotrys*. = **ytm**. Less common syn. of **alnay**, *q.v.*

2. Leaves of this tree.

3. Battens made of **ytem** stems, used for fixing pandanus thatch on house roofs Compare **pbtkep**.

4. Leaf-strips, used by women as spacers in one technique of

finger-netting when making string-bags.

ytem ay-, (K) = (G) **ytem l-**, *v.tr.* Place leaves of the **ytem** pandanus at the entrance to a house as a taboo on entering. This is intended for in-laws, and is a mark of respect for the avoidance restriction that applies between in-laws.

ytem-cp, *n.* Painful clusters of small boils. Attributed to the skin being pierced by the thorns of **ytem** pandanus leaves, as the result of breaking the taboo on entering a house thatched with **ytem** leaves.

ytem-cp g-, *v.impers.* Suffer from this condition.

ytem malk-, *v.tr.* Weave mats from **ytm** leaves. A recently introduced practice.

YTEM KLEYKLEY [yí-rémkiléykíléy], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, probably Black Monarch, *Monarcha axillaris*. Present in lower mountain forest up to about 2200 m. Resembles **jolbeg mosb** (black male *Rhipidura atra*) in appearance but with white patches on side. = **ytm kleykley**. syn. **kleykley**.

YTK¹ [yí-rík], *n.* 1. Mountain forest, forest growing on ridges or hills. Compare **dum**, crest, peak.

2. Forested mountain, peak or crest of forested mountain.

ytk-ytk, *n. pl.* Mountain forests, forested mountain ranges. (G) ... *mñab dum at dum at takl takl at at, mñab ytk-ytk ney ll mdek owp ak*. It (the Silky Cuscus) inhabits the cool forests on the crests of the mountain ranges.

ytk dum-dum, forested crests or peaks of a mountain range.

takn ytk d-, (of moon) set, go down (lit. forest holds moon). near syn. **takn pañd am-**.

takn ytk ññ-, (of moon) 1. Set (lit. forest eats moon).

2. Be hidden by clouds, go behind a cloud.

YTK² [yí-rík], *adj.* Sharp, as a needle or knife. syn. **kd**.

tu ytk, cutting edge of axe. contr. **tu kugun**, poll or butt.

YTK MATK [yí-ríkmá-rík], variant of **ytuk matk**, q.v.

YT-KUT [yí-ríkú-r], *n.* Dibble stick, short digging stick used to make hole for planting. syn. **yñ-kut**. Compare **pen-kut**, **yt-pen**.

m yt-kut, taro-planting stick.

maj yt-kut, digging stick for planting sweet potatoes and other root crops.

pd yt-kut, digging stick for planting yams. *Pd yt-kut di, kaw tkspin*. I am making a hole with a yam-planting stick.

YTM¹ [yí-rím], *n.* 1. Uncultivated forest pandanus, *Pandanus adinobotrys*. = **ytem**, q.v.

2. Leaves of this palm.

3. Battens made of **ytm** stems, used for fixing pandanus thatch on house roofs.

4. Leaf-strips, used by women as spacers when making string-bags.

ytm ay-, = **ytem ay-** (see **ytem**).

ytm malk-, = **ytem malk-** (see **ytem**).

YTM² [yí-rím], *interjection*. Used to a child, pig, dog to express anger or exasperation. Hey!, humbug!

YTM-KLEYKLEY [yí-rímkléyklé-y], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon, Black Monarch, *Monarcha axillaris*, a small fantail-like bird found in forest. syn. **kleykley**, q.v., **ytem kleykley**.

YT-PEN [yí-ríφé-n], *n.* Digging pole, about two metres long, used by men to break up the surface of soil before planting. syn. **pen-kut**, q.v., **pken-kut**. Compare **yñ-kut**, **yt-kut**, **yt-ps**.

YT-PS [yí-ríφís], *n.* Ditching spade, pole with flat blade, used to dig garden ditches.

YTUK [yí-rúk], *v.adjunct* in **YTUK G-**, *v.impers.* 1. Lacking energy or interest, feeling lethargic in body or mind. Has more specific senses.

2. Be (physically) tired, weary, lethargic.

3. Be bored, lose interest in something. *Ypey ytuk gp, mamngayn*. I don't feel like going. (lit. I'm uninterested, I'm not going.) (G) *Pen ñ ognap at olañ knek knek ytuk gup nñl, mab jup moluk okok pen api yapl knub*. And sometimes (the animal) gets tired of always sleeping high up, so it comes down and sleeps in the hollow under the base of a tree trunk. *Wi mden, ytuk gp; yp matk gp, nad yp amngput*. I am tired of staying here; I want to travel, I'll go with you.

4. Be annoyed or irritated by something, be fed up with or sick of irritating behaviour or circumstances. *Mnek mnek yp asb apan; yp ytuk gp*. You constantly ask me for things; I'm tired of it. *Madang kod mdenk, yp ytuk gek*. I got fed up with waiting in Madang.

ytuk bt g-, be tired, exhausted. near syn. **yuw t bt g-**.

ytuk-matk, see separate entry.

ytuk mt g-, *v.impers.* Feel weak from (constant) coughing.

ytuk naban g-, near syn. **ytuk nebnab g-**, *v.impers.* Suffer from extreme lethargy or irritation, be thoroughly bored or irritated. *Kun gey, yp ytuk naban gp!* I am sick and tired of you doing that!

ytuk nñ-, *v.tr.* Feel irritated or annoyed with someone, be fed up with s.o. *Yad nñ ytuk ma-nñbin, wasu gpin*. I'm not annoyed with you, I'm delighted with you.

YTUK-MATK [yí·rú·kmá·rík], *v.adjunct* in **YTUK-MATK AG-**, *v.* Express unwillingness to do something, say one does not feel like doing something after being asked or told to do it. Compare **yow nñ-**.

ytuk-matk g-, *v.tr.* 1. Ignore instructions, take no notice of advice, be disobedient. *Yalk nup mon-nen ag yokpin, nuk pen ytuk-matk gp*. I told Yalk to fetch some firewood, but he took no notice.

2. Have no interest in, or lose interest in doing something, not want to do s.th. *Mnm tep yb ag ñabin; ytuk-matk*

gi ma-nñdp. I gave him good advice; he was uninterested and paid no mind to it.

ytuk-matk nñ-, *v.tr.* Ignore advice or instructions, pay no heed, be disobedient. *Ñ ytuk-matk nñb ak ñi tep met*. That boy who ignores instructions is not a good boy.

YU¹ [yú:, yú-], *v.* Fall, drop, come to ground. Variant of **yap-**, *q.v.*, occurring in sequence with 1st and 2nd person subject suffixes of verbs, and in free variation with **yow-** with 3rd person subjects. *Yad balus Madang ebyon nb di, Sbay ebney yupin*. I caught the plane up at Madang, and came down (i.e. disembarked) upriver there at Simbai. *Kotp mgan mñmon yusaw, gudi dey atnanj*. Rain is falling into the house, fill the gap with pandanus leaves.

YU² [yú:], *v.adjunct* in **YU G-**, = **YUW G-**, *v.tr.* 1. Hide or obscure something, cover something up. Compare **weyg-**. *Kob agiey, skum at tani kotp yu gp*. They are burning off grass, and the rising smoke has obscured the house. *Balus ma-nñngpan, seb yu gngab*. You won't see the plane, the clouds will conceal it. *Tap ak dami yuw gan!* Take that thing and hide it! *Plñ dum seb yu gp*. The mist is covering Plñ mountain. *Sawan tun di jonb mluk-nupey magisek yu gab; nawsn tkab, bin ogok nup gos tep nñbay*. Sawan covered the whole of his face with white ash; when he wiped it clean the girls admired him.

2. Fill in or cover up a hole or space. Compare **lum ñ-**. *Yad kaw mgan yu gpin*. I'm filling in the hole.

yu g ñ-, *v.tr.* Fit a cover on s.th. near syn. **katk ñ-**, **tm ñ-**.

YUAG [yú·á·ŋk], *n.* Tree (**mon**) taxon, unidentified tree growing in southern beech forests and garcinia-lithocarpus forests. Very tall tree. Timber used for fences rafters

YUAK [yú·á·k], *n.* Bird (**yakt**) taxon. 1. Friar-birds (Leatherheads), including *Philemon novaeguinae*. Name said to be onomatopoeic. Noisy birds that live in trees in the open country and feed on Pipturus fruit and blossoms. ISM

distinguishes a larger kind that is common up to about 1800 and a smaller kind that is rare.

2. Extended by some to the New Guinea Oriole, *Oriolus szlayi*.

YUAN [yú·á·n], *v.adjunct*. Hunger, craving for food and, in context (see **ñg nen yuan g-**) thirst, craving for drink.

yuan g-, *v.impers*. Be hungry, feel hunger. Compare **kleb g-**. *Yp yuan yob gsap*. I'm very hungry. *Nup yuan gek tap gp*. Hunger has made him sick. *Yp maj yuan gp*. I'm hungry for sweet potato.

N.-nen yuan g-, *v.impers*. Be hungry for N., have a craving for N., where N. may be any noun. *Np etp-nen yuan gp?* What are you hungry for? *Yp pis-nen yuan gp*. I have a craving for tinned fish.

ñg nen yuan g-, *v.impers*. Be thirsty, crave water. near syn. **ñg nen g-**.

yuan am- or **ap-**, *v*. Go or come without having eaten. *Yuan opan-tek?* Have you come without eating?

yuan kum-, *v*. Be unable to function because of hunger, be put out of action by hunger. *Tap magi kut get, yuan kumspun*. There's no more food left, we are weak from hunger.

yuan nep md-, syn. **yuan g nep md-**. *v*. Remain hungry. *Mosak yuan nep mdp*. Mosak is still hungry. *Yuan g nep mdp*. She's still hungry.

yuan tap g-, *v.impers*. Be sick with hunger. *Np tap gp?* – *Yaw, yp yuan tap gp*. Are you sick? – Yes, I'm sick with/from hunger.

YUANŋ [yú·á·ŋ], *n*. 1. Cooking cylinder made of bark. syn. **sañ, tok**.

2. Water conduit, made e.g. of bamboo or roots of pandanus, for irrigating taro.

yuanŋ ñ-, Put a water conduit in place. *Yuanŋ ñey, ñg at kun ok tawd owngab*. When you put in a water conduit, it carries the water across.

YUATP [yú·á·ríp], (obsolete) *n*. Taro (**m**) taxon, locally cultivated and said to have been introduced from the north-west since the arrival of Europeans.

YUB [yú·mp], variant of **yb¹**, *q.v.*

YUK¹ [yú·k], *n*. 1. Vapour, steam. *Nad tin mgan yuk aptanjap ŋnspan?* Can you see steam rising from the pot?

2. Gas, e.g. from the stomach.

3. Air. *Binb yuk tep di mdpay*. People need good air to survive. *Bal pk wkabin, yuk jak amb*. I kicked and burst the ball, and the air escaped.

4. Fine spray rising from a waterfall.

5. Energy, vitality. See **yuk jak ami acb g-**, below. Compare also **yuk ayk**.

yuk-sek, *adj*. Steaming, full of steam, air, gas. *Yukse; meg yp ak ynb*. It's steaming hot; it's burnt my mouth (lit. my mouth is burnt). *Tap kab ksen-nep yuk yokyakŋ, nad yuk-sek ñban*. They removed the food fresh and steaming from the oven, and you ate it (while it was) steaming.

yuk at (tan) jak-, (of steam, etc.) rise up, boil, steam. *Ketl yuk at-jakonmn, dad ownmn*. When the kettle boils (lit. when steam rises from the kettle), you should bring it.

yuk bad, particles of moist or hot air, steam, gas.

yuk jak am-, 1. (of steam, compressed air, etc.) Escape.

2. (of a person or animal) Burst out into the open, suddenly emerge from a place. (**G**) *Atwak suosp; mey ognap yuk jak aml, kti su tk dad aptan apyap gpal*. Silky Cuscuses really bite; sometimes they suddenly come out (of hiding) and bite savagely and gash (the flesh) all over.

yuk jak ami acb g-, (idiom) lose one's 'air' (energy or vitality) and grow up to be small. *Mnm konay nep apan, yuk jak ami acb gngpan!* You talk too much, you'll lose your air and grow up to be a midget. (Rebuke to chattering children.)

yuk jak ap-, (of steam, etc.) come out, escape towards the speaker.

yuk ñ (of gas, steam, etc.) pass into, penetrate, or permeate something. (**G**) *Yuk ñbal nb ak tap wad kti ñagep kub wad nb ak...* When the steam penetrated the string-bag containing the ritual objects

of war magic...

yuk-ayk, syn. **yukub-aykub**, see separate entries.

YUK-2 [yú:k, yú:γ-], *v.tr.* 1. Chase, pursue, hunt something (object the quarry). Used of the searching and pursuing components of hunting but not of hunting in the extended sense that involves the capture and killing of game. The latter sense is expressed by one of various sequences of verbs denoting the processes used to capture and kill the game, varying according to the techniques used; see e.g. verb sequences listed under **pk-**, **su-**. *Kaj saki yukspay*. They are hunting wild pigs.

2. Round up, gather (domestic animals). *Kaj yukng amjpin*. I'm going to round up the pigs.

yukep, *adj.* (To do with) chasing, etc.

yukep-tek ay-, = **yukep-tay-**, *v.impers.* Feel like chasing, etc.

yuk ap tan ap yap g-, chase (animals) back and forth.

yuk dad am-, go hunting, go stalking (animals). (G) *Ñn olap mñab Añban olap yakt ak yuk dad amenek*. One day I was up at Añban hunting birds.

yuk dad aptan apyap g-, chase (animals) back and forth. *Pen b ak yuk aptan apyap gel gel, kayn yuk aptan apyak gaknɲ*,... When a man has been chasing a wallaby back and forth and on and on and the dog has been too,... (KHT ch. 1:14)

yuk nɲ-, hunt for, pursue, chase after (game, livestock, people). *Yakt yuk nɲi owpin*. I've been away hunting for birds.

yuk piow nɲ-, find something one has been chasing, and searching for.

wtsek yuk-, pursue or chase after someone, play 'chase'. near syn. **ksen nep am-**. *Ñ skoy wtsek yukspun*. We are playing 'chase' with the boys. '*Ñagin!*' *agen, ptk amek, wtsek yuken amnak*. When I tried to shoot (him), he fled, and I chased after him.

YUK-AYK [yú:ká:yí:k], syn. **yuk-aykub**, *q.v.* 1. Steam, fumes, fine spray.

2. Currents of energy or feelings stemming from people's anxieties or thoughts. (G) *...ñskoy payskoy ogok gos mket kebkeb yuk-ayk ogok agng gab, kuj-sek ag dam gu okyan yokebin agolgup, kaped puɲl yokl mey aml...* ...if she thought her children were worried about her absence (and their thoughts would interfere with her hunting) she would make magic to sweep away these worries... (KHT ch. 10:33)

YUKUB-AYKUB [yú:γú:mpá:γγú:mp], *n.*

1. Steam, fumes, fine spray that rises up, e.g. from burning gassy materials or from a waterfall. syn. **yuk-ayk**. Compare **yuk**. *Ñg sj ak puɲi yukub-aykub aptanb*. Spray is rising from where the water is falling. (G) *Akl mab ak mey dagl bu aglg mdek, yukub-aykub ogok aptanl*, ... (The men) heated bamboos and these kept exploding, and the hot air and steam billowed up,...

2. Currents of energy or feelings stemming from people's anxieties or thoughts.

YUKUM [yú:γú:m], *n.* Sugar-cane (**gam**) taxon, grown in Asai Valley.

YULEY [yú:lé:y], *n.* A herb, *Elatostema* sp. or spp., growing at streamsides in forest areas to 2400 m. Grows on tree fern trunks and dead trees. Larger leaves than **gañgal**. Pretty flowers. Foliage used in beauty magic by both men and women, shoots eaten raw before **smi** festival.

YUS [yú:s], *interj.* Call made when chasing pigs away or trying to flush animals out of a hiding place. *Tob tawon agon nɲl, cn apun 'Yus! Yus!'* We test (the clumps of epiphytes for hidden animals) by stamping on them, shouting '*Yus! Yus!*'.

YUW [yú:ɲg-], *v.adjunct* in **YUW G Ñ-**, *v.tr.* Cover something up, fit a cover on s.th. Alternative spelling of **yu g ñ-**, *q.v.* near syn. **katk ñ-**, **tm ñ-**.

YUWT [yú:wú:r, yú:r], *v.adjunct* in **YUWT G-**, *v.impers.* Hurt, have a pain, ache, etc. *Yuwt yob gp*. The pain is severe./It hurts a lot. *Ñɲin agen, yuwt gsap*. When I try to eat, it hurts. *Akey! Tob-yp yuwt gp! Ow! My foot hurts!* (G) *Kmn nb ak*

kotpay ñ ak d suwp ak, kslm alyañ ap knespal yuwt ak, yuwt gek gek ma-knbal.
 = (K) *Kmn kun ak kuyp ñn ak d suwp ak ksim ebyañ ap knbay, yuwt gek gek ma-knbay.* (When men try to grab it) this animal bites their hand, and at night the pain as they go to sleep, the pain is so severe they can't sleep.

yuwt-bt g-, *v.impers.* Be exhausted, very tired and sore from activity. (The grammatical object may be **wak** the body, or the person or animal suffering this condition.) near syn. **ytuk-bt g-**. *Wak-yp yuwt-bt gp.* My body is tired and sore.

yuwt d-, *v.impers.* Be in constant pain, suffer pain over a long period.

yuwt tmey g-, syn. **yuwt yob g-**, *v.impers.* Feel severe pain, hurt badly.

jun yuwt g-, *v.impers.* Have pain in the head, have a headache.

mapn yuwt g-, *v.impers.* 1. Be upset, emotionally distressed.

2. Be lovesick, miss someone badly.

mapn yuwt md-, be in a situation that causes great concern, be in a serious predicament.

mdmagi yuwt g-, syn. **mapn yuwut g-**, *q.v.*

meg yuwt g-, *v.impers.* Have tooth-ache. *Meg-np yuwt ggp?* Did you ever suffer from tooth-ache?

sb-wt yuwt g-, = **sbut yuwt g-**, *v.impers.* 1. Have a pain in the gut.

2. Feel upset, be emotionally distressed.

YUYU [yú-yú], *n.* 1. Bird (**yakt**) taxon: Domestic Fowl, *Gallus gallus*. syn. **klokl**, **kukatuk**, **mjbi**.

2. Cassowary. syn. **kobti**, *q.v.*, used in avoidance contexts.

Part 2

Kalam–English finder list

**including scientific (Latin) names
of plants and animals**

Guide to the English–Kalam finder list

The English-Kalam finder list is an index to the Kalam-English dictionary. Most of the headwords in the list are everyday English words or phrases but scientific (Latin) names for plants and animals are also included. Each headword is followed by one or more Kalam words or phrases which are approximate translation equivalents. For more detailed information about each Kalam expression the reader should refer to the Kalam-English dictionary.

This dictionary does not contain a full-fledged thesaurus, in which Kalam terms that belong to the same field of meaning are grouped together. However, the finder list is organised so that it also serves to some extent as a thesaurus. For example, names for kinds of birds are listed together under the headword **bird**, names for kinds of trees are listed under **tree**, colour terms are listed under **colour** and terms for kinds of shape are listed under **shape**. But in general, fuller information about each term appears in the finder list in the alphabetically ordered entries for particular birds, trees, colours and shapes.

Sequencing conventions when there are several Kalam equivalents of a headword

The listing of Kalam translation equivalents of English words is complicated by the fact that there are many varieties of Kalam, associated with particular geographic dialects or particular social and discourse purposes. This means that in some cases an English headword will have several different Kalam translation equivalents. Some explanation is needed of the types of variants and of the conventions for labelling and sequencing these. Basically, Kalam forms are sequenced following conventions designed to help readers to readily identify **key words** – those words whose entries in the Kalam-English dictionary give the fullest information about meaning, etc., or to identify the most commonly used synonym among a set of synonyms.

Dialectal variants

There are two main regional varieties of Kalam, known as **Etp mnm** and as **Ti mnm** (see Introduction to the Kalam-English dictionary). The Kalam-English dictionary mainly describes the Etp Mnm dialect as spoken by the Kaironk local group, which is very similar to that spoken around Simbai. The dictionary also gives much information about the Ti Mnm dialect as spoken by the Gobnem-Skow local group, which is very similar to that spoken by the Womuk people of the Upper Kaironk and fairly similar to the Ti mnm Asai Valley dialects. Where they differ, words from the Kaironk dialect are labelled **(K)** and those from Gobnem-Skow are labelled **(G)**, as in:

he – **(K)** nuk, nud, **(G)** ney

land (territory) – **(K)** mñmon, **(G)** mñab

The **(K)** terms are listed first, because Etp Mnm is nowadays regarded by the Kalam as being the more important dialect of Kalam. Forms that are the same in both **(K)** and **(G)**

are unmarked, except where an ambiguity might arise. A few other regional variants are also marked.

Abbreviations for names of dialects and varieties of Kalam

- (Asai) Used in the Asai Valley
 (G) Used in the Gobnem dialect of the Ti Mnm language
 (K) Used in the Kaironk (Kaytog) dialect of the Etp
 (PL) Used in Pandanus language
 (Obok) Used in the Obok dialect of the Simbai Valley
 (Tay) Used in the Tay mnm dialect of the Lower Asai and Aunjang Valleys

Pandanus language synonyms

There is a special language, called Pandanus Language (abbreviated as **PL**), used in certain ritually important contexts but especially when gathering the nuts of the mountain pandanus or *alhaw* (see Introduction to Kalam-English dictionary). Although the grammar of Pandanus language is almost identical to that of ordinary Kalam, its vocabulary (other than grammatical functors) is almost entirely distinct in form. Pandanus Language (**PL**) forms are given after the ordinary language translation equivalents in the finder list entries, e.g.

big – (K) yob, ketm, (G) kub, awl, (PL) pebηnap

house – (K) kotp, (G) katp, (PL) yokep, kokep

laugh – suk ag-, (PL) ηeηelej tgom-

woman – bin, (PL) adukian

Careful versus fast speech variants

Many words have stylistic variants, e.g. careful speech citation forms vs casual or fast speech forms. Careful speech variants are regarded as the basic forms; casual speech variations are not always given in the finder list.

Newly fashionable pronunciations

The speech of younger Kalam, born since about 1970, shows sound changes, yielding a new set of variants that will, no doubt, one day supplant the variants used by older speakers. The most regular change is the replacement of **kuy** by **ki**, so that in the younger generation's speech **kuy** has become **ki**, **kuyopi** has become **kiopi**, **kuyan** has become **kian** and so on. Variants used only by younger speakers follow those used by older speakers in the finder list.

Ordinary synonyms

Some concepts are have two or more synonyms that are both used in ordinary (unrestricted) contexts, in much the same way as English has both **small** and **little**, **big** and **large** or **hard** and **difficult**. Often one synonym is more common than the other(s). The more common one is given first. Thus in

big – (K) yob, ketm, (G) kub, awl, (PL) pebηnap

the sequencing indicates that **yob** and **ketm** are synonyms in the Kaironk dialect of Etp Mnm and that **yob** is more common than **ketm**. It indicates that **kub** and **awl** are synonyms in the Gobnem-Skow dialect of Ti Mnm, and that **kub** is more common than **awl**. Finally, it tells us that in Pandanus Language the equivalent term is **pebηnap**.

Morphologically conditioned variants of verb roots

Some Kalam verb roots have a form that can occur independently (the ‘basic’ form) and variant forms whose choice is determined by which suffixes follow. For example, the basic or independent form of the verb meaning ‘come’ is **ap-** but the variants **aw-**, **o-** and **a-** occur before certain suffixes. The basic form of the verb ‘go’ is **am-** but the variants **amn-** and **a-** occur in certain contexts. The basic form of a verb is always given first.

Distinguishing different senses of the same English headword

Many English words have more than sense, e.g. *hard* may mean ‘firm’, ‘difficult’, ‘physically taxing’, ‘lacking in feelings’, and so on. Often the different senses require different translations in Kalam. Each sense of the English headword that has a Kalam equivalent appears as a separate headword, with information given in parentheses to distinguish the senses, e.g.

hard (firm) – kls

hard (difficult) – (K) kosyam, (G) koslam

The same applies to homonyms, words with the same form but unrelated meanings, e.g.

right (correct) – nηd

right (hand) – ñn yb

In cases where an English word can be used in two or more major grammatical categories, e.g. either as verb or noun, or as verb or adjective, these distinct grammatical uses are shown as separate headwords. Information is postposed to at least one the headwords to show its grammatical category. Thus, the verbal uses of **hard** in the two senses referred to above are distinguished from the adjectival uses by postposing ‘**be**’ to the headword.

hard (firm), be – kls g-

hard (difficult), be – (K) kosyam g-, (G) koslam g-

A – a

abandon s.th. – ask-, ask yok-, kbi-, kbi yok-

abate

abate – sayn g-

abate (of resentment or sulks) – mlukses sayn g-

abdomen – kogi

abduct a woman – bin ag nŋ-, bin lpg-

Abelmoschus manihot – sj¹; awj, mduwn

***Abeomelomys sevia* (Tree-fern Rat)** – as ymgenm

about

about (approximate location) – sŋ- + locative

about here – (K) sŋbi, (G) sŋawl

about (in different directions) – okok

about to (do), be – bt² + verb

above

above – (K) yoŋ, at-yoŋ, ebyoŋ, (G) laŋ, olaŋ

above, at some distance – (K) okyoŋ, (G) oklaŋ

above, in your direction – (K) kayoŋ, (G) pol

above, on the ridge – (K) taw-yoŋ

above the clouds – (K) seb at-yoŋ

abscess

abscess – sŋl

abscess on sole of foot – aŋnaŋn²

abstain from an activity – bl g-

abuse someone verbally – aleb (aleb) ñ-, cog g-

Acalypha

Acalypha hellwigii – tgs¹, tgs aygs

***Acalypha* sp.** – tgs lkañ

***Acanthiza marina* (Thornbill)** – ? sjweywey

Acanthopis antarcticus – ? kodkol

***Accipiter* (Goshawks)**

***Accipiter buergersi* (Buerger's**

goshawk) – ? dob

***Accipiter fasciatus* (Australian Goshawk)** – ccp mseŋ-ket

***Accipiter melanochlamys* (Black-mantled Goshawk)** – ccp kamay-ket

Accipiter meyerianus – god, godgayaŋ

Accipiter novaehollandiae – ? god

accompany someone – kod am-

accordingly (in return) – penpen

accuse

accuse to someone's face of wrongdoing – (K) nŋ-ciki ag-, nŋ-slki ag-, (G) nŋ-clkl ag-, nŋ-slkl ag-

be astonished at false accusations – mapn ak-, ñawl d-

ace (cards) – wan

Aceratum parvifolium – sspi²

***Aceros plicatus* (Hornbill)** – kaywl

ache, to – yuwt g-

acorn – polc

Acorus calamus – kben, kubap kben, mnan kben

acquire – d-

acquire a gloss on the skin – jj tk-, juj tk-

Acronychia montana – ybug, ybug pañpañ

across, go – tk-

across river direction

across-river – (K) -doŋ, bdoŋ = ebdon, (G) -daŋ, odaŋ = adaŋ, ped²

across-river direction, go in – (K) kodoŋ g-, (G) kudaŋ g-

across-river direction a long way – (K) pat-doŋ

across-river direction a short distance – (K) ebdon, (G) alped, eped

across-river direction a short distance out of sight – (K) nukdoŋ, (G) alukped

across-river direction at some distance – (K) okdoŋ, (G) ogdaŋ, okped
across-river direction in your direction – (K) kadoŋ, (G) pedak
across-river direction somewhere there – (K) sŋbdoŋ, (G) sŋadaŋ
across-valley, see across-river
Acsmithia parvifolia – molok kab
act, to – g-
active, want to be – matk g-
Adam's apple – (K) koŋam magi
additional – sek, ebap
additional number or quantity – gunap-sek, ognap-sek
additional one – (K) bap-sek, ebap-sek, (G) olap-sek
Adenostemma viscosum – jjabi
adhere – cg-, cci d-
adhering – cgep
admire s.th. – gos tep nŋ-
adopt
adopt (a child) – (K) ymagi-, (G) ymagl-
adopted child(ren) – ñapan ymagiep, ñapan suep
adorn
adorn oneself – mokyaŋ g-
adorn someone – kayak g ñ-, mokyaŋ g ñ-
adornment – mokyaŋ
adult (adj. & n.)
adult (of animals) – wosm
adult female (of animal, esp. mammal, bird) – neb
adult male (of animal, esp. mammal, bird) – aŋlam
adult (n.)
adult female person – bin, (PL) aduklan, aduklon
adult male person – b, (PL) adukion
adze – tu¹, (PL) gaymen
Aegotheles (owlet-nightjars)
Aegotheles albertisi – kulep, kulep acb
Aegotheles archboldi – ? kulep

Aegotheles insigni – pow
Aepyodius arfakianus (Wattle Brush Turkey) – bley, bleynm
aerial root – ŋak¹
aerial tuber of yam – pd magi
aeroplane
aeroplane (generic) – balus
aeroplane, single engine – balus skoy
aeroplane, twin-engine Douglas DC³ – kods² = koŋds² = kuods
affected by heat, be – yn-
affines, see kin
afraid, be – ptk-, jel g- = jey g-
after
after (for, purpose) – nen, ksen-nep
after (afterwards) – (K) ksen, kdk, (G) kdek
after a little while – acb won md-, won-eñap skoy md-
afterbirth – dop, dop-wt
afternoon, late – duŋep, duŋep won
again – (K) tp², (G) tep³
Agamid lizard – kuom¹
Aglaia spp. – get, get kab, get yb, goñbl
Aglaonema sp. or spp. – mkal¹, kubap mkal, mkol³, mokbel²
agree – yaw ag-
agreement, an old – mnm mlp
aggressive – kls
air
air (vapour, steam, gas) – yuk
fresh air – ygen
airport – ples balus
airstrip – ples balus
alarm, raise – am, kuk ag-
albino – b tud
Albizia falcataria – spi
alcohol (liquor) – (K) ñg saki, (G) ñg sakl
algae, small green growing on ponds – ceb-suak, bolbol, dŋ bolbol
aligned, be exactly – ym ñ-
alight (come to rest) – pl pki d- or g-,

(K) (yakt) puŋi ay-
alight (on fire), be – (K) yŋ ay-, yŋ kld ap-
alike, *see similar*
alive
 alive (*adj.*) – km³
 be alive – km md-, md-
all (*see also everything*)
 all (**countable things**) – (K) magisek, magisek spsp, (G) maglsek; kñŋsek (*see also everything*)
 all (**a mass**) (*see also whole*) – (K) magisek, (G) maglsek, kñŋ-sek
 all around – okok
ally, friendly party – b yŋleb
Alocasia
Alocasia nicolsonii – sanp
Alocasia sp. – m aydk
 alone – aden, asi, awsek, epen, etk
Alphitonia spp. – jnal, pkay², wsnaj
Alpinia sp. or spp. – adom, awayŋ¹, bangol, gaygay, guglak¹, kas-pat, kawel², msagay, msu, pkay², pnm¹, ssalkay, walb¹, wanay, wlak, yamganm-tob
 already (**earlier today**) – mdatk
 also – abey
Alstonia macrophylla – sagal²
 alternative name – (K) yb skoy
 always
 always – pet, mnek menk, -sek
 always eating – ñŋb-sek
 always giving – ñb-sek
Amalocichla incerta – ? gopkob
Amblyornis macgregoriae (McGregor's Bowerbird) – kuŋb
 ambush someone – ttup gi (md-) ñag-
Ananas sativus – baynap¹
 ancestors – aps-basd, b wostey, bin-b bteyt; abg-awej
 anecdote
 anecdote – kesm
 tell an anecdote – kesm ag-
 and/with – yp

anger (*see also angry*)
 feel uncontrollable anger – kal ju-, (K) sskanay pk-, ssapay pk-
 feel anger – sbwt tmeŋ g-, mluk nŋ-
 show silent anger – jonb masd g-, jonb topl yñ g-, mluk yap-
angry
 be angry – sb g-, sbwt tmeŋ g-, gos skoy skoy nŋ-, klos g-, mluk yap-
 be silently angry – mluk pat nŋ-; gos skoy skoy nŋ-
 be uncontrollably angry – (K) sskanay pk-, ssapay pk-
 exchange angry words – penpen ag-
 feel angry – sbwt tmeŋ g-; sb g-, sb tmeŋ g-; mluk nŋ-
 remain angry over something – (K) gos pat ay-, (G) gos pat l-
 show anger – klos g-
 speak angrily to someone – ag ay- = ag g-
 stop feeling angry – mluk sayn g-
Angiopteris erecta – jogal
 animal (*see also bird, frog, game mammal, lizard, small mammal, snake, etc.*)
 animal with new offspring – ñluk won, ñluk-sek
 game mammal – kmn
 game mammals and small terrestrial mammals – kmn-as
 large terrestrial animals – kaj-kayn-kobti, wlwej
 small terrestrial mammals – as
 animal fat – guk
Anisomys imitator – (K) gudi-ws, (G) guld-ws
 ankle – kalmŋ, tob kalmŋ
 annoyed, feel – mluk yap-, sb g-
 another one – ebap-sek
ant
 ant (**generic**) – goj¹
 ant (**kinds**) – goj alŋ-pat, goj guljj, goj kdkas, goj kuysek, goj lkañ, goj loŋnm, goj mosb, goj sb-pls, goj skoy, goj yb,

goj yob, kosod goj
ant-hill – tkul = goj tkul
ants' nest, red – (K) goj lkañ magi kotp, (G) goj lkañ magl katp
ant-house bird – sep maj-ks-ket, sep mumloj-kab-ket
ant-house plant – cp-nabgu², mumloj
Antechinus melanurus (Marsupial Rat) – aln, as aln
anus – sb-momñ, smgan mgan, spak², sb spak
anxious – gos mket ay-, gos tmey nŋ-
anxiously
observe something anxiously – (K) gos pat ay nŋ-, (G) gos pat ll nŋ-
Aphanamixis polystachya – wanay kas-ps
Apistocalamus sp. – siŋ
appear
appear, to – ap-, jak-
appear, of boil or abscess – (K) sŋl ay-
appear, of new moon – takn ksen at jak-
appear, of pimples – (K) sbek ay-, sbek ap-
appear, of ringworm marks – kajkaj tk-
appear, of scars – magi ap-
appear, of sores – (K) soy ay-
appear, of wax in the ears – tmd-sb ap-
appear to do something – verb + tek ay- (see tek ay-)
appearance – wak
appendicitis, have – puŋwon pl g-
apply
apply makeup – mokyaŋ g-
apply something to a surface (as axe to grindstone) – ñ-²
appointment, make an – (K) ag ay-
apprehensive, be – jel g- = jey g-
approach
approach, to – maŋ ap-
approach stealthily – kamget ap-

approve of s.th. – gos tep nŋ-
apron
man's netted apron – walj, sbnag walj
put on an apron – walj ym-
Arachis hypogaea – kasan, kaskam²
Araucaria sp. – goym, jamay¹, juk²
arboreal mouse – tumuk-as
Archbold's Nightjar – kamay mumjel
arched – pls
Ardisia sp. – daŋb aydk
area – (K) mñmon, (G) mñab; tp
Areca catechu (Betel-nut) – akow, ktu
argue
argue – penpen ag-
argue vigorously – cokcok g-
arise – tk jak-
Aristolochia sp. – mosak puŋ
arm
arm – ñn¹, (PL) glayep
crooked or useless arm – ñn gogeb
left arm – ñn aŋd
right arm – ñn yb
armband
armband – ajp, ajp kolml, glitk
fit on armband – ajp tm ñ-
give armband to former enemy – ajp ñi ag-
armed (with bow and arrows or gun) – cm-sek
armpit – alkjon = aljon = aykjon
arrest (someone) – d-
Arrhenechthites novoguineensis – kuptol kuysek
arrive – am jak-, ap jak-
arrow
arrow with blade of kujan bamboo – kujan²
arrow with incised decoration on shaft – yakam kabkl
bamboo-bladed arrow, used in pig hunting – kaynam³
barb of arrow – yakam meg
four-pronged arrow – agl¹

shaft of sword-grass arrow, decorated – yakam sd-kl
 single-pointed arrow (generic) – yakam, (PL) gaw²
 single-pointed arrow (kinds) – yakam albad, yakam deg, yakam guyb, yakam kuyn-alk, yakam meg, yakam sal
 single prong of (multiple-pronged) arrow – agl magi
 unbarbed arrow, plain – amam
Artabotrys vriesianus – jop²
Artamus maximus (Wood-swallow) – kackac
 artery – lkañ mñ
Arthroxon ciliaris – jsp¹
Arthropodium macranthum – balpon
Artocarpus
Artocarpus communis – kawli; alu, waym
Artocarpus incisa – waym
Artocarpus lachucha – abok
Arundinella setosa – yglu
 Asai Valley region and direction, from Upper Kaironk – Cdoŋ
Ascarina
Ascarina philippensis – ablabl, binmuŋ²
Ascarina subsessilis – binmuŋ²
 ascend – ap tan-, tan-
 ashamed, be – nabŋ g-, beŋbeŋ g-
 ash, ashes
 ashes – tun
 cigarette ash – cgoy bj
 covered with ashes – tun-sek
 newly burnt ashes – bg, mon bg
 turn to ashes – tun ay-
 wet ashes – slkp, tun slkp
 ask
 ask – ag nŋ-
 ask for things – asb ag-
 ask someone to remain – ag ay-
 ask too many questions – ygn-wgn ag-
 asleep, be – kn md-

assassin, hire an – mumug g-
 assassin-fly – ajaj¹
 assemble
 assemble (come together) – nan g-, kdkd am- or ap-
 assemble things – d jm ñi ñ-, pk jm ñ-
Astrapia stephaniae – ksks, bdoŋ
 astringent, be – kp g-
Astronia ?ledermannii – ttpak²
 attach
 attach (connect, join) – ñ-
 attach something firmly – (K) pk tbk-, pkbk-
 attach together in cluster – wtsek g-
 attached in a cluster – wt-sek
 attend someone – kod md-
 attractive (good-looking), be – ñp g-, tep g-
Australimusa variety – ajok, gb
 authentic – yb; (K) ypd gi, (G) ypd gl
 autonomously – key
 avocado, fruit or tree – bata
 avoid
 avoid – ask-
 avoid by dodging out of the way – kan ay-
 avoid someone's gaze – beŋbeŋ g-, mluk kaywl ay-
 avoid something ritually dangerous – ask-mask g-, ask-mosk g-, ask tep g-
 avoid talking about a topic – ag ask-, ag ask yok-
 avoidance, to do with – askep
 axe
 axe (generic) – tu¹, (PL) gaymen
 axe-blade – tu meg
 axe-blade, sharp edge of – tu ytk
 axe-blade, small – kceki tu
 axe-blade of dark stone – tu danđ
 axe-blade of good-quality stone – tu jŋbaŋ, tu joŋbaŋ
 axe-blade of light-coloured stone – tu mataw

axe-blade of poor quality – kceki tu
 axe-haft, heel or counterweight of –
 tu kapl
 axe-handle – tu yj = tuij
 axe-head – tu magi, tu nonm
 axe-head, butt or poll – tu kugun, tu
 ktuŋ
 axe-head, socket in – tu mjem

put a sharp edge on axe-blade – tu ñ
 tk-
 steel axe – tamyok, (K) tu kadŋ magi
 steel axe, small with heavily flared
 blade – tu golbŋ
 steel axe, with longitudinal
 corrugation on faces – (K) tu kadn-
 magi

B – b

babble – mnm kulpl g-
baby
 baby – ñapanŋaŋ, ŋaŋ, bubec
 baby (of animals) (*adj.*) – ñluk
 baby boy – ñ-ŋaŋ
 baby girl – pañ-ŋaŋ
bachelor
 bachelor – b aden, b pataj
 bachelor's house – (K) kotp yamŋ; b
 kotp
back (body-part)
 back – kud¹; kd
 lower back – sb-ceg
 middle of the back – kud-ken
 small of the back – sb², sb-ceg
 raw back with skin peeling – kud
 bokbok
 back (rear, far side) – kud¹; kd
 backbone – kud pat
 back-cut when felling a tree, make –
 kud d-
 back of knee – kklk
 back teeth – meg wagn
 backwards – kud-ken, = kd-ken
bad
 bad – (K) tmey, (G) tmel; sbgac, (PL)
 mayab
 bad (dirty or evil) language – (K) sb-
 gac mnm
 be bad – (K) tmey g-, (G) tmel g-
 be in a bad mood – mluk matak nŋ-,

mluk ynwañ g-, mluk yswas g-
 have a bad dream – wsn tmey nŋ-
 quite bad – tmey tmey
 smell bad – kuy tmey ap-
 use bad language – mnm tmey ag-
 badly – (K) tmey, (G) tmel
bag
 bag (string) – wad¹, weñb
 bag, handle of – wad-ñon
 bag, tightly woven to conceal
 magical apparatus – tumuk wad
 bailer shell – kokm²
 bake in oven – ad-, (PL) tgom-
Balanophora sp. – ajn, kalap ajn
 bald head – jun ypl nep
 ball – bal
balsam
 balsam – kawseb, kawsi, kawsl
 balsam, large patch of – kawsi wog
bamboo
 bamboo (generic) – akl, (G) mŋal
 bamboo (kinds) – akl¹, apal, dn,
 gabkey, gadon, gaypt, jtmin, kaygn²,
 kaynam², komnagay, kubsu = wdn
 kubsu, kujan¹, kuwn, jtmin, mums,
 ñŋut-ñŋut, tagol = tagoy; tgm, ttpak²,
 way¹, wdn kubsu
 bamboo, external node of – akl gol
 bamboo container, engraved – akl kl,
 pit-kl
 bamboo flute – poplal, akl poplal

bamboo flute, play a – poplal pug-
bamboo knife – akl pit
bamboo needle – akl ñu
bamboo segment – akl nop, (G) mṅal
 nop
bamboo shoot – akl bl
bamboo stakes, set as a booby trap –
 pak¹
Bambusa spp., see **bamboo**
banana
banana (plant, generic) – kañm, (PL)
 smul
banana (kinds of domesticated) –
 adk¹, agon², ajok, apcakay, bos, elm,
 gayd, gb, golp, goyd, kab-magl, kalay³,
 kañm¹, kañm magi, kbkem, kocp,
 kulwak², lak¹, magl-wlep, mebi, mluk-
 ps, slk, sml² = smul, sol, sol mosb, sol
 tud, tatay¹, tkml = tukml, tkp, tokb,
 tokub, wnn, yaṅal = yaṅalm, ybnugi
banana, flower-head of – kañm waṅ
banana, gratings of – kluc
banana, peel a – kañm wsk yok-
banana, unripe or green – km³
banana, wild – gumnm
banana fruit – kañm magi
banana leaf – kañm mj
banana-leaf, rib of – kañm kub- tṅl, sb
 ay-
bandage, a – ws
bandicoot (kinds) – pakam (*syn.* amlgn,
 weñem); wgi
bank or cut away area of ground – lum
 day
baptised, be – yb ksen d-
bar (block) a place – bog g-
barb – meg
barbel (of fish) – dsn-bad
bare
bare – mseṅ, ypl nep
bare, be – mseṅ g-, ypl nep ay-
bare (of branches without foliage) –
 gog
bear fruit (of blossoms or new growth)

– (K) slok ay-, (G) slok l-,
Bare-faced Crow – kaganm
bark (of tree)
bark – wak
bark-cloth – ws
bark-cloth beater – jamay kot
inner bark, see bast
bark (as a dog) – wok g-, (PL) mayab
 ṅeyṅey tgom-
barricade something – bog g-
barrier
barrier of branches – acac
barrier of leaves in stone weir – ñṅ
 acac
**platform-like barrier built around
 the trunk of a kumi pandan** –
 wadaymen
barrow (pig) – kaj walak
barter – taw-²
base
base, root or stem only – juj bad nep
base of an upright object – agn¹,
 wagn; kñṅ
base of cliff – kab agn, kab wagn
base of tail – yng kogm
base of tree – (K) mon wagn, mon jj¹,
 mon juj¹, (G) mab wagn
base pattern for string figures – ysu
 wagn
basket
**basket or bowl-shaped wicker-frame
 shelf** – asas, ass
basket-work wig-frame – klṅ¹, namluk
 kl
bast or inner bark of tree – ypl
bat (animal)
bat (kinds) – adbt¹, alp, cblm, cecl,
 cecl pok, ckl, gubṅ, jan yob, jejan,
 madan, mkol², kokol², tman = tmen¹,
 wṅlñ
adult Blossom Bat – cecl
Fruit-bat (generic) – alp
Fruit-bat (kinds) – adbt¹, ckl, (K)
 mkol² (= alp mkol), (G) mokol²

Greater Bare-backed Bat – alp, madan
juvenile Blossom Bat – cekl pok
small Insect Bat – cblm
very small bat – gubŋ
bat's wing – alp pl
bathe
bathe oneself – ñg pk-
bathe someone – ñg pk ñ-
bath-house – (K) ñg pkep kotp, (G) ñg pkep katp
battens
top battens (on roof) – pbtkep
under battens (in roof) – ljŋ, (K) mon ljŋ, (G) mab ljŋ, (Simbai) lkjŋ
bayonet – baynap³
be
be (exist), to – md-
be in a certain kinship relationship (X) to someone – X md-
be present in a place – md-; (K) ay-
be present (distributed) across a wide area – (K) mdek amb mdek amb
bead
bead, a – akañ, bis
bead necklace, esp. of Job's tears – akañ
bead necklace, of kawel seeds – kawel
beads worn on one side of chest by dancers – kuli², kuli-pali
single bead, a – (K) akañ magi, bis magi
string or thread beads, to – akañ lek-
take off mourning beads – kaŋl tk yok-
wear beads in mourning – kaŋl g-
beam (supporting roof) – akñeb
bean
bean (generic) – bal
bean (kinds) – cgem, kagap, klen², pagap, pagap lkañ, pagap, pagap lkañ, pagap tud, womay, wp
bean pod – bal magi
Lima-bean – kagap, pagap

Pea-bean – cgem
Runner-bean – klen, klen-bd
bear (see also carry)
bear a child – ñapan tk-, nāpanŋaŋ tk-
bear fruit – (K) magi pl-
bear flowers or seeds – plp, (Simbai) pip
bearing arms – cm-sek
beard
beard – dsn¹; bopi¹
grow (of a beard) – dsn ay-, dsn jak-
have a beard – dsn ay-
shave a beard – dsn tk-
beat (strike) – (K) pk-, (G) pak-
beat (of the pulse, heart) – (añŋ magi) plg-, (añŋ magi) kawŋ g-
beat fast, beat hard – tudul pk-, tudul ak-
beat very fast (of pulse or heart) – mñ nep añŋ magi tdul ak-
beat with a stick – kut gu pk-
beater, bark-cloth, made of pine wood – jamay kut
beautiful
beautiful – tep
beautiful (of flowers), be – yn tk yap-
because – (K) etp-nen, (G) ti-nen; (K) kunkun, (G) nbnb
become
become – (K) ay-, (G) l-; ap-, g-, jak-, tk-
become (of a slow transformation) – (K) ay-, (G) l-,
become (of a sudden transformation) – tk-
become (of onset of certain bodily conditions) – ap-
become aware – nŋ-
become bald – (K) jun ypl-nep ay-
become big – (K) yob g-, (G) kub g-
become blunt – atk g-, yesays ak-
become daylight – (K) mñmon tk-, (G) mñab tk-
become deaf – (K) (tmd) saki ay-, (G)

tumd sakl l-
become detached and fall – ask yap-
become dirty – gac g-
become dislocated – pug ju-
become dizzy – wdn mmayn ap-, smem-komem g-, somey-komey g-, somey-komey tb-
become dry – (K) mlp g-, (G) mlep g-
become dry (of root crops) – almaj ay-
become dry and shrivelled – pukoc g-
become fine (of weather) – (K) mñimon tk tep g-
become full (of moon) – takn ju ap-, takn ju dap-, takn ps g-
become hot – pbob tk-, pbok-, pboŋ tk-
become hungry – yuan g-
become elevated or upright – jak-
become mature – wos g-
become middle-aged – pataj tokitoki ay-
become muddy – wleb jak-
become night – ksim ap-, (PL) tamk-tup tag-
become old – toki ay-
become old and tattered – ajl ay-
become open – yk am-
become red-hot – yn kld ap-
become ritually contaminated – asŋ-mosŋ g-, asŋ wlk-, kluk-malk g-, wulk malk g-
become rotten – kuy g-, aŋlob g-
become rotten after being broken off – (K) sb pk-
become rounded – (K) magisek ay-
become shiny or glossy (of skin) – jj tk-
become sleepy – wsn ap-
become small – (K) skoy g-, (G) skol g-
become small (of moon) – takn ytk ñ-
become tired – ytuk g-
become tired (of limbs) – kumek kumek ap-
become watery and inedible – ack ay-
bed or raised platform – abañ, bog at,

laŋ at
bedroom – kotp mgan kneb
bee, native – bum
Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) – bblaw
Beech, Southern – celed, kamay
Beech-orchid – kamay-nolb
beeswax – bum
beetle (kinds) – betep, gobm, gobm mluk-ñu, gtŋ², kaŋ nonm, kon³ in kon-mluk yeñ, lum suwn, luŋ, mimot, molaj, nptkin = neptkin, ñn-pñg, pubnm, sbek², sbyaŋ, spsp¹, ssuk², tmenmuŋ, weywey², wlmn, wlmn meg gaw, wobm, womi, wtak
beg for – asb ag-
begin
begin – kñŋ g-, statim g-, tk jak-, wagn g-
begin a new round (in body-part counting) – adkd ap-
begin (of a new month) – takn aptanjak- = ap tan jak-, takn ksen at jak-
begin work – wog kñŋ g-, wog wagn g-, wog ayin ay g-
beginning – juj, kñŋ, wagn
Begonia
Begonia kaniensis – pelŋ, tipeñ
Begonia sp. spp. – mamŋ, mamŋ lkañ, pelŋ, tipeñ
belch
belch – mokbel ag-, mukbel ag-
belch from nausea – mokbel jski ag-, jski mokbel ag-
Belford's Melidectes – alŋaw-nm
believe – ag gos nŋ-
belly – kogi, kogmeg, pabag
belong
belonging to – ket, nb²
belonging to the open country – mseŋ-ket
belonging to this place – o-nb
belonging to what? – (K) etp-ket
below

below – moluk
below, down lower – ayn
below, down there – (K) ebyaŋ, byaŋ, (G) alyaŋ
below, some distance down valley – okyaŋ
below this place – (K) bi-yaŋ
belt (*n.*)
belt (of bark) – sbnag, sbnag kub
belt (of lawyer cane) – tmen, ptug
belt (of leather) – let
woman's belt, used to fasten front skirt – saynag²
belt and apron of string bark, man's – sbnag walj
bend
bend – pag-, (PL) mlu-
bend and connect or fit on – pag ñ-
bend something in the middle – tk pag- = tpag-
bend the arm – ñn pag-
bend and loop around the neck – koŋam ppag-
Benincasa hispida – kjkj
bent, be (of a bow) – (K) cm pagi md-
benzine – bejn
bereft after friend leaves, depressed *see*
berries, edible – kkask bd
berry – (K) mon magi, (G) mab magl
Berry-pecker
Berry-pecker (generic) – (K) maydapan, (G) maldapan
Black Berry-pecker – maldapan todimadi
Fan-tailed Berry-pecker, adult male – maldapan mosb
Fan-tailed Berry-pecker, female – maldapan gs, maldapan kl
Mountain Berry-pecker – tubumkab-ket nonm
Spotted Berry-pecker – ald-magl-ket
beside, be – ptol g-
betel

betel-nut – akow-magi
betel palm – akow
between – nab
bicycle – witwit
Bidens pilosa – kalay¹
big
big – (K) yob, (G) kub⁴, awl², ketm, (PL) pebŋnap
big (of animals) – wosm
big-man (important man) – (K) b yob, (G) b kub
bird
bird (generic) – yakt, (PL) wjblp
bird (kinds) – abownm, adug, alad, aldmagl-ket, alŋawnm, aŋmt, askom, ayom, bajj, bblaw, bc, bdoŋ, biay, bleb, bley, bojp, bojp-pkep, ccp, cecey, cedmay, cgaŋ, cmgan, cp-nabgu, cp-sawey, dmŋawt kosbol, dŋ, dob, duk, gac, galkneŋ, gamñ, gaslŋ, gis, glegl, glmd, glob, gmeñ, gmgm, godgayŋ, godmab, gokal, golyad, gpob, gulgul, gulmali, gupñ-magi-ket, jajoŋ, jbjel, jbog, jeptpt, jgayaŋ, jolbeg, joli, kabay, kabi-kas-ket, kablamneŋ, kabpet, kaganm, kaj-tmd, kaj-ypl-si-dak, klaj, kamay gis, kañm, kapal, kapi bleb, kapi kñopl, kaskas, kaw-silog, kaywl, kb, kb-kluneŋ, kbslk, kdkd, kej, key, ki, kinmud, kiwak, klakl, kleykley, klkl, klwak, kñopl, kob, kob-bg-ket, koben, koct, kojway, kolleg, kolm, koñmayd, koŋak, koŋds, koqtt, kosod-yakt, kosp, ksks, kulep, kuñp-ytps, kuŋb, kuwt, kuyŋ, lbg, maldapan, malg, mayap, memneŋ, mjpi, mmañp, mokbel, molop, mum, mumjel, najabin, nol, numul-yakt, ñay, ñgogpagog, ñiolelegg, ñopd, peñbin, pkaŋ, plag, plŋ, plolom, pnes, pñepk, pow, sagal, saymon, sbaw, señŋ, sepm sg, sjwey, skayag, skek, skey, skub, slek yakt, sloj, (K) smlsmlnap = (G) ssmlnap, sñeñ, sonoŋ, spsep, sskl, sueg, tabal, tay, ttmin, tubum-kab-ket, tubum-kab-ket nonm, tuwŋ, walkobneŋ, woymn, wdn-gol lkañ, wdn-ñg, wet, wobwob, wog-dep, wog-ñalam, wtay, wtt, wlmeñ saki, yabagay, yabal, yawed, ydam, ymañŋn-pl-pat, yppt, ytm

kleykley, yuak, yuyu
bird, adult female (hen) – yakt neb
bird's eggs – yakt magi
bird's leg – yakt tob-kd
bird's nest of grass – yakt kotp, yakt kneb
bird's nest of sticks – gow
birds of grasslands and cultivation areas – mseŋ yakt
birds of mountain forest and advanced bush fallow – ytk yakt
bird-snare – yakt yj
bird's wing – pl¹, yakt pl-kd
feathers, kinds of, see **feather**
gape-wattle of bird – tumd¹
birds of paradise
Greater Bird of Paradise – tay¹
Greater Sicklebill, male – gulgul, kalaj²
King of Saxony – ñopd, kolman²
King of Saxony, female and immature male – ñopd neb
King of Saxony, mature male – ñopd kolman
Lesser Bird of Paradise – (K) yabay, (G) yabal
Lesser or Yellow Bird of Paradise – yabagal
Lesser Bird of Paradise, female or immature male – pkaŋ, yabay pkaŋ
Lesser Sicklebill – jbjel
Little King Bird of Paradise – cedmay¹
Loria's Bird of Paradise – kabay kawslog, kabay sbtkep
Princess Stephanie's Bird of Paradise, mature male – bdoŋ¹, ksks
Shield-bill – sueg bulweñ, sueg bulweñsek
Sickle-bill, female and immature male – galkneŋ
Sickle-crested, mature male – (K) kuŋb pk, (G) kuŋb pok
Six-plumed, adult male – wogdep, kabay cgaŋ

Six-plumed, female and immature males of – kabay pk, kabay pk mluksu
Superb, adult male – kabay bl, kabay albad, kabay cgaŋ
birth, give, see **give birth**
birthmark
birthmark – kñowŋ
birthmark, have – (K) kñowŋ ay-
bit, a – won¹, eñap
bitch – kayn neb
bite
bite – su-¹, su d-, su ñŋ-
bite a hole in something – su yk- = suwik-
bite and crack or break – spag-
bite and eat – su ñŋ-
bite off – su ñŋ-, spag- = supag-, su tk-
bite off a small piece – su tk-
bits of talk – mnm pñpñ won
bitter
bitter or sharp in taste, be – kp g-; joŋb kp g-, km g-
bittern – ñg-aglagl
bivalve (mollusc) – bepeñ
Bixa orellana – kalom²
black
black – mosb, act, gac, kñt, sgi
blacken something with charcoal – sgi ay-, sgi g-
Black Kite – kob-bg-ket
Black Monarch – kleykley¹, ytem kleykley
Black False-pitta (Lesser Melampitta) – kawsilog
blackhead – sbek¹
Black Palm – cm²
bladder
bladder – ss kogi, ss kolm, ss kotp, ss wad
bladder, be full – ss kogi yap-
blade (see also cutting edge)
blade of axe (axe-head) – tu
blade, large, of gaypt bamboo – akl

pls²
blanket – mj kneb
bleed – lkañ ap-, lkañ yap-, nkm yap-
blind
blind (lacking sight) – koy², wdn (magi) koy g-, wdn koy
blinded, be temporarily – wdn am g-
blind (from which birds are shot) – yakt kneb
build a blind – (K) tpag ay-, (G) tpag l-
blindfold someone – jomluk tuwn weyg-
blink (both eyes) – wdn juk-
blinking, signal by – wdn jukjuk g-
blister – bok, mum-kogi
block (close off) – plg-
block or close off a doorway – katam bog g-, katam tub plg-, kalam g ñ-, kjeñ tam plg-, kjeñ tk-
block a path or road – kjeñ tk-
block someone's view – wdn pk ju-, wdn pk lm g-
block the light – katk¹
block up a stream – ñg pog ay-
blocked – plg d-, topl g-
blood
blood (n.) – lkañ, nkm¹, sapay
blood-blister, have a – lkañ ay-
blood child – ñapan tkep
bloodshot – lkañ-sek, lkañsek ay-
bloody – lkañ-sek
blossom
blossom, a – sum¹, sumsum²
blossom, to – sum pl-
blotch on the skin – kñowñ
blow, to
blow (of wind) – ygen alpop ap-, ygen ap-
(wind) blow from particular directions, see wind
blow (through mouth or nose) – pug-, (PL) ñab ñ-
blow clear – pug ask-

blow a conch shell – poplal ag-
blow (something) away – pug yok-, wñd am- or ap-
blow a wind instrument – poplal pug-
blow noisily – pug ag-
blow on embers of fire – pug agi-
blow or spit tobacco – kuj-sek cgoy tk-
blow out (something burning) – pug sug-
blue
blue – muk⁵
blue, especially dark blue – maym
bluish-white – muk-tud, muk tud-tud
Blumea arnakidophora – kgomn
blunt
blunt – atk, tmuñ, tum
be or become blunt – atk g-, tmuñ g-, tum g-, yeseys ak-
blurry-eyed, be – momlak g-
boar – kaj añlam
board
board (plank) – plañ
board floor, raised – plañ at
boat – knañ
body
body (of a living thing) – wak
body (substance) – nonm
body wastes – sb-ss
bog – man meti, man wleb
bog-bridge – mab jap-at
boggy (ground), be – ñtñt g-
boil (painful swelling)
boil (generic) – sñl, (PL) mmayab
come out in boils – sñl ap-
have boils – sñl ay-, (PL) mmayab yok-
multiple boil (carbuncle) – amalaj, sñl amalaj
get a multiple boil – amalaj ap-, amalaj ñag-
boil (water, etc.), to – bol g-
bolt (for a lock) – ayn magi
bolt of lightning – aññak bol
bolt one's food – (K) kmjal ay-

bone

- bone – (K) tji, (G) tjł
 bone in back of pig, forward of hindquarters – sb-ceg
 bone in lower leg of birds, pigs, etc. – ssp
 bone marrow – (K) tji muk, tji slom
 bones of arm or hand – (G) ñn tjł, (K) ñn tji
 bones of dead person – (K) cp tji, (G) cp tjł
 backbone – kud pat
 collar-bone – kagp
 femur – malay tji
 frontal bone of skull – junon, (G) jun tjł-won
 hip bone – wkaj
 humerus – ajp tji
 jawbone – meg kapł
 jawbone (skeletal remains) – cp meg, cp meg kapł
 knee-cap – kogm ceg
 lower arm bones – ñn tji
 nasal septum – jspal
 pelvis – gok
 phalanges – ñn wt
 rib – (K) tglm, (G) tglem
 rib cage – tglm wagn
 skull – cp nabj, poj
 shin bone, large – alj ceg
 shin bone, small – alj ssp
 spinal column, *see* backbone
 tibia – alj yob
 toe bones – tob wt
 ulna – ñn tji
 vertebrae – kud tji wt
- book** – buk³
boots – tob ttup
bored, be – ytuk g-
boredom, suffer from – ytuk naban g-
born, be – nonm g-
bottom
 bottom (lower part) – agn, wagn

- bottom (under side)** – moluk
bottom or underside of a thin object – ktuŋ
bottom of a bamboo container – akl ktuŋ
bottom of a book – buk ktuŋ
bottom of a can or bowl – tin ktuŋ
bottom of a string bag – wad ktuŋ
bottom layer of ovenstones – kab moluk
- bounce**
 bounce off the target – tub-tow g-
 bounce up and down (dancing) – bad d-, kogm pag-
- boundary**
 boundary – lem
 mark a boundary – lem ay-
- bow (weapon)**
 bow – cm², kads, (PL) kals
 bow (kinds) – akl cm, cm get = get cm, cm kusay, cm wongp
 bowstring, *see separate entry*
- bowels** – sb¹
bower (of Bower-bird) – gow
bowl (container)
 bowl – kuok¹
 wooden bowl – knaŋ
- bowstring**
 bowstring – kasn, (PL) wadgеп mdup mlek
 loose a bowstring – kasn ag-
 pull back a bowstring – cm lpg-
 string-stopper at end of bow – cm mon-gol
- boy**
 boy – ñ, ñi, (K) ñ skoy, (G) ñskol; ñ añł, (PL) aduklon añł, kapaŋ
 boy not yet initiated or recently initiated – glmd², kab-tuwn, obogij, wbogij
 boy who has nasal septum pierced – mluk nb
 boy who hasn't had nasal septum pierced – b mluk sbsek

bracken

bracken or similar plant – bld, bot, guñg, kagpan

bracken, smaller than ‘true’ – bot kaj-tglem

giant bracken – kobti agal

Brahminy Kite – kolm

brain – (K) jun mk, (G) jun mok

brake (of a vehicle)

brake, brakes – btek

brake, to – btek g-, btek taw tbt-

branch

branch or limb (of tree) – alk, kd, (K) mon alkd, mon kd

open part of tree where there are bare branches – (K) mon gog, (G) mab gog

tree with no low branches – (K) mon tk-peleb, (G) mab tk-peleb

brand (burning stick) – mon sup

brand, put to something – sup ñ-

Brassica napus – goñbl¹, goñbl gtan

Brassica oleracea – katmap

brassiere – ti ttup

breach (a dam) – sak am-, sak sanj-

bread

bread – btet, plaw

piece of bread – plaw bops, plaw kd

breadfruit tree – kawl; alu, kaleyn, kalayn-yñ, waym

break, to

break – pag-, wk-, (PL) mlu-²

break (of the day) – (K) mñmon ksen tk-, (G) mñab ksen tk-

break (of a shell) – ceg pag-

break (of ocean waves) – ñg si pag-

break (of stems of plants such as reeds) – gug lak-

break a leg – alñ pag-

break an arm – ñn pag-

break apart

break (something apart) – wk yok-

break (something) apart and get rid of – kab wk yok-

break in half – tpag-

break into pieces

break into bits after being hit or dropped – pk pop g-

break into pieces – (K) jspk maspk g-, (G) jspok maspok g-, pop g-

break off

break off (part from whole) – pug sak-, tpag-

break off by snapping or twisting – tpag-

break off by striking – pk sak-

break off cleanly at the joint – kogm ju-

break off for use as a sign – sg pag-

break off leaves and place them as a sign of ownership – sg pag-, sg pag yok-

break off short – gok g-

break off by pushing with foot – taw pag yok-

break off something which is an integral part – pag sak-

break off with fingers – tk-, tug tk-, (PL) agal ay mlu-

break open

break open (come apart, shatter) – wk-

break (something) open – pag yk-, wk-, wk yok-

break open a dam – kobti spak d-

break open a surface – pag yk-

break open and take out contents of an earth-oven – kab yk yok-

break open by itself, as a ripe banana – pug wk-

break out

break out of confinement – tpagi am-

break out of its shell, hatch (of chick) – ceg pag ay-

break something up – tb wk-

break up or come apart (of solid objects and surfaces) – wk-

break through – sak am-

break wind – sb ag-, sbkd ag-

break with the teeth – spag-

breast

breast (chest) – pabl

breast (mammary gland) – (K) ti, (G) tut

breasts, start to form – ti mogm ap-

feed at the breast – ti ñŋ-, tut ñŋ-

suckle a baby at the breast – ti ñ-, tut ñ-

breast flap cut from a pig – pabl

budding breasts – ti mogm

pendulous breasts – (K) ti patyob

breath

breath – aňŋ, (K) aňŋ magi

be out of breath – aňŋ yap-

breathe

breathe – (K) aňŋ ay-

breathe noisily – mluk kasek pug-, aňŋ pug pug kum-

breathe with difficulty – aňŋ pog pog kum-, aňŋ yap-

breather, take a – aňŋ ay md-

breathless, be – aňŋ yap-

breeze – pnm, ygen

Breynia collaris – goňŋn

bribe with shell valuables – (K) mnan puŋi ñ-

brideprice, see bridewealth

bridewealth

bridewealth – smen, tu-smen; bin-kab

bridewealth given at time of arranged marriage – bin-kab

give bridewealth – smen g-, tusmen g-, tusmen ak-, bin kab g-

bridge

bridge – yt-at

bridge of nose – mluk ji

log bridge – jap, jap-at, yt-at

make a log bridge – japat ay-

bright

be bright, dazzling (of shiny things) – tud tug g-, tuyd pley g-

bright (of plumage) – (K) pk, (G) pok

bright moonlight – takn tep

bright star – gap pk

full and bright (of moon), be – takn (kotp) ju ap-

shine brightly – bubu ag-

bring

bring – d ap-, dad ap-, (PL) dad tagi-

bring back and forth – d ap tan d ap yap-

bring food from the garden – tap ppag dad ap-

bring (something) into contact with another object – ñ-, (K) pk ñ-

bring two surfaces into close contact – ñag ñ-

bring two surfaces together – mokyan g ñ-

bring up and down – d ap tan d ap yap-

bring up to the top – d ap tan jak-

bring upwards – d ap tan-

brittle, be – galp g-, loklok ay-, (K) galp ay-, (G) galp l-

broad

broad (not narrow) – ps

broad (extensive) – (K) yob, (G) kub

broad and flat – ps-bad

broad nose – (K) mluk ps-bad yob

broil on an open fire – (K) motek agi-

broke (out of money), be – aňŋ pug-

broken down (of plants), be – gug lak yap-

brood over – (K) gos pat ay-

brother

brother – mam, (PL) ay mleŋ

elder brother – (K) mam nd, (G) mam ned

full brother – mam yb

group of brothers – (K) madigon, (G) madlgon

half brother – mam adk

his/her brother – numan

my youngest brother – b ksen-yad

pair of brothers – (K) madimay, (G)

madlmal
 surviving brother – mad
 wife's brother – bani
 your brother – namam
 younger brother – mam ksen
brother-in-law, *see kin related by marriage*
brother's son, son of a man one calls mam – ñawal
brother's wife
 man's brother's wife – nowi, binowi
 his brother's wife – nuwi
Broussonetia papyrifera (Paper-mulberry) – kaj-pab, pab
brow-ridge – wdn kag, wdn kag su
brown
 brown, dark or reddish – pk-gsgs
 brown, dull – gs
bruise
 bruise, a – mum-kogi
 bruise, swell up – mum kogi tan-
brush, away (by sweeping) – lg yok-, pk lg yok-
brush-turkey (kinds) – abownm, bley, bleynm, tamnk
 Brown-collared Brush Turkey – abownm
 Wattle Brush Turkey – bley, bleynm
brushwood, dry – mlp-wt
bryophytes and lichens, clumps of – (K) mon-yb, (G) mab-yb
bubble
 bubble, to – kosb-asb g-
 bubbles – goñbl magi, ñg magi
bud, new growth on a plant – slp², slup²
Buddleja asiatica – ygesk
bug (see also beetle)
 bug, inedible – mokab, molaj aydk
 bug, small white found on sugar-cane – wtay²
 shield-bug or stink-bug – molaj
build

build – g-
build a ceremonial house – (K) smi kotp tk-
build a fence around – (K) kom-, kom g-, komkom g-, (G) kam-
build a house – (K) kotp g-
bull – kaw aŋlam
bull-roarer – wtt²
bullet – (K) cm magi
bunch
 bunch – tuwn, bñ, wt¹, (PL) gaw
 bunch of bananas – (K) kañm ji, (G) kañm jl; kañm wt
 bunch of fruit – (K) mon magi wt
 bunch up (hand or legs) – mogm g-
 make a bunch – wt g-
bundle
 bundle – tuwn; bñ, wt¹, (PL) gaw
 bundle of grated food – kluc tuwn
 bundle of letters – pas tuwn
 bundle of sweet potato – maj tuwn
 bundle of weapons – cm tuwn, (PL) kals gaw
 bundle of wood – mon tuwn, mon bñ
 make a bundle – tuwn g-, wt g-
burn, to
 burn (*intr.*) – yn-
 burn something – (K) agi-, dagi-; (G) agl-, dagl-, (PL) tgom-
 burn someone (of sun) – sj tmei nŋ-
 burn garden trash – ajen g-
 burn heaps of trash in garden clearing – (K) kkm agi-, (G) kkm agl-
 burn off grassland – kob g-
 burn through the night – yn kn-
 burn well – yn tep g-
 burn with a flame – yn maŋlaŋ g-
 continue to burn – ynijsk ay md-
burning
 burning, for – (K) agiep, (G) aglep
 cause a burning sensation – (K) agi-¹
 have a burning skin – wak mon-tek yn-

burnt**be burnt, be** – yn-**be burnt (scorched)** – sbk-, yn sbk-**be burnt black** – act g-**be burnt to death** – yn kum-, ynek kum-**be almost burnt** – yneb-tek ay-**burst, to** – agoŋ yk-**bury****bury someone** – kom-³, (PL) mnebt g-**bury a corpse or human bones** – cp kom-, (cp) gaw g-**bury (something) in a pit** – kab ad-**bury nuts (of bush rats)** – ym-**bus** – bas**bush****bush, including both forest and advanced bush fallow** – tluk, ytk¹**thick bush** – bey, jb²**bush-knife** – bus-ñayp**bush rat, small** – alks, moys¹, mug**bush spirit (see also nature-demon)** – dukp, kceki**Bush Wallaby** – sgaw**Bush-wren** – skek¹, skek kalom**business (affairs)** – wog²**but** – pen**Butcher-bird, Black-headed** – glob, gokob, molop²**butt of an axe-head** – kugn, kugun, tu kugn, tu ktuŋ**butter** – glis**butter-fingers** – ñn kab**butterfly****butterflies and moths (generic)** – gogaŋ, gugaŋ**butterfly (kinds)** – sb-ñŋb, ttpl, mok ttpl, gogaŋ muk**buttock****buttocks** – (K) smgan, smgan mseŋ, (G) cmgan²**buttocks, side of** – sbgol**buttock-covering (of man)** – kuc, ymeb²**button** – tabu-magi**buy****buy** – taw-², (PL) meg-**buy with money** – moni taw-**Buzzard, Long-tailed** – skub, skub goblad**by oneself (without assistance)** – kaw², key**by oneself (without company)** – adenj, asi, awsek, epen, etk**by itself** – key, kaw**C – c****cabbage** – katmap, katmap kolm***Cacatua galerita* (Sulphur-crested Cockatoo)** – wtay***Cacomantis* (cuckoos)*****Cacomantis castaneiventris*** – ? sbaw***Cacomantis pyrrhophanus* (Fan-tailed Cuckoo)** – sbaw, sbaw mseŋ-ket, kamay sbaw***Cacomantis variolosus* (Grey-breasted Cuckoo)** – sbaw***Calamus* sp. (lawyer-cane, rattan)** – piaw, tman³, tmen²**calf of leg** – alŋ koc, alŋ kogi, tob kogi**call****call, to (of human speech)** – kub ag-, suk ag-**call, to (of animals)** – mnm ag-, suk ag-**call a dog, to** – yes g-**call (domestic) pigs, to** – meg g-**call for (send for) someone** – suk ag-**call in alarm, to** – wal ag-**call out a message** – kub ag- or g-, gawl g-, kub gawl g-, suk ag- or g-, kub

kuk g-
call out, esp. yodel-like oh-oh-oh at end of a message – suk ag pug-
call out in celebration – kub-kayu ag-, kub-kayu g-, kub-kayu wasu g-
call spirit of a kinsman before going to avenge his death – sobog penpen ñag-
call made to a dog – yes³
call made to pigs at feeding time – aŋ²
Callicarpa longifolia – acoma = acowmc
calm
calm down (of anger) – mluk sayn g-
calm down (of wind, etc.) – sayn g-
Calyptrocalyx sp. – kel
cane
cane (kinds) – cedmagi, gaml, kolml, kopen, mkol³, piaw, sakay, sakp, tmen asdal
cane circlet – amkab
cane-grass – aypol, aywol
canine teeth
of a dog – sop¹
of a person – meg pat, meg yob
cannibal – b cp ñjeb
canoe
canoe – knaŋ, kanu
travel by canoe – knaŋ dad am-
cap, see hat
Caprimulgus macrurus (White-tailed Nightjar) – wogñalam
car (motor-car) – kat
carbuncle – amalaj, sŋl amalaj
carcass, whole – sb-sek
card (game)
card, cards – kas
play cards – kas g-, kas pilay g-
Cardamine sp. – klopp
care
care for a new baby in the mother's house – pog md-
take care of someone – datag-, kod md-

take good care of something – nŋ md tep g-
careful – kapkap
carefully
carefully – kapkap
carry something carefully – kapkap dad am-
do something carefully – g tep g-
Carex sp. or spp. – jlgu², jlgol
cargo – kawkow
Carica papaya (pawpaw) – popo paypay
Carpodetus arboreus – ssabol
carried (see also carry) – dad am-
carried by moving water – waŋd
carry
carry something – dad am-, dad ap-, dam-, dap-
carry about – datag-
carry about carefully – datag tep g-
carry a shield (slung from the shoulder) – kadŋ tegi-
carry away illegally – si dad am-
carry someone on the back – kosi g-, kosiŋd am-
carry on the shoulder – kak-¹
carry roughly or carelessly – (K) kuyan kuyon g-, (G) kulan kuyan g-
carry slung from the forehead – gomi dad am-
carry slung from the shoulder – (K) tegi-, (G) tegl-
carry slung over the shoulder on the back – kud pki dad am-
carry to someone – dad ñ-
carry to the top – dad at jak-
cartridge – cm magi
carve
carve – ak-, tb kluk-
carve a bowl or dugout – knaŋ tb kluk-
Caryota sp. – kms¹, kumñañ
case-moth, case-moth cocoon – sbyaŋ
cassava – bawd
cassowary

- cassowary (generic)** – kobti¹; alŋ-pat, wacŋ, weŋ, yyp, yuyu, (PL) wjblp-pebŋnap
- cassowary chick** – kobti ñluk
- cassowary trap** – kobti yj
- adult cassowary** – kobti mosb, kobti aŋlam
- adult male cassowary** – (G) kobti mok kalom = (K) kobti muk kalom, (G) kobti mok malam
- cut up cassowary flesh, to** – sab-²
- female cassowary** – kobti neb
- immature cassowary** – kobti gs
- large lowland cassowary** – kobti gulgin
- cast one's mind back** – nŋ nŋ yok-
- castor-oil tree** – cp-sgi
- cast a shadow** – ssi katk-
- Castanopsis acuminatissima*** – sawey¹
- casuarina (iron-wood)**
- casuarina** – kalap¹, mabs
- 'female' casuarina (small, fruit-bearing)** – kalap neb
- 'male' casuarina (tall, no fruit)** – kalap aŋlam
- very large casuarina** – kalap wosm
- Casuarina oligodon*** – kalap¹, mabs
- Casuarius* (cassowaries)**
- Casuarius bennetti*** – kobti
- Casuarius unappendiculatus*** – kobti gulgin
- cat** – kayn ksi, ksi
- catapult (n.)** – kŋŋld
- catch**
- catch something** – d-
- catch something in the hands** – ññ magi-wt d-
- catch alight and be burnt** – agi sbk-
- catch fire** – yn-, yn ag-
- catch fish (with hook or spear)** – pis ñag-
- catch in the middle** – nab tk d-
- category** – agn, kŋŋ, wagn
- caterpillar (kinds)** – bsum, cp-tmeŋ,
- gajolm, gaslum, kapolm, loksam, sabok¹, sgok
- catfish** – sac
- cattle** – kaw
- caught, be** (*see also catch*) – d-, al d-
- cause something** – g-
- cave** – kab gloŋ, kab mgan
- cave cricket** – joŋ tu-kapl, mugsj
- cavity**
- cavity** – gloŋ, kuok², mgan
- cavity, have a** – (K) gloŋ ay-; gloŋ g-
- cease, see stop**
- cedar** – goŋbl², sukŋam
- ceiling** – kab², kotp kab
- celebration, call out in** – kub-kayu ag-, kub-kayu g-, kub-kayu wasu g-
- celebratory feast, hold a** – kub-kayu g-
- Celosia argentea*** – kapn snm
- cement** – smen, kab smen
- census, conduct a** – yb d-
- centipede**
- centipedes, earwigs and millpedes** – kodall¹
- large centipede** – kodall meg-sek
- centre** – nab
- centre-post of house** – (K) kotp sap, (G) katp sap
- Centropus phasianinus* (Pheasant Coucal)** – tuwŋ
- Cercartetus caudatus* (Pygmy Possum)** – sumsum
- ceremonial**
- do ceremonial dance of welcome** – (K) sb ay-
- build ceremonial house for smi festival** – smi tk-
- ceremony**
- boys' (nose-piercing) initiation ceremony** – (K) mluk puŋipay
- ceremony after birth of first child** – kos tawpay
- Chafer Beetle** – mimot
- chain**
- chain of small circlets of fur or**

woven *namlk* fibre – bacbac, bcbc, bebec, bebec-bacbac
 chain of small rings cut from orchid fibre – koymeñmeñ
 chainsaw – censo
Chalites
Chalites lucidus (Shining Cuckoo) – ? sdwey-madwey
Chalites ruficollis (Mountain Bronze Cuckoo) – sbaw numud, ? sdwey-madwey
 change, to
 change (something) – sensim g-
 change from one form into another – (K) tk ay-, slok ay-, wlek ay-, (G) tk l-, slok l-
 change one's mind – nŋ tk tk-
 channel between nose and upper lip – slom kjeŋ
 chant
 chant, a – kmap, kmep
 chant, to – kmap ag-, kmep ag-, wel ag-, wol ag-
 chant in a loud drone, to – kub ag-
 charcoal
 charcoal – sgi¹, mon bj
 blacken with charcoal – (K) sgi ay-, (G) sgi l-
Charmosyna (Lories)
Charmosyna josefinae (phases) – ? kulwak, ? tabal,
Charmosyna papou (phases) – tabal; alad, cmgan, kañm, kob, ? sg
Charmosyna placentis – ? tumuk-yakt
Charmosyna pulchella – jbog, kdkd
Charmosyna wilhelminae – godmay-ket
 chase
 chase someone – woŋd am- = waŋd am-, wtsek dad am-, yuk⁻²
 chasing (to do with) – yukep
 chatter loudly – mnm kleykley ag, mnm kleykley g-, sosm ag-
 cheek (of face) – mkem
 cheekbone below eye – wdn kag, wdn

kub
 chest
 chest – pabl, kod¹
 have severe pain in the chest – mdmagi pugng ju-
 chest ornament, *see* ornament
 chew
 chew something – ñŋ-, su g-; mok-
 chew for a long time – sat-, sat ñŋ-
 chew into pieces – sapi tk-; japi tk-
 chick – yakt ñluk
 chickweeds – kogm juep
 child
 child – ñapan, (PL) adukian añl
 childless – wom, (G) woskoy
 baby – ñapanŋaŋ
 bear a child – tk-, ñapan tk-, ñapanŋaŋ tk-
 blood child, one's own child – ñapan tkep
 eldest child – (K) ñ nd, (G) ñ ned
 father a child – ñapan tk-, ñapanŋaŋ tk-
 foster child – ñapan magiep, ñapan suep
 middle child – ñ nab
 youngest child – ñ ksen
 childbirth, die in – ñapanŋaŋ tkng kum-
 children
 children – ñapan, ñskoy-paskoy; (G) ñapay
 take care of children – ñapan datag-
 Chimbu – Cbu
 chin – meg kapl
 Chinese person – Koŋkoŋ
 chip (of wood) (*n.*) – mon bops
 chip off several small pieces from an edge – meg meg sak-
 chipped (of solid surfaces), be – meg meg pag-, meg meg sak-
Chisocheton tenuis – wanay
 choice, make a – gos g-

choose – gos g-

chop

chop (something) – tb-, gtk-

chop in half – gtk-, tb tk-

chop off – tb tk-

chop up (into pieces) – tb wk-

christen

christen someone – yb ñ-

be christened – yb ksen d-

Christian, be a – lotu mnm nŋ-

chrysalis – towp

chuckle, to – suk ag-

chunk (*see also piece*)

chunk of something – day

chunk of turned sod – pen², pen-bs, pken, pken-bs

turn chunks of soil with poles or spade – pen g-, pken g-

church

church (building) – lotu kotp

church (religion) – lotu

church or religion, have a – lotu-sek (md-)

church service, conduct a – lotu ag-

cicada

cicadas (generic) – gub

cicadas, small – aygn¹

cigar – cgoy

cigarette

cigarette – cgoy

cigarette paper – cgoy mj

roll a cigarette – cgoy kom-

cinders – bg, mon bg

Cinnammomum archboldianum – ñoŋud kuysek, ñoŋud kojow

Cinnamon-breasted Wattle-bird – golyad

circle

circle, a – ceb¹, kolmon, kolm³

form a circle – kolm g-

circular – kolm, kolmon

circular disk of *Conus iteratus* shell – wtw¹

circumcise – (waŋ) kubak tk-

***Circus spilonotus* (Spotted Marsh Harrier)** – dmŋawt kosbol

***Cisticola exilis* (Tailor-bird)** – kaj-meg, kosod yakt

citrus – moli

***Claoxylon* spp.** – ññalu

clap the hands – ñn beŋ pk-

classificatory

classificatory, distant (of kinship) – adk³

classificatory cross-cousin – ñbem adk

clatter, to – (K) gley-wley g-, (G) glow-wlow g-, mnm kleykley ag- *or* g-

clavicle – kagp

claw

claw of bird or other animal – galn

claw of cassowary – kaci

clawed (having claws) – galn-sek

clay

clay – lum lkañ, wleb

clay, white, used as pigment on face or torso – lug¹, sŋak

clay, yellow, from which red ochre is made by firing – lum kalom

clean

clean grime from body – jneb ay-

clean one's face – nawsn tk-, nusn-nawsn tk-

become ritually clean – (K) suŋ ay-

make oneself ritually clean after giving birth – gul g-

clear

clear (of cloudy sky) – seb tk-, seb tk dad am-

clear (of weather) – mñmon tk tep g-

clear (open) – mseŋ

clear (transparent), be – kd agi md-

clear (something)

clear an area by cutting and burning grass – kod-²

clear an area ready for building a singsing house – smi kotp kod-

clear garden land – wog kod-, wog

kodig tbig g-
clear garden land out of heavy bush
 – wog tb-, (K) wog kodi tb-
clear ground for garden – (G) wog
 kad-, (K) wog kod-
clear nose of mucus – puŋi pag yk-,
 slom pk yk yok-
clear one's throat – ages g-
clear primary forest – mjb tb-, mon
 wos tb-
clear blue sky, be a – seb muk ñluk d-
cleared area – mseŋ, wog; kab ljlj
clearing (*see also cleared area*)
clearing for garden – wog¹
clearing in forest – (G) mñab teptep,
 (K) mñmon teptep
**clearing which has been cut in thick
 bush** – wog ñalam
Clematis papuasica – ssnb
clever – gos nŋeb
click-beetle – neptkin, ñn-pñg, yptkin
cliff, cliff-face – kab-bak, kab mduŋ,
 mduŋ¹, ptbak
climb
climb, to – tan-, tan am-, at-tan-
climb (of vines), to – leklek am-
**climb across from one tree to
 another** – gomej tk-, gop d-
climb down – ap yan-
climb carefully down a slope or tree
 – glug gi yap-
climbing pole, hooked – gomej, kabs
clitoris – ssk = ssuk¹
cloaca of a bird – aňg, (G) cb-aňg
clock – kitok
close (shut)
close something – g ñ-², plg-
close an entrance – katam g ñ-
close the eyes – juk-, wdn juk-
close off entrance to nest – smjen ñ-
close up (of nostrils) – mluk pukoc g-
closed up – plg d-
close (near)

close – maŋ¹, maŋmaŋ¹, yep
close, first degree (of cross-cousins) –
 sogan
close (of cousins) – kay
close together – (K) kayŋd, (G) kayŋad
put (things) close together – maŋmaŋ
 ay-
clothing – cec, laplap, tglis = tiglis,
 sbnab walj
cloud
cloud(s) – seb¹
covered in cloud, be – seb yu g-
dark or red clouds at dawn or sunset
 – seb lod, b-glaj kawlawj, bin-glaj kawlawj
reddish clouds seen at sunset – seb
 lod
cloudless sky, be a – seb muk kab tb-
cloudy
cloudy – seb-sek
be cloudy – seb ay-, seb g-, aseb g-
club moss – pipiben
club
club (wooden) – kot² = kut¹
club used to kill pigs – kaj-kot² = kaj-
 kut¹
club(s) (in cards) – klap
clump
clump (esp. of plants) – kñŋ
clump of epiphytes – ymn
isolated clump of trees – komeŋ, mon
 komeŋ
clumsy
clumsy – aŋd
clumsy hands – ñn kab
cluster
cluster – bñ, kñŋ, tuwn, wt
cluster of boils – amalaj
cluster of leaves, foliage – kas(kas) wt
cluster of seeds or fruit – magi wt
clusters – wt-wt
form a cluster – magi wt ay-
clustered
clustered – bñ-sek, tuwn-sek, wt-sek

clustered (of stems, as bamboo) – ktem-sek
Clytoceyx rex (Shovel-billed Kingfisher) – plag
Cnemophilus macgregori (Sickle-crested Bird of Paradise) – kuṇub
 coagulate (of blood) – ld ym-
 coals punji-
 coals of a fire – bj, kld
 hot coals – bj, (mon) kld
 coast (*n.*) – nabis
 cockatoo
 head plumage of cockatoo – koki slp
 Palm Cockatoo – gumgum
 Sulphur-crested Cockatoo – wtay¹
 tame cockatoo – wtay yb
 cockroach (kinds) – cp-mluk-mgan, gongon, koñḡd, kotpol
 cocoa – kawkaw
 coconut
 coconut palm and nut – koymaṅ, kpay, kpay koymaṅ
 empty coconut shell – koymaṅ ceg
 cocoon – loksam kotp
Cocos nucifera – koymaṅ, kpay, kpay koymaṅ
 code (secret language) – pkjak mnm
 coil
 coil, a – bol
 coil of vine or rope – mñ-bol
 coil something – kopag d-, mañbol g-, pag-bol g-
 coiled, be – kopag d-, mañbol g-, pagbol g-; (K) kamd pkd g-, (G) kamd pakd g-
 coin
 coin – moni magi
 ²⁰ toea coin – kawnan, moni kawnan
Coix lachryma-jobi (Job's Tears) – akañ
 collar-bone – kagp
 cold
 cold (*adj.* & *n.*) – takl, (PL) keñ
 cold and fresh (of water) – km³
 cold food (cooked previous day) – tap

keñ
 be cold (of the body or weather) – alpop g-, takl g-, takl pat (nep) md-, ygen g-, (PL) keñ tag-, keñ yok-
 be cold (of inanimate things) – takl g-
 be cold (of the wind) – pnm g-, ygen g-
 feel cold (from wind) – alpop g-, alpep g-, ygen g-, (PL) keñ tag-, keñ yok-
 Coleman lamp – kolmen
 collect (*see also* gather)
 collect (things) – nan g-
 collect (vegetables) – (tap-magi) g d-
Collocalia (swiftlets and Pacific Swallow)
 Collocalia esculenta (Glossy Swiftlet) – mmañp
 Collocalia hirundinacea – mmañp, sskl
 Collocalia vanikorensis (Lowland Swiftlet) – ? mmañp
 Collocalia whiteheadii (Whitehead's Swiftlet) – sskl
Colocasia (taro)
 Colocasia esculenta – m, mi; nem, sap
 tuber of **Colocasia esculenta** – kolp
 collapse (fall apart) – pag-, (PL) mlu-
 collect (gather) – nan g-, ypt g-
 collide – penpen pk-
 colon
 colon – sb-wagn
 lower colon – sb-gac
 colour
 colour (generic) – kal³
 colour (kinds) (*see also separate entries: black, blue, etc.*) – bl⁵, blbad, gac, gs, gsgs, kayg, kloy, kmab, kup, lkañ, mj-kmab, mosb, (K) muk, (K) muk-tud, (K) pk = (G) pok, tud, (G) tud-mok, waln
Colubrina sp. – goñḡn, goñḡn mseṅ-ket
 column of smoke – skum kl
 comb
 comb (*n.*) – kom¹, ñu-tam
 comb something – ñutam g-
 come

- come** – ap-, a-, o-, ow-, (PL) tag-
come and get – ap d-
come and go – api am-
come apart – talk-
come clear of – ask ap-
come from afar to visit – lɲd ap-
come freely – monmon ap-
come illegally (trespass) – si ap-
come into the company of others – n-
 1
come late – sayn ap-
come out (of stars) – gap jak-
come out (of a tooth) – meg sak-
come out of position (of a joint) – pug
 ju-
come together – jm ñ-
come to rest – pl pki d-, pl pki g-
come without having eaten – yuan
 ap-
**come (on a journey) without
 stopping** – tapn nep ap-
Commelina cyanea – bokbak
Commersonia bartromania – jes
commit a name to memory – (K) yb d
 ay-
common (ordinary) – yb
companion – b kodep
company, be in someone's – kod-, kod
 md-
compensation
 compensation – saj²
 pay compensation – saj g-
complain
 complain – komplen g-
 complain a lot – sosm ag-
complaint, bring a – sb dap-
complete (finish), see finish
complete (whole), see whole
compost in sweet potato garden – maj
 ason
concave-shaped – (K) ji, (G) jl
conceal (see also hide)
 conceal (oneself or something) –
- weyg-
conceal oneself by crouching – ñk g-
be concealed – (K) los ay-, loslos ay-;
 wegi md-
concerned
 be concerned – gos koŋay nɲ-
 be concerned for someone – (K) mapn
 ay-
conch shell – poplal
concrete
 concrete – smen
 concrete slab – smen
 make concrete – smen g-
condition
 look in good condition (health) –
 suwi md-
 look in poor condition (health) –
 suwi + poss. pro. + yap-
 put into good condition – (K) ay tep
 g-
 regain healthy condition – (K) suŋ ay-
conduit for irrigating taro – yuan
confide – (mnm) ag ñ-
confluence of two streams – ñg tam
congeal – ld g-, (K) mlp g-, (G) mlep g-
conglomerate (rock) – kab ps
Coniogramme macrophylla – dobeg,
 wlek-ñɲeb
conjunctivitis, have – (K) wdn pk ju-
connect – jm ñ-
conscious, be – nɲ-
conscientious, be – matk g-
consider (something) – gos nɲ tep g-
constellation – gap tuwn-bñ, gap yal-bñ
constipated, be – smgan pl g-
constrain – d-, (PL) ay-
constricted, be – plg d-, topl g-
construct (see also build)
 construct – g-
 construct a trap of stakes – pag g-
consume – ñb-, ñɲ-, (PL) ñab g-
container for storing – tawep tap, tap
 tawep

contaminate someone (*see also ritually contaminated*)

contaminate oneself by killing – asŋ mosŋ g-

contaminate someone – kluk-

become contaminated by crossing trail of contaminated person – wlk malk g-

contemplate

contemplate – nŋ-

contemplate committing a murder – mumug nŋ-

contiguous

contiguous – (K) kayŋd¹, (G) kayŋad

be contiguous – kaynd md-, ptol g-, (K) ptol gi md-

continue

continue to be – md-, md md md

continue to come – ap ap ap

continue to do – g nep md-, g g g

continue to go – am am am

continuous – nebneb

control, to – d-, (PL) ay-

***Conturnix chinensis* (King Quail)** – kabpet, kuyŋ kabpet; ŋetŋet

conus rings – ksŋ, ksŋ-day

convalesce – tap gab md-

converse – mnm penpen ag ñ-, (PL) laj tgom yok-

Conyza

Conyza bonariensis – aypoki, sbomj²

Conyza parva – aypoki ksen-nep owp

cook, to

cook and eat (nuts) whole – (G) cegsek agl lokl ñŋ-

cook head of a pig or whole cassowary – abk² ay-

cook food in separate fire or oven – pbok-

cook in earth oven – ad-, ad ay-, (PL) tgom-

cook on open fire – mon-tek agi-

cook on ritually restricted fire – mon ask pbok-, mon askep pbok-

cook overnight – kn yn-

cook overnight, leave to – kn abk ay-

not cooked, not – km

not properly cooked – kñt

cooking cylinder made of tree-bark – sañ, tok², yuaŋ

cooking utensil of bamboo – akl pls¹

cool, be – takl takl g-

Copper Ringtail – ymduŋ; bald, kas-gs, kay¹

copra – kapl²

copulate – aŋ-, daŋ-², (PL) tgaw-, (PL) plow g-

***Coracina* (Cuckoo-shrikes)**

Coracina caeruleogrisea – sñeñ suwalwal

Coracina longicauda – sñeñ saki

Coracina montana – sñeñ

coral tree – gayk

cord – mñ

cordyline

***Cordyline* (generic)** – sblam, (PL) awkem

***Cordyline* varieties** – admaw, admaw lkañ, aŋmd, awel, bitbit¹, glaŋm, gum, kceki sblam, kmn sblam, ñg-pakn, plin, sblam, sskanay, yb³, ymeb-bd

Cordyline fruticosa – sblam

Cordyline ledermanni – kceki sblam, (PL) awkem

core of mountain pandanus fruit – salm

cormorant – ? kon ñay

corn (maize) – gkt, mays

corneal ulcer, have a – wdn pk ju-

corner – tuŋoŋ

corpse – cp¹, cp kumeb

correct

correct – nŋd

correct something – ypd g-

be correct – ypd g-, nŋd ag-

Corynocarpus cribbianus – gumon pidol

cough, to – ages g-, jlken ag-, jlken g-, mt g-

council – kansol

councillor – kansol

count, to

count by body-part method – pag-, ñn pag-, ñn pag nŋ-

count a full round by body-part method – ñn ju-, ñn pug ju-, (K) ñn pag ay-, (G) ñn pag l-

count back and forth (along a line of objects) – (K) pag dap tan dap yap ay-, (G) pag dap tan dap yap l-

couple, married – b-bet, bin-bet, b-betimay

court (of law)

court – kot

take to court – kot g-, kotim g-

cousin

cross-cousin, *see cross-cousin*

female parallel cousin – ay, ay adk

male parallel cousin – mam, mam adk

cover

cover, a – cpl, ttup

cover something – pl-, ptaw-, tm ñ-, ttup g-, yug ñ-

cover and fully enclose something – ttup g-,

cover an earth-oven – kab ad ptaw-

cover the ground (of vines, indicating maturity) – saw g-

cover up a wrongdoing – wanab aswon ay-, wanab ason ay-

put a covering layer on something – ptaw-

put on or erect a protective cover – tob-

put on a tight-fitting covering, etc. – tm-

covered

covered in cloud – seb yu g-

covered with ashes – ttun-sek

covered with excrement – sb-sek

covered with mucus – slom-sek

covered with mud – wleb-sek

be covered with fungi – bay seb ay-

covet something – din ag nŋ-

cow – kaw, kaw neb

co-wives

co-wives – bin, anwak

group of (three or more) co-wives – bin anwak-gon

pair of co-wives, two – (K) bin anwak-may, (G) bin-anwak-mal

cowry shell valuable (kinds) – adlup, dlep, mnan magi, molbay, patey

crab, freshwater – kosap, kosap meg

crack (split)

crack/split, to – gug tk-, wk-

crack (of a shell), to – ceg pag-

crack apart – tk-

crack by bending or twisting – gos wk nŋ-

crack open so that the seeds fall out – bibu ag yap-

crack open (of ground), to – bu ag-

crack (make a cracking sound), to

crack – cek ag-, mul ag-

crack the knuckle in greeting – ñn pk ju-

cracked, be – gug tk-, gug tk g-, wk-

crackle – mnm kleykley ag-, kulpl g-, mul ag-

***Cracticus cassicus* (Black-headed Butcher-bird)** – ? gokob

crake

crakes and rails (generic) – koŋak

Spotless Crake – kapi bleb

cramp, get – (ypl) slg ap-, slg slg ap-; ld p tan-, ld aptan apyap g-

crane-flies – aŋnaŋn¹, kmn slñ, lum aŋn

crash (make a crashing sound), to – paŋd ag-

Crassocephalum crepidoides – kitañ

crave

crave something – -nen g-

crave food – tap yuan g-

crave water – ñg-nen g-

crawl, to – kleŋd am-

creak, to – kklag (*or* kklak) ag-, ñag ag-, pag ag-

creased, be – pag-, jl pag-, (K) ji pag-
create – g-¹

creatures, little – tap malmal

creep (of vines) – leklek am-

creepers (generic) (*see also* vine) – mñ

crescent moon, be a – takn glowi ap-

crest-plumes of adult male *Amblyornis*
 – kuᅇb tudbad

crevice in rock – kab-yam

crickets

crickets (generic, including most Orthoptera) – joᅇ

bush cricket – mugsı, tu-kapl, tu-meg

cave cricket – mugsı, tu-kapl, tu-meg

field cricket – gul-ws

mole cricket – cocwoñ

crinkle

crinkle fibres or cloth with the hands
 – (tug) yceyc g-

crinkled, become – pkoc g-, pukoc g-

criss-cross, lay things – gadal badal g-

croak, as a frog – guttag ag-, kklag (*or*
 kklak) ag-

crocodile – kpi

**crook something (make into a hook-
 shape)** – gop ay-

crooked

crooked (not straight) – td, tud, td
 sketk, yk, ykmak

crooked (mis-shapen) – (G) sketek,
 (K) sketk; ssket

crooked, as a tilted fence or tree –
 beᅇbeᅇ g-

follow a crooked course – tudmad g-,
 ykmak g-

crop (of bird) – ñbleb

cross, to

cross (a place), to – tk-

cross something (intersect) – walk
 malk g-

cross a mountain – dum tk-

**cross a path trodden by a ritually
 contaminated person** – wlk malk g-

cross a road (modern) – lot tk-

cross a river – ñg tk-

cross a saddle or pass – ji tk-, jl tk-

cross (angry), be – sb-wt tmeᅇ g-

cross-breed (of animals or people), to –
 ab g-, dab g-

cross-cousin

cross-cousin – ñbem (*male*), pañbem
 (*female*)

father's male cross-cousin – bayd

female cross-cousin – pañbem

group of cross-cousins – (K) bemigon,
 (G) bemlgon

his/her/their cross-cousin – numud,
 numd

male cross-cousin – ñbem

mother's female cross-cousin – ayd

pair of cross-cousins – (K) bemimay,
 (G) bemlmal

true cross-cousin – ñbem betep, ñbem
 mluk

your cross-cousin – na-mud

cross-legged, sit – malay beᅇ pati md-

***Crossomys monktoni* (Water-rat)** –
 kuypep, kipep

crossroads

cross-roads – kjeᅇ tam

be confused at a cross-roads – (K)
 sdol ay-

cross the legs – tob mogm g-

***Crotalaria lanata* (Rattle-pod)** – bitbit²,
 gtigti

crotch – smomñ

Croton morobensis – walm

crouch, to

crouch – ñk g-

crouch (of birds) – muk g-

crouch down very low – won ñk ay-

crouched (of birds), remain – muk gi
 md-

crow (of rooster) – suk ag-

crumble – pp g-

crunch, to

crunch in the mouth – su wk ñᅇ-

crunch up brittle things – tug, jspk tk-

be crunched – (K) tug jspk tk-, jspk maspk g-, (G) tug jspok tk-, jspok maspok g-

crush

crush brittle things – jspk tk-

crush by hitting – puwk-, (PL) lubsg ay-

crush by screwing up – tug kocmac g-, tug mlc g-

crush in the hands – tug acpacp g-, lpolp g-

crush nut of marita pandanus – malk-₃

be crushed to bits – (K) jspk maspk g-, (G) jspok maspok g-

cry (weep), to

cry – (K) si ag-, (G) sl ag- = sul ag-; sm g-

cry and cry – si matak ag-

cry for one's dead – cp si ag-, mumug tkig si ag-

be about to cry – si ñg ap-

cry (call out loudly) (*see also call*)

cry of discomfort – akey!

cry out (shout), *see shout*

cry out (in amazement, pain, surprise) – way ag-; wal ag-

crying (weeping)

crying – si-sek¹

feel like crying – si agep tek ay-

go crying – cog dad am-

***Cryptocarya* spp.** – buk mataw, gabaw, mataw₁, ñoñud kas-ps

cuckoo

cuckoo – sbaw, sbaw numd

Shining Cuckoo – sdwey-madwey

cuckoo-dove – kuwt

cuckoo-shrikes

cuckoo-shrikes (generic) – sñeñ

Black-billed Cuckoo-shrike – sñeñ saki, sñeñ skoy

Black-hooded Cuckoo-shrike – kmn-numud, sñeñ skoy

Stout-billed Cuckoo-shrike – sñeñ

swalwal

cucumber

cucumber (generic) – sag

cucumber (kinds) – sag jamay, sag tud

Cucumis sativa – sag

cucurbit

***Cucurbita* spp.** – bangay¹

wild cucurbit – amos aydk, molom², palm, sañañ

cultivate crops, *see plant*

cultivation, zone of – mseñ

cup – kap

cup the hands together – ñn-wt d-

***Cupraea* sp.** – mnán magi

Curcuma longa – gojagen¹

curled up, become – pukoc g-

curse

curse, a – meg-sab, ysws

put a curse on someone – (K) meg-sab ay-, (G) meg-sab l-; ysws g-, ysey-wsey g-

curved – gop¹

cuscus (*see also phalanger*)

cuscus (kinds) – aklañ, añ, atwak, gabi, kñm, madaw, magey, maygot, sbi², takp, yaked, yng-tud

Black Mountain Cuscus – maygot, yng-tud

Ground Cuscus – madaw; kñm

Spotted Cuscus – aklañ, gabi

White Cuscus – magey, takp

cushion – kusn

customary gift, make a – sem ñ-

cut

cut, to – tb-, (PL) lubsg-

cut across – tk-, (PL) lubsg-

cut a ditch and divert water – pog ay-

cut a hole in – tb yk-

cut and fix in position – tb puñi-

cut and give – tb ñ-

cut and scrape out – tb kluk-

cut and split apart – tb lak yok-

cut and throw away – tb yok-

cut away, get rid of by cutting – tb yok-
cut foliage for composting – patk g-
cut free – tb ask-
cut grass and wild cane – wogñalam ay-
cut grass by pushing pole under it – ñalam g-, (tu) ñalam ay-
cut illegally – si tb-
cut in half – tb tk-, gtk-
cut into the surface of s.th. – ak-
cut *kosod* grass – (K) kosod kod-, (G) kosad kad-
cut of meat from a pig (kinds) – sb- ceg, mayb, wakaj
cut pigs' ears, to make them tame – kaj tmud tk
cut (chop) wood – (K) mon tb-, (G) mab tb-
make a back cut (when felling a tree) – kud d-
make a trial or test cut – tb nŋ-
make the first cut (when felling a tree) – kab ym-
make the scarf cut (when felling a tree) – sb d-
cut off
cut off – tb ask-, tb sak-, tb tk-, (PL) lubsg yok-
cut off a part of something – tb sak-,

tk sak (ay-)
cut off branches – tdk-
cut off the surface of s.th. – ak-
cut open – tb yk-
cut up
cut up – tb sak-, tb tk-
cut up cassowary flesh – sab-
cut up and distribute – tb blok-
cutting
cutting, to do with – tbep
cutting edge of axe-head – tu ytk
cutting in half – gtkep³
cutting instrument – tap tbep, (PL) gaymen
***Cyathea* (tree-fern)**
***Cyathea* (generic)** – kuyn
Cyathea magna – kuyn
***Cyathea* sp. or spp.** – (K) añmi, (G) añml, bawl, dawl, kuyn, ? smay-kolay
cyclone, be a – kopay mopay g-
***Cyclosorus* sp. or spp.** – sawñ²
***Cynoglossum* sp.** – cgoy aydk
***Cypholophus* sp.** – gugubay
***Cypraea annulus* shells and necklaces** – adlup, dlep
***Cyrtandra* sp. or spp.** – cangom, gabaw², ñepek, pagn ñepek, ps-tnk, waŋ-magi, wokd

D – d

Dacrycarpus imbricatus – kalap db, skp¹
Dacrydium novoguineense – db
***Dactylopsila palpator* (Mountain Striped Possum)** – blc
daily
daily – mnek mnek
daily activities – kneb ameb owep wog wati gep
dam
dam, a – (K) ñŋ pogayn, (G) ñŋ poglin

dam up – ñŋ pog ay-
dam up a creek by laying leaves and rubbish – cac ñ-
damage something – tmey g-
dance
dance, to – jak-, kogm pag-, (PL) wteki tag-
dance around brandishing an axe – (K) (tu) sb ay-, (tu) sb ay dad am-
dance at *smi* festival – smi jak-

dance bending the knees – kogm pag-
dance festival – smi, kayak
dance in a circle – kmap ceb ay-
dance party in costume – yabal, (K) yabay
dancers invited to a smi festival – b kab-sek, b yakam tawp
dancing
feel like dancing at a smi festival – smi jakep tek ay-
dandruff
dandruff – bobom
have dandruff – jun bobom ap- or ay-
Daphniphyllum papuanum – golŋ¹
Daphoenositta miranda (Pink-faced Nuthatch) – spsep
dark
be dark – (K) ksim (ksim) ñ-, (G) kslm ñ-
get dark – (K) ksim ap-, (G) kslm ap-; dug-, (PL) tamk tup tag-
dark-coloured – mosb, act, gac
dark-coloured, applied to people – gac²
dark grey, blackish grey – mosb jŋjŋ
dark sap or gum from wood or nut – sl³
darkness – (K) ksim, (G) kslm, (PL) tamk-tup
dasyurids
Dasyurus albopunctatus (New Guinea Quoll) – suatg
Phalascorex caudatus (shrew-like marsupial) – aln
daub
daub (something on a surface) – (K) pk ñ-
daub white clay on someone – (K) sŋak pk ñ-
daughter
daughter – pañ, (G) pay, (PL) adukian añl
group of daughters – pañ skop
male cross-cousin's daughter – pañ-

bayd
man's daughter's daughter – pañ-yŋ, payŋ
man's sister's daughter – pañ-yŋ, payŋ
Davallia sp. – saglom
dawdle – sayn am-, sayn ap-
dawn
dawn – mnek
dawn, become – (K) mñmon ksen tk-, mñmon tk-, (G) mñab ksen tk-
at the crack of dawn – (K) ksim adkd kuyan g-, (G) kslm adkd kulan g-
day
day (24 hour period) – ñn²
day after tomorrow – menk
day before yesterday – menk atk
middle of day – pub-nab, pub-nabken
new day – ñn ksen
daybreak, see dawn
daylight – melk-sek
dazzle – ññakol ag-
dead
be dead (of people, animals, taro, engine) – kumb, (PL) biplam yokp
dead, be (of plants) – (K) mlp gp, (G) mlep gup
dead (of timber) – alal
feel dead (of arms and legs) – kumek kumek ap-
dead tree
dead tree – (K) mon alal, mon-lod, (G) mab alal
dead tree or old log with hard wood intact – mon-lod, loday
deaf, be or go – (K) saki ay-, sakisek md-, tumd saki ay-, (G) sakl l-
deal (in cards), to – sut g-, (K) sut gi ay-
Death-adder – jjoj, sataw
debate – (mnm) kl ag-, klkl ag-
debris floating on water – ñg acac
Decaspermum bracteatum – jjelŋ
decay
decay, to – kuy g-, loklok ay-, piam g-, (PL) mayeb yok

be decayed (of wooden objects) – (K) wot ay-, (G) wot l-

decaying
decaying – wot
decaying tree – (K) mon wot, (G) mab wot

decide – gos g-

decision – gos, (K) tmd¹, gos tmd; (G) tumd, gos tumd

decorate
decorate oneself – mokyaŋ g-
decorate someone – mokyaŋ g ñ-

decoration
decoration – mokyaŋ
decoration made from inner leaf of bamboo – akl kbc

deep voice – mnm tugon

defecate
defecate – (K) sb ki-, (G) cb kl-
feel need to defecate – sb yap-

defective (in capabilities) – njet

deflated – sayn g-

delapidated (of wooden artefacts), be – (K) wot ay-, (G) wot l-; (K) loklok ay-

delayed, be – sayn am- or ap-

demon, nature, see nature-demon

demonstrate – yom-

***Dendrobium* sp.** – jjb²

Dendrocnide morobensis – si ydmuŋ, mon ydmuŋ

***Dendrolagus* sp. (Tree Kangaroo)** – kabacp

Dennstaedtia scandens – bot, ddblj

dented, be – pag-

deny something falsely – ag slok-

depart
depart – am-, saŋd-, (PL) tag-
depart in company of – kod saŋd-
depart in fear – ptk saŋd-
depart in pursuit – wtsek saŋd-
depart permanently – psnep am-
depart silently – kamget saŋd-, kapkap saŋd-

departing – saŋdep

deposit (something) – d am yok-

depressed (hollow), be – gu pag-, pag-

depressed (in low spirits)
feel depressed after friend or kinsman leaves – (K) kumapl ay-, (K) ñpkl ay-, (G) kumapl l-
leave someone behind feeling depressed – kumapl ay am-
sleep feeling depressed after friend leaves – kumapl kn-

descend
descend – yap-
descend carefully from tree or down steep slope – glug gi yap-

desire, to
desire something – din ag nŋ-
desire to do something – matk g-

Desmodium
Desmodium repandum – balbag
Desmodium sequax – ccpn, tden

detour around – ask am-

devout – lotu-sek

dew
dew – galaw-ss, gup-ss gap-ss
fall (of dew) – gup-ss gapss ki-
dewy, be – gup-ss gapss ki-
dewlap – aswad

dextrous (of hand or foot) – yb⁴

dialects of Kalam – Etp mnm, Kunbok mnm = Obok mnm, Tay mnm, Ti mnm

diamond (in cards) – daymon

***Dianella* sp.** – kben, mnan kben

diaphragm – pt², pt-bad

diarrhoea, have – kogl g-, sb kogl ki-

dibble stick – yŋ-kut, yt-kut

***Dicaeum geelvinkianum* (Ant-house Bird, Mistletoe Bird)** – sep mumloj-kab-ket, sep maj-magi-ket

Dicksonia hieronymii – maykop

Dicliptera papuana – aleg alomn

die
die (of people, animals, taro, engine)

– kum-, cp tk-, (PL) biplam yok-, bitplam yok-

die (of fire) – sug-, (mon) kum-

die (of plants) – (K) mlp g-, (G) mlep g-

die in childbirth – (ñapanṅaṅ) tkng kum-

die of burns – yb kum-, ynek kum-

die of hunger – yuan kum-

die away (of sound) – ag tk d-

different

different (plural) – anbanb, keykey

different (singular) – key

be different – (K) key (nb) ay-, (G) key l-

in different directions – okok

different subject marker (verbal suffix)

different subject marker, sequential actions – -e-, -o-

different subject marker, simultaneous actions – -nṅ-, -knṅ-, -pnṅ

differently – key, keykey

difficult – koslam, (K) kosyam

dig

dig – pen g-, tk-

dig a ditch or drain – ydok tk-

dig a hole – kaw d-, kaw tk-, lum tk-

dig the ground – lum tk-

dig up human remains – cp kab lk, cp kab wk-

dig with the hands or paws – kjk-, yg kjk-

dig with poles – (K) pen puṅi- = pen-kut puṅi-

dig with shovel – (K) sapl puṅi tk-

digging pole – pen-kut, pken kot = pken kut, yt pen, yt-ps

digging stick for planting – yt kut

digit, large (thumb or big toe) – mamd

Dimeria ciliata – kinm

Dimorphanthera spp. – ayṅ, wdawd

din, make a – kulpl g-

Dioscorea (yams)

Dioscorea (generic) – (K) pd = (G) ped¹

Dioscorea alata – act², kaban¹, (K) pd, (G) ped¹; suan¹

Dioscorea bulbifera – kole¹, kole¹ aydk, kole¹ aydk, pd magi

Dioscorea esculenta – sbi¹, ? sgoy

Dioscorea sp. – ? gogiben aydk

Diphyllodes magnificus – ? kabay asdal, ? kabay kl

Diplazium

Diplazium decompositum – ñmeg

Diplazium latilobum – dsn

Diplazium asperum – jaj

Diplycosia morobeensis – ybelṅ

dirt

dirt (earth) – (K) lum¹, (PL) mnebt, mneṅ

dirt (grime on skin) – jneb

dirty

dirty – lum-sek; gac, (PL) kñt

be dirty – gac md-, lum-sek ay-, (PL) kñt yok-

disappear (pass out of sight) – paṅd am-, saṅd am-

disarray, be in – gdey-bdey g-

discharge white mucus from corner of eye – wdn tud ay-

disconnect (see also separate, sever)

disconnect by hand – tug tk-

disconnect by striking – pk tk-

discomfort after eating, feel – lñu-mañu g-

discuss – (mnm) kl ag-, klkl ag-

disgusted, be – (K) kuñk ap-, (G) koskl ap-

disease (see also specific names of diseases)

disease affecting women – mukup agowneṅ

skin disease causing itching or flaking – (K) slk², (G) slek²

skin disease causing itching – slk wobwob, wkeṅwkeṅ

be diseased (esp. of plants) – koti g-

have a disease of the eye – wdn tap ay-

dish – dis, kuok¹, kuok bad

disintegrate – (K) popl ay-

dislike – (K) gos tmey nŋ-, (G) gos tmeŋ nŋ-

dislocated

be dislocated (e.g. bone, joint, tree trunk) – pug ju-, pug ju am-, pug ju yok-

be dislocated and fall – pug ju yap-

dismantle something – tug talk-

disobedient, be – ytuk matk g-, ytuk matk nŋ-

disoriented, be – (K) saki ay-, (G) sakl l-

disperse

disperse – ajlak-, aljak-

disperse troublesome forces with magic spells – kaped puŋi yok-

displaced, be – ju yok-

display

display (show) something – yom yom g-

display (of birds of paradise), to – tm-, kubuŋ d-

display area

display area (of bird of paradise) – tmeb

display area tree – (K) mon tmeb, yakt ybum

display ground (of certain birds) – wog-dep¹

dispose of (see also throw away, throw out)

dispose of something – d yok-, wlek-

dispose of garden trash – ajen g-

dispute, serious – (K) mnm yob yb, (G) mnm kub yb

distant

distant – (K) patyob, (G) patkub

distant (of ancestors) – yes²

distribute

distribute things – blok ñ-, pk ask-, pk ask-mask-, (PL) ay-, (PL) lubsg-, (PL)

nm yok-

distribute things freely – monmon d yok-

distribute valuables or food – pasb g-, pk ask-mask-

ditch

ditch – mol, ydok

ditch draining a garden – wog ydok

diverse – anbanb, keykey

divide (see also separate)

divide (into two or more parts) – ajlak-

divide and remove – tk yok-

divorce a wife – bin ag yok-

dizzy, be – wdn mayn d- or g-, smay wmay g-, smey wmeŋ g-, someŋ komeŋ g- or tb-, wdn mayn ap-

do

do something – g-

do first – (K) nd g-

do how – et et gi g-

do like this – kun g-

do nothing – ykop g-

do repeatedly – adkmol g-

do quickly – kasek g-, ykd g-

do something unnoticed – kamget g-

do (something) well – g tep g-

do what – et g-, etp g-

do work – wog g-

do work willingly – matk g-

do wrongly – ssketk g-

Dobsonia moluccensis (Greater Bare-backed Bat) – alp, jan madan

Dodonaea viscosa – gusal = gusay

dog

dog – kayn; cen, kmn-dep, sonoŋ², (PL) wbek agalep, ykom-ben-ayak

bitch, female adult dog – kayn nonm

dog's master – kayn nop

dog's mistress – kayn nonm

pup – kayn ñluk

savage dog – kayn suep

wild dog – (K) mon kayn, (G) mab

kayn, (G) mab kas-ket
dog-whelk shell (kinds) – gtnj, kubuŋ,
 (K) kuynok = kinok, (G) kulnok;
 molobaŋ
Dolichos lablab (Pea-bean) – cgem
Dollar-bird – askum, kabay askom, gokal
domesticated
domesticated (of animals) – nŋep,
 yb⁴, yŋleb
domesticated, be – gos nŋ-, yŋleb ay-
donate something – psnep ñ-
donkey – dogi
done with the hand or fingers – tug²
door
door – katam, (PL) majl-meg, (PL)
 majl-pkep
door posts – tub, katam tub, kjeŋ tub
doorway – katam, kjeŋ, kjeŋ tub, (PL)
 majl-meg, (PL) majl-pkep
doves (kinds of) (*see also pigeons*)
Cuckoo-dove – kuwt
Great Cuckoo-dove – waymn
Ground-dove – bleb
Ornate Fruit-dove – gadmab, godmab,
 gadmab b-tepsek
White-breasted Fruit-dove – koct
down (of young bird) – sum¹, sumsum²
down
down, downwards – yaŋ
down-river, see separate entry
down there – (K) byaŋ¹, (G) alyaŋ
down there a short distance away –
 (K) ebkyaŋ, (G) alukpi
down there at some distance – (K)
 onukyaŋ, (G) okpi
down there in your direction – (K)
 kyaŋ, (G) pi, piak
down there not visible to addressee –
 (K) nukyaŋ
down there, somewhere – sŋyaŋ,
 sŋbyaŋ
down there (pointed to) – okyaŋ
down-valley, see down-river
down yonder – akyaŋ

down-river

down-river – -im, -ym, (K) bim, ebim,
 (G) alim, eyim
down-river a short distance – (K)
 ebkim, (G) epim, alpim
**down-river a short distance out of
 sight** – (K) nukim, (G) alukpim
down-river in your direction – (K)
 kaym, (G) pimak, pimok
down-river some distance – (K) okim,
 (G) ogim, ogpim, okpim
down-river somewhere there – (K)
 sŋbim, (G) sŋalim
go down-river – kuym g-
downwards (*see also down*)
downwards – (K) kuyan
downwards, go – (K) kuyan gi am-
drag
drag something – lp g-
drag something away – lp g dad am-
drag things about – lplp g-
dragonflies – pubnm, (K) sb-wj, sb-yng;
 (G) cb-wj, cb-yng
drain (n.) – mol, ydok
draw (pull back)
draw a bow – kasn lpg-, tgaw-
draw a bow and shoot – cm tgawi
 yepi-, cm tgawi yepl-
draw a fire-thong back and forth –
 kos taw-
draw (marks on a surface), to – kl tk-,
 drowiŋ g-
drawing – drowiŋ = dtowiŋ
dream
dream, to – wsn nŋ-
have a series of dreams – wsn kab nep
 nŋ-
have a dream that comes true – wsn
 nŋd nŋ-
**have a dream that does not come
 true** – wsn kab nŋ-
drenched, be – db g-, gutgat g-, ys g-
dribble at the mouth – kosb-asb ap-
dried

dried – (K) mlp¹, (G) mlep
dried leaves of pandanus trees – sbsb¹
become dried and shrivelled – pkoc g-
drift off to sleep – kn am-
drill (holes in) something – (K) ñu puŋi-
Drimys sp. – codok kas ñluk
drink – ñŋ-, ñg ñŋ-, (PL) pat-wlem ñab g-
drip, to – goŋgoñ ap-
drive (animals) along with sticks – ysg-, ysg yok-
droop – mosk yap-
drop (fall)
drop – yap-, yu-¹, ap yap-
drop something – d yok, yok-
drop to the ground – (K) ap yap pk-, (G) – ap yap pak-
be ready to drop (exhausted) – wlek yap-
drop someone off – d am yok-
drops (of liquid)
drops of rain – (K) mñmon magi, mñmon magi-magi, muŋ magi
drops of urine – ss magi, ss magi magi
drops of water (from vegetation) – dbdb
be covered with drops of water – dbdb g- dbdbsek g-
fall (of raindrops) – (K) mñmon magi-magi pk-
drown
drown, to – ñg ñŋ-
be drowned – ñg waŋd am-, ñg woŋd am-
drowsy, feel – (jun) wsn ap-
drum
drum – dacŋ; adu, kudu²
drum cylinder, wooden part – dacŋ kb
drum skin – dacŋ wak
beat a drum – dacŋ pk-, dacŋ tudul ak-
the interior (resonating chamber) of drum – dacŋ mgan

dry
dry – (K) mlp¹, (G) mlep
dry (of leaves used as cigarette paper) – almol
dry (of trees, vegetation) – ajen
dry (something), to – mosk-¹
dry and shrivelled, become – pkoc g-, pukoc g-
dry by heating – (K) agi mosk-
dry decomposing timber (pulpwood) – mab ñŋeb
dry something in the sun – mosk kn-, pub yoki mosk-
dry gnarled dead tree – mon lal wt
dry infertile place – piŋej
dry season (approx. May to November), be – (K) pub ay-, pub g-
dry sticks for torches, to – sup loklok g-
dry tree – ajen
dry up, turn yellow (of old leaves) – al yn-
dry vegetation – ajen, (PL) lal
dry vines – mñ alal
dry waste from nose, ears – sb¹
become dry – (K) mlp g-, (G) mlep g-; almaj g-
become dry (of leaves) – al yn-
Dryadodaphne crassa – ygu
Drymaria cordata – kogm³
Dubouzetia novoguineensis – komay, ymges
duck (bird)
domestic duck – dak, patow
wild duck – ñay
duck down – ñk g-
Ducula (Imperial Pigeon)
Ducula chalconota (Red-breasted Imperial Pigeon) – ? kaj-ypl-si-dak, ? koptt, ? yptt
Ducula zoeae (Zoe Imperial Pigeon) – kaj-ypl-si-dak, koptt, yptt
dung
dung – (K) sb, (G) cb

lump of dung – (K) sb magi
dusk, be – dug-, (K) ksim ap-, (G) kslm ap-
dust
dust – (K) sulkul, lum sulkul, sskul, (G) slokl; bayseb, tukub, tukub gebgeb, tukub takay
dusty place where pigs lie – (K) kaj sulkul

dwell – md-
dwelling (house, hut, etc.) – (K) kotp, (G) katp
dying
feel like/as though dying – (K) kumeb-tek ay-
to do with dying – kumeb
dysentery, have – (K) sb lkañ-sek ki-
Dysoxylum spp. – get, goñbl

E – e

eagle – duk
ear
ear – tumd, (K) tmd
ear-hole – tumd mgan
ear-lobe – tumd wagn, tumd sayn bad, tumd koy
ear ornament of fur worn by dancers – tumd koy
ear pendant – as-yng
ear-ring – as-yng
ear-wax – tumd sb
outer ear – tumd kagl
earlier
earlier – (K) nd, ndk, (G) ned
earlier in the day – (K) mdatk, (G) mdayt
early morning – mnek, sekeb
earth – lum, (G) wlm, (PL) mnebt, mnen
earth-oven (*see also oven, oven-stones*)
earth-oven – kab¹
close an earth-oven – abk ay-
cook in an earth-oven – kab ad-
put in bottom layers of stones – kab pat-
take out contents of – ad yok-, kab lk-
uncover earth-oven – kab wjk-
uncover and take out contents of – kab wjk yok-
earthquake, have an – monmon d-
earthworm – yabol, yabol guldak,

guldak yabol
earwig – kodal¹, kodal monwak-ket, mluk-ps²
easily
easily – kasek, sugij, (G) sj
be easily done – awan am-
be easily broken – jspk-maspk g-, loklok ay-
do easily – kasek g-, sugij g-
learn easily – kaj nŋ-
east – pub lm gp tam
easy
easy-going – sayn
easy work for him – maj-day-nuk
be easy – awan am-
go at an easy pace – sayn am-
eat
eat – ñŋ-, tap ñŋ-, (PL) ñab g-
eat a ceremonial feast – agom ñŋ-
eat (something) after first chewing it well – su sb jaki ñŋ-
eat food from the same fire – mon jm ñi ñŋ-
eat illegally (steal food) – si ñŋ-
eat noisily – meg lk g-, pipug ag ñŋ-
eat privately, after eluding others – lemlem ñŋ-
eat without working – aŋek ñŋ-
eavesdrop – gos peyg nŋ-
edible – ñŋeb

echo – glñp pk-
 eclipse of sun, occur – (K) ksim ap-
 edge (see also side)
 edge (side) – gol-bad
 edges – golgol
 edge of cliff or ridge – pt, pt-b
 sit on the edge of one's seat – sbgol
 atat ay-
 edible greens – mjpeb malg
 educated, be – gos nŋ-, skul nŋ-
 eel
 eel (generic) – tok, waknaŋ = woknaŋ
 eel-trap – waknaŋ-ñak, waknaŋ yj-
 tuwn
 eel vertebrae, formerly worn in
 necklaces – waknaŋ tji wt
 large eel – aknaŋ¹, asnaŋ
 effort (physical energy put into
 something) – kls
 egg
 egg (of bird, reptile, frog, lice) – (K)
 magi, (G) magl, (PL) mdup
 egg-shell – (K) magi ceg, (G) magl ceg
 egg white – (K) magi mk tud, magi
 muk tud, (G) yakt magi mok tud
 egg yolk – magi sblŋ
 bird's egg – (K) yakt magi, (G) yakt
 magl
 lay eggs – magi, magi ki ay-
 nit, egg of louse – yman magi
 skink's egg – tum magi, yñ magi
 eight
 eight – eyt
 eight (body-part counting) – (K) ji,
 (G, K) jl
 eighteen (body-part counting) – kagol-
 ps
 ejaculate (of semen) – (K) mk ap-, (G)
 mok ap-
 eject from the mouth (spit out) – wok
 yok-
Elaeagnus triflora – jop¹
Elaeocarpus
 Elaeocarpus ?altigenus – ymges, ksaks

Elaeocarpus firmus – kodojp
Elaeocarpus gardneri – ymges kodlap
Elaeocarpus nubigena – ymges
Elaeocarpus schlechterianus – ttamañ
Elaeocarpus sp. or spp. – ymges,
 ymges kas ñluk, ymges kolac, ymges
 ksaks
Elaeocarpus leucanthus – kodojp
Elaeocarpus polydactylus – ymges
Elaeocarpus womersleyi – kodlap
 elapse – won eñap md-
Elatostema sp. or spp. – dsn², gañgal,
 sspi¹, yuley
 elbow
 elbow – ñn gol, ñn kogm, ñn ktuŋ
 inside of elbow – (K) ñn-magi ji
 elder
 elder – (K) nd, (G) ned
 elder brother – (K) mam nd; b-nd
 elder sister – (K) ay nd
 the elder brother – numam nd
 the elder sister – nunay nd
 eldest, see elder
 element in certain botanical terms –
 kud²
Eleocharis attenuata – kñes
 eleven
 eleven – ilepen
 eleven (body-part counting) – agp¹
Elmerrillia papuana – pugtek
 emaciated – aln-aln, (K) tji-nep
 embarrassed, be – nabŋ g-
Embelia cotinoides – bodi
 embers
 burning or glowing embers – (K)
 (mon) kld
 dying embers – bj, bjbj
 emerge
 emerge – pag jak-, ppagi ap-
 emerge (of the head of a stream) – ñg
 klam ju-
 emerge, having broken out – ppagi
 ap-

Emilia prenanthoidea – koñmay¹

Emoia caeruleocauda – soy-tum

emotion

feel emotion – mapn g-, mapn nŋ-, sb g-

seat of emotions – mapn, sb, sb-wt

emotionally moved, be – sb g-

empty

empty (adj.) – ceg

empty, be – bad (o)nep md-

empty (the contents of) a bag – (K) aŋi yok-, (G) aŋl yok-

empty (the contents of) a long slender container – jlmal d-

return empty-handed – ñn kayg-pat ap-

encircle – kuskus g-

enclosed area

enclosed area, e.g. yard or garden – day¹

enclosed area around house – kotp day

end

end (of a lunar or calendar month) – takn kum-

end (tip) – pñ¹, pñon, tubs

end of a house – kotp tubs

end of story – kesm pñ, sosm pñ

end of talk or text – mnm pñ

end-point – pñon, won

Endiandra grandifolia – magl-paceb

endure (continue) – md-

enemy

enemy – kawel¹, kawel-mawel

food from an enemy group – tap kawel

force enemy to withdraw – ñag ju yok-

man from an enemy group – b kawel

woman from an enemy group – bin kawel

energy

energy (power) – kls

energy (vitality) – yuk¹

currents of energy – yuk ayk, yuk aykub

engage in vigorous exercise – yñ g-, yñ masb g-

English language – Kiap mnm, Yglis

enough – tep

enraged

be enraged – kal ju-

become violently enraged – (K) sskanay pk-, ssapay d-, ssapay pk-

enter – sk-, skd am-, sŋd am-

enter and climb up (e.g. a hollow tree) – sk dap tan-

entrance

entrance (doorway, window etc.) – katam, kjeŋ

entrance to nest of certain mammals – smjen

envious, be – mluk nŋ-, mluk yap-, (K) sb g-

Epiblastus sp. – mosak gam, kmn gam

Epimachus (sicklebills)

Epimachus fastotus (Black Sicklebill) – gulgul, galkneŋ

Epimachus meyeri (Meyer's Sicklebill) – jbjel, galkneŋ

epiphytes, clump of – (K) mon-yb, ymn, (G) mab-yb, mab ymn

Equisetum debile (Horsetail) – ñmlm

equivalent of, give back – ypok ñ- era – ñn²

Eragrostis brownii – jsp¹

Erechtites valerianaefolia – kitañ

erection, have an – jup lsk-, waŋ pat g-, waŋ tgawi md-

Erythrina orientalis (Coral Tree) – gayk

Erythrura trichroa (Parrot-finch) – bajj

escape

escape (of dammed water) – sak am-

escape (of steam, gas) – (yuk) jak am-

escape from captivity – sloki am-, slg ay am or ap-, tpagi am-

escape from pen – talki am-, tpagi am-

escape hole from nest of Giant Rat –

suwi-ñbñb
***Etlingera* sp.** – gojmet, salkay
Eugerygone rubra (Fidgeting Flycatcher) – jeptpt, jeptpt-nap
Eulacestoma nigropectus (Ploughshare Tit) – seññ tmd-bad-sek, seññ mluk-su
Eulalia trispicata – alñ², alñ lkañ
Euodia – ? waymad
European
European (*adj.*) – (K) cp-tmey, (G) cp-tmel, kiap
European person – b tud, kudu kiap, (K) cp-tmey, (G) cp-tmel
European trade paint (cosmetic powder) – jku
Eurostopodus archiboldi (Archbold's Nightjar) – ? kulep
Eurya tigang – jobol, jogob, wonm¹
Eurystomus orientalis – ? gokal
evening
evening (night) – (K) ksim, (G) kslm
become evening – dug-, (K) ksim ap-, (G) kslm ap-
evening chorus of frogs and insects, make – (K) ñugi-ñagi ag-, (G) ñugl-ñagl ag-
Good evening! – ksim-ken!
even (level), *see flat*
Evening Star – gap ynomg
every
every (all) – (K) magisek, (G) maglsek
everyone – (K) binb magisek; kñ-ñsek, spsp, (K) spsp magisek
everything – (K) tap magisek
everywhere – (K) mñmon okok magisek, (G) mñab okok maglsek
evil
evil (*adj.*) – sb-gac, tmey
evil conduct – sb-gac
come with evil intent – kal ap-
exactly – anep, nep¹
examination
examination (school) – tes
sit or take an examination – tes d-

exceptional, *see unusual*
exchange
exchange (things) – penpen ñ-
exchange goods of similar value – ymj-
exchange women between men or families – bin ymj-
exclamation (*see also interjection*)
exclamation calling for silence – wa
exclamation of disagreement – wa
exclamation of pain – akey
exclamation of surprise – ag, akm akm, akm akey, akoy, wa, yoy,
utter exclamation of admiration, surprise – wal ag-, way ag-
exclusively – anep, onep
excrement – (K) sb¹, (G) cb
excreta – sb-ss
excrete – (K) ki-, (G) kl-, (PL) yok-
excursion, go on – tag-¹, aj-²
exhausted, be – ytuk bt g-, yuwt bt g-, sb (smgan) pt g-, wlek yap-
exhume bones of the dead – (cp) kab lk-, (cp) kab wk-
exist
exist – md-
to do with existing – mdeb
expensive, be – koslam taw-, kosyam taw-
experience something – nñ-, (G) ng-
explain
explain – (mnm juj) ag ñ-
explain the meaning of – mnm juj ag-
explanation – mnm juj
expire
expire (of animals, people) – kum-
expire (of animals, people, plants) – wos g-
explode
explode – bu ag-
explode (of heated bamboo) – ag jak-
expose
expose genitals when sitting (of a

woman) – mgn ñetñet ay-
expose the inside of something – mgan yk-
expose the posterior by bending over – smgan pug yk-
become exposed (of skin or flesh) – ypl nep ay-
express
express approval – tep ag-
express regret – ag pk-
extended family – kññ, wagn
extinguish (fire or light)
extinguish – tug sug
extinguish by hitting or raining on – (K) pk sug-
be extinguished – mon kum-, sug-
extract, to
extract – tug ju-
extract by prising or poking – puñi ju yok-
extract foreign objects from body – sju-, su ju g-, su ju yok-, su sak-
extract with cleft stick – kabs tbk ju-
extremely – naban, oy, sketk, sketk oy, yb
eye
eye – wdn, wonm², (PL) ñelep¹
eye half-closed from injury or

disease – wdn gol-sek
bloodshot eye – wdn lkañ-sek
blurry-eyed, be – wdn momlak g-, wdn pug ju yap-
close the eyes – wdn juk-
corner of the eye – wdn tugon
get sleep in the eyes – wdn sgalb ap-, wdn sgalb ay-
have bloodshot eyes – (K) wdn sababañ ay-
have a white spot in eye – (K) wdn tap ay-
infra-orbital margin of eye – wdn kag
inner corner of eye – wdn tugonj
nocturnal exudae of eye – wdn sgalb
normal (healthy) eyes – wdn yb
scar in eye – wdn akañ (kab)
white spot in iris – akañ kab, wdn magi akañ kab-sek
eyeball – (K) wdn magi, wonm magi
eyebrow – wdn kag kas, wdn koc, wdn kubak koc
eyelash – wdn kubak kas
eyelid – wdn kubak
eyesight
have good eyesight – wdn nñ tep g-
have normal eyesight – wdn yb nñ-

F – f

face
face – jomluk, jonb
pull a face – jonb tmey g-
facing
facing (towards) – -ken
facing backwards – kud-ken
facing frontwards – wñ-ken
facing sideways – akdoñ-ken
Fagraea amabilis – gumon
fail or miss in an attempt

fail to catch – d tk-
fail to cut – tb tk-
fail to hit – (K) pk tk-
fail to penetrate, as an axe – tow g-
faint (lose consciousness) – kum tkd am-
Fairy-wren, Black – sloj
Falco (falcons)
Falco berigora (Brown Hawk) – glegl; dob¹
Falco peregrinus (Peregrine Falcon) –

? kaj-tmd, god
fall (drop) – ap yap-, ap yap pk-, yap-
 (PL) moleb g-
fall (of a star) – gap pug ju ap-, gap yap-
fall (of raindrops) – (K) mñmon magi-
 magi pk-
fall apart – talk-, talki yap-
fall off – ask yap-
fall on or to the ground – (K) ap yap
 pk-, yap pk-, (G) ap yap pak-, yap pak-
fall over (from an upright position) –
 pug ju am-, (PL) moleb g-
fall over a waterfall – ñg sj puñi-
fall senseless – mumlak-, mumlok-,
 mumlokd am-, mumlokd sañd-
fall to pieces – talki yap-
fall unobserved – kamget yap-
falling water, trickle of – ñg ss
false ground surface in moss forest –
 abn
familiar
familiar (usual) – yb, yñleb, sñok
familiar person – b yñleb
be familiar with, see used to
family
family – (K) amigon, (G) amlgon; kññ,
 wagn
families – (K) amigon-bapigon,
 amigon-apigon
family name (surname) – (K) yb yob,
 (G) yb kub
extended family – kññ, wagn
nuclear family – (K) amigon, amigon-
 bapigon
fan flames – (K) (mon) pug agi-
fang, see canine teeth
fantail
fantail (generic) – jolbeg
Black Fantail, adult male – jolbeg
 mosb
**Black Fantail, females and immature
 males** – (K) jolbeg pk, (G) jolbeg pok;
 jolbeg sml

Friendly or White-eared Fantail –
 ttmiñ
far – pat², (K) patyob, (G) patkub
fart – sb ag-
fast, see quick
fasten something
fasten (belt, etc.) around the waist –
 pug ay-
fasten by nailing or tying – pbtk-
fasten on the back (as a rucksack) –
 kud pk-
fasten together – luol d-
fat (grease) – guk, yban
fatally wounded, be – kum jlbl g-
father
father – bapi, bñen
father and child – (K) api-may, bapi-
 may, (G) apl-mal, bapl-mal
father and children – (K) api-gon,
 bapi-gon, (G) apl-gon, bapl-gon
father and son – (K) ñap-may
father and daughter – (K) pañ-apimay
father and daughters – (K) pañ-apigon
his/her/their father – nop
your father – nap
father's brother
father's brother – b-wow, buow
his/her father's brother – nuwow
your father's brother – nawow
father's male cross-cousin
father's male cross-cousin – bayd, -yd
his/her father's (male) cross-cousin –
 nuyd, nid
your father's male cross-cousin –
 nayd
father's sister
father's sister – awal, wal³
his/her father's sister – nuwal
your father's sister – nawi, nawal
favourite
favourite (habitually frequented) –
 yb
favourite path – kjeñ yb

fear (see also **afraid**, **fright**, **frightened**)

fear something – (K) n̄ji ptk-, (G) n̄jl ptk-

anticipate fear – jel ag-

depart in fear – ptk am-, ptk san̄d-

overcome by fear, be – ptk d-

show fear – wak ptk-

fearful

be fearful – jel g-, ptk-

remain fearful – ptk md-

feast

feast of purification – acab, agom

funeral feast – (cp) watap

feather

feather – yakt kas, (yakt) wj, w̄j, (PL) mubl

feather headdress – agn², yakt agn

feathers of headdress – yakt k̄n̄j

primary flight feathers – (yakt) pl-cēj

secondary flight feathers – (yakt) pl-bog

tail feathers of certain long-tailed birds of paradise – (K) slp, (G) slup

yellow crest feathers of Sulphur-crested Cockatoo – godd, w̄tay godd

feeble, be – sayn g-

feed

feed (an animal) with something – mok-

feed on berries – g-²

feeding areas – (G) n̄b tagl aptan apyap gup

feel (v.)

feel afraid – jel g-, ptk-

feel angry – mluk n̄j-, sb-wt tmēy g-

feel by pressing – pūji n̄j-

feel by touching – d n̄j-, d pk-

feel dizzy – llmag am-, llmag yap-

feel hostile – gos skoy skoy n̄j-

feel lethargic – ytuk g-

feel like doing something – verb + tek ay- (see tek ay-)

feel no desire to do anything – ytuk

matk n̄j-

feel not up to doing work – gadgad g-, kum-

feel one's hair stand on end – llmag g-

feel one's way in dark – polpol am- or ap-

feel out of sorts – godgad g-

feel pleasure – tep g-

feel pain – yuwt g-, yuwt tmēy g-

feel painfully tight – (K) pūji n̄j-

feel signs of approaching sickness – llmag am-, llmag yap-

feel sleepy – wsn ap-

feel something ticklish – skask g-

feel sorry – sb g-

feel sorry for someone – mapn n̄j-, sb n̄j-

feel terrified – llmag g-

feel tired – yuwt btbt g-

feel uncomfortable (of skin) – l̄nu-mañu g-

feel weak – gadgad g-, kum md-

feel with the hands, especially inside something – n̄n ay n̄j-

feeler (of insect) – n̄u-pat

feelings, seat of – mapn, sb, sb-wt

feint (pretend to attack) – am-n̄eb g-

fell trees and clear grass to make garden – wog kodig tbig g-

female

female (of animals) – neb¹

female (of humans) – bin

female cross-cousin of a female – pañbem

female tree or palm – owp bd

light-coloured female – bin pk²

femur – malay t̄ji

fence

fence – wati; walb²

fence built to catch garden trash – wati saj

fence slanted downhill away from garden – wati dal̄n̄

fence of upright posts only – wati gul

fence with longitudinally laid timber lashed to posts – wati kobay
fence with rails – wati kameb
fenced garden – wog day
fencing work – wog wati
broken fence – wati gol
build a fence – wati g-
build a fence around a garden – wog wati g-
individual fence-post – wati magi
junction of fence – wati tam
top rail of fence – nabj, wati jun-kas
fern (*see also tree fern*)
fern (kinds) – añml, añml mseŋ-ket, bawl, bawl mseŋ-ket, bd¹, bopi² = dsn-bopi, bot, ddblŋ, dobeg, dsn², gd, goblad, goblad jbog, goblad kdkd-yng, goblad ksks yng, goblad kuyopi, goblad mseŋ-ket, jaj, jogal, kamok, kamay-jogab, kiopi, kmn-gd, kuyn, kuyopi, mamj, maykop, maykop salm-nep, pboŋ², plpogp, puboŋ², saglom, sawñ², sbomj¹, smay¹, sogup, som, wlek-ñŋeb
birds-nest fern – kuyopi, kiopi
bracken-like fern – bot
tree-fern, *see separate entry*
ferocious, *see fierce*
fetch – am d ap-
fever, have a high – wak mon-tek yn-
few – bad³, nnokom
fib, tell a – (mnm) esek ag-
fibre (*see also husk-fibre*)
discarded husk-fibre – ws
plant fibre or fluff – jspuk
soft fibrous inner bark (bast) – ws
strip off fibre of outer bark with teeth – su wlek-
fibula – alŋ ssp
Ficus (figs)
Ficus adenosperma – kaj-kut
Ficus arfakiensis – ? wask
Ficus augusta – (K) old = (G) ald, alud
Ficus calopilina – ? mutuŋ

Ficus copiosa – ? kiaw
Ficus dammaropsis – gagn
Ficus endochaete – kdiplŋ
Ficus erythrosperma – kaj-kut
Ficus eustephana – gubodm
Ficus gracillima – gumdoŋ
Ficus hesperidiiformis – (K) old, (G) ald, alud
Ficus iodotricha – wask, kamay wask
Ficus microdictya – kubap, jejaw
Ficus nodosa – mŋay
Ficus pachyrrachis – ? mutuŋ
Ficus pantoniana – gumdoŋ
Ficus pungens – kosay
Ficus stellaris – yam
Ficus subulata – gumdoŋ = gmdoŋ
Ficus trichoserasa – yluŋ
Ficus variegata – mŋay¹
Ficus wassa – ? kiaw
Ficus spp. – (G) ald, ajay, gagn, gmdoŋ = gumdoŋ, gubodm, jam, jejaw, kaj-kot = kaj-kut, kdiplŋ, kiaw, kopnm, kosay, kubap, mluk-ps, mŋay, mseŋ wask, mutuŋ, (K) old = (G) ald, mutuŋ, wask, weñ, yam, yluŋ
field-cricket – mluk-ps¹
fierce – kal, kls
fifteen
fifteen – piptin
fifteen (body-part counting) – aj-ps
fig tree (kinds), *see Ficus*
fight
fight with bare hands or sticks – penpen pk-
fight with lethal weapons – penpen ñag-, penpen tgaw-
fight by biting (of animals) – penpen su-
fight and withdraw – ñag ju-
fight fiercely (with weapons) – sj ñag-
fight verbally – penpen ag-
keep on fighting (with weapons) – penpen ñag dad am-
fighting arrow with short barbs – guyb,

yakam guyb
file (something) – payl ñ-, wñ g-, wslm ñ-
fill
fill (something) – yg-
fill a bag – wad yg-
fill bag with personal possessions – tubtub-toktok wad yg-
fill container with water – mal², may-, md²
fill hole – yu g-
fill rigid container with solids – taw⁴, tow²
fillet of pork – ml¹, sb-ypl
filling inserted into socket of axe-head – tu skap
fin (of fish), pectoral – tmd-bad
find
find something – nŋ-
find something one has been chasing – yuk piow nŋ-
fine (of weather)
fine, be – (K) mñmon tk tep g-, ñp wp tb-, ygl-wgl tb-
fine all night, be – (K) mñmon tk kn-
finger
finger – ñn, (PL) galn magi
finger, a single – (K) ñn magi, (G) ñn magl, (PL) galn magi
fingers collectively, the – ñn magi wt
finger-joint – ñn-gol
finger-nail – ñn pñg
fingers bent like talons – ñn agal
hand and fingers – ñ magi wt
bent fingers – ñn pls
index finger – tgap, tgawep, tgawp
junction of fingers – ñn tam
little finger – sabdaŋ, saglaŋ
middle finger – namaj, ñn nab, tgawp pat, ygu pat
pull finger and crack the knuckle of (in greeting) – ñn pk ju-
second finger – ygu kaney
second, third and fourth fingers – ygu

third finger, see middle finger
finish (see also stop)
finish, to – d-, tk-, tep g d-
finish building a house for smi festival – smi kotp tk- (ay-)
finished
finished! – tep!
be finished – tep g d-
Finschia spp. – sog¹
fire
fire (generic) – (K) mon, (G) mab¹, (PL) sutkeb
fire made by man belonging to an enemy group – mon askep
catch fire from burning embers – kld d-
make a fire – (K) mon agi-, (G) mab agl-
make fire by fire-thong – kos taw-
make fire with pyrites – (K) mamñ kab pk agi-
scorching hot (of fire), be – mon sj yn-
set fire to grassland – (K) kob agi-
fireplace – (K) motp, motep, (G) mab-tp
firestick – kos lagam, kabs, mon-day tuwn
fire-thong – kos
firefly – domen, ynomg
firewood
firewood – (K) mon, (G) mab¹, (PL) sutkeb
cut firewood, cut – mon pk-
gather firewood – (K) mon pk d ap-, am mon pk d ap-, (G) mab pak d ap-
stack firewood – (K) mon pk ay-
firm – kls
first – (K) nd, ndk, (G) ned, nen²
first-degree (of cousin) – sogan
fish (n.)
fish (generic, excluding eels) – kobsal, kubsal, pis, sac
fish, grey in colour – kobsal gs
tinned fish – pis

fish, to – pis ñag-

go fishing – pis ñangng am-

fishing line with hook – mñ gopsek

Fishtail Palm – kms¹

fist

fist – (K) nñ magum, (G) ñn mogm

clench the fist – (K) nñ magum g, (G) ñn mogm g-

fit

fit (something) into position – ñ-², tm-³, tm g-, tm ñ-

fit a lid on – cpl ñ-

fit (something) tightly in place – ñ kls tmey g-

fit (things) together – jm ñ-, ym ñ-

fit a cover on something – katk ñ-, tm ñ-, yu g ñ-

be an exact fit – ym ñ-

be a good fit – ymeb-tek ay-, ym ñ-

fitting

fitting – ñeb

fitting well – ymeb

five

five – payp

five (body-part counting) – mamd

five days from now – goson ason, jud, tuguj paben

five days ago – tuguj-atk

fix

fix (fasten) something securely in position – pk tbk-

fix (mend) s.th. – g tep g-

flame

burn with flames – yn maŋlaŋ g-, (G) yn maŋdaŋ g-

make flames – (K) maŋlaŋ g-, malaŋ g-, (G) maŋdaŋ g-

flap

flap, to – kawn g-

flap the wings when landing – (K) ppg gi ay-

flap of meat from pig – ml¹

flash

flash, to – ññakol ag- (or g-)

flash, of lightning – aŋm g-, wankal d-, wankal g-

flashlight – sup, as-sup

flat (level)

flat – ps³, ps-bad

be flat – ps g-, ps-bad ay-

flat area – gu, mñmon gu

flat area, small, next to sloping ground – agow¹

flat area of garden land – abñ gu = wog abñ gu

flat land cultivated by one's ancestors – abñ

flat piece of wood – mon ps bad

flat protruding edge – ktuŋ

flatten

flatten something – pk ps g-

flatten something by treading on it – taw ps g-

flatten vegetation around stream – plaw-, plow-, plow plow g-

flatten vegetation by flood, etc. – plaw am-

be flattened – ps g-

flatworm – ñgotok

flea – maskun

flee

flee – ptk am-, ptk ap-, (PL) jel tag-

flee with someone in pursuit – wtsek (dad) saŋd-

flexible (of wood) – sayn

flies – kabkol, kabkoy, ñeñet¹, sb-ñetñet

flinch from pain – gld g-

Flindersia pimenteliana – meŋñ

flint and other flakeable stones – bsan, bsan nups

float

float away – waŋd am-, woŋd am-

float this way – waŋd ap-

flood

be in flood – (ñg) wlk yob ap-

go down (of a river in flood) – (ñg) wlek-

rise in flood – (ñg) wlk ap-
flock
flock (*n.*) – kay, kay skop
flock of birds – yakt kay
flower, a
flower – plp; piyp
flower-buds – slp, slup
flower of pandanus – wanan
flower pod of banana – kañm sbel
flower, to – pl-, pi-
flower-pecker
Flower-pecker – (K) maydapan = (G) maldapan
Midget Flower-pecker – sep-mumloj-kabket
flush out (animals from lair) – gek (kmn) tk jak-
fluff, any light-coloured – sum¹, sumsum
fluffy seeds – sum ttpak
fluid (*n.*)
fluid – ñg
fluid exuded by frogs and insects – ss
fly
fly (as a bird) – wñd am-, wñd ap-
fly (of chips during wood cutting) – bops ap-
fly around – wñd tag-
fly (insect)
fly (generic) – kabkol
fly (kinds) – ajaj¹, kojaj, kosl, makdkol, ñeñet¹, sb-ñetñet
assassin fly – ajaj¹
large tabanid fly – kojaj
small tabanid fly – kosl
fly-blown (full of maggots) – ksow-sek
flycatcher
Black-breasted Flatbill Flycatcher – kuñp-yt-ps, (K) smlsmlnap, (G) ssmulnap; ssmalam
Fidgeting Flycatcher – jeptpt¹
Microeca Flycatcher – pnes
White-winged Thicket Flycatcher –

wlmeñ saki
flying-fox, *see* bat
foam, to – kosb-asb g-
foam rubber – kusn
fold
fold (something) – pag-, pag ay-
fold or cross the limbs – pag daw ñag-, pk daw ñag-
foliage
foliage – (K) mon kas; kas wt, mj kas, (G) mab kas
foliage (collective) – (G) mj-mab
dense tangles of foliage – (K) mon saw, (G) mab saw
dry foliage, used as torches – bokbok²
follow
follow someone – benben pag am- *or* ap- *or* tag-
follow a scent (of dogs) – (kuy) pug dam nñ-
follow a scent all around – (kuy) pug dad aptan apyap g-
follow a trail of marks – ñetk-
follow close behind – ksen-nep am-
follow footprints – tob ñetk-
follow in someone's footsteps – tob kosiñd kosiñd taw-
follow and tread in someone's footprints – tob at-nb eñk nep taw-, tob kosiñd kosiñd taw-
fontanelle – (K) bemik, jun bemik, (G) bemk; ppawñ
food
food (generic) – tap¹, tap ññeb; nan¹
food given at a smi festival – smi tap km
food given in return for a gift – smi tap day
cold food – tap keñ
fresh, uncooked food – tap koñm
grated food – tap klukep
hereditary food prohibition, be subject to – tap ay-
mixture of food for magic or

ceremonial purpose – acab
vegetable food – (K) tap-magi, keñ-magi
food-store
food-store – abañ
food-store, build a – abañ puñi-
foolish
foolish – (K) saki, (G) sakl
foolish be – (K) saki ay-, (G) sakl l-
foot
foot – tob¹, tob magi; (PL) tawep
heel of foot – tob gol
sole of foot – tob beñ, toberñ
footprint
footprint – tob tawep
leave footprints all around – tob taw taw kuskus g-
leave trail of footprints – tob kl g-
footstep (*see also footprint*)
footstep – tob tawep
follow in someone's footsteps – tob kosiñd kosiñd taw-
footwear – tob ttup
forbidden – ymjkeb
force (*n.*) – kls
force, to
force (something) apart – (K) puñi lak-, puñi tk-
force (something) into – (K) puñi, (G) puñl-
force one's way through a crowd – (K) puñi ajlak-
forceful – kls¹
ford a river – yjk-
forearm, fleshy part of – adek, at¹, ñn koc
forehead – awnberñ
foreign – (K) aydk, aydk nb, (G) ladk, (G) sapeb, (K) sepeb; sob
foreigner – (K) b aydk, (G) b ladk, (G) b sapeb, (K) b sepeb; b sob
forequarter (of pork) – mayb
foreskin – wañ kubak

forest
forest – tluk, ytk; bey, sagi
mature forest – mjbi, (K) mon wog, (G) mab wog
secondary forest – (K) wog saj, wog spot, (G) wog salm
forested mountain – ytk¹
forget something – (K) saki g-, gos saki g-, (G) sakl g-
forgetful – (K) sakisek, (G) sakl sek
Forget-me-not – cgoy numd
fork
fork (for eating) – pok
fork (of a tree) – mon tam
fork in road – kjeñ tam
forked stick – gomeg, gop-meg
form (take shape), to
form – (K) ay-, (G) l-
form (of breasts) – (K) ti ap-, (G) tut ay-
form (of scab) – (K) slañ ay-
formally exchange things of the same kind – ymjke-
former (holder of an office) – tkpey
formerly – bteyt, breytk, (K) nd, ndk, (G) ned, wostey
fornicate – mgn si d-, wañ si d-
for nothing – ykop
for sale – skim
foster
foster (a child) – ymagi-
foster child – ñapan ymagiep, ñapan suep
four
four – omñal omñal, po
four (body-part counting) – tgap, tgawp
four days
four days ago – ason atk, goson atk
four days in the future – ason¹
fourteen
fourteen – potin
fourteen (body-part counting) –

watjem-ps
fowl, domestic – kukaruk; boj¹, klokl, mjpi
fracture, to – pag-, wk-, (PL) mlu-²
fragment (*see also piece*)
fragment, a – bops, jsal
fragment, to – pop g-, pk pop g-
fragments of glass – añañ bops
frayed
frayed, be – kgn pat md-, kŋ kd g-
frayed bow-string – cm kasn kŋ
freckles
freckles – wkeŋ-wkeŋ
have freckles – wkeŋ-wkeŋ g-
free
free (something) – ask-, wsk ask-
be free from restriction – monmon g-, yem g-
freely – monmon
fresh (cold) – km
fresh (new) – ksen, ksk km, koŋm¹
fresh food – tap koŋm
freshly killed – km nep
Freycinetia
Freycinetia bismarckensis – namluk
Freycinetia tafarensis – namluk
Freycinetia vulgaris – namluk
Freycinetia schraderensis – namluk
Freycinetia rectangularis – namluk sgaw-tud
Freycinetia sp. or spp. – kbaŋm, namluk, pok-lakep
Friar-bird – yuak
Friday – ptaydey
friend
friend – bgi = bugi, b-cn
friendly party, ally – b yŋleb, yŋleb²
fright
get a fright – llmag g-
frightened (*see also afraid, fear*)
be frightened – ptk-, ptk md-, (K) ptki md-; jep d-, llmag g-
be frightened by something – (K) nŋi

ptk-
run off in fright – ptk am-, ptk saŋd-
frightening – ptkep
frizzy
frizzy or tangled (of hair), be – lk g-
frizzy hair – jun kas kms, kabi², sawey²
frog
frog (generic) – as, (PL) pañs
frog (kinds) – akok, akpt, aŋm¹, as gunm, as pkay, binpk¹, bopnm, cebs, cgep, daŋboŋ, gepgep, giok, gojmay¹, gttek, jejeg¹, jejeg mlep (G) = (K) jejeg mlp, jejeg km = jejeg mjkmab, jejeg mosb, jejeg pkey, kabanm, kawag, kiwos = kuyos, kogop, komnaŋat, (G) kosaj = (K) kosoj, kukpi, lk, lknm, (G) mabas, mlem², (K) monas, mukpi, pkay, smgan-pigak, sŋd, wit = witwit, yenm, yogob
frolick (*see also play*) – yñ-masd g-
from (a place) – nb, akay nb
frontal bone (of skull) – junon, (G) jun tŋl-won
frontwards – wŋ-ken
froth
slimy froth – mlem¹
to froth, be frothy – kosb-asb g-
fruit
fruit – (K) mon magi, (G) mab magl
fruit of mountain pandanus – alŋaw kab, (PL) alŋaw wos mdep
fruit of vine – mñ magi
ripe fruit of *gudi* pandanus – (K) gudi pk, (G) gudl pok
bear fruit – pl-, (K) magi pl-, (G) magl pl-
pick fruit – pt g-
fruit-bat, see bat
fruit-bats, cluster of – alp-wt
fruit-dove
Ornate Fruit-dove – gadmab, godmab
White-breasted Fruit-dove – koct, koct-amam
fruit-pandanus – aglg, kob, woban²,

yagad, ygam², (PL) sebed-klñ
Frullania sp. – (G) mab-yb, (K) mon-yb²;
 ymn
fry eggs – (K) yakt magi pag agi-
full, be – kub at jak-, yg-²
full-grown (*see also adult*)
full-grown (of animals) – wosm
full-grown pig – kaj wos
full moon – takn ps, takn ps-yob
funeral feast
funeral feast – watap, cp watap
funeral feast for a man – b watap
funeral feast for a woman – bin watap
hold a funeral feast – (cp) watap g-,
 (cp) watap gi ññ-
funeral gathering – watap, cp watap
fungus
mushroom-like fungus (generic) –
 bay, lak³

edible mushroom-like fungus (kinds)
 – akl bay; alkd bay, adekl, buk-bay,
 cptmud, dagol = dagol-bagol, gajon,
 gamit; bay kamug-nabj, kayn-lak, kayn-
 wañ, kdkas = kodkas, kob-lkañ,
 kodom, kogosk, ku¹, kubkub, kud-kas,
 lak³, len, lkañ, ladk, mab-bay, malak,
 mataw, nabl-ceb, seb, slepñ = slepñ-
 apñ, ydk

poisonous mushroom-like fungus –
 (K) bay ayak

fungus, puff-balls – kayn bak

fur – kas, wj, wj-kas, wñ, (PL) mubl

furry – wj

further

further – tapn, tapn nep

go a bit further – tapn nep am-

future tense marker – -ng

G – g

gait, have a certain – tawp tawp,
 tawpay tawpay (*see taw*-³)
Galbulimima belgraveana – yokal
Galium subtrifidum – cuklm
gall-bladder – sabayn
Gallicolumba (ground-doves)
Gallicolumba beccari (Beccari's
 Ground-dove) – bleb
Gallicolumba jobienisis (White-
 breasted Ground-dove) – ? mukbel
Gallinago ? hardwicki (Snipe sp.) – ?
 kapi-kñopl
gale
gale force winds – pnm ased
gale with heavy rain – pnm alpep,
 pnm alpop
blow a gale – pnm ased g-
gallop – pug tkd agi tag-
game mammal
game-mammal (generic) – kmn, (PL)

wñbek

game mammal (kinds) – abben, aklañ,
 aloñ, amlgn, añ, atwak, aymows, beñ-
 tud, blc, boñay, cemen, gabi, godmg,
 (K) gudi-ws = (G) gudl-ws, kabacp,
 kabkal, kagm, kajben, kay¹, kejñ, kñm,
 kmn matp, kmn neb, kñm, kutwal,
 kuypep, madaw, magey, maklek, malek,
 maygot, moday-bñ, mosak, mosak kloy,
 moys¹, mumuk, pakam, (K) puñi-mdep
 = (G) puñl-mdep, sab¹, sbi², sgaw,
 skoyd, skoyd moday-bñ, suatg, sumsum,
 takp, tumuk-as, wcm, weñem, wgi,
 wlpog, (G) wñbek, yaked, yegañ,
 ymduñ², yng-tud

female game mammal – kmn neb

immature game mammal – kmn matp

mature but still small game mammal
 – kmn wos blp

game mammal trap – kmn yj

game of marbles – mabol

gang – kay

gap (*see also* hole)

gap (hole, space) – mgan, mjem, bad mgan, tap bad mgan

gap between top of wall and roof – kotp bbejl

have or make a gap – tb tk-, yk-

make a gap make a gap by inserting something – (K) puŋi tk-

open up a small gap – tap (bad) mgan yk-

gape – sak ami md-

gape (wattle of bird) – (K) tmd

Garcinia

Garcinia archboldiana – kuam

Garcinia lauterbachiana – tadap

Garcinia schraderi – sugun

garden

garden, a – wog¹, pnem, (PL) kogoŋ

garden area in *Castanopsis* forest – sawey wog

garden area in *Nothofagus* forest – kamay wog

garden area under miscanthus fallow – sd wog

garden area under bush fallow – (K) mon wog

garden area under casuarina fallow – kalap wog

garden being harvested – maj yg

garden in middle of forest – (K) mon-wog nab, (G) mab-wog nab

garden house or shelter – kotp bad, kotp kneŋ, kutŋeñ

garden land left for some years – (K) wog saj, (G) wog salm, wog spot

garden not dug prior to planting – wog al

garden open to pigs – kaj maj wog ñbay

ancestral garden land – gu wog abñ, wog abñ gu

fenced or demarcated garden section – wog day

half-planted garden – wog bad

do garden work, do (*see* make a garden)

make a garden – wog g-, wog-wati g-, (PL) kogoŋ g-

mark out garden plots – (K) patok patok ay-

new garden area with casuarinas or other trees – wog matp

newly planted garden – wog ksen

newly lying fallow garden – maj plb

newly cleared and fenced garden – wog day ksen

old garden, well covered with growth – (K) wog saj, wog salm, (G) mab saj, (K) mon saj

garden trash, see trash

garden weeds

garden weeds (generic) – kpl

garden weeds (kinds) – ayplaw, (K) cgoy aydk

Gardner Bower-bird

Gardener Bower-bird – kuŋub = (K) kuŋb

Gardener Bower-bird, mature male – kuŋub lkañsek

Gardener Bower-bird, female and immature male – kuŋub neb

Gardenia lamingtonii – jamad = jmad

gardening work – wog-wati

Garnotia

Garnotia stricta – awleg lek

Garnotia sp. – jsp²

garter of woven string – kosp²

gas – yuk¹

gasp – añŋ pog pog si ag-, añŋ yob ay-

gather

gather (of dust) – sulkul jak-

gather (of people) – kdkd am- or ap-, jm ñi ay-

gather (things) – jm ñi ay-, nan g-, ypt g-

gather certain plants – tk-

gather domestic animals – yuk-

gather and bundle dry leaves or

grass for bedding, etc. – acmoc g-
gather firewood – (K) mon pk d ap-,
am mon pk d ap ay-, (G) mab pak d ap-
gather food – tap g d-
gather greens for food – ju ññ-
gather material for torches – as-sup
pag ay-
gather (vegetables) – (tap) ppag-,
(tap) g d-
gecko – mluk-ps, wowi; aṅowc, cempl,
wbln
Geitonoplesium cymosum – goyaṅ
geld a pig – kaj walak g-
generous
generous – selwel
be generous – selwel ñ-
Geniostoma sp. – blegñ
genitals
genitals – (PL) yṅeleb
female genitals – mgn, (K) kamg =
(G) kamug
female external genitals – kamg gol-
bad
male genitals – walak, waṅ-walak
genuine – yb⁴
gently – kapkap
Gerygone (Tree-warblers)
Gerygone chloronata (Grey-headed
Tree-warbler) – ? kabi-kas-ket
Gerygone cinerea – sjweywey
Gerygone ruficollis – sjweywey
get (see also obtain, take)
get something – d-
get away (from someone's clutches) –
sloki am-
get rid of – d yok-, wlek-
get up – tk jak-
ghost – cp¹, cp day, cp kawnan
Giant Rat (kinds) (see also game
mammals) – abben, aloñ, mosak,
mumuk, mutuṅ
giddy, become – wdn mmayn ap-
gift
gift – tap ñeb

gift of food at a *smi* festival – smi tap
km
give a gift for a service – sem ñ-
gilt – kaj wom
ginger (plant)
ginger (generic) – snb
ginger (kinds of) – alsas², atat, awlan,
aywaṅ¹, bangol, galgal, gaygay, gojmet,
jjow, koblan, snb, yaban, ymgenm-tob
ginger used ritually before nose-
piercing – adom
girl – pañ, paskoy, (G) pay, (PL) adukian
añl
give
give (something to someone) – ñ-,
(PL) meg-
give a gift for a service – sem ñ-
give a gift to host of dance festival –
tap-day lsk-
give a helping hand – ññ ay-
give an injection – (K) puṅi ju-
give away (distribute to various
people) – blok ñ-
give away (permanently) – psnep ñ-
give back an equivalent – ypok ñ-
give generously – selwel ñ-
give gifts to the husband's family in
return for bridewealth – wad yg yok-,
wadig ñ-
give in exchange – kom ñ-
give in exchange equivalent objects –
kom ñ
give out (portions) – pk ask-mask-
give return gift to festival host – tap-
day lsk-
give vegetables one has gathered –
tap ppag ñ-
give birth
give birth – (ñapan) tk-
give birth to first child or litter –
ñapan matp tk-
give birth to twins – ptey gi tk-
give up something – kbi-, kt g- = kut g-
glance at something – sal ṅṅ-

glance off something – pkek am d-
gland

gland in groin – kolmŋ = komlŋ

glands under chin – mkol¹ = mukol¹

glans penis – jup¹

glass

glass – añañ, galas, glas

fragments of glass – añañ bops

glasses – glas, kiap wdn

glazed (of eyes), be – wdn pug ju yok-

Gleichenia sp. – bed, kmn-gd

glitter – ññakol ag- or g-

Glochidion

Glochidion novoguineense – kbogl

Glochidion sp. or spp. – gd, lps

Glomera sp. – jjak, kmn jsp, kmn²

glossy

glossy, be – lban g-

glossy dark sheen – lban

go

go – am-, amn-, padk-, yok-, (PL) tag-

go about – tag-

go about searching for something –
talk tag-

go alone – asi am-, awsek am-

go and join someone – am jm ñi md-

go as a crowd or flock – kdkd am- or
ap-

go at full speed – pugtkd (agi) am-, wu
agi am-

go back and forth – d ap tan dap yap-,
ku ok ku ok g-

go carrying (something) on the back
– kosiŋd am-

**go carrying (something) slung on the
shoulder** – tegi am-

go crying – cog dad am-, si-sek am-

go down (descend) – yap-

go down (subside) – wlek-

go freely – mumlak am- (md md)

go illegally (trespass) – si am-

go in – sk-, skd am-, sŋd am-

go in deep, as a wound – tol am-

go in a ritually contaminated state –
asŋ am-

go often – pet nep am-

go on and on – am am am

go out (of a fire) – jŋ pag-, sug-, (PL)
bitplam yok-

go out of sight – saŋd-, saŋd am-

go past – padk-, saŋd-

go round – kus g-, kuskus g-

go secretly – gos peyg ami-/ap-

go slowly, be late – sayn am-

go stealthily – kamget am-

go straight up – kuyon g-, kion g-

go together with someone – kod am-

go under (a bridge, etc.) – sk-

go unobserved – kamget am-

go up and down – (K) kuyan kuyon g-,
(G) kulan kuyon g-

go with head lowered – ñkñk am-

go without having eaten – yuan am-

make something go back and forth –
d ap tan d ap yap g-

goal

goal (in football, etc.) – got²

goal area (in football, etc.) – mak⁴

goanna – wbl

goat – meymey

gobble one's food – (K) kmjal ay-

goblin (see also nature-demon) – kceki,
ptonjd-pteym

God

God – got

God's word or commandments – got
mnm

going, feel like – ameb tek ay-

goitre, have – kojam magi yap-

gold – got kab

gold-lip

gold-lip mother-of-pearl shell
(ornament) – agon

sliver of gold-lip pearl – palaj

good

good – tep², ymeb³, (PL) klñ

good evening! – ksım-ken!
good health, in – suŋ
good health, be in – suŋ ay-
good man (not a witch) – b yb
good talk – mnm ydk
good tasting – (K) ydk = (G) ydek
good-looking
good-looking, be – ñp g-
good-looking man – b tep, b tep-sek
good-looking woman – bin tep, bin tep-sek
good woman (not a witch) – bin yb
goose-pimples
good-pimples – laplap, mmagi, yakt bleb magi
have goose-pimples – (K) mmagi ay-, mmagi g-, (G) mmagl l-
goshawk
goshawk (generic) – ccp
Australian Goshawk – ccp mseŋ-ket
Black-mantled Goshawk – ccp kamay-ket
gouge
gouge (something) – kuwk-
gouge (something) out by cutting – tb kluk yok-
gouge (something) out by gnawing – su kuwk-
***Goura victoria* (Victoria Crown Pigeon)** – koben
gourd
gourd (kinds) – amos, bug, buk², buk gagaj, buk kaman, buk mosb, buk tud, gabaj, jup² = buk jup
gourd container – buk ceg
hollow gourd – buk day
government
government – gapman
government official – kiap
grab
grab something – d-, ñn ay d-
grab something tightly – cci d-, cgi d-
grain

grain of rice – lays magi
grain of soil – lum magi
***Grallina bruijni* (Torrent Lark, Magpie Lark)** – jggayan, kotleg
grandchild
granddaughter – pañ
grandson – ñ, ñi, ñi-yŋ
man's daughter's daughter – pañ-yŋ, (G) payŋ
man's daughter's son – ñi-yŋ
woman's granddaughter – pañ-aps
woman's grandson – ñi-aps
grandfather
grandfather – (K) basd; (G) based, (PL) aduklon mlek, kapaŋ lal, kapaŋ lal-mlek
his/her/their grandfather – (K) nUSD
your grandfather – (K) nasd
grandfather and grandchild – (K) asd-may
grandfather and grandchildren – (K) asd-gon, asd-igon
grandmother
grandmother – aps
his/her/their grandmother – nups¹
your grandmother – naps
grandmother and grandchild – aps-may
grandmother and grandchildren – aps-gon, aps-igon
grandparents – (K) aps-basd, basd-aps
grasp
grasp something – d-
grasp and remove – ju d-, tug ju-
grasping with the fingers – agal¹
grass
grass (generic) – kaskas, tap kas
grass (kinds) – alŋ lkañ, asŋap¹, asŋap lkañ, bopl, bopl kaynam, bopl tb, bopl tbtkep, cp-tamu, gajl, gglñ, jsp¹, kayn sabi, kaj bopl, kaj yglu, kubal, sabi, snm = snum, ssnm, siokn, tamu¹, tkaynam¹, wñawñ, yglu
grass, *Eulalia trispicata* – alŋ lkañ
kunai grass (*Imperata cylindrica*, etc.)

– bopl
Paspalum sp. – cp tamu
Setaria sp. – sabi
 set fire to grass – (K) kob agi-
 grass and herbs – tap, tap-kas
 Grass-finch – bc, dŋ
 grasshopper
 grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, etc.
 (generic) – joŋ; baŋ, joŋbaŋ
 grasshoppers, crickets, locusts
 (kinds) – abogm, as joŋ, cocwoñ, galn-
 pat, golbd, gudi-bñ = gudi joŋ, gul-ws,
 jkjk, kaj-cb joŋ, kañm joŋ = joŋ kañm-
 kubak, joŋ matp, joŋ km, kapn, koŋm,
 ksak, majkas joŋ, majkas-ket, mjkas-
 ben, mluk-ñu, mon mlp, mugsı, ñg joŋ
 = ñg-yt, sagal-beñ, sagayd, sepl, tu-
 kapl, tu-meg, tum-sakal, wcaı, wj, yglñ
 grassland
 grassland – kob, mseŋ sebed, (PL)
 sebed klñ
 burn off grassland – kob g-
 burnt-off grassland – kob¹, kob-bg
 Grass-warbler, Rufous-capped – gac¹
 grate (something) – kluk-¹
 grated
 grated banana – kañm kluc, kañm
 klukep
 grated food – kluc, klukep
 bundle of grated food – klukep tuwn
 grater – tap klukep
 grave, a – cp tgel
 gravel – kab klup
 graze (scratch surface) – ak-
 graze (move around eating grass, etc.)
 – kaskas ñb tag-
 grease – guk, wel², yban
 greasy, be – guk d-, kk d-, slmal g-
 great (see big)
 great-grandfather – basd yes
 great-grandmother – aps yes
 great many, a – koŋay yb, kuŋay yb
 green (colour) – km³, kmab, mj-kmab
 green (not ripe) – km

greens (see also vegetable(s))
 edible greens – mj peb-malg, (PL)
 pesbel
 green plants that are the staple of
 certain animals – bep
 greensnail shell – jejaw¹, kapk, kubap
 grey (of hair) – kloy², sum²
 grimace, to – joŋb tmeı g-
 grime on skin, wash off – (K) jneb ay-
 grin – suktep ag-
 grind (something) – (K) wsim ñ-, wñ g-,
 (G) wslm ñ-
 grindstone – wñ, (K) wsim, (G) wslm
 grip, to
 grip (adhere, stick on) – cg-, cgi d-
 grip (take a firm hold of) something
 – d-, cci d-, cici d-
 grip and squeeze – d tbk-
 grip with the feet – taw cci d-
 groan – ag pk-, jup ag-, kab ag-
 groin
 groin – kolmŋ = komlŋ; kojnaŋ
 have painful glandular swelling in
 groin – komlŋ slg gi yapi yuwt g-
Gronophyllum sp. or spp. – kms¹,
 kumŋaŋ
 grope around – polpol am-, polpol ap-
 ground (see also earth, land)
 ground (soil) – man, (K) lum¹, (G)
 wlm, (PL) mneŋ, mneŋ-bt, mnebt
 ground (surface) – lum at, man
 ground (territory) – (K) mñmon, (G)
 mñab
 groundsel-like weeds – kitañ, kitañ
 poplañ
 group (see also cluster, flock)
 group – kay, skop, kay skop
 group of brothers – (K) madigon, (G)
 madlgon
 group of people – kay, skop, yakam¹
 group of related people – kñŋ, wagn
 group of similar things – kñŋ, wagn
 in a group – kabsek
 grouped together – bñ-sek, tuwn-sek

grow**grow** – jak-, tan-**grow (of population, vegetation)** – aptan-**grow a beard** – dsn ay-, dsn jak-, dsn tan-**grow drowsy** – wsn ap-**grow (of feathers or hair)** – kas tan-**grow large** – (K) yob g-, (G) kub g-**grow mouldy** – mumlak wg-, tkb jak-**grow stuck together** – ñag di tan-**growl, of an animal** – kal ju-, kalb ju-**growth, large soft protuberant** – sb-yuws**grub** (*see also larvae*)**grub (kinds)** – algab, kañ, kañ gac, kañ lum-ket, kañ tud, lum kañ, mlp² = kañ mlp, sbyanjan, splep, ttmeñ, womi, ybemel, ymgup²**gruff speech or voice** – mnm tugonj**grunt****grunt, as a pig** – guttak ay-, guttak g-**grunt in agitated fashion, as a pig** – watwat pk-**guardian spirit, one's** – noman, pñ-noman**guide someone** – poñd am-, poñd sanj-gullet – kogi-ñon**gulp down** – (K) kal ay-**gums** – meg-lañ**gun** – cm agn, gan***Gunnera macrophylla*** – tdagl**gut (n.)****gut(s)** – (K) sb¹, sb-wt, (G) cb, cb-wt**large gut** – puñon, puñwon**gut and skin (animal), to** – sb-kas g-***Gymnocorvus tristis* (Bare-faced Crow)** – kaganm***Gymnophaps albertisi* (Mountain Pigeon)** – malg, ayom***Gymnostoma papuanum*** – jm¹, kalap jm, mon jm***Gynura procumbens*** – kon-kalay**H – h****hack****hack, to** – tb-**hack to pieces** – tb aws g-**hackles, raised** – koñs, tayu**haft****haft, a** – yj**haft of arrow** – yakam kab, yakam kab-kl**haft of spear** – kusay yj**hail****hail, to** – (K) nogob yap, (G) ñogob yap-**hailstones** – (K) nogob¹, (G) ñogob**hair****hair (generic)** – kas, wj, wñ, (PL) mubl**hairs** – kaskas**hair grown for head-dresses** – anej**hair grown by women under a bark-cloth hat** – bin poj**hair of head** – jun kas, (PL) nd-gleb mubl**hairs on stems of certain grasses** – (G) ttpek**long hair** – jun-kas patyob**loosely curled hair** – kms²**pubic hair, female** – mgn kas**pubic hair, male** – wañ kas**tightly curled or frizzy hair** – jun-kas kab***Halcyon* (Kingfishers)*****Halcyon megarhyncha* (Yellow-billed Kingfisher)** – plolom***Halcyon sancta* (Sacred Kingfisher)** – plolom

half**half** – ps¹, ps-kd, ps-mlu, bŋ-kd**break in half** – ps tk-**Halfordia kendack** – akm-gi**Haliastur indus** (Brahminy Kite) – kolm¹**halo effect of sun shining through clouds** – pub agowneŋ**halves** – ps-ps**hand****hand** – ñn¹, ñn magi, ñn magi wt, ñn wt, (PL) glayep, dep magi**hand and fingers** – ñn magi wt, ñn wt**hand of bananas** – kañm jl**left hand** – ñn aŋd-kes**right hand** – ñn yb**handle****handle, a** – gop, yj**handle (of bag)** – ñon**handle something** – d-**having a handle** – gop-sek, yj-sek¹**handsome, see good-looking****hang****hang clothes on a line** – laplap mñ pag yok-**hang motionless in flight** – kosb taw-**hang oneself** – mñ ñŋ-**hang (something) up** – tk ñ-, tk yok-**happen** – g-¹**happy, be** – mñmñ g-, tep g-, tep (nep) md-, tep tep md-**hard****hard (difficult)** – (K) kosyam, (G) koslam**hard (firm)** – kls**hard to break** – pnpn²**hard to chew, be** – yd g-**hard-hearted** – mapn kab**be hard (difficult)** – (K) kosyam g-, (G) koslam g-**hard (firm), be** – kls g-**come with intent to harm** – kal ap-**harmonica** – cptmey gawb, gawb**Harmsioplanax ingens** – waln¹**harpy-eagle** – duk**Harpyopsis novaeguinae** (Harpy-eagle) – duk**harvest, to****harvest root crops (other than taro)** – yg-**harvest root crops and distribute them** – yg ask-**harvest sweet potatoes** – maj yg-**harvest taro** – lsk-, pd-²**harvest tubers with digging stick** – yg-, (PL) mneŋ-bt g-**harvest yams** – pd d-**harvest and distribute (root crops)** – yg ask**hat (see also headdress, wig)****hat** – poj**net hat** – ypkuñ**netted hat worn by women** – wad-bs poj**put on a hat** – poj tm ñ-, ws tob-²**hate, feel** – gos tmeŋ nŋ-**haunches** – sbgol, smgan mseŋ**haunted, be (of victim)** – cp g-, cp day g-**have** – d-**hawk****hawk (kinds)** – aŋmt, boj-m-pkep, boj-pkep, ccp, ccp kamay-ket, ccp mseŋ-ket, dob¹, dmŋawt² = dmŋawt kosbol, duk, duk aŋmt, glegl, god, god-gayan, kaj tmd, (kubtp) klakl, kob-bg-ket, skey, skub, skub goblad, skub kawl-kas-ket**Australian Goshawk** – ccp mseŋ-ket**Black Kite** – aŋmt**Black-mantled Goshawk** – ccp kamay-ket**Brown Hawk** – glegl, ? skey**Goshawk (generic)** – ccp**Harpy-eagle** – duk**Long-tailed Buzzard** – skub, skub goblad**Meyer's Goshawk** – god, god-gayan,

? kaj numd

Spotted Marsh Harrier – dmɲawt
kosbol

haze

haze – asdal¹, asdey, askl

be hazy – askl g-, askl md-

he – (K) nuk, nud, (G) ney, ned²

head

head of animal or human – jun = jn,
kmg, kmg ceg, nabj, poj, (PL) nab-ceg,
nd-gleb, (PL) ned-gleb

head (skull) – jun ceg, kmg ceg, poj

**head or skull of dead person or
animal** – cp nabj, cp poj, (G) nabsañ

head of penis – jup, jup ayɲ

head of person (humorous) – koyman
ceg

head(waters) of river – ñg klam

head of tree – (K) mon pñ

head of valley – tgoɲ, tugoɲ

head (a ball in soccer) – (bal) puɲi-

**head and shoulders of butchered
carcass** – (K) ji, (G) jl

skin and meat of head – (K) nabmanɲ,
(G) nabsañ

head-ache, have a – jun pk-, jun yuwt g-

headband of *gtɲ* shell – wles

head cold, have a – jlken g-

headdress (see also hat, wig)

headdress circlets of fur, etc. – bebec
bacbac

headdress cut off after a *smi* festival
– poj guj

**headdress ornament of Papuan Lory
skin and plumes** – tabal¹

head ornament of cassowary plumes
– koñs

centre-piece of dancer's headdress –
yabal yj

lower part of dancer's headdress –
yakt agn = yakt wagn

head-foliage of sugar-cane – gam bl

head-hair – jun kas, (PL) nabceg mubl

head teacher – etmasta

headwaters of river – klam, ñg klam

health

regain health – (K) suɲ ay-

appearance as a sign of health – suwi

healthy

healthy – suɲ, suɲsuɲ

be healthy – suɲ md-, (K) suɲ ay-

look healthy – suwi md-

not look healthy – suwi yow-

heap, a

heap of dry weeds for burning –
wobwob²

heap of garden trash – ason, saj

heap of soil – man kab

put garden trash into heaps – ason
walg g ay-

heap, to

heap up garden trash – acp d-, cac g-,
cac ñ-

be heaped up – log am-, log ap-

make a heap – yput g-

hear

hear – nɲ-, tmd nɲ-

hear an echo – glɲp nɲ-

heart

heart – (K) mdmagi = mudmagi, (G)
mdmagl; mudmakum, (PL) mudun,
mudun mayab

Heart (cards) – hat

heart (seat of emotions) – mapn

heart of tree's foliage – (K) mon wtwɲ,
(G) mab wtwɲ

have the heart in the mouth –
mdmagi pug ju ap tan ap-

heartburn, have – kes ap-, kes g-

heartsick, feel – (K) mdmagi yuwt g-

heartwood – mon ypl-nab, mon ypl nab
yob

hearth – (K) motp, (G) mab-tp

heat

heat (something) – (K) agi-¹, dagi-¹,
(G) agl-, dagl-, (PL) tgom-

**heat dry wood or leaves for use as
torches** – (sup) loklok g-

heat leaves and place as a poultice –
agi moski ay-

heat stones for oven – kab agi-, kab
dagi-, (PL) akmay tgom-

heating, for – agiep

heaven – seb at-yoŋ

heavy
heavy – mket, mki
be heavy – mket g-, mki g-, (PL)
bitplam yok-

fall (of heavy rain) – (K) mñmon yob
pk-, (G) mñab kub pak-

heel – tob gol, tob kapl, tob ktuŋ

***Helicia* sp. or spp.** – sklek

helicopter – baynap²

help someone – alpim g-, kod-, ñn ay-

helpful with work, be – matk g-

Hemiprocne mystacea – ymañŋn pl-pat

***Hemigraphis* sp.** – jbnog

hen bird – yakt neb

***Henicopernis longicauda* (Long-tailed
Buzzard)** – skub, boj-m-pkep

her
her (possessor as object) (K) nup,
nupey; (G) nop, nopey
her (possessor as subject) – (K) nuk¹,
(G) ney
her (prefix to kinship terms) – no-,
nu-

herb (kinds) – adp, aleg, alomn, aypoki,
bakbak, balbag, bep gac, bep malŋ,
cgoy numd, dinm, dinm acb, bokbak,
gañgal, ggolŋ, gojmet, guglak, gugolŋ,
jabi, jbnog, jjbi, jjabi, kalay, kapn snm,
kaspak, kawel, kawseb, kawsi, kawsi
lkañ, kawsi mok, kayn-yng, kgomn,
kitañ, klop, kñes, kogm juep, kon kalay,
koñmay¹, koymetk, koymetk lkañ,
koymetk tud, kubap mkal, kuñp, kuñp
sepeb, layon, magnab, mem, mem aydk,
mem kpl, mem lkañ, mem tud, mkpl,
ktmñ, nolb, ñepep, ñepep at-ket, ñepep
aydk, ñepep, wlm-ket, ñg-sum, nolb,
nolm, nugsum, puŋoc, sspi, tdaŋl, tipeñ,
walb, yogud, ymduŋ, yuley

herbal medicine, apply – gulg (tep) g-

herd, a – kay, kay skop

here
here – (K) bi, ebi, wi¹, (G) awl¹
here (plural) – guni
here and there – okok
here on this side – akni
just here – (K) sŋebi, (G) sŋawl

hereditary land – (G) mñab bapit

hernia – (K) sb-yuws

heron – (K) sb-yng, (G) cb-yng

hers – (K) nuk¹, (G) ney

hesitation filler – aŋ³

hey! – ey!

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis – aljm, aybiskes

hiccup, to – ñekñek g-, ñekñek pk-, tug
pk-

hidden
be hidden – yu g-
be hidden by shadow – kawnan katk-
stay hidden – wegi md-, weygi md-

hide (skin of large animal) – wak, wj

hide, to
hide oneself – weg =, weyg-, wey wey
g-
hide something – weg- = weyg-, wey
wey g-, yu g- = yuw g-
hide someone's wrongdoing – wanab
ason ay-
go and hide – am weyg-
take something to hide – dad weyg-,
wegng dad am-

hide for shooting birds – yakt abañ

high fever, have a – wak mon-tek yn-

highway – lot

hill (see also mountain)
hill – dum, taw¹
round hill-top – dum kolm

him – (K) nup, nupey, (G) nop, nopey

hindquarter (cut of meat)
hindquarter – wakaj, wkaj
belly and hindquarters – sb²

hip-bone – gok¹

hire an assassin – mumug nŋ-, mumug

tk-

Hirundo tahitica (Pacific Swallow) – sskl**his****his (possessor as object)** – (K) nup, nupey, (G) nop, nopey**his (possessor as subject)** – (K) nuk¹, (G) ney**his (prefix to kinship terms)** – no-, nu-**hiss (of snake), to** – (K) kñk g-**hit** (*see also strike*)**hit** – (K) pk-, (G) pak-, (PL) tgaw-**hit a glancing blow** – pk slok-**hit and break into bits** – pk lolon g-, pk pop g-**hit and break off something** – pk sak-**hit clear** – pk ask-**hit and kill** – pk ay-**hit and stick in place** – pk cg-, pcg-**hit with a stick** – kut pk-**hither and thither** – kodoŋ kayan, kodaŋ kodoŋ, okok**hoarse, be** – koŋam d-, koŋam plg d-, koŋam kalkal g-**hoe** – sapl**hoist on the shoulder** – kak¹-**hold****hold (in the hand)** – d-, (PL) agal ay-**hold a position or status** – d-**hold and revolve** – d kuskus g-**hold and strike** – d pk-**hold between the fingers** – tug tbk-**hold by pressing or piercing** – ñag tbk-**hold firmly in place** – tbk-**hold in the hand and twist** – tug cckoy g-**hold in the mouth** – mok⁻⁴ = muk⁻⁴**hold in the teeth and twist** – su cckoy g-**hold one's tongue (stay silent)** – (K) muki md-, muk gi md-**hold tightly** – cici d-**hold with tongs** – kabs tbk-**holding office, no longer** – tekwey**hole****hole** – kaw, kaw mgan, kuok², mgan, mjem**hole, excavated** – kaw**hole in a tree** – (K) mon glogl, mon mgan**hole for earth-oven** – kapk**hole (puncture) something** – yk-; (K) kluk ay-, puŋi ay-**hole to plant taro seed root** – m kaw**dig a hole** – kaw d-**make a hole in dam** – kobti spak (spak) d-**hollow****hollow (adj.)** – ceg**hollow (n.)** – glon**hollow at base of throat, between clavicles** – wmgan**hollow in tree** – mon glon**hollow spaces under the litter layer** – abn**underground hollow, used as den** – ñm**hollow out, to****hollow out by cutting and scraping** – tb kluk-**hollow out canoe or bowl** – knaŋ tb kluk-*Holochalamys beccarii* – polmaŋ**homeland** – (K) mñmon wagn, (G) mñab wagn*Homalanthus**Homalanthus arfakiensis* – kamay gupñ*Homalanthus nervosus* – gupñ*Homalanthus novoguineensis* – gupñ kasp*Homalanthus* spp. – gupñ, gupñ gapnay, gupñ kasp, kamay gupñ**homosexual relations, have** – sglwaŋ aŋ- or daŋ-**honey** – bumnm, bum nonm, (K) bojm magi

honeyeater

honeyeater (kinds) – kb, kb kej, kb kloneŋ, kb slk, kej, ki¹, kojway, memneŋ¹, sep kalom, wan¹, wdn-gol-lkañ

Black-throated Honeyeater – kb kluneŋ, kej, kojway

Brown-backed Streaked Honeyeater – wan¹

Grey Honeyeater – kb

honey-bee, European – cptmel bojnm, pubnm

hoof – kaci

hook – gomeg, gop¹

hooked climbing pole – gomej, kabs

hop – (K) pdeg ay-, (G) pdeg l-

hop-bush – gusal

horizon – lod²

horizontal, be – dlam g-

hornbill

Hornbill – kaywl; kalaj¹

mandible of Hornbill – kaywl meg

upper maxilla of Hornbill – kaywl meg tawyoŋ

horsetail (plant) – ñmlm

hose

hose (n.) – payp

hose (sprinkle), to – ñg sj puŋi-

hospital – awsik

host

host of a smi festival – smi nop

hostess of a smi festival – smi nonm

hot

hot – puboŋ

be hot – pubob g-, pubob tk-, puboŋ g-, pub g- (PL) melkneb yok-

be hot (of the sun) – pub g-

be very hot (of sun, fire) – sj nŋ-

house

house – (K) kotp, (G) katp, (PL) yokep, kokep

house built as shrine – (K) cp tŋi kotp, (G) cp tŋl katp

house (hut) in which woman gives

birth – (K) ñapan kotp

house thatched with kunai – (K) kotp kunay, kotp kunay psp

house with gabled roof and kunai thatch – (K) kiap kotp, (K) kunay kotp, kotp kunay

house yard – kotp day

bath-house – (K) ñg pkep kotp, (G) ñg pkep katp

build a house – (K) kotp g-, (G) katp g-

build a smi festival house – smi kotp tk-

ceremonial house for dance festival – kotp aŋlam, (K) smi kotp, (G) smi katp

clear ground for house-building – (K) kotp kod-, (G) katp kad-

disintegrating house – kotp wot

fully constructed house – (K) kotp magi

garden-house – (K) kotp bad, kotp kneŋ

house site, old – kotp seŋ

hunting lodge – kotp kapkap kneb

incomplete house – kotp bad, kotp ssak

living space in front section of house – kotp ms at

men's house – (K) kotp yamŋ, b kotp

old disintegrating house – (K) kotp wt

pig's house – (K) kaj kotp

round house – (K) kotp day, kotp kuskus

round house type, built in Lower Asai – kujan kas kotp

round house type, built by Kopon – (K) kotp kŋñeŋ

school-house – skul kotp, ñu-kl kotp

spirit-house – som-alal kotp

storehouse for food – abañ

thatch a house – kotp ptaw-

turtle-shaped house, pandanus-thatched – (K) gudi kotp, kotp aŋlam

house, parts of

battens tied over thatch – (G) pabtkep, mab pabtkep, (K) pbtkep, mon

pbtkep
battens tied under thatch – lɲɲ, (K) mon lɲɲ, (G) mab lɲɲ
doorway – katam, katab tub, kjeɲ tub, tub
ends of a house, where eaves project – kotp tubs
frame timbers laid crossways at end of house – (K) mon-kud
gap between top of wall and roof – kotp bbejl
house interior – (K) kotp mgan, (G) katp mgan
rafters in gabled roofed house – kotp koseb
ridge-pole – kotp cmcm
roof – kotp-at
roof beam – akñeb, (K) kotp akñeb, mon akñeb, (G) katp akñeb, mab akñeb,
roof constructed under original roof – kotp-at moluk
room of house – (K) kawbi, kotp mgan, (G) kawl, katp mgan; kotp mjem
room, small interior – kotp ñluk, kotp mgan ñluk
room, inner, used for boys' initiations – kotp skep
storage racks under ceiling – kotp kab
timbers that frame doorway or window – tub
top edge of house – (K) kotp alkjon
wall of house – kotp bog
window sash – tub
vines used to tie battens – koseb, kotp koseb
house-plant – (K) kotp ceb
house site, old – (K) kotp seɲ, (G) katp seɲ
house-wall – (K) kotp bog
hover – kosb taw-
how
how? – (K) etp, et, (G) ti
how to do s.th.? – (K) et g-, etp g-, (G) ti g-

how many? – (K) etp-etp, (G) ti-ti
how much? – (K) etp-etp, (G) ti-ti
however – ji pen, ji tp, pen
howl (of a dog), to – kuk ag- or g-, wok-², (PL) mayab neyney tgom-
huddle, settle into a – muk g-
hum of an engine – mnm
human
human being(s) – bin-b, (PL) akduklon-adukian
human (of parts of a dead body) – cp¹
human body, especially dead body – cp¹
dig up human remains – cp kab lk, cp kab wk-
humerus – ajp tɲi
humming sound as it flies, make a – wu agi am-
hunched up (of the back), be – pls g-
hundred – adtet, adret
hunger
hunger – yuan
be sick with hunger – yuan tap g-
be unable to function because of hunger – yuan kum-
hungry
be hungry – yuan g-, yuan kum-; kolb g-, ñiwan biwan g-
be hungry for N. – N.-nen yuan g-
go (depart) hungry – yuam am-
remain hungry – yuan nep md-
hunt
hunt (pursue) something – yuk-
hunt and eat game mammals – (K) kmn pk ñb-, am kmn pk dad ap ad ñb-, (G) kmn pak ñb-
hunt birds that are roosting – yakt bl ayng am-
hunt for something – yuk nɲ-
hunt for birds – (K) yakt nɲi nag-
hunt for edible insects by splitting wood – joɲ lak-, joɲ lakng am-
hunt game on the ground – talk nɲ-,

talk piow-, talk tag-, (K) talk n̄i pk-,
talk tagi pk-, (G) talk n̄l pak-, talk tagl
pak-

hunt game in trees – (K) mon g-, (G)
mab g-, (K) mon tani pk-

hunt game mammals – kmn-nen am-,
(K) kmn pk-, am kmn pk-, (G) kmn pak-

hunt game mammals by moonlight –
(K) kmn takn am-, kmn takn tag-, kmn
takn pk-

**hunt, kill, bring, cook and eat
ground-dwelling game** – man okok
talk n̄i pk dad api adi n̄b-

hard to hunt (hard to kill) – (K)
kosyam pk-, (G) poslam pak-

hunter of game mammals – b kmn pkep
hunting

hunting grounds – komeŋ³

hunting lodge – (K) kotp kapkap kneb

hunting site – seŋ

hunting tree – (K) mon seŋ

go about hunting on the ground –
talk tag-, talk tagi pk-

go hunting for N. – N.-nen am-

go hunting game mammals – kmn-
nen am-, kmn-nen amng, am kmn pk d
ap-

good hunting site for game mammals
– kmn seŋ

huntsman spider – gluj, kabapk¹

hurricane, be a – kopay mopay g-

hurry, to – kasek am-, (K) pug tkd agi
am-, wu agi am-

hurt, to (*see also pain*) – yuwat g-; gld g-,
pjk-

husband

husband – b¹, (K) nogmi, (G) nogml,
(PL) ay

group of husbands – nogmi skop

husband's brother – b-nuwi = b-nowi

husband's father

husband's father – (K) basd

her husband's father – (K) nused

your husband's father – (K) nasd

husband's mother – aps

husband's sister

husband's sister – aj¹

her husband's sister – noj

your husband's sister – naj

husk-fibre

husk-fibre of pandan fruit – wlmn-
almn

**husk-fibre of mountain pandanus
kernel** – aljaw apay

discarded husk-fibre – ws

Hydnophytum sp. or spp. – cp-nabgu²

Hydrocotyle sp. – dinum acb

Hydromys shawmayeri (Mountain
Water-rat) – kuypep = kipep

I – i

I (pronoun)

I – yad, (Asai) yak, yaket

I (emphatic) – (K) yadi, yket, ykt, (G)
yk

idea – gos tmd = gos tmud

idea, have an – gos ag-, gos n̄j-

identical

identical – nokom

identical, be – jm ñ-, (K) nokom ay-

Ifrit, Blue-capped – (G) slek yakt, (K)

slk-yakt

Ifrita kowaldi – (K) slk-yakt, (G) slek-
yakt

ignite

ignite (of an engine) – yn ag-

ignite something – (K) agi-¹, dagi-¹,
(G) agl-, dagl-, (PL) tgom-

ignite by striking – (K) pk agi-, tk agi-

ignorant

ignorant – (K) saki, (G) sakl

be ignorant – (K) saki ay-, (G) sakl l-
ignore
ignore something – kbi-, ktg-
ignore advice or instructions – matak nŋ-, ytk matk nŋ-
ignore greeting when angry – (K) tmd mluk kaywl ay-
Illex sp. – kugolk
ill, be (*see also sick*) – tap g-; nan g-
illegally – si²
illicit sex, have – si aŋ-
immature
immature (not full-grown) – matp
immature (of sweet potatoes, etc.) – nek
Impatiens hawkeri – kawseb, kawsī, kawsl
Imperata cylindrica (kunai grass) – bopl
impinge, of a smaller surface area or object – (K) puŋi-, (G) puŋl-
important
important – (K) yob, (G) kub; awl², ybum
important (of kinds of plants, animals) – yb⁴, yŋeleb
important man – (K) b yob, (G) b kub
importune someone with requests – kañ (nep) tk-
imprison – mñ ay-
in (*see also inside*)
in (inside) – mgan, mjem
in different places or directions – okok
in return (reciprocally) – penpen
in your direction – (K) ka-, (G) p-
incapacitated, be – kum md-
incisor teeth – meg ps
incorrect – (K) sketk, (G) sketek
increase (in height, price, etc) – ap tan-
indeed – naban, yb⁵
independently – key, kaw
index finger – tgap = tgawep = tgawp
indicate

indicate (something) – yom-
indicate a complete round in body-partcounting – ñn pug ju-, ñn juwi
indigestion, have – lñu-mañu g-
indiscriminately – monmon
indisposed, be – kum md-, gadgad g-
individual (one of a class) – (K) magi, (G) magl
individually – keykey
infant – ñapanŋaŋ, ŋaŋ
infested with grubs, be – algab g-
inform (someone) – ag ñ-
information, lengthy block of – kesm
inhale – pug-
initiand – glmd, obogij
initiate (a boy) by piercing nasal septum – (K) mluk puŋi-, mluk puŋi ñ-
inject someone – (K) puŋi ju-
injured (*see also wounded*)
be injured – gab g-
be badly injured – kum jlbl g-
be fatally injured – kum jlbl yap-
inner shoot of alŋaw pandanus – alŋaw slp = alŋaw slup
inquire – ag nŋ-
innocent
innocent victim in war – b km
man innocent of wrongdoing – b ksk
insane – (K) saki, sakisek, (G) sakl, saklsek
insect (generic for insects and other small creatures) – joŋ
insect (kinds) – ajaj¹, amgaj, aŋnaŋn¹, (G) cb-wj, (G) cb-yng², ckck, gobm, gtŋ², gusay kob, jkjk, joŋ, joŋ ksak, joŋ matp, joŋ mlp = joŋ ñgit mlp, joŋ ñgit, kaban-wad, kaj-ages, kaj-meg¹, kion¹, kmn mj-kas-ben, kmn mjkas-ben, kogm pat, kogolk², kon-mluk yeñ, koñŋd, kosl, kotpol, lum aŋŋ, lum suwn, luŋ, makdkol, mglak, mimot, mjkas-ben, mluk-ps¹, mokab, molaj, molaj aydk, mugsī, mummyaŋ, ñeñet¹, neptkin, ñn-pñg¹, pubnm, sbek², sb-ñetñet, sbyaŋ, sgok, sgulbeñ, slñ, spsp¹, ssuk², tapat,

- tawnm, townm, ttpel², wcaj, weywey², wlmn, ynomg
- insert**
insert, as an arrowhead into its shaft – tolg-
insert into a surface – (K) puŋi-, (G) puŋl-
insert (and pass) through a surface – nãg ñ-
insert and join together – puŋi jm ñi g-
insert and make a gap – puŋi tk-
insert and open – puŋi ask-
insert and extract – puŋi ju-
- inside** (*see also in, interior*)
inside – mgan, mjem
go inside – sdk am-
- instruct someone** – ag ñ-, laynim g-
instructions, lengthy – kesm
- insult someone with references to genitals** – wask-²
- insulting remarks, list of** – golbd wcaj, jup ayŋ magi, kamug jogal, mgn agnoŋ, mgn gogaj, nkm¹
- intend** – ag-, ag nŋ-, gos ag-
intended victim in war – b agel, cp agep
- intensifier** – naban, nebneb², sketk, tmej, yb
- interbreed (of animals or people)** – ab g-
- intercourse**
have sexual intercourse – aŋ-, daŋ-
have illicit intercourse with a woman – mgn si daŋ-
have illicit intercourse with a man – waŋ si daŋ-
- interior**
interior – mgan, mjem
interior of a house – kotp mgan, (G) katp mgan
interior room, small – kotp ñluk
interior room in which nose-piercing of boys takes place – kotp skep
- interjection** (*see also exclamation*)
- of admiration or surprise** – ag, akm, akm akey, akoy
of emphasis – ey
of pain – akey
of sympathy – akoy
to call someone – oŋ
- interlace** – malk-¹
- interrupt, cut across talk** – tk-
- intersect** – wlk malk g-
- intersection or joining point** – tam
- intestine**
intestines – (K) sb¹, sb-wt, (G) cb, cb-wt
large intestine – puŋ-won = puŋon
small intestine and colon – sb-wagn
- Ipomoea***
Ipomoea alba – kawen
***Ipomoea batatas* (sweet-potato)** – maj
Ipomoea cairica – tuos kas ñluk, kaywos
Ipomoea indica – tuos = tuwos
- iron** – ayn
- iris (of eye)** – wdn ñluk
- irrigated taro garden** – kukub¹, m kukub
- Isachne* sp.** – gglñ
- Ischaemum***
Ischaemum barbatum – cp-asŋap, kaynam¹
Ischaemum polystachyum – asŋap¹
***Ischaemum* sp.** – asŋap lkañ
- isolated**
be isolated (alone) – awsek md-
isolated tree – bd¹
isolated clump of trees – komeŋ, mon komeŋ
- it**
it (subject) – (K) nud, nuk¹, nud, (G) ned², ney
it (object) – (K) nup, nupey, (G) nop, nopey
- itch, itchiness** – (K) slk, slk¹, (G) slek²
- itchy**

be itchy – (K) slk g-, (G) slek g-
itchy lumps – (K) slk magi, (G) slek magl

its

its – (K) nuk¹, (G) ney
its (of kinship terms) – no-, nu-

J – j

j (the letter) – jey
jabber, made of cassowary femur – wkp
Jack (cards) – jey
Jaspinum sp. – kb-bokbok
jammed tight, be – ppn g-
jaw
jaw – meg kapl
jawbone – meg kapl
jawbone (skeletal remains) – cp meg, cp meg kapl
jealous, be – mluk nŋ-, mluk yap-, (K) sb g- = (G) cb g-
jelly-like juice of vine – skl
jew’s harp
jew’s harp – gawb, akl
play a jew’s harp – (K) gawb pk-, gawb muk pk-, gawb mok pk-, akl pug-
jig up and down – bad g-, kogm pag-
jingle, to – gigu ag-
Jimi
Jimi River – Kon, ŋg Kon
Jimi lowlands – Agow, Kon², Numul
job (occupation, task) – wog
Job’s tears – akañ¹
join
join (things) – jm ñ-
join a party that has gone ahead – kluk ñ-
join (someone) bringing something – dad n-
join travellers – n-; ja-
joined

joined – tam-sek
joined (of tubers) – noglak²
be joined – jm ñ-
joint (where bones meet) (see also junction)
joint which protrudes – gol¹, kogm
joint, where foot joins leg, or toe joins foot – tob ji
joke, to – esek g-, ññloŋ ay-, ññloŋ ay-ag-
Joker (cards) – nop
joy, feel – mñmñ g-
joyful, be – mñmñ g-
juice used for purple stain for net-bags – mem sgi
jump
jump – gom d-, talak g-, (K) pdeg ay-, (G) pdeg l-
jump a fence – wati talak-
jump down – pteŋd yap-
jump onto something – (K) pteŋd ay-, pteŋd d-
jump over – talak-
junction
junction – tam
junction of ears and head – (K) tmd tam
junction of fingers – ñn tam
junction of two paths – kjeŋ tam
junction of two streams – ñg tam
junctions – tam tam
junior – ksen, (K) kdk, (G) kdek
just (only) – anep

K – k

kangaroo, tree – kabacp = kabcp
kangaroo grass – (K) kosod¹, (G) kosad
katydid (kinds) – jkjk, mjkas-ben, kmn
 mjkas-ben
keep (retain)
 keep (in one’s possession) – d-
 keep in mind – nŋ md-, nŋig md-
keep, keep on (continue)
 keep apart – keykey md-
 keep looking back – ceg nŋig ceg nŋig
 am-
 keep (on) doing something – dad am-,
 dam dam, g g g, md-, nep g-, nep md-
 keep (on) fighting – penpen ñag dad
 am-
 keep gasping for air – aňŋ pug pug
 kum-
 keep looking back – adk-madk g nŋ-
 keep making a noise – pipug nep g-
 **keep pressing someone to do
 something** – kaň tk-
 keep searching – piow nep md-
 keep talking – mnm ag md-
 keep thinking of something – nŋig
 md-
 keep watching closely – lu nŋ-
 fail to keep a promise, see renege
keeper of animals
 male keeper – nop
 female keeper – nonm
kernels in mountain pandanus fruit –
 alŋaw alñeb, alŋaw gaslŋ, alŋaw magi
kerosene – katsin
kettle – ketl
key – ki, ñu
Kibara sp. – als¹
kick (something) – tob pk-
 kick one’s legs out – tob ñag-
 kick with sole of foot – tudul ak-, tdul
 ak-

kidney – aŋ magi

kill

kill a child at birth – (K) ñapanŋaŋ tk
 pk- (ay-), (G) ñapanŋaŋ tk pak l-
kill a game mammal – kmn pk-
kill by shooting – cp ñag-, ñag ay-
kill by striking – (K) pk-, pk ay-, (G)
 pak-, pak l-
**kill someone after luring him into an
 ambush** – b kayn g dad ami ñag-
make the first kill in battle – yj ay-
**kin (see also kin kin related by blood,
 kin related by marriage)**
**kin (collective) of the same
 (terminological) category** – skop
**affinal kin and to a lesser degree,
 cross-cousins** – binb askep
kin of same generation – (PL) ay
kin-group
 kin-group – b-kd, kňŋ, wagn, wagn yob
 small kin-group – (K) kňŋ skoy
 large or entire kin-group – (K) kňŋ
 yob
**kin related by blood (consanguineal
 kin)** (*Basic forms and primary senses
 only. See grammar sketch, section 4.2.4,
 for more details*)
 brother – mam, (PL) ay
 cousin, female – ay
 cousin, male parallel – mam
 cross-cousin, female – pañbem
 cross-cousin, male – ñbem
 cross-cousin, father’s male – bayd
 cross-cousin, female’s female –
 pañbem
 cross-cousin, mother’s female – ayd
 daughter – pañ, (G) pay
 daughter of male cross-cousin –
 pañbayd
 daughter’s daughter, man’s – pañ-yŋ,
 payŋ

daughter's son, man's – ñi-yŋ
father – bapi, (PL) ami mlek
father's brother – bwow = buow, (PL) ami cad, ami mlek
father's male cross-cousin – bayd
father's people – bapi binb
father's sister – awal
grandfather – (G, K) basd, (G) based
grandmother – aps, (PL) ami lal mlek
great-grandfather – basd yes
great-grandmother – aps yes
mother – ami, (PL) ami mlek
mother's brother – bpap
mother's female cross-cousin – ayd
mother's sister – (K) amkan, (G) amañ, (PL) ami mlek
sister – (OL, PL) ay
sister's daughter, man's – pañ-yŋ, payŋ
sister's daughter, woman's – pañ tkep
sister's son, man's – ñi-yŋ
sister's son, woman's – ñ tkep
son – ñ, ñi
kin related by marriage (affinal kin)
(basic forms and primary senses only. See grammar sketch, section 4.2.4, for more details)
husband – b, (K) nogmi, (G) nogml, (PL) aduklon, (PL) ay
husband's brother – bnowi
husband's father – basd
husband's mother – ? aps
husband of mother's sister – bapi
husband's people – b binb
husband's sister – aj, (PL) babt
male affine of a different generation – bamok, (PL) babt
male affine of a different group – bamok pat, (PL) babt mlek
man's daughter's husband – bamok
man's sister's husband – bnowi, nowi
mother's brother's wife – amgol, (PL) ami
sister's husband – bnowi

son's wife – aps
wife – bin, (PL) adukian, ay
wife's brother – bani, (PL) babt
wife's father – (G,K) bamok, (G) bamak, (PL) babt
wife's male kin – bin-b
wife's mother – amok
wife's people – bin-b
wife's sister – binowi
wife's sister's husband – aglak, baglak, boglak, (PL) ay
woman's brother's wife – aj
woman's daughter's husband – amok
woman's sister's husband – bnowi, nowi
kind (category, type)
kind – agn, kñŋ, wagn, wagn-nb
(same or different) kind, by surface appearance – wak
kind (compassionate) – tep²
King (in cards) – key
kingfisher
Mountain Yellow-billed Kingfisher – plolom
Raquet-tailed Kingfisher – joli
Sacred Kingerfisher – plolom
Shovel-billed Kingerfisher – plag
king-quail – kabpet¹, kuyn kabpet, ŋetŋet
kinship, see kin
kinsman – b yŋleb
kinswoman – bin yŋleb
Kite, Brahminy or Red-backed – kolm¹
knee
knee – kogm, tob kogm
kneecap – kogm ceg
back of knee – kklk, kklk beŋ
kneel – kogm ceg puŋi-, kogmeg puŋi-
knife
bamboo – pit
bush-knife (machete) – busñayp
small knife (pocket-knife) – ñayp ñluk
steel – ñayp

knock, to (*see also hit, strike*)
knock – (K) pk-, (G) pak-
knock away by striking – (K) pk yok-
knock clear – (K) pk ask-
knock (something) open – (K) pk wk-
 = puwk-
knock (something) out, e.g. nail – (K)
 pk ju-
knock the stuffing out of someone –
 (K) pk aws g-, pk sb jak-
knoll – dum
knot
knot in string – mñ kogm, kops, kj
knot in wood – kogm, (K) mon kogm,
 (G) mab gol
double knot (bow knot) – kops

loop-knot – kj
tie a knot – kj wk-, kops g-
tie knots at close intervals – manman
 tuwn g-
tie knots at distant intervals – patpat
 tuwn g-
tie man's apron high above waist –
 kopey g-
knotted, be – kops g-
knotweed – ayplow
knuckle-bone (game) – kab-laki
Kopon language – won hagal
kunai
kunai grass (generic) – bopl
kunai grass (kinds) – bopl kaynam,
 bopl tb, bopl tbkep, kaj bopl

L - 1

labia – mgn bak, magn golbad
Lablab purpureus – cgem
labour pains, suffer – ñapan ñŋ-,
 ñapanŋaj ñŋ-
lacking offspring or fruit – wom
lactate – ti ñg ap-, tut ñg ap-
Lachnograstis sp. – gglñ
Lactuca spp. – koñmay
ladder
ladder (with steps) – gamown, yt
 gamown
small tree used as a ladder – bak
wooden ladder – yt gamown
Lagenaria siceraria – amos, buk²
lair – (K) kotp, (G) katp; kneb
lame, be – alŋ pag-
lamp
lamp – lam
Coleman lamp – kolmen
hurricane lamp – lam skoy
land (n.)
land (territory) – (K) mñmon, (G)

mñab
land (not sky) – man; lum at
area of flat land – (K) mñmon gu
area of land with defined boundary –
 man-kub
land, to
land (of an aeroplane), to – (balus)
 puŋi-, (balus) yap-
land a plane – balus dek apyap-
landslip
slip (of bank, hillside) – koji d-
landslip area – koji day
wreckage left by landslip – koji
language – mnm, (PL) laj
Lanius schach (Schach Strike) – lbg
Laportea (nettle)
Laportea – si, si kck, si gidmit = si
 godpit, si godpl, si lkañ
Laportea decumana – kceki si, si kck
large (see also big)
large – (K) yob; (G) awl², kub, (PL)
 pebŋnap
large out of all proportion – sket yob

large intestine – mnan-wad, puŋ, puŋon
larvae

larvae found in ground – weywey¹

larvae of ants – (K) goj magl

larvae of beetle – (K) sbyaŋ, sbyanyaŋ

larvae of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera (Cerambicidae) – kaŋ

last, to

last (endure, remain) – md-

last a long time – pet nep md-, ñ patyob md-

last all night – kn-

last (final)

last (final) – (K) nd, (G) ned

last (youngest) of siblings – kdk, ksen

last remaining one – (K) moday, moday-bñ, moday tuwn, (G) mabday

last surviving man – b mad

last surviving woman – bin mad

last (previous)

last night – mñi ksim

last week – menk atk

do something last night – *verb*-i kn-

late, come – sayn ap-

late afternoon – duŋep

later

later – ksen, (K) kdk, (G) kdek

later in the day – mdak, ksen mdak

latrine

latrine – (K) sb kotp, kotp skoy, (G) cb katp, katp skol

latrine area – (K) sb-at, (G) cb-at,

laugh

laugh, to – suk ag-, (PL) ŋeŋelaj tgom-

laugh a lot – suksuk ag-

laughing – suk-sek

be in a laughing state – suk-sek md-

feel like laughing – suk ap-

law

law, a – low

pass or proclaim a law – low ay ag-

lawyer-cane – tmen, ptug

lay (something down)

lay a climbing pole across to another branch – gomej tk-

lay a log in position as a bridge – japat ay-

lay on top or side-by-side – kosi g-

lay things out in heaps – cadk yok-

lay eggs – (K) magi ki-, magi ki ay-, (G) magl ki-, (PL) mdup yok-

layer of wood in fire for heating stones

bottom layer – kub ñokeb, ñokob, (K) (mon) ñokeb

middle layer – (K) (mon) wdn

top layer – ñagtkep

lead

lead (someone) along – poŋd am-, poŋd saŋd-

lead or guide (someone) around – poŋd tag-

leading man in a war party – boj^{m3} = boj^{p3}

leaf

leaf – kas, (K) mon kas, mon wn, (G) mab kas, (PL) tgomeb mubl

broad leaf – kas ps, mj

broad and long leaf – mj

dried leaf, used to wrap tobacco – cgoy mj

long leaf – kas pat

small leaf – kas ñluk

large leaf – kas ps

ovate or pointed leaf – (K) kas tkdi, (G) kas tkdl

rib of leaf – kub-tŋl

leafless tree – koñ-bd, mon alal

leaf-strips, used as spacers in finger-netting – ytm¹

leak, as water through roof – ceb sog-

lean

lean (something) against – d jak ñ-

lean to one side – beŋ ay-, beŋbeŋ g-, tug beŋbeŋ g-

learn

learn – nŋ-, gos nŋ-

learn in school – skul nŋ-
leave
leave (depart) – saŋd-
leave something – kbi-, ktg-, (PL) yem g-
leave (something) behind – kbi am-, ktg am-
leave school – skul kbi-
leave the scene of an event – ask yok-
leave (food) to cook overnight – yn kn-
leave tracks – tob g-, taw-³
leaves (*see also leaf*)
leaves (foliage) – kas-wt, (K) mon kas, (G) mab kas
leaves of *aljaw* pandanus – aljaw mubl
break off leaves – kas tk-, mj pag-, mj tk-
living tree with no leaves – koñbd, mon alal
Lecanthus peduncularis – dinm
leech (kinds) – as-ket, as-set, kaj-set, kataw¹, kuymol ajaj, set
left (side)
left – aŋd, aŋd-ken, aŋd-kes
left foot – tob aŋd
left hand – ñn adkd, ñn aŋd, ñn aŋd-ken
leg
leg – tob, tob-kd, tawep
calf of leg – alŋ¹, alŋ kogi
leg-band, ornamental woven – katpl, kosp, kosp katpl
legend – sosm
lemon – moli
lengthwise – pat-ken
Lepidagathis sp. – ? aleg
Lepidoptera (generic) – gogaŋ = gugaŋ
let go
let go (of something) – ktg- = kut g-, kbi-, (K) yepi-, (G) yepl-
let something go free – ktg- = kut g-
lethargic, be – ytok g- = ytuk g-, ytuk

matk g-
letter
letter – pas
send a letter – pas tk ñ-, pas salim g-
write a letter – pas tk-
Leucenthus peduncularis – dinum
Leucosyke sp. – aglog
level the ground when building a house – pp d-
lever back and forth – taw-²
Levieria becarriana – (K) als aydk, (G) als ladk
lice
lice – yman
lice nits – (K) yman magi = (G) yman magl
have lice – yman magi ki-
lichen (*see also tree-mosses*)
lichen – (K) mon-kloy, (G) mab-kloy
tree-lichens – (K) mon ymn, (G) mab ymn; ymn aymn
lick – bleŋ g-, bleŋ g ñŋ-; (K) aleb ñi ñŋ-
lid
lid – cpl, ttup
lid of pot or can – tin ttup
lie down
lie (down) – kn-
lie down without sleeping – ykop kn-
lie in wait for someone – ttup g-, (K) aleb ñi ñŋ-, ttup gi md-
lie together – ptol gi kn-
lie (falsehood)
lie, a – mnm esek
tell a lie – esek ag-, esek tom ag- *or* g-, mnm esk ag-, tom g-, mnm tom g-
life, everlasting – pet mdep
life force – noman, pñ-noman
lift up and take – dad atan-
light (illuminated), be – melk g-, melk-sek g-
light (not heavy), be – awan am-, mket ma-g-
light (set fire to)

light something – (K) agi-, (G) agl-
light a match – mass pk agi-
light a torch brand – sup pug-
light a stick by holding a burning stick against it – (K) mon-day yj g- = (G) mab-day yj g-
light bulb – sup magi
light rain, fall – (K) muŋ gongon pk-
lightning
 lightning – aññak; añm¹
 lightning bolt – aññak bol
 flash (of lightning), to – aññak g- or d-
like (approve of) something – gos tep nŋ-
like (similar), be – tek ayp = -tayp
like this – (K) kun, kun ak, (G) nb, onb
Lima Bean – pagap, kagap
limb of tree or animal – alkd
lime
 lime (calcium oxide) – kabaŋ
 lime mixed into paste with water – suan²
 full of lime – suan-sek
lineage – (K) kñŋ yob, wagn yob
lined (creased), be – ñmñm g-
lip, lips – joŋb, joŋb bad
liquid
 liquid – ñŋ
 containing liquid – ñŋ-sek
 milky liquid – (K) mk = muk, (G) mok
 turn into liquid (melt) – (K) ñŋ ay-, (G) ñŋ l-
liquor – (K) ñŋ saki, (G) ñŋ sakl
listen – tumd nŋ-
lit
 lit, be – (K) agi-, dagi-, (G) agl-, dagl-
 lit up (bathed in light) – melk-sek
***Lithocarpus* sp. or spp.** – kabi¹, kabi polc, noŋi¹, sawey
little – (K) skoy; acb, (G) skol, (PL) añl
***Litsea* spp.** – gabaw
live (be alive, exist)
 live – km md-

live for ever – petpet md-, ps-nep md-
live hard – koslam md-, kosyam md-
live (dwell in a place) – md-
liver – mapn, mapn wt, todok
living (alive)
 living (adj.) – km
 be living – km md-
 living tree or shrub with leaves – mon bd
 living tree with no leaves – mon alal
living (residing)
 living (adj.) – mdeb, mdep
 living as a family group – wolm-sek
lizard (see also skink)
 lizard (generic) – yñ
 lizard (probably a gecko) – ŋoŋi
 lizard found in lowlands – soy-tum
 Agamid (Dragon-lizard) – aypot, kuom
 large Gana – akn¹
 Monitor – wbl; akan
load someone with requests or errands – (K) ttok ay-, ttok g-
Lobulia elegans – pimakol
location marker in directional terms
 approximate – sŋ-
 distant – ak-, ok-
 far side – kd-
 general – (K) b-², ebk-, (G) al-, aw-²
 in addressee's direction – (K) ka-, (G) p-
 not visible – (K) nuk-
lock, a – ayn magi
locust
 locust found mainly in short grasslands – golbd
 immature locust or grasshopper, immature – joŋ matp
 long-horned locust – abogm, kañm-joŋ, joŋ ksak, joŋ ñgit
 small long-horned locust – joŋ ksak
log, a
 log – (K) mon, moday = mon-day, (G)

mab
log placed between sleeping-place and fire – kub³
log used to separate or mark off – bs¹, koc¹, kub², kub koc, lem, wog koc
hardwood log – loday = lod-day, (K) molod = mon-lod, (G) mab-lod
rotten log – (K) mon wot, (G) mab-day, mab wot
Lonchura spectabilis (Mannikin, Grassfinch) – dŋ; bic
lone – adeŋ, awsek
long – pat², (K) patyob, (G) patkub
long ago – btatk, btayt, btet, bteytk, wostey, (K) nd ybyb, (G) ned ybyb
long time – (K) ñn patyob
Longbill, Slatey-chinned – pñepk
Longicorn beetle – kaŋ nonm, kaŋ nop, spsp
look (with the eyes)
look, to – nŋ-
look at one another – penpen nŋ-
look about for a hiding place – lu nŋ-
look back from a distance – ceg nŋ-
look for something – kalk-, piow-, (PL) nejep yok-
look for game in trees – (K) mon kmn g-
look (appear)
look alike – joŋb nokom ay-
look beautiful in the distance (of landscape) – kumjjbi ag-
look after
look after someone – kod md-; datag-
look after domestic animals – mok-
go to look after someone – am g md-
loop
loop for belt (in trousers) – let-ñon
loop-knot – kj
loop made of a strip – ñon
loose
be loose-fitting (e.g. an axe-handle) – jŋ g-
come loose – ask-, wal g-, wn g-; (K)

slg ay-, (G) slg l-
come loose and fall – slok ap yap-, wal g apyap-, wal g yap-, wal g apyap pk-, wlek yap-
get loose and escape – slg ay am-, slg ay ap-
knock something loose – pk wal g-
let loose (an animal) – wsbi am-
prise something loose – puŋi wsk-
set loose (something tied) – wsb-, wsk ask-
loosen, of cramped muscle – kawboŋ g-
Lophorina superba (Superb Bird of Paradise) – kabay bl, kabay cgaŋ, kabay kl
Loria loriae (Loria's Bird of Paradise) – kabay mosb, kabay gs, kabay kawsl-wog, kabay mosaj, kabay sbtkep
lorikeet (kinds) – alad¹, cmgan¹, kiwak, klwak¹, saymon
Lorentzimys nouhuysi (Jumping Tree-mouse) – tumuk as, as tumuk-as
lory
Dusky Lory – adug, ceycey
Josefine's Lory – ? tabal
Little Red Lory – jbog¹, kdkd², kdkd³
Orange-billed Mountain Lory – kamay-gis
Papuan Lory – alad, klwak, kob, sg, tabal²
Papuan Lory, mature female – kañm², klwak
Papuan Lory, mature – kob²
Papuan Lory, melanistic form of – sg¹
Pygmy Streaked Lory – godmay-ket
Red-capped Streaked Lory – biay, gmeñ
Tearful or Plum-faced Lory – wdn-ñg
Yellow-billed Mountain Lory – gasŋ¹
Yellow-fronted Blue-eared Lory – ? tumuk-yakt
lose
lose (in competition) – lus g-
lose consciousness – kum tdk am-, somey komey g- or tb-

lose one's way – (K) puŋi aptan apyap g-, saki ay-

lost, be – kamget yap-, kut g-, yap-

lots (plenty) – koŋay, wad-sek

loud

loud – kub⁶

be very loud (of voices) – kulpl ag-, kulpl g-

make a loud noise by striking – (K) kub pk-, (G) kub pak-

loud

loudly – kub⁶

call out loudly – kub ag-, kub g-, kub gawl g-

lovesick, be – mapn yuwt g-

lower

lower down – (K) byaŋ, (G) alyaŋ

lower part (of a slope) – ayn at

lowland(s)

lowlands of the Jimi Valley – Kon, Watak

lowlands of Ramu Valley – Agow, Cdoŋ

lowland forest – (PL) sebed klī tgameb pnem okok

lucky

lucky (in business, etc.) – dn, (K) pk, (G) pok

lucky man – (K) b pk, (G) b pok

luminous

luminous, be (of vegetation) – bokbok wg-, mmalap wg-

luminous sticks – tap dukum, mmalap, mumlaj, mumlak

lump

get lumps on the skin, get – womwom ap- or yap-, bok ay-, bok ŋluk ay-

small lumps on the skin – bok ŋluk

lungs – yes¹

Lycopodium

Lycopodium cernuum – pipiben

Lycopodium sp. or spp. – sbos

M – m

Macaranga

Macaranga induta – bljan kas-pat

Macaranga intonsa – sapol semeñ-tin

Macaranga pleioneura – weŋgaw

Macaranga pleiostemona – weŋgaw

Macaranga rhodonema – suosu

Macaranga rufinarbis – bal

Macaranga strigosa – sapol¹

Macaranga spp. – bal, bljan, bljan kas-pat, peyj, sapol, sapol mseŋ-ket, sapol semeñ-tin, suosu, weŋgaw

Macaranga induta – bljan kas-pat

Macaranga pleioneura – weŋgaw

Macaranga rufinarbis – bal

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus (Black-breasted Flatbill Flycatcher) – smlsmlnap, kuŋp-ptps

machete – bus-ñayp

machine gun – masn gan

Maclura cochinchinensis – mgoŋm

Macropygia (Cuckoo-doves)

Macropygia amboinensis (Amboina Cuckoo-dove) – kuwt tun

Macropygia nigrirostris (Black-billed Cuckoo-dove) – kuwt sapol-kod, kuwt yb

Macruromys major (Bamboo Rat) – ? mosak kejŋ

Madang – Madenŋ

Maesa spp. – bodi, muglpen

magazine – buk³

maggot

maggot – ksow, ksoy

be infested with maggots – (K) ksow ay-; ksow-sek

magic

magic – kuj
magic for curing sick pigs and dogs – (G) kolan-kuyan, (K) kuan-kuyon
magic for pig husbandry – kaj mokep mdep kuj
magic for making piglets strong – kaj bot pagep kuj
magic for planting crops – ym ñheb ñagep kuj
magic for self decoration – mokaŋ gep kuj
magic for treating a sick sow – kaj bot pagep kuj
magic for rubbing ashes on sick pig – kaj gam sabep kuj
magic for war – nāgep kuj, kuj ñagep
magic used before attacking enemy – (G) kolan-kuyan, (K) kuan-kuyon
affect someone or something (of magic) – kuj tk-
expel magic from a place or person – kuj ju-
fight magic, *see* **magic for war**
know (how to perform) magic – kuj nŋ-, (G) kuj ng-
make curative magic with *guñm* herb – guñm gañm g-
make magic – kuj g-
make magic for garden and pig fertility – koyp agi d-
man expert in making magic – b kuj gep, b kuj nŋep
man who knows how to dispel enemy magic – b kaped ju
materials for fight magic – gumgad
perform fight magic – gumgad g-
undergo ritual to expel magic – kuj adk-, kuj ju-
magical spells (*see also* **magic**)
magical spell – (K) kuj magi, (G) kuj magl
recite magical spells – (K) kuj magi ag-, (G) kuj magl ag-
chant magical spells to dispel evil or troublesome thoughts – kaped g-, (K)

kaped puŋi yok-, (G) kaped puŋi yok-
words of magical spell – (K) kuj magi
Magnolia palmifolia – pugtek
Magpie-lark – ggayaŋ
maiden sow – kaj wom
main (principal)
main – yb, (K) yob, (G) kub
main name – (K) yb yob, (G) yb kub
main entrance to nest of rat – smjen
maize
maize (generic) – gkt, kon¹
maize (kinds) – akl-pls², gkt ksen owp, gkt tud, kapn kon¹, nabtk, sbcem, wobaŋ, ygam¹
make
make something – g-, wokim g-
make a clearing by cutting thick grass and wild cane – ñalam ay-
make an earth oven – ad-
make a fire – (K) mon agi-, (G) mab agl-
make a hole with hand or fingers – tug yk ay-
make holes in – kluk ay-, yk-
make a lot of noise – pi pug ag-, pug pug ag-
make a mess – guskol-maskol g-, luolu g-
make an opening by inserting – puŋi yk-
make a sharp cracking noise – mul ag-, mul g-
make a soft high-pitched noise – ggŋbŋ tk-
make a spoor (leave footprints) – tob g-
make magic – kuj g-
make something go back and forth – d ap tan d ap yap g-
make something go up and down – d ap tan d ap yap g-
make string – mñ tg-
make the scarf cut when felling a tree – sb d-

malaria, have – sud cp g-

male

male (of animals and birds) – aŋlam¹, b

male (of humans) – b, (PL) aduklon, kapaŋ

male tree – (K) mon wom-bd

***Mallomys* (Bamboo Rat)**

Mallomys rothschildi – mosak

Mallomys aroensis – mosak

Malurus alboscapulatus – sloj

***Mammelomys lanosus* (Bush Rat)** – mug, as mug

mammals, game (generic), see game mammal

mammals, small

mammals, small (generic) – as, (PL) pañs

mammals, small (kinds) – alks, aln, gtkep, katgn, moys, mug, sjaŋ, sumsum, tumuk-as

mammals small, which make subterranean nests – as-lum, as wlm-ket

man – b¹, (PL) aduklon, adukion, kapaŋ

man and wife – b-bet, betmay

man and wives – betigon

man decorated for dance festival – b mokyaŋ

man-eating, applied to witches – cp ñŋeb

man expert in making magic – b kuj gep, b kuj nŋep

man from an enemy group – b kawel

man killed by mistake – b km

man of an alien group – b kik

man of one's own group – b cn, b key

man innocent of wrongdoing – b ksk

man who hosts a *smi* – b smi

man who is generous – b selwel, b tep

man who is lucky – (K) b pk, (G) b pok

man who kills (assassin) – b cp ñagep

man who knows how to dispel

enemy magic – b kaped ju

man with brown or black skin – b-mosb

man with light brown-skin – (K) b pk, (G) b pok

man with very dark skin – b gac

handsome man – b tep, b tep-sek

important man – (K) b yob, (G) b kub

white man (European or albino) – b-tud

mandible

mandible – meg kapl

mandible (human) – cp meg

manner, in this – (K) kun, kunkun, (G) nb, nbnb

***Mangifera* sp.** – kuyot = kiot

mango tree, see *Mangifera* sp.

***Manihot esculenta* (cassava)** – bawd

Mannikin – bic, dŋ

***Maoutia* sp.** – galkañ yb

many – koŋay = kuŋay

***Maoutia* sp.** – galkañ yb

Marattia weneri – jogal, kamay jogal

marble

marble(s) (used in game) – mabol

play marbles – mabol g-, mabol ñag-

Maring (language, people, area) – malŋ, mayŋ

marita pandanus

marita pandanus (generic) – aneŋ, kob, yagab

marita or fruit-pandanus (kinds) – aglg, camaŋ, cebey, cemen, dot, spel, wayam, wls, ygam

mark

mark (visible) – kl, klkl¹

mark (or paint) the face – jku d-

mark off garden plots – tb ask-

mark or scar after a sore has healed – kñowŋ

marks – klkl, pit-kl

boundary mark – lem, mak³

long marks (stripes) – kl patpat

make a mark – kl g-
make marks – kl tk-, klkl tk-
tattoo marks – kjkl
marked, densely – klkl-sek
market – maket
married
married (of a man) – bin-sek
married (of a woman) – b-sek
married couple – b-bet, bet, betmay, betmjay
marrow of bone – tɲl muk (K) = (G) tɲl mok; tɲl slom
marry
marry a man – b d-
marry a woman – bin d-
Marsupial Cat – suatg
marsupial pouch – ttonɲ
massage, to – wik dap tan dap yap g-
masturbate (of a male) – jup kubak tug lsk-
mat
mat – mj pat
sleeping mat – mj-kneb, snay
match (for making fire)
matches – kos, mass, puɲleb
individual match – mass magi
strike a match – kos (mass) pk-
match two entities – ypok-
mate with a female (of male animal) – aɲ-, daɲ-, tan-
material for making string – mñ tgep
mature
mature (adj.) – wos, wosm, (PL) lal
mature (of acorns) (adj.) – agaglep
mature (of certain tubers and fruits) (adj.) – nub
mature (grow up), to – nonm g-
mature (of taro), to – kol-
mature (of tubers), to – n-
mature forest – mjbi, (K) mon wos, (G) mab wos
not yet mature – matp
mean (stingy) – mapn kab

meaning – mnm juj
meat
meat (of animals or plants) – ypl
meat from back of pig – ml¹
fillet of pork – sb-ypl
medicine
medicine – matasn
apply herbal medicine – gulg (tep) g-
***Medinilla* sp.** – alɲaw², salm¹
***Mediocalcar* spp.** – jsp, kmn², kmn jsp
meet, to
meet an arriving party – wlk⁻¹
meet someone – kod md-
meet someone on the way – wlk-
***Megalurus timoriensis* (Rufous-capped Grass Warbler)** – gac
megapode – abownm, bley, bleynm, tamnk, ? yabagay
***Megapodius freycinet* (Scrub Hen)** – ? yabagay
***Melampitta lugubris* (Black False-pitta)** – kawsl-wog
***Melanocharis versteri* (Fan-tailed Berry-Pecker)** – maldapan
Melastoma
Melastoma cyanoides – wopkay
Melastoma malabathrica – wopkay yb
Melicope
Melicope aneura – kaskam aydk, kaskam kuysek
Melicope denhamii – kaskam aydk
Melicope durifolia – kaskam aydk
Melicope pachypoda – kaskam mataw
Melicope trachicarpa – kaskam aydk
Melicope triphylla – kaskam
Melicope vitiflora – kaskam
Melicope xanthoxyloides – kaskam
***Melicope* sp.** – buk galab
***Melidectes* (Melidectes Honey-eaters)**
***Melidectes belfordi schraderensis* (Belford's Melidectes)** – alɲaw-nm
***Melidectes rufocrissalis* (Reichenow's Melidectes)** – nol

Melidectes torquatus (Common-breasted Wattle-bird) – golyad
Meliosma pinnata – (K) tdpn-mon, (G) tdpn-mab
Meliphaga (honey-eaters)
Meliphaga spp. – kb-slk
Meliphaga subfrenata (Black-throated Honey-eater) – kej, kojway
Melipotes
Melipotes fumigatus (Common Melipotes) – memneŋ
Melodinus australis – pluan, pulwan
Melomys
Melomys ? frigidola (White-bellied Rat) – alks
Melomys rufescens (White-bellied Rat) – alks
melt – (K) ñg ay-
member of same group – bgi = bugi
membrane – dop
memory, commit to – (K) nŋ jun ay-
men who take part in boy's nose-piercing initiation – b pog skep
men's house – (K) kotp yamŋ, b kotp
menstruate, to – (bin) takn ñag-; (bin) lkañ ap-
menstruation
menstruation – takn
menstruation blood – nkm sapay
mention
mention something – ag-
mention (something) to someone – ag ñ-
merge things – wlk-malk g-
Merops ornatus (Bee-eater) – bblaw
mesh string – mñ wanan g-
metamorphose, see change from one form into another
methylated spirits – spitit
Metroxylon sp. – mak¹
Meyers' Goshawk – god¹, kaj-numd
Microeca papuana – pnes
Microglossa pyrifolia – nugsum = ñgsum

Micropechis ikaheka (Small-eyed Snake) – ? sataw
Microperoryctes longicauda (Long-tailed Bandicoot) – wgi; amgln, weñem
Micrositta bruijni (Mountain Pygmy Parrot) – spsep
Microsorium (Bird's-nest ferns)
Microsorium musifolium – goblad, goblad yob, kuyopi
Microsorium punctatum – kuyopi = kiopi
middle
middle – nab
middle-aged – pataj tokitoki
middle-aged, become – pataj tokitopki ay-
middle area across river – (K) nab-kodoŋ, (G) nab-ped
middle area up-river – (K) nab-kanerŋ, (G) nab-peŋ
middle of a river – mlnab
middle of the day – pub-nab
middle of the night – (K) ksim-ken, ksim-nab, (G) kslm-ken
middle of the night (dark hours before dawn) – maynab
mildew – momlak = mumlak
mildewed, be – momlak g- = mumlak g-
milk – (K) ti mk = ti muk, (G) ti mok
milk teeth – ti meg, tut meg
millet, wild – snm = snum, ssnm
millipede – kodan¹, mglak
Milvus migrans (Black Kite) – aŋmt
mind
mind – gos, gos tmd = gos tmud
cast one's mind back – nŋ nŋ yok-
keep in mind – nŋ md-, nŋig md-
mindful of, be – gos nŋ-
mint – mem, mem aydk, mem tud
Mirafra javanica (Bush-lark) – ? kosod-yakt
mirror – añañ, kawnan
Miscanthus floridulus (swordgrass) – sd,

sud¹, yŋleb¹
miscarriage, have a – lkañ mñ pag ap-, katam padk-
miss (fail to hit or catch)
miss a catch – d tk-
miss one's target (of thrower) – (K) ttkoy g-, (G) ttkol g-
chop or cut at and miss – tb tk-
shoot and miss – ñag tk-, ñag tkd-
strike at and miss – pk tk-
mistletoe – ttpel¹, ttpey¹
mistletoe birds – sep maj-ks-ket, sep mumloj-kab-ket
mix, to
mix (things) – wlk⁻¹, wlk malk g-
mix different languages or dialects – joley boley mnm ag-
moan – (K) ag pk-, jup ag-, kab ag-
mock (laugh derisively at) – suksuk ag-
molar teeth – meg wagn
mole (on skin) – mmayaw
Monachella muelleriana (River Flycatcher) – ? kotleg, jgayan
Monarcha axillaris (Black Monarch) – ytem-kleykley
Monday – madey
money
money – mani, mni, moni; (*slang*) kab, kubap, (PL) kayg-tep
money (paper) – moni mj
monitor lizard – wbl; akan
month – takn
moon
moon – takn
moon fully risen – takn nab, (G) takn alyan
moon's meridian – takn sbel
be full moon – takn ps g-, takn ytk d-
be a full and bright moon – takn ju ap-
be a new moon – takn ksen ap-, takn ytk ñ-
become full, wax (of moon) – takn ju ap-, takn pug juwd ap-

crescent moon – takn glowi
rise (of moon) – takn tk jak-
set (of moon) – takn saŋd am-, takn paŋd am-, takn ytk d-, takn ytk ñ-
set in different position (of moon) – takn (mon or kotp) juwd ap-
wane (of moon) – takn kum-
waning (crescent) moon – takn skoy
moonlight
moonlight – takn
bright moonlight – takn tep
have no moonlight – takn kum-
more – gunap-sek, ognap-sek
Morelia (pythons)
Morelia amethystina (Giant Python) – nm
Morelia viridis (Green Tree-python) – ? aŋmip, jmad, kljan
morning
morning, up to about 10 am – sekeb
become morning, dawn – (K) mñmon tk-
early morning – mnek
next morning – mnek
Morning Glory – tuos, tuos kas ñluk
Morning Star, the – gap ynomg
moss
moss (generic) – (K) mon-yb, (G) mab-yb
mosses and lichens – (K) mon-yb, (G) mab-yb
club-moss – sbos
sphagnum moss – ackol, ackolkol, koptob¹
mosquito – slñ
Motacilla cinerea (Grey Wagtail) – ñgog-pagog
moth
moths and butterflies (generic) – gogaŋ = gugaŋ
moth (kinds) – gogaŋ muk, kuyn-kas-ket, ttpel²
small moths found in tree-ferns – gogaŋ kuyn-kas-ket

- small light-coloured moths and butterflies** – ttpel²
- mother**
- mother** – ami¹, nonm¹
- mother and child** – (K) amimay, (G) amlmal
- mother and children** – (K) amigon, (G) amlgon
- mother and daughter** – (K) pañ-amimay
- mother and daughters** – (K) pañ-amigon
- mother and son** – (K) ñamimay, (G) ñamlmal
- mother and sons** – (K) ñamigon, (G) ñamlgon
- his/her/its mother** – nonm
- your mother** – nanm
- mother's brother**
- mother's brother** – bpap, nubap
- his or her mother's brother** – nubap
- your mother's brother** – nabap
- mother's brother's wife** – amgol, namgol
- mother's female cross-cousin**
- mother's female cross-cousin** – ayd
- mother's female cross-cousin, his/her** – nuyd
- mother's female cross-cousin, your** – nayd
- mother's sister**
- mother's sister** – (G) amañ, (K) amkan
- his/her mother's sister** – (G) numañ, (K) numkan
- your mother's sister** – (G) namañ, (K) namkan
- mottling** – pit-kl
- mould**
- mould** – mumlak, tukub
- grow white patches of mould** – mumlak wg-
- be mouldy** – momlak g-, mumlak g-
- mount (a female)** – tan-
- mountain**
- mountain** – dum
- mountains** – dumdum
- mountain forest** – ytk, (PL) sagitap mnebt
- Mountain Lory, Orange-billed** – gis, kamay-gis
- Mountain Mouse-warbler** – kosp¹
- Mountain Peltops Fly-catcher** – cp-nabgu¹
- mountain pandanus**
- mountain pandanus (generic)** – aljaw
- mountain pandanus (kinds)** – apay, bljan, cabak, gasln-awan, gengen, glgl, gojmay, mdaj, mkut-tbep = mukut-tbep, mokub, pagi, sbkep, smul, wsp
- lone mature palm** – peñl
- mountain pandanus fruit**
- lacking well-filled kernels** – numam magi
- with well-filled kernels** – nonm magi
- mourn for someone** – watap g-
- mourning**
- mourning feast, see funeral feast**
- perform acts of mourning** – watap g-
- remove one's mourning beads** – kanj tk yok-
- wail loudly in mourning** – kub watap g-
- mouse**
- mouse** – walcogen
- Arboreal Mouse** – tumuk-as, as tumuk as
- mouth**
- mouth (external)** – jonjb
- mouth (interior)** – meg mgan
- mouth and nose** – jomluk
- hold in the mouth** – muk-
- move**
- move about agitatedly** – ycmac g-
- move away** – am-, yok-, (PL) tag-
- move away by breaking** – wk yok-
- move back and forth** – aptan apyap-, ap tan ap yap g-
- move downwards** – (K) kuyan g-,

kuyan gi am-
move freely downward – yap-
move from place to place, as when undecided which way to go – (K) sɲsɲ ay-
move in a down-river direction – (K) kuym g-, kuym gi am-
move in across-river direction – (K) kudoŋ g-, kudoŋ gi am-, (G) kudaŋ g-
move in an up-river direction – (K) kuneŋ g-, kuneŋ gi am-
move lips and jaw rapidly up and down – joŋb kawn kawn g-
move lower lip in and out – joŋb mumg tk-
move something back and forth – taw-²
move something into secure contact with – ñ-²
move something repeatedly over a surface – wik-
move something upwards – (K) kuyon g-, (G) polok polok g-
move up and down – aptan apyan g-
move upwards – tan-, atan-, atjak-, kuyon g- = kion g-, kuon gi am-
moving from place to place – ku okok, kuok kuok
mucus, nasal – slom, slom-dlob
mud – kulpuk, wleb
muddy
muddy area – makjak

muddy water – ñg wlk
be muddy – wleb g-, wleb jak-
mug – kap
mule – dogi
mumble one's food – su kolkol g ñŋ-
***Musa* sp. or spp.** – kañm¹
muscle – ypl
mushroom
mushroom (generic) – bay
edible mushroom (kinds), *see fungus*, edible
poisonous mushroom – (K) bay ayak
Mussaenda cylindrocarpa – m-ypl¹
mussel, freshwater – bepeñ
mute, be – (K) saki ay-, toptop ay-, (G) sakl l-
Myristica subulata – sogan
Myrmecodia schlechteri (Anthouse plant) – mumloj
***Myrtaceae* sp. or spp.** – jjelŋ
Myzomela
Myzomela and Mistletoe birds (generic) – sep
Red-collared Myzomela, adult male – sep kalom
Red-collared Myzomela, female and immature male – sep bis, sep bj
Myzomela adolphinae – sep
Myzomela rosenbergi (Red-collared Myzomela) – sep kalom, sep bis, sep bj

N – n

nag, to – klway ag-
nail
nail (finger, toe) – pñg
nail (metal) – nit
naked
naked – day-nep, magi-nep
be naked – day-nep md-, magi nep md-
name

name, a – yb
give (something) a name – yb ay-, yb ñ-
primary name – yb yob
secondary name – yb skoy
take a new name – yb ksen d-, yb ksen ñ-
name of a minor kin-group – (K) yb

skoy, (G) yb skol
namesake – yb alog
nap, take a – wdn juk-
nape of neck – (K) ji, kojam ji, (G) jl, kojam jl
narrative – kesm
narrow
 be narrow (of the nose) – pkoc¹ = pukoc
 narrow end or base of round object – sbel
 narrow way (doorway, path) – kanb
 long and narrow – (K) skoy pat, skoy skoy pat
 squeeze through a narrow space – lñd am- or ap-
narrowly spaced, place – mañmañ ay-
nasal mucus
 nasal mucus – slom, slom dlob = slom dlom
 dried nasal mucus – slom sb
 have nasal mucus – slom ap-, slom ay-
Nastus (bamboo)
 Nastus elatus – gadon
 Nastus spp. – akl
native place, one's – (K) mñmon wagn, (G) mñab wagn
native salt – (K) ydk², (G) ydek¹
Natrix ? mairii – ñom pk, sin pk
Natrix ? montanus – siñ
nature-demon
 nature-demon (generic) – kceki
 nature-demon (kinds) – dakp, dukp dakp, kañmab, ñtñt, pdapd, ptoñd-pteym, waljpal, weyjpay
nauseated, be – (K) kuñk ap-, (G) koskl ap-
navel
 navel – sblñ
 have a protruding navel – (K) sblñ magi ap-
 protruding navel – (G) sblñ magi-sek
near, see close
neck (see also nape, throat, windpipe)

neck (general term)
nape – (K) kojam ji, (G) kojam jl
throat – kojam
wring the neck (of animal) – kojam tug wk-e-subject marker kum-
neck-glands
 neck glands – mkol = mukol
 neck glands of a pig
 have swollen neck glands – mkol-wad yap-
necklace
 of beads – bis
 of black beads or seeds of kawel vine – kawel³
 of Job's tears – akañ wt
 of wolpay orchid stem segments – wolpay¹
 of orchid stem segments – nolb = nolm
 of orchid fibre rings – koymeñmeñ
 of yellow orchids – jjb¹
 of seeds – nnm
needle
 needle (generic) – ñu
 needle of cassowary quill – tñn ñu
 needle of slek wood – (G) slek-ñu
 needle of wing-bone of bat – alp ñu
Neoachmandra filipes – sag aydk
Neonauclea obversifolia – dog
Neosotitta (Nuthatches)
Neositta chrysoptera (Papuan Sitella) – ? spsep gs
Neopsittacus (Mountain Lorries)
 Neopsittacus muschenbroeki (Yellow-billed Mountain Lory) – gaslñ
 Neopsittacus pullicauda (Orange-billed Mountain Lory) – kamay-gis
Nephila maculata (Golden Orbweaver) – sugulbeñ
Nertera granadensis – mnñej¹
nest
 bird's nest – (K) yakt kotp; (G) yakt katp; yakt kneb
 make nest of dry vegetation – ajen

pag-
Painted Ringtail possum's nest – (K) magi kotp, (G) magl katp
red ants' nest – goj lkañ magi kotp
platform nest made with sticks – gow
net-bag, *see* string bag
net-hat ornamented with cuscus scrotum – yp-kuñ
nettle
nettle (generic) – si
nettle (kinds) – godml = godmit = godpl = godpit, kceki si, kck, si lkañ, si ydmuŋ
new
new – ksen, ksenep, ksk
new flesh growing over cut or ulcer – ñak, ñoŋ
new growth on a plant – kjoŋ, (K) slp, (Obok) sip, (G) slup²
new moon, be – takn ytk ñ-
new roots growing on cut – ñak
new shoot or sucker – kjoŋ
nice – tep²
nick (something) – ñŋ-, su ñŋ-
nicked, be – ñŋ-, su ñŋ-
Nicotiana tabacum – cgoy
night
night – (K) ksim, (G) kslm; jb¹, (PL) tamk-tup
at night, *see* in the night
become night, *see* nightfall
in the night – ksim ken, ksim nab ken
last all night – *verb* -i kn-
late at night – ksim yob
middle of night – (K) ksim ken, ksim nab ken, (G) kslm ken; maynab
nightfall, be – (K) ksim ap-, (G) kslm ap-, (PL) tamk-tup tag-
nightmare
nightmare – (K) wsn tmey
have a nightmare – (K) wsn tmey nŋ-
nightshade, black – sbn
nine

nine (body-part counting) – ajp
nine – nayn
nineteen
nineteen – nayntin
nineteen (body-part counting) – mamd ps
Ninox (owls)
Ninox connivens (Barking Owl) – ? mumjel
Ninox theomacha (Papuan Boobook Owl) – mumjel
nip something – ñŋ-, su ñŋ-
nipple
nipple – ti magi, ti mluk
multiple nipples – ti magi-wt
nit
nit – yman magi
have nits – (K) yman magi ki-
lay nits – (K) yman magi ki-
no
no (interjection) – met¹
no good – (K) tmey, (G) tmel
no longer holding office – tkpey
nod
nod off to sleep – md md mumlak am-
nod the head rhythmically – jlan g-
noise
feel like making a noise – (K) agep tek ay-
make a noise – ag-, pug g-
make a lot of noise – gtiŋ-gtoŋ g-
make a noise while hurrying – gsey-bsey g-
make a noise by blowing – pog- = pug-
make a lot of noise (of a crowd, wind) – pipug ag-, pipug g-
make a sharp noise – mul ag-
make a sudden noise – kuk ag-
none, be – (K) ma-mdp, (G) ma-mdeb
non-functioning, be – kum-
noon – pub-nab
noose

noose of a snare – wok mñ, wok mñ wt
noose of pig rope – kaj wok mñ
make a noose – wok g-
set a noose – wok mñ yok-
normal – monmon, yb
nose
nose – mluk, (PL) codogl
big nose – mluk magi, mluk plolom
bridge of nose – (K) mluk ji
broad flat nose – mluk ps-bad yob
clear nose by blowing – (K) slom pk yk yok-
flanges (of nostrils) – mluk awan
flat nose – mluk ps
fleshy part below nasal bone – mluk pñ bad
hairs in the nose – mluk kas
have a narrow nose – mluk pkoc g-
long nose – mluk pat
long thin nose – mluk patyob
pierce the nasal septum – (K) mluk puñi-
point of nose – mluk pñ bad
septum, fleshy part – mluk ñon
septum, bony part – mluk spal
short broad nose – mluk plolom
short upturned nose – mluk mañon
sniff or blow through the nose – mluk pug-
point with the nose – mluk pug yok-
twitch or wrinkle the nose – mluk ñmñm g-
nose ornament, sliver of goldlip pearl shell – palaj = plaj, wtw
nose-piercing ceremony, boys' – (K) mluk puñipay
nostril – mluk mgan
not (*see also words beginning with un-*)
not – ma-, met¹
not cooked – km, koñm, ma-yn-
not fully cooked – aslum g-, kñt g-
not want to do something – yow nñ-

Nothocnide melastomifolia – ssk1¹

Nothofagus

Nothofagus grandis – celed, kamay celed

Nothofagus pseudoresinosa – kamay ydlum

Nothofagus pullei – kamay

Nothofagus sp. or spp. – celed, kamay, kamay kas-ñluk, kamay kaskam, kamay ydlum

nudge something – (K) pk nñ-

numb, be – kalaw g-, kum-

numerals (base two system)

one – nokom, yepet

two – omñal

three – omñal nokom

four – omñal omñal

numerals (body part system, base 23 on first round, 22 thereafter) (*see also counting*)

one (little finger) – sabdañ, sagañ

two (second finger) – ygu

three (middle finger) – namaj, tgawp pat

four (index finger) – tgap, tgawp, ygu pat, ygu yob

five (thumb) – mamd

six (wrist) – kagol, ñn kagol

seven (forearm) – at

eight (inner elbow) – (K) ji, (G, K) jl

nine (bicep) – ajp

ten (shoulder) – watjem

eleven (between shoulder and neck) – agp

twelve (base of throat) – wmgan

thirteen (between shoulder and neck opposite) – agp ps

fourteen (shoulder opp.) – wajtem ps

fifteen (bicep opp.) – ajp ps

sixteen (inner elbow opp.) – ji ps

seventeen (forearm opp.) – at ps

eighteen (wrist opp.) – kagol ps

nineteen (fist opp.) – mamd ps

twenty (index finger opp.) – tgap ps

(= tgawp ps); ygu kanəŋ, ygu kaym
twenty-one (middle finger opp.) –
 ygu ps; ygu kanəŋ, ygu kaym, ygu pat
twenty-two (fourth finger opp.) –
 namaj ps; ygu ps
**twenty to twenty-two (repeated
 when tallying)** – ygu kanəŋ, ygu kaym
twenty-three (little finger opp.) –
 sabdaŋ-ps, sagaŋ-ps
numerous – koŋay = kuŋay
nut
nut (of fruit) – (K) mon magi, (G) mab

magl
nut of coconut – koymaŋ magi
ripe acorns or nuts of pandanus –
 gaglep, leplep
nuthatches
nuthatches and pygmy parrots –
 spsep¹
Pink-faced Nuthatch – spsep¹
Nyctimistes
Nyctimistes disrupta – kiwos
Nyctimistes foricula – gepgep

O – o

oak tree – kabi¹, kabi noŋi, kabi ñŋeb,
 kabi polc
obedient
obedient – matk
be obedient – matk g-
object in a series, individual – (K)
 magi, (G) magl
obscured by cloud, be – seb katk-
observe, to
observe (notice) – nŋ-
observe (watch) – nŋ md-
observe with concern – (K) gos pat ay
 nŋ-, (G) gos pat l nŋ-
obtain
obtain – d-
obtain and go – d am-
obtain and examine – d nŋ-
obtain and fit in position – d ñ-, d jm
 ñi ñ-
obtain and place – d ay-
obtain and put in order – d ay tep g-
occupation (work) – wog
occur – g-¹
Octamyrtus behrmanii – sgoglek
odour (see also smell)
odour – kuy = ki
rank odour – gutgut kuy

strong odour of certain cuscuses –
 mel
odourless, be – kuy m-ap-
Oenanthe javanica (kinds) – kuñp, kuñp
 kañp, kuñp sepeb, kuñp ygam, sepeb²,
 wokd
oesophagus – kogi-ñon
of (belonging to) – ket, nb²
office (room) – wops
offspring of animals – ñluk¹
often – pet, mnek mnek
oil – wel²
old
old (dilapidated) – ajl, wot ay-
old (dilapidated), be – (K) loklok ay-,
 mlp ay-, toki ay-, toktok ay-, ajl ay-,
 (PL) lal-mlek
old (of people) – toki, lapn; (K) mlp¹,
 (G) mlep, (PL) lal, lal-mlek
old (of people), be – (K) toki ay-, mlp
 ay-
old agreement – (K) mnm mlp
**old garden area covered with
 secondary forest** – (K) wog saj, (G)
 wog salm
old man – b lapn, b toki; b nusd, (PL)
 aduklon lal-mlek
old people – bitoki-btoki

old person – lapn
old woman – bin toki, bi-toki; bin lapn, (PL) adukian lal-mlek, ami lal-mlek
older – (K) nd, (G) ned
oldest – (K) nd, (G) ned
Olearia platophylla – yow¹
on (on top) – at, atyoŋ; adek
on fire, be – yn kld ap-, (K) yŋl ay-, (G) yŋl l-
on one side only – ps-nep
one
one (numeral) – nokom, wan, yepet
one (in body-part counting) – sabdaŋ, sagaŋ
one (of a number of items), a certain one – (K) ebap, (G) lap, olap
one by one – spsp
one half or side of a thing – ps-kd
one more – (K) ebap, ebap-sek, (G) olap, lap-sek
one placed upon another – kosijd = kos-yŋd
oneself, by (unassisted) (see also alone) – key; kaw
only – anep, nep
opaque liquid – (K) mk, muk¹, (G) mok¹
open (not shut)
open, be – yk-², yki md-, (PL) lubsg-
open something – yk-, tug yk-; opim g-, (PL) lubsg-
open a net bag – (K) aŋi-, (G) aŋl-
open (something) and empty out contents – ask ask ay-, yk ask ask ay-, yk yok-
open a bag and inspect the contents – (K) aŋi nŋ-, (G) aŋl nŋ-
open a door – katam yk-
open and look at many things in succession – mkal g dam dam nŋ-
open a stone oven – kab wjk-, kab wk-
open a stone oven and take out contents – kab wjk yk-, kab wk yok-, kab yk yok-
open net bag without permission and

look into it – (K) si aŋi nŋ-
open by biting (bite open) – su yk, suik-
open by cutting (cut open) – tb yk-
open by hand – tug mkal g-, tug yk-
open by inserting something, see prise open
open by shooting – ñag yk-, pag yk-
open by striking (knock open) – (K) pk yk-
open by tearing (tear open) – tug yk-, (PL) lubsg nejep yok-
open by uncovering – wal g-
open the eyes – (K) wdn aŋi nŋ-, (G) wdn aŋl n- or ng-
open up (of a folded mat) – mkal g-
open up (of mountain pandanus blossom) – wanan pk lak-, wanan tk-
be in the process of opening – yk am-
break open (come apart, shatter) – wk-
break open by itself (as ripe fruit) – pug wk-
break (something) open – wk-, wk yok-
prise (something) open – (K) puŋi ask-, puŋi pag yk-
open (exposed, not covered)
open – mseŋ
open country – mseŋ
belonging to the open country – mseŋ-ket
bring something out into the open – mseŋ g-
opening
opening, to do with – askep
dig a burrow or opening – yg tk d g-
operate something – g-¹
Ophiurus exaltatus – kaj yglu
opinion
opinion – gos, gos tmd, tmd = tumd
hold an opinion – ag gos nŋ-
Opocunonia nymanii – molok kas at-ket, molok smgep

opposite directions, go in – kneŋ kuym
 g-
or – akaŋ
orange (tree or fruit) – moli
orange-red, especially of red ochre and vegetable dye – kalom¹
orbweaver spiders – kadŋ kl, kl², sugulbeñ
orchid (kinds) – jjb¹, jjb aydk, jsp², kmn², kmn gam, kmn jsp, koñmay³, nolm aydk, tolkom¹, wañs², wolpay¹
ordinary
ordinary (normal) – yb⁴
ordinary (free from ritual restrictions) – monmon¹
ordinary language – mnm yb, monmon mnm, mseŋ mnm, kotp mnm
Oreocharis arfaki – tubum-kab-ket
Oreopsittacus arfaki (Tearful Lory) – wdn-ñg
origin
origin(s) – juj, wag
origins of a word – mnm juj
place of origin – (K) mñmon wagn, (G) mñab wagn
Oriole (Oriolus szalayi) – ? gokal
ornament (*see also* decoration, headdress, necklace, shell-valuable)
ornament – mokyaŋ
ornament made from kabay feathers – kabay bl, kabay bl-bad
ornamental buttock covering – kuc
ornamented bamboo leaf – kbc
ornamented net-hat – ypkuañ
arm-band – ajp
beads – akañ, bis
chain of rings worn as chest ornament – koymeñmeñ
cone shell nose ornament – wtw²
ear ornament made from dried plant – as-yng
head ornament of cassowary plumes – koñs
head ornament of Papuan Lory skin

and plumes – tabal
headdress ornament of chained circlets – bacbac, becbec, becbec bacbac, bcbe
leg-band – katpl, kosp
pierce ornaments and put them on – tk lek adi-
Scarab Beetles as headdress ornament – mimot; kon-mluk yeñ
sew on ornaments – (K) dagi-, (G) dagl-
string and put on neck ornaments – (K) lek adi-
wear ornaments – mokyaŋ g-
wear ornament around the neck – (K) adi-, (G) adl-
wear ornaments across chest or back – canag g-, canag-manag g-
ornamental plants – aŋmd, bitbit, gayk, gtitgti, kaywob, sblam, tawan
ornamented bamboo container – pit-kl
orphan
orphan, an – amoñ ñluk, ñapan amoñ ñluk
orphan boy – ñ amoñ ñluk
orphan girl – pañ amoñ ñluk
orthoptera (kinds), see grasshoppers, crickets, locusts
Osbeckia chinensis – wopkay ñluk
Osmoxylon boerlagi – gamgam
Otanthera sp. – wopkay
other
other (additional) – (K) ebap, (G) olap
other (different) – key, keykey
our (dual)
our (as subject) – ct, (K) ctk, ctmay, (G) ctek, ctmal, ctimal
our (as object) – (K) ctp, ctup, ctpmal, (G) ctop, ctopmal
our (plural)
our (as subject) – cn, cnk, cnykyam
our (as object) – (K) cnp, cnup, cnpey, (G) cnop
out (away from, move) – yok-

out of**out of control** – monmon**out of sight, get** – (K) los ay-**out of reach (too high)** – tk-peleb**out of the ordinary** (*see unusual*)**outraged, be** – kal ju-**outside** – ms, seŋ²**ovate (of leaves)** – (K) tbtkti, (G) tbtkdl**oven** (*see also earth oven, oven-stones*)**oven made of bark cylinder** – kapk, sañ, kapk sañ**oven-pit** – kab kaw, kapk mgan, tub²**oven-pit, dig an** – kab kaw tk-**close or cover an oven** – abk ay-**cook (something) in a stone oven** – kab ad-, (K) kab agi ad-**heat stones for an oven** – (K) kab agi ad-, (G) kab agl ad-**make a stone oven** – kab ad-, (K) kab agi ad-, (G) kab agl ad-**pig oven** – kaj kab**raised oven** – bd²**raised oven, used for ritual cooking of meat** – kaj bd, kmn bd**stone oven** – kab²**take out contents of** – ad yok-, kab lk-**uncover a stone oven** – kab wjk-**uncover and take out contents** – kab wjk yok-**oven-stones****oven-stones** – kab¹**bottom layer of oven-stones** – (kab) moluk**middle layer of oven-stones** – (kab) mduŋ = muduŋ; lku**top layer of oven-stones** – (kab) atyoŋ**put in bottom layer of oven-stones** – kab ad-, kab moluk pat-**put in bottom layer of stones when****heating oven-stones** – kab yn ay-**put in middle layer of oven-stones** – mduŋ ay-**put in top layer of oven-stones and leaves** – kab taw, kab ad ptaw-**put oven-stones in pit then add leaves** – kab ad-**over****over (above)** – at-yoŋ**over here** – akni**overcast and dim, be** – (K) ksim ñ-**overcome by emotional or somatic reaction** – d-**over-cooked, be** – yn sbk-**overnight****cook overnight** – yn kn**game mammals left to cook overnight** – kmn mon ñon keb**last all night (of an event)** – *verb* + kn-**stay overnight** – kn md-**owl****owl (kinds)** – mum¹, mumjel, mumjel magi nokom, sagal¹, skayag, sownoŋ¹**boobook owls (generic)** – mumjel, mumjel wagn-sek**Giant Frogmouth** – mum¹**Grass Owl** – skayag**Little Papuan Frogmouth** – ? mumjel magi nokom**Papuan Boobook** – mumjel, mumjel kñŋsek**Sooty Owl** – sagal¹**owlet-nightjars****owlet-nightjars and Archbold's Nightjar (generic)** – pow**owlet-nightjars and Archbold's Nightjar (kinds)** – kamay mumjel, kulep, pow (*syn.* pow yb), (K) pow pk = (G) pow pok

P – p

Pachycephala (whistlers)

Pachycephala (generic) – koŋds = kods

Pachycephala leucostigma (Mottled Whistler) – ki-numd, gupñ-magi-ket

Pachycephala modesta (Brown-backed Whistler) – koŋds todimadi

Pachycephala rufinucha (Red-naped Whistler) – sueg

Pachycephala rufiventris dorsalis (White-bellied Whistler) – koŋds todimadi, koŋds mseŋ-ket

Pachycephala schlegeli – koŋds

Pachycephala soror – koŋds

pack, to

pack one's goods (ready for travelling) – tk-

pack solid things into a container or hole – pat⁻², taw⁻⁴

package, a (see also bundle) – tuwn

pad with leaves or moss (especially of string bag) – ttug g-

paddle

paddle, a – mon ps-bad

paddle, to – ñg kas plk-

Pademelon – kutwal = kotwal

pain

feel pain – yuwt g-

feel a sharp or pressing internal pain – (K) puŋi ñŋ-

feel severe pain – kusay yjsek md-

have a sharp pain – ak ñŋ-

suffer labour pains – ñapanŋaŋ ñŋ-

suffer pain over a long period – yuwt d-

painful, be – sj g-, pj k-, yuwt g-

paint – jku, pen

pair, a – (K) won omŋal, (G) won almŋal

paired, be – omŋal-sek, ptey gi md-

pale blue – (G) tud mok

palm (of hand) – ñn beŋ, ñn beŋ at

palm tree (kinds) – cm², kel, kms¹, koymaŋ, kumŋaŋ, piu, smabol, smom, waju*Palmeria* sp. – bbomol, bbomol aydk

Palm Lily – sblam

palmwood

palmwood, and bows made of this – cm wongp

palmwood haft of a *kaynam* arrow – kaynam kab

pandanus

pandanus (generic) – (PL) alnaw majnb

pandanus (kinds) – alnay, alŋaw, aneŋ (*syn.* yagad), bomol², cap, (K) gudi = (G) gudl, jjak, kdŋel, kob (*syn.* yagad), ktem, kumi, molom¹, patayam, ppatayam, snay¹, yagad, ytm = ytem

pandanus, grows in Lower Sal and Lower Kaironk – sawñ¹

pandanus similar to *gudi*, growing in lower altitudes – molom¹

pandanus (*jjak*) taxon – bsawok, ñoŋud

climbing pandanus, large – (G) pok-lakep

fruit pandanus (generic) – yagad; aneŋ, kob

mountain pandanus (generic and kinds), see *Pandanus brosimos*

pandanus species

Pandanus adinobotrys – alnay, ytem = ytm¹

Pandanus antaresensis – (K) gudi = (G) gudl; cod, ktem²

Pandanus brosimos (generic) – alŋaw, spagep, (PL) mukut, (PL) sagitap, spagep

Pandanus brosimos (kinds) – apay²,

bljan, cabak¹, dlep, gaslŋ, gengen, glgl, gojmay, jak, jlgu⁴, mdaj, mkut, pagi, mokub, peñl, sbkep, sklek, sml⁴, tbep, wsp

Pandanus conoideus – yagad; aneŋ¹, kob³

Pandanus julianettii – kumi, snay¹

Pandorea pandorana – golbd mñ

pant, to – aňŋ ay-, aňŋ pug-

panting

panting, shortness of breath – aňŋ

go along panting – (K) aňŋ pogig pogig am-

paper – mj, pep

paper-mulberry shrub – kaj-pab, pab

Papuacedrus papuana – sukñam

Papuan Boobook – mumjel kñŋsek

Papuan Lory – kob, saymon

Papuan Sitella – spsep gs

parable – pjak mnm

Paradisaea (Lesser or Yellow Bird of Paradise)

Paradisaea minor – yabal = yabay, pkaŋ

Paradisaea rudolphia – ? yabay asdal

Parahydromys asper (Waterside Rat) – godmg

paralysed, be – kalaw g-, kum-

Paramelomys ribex (Lesser Prehensile-tailed Rat) – gtkep, as gtkep

Paramythia montium – tubum-kab-ket-nonm

Paraserianthes falcataria – spi

Parasponia rigida – sulwal

parcel (see also **bundle**) – tuwn

Paraserianthes falcataria – spi

parasite, root – ajn

Parasponia rigida – sulwal

parents

parents – nonm nop, nop nonm

parents and children – (K) amigon-bapigon, amigon-apigon

Parotia (Six-plumed Birds of Paradise)

Parotia carolae – ? kabay wog-dep; (K)

kabay pk, (G) kabay pok

Parotia lawesi – kabay wog-dep

parrots

lories, see *separate entry*: lory

parrot, large bright-coloured – wtt¹

Brehm's Tiger Parrot – mayap

King Parrot – kablamneŋ, kmn-bl, kmn-wm

Madarasz's Tiger Parrot – mayap

Pesquet's Parrot – glmd¹, kapal, yawed¹, ydam¹

Red-sided Eclectus Parrot – ? glmd

Palm Cockatoo – gumgum

Salvadori Mountain Pygmy Parrot – spsep

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo – wtay

Tiger Parrot – mayap

Vulturine Parrot, see **Pesquet's Parrot**

parrot-finch – bajj¹

Parsonia sp. – wogu kas ñluk

part (see also **piece, section, segment**)

incomplete part – bad¹

part of something – day, kd¹, won

part something (make a gap) – tk-

particle of soil – lum magi

partner

partner (companion) – bgi = bugi

as partners – alog

Paspalum conjugatum – cp-tamu, tamu¹

pass (transfer) something

pass something to someone – d ñ-

pass something behind one's back – kud-ken ñ-

pass (go beyond)

pass by – padk-; (K) api am-, (G) apl am-

pass (someone) on the way – wlk-

pass out of sight – paŋd am-, paŋd padk-, saŋd-

pass under (a bridge, ladder) – sk-

pass (excrete) body wastes – ki-

pass into (of vapour penetrating something) – yuk ñ-

pass out (of vapour escaping) – (yuk) jak am-

past tense marker

immediate past – (K) -dsp-

past habitual – (K) -igp-, (G) -elgp-

recent past – (K) -ab-, (G) -esp-, -osp-

today's past – -p-

remote past – -k

patient, be – kamget md-, kapkap md-

path (see also track, road, way)

path – kjeŋ, katam, (PL) majl-meg, majl-pkep

favourite (usual) path – kjeŋ yb

winding path – katam tudmad

pay

pay (n.) – pey

pay (someone or something), to – taw-, tow-

pay bridewealth – tusmen ak- or g-

pay compensation – saj g-

pay a hired killer – kabem g-, mnan tk-

pay wages – pey ñ-, pey taw-

pay last respects to someone

– km (mdi) watap am- or ap-

pawpaw – powpow paypay

pea-bean – cgem

peanut – kasan, kaskam²

peak of a mountain – dum pls

pearl shell – agon, palaj

peas, European – mañmod²

pebble – kab magi

pee, to – (K) ss ki-, (G) ss kl-

peek from hiding-place – salmol g-

peel, to

peel off (of skin or bark) – bokbok g-, lŋlŋ g-, wn g-, wnwn g-

peel something off – tug pug d-, wsk-, wsk yok-

peer

peer about in different directions – okonŋ okonŋ g-, okok nŋ okok nŋ g-

peer at s.th. – lu nŋ-

peer out (crimp the neck) – lu am nŋ-

pellets – (K) kab-kab, (G) kawb-kawb

***Peltops montanus* (Mountain Peltops Flycatcher)** – cp-nabgu

pelvis – gawb, gok

***Peneothello* (Flycatchers)**

***Peneothello cyanus* (Slatey-thicket Flycatcher)** – plŋ

***Peneothello sigillatus* (White-winged Thicket Flycatcher)** – wlmeñ saki

penetrate

penetrate something – ñag-, puŋi-, (PL) plow g-

penetrate deeply – tol am-

fail to penetrate, as an axe – tow g-

penis

penis – waŋ, (PL) yŋeleb

circumcised penis – jup ypl nep

erect penis – waŋ pat

head of penis – jup¹, (PL) yŋeleb

limp penis – waŋ sayn

penis with no foreskin – waŋ polc

penis with retracted foreskin – jup wsej

people

people – bin-b, (PL) aduklon-adukian, adukian-aduklon

people of the Asai Valley – Pŋn

people of the Middle and Lower Kaironk Valley – Kopon

people of the Middle and Lower Simbai Valley – Gaj, Malŋ

people of the Upper Kaironk and Upper Simbai Valley – Kalam, Kalam Kubol

people of the Mt Hagen side of Jimi River – Kapn

people who don't plant their own gardens – komenŋ²

old people – bitoki-btoki, (PL) aduklon-adukian lal-mlek

wild people – (K) binb aydk

***Peperomia* sp.** – mtmñ¹

perceive

perceive – nŋ-, (G) n-, ng-, (PL) ñelep yok-
perceive correctly – nŋd nŋ-
perch, to
perch (of a bird) – (K) ay-³, yakt ay-; kubuŋ d-
perch in pairs – gub g-
Peregrine Falcon – god¹, kaj-wsd
perforate – kluk ay-
perform
perform (do) something – g-
perform a burial – cp gaw g-
perform dance of welcome to smi festival – (K) sb ay-
perform fight magic – gumgad g-
perform magic or witchcraft – kuj g-
pericarp of mountain pandanus fruit – alŋaw nop, alŋaw nop-won
period (of time)
period – ñn², won
short period – won eñap, won enāp skoy
era, epoch – ñn
period, have menstrual – takn ñag-; katam padk-
permanent
permanent mark, make a – tk ay-
permanently – ps-nep
permeated with or penetrated by fumes – yuk ñ-
Peroryctes raffrayanus (Hunting Bandicoot) – pakam
perpendicular – bak
Perrottetia alpestris – beg
Persea americana – bata²
persist – md-
persistent – nebneb
person – bin-b
pester with requests – kañ tk-
Petaurus breviceps (Sugar Glider) – aymows
petrol – bejn
phalangers (cuscuses)

Echimipera sp. – ? yaked
Phalanger carmelitae (Black Mountain Cuscus) – maygot, ? yng-tud
Phalanger gymnotis (Ground Cuscus) – madaw; ket-ketm, kñm
Phalanger maculatus – aklaŋ; aklaŋ kawl-kas-ket, aklaŋ pk, gabi, takp
Phalanger orientalis – ? madaw, ? takp
Phalanger permixteo – ? kmn sbi
Phalanger sericeus (Silky Cuscus, Beech Cuscus) – atwak; añ, beŋ-tud
Phalanger sp. – sbi, yaked
Phascolosorex dorsalis (dasyurid, Marsupial Rat) – aln
Phaseolus
Phaseolus lunatus – kagap, pagap
Phaseolus sp. – klen²
Phaseolus vulgaris – btud²
phasmids (kinds) – calab bwow, gojayab = gojeyab
Pheasant Coucal – tuwŋ
Phyleanthus sp. – jbog²
Philemon novaeguinae (Friarbird) – yuak
phosphorescent stick – bokom, malapal, tap dukum, (K) dukp-mon, (K) mon dukum, (G) mab-dukm
photograph
photograph – biks
take a photograph – biks d-
Phragmites karka – kapi
phrase – (K) mnm magi, (G) mnm magl
Phyllanthus
Phyllanthus sp. – jbnog, jbog²
Phyllanthus flariflorus – bdabd
Phyllocladus
Phyllocladus hypophyllus – noman², tumd²
Phylloscopus trixirgatus (Leaf Warbler) – peñbin, najabin
physique – wak
pick fruit – ptg d-
Pidgin English – Kiap mnm, Tok Pisin
piece (see also fragment, part, section,

segment)

piece – day; adn, won

piece (a small part or amount) – won;
(K) magi, (G) magl

piece (segment) – kd

piece cut off – day

piece of bamboo, small – akl magi

piece of paper – mj

piece of rope or string – mñ day

piece of sweet potato – maj day

piece of wood – (K) moday, mon day,
(G) mab day

pieces of pig's small intestine,
prepared as food – (K) kaj-magi

pierce

pierce – (K) puñi-, (G) puñl-

pierce and withdraw – (K) puñi ju-

pierce the nasal septum – (K) mluk
puñi-, (G) mluk puñl-

pig

pig (generic) – kaj; agay-tam, gney,
(Asai) cag, (PL) aglams

pig grown as large as its parent – (K)
magi kaj

pig not quite full-grown – kaj matp

pig, reddish brown in colour – sml¹

pig that has not yet borne a litter –
kaj matp

pig with short curly tail – kaj kuyon

pig fat – kaj guk

pig's head – kaj poj

pig's hind trotter – kaj kaci, kaj tob kd

pigs of same litter – kaj adk⁴

pig meat, *see* pork

pig oven – kaj kab

pig's uterus – kaj-pay¹

piglet – kaj ñluk

boar – kaj aklam

call pigs – meg-

cuts of pig-meat for eating, *see* pork

female pig – kaj neb

litter of pigs grown as big as the
mother – magi kaj

male pig – kaj aklam

medium-sized pig – kaj matp

pit trap for pigs – kaj kaw

snout of pig – mluk bad

sow – kaj neb

tame pig – kaj gos nñep

very big pig – kaj wosm

wild pig – kaj aydk, (K) kaj saki = (G)
kaj sakl; kaj sawey

Pied Chat – wlmeñ

pig-bone taro scraper – kaj ck

pigeons (*see also* doves, fruit-doves)

Fruit Pigeon (*Ptilinopus ornatus*) –
gadmab, gadmab b-tepsek, gamñ

Mountain Pigeon (*Gimnophaps
albertisii*) – malg, ayom = aywom

Red-breasted Imperial Pigeon
(*Ducula chalconata*) – ? yptut

Victoria Crown Pigeon (*Goura
victoria*) – koben

White-breasted Ground Dove
(*Gallinula jobiensis*) – mukbel²

Zoe Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula zoeae*) –
? koptt, ? kaj-ypl-si-dak, ? yptut

piglet – kaj ñluk

pile, *see* heap

Pilea sp. – gañgal, jjeyp kuysek, sspi

pill (medicinal) – bin magi

pimple

pimple – sbek¹

cluster of inflamed pimples –
mmalap², mmalap-sek

full of pimples – sbek-sek, sbek
mmalap-sek

infected pimple – sbek bok jun

inflamed (of pimple), be – sbek bok
ay-

start to form (of pimple) – sbek ap-

pin (something) on – gop tm ñ-, puñi
tbk-

pinch

pinch (squeeze) something – tug tbk-

pinch (something) off – tk-, tug tk-

pinch and extract something – tbk ju-

pineapple – baynap¹

pipe

pipe (for water) – payp

pipe (for tobacco) – payp

Piper

Piper celtidiforme – gogiben

Piper gibbilimum – alkn jejen

Piper macropiper – mmali

Piper subpeltatum – wopwop

Piper triangulare – alkn aydk, kamay alkn

Piper subbullatum – alkn kuysek

Piper sp. – alkn yb = alkn ybl

Piper sp. or spp. – mmali

Piptocalyx sp. – ggan

Pipturus

Pipturus argenteus – lokañ

Pipturus pullei – nbon, mñ-nbon

Pipturus sp. or spp. – guŋ, nogob²

pit, a

pit, excavated – kaw¹

pit for earth oven – kab kaw, kapk

pit for ripening bananas – kañm pk kaw

pit for taro storage – m kaw

pit trap

pit trap for game mammals – kmn kaw

pit trap for pigs – kaj kaw

pit trap for wallabies – sgaw kaw

pit trap of sharp stakes – pak

pitcher plant – jjb aydk

pith – mon sb, mon sb pat

pithy or watery, become – ack ay-

Pitohui, Black-headed – wobwob¹

pitpit (*Saccharum edule*)

pitpit (generic) – (K) sakp, (G) sakay

pitpit (kinds) – asŋap², gaj², guñ², kabapk², kapn², kaynam⁴, molad, molay, sben, tkol, ttpak⁵

inflorescence of pitpit – sakp nonm

shoots of pitpit – golŋ²

Pittosporum

Pittosporum ramiflorum – mes¹

Pittosporum tenuivalve – (K) slk-ñu, (G) slek-ñu

Pittosporum spp. – gtkep, kamay gtkep, mes¹, mes tud

placate the spirits of the dead by offerings of food – sobog g-

place, a

place (area, region) – (K) mñmon, (G) mñab

place (spot, position) – (K) tp¹, (G) tep¹; day¹, seŋ

place for sitting – tp bsgep

place much frequented – tp mdep

place of uncertain location – mgan²

place where homicide has occurred – cp ñapay tp

place where pigs, game mammals and cassowaries are cooked – (K) mon ñbñeb

place where women have been sitting or sleeping – bin sulkul

fireplace, *see separate entry*

place, to (*see also put*)

place, to – (K) ay-³, (G) l-

place boundary markers – lem ay-

place hands ready to grab something – ñn mab ay ap d-

place longways – (K) pat-sek ay-

place two hands together, as in prayer – ñn magi d tbk-

place stones (as in an earth-oven) – (K) kab ay-, (PL) akmay yok-

place together – (K) jm ñi ay-

place upright – d atan jak-

place upright against a surface – d jak ñ-

placenta – dop, dop-wt

plait, to – malk-¹; (jun kas) cckol g-

plane (wood) – (mon) wsim-tek ñ-

Planchonella

Planchonella macropoda – klen¹

Planchonella spp. – klen¹

plank of wood – bog²

plant (*n.*)

plants, unidentified small – adom, gabaw¹, goyaŋ aydk, kaywob, kayn kamug, kbn¹, magnab, mamŋ tud, mnŋej², msu, mukol, nnm, ñam¹, ñg-pakn, ñmlm, ñŋay aydk, ñoŋal, pnm¹

plant fibre or fluff – jspuk

plant, to

plant crops – ym-, (PL) mneŋ-bt g-

plant and eat – ym ñŋ-

plant crops close together – klway ym-

plant without turning over the soil – al ym-

plant one's feet (tread) – taw-³

plantation (market garden) – plaŋtesn

plastic rings used as arm bands – glitk

platform

platform – abañ, bd, bog at, plaŋ -at

platform of bamboo for cooking pork – kaj bog

platform for storing taro, etc. – abañ

platform for sleeping – abañ

platform-like barrier built around trunk of *kumi* pandan – wadaymen

circular raised platform for cooking or storage – bd

play, to

play – gus g-, pilay g- = piley g-, yñ g-, yñ masd g-

play (a game) – pilay g- = piley g-

play boisterously – gus g-, yñ-masd g-

play cards – kas g-, kas pilay g-, mj g-

playful, be – (K) ññloŋ ay-

pleased

be pleased – tep g-, (K) sbwt g-

be pleased with someone – wasu g-

pleasure, express – tep ag-

***Plectranthus* spp.** – mem, mem aydk, mem sgi

plenty – koŋay = kuŋay

***Pleuranthodium* sp.** – ymgenm-tob

pliant – sayn

plot a murder – ag ay-, mumug tk-

Ploughshare Tit

adult male – señŋ tmud-badsek

male – señŋ blwen

female and immature males – señŋ mluk-su

pluck

pluck (hair, fur) – plk-, plk yok-, tug plk-

pluck (leaves) – tk-, tug tk-

plug

plug, a – cpl

plug of bamboo (inserted in nasal septum) – akl magi

plumage – kas wt

plumes (*see also* feathers)

wire-like plumes of certain birds of paradise – asdal²

tail plumes of certain long-tailed birds of paradise – (K) slp, (G) slup

plurality of (beings of same category) – kay, skop

Pneumatopteris papuana – kamok

poach

poach game by killing with a blow – si pk-

poach game by shooting – si ñag-

poach game by trapping – gnaj si tk

***Podargus* (frogmouths)**

Podargus ocellatus (Little Papuan Frogmouth) – ? mumjel

Podargus papuensis (Great Papuan Frogmouth) – mum

podocarps

Dacrycarpus imbricatus – skp; ? kalap db

Dacrydium novo-guineensis (New Guinea Rimu) – jm, kalap jm

Phyllocladus hypophyllum – noman

Podocarpus archboldii – agol

Sundacarpus amara – majown

Poecilodryas albonotata – wet

Pogonomelomys mayeri (Little Ringtail Possum) – ymgenm, as ymgenm

Pogonomys sylvestris (Lesser

Prehensile-tailed Rat – gtkep, as gtkep
point
point (with finger), to – yom-, ñ yom-
point with the lips and nose – joŋ mluk yok-
point with the nose – mluk pug yok-
point out – ññ yom-
pointed (as of leaves) – (K) tbtkdi, (G) tbtkdl
poison – kuj
poke (something) – (K) puŋi-, (G) puŋl-
poking, to do with – (K) puŋieb, (G) puŋleb
pole
pole – yt¹
pole laid to make a bridge – yt at
policeman – pols, polsman; cmnb
polish something – deg g-, wik daptan dapyap g-
polished stone axe blade of dark stone – tu daŋd
poll of an axe-blade – ktuŋ, kugun
pollute someone (*see also ritually contaminate*) – kluk-
Polygonum
Polygonum chinense – mamŋ tud
Polygonum nepalense – ayplow
Polyosma sp. or spp. – kotpek, mseŋ kotpek, mslm
Polytoca macrophylla – kubul
pond
pond – ceb, ceb-swak, taneb¹, (K) ñg aydk, (K) taneb aydk
make pond by damming a stream – (K) taneb pug ay-
pool
pool – ceb, ñg day
deep pool in river – taneb¹
pools of stagnant water – ñg anol, ñg aydk
poor insignificant man – b skek
poorly, do (of crops) – conmt g-
pork

pork – kaj
fillet of pork – ml¹, sb-ypl
forequarter of pork – kaj alkd
quarter of pork – kaj kd, tkl kd
rump cut of pork – (K) sb-kd
side of pork – ps mlu = ps miu
portion (*see also part, piece, section*)
Port Moresby – Mosbi
position (n.) (K) tp, (G) tep; seŋ
possessing – -ket, -sek
possum (*see also phalanger*)
Copper Ringtail – ymduŋ; bald, kas-gs, kay¹, tglem-tud
Golden Ringtail – wcm, wlpog, (*syn.* (K) puŋimdep, (G) puŋl-mdep)
Painted Ringtail – skoyd
Pygmy Possum – sumsum
Striped Possom – blc
post
end-post in fence – wati day
fence post – gul, wati, (K) wati magi. (*see also rail*)
forked post – (K) mon meg; pakn, sap meg, wati meg
house post – (K) kotp sap, mon sap
inner posts of fence – (K) wati magi kotp mgan-ken
outer posts of fence – (K) wati magi ms-ken
single upright post in fence – (K) gul magi, (K) wati magi
upright post in fence – gul
pot
clay pot – sgey
metal pot – tin
pot-bellied – wet², wetwon
potato – kawkaw², kom², maj kawkaw
Pothos sp. – klwak-db = kulwak-db
pouch
pouch (of marsupial) – ttoŋ
put young in the pouch – (K) ttoŋ ay-, ttoŋ taw-, (G) ttoŋ l-
pour

pour out (liquids or solids) – sog-²,
sog ask-, sog yok-

pour out (liquid or small solids) –
pag-

pour out by hand – tug sog yok-

pour until empty – sog ask-

powdery, become (of wood) – popl ay-

powerful, see strong

***Prasinohaema* (Tree Skinks)**

Prasinohaema flavipes – mañmod

Prasinohaema prehensicauda – sidn

prayer – lotu mnm

praying mantis – tapat, tawnm =
townm

precisely – anep, onep

pregnant, be – kogi md-, kogi tan-, kogi
yob md-

preoccupied with something, be – gos
kebkeb nŋ-, gos koŋay nŋ-

prehensile tail – yng gobajŋ

present habitual – -p-, -b-

present progressive marker – (K) -sp-, -
jp-, (G) -eb-, -ob-

press, to

press (something) – (K) puŋi, (G)
puŋl-

press hard with the hands – d
mlem g-

press into place – (K) puŋi ay- (G)
puŋl l-

press into place then withdraw – (K)
puŋi ju-

press (pester) someone to do s.th. –
kañ tk-

press and pin something in position –
(K) puŋi tb-

pressing, to do with – (K) puŋiep, (G)
puŋleb

pressure, feel under extreme – aňŋ pug-

pretend to do something – esek g-,
ňňloŋ ay ag-

pretending – esek

previous – (K) nd, (G) ned; ndk, wostey

primary

primary (first) – (K) nd, (G) ned

primary (main) – (K) yob, (G) kub

primary forest – mjb, mon wos

primary name – (K) yb yob, (G) yb
kub

prise (something) off – (K) puŋi wsk-,
puŋi ju yok-

probe for s.th. – puŋi nŋ-

***Probosciger aterrimus* (Palm Cockatoo)**
– gumgum

prohibit

prohibit because of ritual restrictions
– ask-mask g-, ask-mosk g-

prohibited food – tap askep

eat food that is prohibited – mon ask
ňŋ-

prohibition

prohibition sign on gate – wten

observe (follow) ritual prohibitions –
ask tep g-

subject to a prohibition, be – (K) ay-

**subject to a traditional food
prohibition, be** – (K) tap ay-

prolific

prolific (of vines) – saw

grow prolifically (of vines) – (K) saw
kom-, (G) saw kam-

promise

promise (esp. to give something), a –
mnm ñg

old promise – (K) mnm mlp

renege on a promise – (mnm ñg) ag
slok, ag wlek-

prosperous – koyp, koyp-sek

protracted – takinep

protruberance (see also lump)

knobby protruberance – kogm¹

large, hard protuberance on skin –
sb-yuws

protrude – pls g-

Prunus

Prunus grisea – kotpek, kotpek kas-ps

Prunus sp. or spp. – buk galab

Prunus turneriana – kotpek, mseŋ

kotpek
Pseudeos fuscata (Dusky Lory) – adug, cecey
Pseudochirops (Ringtail Possums)
Pseudochirops corinnae (Golden or Stationary Ringtail) – wcm; (K) puñi-mdep, (G) puñi-mdep; wlpog
Pseudochirops cupreus (Copper Ringtail) – ymdun; bald, kagm, kas-gs, tglem-tud
Pseudochirops forbesi – (Painted Ringtail) – skoyd; boñay
Psittacella (Tiger Parrots)
Psittacella brehmi – mayap
Psittacella ? madarazi – mayap
Psittichas fulgidus (Pesquet’s Parrot) – ydam, yawed, kapal ps
Psittueteles goldiei (Red-capped Streaked Lory) – gmeñ, biay
Psophocarpus tetragonobolu – womay
Psychotria
Psychotria hollandiae – codok
Psychotria sp. or spp. – codok, codok kas-ps, m-yp²
Pteridophora alberti – ñopd
Pteris tripartita – kobti agal
Ptilinopus (Fruit-doves)
Ptilinopus ornatus (Ornate Fruit-dove) – gadmab, gadmab b-tepsek, gamñ
Ptilinopus rivoli bellus (White-breasted Fruit-dove) – koct, koct amam, koct b-tepsek, koct btep badsek
Ptiloprora guisei (Brown-backed Streaky Honey-eater) – ki, wan
Pueraria lobata – ññay
pull
pull (something) along – lp g-, lp gey ap-, lug-
grip and pull something – tug lplp g-
pull apart
pull something apart (dismantle, as a house) – tug wal g-
pull things apart (separate) – tug lak-, tug wal g-

pull something away (by dragging) – lpg yok-
pull back the skin – lsk-
pull off
pull something off – (K) tug ju pk-
pull something till it peels off – tug pug d-
pull (strip) leaves off a plant stem – di g lug yok-, tug g lug yok-
pull out
pull out (extract) – ju-, tug ju-, tug ju yok-, kabs tbk ju-
pull out by hand – d ju-
pull out and eat (esp. greens) – ju ññ-
pull out taro – m lsk-
pull out of joint – gok g-, pug ju-
pull towards one – tug ap-
pull up (to the the top) – d-e-subj.pro. atan-
Pullea glabra – molok kab
pulse
pulse – aññ magi, lkañ
feel the pulse throbbing – pag ykng g-
pulverise something – (K) pk sb jak-, pk aws g-, pk aws jak-
pump, to – jl g-
pumpkin – bangay¹
punch someone – kocñ ñ-, ññ pk-
puncture
puncture something, to – agoñ ñag-, agoñ puñi ñag-, agoñ yk-
puncture and thread – tk lek-
punctured
punctured (adj.) – agoñ
be punctured – agoñ md-
pup – kayn ñluk
pupa of butterfly – kapolm
pupil (of eye) – wdn ñluk
purring sound – wttt
pursue – wtsek dad am-, yuk-², yuk nñ-, wtsek yuk-
pus – tm ñg

push

push or drag something along – lpg g-
e-subj. pro. am-, lpgey am-,

push (urge) someone to do something – nebneb g-

push (things) into separate piles –
ajlak yok-, aljak yok-

push (something) into confined space – mt g-, d mtem g-

push something away with the feet –
taw lug-, taw lug yok-

put

put (something) in place – (K) ay-,
(G) l-, (PL) yok-

put (food) in water to keep from spoiling – taw-⁴

put make-up on oneself – mokyaŋ g-

put make-up on someone – mokyaŋ g
ñ-

put material around something else –

pog ñ

put (ornaments) around the neck –
(K) adi-, (G) adl-

put on (belt, armband, lid etc.) – tm
ñ-

put on (clothes, footwear) – tol g-

put (young) in the mother's pouch –
ttoŋ taw-, (K) ttoŋ ay-, (G) ttoŋ l-

Pycnopygius cinereus (Grey Honey-
eater) – kb

Pygmy Possum – sumsum¹

pyrites – kab mamñ

python

python (kinds) – aŋmip, dmŋawt,
jmad, kawlam, klŋan, koyn, koyn-
kawlam, nm, ymgup

Giant Python – nm

Green Python – aŋmip, klŋan

Green Tree Python – jmad

Q – q**quail**

quail (generic) – kuyŋ

Brown Quail – kuyŋ

Button Quail – kuyŋ kabpet

King Quail – ŋetŋet

quake, to

quake (of ground) – monmon d-

quake (of body), see **quiver, shake, tremble**

quarter of pork – kaj kd

Queen (cards) – kiu

quickly

quickly – kasek, sj, sugij, (K) tŋi tmeŋ,
ykd, (PL) yŋleb³

go quickly – kasek am-, ykd am-

quill, cassowary – tŋn

quit (leave) something – kbi am-

quiver, to – jep pttt g-, kl pttt g-

Quoll, New Guinea – suatg

R – r

Racemobambus sp. – akl

racket, make a (of loud voices) – kulpl
g-, mul g-

radius (lower arm bone) – (K) ñn tŋi

rafter (see also *batten*)

rafters in gabled house – koseb, (K)
kotp koseb, mon koseb

rage, get into a – (K) kabyam tmeŋ g- =
(G) kabyam tmeŋ g-; ssapay d-, ssapay
pk-, sskanay d-

rail (in fence)

- rail** – wati, wati kobay, wati komeb
bottom rail – wati gubd
middle rail – wati gul
top rail, top – wati jun-kas, wati nabj

rails and crakes

- rails and crakes (generic)** – koṅak
Forbe’s Chestnut Rail – koṅak
Slate-breasted Rail – ? koṅak sd-ket,
 koṅak mseṅ-ket, kapi koṅak

rain

- rain (n.)** – (K) mñmon, (G) mñab; dki,
 man, muṅ, (PL) ysebit
rain, to – (K) mñmon pk-, man pk-,
 muṅ pk-, (G) mñab pak-, muṅ pak-,
 (PL) ysebit tgaw-
rain falling in the distance – kl pttt g-
rain heavily – tudul ak-
rain with hailstones hitting –
 (mñmon) ñogob ju-

rainbow

- rainbow** – tibeñ, tibeñ wati-tek,
rainbow, form a – tibeñ wati-tek g-

rainy season – yobp, yb, gutbp

raise (animals) – mok-²

raised oven, see oven

Rallacula forbesi (Forbe’s Chestnut Rail) – koṅak

***Rallus* (rails)**

Rallus pectoralis (Slate-breasted Rail)
 – ? koṅak sd-ket (*syn.* koṅak mseṅ-ket,
 kapi koṅak)

Rallus philippensis – ? kapi-kñopl,
 kñopl

Ramu

Ramu lowlands – Agow², Cdoṅ

Ramu River – Aṅañ, ñṅ Aṅañ, ñṅ Lamu

***Rapanea* spp.** – daṅb

rapidly, see quickly

rare

rare – (K) saki, (G) sakl

be rare – (K) saki g-, nokom nokom
 md-

rash, skin – (K) slk magi

raspberries, wild – kkask

rat (kinds)

Earless Water Rat (*Crossomys moncktoni*) – kuypep

Garden Rat (*Rattus ruber*) – kopyak
 gulbodu

Giant Bamboo Rat (*syn.* Rothschild’s
 Woolly Rat) (*Mallomys rothschildi*) –
 mosak; aloñ, kabkal, maklek

Giant Cane Rat (*Hyomys goliath*) –
 mumuk

Grassland Melomys Rat (*Melomys rufescens*) – alks

Highland Giant Tree Rat (*Uromys anak*) – abben

House Rat (*Rattus exulans, R. niobe, R. ruber*) – kopyak = kupyak, (PL)
 wṅbek-cad-nb

Long-snouted Rat (*Rattus verecundus*)
 – sjaṅ

Lorentz’s Rat (*Melomys lorentzi, M. platyops*) – mug; moys

Lowland Giant Tree Rat (*Uromys caudimaculatus*) – kabkal

Mountain Water-rat (*Hydromys shawmeyeri*) – kuypep kuykuy-sek

Prehensile-tailed Rat (Bush-tailed
 Giant Rat) (*Pogonomelomys sevis*) –
 ymgenm = yamganm, bentud, gtkep

rat that feeds on pandanus nuts
 (*Anisomys imitator*) – (K) gudi-ws =
 (G) gudl-ws

Small Mountain Rat (*Rattus niobe*) –
 katgn

small rat, found near homesteads –
 walcegon

Waterside Rat (*Parahydromis asper*) –
 godmg, ñabap

rat-fleas – kopyak maskun

rat-trap – kopyak gon

rat-tail plant – as-yng

rattan cane – tmen; ptug

rattle, to – gigu ag-, (K) gley-wley g-, (G)
 glow-wlow g-

raw

raw – km³, koṅm¹

raw-backed – kd bokbok
rays of light – (K) asdey, (G) asdal¹; agal (agal) bñ
reach
reach (arrive at) a place – am jak-, ap jak-
reach an elevated position – at-jak-
reach the top – at jak-, at tan jak-, ap tan jak-
read
read – mnm kl nŋ-, ñu-kl ag-
read a book – buk nŋ-
read a letter – pas nŋ-
ready
be ready – leti g-
be ready to harvest (of taro) – kol-
be ready to harvest (of tubers) – n-
get ready (prepare) – leti g-
real (genuine)
real – yb⁴
be real – ypd g-
really (intensive) – naban, yb⁵
rear, the – kd³
rebound – taw-², taw pag yok-
rebuke
rebuke, see scold
rebuke someone publicly for wrongdoing – (K) nŋ-ciki ag-, nŋ-slki ag-, (G) nŋ-clkl ag-, nŋ-slkl ag-
receive (see also get, obtain)
receive a letter – pas tk ñek ap-
reciprocally – pen, penpen
reciprocate – pen ñ-, ypok-
recite
recite – (mnm) kl ag-, klkl ag-, klway ag-, skul ag-
recite a magic formula – kuj g-, kuj magi ag-
recklessly – (K) saki, (G) sakl
recline – kn-, (PL) leb ay-, leb g-
recoil – taw pag yok-
reconsider – nŋ tk tk-
record a name – (K) yb d ay-

recover (condition)
recover health – (K) suŋ ay-
recover one's breath – (K) aňŋ ay-
partly recover health – (K) suŋsuŋ ay-
red
red – lkañ, aňgi
be red – (K) lkañ ay-
have a red dawn or sunset – pub yn-, pub lod yn-
red sky – pub-lod, seb-lod
turn red – (K) lkañ ay-
reddish
reddish (of animals, plants) – sml = smul, sumsum; aňgi
reddish-brown – (K) pk, (G) pok
red-hot
red-hot stones – kab kld
be red-hot (of stones) – yn gopen g-
reed, Phragmites – kapi
reed mace – pobol
reel (move about unsteadily) – godey- bodey g-
reflect
reflect light – pley ag-, tud pley g-
reflect (think) on something – gos nŋ tep g-
reflection
reflection – kawnan
reflection in water – ñg kawnan
reflexive marker – key
refuse (v.) (see also reject)
refuse an offer – ag ask-, mluk g-
refuse a request – met ag-
refuse to do – ytuk matk ag-, ytuk matk nŋ-
refuse to obey a demand – aleb (aleb) ñ-
refuse to take things offered – matak g-
refuse to talk – mluk-sek md-
refuse (n.) (see also rubbish)
refuse from grass bedding – suas, ysuas = yswas

regain health – (K) suŋ ay-
region – (K) mñmon, (G) mñab
regularly – pet
Reichenow's Meledictes – nol¹
Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi (Great
 Cuckoo-dove) – waymn
reject (*see also refuse*)
 reject (something) – ag ask-, mluk g-
 reject offer of payment – ju pk-
 reject food because one is unwell –
 tap bl g-
rejoice at someone else's calamity – paj
 ag-
related by marriage, be – ask-
relative, see kin
relatives to whom avoidance
restrictions apply – bin-b askep
relax (of cramped muscle) – kawb g-,
 kawboŋ g-
release – ask-, kbi-, kt g-, wsk ask-, (K)
 yepi-, (G) yepl-, (PL) ay-
religion – lotu
religious – lotu-sek
relinquish something – kbi-, ktg, kut g-
remain
 remain – md-, kod md-
 remain hungry or thirsty – yuan g nep
 md-
 remain in the act or state – *verb-ijsek*
 (ay) md-
 remain in a certain condition – ayep
 tek ay-
 remain in ritual seclusion – sk kn-
 remain silent – kamget md-, muk gi
 md-
 remain sitting – bsg md-
 remain waiting – kod md-
 remain with someone – kod md-
remember – gos nŋ-
remove (*see also take off*)
 remove something – ju-, yok-
 remove and examine – ju nŋ-
 remove by hand – tug ask-, tug ask
 yok-, tug ju-

remove and strike – ju pk-
remove by cutting – tb ju-
remove by prising out – puŋi ju yok-,
 tug ju-, tug ju yok-
remove by rubbing – wik yok-
remove by untying, etc. – wsk-, wsk
 yok-
remove from a surface – wng g-,
 wanag g-, wsk yok-
remove from the ground – lk-², lk
 yok-
remove one's mourning beads – kaŋl
 tk yok-
remove part of a whole with the
hand – tug sak-
remove the inner part – tb kluk yok-
removed (of a part), be – sak-
rend (something) by hand – tug lalk-
renege on a promise – ag slok-, mnm
 mlp ma-ag- + *tense* + *subj. pro.* ñg jakp
repair something – g tep g-
repeatedly, do (something) in a series
 – adkmol g-
reptile, see lizard, snake
resemble
 resemble – ayep tek ay-
 resemble in the face – jomluk-tek ay-,
 mluk-tek ay-
resentful, be – mluk-sek
reserve (a thing for someone) – (K) ay-
resin
 resin – (K) mk = muk, (G) mok
 resin of jamay tree – (K) jamay muk,
 (G) jamay mok
resound (*see also reverberate, ring*) – gu
 ag-
rest, to
 rest on the edge of something – at ñ-
 md-
 take a rest – (K) aňŋ ay g-
restrict (something) – d-
restring a necklace – (K) tk adi-, tki adi
resume a journey after stopping –
 padk-

retaliate – ypok-

retaliation, strike in – ypok pk-

retarded (of a person), be – njet ñag-

return

return (come or go back) – adk-, adkd am-, adkd ap-, tp am-, tp ap-, (PL) cadkd yok-

return empty-handed – ñn kayg pat ap-

return something to its owner – ju ñ-

return leaving a task incomplete – kbi ap-

reverberate – glñp pk-

reverse something – tug adk-madk g-

revert to normal condition (e.g. of muscle) – kawb g-, kawboŋ g-

revolve – kus g-, kuskus g-

revolted, be – (K) kuñk ap-, (G) koskl ap-

Rhamnus nepalensis – wlmn saw

Rhampocaris crassirostris (Spotted Berry-pecker) – (K) ald-magi-ket, (G) ald-magl-ket; maldapan-kl

Rhododendron

Rhododendron macgregoriae – as-magi, jjmd

Rhododendron multinervium – ybelŋ

Rhododendron phaeschitum – ybelŋ, kamay ybelŋ

Rhododendron vitis-ideae – ybelŋ tud

Rhodomyrtus lanatus – kaydok

Rhyphidura (Fantails)

Rhyphidura albolimbata (White-eared Fantail) – ttmiñ

Rhyphidura atra (Black Fantail) – jolbeg

Rhyphidura atra, adult males – jolbeg mosb

Rhyphidura atra, females and immature males – (K) jolbeg pk, (G) jolbeg pok, jolbeg sml

Rhyphidura brachyryncha (Rufous Fantail) – jolbeg, (K) jolbeg pk, (G) jolbeg pok

Rhyphidura leucophrys (Willy Wagtail)

– koñmayd

rib

rib(s) – (K) tglm, (G) tglem

lower ribs – (K) tglm wagn

rib-cage – (K) tglm-wagn

rice

rice (the plant) – lays

rice (grains) – goj², (K) goj magi, (K) lays magi

rich

rich – koyp, koypsek

be rich – koyp md-

Ricinus communis – cp-sgi

ridge

ridge – taw; nek

ridge above – taw b-yoŋ

ridge across-river – (K) tawdoŋ, tawbdon

ridge down-river direction – tawim, tawbim

ridge higher up – tawyoŋ, tawbyaŋ

ridge lower down – tawyaŋ, tawbyaŋ

ridge up-river – (K) tawnenŋ, tawbneŋ

ridge-pole of house – cmcm

Riedelia

Riedelia geluensis – gugolŋ

Riedelia sp. – gaygay, gugolŋ, msagay, ymgenm-tob

rifle – cm wagn

right (correct)

right – nŋd, ypd

be right – ypd g-

do something right – ypd gi g-

say what is right – ypd gi ag-

right (side)

right arm or hand – ñn yb, ñn ypd

right hand side – ypd-ken

right hand parts of body in counting – ps

right leg or foot – tob yb

right shoulder – watjem-ps

rightly (justly) – nŋd

ring, to

ring out – gu ag-, tubtub towtow ag-
ring (telephone) someone – riŋ g-
rings, large Conus shell – tablaŋ
Ringtail possums, *see* **possum**,
Pseudochirops, Pogonomelomys
ringworm
ringworm – aŋoy, kajkaj
have ringworm – aŋoy g-, kajkaj tk-
rip, *see* **tear**
ripe
ripe (of certain fruit) – (K) pk², (G) pok; mobñ
ripe (of acorns, pandanus fruit) – lelep
ripen – (K) pk g-, (G) pok g-; mobñ g-
rippled, be – pag-
rise
rise (of sun or moon) – ap-
rise above a surface – tan-, aptan jak-, atan jak-, atjak-
rise above the ground (of plants) – lm g-
rise from a prone position – tk jak-
rise high – atan-
rise in flood – ñg wlk ap-
rise to the top – atan = aptan-, ap tan jak- = atjak-
rise up after cutting – tb jak-
rise up noisily – ag jak-
ritual avoidance (*see also* **prohibit, prohibition**)
carefully observe (follow) ritual avoidance – ask tep g-
impose ritual avoidance – ask-mosk g-
practice ritual avoidance – ask-mosk g-
ritual avoidance language – alŋaw mnm
ritual restriction, *see* **ritual avoidance, prohibition, taboo**
ritually clean
ritually clean – suŋ, suŋsuŋ
be ritually clean – suŋ ay-, suŋ md-
ritually contaminate

ritually contaminate someone – kluk-, asŋ kluk-
ritually contaminated – asŋ
ritually contaminated, be – asŋ-mosŋ g-, kulk-malk asŋ-mosŋ g-
ritually restricted
ritually restricted fire – mon ask
ritually restricted kin – binb askep
river
river – ñg, (PL) bpat wleb, pat-wlem
confluence of rivers – ñg tam
ford a river – yjk-
middle of a river – mlnab
road
road – kjeŋ, lot; katam, katam meg, (PL) majl-meg, majl-pkep
road, by – lot at
road, surface of – lot at
roar, to
roar (as engine) – gu ag-, saŋ ag-
roar (as trees in the wind) – kulpl ag, pipug ag-, saŋ ag-, saŋ d-
roar (as waterfall) – saŋ d-
roast on open fire – (K) motek agi- = mon-tek agi-
roasted bananas – (K) kañm mon, (G) kañm mab
Robin-flycatcher – plŋ, wet¹
rock (stone)
rock (generic) – kab, makd, (PL) akmay
rock (kinds) – bsan, bsan kaj guk, bsan mdlp, bsan nups, bsan walb-kas, kab aŋŋay, kab aydk, kaj kaj guk, kab kaw, kab klmejck, kab kolm, kab kls, kab klup, kab ksen, kab ljlj, kab lkañ, kab mosb, kab ps, kab sŋak¹, kab suan = suan kab, kab tud, kab klmejck, kceki kab, mapn kab, piben kab
hollow in rock – kab gloŋ
overhanging rock – kab agn, kab wagn
permanent rock on surface of ground – kab pet²
rock face – kab gagub

rock or sway, to – kawn g-
rock shelter – kab agn = kab wagn
rodent, *see* rat
rods on which thatch is folded – lɲj
roll, to
roll (along) – mumlak- = mumlok-,
 mlokd ap-, mumlokd ap-
roll (something) along by hand – tug
 mkal g-, tug mumlak-, tug mumlok yok-
roll off and fall down – mumlokd ap
 yap-
roll up (mat, cord) – kom-³
roof
roof of house – (K) kotp-at
**roof constructed underneath original
 roof** – (K) kotp-at moluk
room
room – (K) kotp mgan, kotp skep
corner of room – kuok²
root
root – kdl; (K) glk, kdi
**root including lower part of stem or
 trunk** – juj, kñŋ, wagn
root of the tongue – aleb juj
aerial roots – ñak; alk, kdl
clump of roots – kdl wt
exposed dead roots of a stump – mon
 juj kdl lod
grow new roots – ñak ap-, ñak yap-
hair roots of taro – m kdl
having roots – kdl-sek
new roots, after cutting – ñak, ñoŋ
spaces inside aerial roots – kdl mgan
root for food, using the snout – aml g-,
 (K) aml ay md-, (G) aml ll md-
root parasite, red – kalap-ajŋ
rope
rope – mñ
length of rope – mñ bol
piece of rope – mñ day
Rorippa
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum – kapis
Rorippa schlechteri – goñbl¹

rot, to – kuy g-
rotten (*see also* decaying)
rotten, be – kuy g-, loklok ay-, piam g-,
 (PL) mayeb yok-
round (encircling), *see* around
round (spherical) – kolm, kolmon
rounded, be(come) – kolmon ay-
roundworm – gogadŋ
round up (domestic animals) – yuk-²
rout (an enemy) – ñag ju-, ñag ju yok-
routine work – maj-day
row (a boat) – ñg kas plk-
row of spikes or needles – ñu-tam
rub, to
rub – wik-
**rub a pig with ashes (for beneficial
 magic)** – (K) kaj tun ay-
rub (something) out – wik yok-
**rub (someone or someone) up and
 down** – wik daptan dap yap g-
**rub (someone) with the hands to
 show pleasure** – bom slok-
rub (the skin) with nettles – (K) si
 agi-, (G) si agl-
rubber band
rubber band – kñgld
rubber band, flick a – kñgld ñag-
rubbery (of food), be – yd g-
rubbish, *see also* trash
rubbish – acp, ason = as-won, cac,
 suas, tap dayday
rubbish material (left over bits) – tap
 dayday
garden rubbish – ason = as-won
heap up garden rubbish – ason wal
 g-, cac d-
heap up rubbish to form dam, etc. –
 cac d-
Rubus (wild raspberries)
Rubus moluccanus – mñ kkask
Rubus rosifolius – kkask bd
Rubus spp. – kkask, tgos¹
rucksack – woksak

ruined

ruined (in tatters), be – wot ay-

be ruined and die (of plants) – kum jlbl g-

rumble, to

rumble (as empty stomach) – gullag ag- = gullg ag-

rumble (of thunder) – tumuk ag-

rump

rump (of human) – (K) smgan, smgan msej, (G) cmgan²

rump cut (e.g. of pork) – (K) sb-kd

run, to

run – pug-tkd am-, pug tkd agi am-

run aground – (K) puŋi-, (G) puŋl-

run away in fear – ptk am-

run flat out – (K) pug tkd tmey yb agi am-

run off with something of value – plg dad am-

run towards the speaker – pug tkd agi ap-

run out of sight – pug tkd agi saŋd-

Rungia klossii

***Rungia klossii* (generic)** – bep, (PL) pesel

***Rungia klossii* (cultivated kinds)** – añb, kl⁴ = kli², kodpab, kolay, maŋ, maŋ pk

***Rungia klossii* (uncultivated kinds)** – gac, kolay, sgaw, sgaw tmd, slb

runner-bean – btud², klen

rupture (something), to – agoŋ ñag-

rustle, to – kulpl g-

rustling noise

make a loud rustling noise – kulpl pipug ag- or g-

make a soft rustling noise – kaskas g-

S – s

Sabia pauciflora – waknaŋ mñ

Saccharum

***Saccharum edule* (generic)** – (K) sakp, (G) sakay

***Saccharum edule* (kinds)** – asŋap, gaj², gubodm, guñ, kabapk, kapn, kaynam⁴, kodkem, kol, kusal = kusay, mokol, molad, molay, plp, sben, tkol, ttpak⁶

***Saccharum officinarum* (sugar-cane)** – gam

Saccharum spontaneum – gaml, gaml kl

inflorescence of *Saccharum edule* – sakp nonm

shoots of *Saccharum edule* – golŋ²

sad

feel sad – mapn nŋ-, mapn yuwt g-, (K) sb g-, (G) cb g-

feel sad after departure of friend

from afar – (K) kumapi ay-, (G) kumapl l-

saddle in a ridge – (K) (mñmon) ji, (G) (mñab) jl

safety-pin – bis gop

sago palm – mak¹

sale (see also trade)

sale, for – skim

saliva – kuñk = (K) kñk, (G) koskl

salivate – kuñk ap-, (K) kñk ap-, (G) koskl ap-

salt

salt (from stores) – sol

salt made by traditional methods – pi; kuyopi, tubi

salt spring – tubi manm

salty – ydk, (PL) awkem

***Salvadorina waigiensis* (Mountain Duck)** – ñay

Salvia sp. or spp. – mem, mem tud

same

the same – nokom

be the same – (K) anep nokom ay-, jm ñi ay-, (G) jm ñl l-

same subject marker

same subject marker, future action – -ng

same subject marker, prior action – (K) -i, (G) -l; -tag

same subject marker, simultaneous action – (K) -ig, (G) -lg

sand – kab klup

sap

sap – (K) moñg = mon ñg, mon mk = mon muk, mon sl, (G) mab mok

sap used as fixative for ochre on hair – cŋ, guj

sapling – (K) mon ñluk, (G) mab ñluk

Saturday – sattey

saucepan

saucepan (with) handle – tin gop, tin gopsek

metal saucepan – tin

Satanellus albopunctatus (Marsupial Cat) – suatg

Saurauia sp. or spp. – ass¹, gog, gog aydk, gog tud, kamay-gog, matmat

savage dog – kayn suep

Saxiola caprata (Pied Chat) – wlmeñ

saw (tool) – so

saw, to – taw-

say

say (something) – ag-

say yes/agree – yaw ag-

scab

scab – slañ

form a scab – slañ ay-

scabies, covered with – (K) slk-sek, (G) slek-sek

Scaevola oppositifolia – memneŋ²

scaly (of skin), be – lŋlŋ g-

scalp – (K) nabmaŋ, (G) nabsañ

scar

scar – magi-wt

form a scar – (K) magi ay-, magi-wt ay-

scarab beetle

scarab beetle (generic) – mimot

scarab beetle (kinds) – cegsek, gobm, kon-mluk yeñ, mimot, ssuk², wtak

scarce

scarce – nokom nokom, (K) saki; (G) sakl

be scarce – (K) saki g-, (G) sakl g-

scared, be – ptk-, jel g-

scarf cut when felling a tree, make – sb d-

scatter

scatter things about – ssapey g-

scatter things untidily – guskol-maskol g-, luolu g-

sparsely scattered – nokom nokom

Schach Shrike – lbg

Schefflera

Schefflera boridiana – kayŋay, ? skp²

Schefflera forbesii – ablay

Schefflera hirsuta – tubum

Schefflera inophylloides – ? skp²

Schefflera megalantha – kayŋay, ? skp²

Schefflera simbuensis – tbum = tubum

Schefflera stolleana – ? skp²

Schefflera straminea – tbum = tubum

Schizomeria

Schizomeria clemensiae – lbeñ kas-ps

Schizomeria gorumensis – lbeñ, lbeñ kas-ps

Schizostachyum sp. – akl

Schoenus sp. – jlŋol, jŋŋol

school

school – skul

attend school – skul ag-, skul am-

school-house – (K) skul kotp

Schuermansia henningsii – kulŋañ¹

Scincella stanleyanum – dagol

Scincludella prehensicauda – yñ km, yñ sidn km

Scirpus sp. – jlŋol, jŋŋol

Schoenus sp. – jl̄gol, j̄jgol

scissors – siss

Scleria sp. – jl̄gol, j̄jgol

scold someone – ag g-, cog g-, mnm kls
gi ag g-

Scolopax saturata (East Indian
Woodcock) – kñopl

scorched, be – yn sbk-, yn sbok-, yn sbk
am-, yn sbok am-

scorching hot, be – sj yn-, sj tmey n̄j-

score an equalizer – (K) ypok pk-

scorn someone's demands – aleb aleb ñ-

scorpion – kodāl nop, sb-yng

scour out ground – jlk-

scrape

scrape (pare, shave) something – ak-

scrape (grate) something – kluk-, kluk
yok-

**scrape burnt skin off cooked tubers
and bananas** – pd-, ak pd-

scrape (gouge) out something – kluk
yok-, kuwk-

cut and scrape something – tb kluk-,
tb kluk yok-

scraper

scraper – tap klukep

taro scraper made from pig's tibia –
ck abg

scratch

scratch out ground – kjk-

scratch the eyebrow – wdn koc d-

scratch (skin) when itchy – slk g-, slk
slk g-

be scratched – (K) lkañ ay-

scrawny specimen – moday-bñ, moday-
tuwn

scream, to – wal ag-

screw (metal) – (K) ayn magi

screw (turn around), to – puñi kuskus
g-

screw up

screw (crush) something up – cckol g-

screw up the eyes (squint) – (K)
(wdn) j̄jb ay-

scrotum

scrotum – walak, walak wak

scrotum and testicles – walak-wt

Scrub Hen, Common – yabagay

Scrub Wallaby – kutwal = kotwal

scurry away – talak-

sea – solwata

sear one's skin on oven stone – kab cg-
search

search for something – kalk-, piow
n̄j-, (PL) nejep yok-

search for birds at roost – bl n̄jng am-

search in the undergrowth – talk-¹,
talk piow

search in vain (for something) – piow
ma-n̄j-, piow met n̄j-

**search for someone by following trail
marks** – piow ñetk-

**search for someone by tracking
footprints** – tob piow ñetk-

season (time) – won

season (of food)

**season food by adding spices or
other ingredients** – agom g-

seasoned pork – kaj agom

seasoned taro – m agom

seasoning – agom

Sechium edule – layon

second (in order)

second – om̄jal, (K) om̄jay, (G) alm̄jal
second day before a smi festival –
ypyak

second finger – ygu, ygu kan̄j, ygu
kaym, ygu ps

**second-growth cleared on garden
sites** – saj¹

second largest wing-plumes of a bird
– yakt bog

second one in addition to the first –
om̄jal-se

secondary (minor) – (K) skoy, (G) skol

secondary forest – (K) wog saj, wog
spot; (G) wog salm

secret

secret decision, make a – gos peyg nŋ-
secret language – pkjak mnm
speak in a secret language – mnm
 wegi ag-
secretly
secretly hire an assassin – mumug tk-
go secretly – gos peyg am-
tell secretly – kapkap ag-
section of something (*see also part,*
piece)
section – day; adn
sections – dayday
enclosed garden section – wog day
split into long sections – lak-
secure (*see also fasten*)
secure (something) – pasim g-, pl-,
 plg-, plg g-; (K) ay-³
secure by inserting – (K) puŋi d-, puŋi
 tbk-
secure by pegging, tying, etc. – pbk-,
 pbt-k-, pk tbk-
secure by sticking on, etc. – pk cg-
secure by sewing or winding – ñag
 pog d- (G) = (K) ñag pug d-
secure with cord – (K) mñ ay-
sedge (kinds) – jlgo, jlgu², mnnej²
see
see – nŋ-, wdn nŋ-, (G) n-, ng-, (PL)
 ñelep yok-
see normally – wdn yb nŋ-
see well – nŋ tep g-, wdn nŋ tep g-
sightsee – tagi nŋ
seed
seed of tree – (K) mon magi, (G) mab
 magl
seed cutting of taro – (K) m clep, (G)
 m celep
seeds with fine hairs – sum ttpak
fluffy seeds, eg. of cotton-wool tree –
 mumnup
large red bean-like seed – sababañ¹
stone-like seed – kab¹
seek, see search
segment

segment – kd; day
bamboo segment – akl nop, (G) mŋal
 nop
seize
seize – d-, cci d-, cgi d-
seized with fright – ptk d-
Selaginella sp. or spp. – kayn-yng
self, by oneself – kaw²
sell
sell – taw- = tow-, (PL) meg-
sell quickly (be in great demand) –
 tji tmey taw-
Semecarpus sp. – jlgu¹
semen – (K) waŋ mk, (G) waŋ mok
send
send (something) – salim g-
send a letter – pas tk ñ-
send (someone) away – ag yok-
Senna septemtrionalis – batt
separate
separate (*see also alone, apart*) – aden,
 asi, awsek, key
separate (free) something from
something – ask-
separate parts (pull apart) – wal g-,
 tug wal g-
separate (split) into strips – lak-
separate (cut or pull off) skin of
animal – tb wal g-, wak wjk-
separate with the fingers – tug ask-
become separate (fall apart) – wal g-,
 wan g-
build or make things separate – tug
 ask (key) g-
go separate ways (disperse) – ajlak-,
 aljak-
separated (cut off), be – tk-¹
separately (*see also alone*)
separately – key, keykey
eat separately from others – key ñŋ-
make something separately (away
from others) – tug ask g-
separation, see gap
Sepik – Spik

septum – mluk ñon

Sericola micans – sspi²

Sericornis (Wren-warblers)

Sericornis nouhuysi (Large Mountain Wren-warbler) – señŋ

Sericornis papuensis (Papuan Wren-warbler) – ? skek

Sericornis perspicillatus (Buff-faced Wren-warbler) – skek

serious situation, be in a – mapn yuwt md-

sermon – lotu mnm

set (arrange, fix)

set something – (K) ay-, (G) l-; g ñ-

set a noose – wok mñ yok-

set a spring-trap – asleŋ pogi ñ-, gon pag ñ-

set (go below the horizon)

set (of the moon) – takn paŋd am-, takn saŋd am-, takn ytk d- or ñŋ-

set (of the sun) – pub paŋd am-, pub saŋd am-, pub saŋd yap-

set (of liquid hardening), see congeal

Setaria

Setaria palmifolia (generic) – sabi

Setaria palmifolia (kinds) – kayn-sabi, sabi aydk, sabi lkañ, sabi tud, ttpak⁵

set fire to something – (K) agi, (G) agl-

set (something) free – wsk-, wsk ask-, mñ wsk ask-

set off, be (of trap) – yk

settle (come to rest)

settle – (K) ay-, (G) l-

settle (of a bird) – (K) yakt ay-

seven

seven – sepen

seven (body-part counting) – adek, at²

seventeen

seventeen – sepentin

seventeen (body-part counting) – at-ps

sever

sever – tk-, tbtck-, tk yok-, nab tk-

sever by biting – su tk-

sever with the hand or fingers – tug tk-

several

several – bad³, gunap = ognap, kawsek, spsp

several together – kabsek², kawsek, spsp

severing (to do with) – tkep

sew

sew something on – ñag ñ-

sew something with cord – (mñ) ñag pog d-

sew or secure (beads) – (K) agi-², dagi-², (G) agl², dagl-²

sexual intercourse

have sexual intercourse – aŋ-, daŋ-; ab-, dab-

have sexual intercourse with a man – waŋ d-, waŋ daŋ-

have sexual intercourse with a woman – mgn daŋ-

have illicit sexual intercourse with a man – waŋ si daŋ-

have illicit sexual intercourse with a woman – mgn si daŋ-

shade

shade – ssi

be in the shade – si katk-, ssi wk-

shadow – ssi

cast a shadow over something – ssi katk-, ssi wk-

be hidden by shadow – kawnan katk-, ssi katk-, ssi wk-

shag – kon ñay

shake, to

shake (tremble) – jep d-, jeptpt g-, jep pttt g-, kl pttt g-

shake (of the ground), see quake

shake something – tug acp-acp g-

shake a long slender container – jlmal d-

shake a thing held in the hand – ppal pk-

shake hands in greeting – ñn pk sak-
shake one's body vigorously (as a dog) – btbt g-
shake one's head – gotmat g-
shallots – slos
shame
 feel shame – nabŋ g-
shame someone by public rebuke – (K) nŋ-ciki ag-, (G) nŋ clkl ag-
shampoo the face – nawsn tk-
shanghai (catapult) – kŋgld
shank bone, *see shin-bone*
shape (kinds)
 bent, be – pag-
 broad – ps
broad and flat – ps-bad
 circle – kolm, kolmon
crooked – tudmad, ykmak, (K) sketk, (G) sketek
 flat – ps
hollow (empty) – ceg
hollow (depression) – glonŋ
 level, *see flat*
long, tall – pat, (K) patyob, (G) patkub
long and narrow, be – pat ay-
lop-sided – ssket, (K) sketk, (G) sketek
mis-shapen – skket, (K) sketk, (G) sketek
pointed, ovate (as of leaves) – (K) tbtkdi, (G) tbtkdI
short – acb, maŋon
short and squat – maŋon
short and squat (of animals, birds, sbal taro) – nebon
square – maŋon
straight – ypd
tilted, be – beŋbeŋ g-
undulating – tudmad, ykmak
winding (as a road) – tudmad, ykmak
shape (something) by cutting – ak-¹
share, to
share one's food – pog ñi nŋŋ-
share out (distribute) – blok-, blok ñ-,

pk ask mask-
sharp
sharp-edged – kdkd⁴
be sharp – kd g-, (K) kdkd ay-, (G) kdkd l-
be sharp-tongued – meg kdkd g-
make a sharp sound – gigu ag-
make a sharp squeaky vocal sound – jnup ag-
make a sharp rattling sound – cek ag-
sharpen
sharpen – jŋ d-, tk-
sharpen an axe – tu tk-, tu jŋ d-
sharpen by whittling – ak tk-
sharpen the edge of a piece of wood or bamboo – sb d-
sharpen to a point – ak tk-, kd tk-
shatter
shatter (something) – pk lolonŋ g-, wk-
shatter by chopping – tb wk-
shattered, be – lolonŋ g-, wk-
shave, to
shave – ak-
shave off the end of a piece of wood – ak kluc g-
shave the beard – dsn ak-
shave the edges of the head-hair – (K) akn ay-
she – (K) nuk¹, nud, (G) ney, ned²
shears – siss
sheep – sipsip
sheath
sheath (outer skin of cane, etc.) – kubak
sheath covering fruit-head of mountain pandanus – lñb, alŋaw lñb
shelf
shelf – bog-at
shelf in inner room of smi festival house – bald
wicker shelf or basket – (K) ass², (G) asas
shell (outer casing) – ceg¹

shell ornament, *see* **shell-valuable**

shell valuable

shell-valuable (generic) – mnan, (PL) kaygtep

shell-valuable (kinds) – adlup, agon, dlep, glitk, gtn¹, jejaw, kapk, kinok = kuynok, kolm², ksŋ, kubap¹, kubuŋ, kulnok = kuynok, mnan magi ², molbay, molobaŋ, palaj, patey, wles

individual shell-valuable – (K) mnan magi, (G) mnan magl

gold-lip pearl, sliver – palaj

greensnail shell (kinds) – jejaw¹, kapk, kubap

shelter

garden shelter – (K) kotp kner

rock shelter – kab agn, kab wagn; kab kñŋ

sheltered from the wind – pboŋ g-, ppoŋ (tep) g-

shield, a

shield (generic) – kadŋ¹

long shield, made by the Maring people – klokl

war shield – bog², kadŋ¹

shield with patterns – (K) kadŋ magi

shield-bug – (K) gusay-kob, (G) gusal-kob; molaj

shield-spider – kadŋ kl

shimmer – kl pttt g-

shin – alŋ

shin-bone

shin-bone(s) – (K) alŋ tŋi, (K) alŋ tŋl

large shin-bone (tibia) – alŋ ceg, (G) alŋ kub, (K) alŋ yob

small shin-bone (fibula) – alŋ ssp

shine

shine (of sun) – (pub) nŋ-, (pub) kasek nŋ-

shine and shimmer in the distance – kumjjbi ag-

shine brightly (of moon) – takn sup-tek pug-

shine brightly (stars, sun, tree trunk etc.) – bubu ag-

shine on someone – pk nŋ-

shine through gap in the clouds (of sun) – (pub) tpag yk-

ship – sip

shirt – tglis = tglis

shiver – ptpt g-, jep d-, jep pttt g-

shoe(s) – su, tob ttup

shoot, to

shoot (with bow, gun, etc.) – ñag-, (PL) plow g-, tgaw-

shoot a goal – got ñag-

shoot an arrow – kasn ag-

shoot and eat – ñag ñŋ-

shoot and puncture – ñag wk-

shoot and sever – ñag tk-

shoot dead – (K) ñag ay-

shoot in retaliation – ñag ypok-

shoot skilfully – ñag tep g-

shoot undetected – kapkap ñag-

shoot with bow and arrow – cm ñag-

shoot with gun – cm agn ñag-, cm wagn ñag-

expert shooter – b ñagep

shoot (of plants)

shoot(s) – glenŋ, slp, slup

shoot (grow buds, suckers, seedlings, new leaves), to – glenŋ g-

shoot up – jak-, lm g-

shoots and top of taro-root – (K) m clep, (G) m celep

shoots, head-foliage, esp. of sugarcane – bl¹

shoots of *alŋaw* pandanus – alŋaw anem

shoots of *Saccharum* (pitpit) – golŋ²

new shoots – kjoŋ

new shoots of taro – m waynag, m weynag

shop, a – stua

short

short (of nose) – sŋd

short (of people) – acb, maŋ¹, wlep, wlepon

short and squat – maŋon, nebon
short cut, short route – kjeŋ wlep
short time – won-eñap, acb won
shoulder – wajtem
shout (*see also call, call out*)
shout, to – kub ag-, kub gawl ag-, suk ag-, (PL) ɲeŋelaj tgom-
shout abuse – lɲlɲ g-
shout made by a pursuer – sok
shovel – sapl
show, to
show – yom-
show silent anger – joŋb masd g-, joŋb topl yñ g-
show sorrow at someone's death – watap g-
show off – mluk beŋbeŋ g-
shrine for skull of important person – (K) cp tɲi kotp, (G) cp tɲl katp
shrivel up – pukoc g-
shrub
shrub – (K) mon, (G) mab
shrub (kinds) – as-magi, cmnm, kayŋay, kopnm, kuptol kuysek, pab, molop¹, mutuŋ, psln, salkay, sblam, ygesk
shudder, to – kaj-knm g-
sibling, see brother, sister
sibling group
sibling group – agn, wagn
large sibling group – (K) agn yob, wagn yob
sick
be sick – tap g-, cp g-, mñak g-
be sick for a short period – mñak g-
be sick from natural causes – tap g-
be sick from supernatural causes – cp g-, cp day g-, sud cp g-
be sick with hunger – tap yuan g-
side
side (edge) – gol² = goy, ken², kes²
side of cliff or ridge – pt, pt-bak
side or half of something, e.g. the body – ps

side of pork – kaj alkd, kaj ps-mlu
sideways – (K) akdoŋ ken
far side – kd, (K) kd ebdon
this side – (K) kd ebi, akni ken
sign
sign (n.) – bag, sg², tm², tum²
sign left to mark a claim or trail – sg²
sign placed to mark a claim – (K) sg ay-, (G) sg l-
sign (put signature on) something – saynim g-
place knotted vine (on path) as taboo sign – kops g-
signal
signal by moving the eyes – wdn ɲɲ yok-
signal by pointing the lips away – yoŋ mluk yok-
signal by raising eyebrows or wrinkling nose – ñmñm g-
signal plaque on hillside – bag
set a signal on hillside – bag ñ-
significant (important) – ybum, (K) yob, (G) kub
silent
silent, remain – muk gi md-, muki md-
silent anger, show – joŋb masd g-, joŋb topl yñ g-
silently – kamget
similar (see also same)
similar – -tayp, -tek ayp
be similar – (K) anep ay-, anep nokom ay-, maŋmaŋ ay-, mey ak ay-
sin (biblical) – sb-gac
sinful talk – sb-gac mnm
sinew
sinew(s) – kdl, (K) kdi
sinews behind the knee – kklk
sinewy
sinewy – kdl-sek
sinewy connecting tissue – ñon
sing
sing – kmap ag-, kmep ag-, wel ag-, wol ag-

sing and dance at boys' initiation ceremony – salkaynam g-, salkaynam adom d-, saŋ ag-, saŋ salk ag-

sing traditional melodies – supa-lelet ag- or g-, supa-lelet ag or g-

singe and cook (meat) in stone-oven – dagi dap ad ñŋ-

singer – b kmap agep, bin kmap agep

single

single (alone) – key, nokom

single (unmarried) – pataj

single-pointed arrow – yakam²

***Sinoicus ypsilophorus* (Swamp Quail, Brown Quail)** – kuyŋ

sister

sister or female cousin – ay¹

sister of wife – binowi

elder sister – (K) ay nd, nunay nd, (G) ay ned, nunay ned

full sister – ay yb, ay key, ay ok key, ay wonm key

half sister – ay adk

his/her/their sister – nunay

middle sister – ay nab

younger sister – ay kdk, ay ksen

your sister – nanay

exchange sisters in marriage – bin ymj-k-

group of sisters – ay-gon

pair of sisters – ay-may

sister's daughter – pañ-yŋ = pañŋ

sister's husband

woman's sister's husband – b-nowi,

her sister's husband – b-nowi

your sister's husband – b-nawi

sister's son – ñi, ñ-yŋ

sit

sit – bsg-, (PL) leb g-, leb yok-

sit comfortably – bsg tep g-

sit cross-legged – bsg ttow mac gi md-, (malay) bej pati md-

sit on haunches – sbgol bsg-

sit with legs extended – bsgi tob pat patsek ay md-

sit wrongly – ssket ay bsg-

six

six – siks

six (body-part counting) – kagol, ñn kagol

sixteen

sixteen – sikstin

sixteen (body-part counting) – ji ps

skeleton

skeleton – (K) cp tŋi, (G) cp tŋl

large bones of skeleton – (K) kub tŋi, (G) kub tŋl

skin (n.)

skin (of animals, plant stems, fruit, bark of trees) – wak

skin (of sugar-cane, banana, bamboo shoots, palm trees) – kubak

skin or pelt of game mammal – kmn wak

skin of human head (scalp) – (K) nabmaŋ, (G) nabsañ

skin of taro, rough – (m) sgn

skin disease (kinds) – (K) slk, (G) slek³, wobwob

skin rash – wobwob, womwom

loose skin under the jaw (dewlap) – mukol-wad

skin (an animal), to – tb wal g-, wjk-

skink

skink (generic) – yñ, tum¹

skink (kinds) – botom², dagol², kls², km, komñ, koŋm², mab dagp = dagol, mamŋ¹, mañmod¹, mas, ñg-ñolom, ñolom, pimakol, sidn, soy-tum

skink's egg – tum magi

skinny, see thin

skirt

skirt – laplap

woman's back-skirt – kopeŋ², say

woman's front-skirt – klb

skull

skull of animal or human – jun-ceg, nab-ceg, poj won

skull, humorous term for – koymaŋ

ceg
human skull – cp nabj, cp poj, koyman
 ceg
crack or split the skull – koyman ceg
 pag-
shrine for skull of important person –
 (K) cp tji kotp, (G) cp tjl katp

sky
sky – seb kab
sky above the clouds – seb-yoŋ
be a cloudless sky – seb muk kab tb-,
 seb ñluk di am-
be a red sky at sunset – lod yn-
be a red sky just before sunrise – pub
 yn-
be dark and overcast (of sky) – (K)
 ksim ksim ñ-
clear blue sky – seb mukmaw
clear up (of cloudy sky) – seb tk dad
 am-

slate
slate – ? kab sŋak
smear slate on oneself – sŋak g-

sleep
sleep (*n.*) – wsn, (PL) mayeb
sleep, to – kn-, wsn kn-, (PL) leb yok-,
 mayeb tag-
sleep close together – (K) kayŋd kn-,
 (G) kayŋad kn-
sleep hungry – kñk kn-
**sleep hungry after coming home
 empty-handed** – ñn kayg-pat ap kn-
sleep (nocturnal exudae) in eyes –
 (wdn) sgalb
sleep in someone else's place – si kn-
sleep one on the other – kosiŋd kn-
sleep squatting – bsg nan puŋi kn-
sleep together (side by side) – ptol gi
 kn-
drift off to sleep – kn am-
unable to sleep, be – wsn ma-kn-

sleeping-mat
sleeping-mat – mj kneb, snay
sleeping-mat of *gudi* pandanus leaves

– snay²
sleeping-place – (K) tp kneb
sleepy
feel sleepy – wsn ap-, (PL) mayeb tag-
feel a bit sleepy – wsn wsn ap-
feel very sleepy – wsn koŋay ap-

slide, to
slide – lg- = lug-
slide (of landslip) – koji d-
slide (something) along – lug dad am-
slide along on one's feet – towi lug
 am-
slide along on the ground – wald am-
slide down – lug yap-
slide (something) off – slok-²
slide things together – lug nan g-
place for sliding – tp lgep = tp lugep

slime – dlob, mlem, slom dlob, slom
 dlom

slimy
slimy, be – dlob jak-, mlem g-
slimy jelly-like substance – skl, slb

sling (net-bag) from the forehead –
 gom-²

slip (cutting) taken from a plant – yŋ¹

slip, to
slip (of land) – koji d-
slip (slide) along – lg- = lug-
**slip off a rope or bonds (of a person
 or animal)** – (K) slok ay-, (G) slok l-;
 (K) wlek ay-
**slip off, fail to keep one's footing on
 a surface** – plac ak-
slip through a very narrow opening –
 sl g-

slippery, be – deg g-, plac g-, smal g-
slither or wriggle along – glaŋd am-
sliver of wood – jlas, (K) mon jlas

Sloanea archboldiana – tlum

Sloania
Sloania abberans – tlum
Sloania nymanii – gabjen
Sloanea tieghemii – tlum

slope, a**slope of a ridge** – taw**higher part of slope** – wsnj**lower part of slope** – ayn**slough off the old skin (of snakes) –****slow****slow** – sayn, ssayn**be slow** – kapkap g-, sayn g-**be slow to arrive (late)** – sayn ap-**slow-witted** – toptop**very slow** – sayn sayn, ssayn ssayn**slowly****slowly** – kapkap, sayn**do (something) slowly** – kapkap g-, sayn g-**go slowly** – sayn am-**slugs – cemi****smack the lips – lk g-****small****small** – (K) skoy, (G) skol; acb, (PL) aŋl**small (of newborn animal or human babies)** – mug**small (of objects which have larger types)** – ŋluk¹**small (of people and animals)** – acb, blp**small baby animal** – ŋluk mug nep**small newborn child** – ŋapanŋaŋ mug nep**small group, several together** – kawbap, kawsek**small full-grown pig** – kaj kas blp**small (stunted) in body** – clek**small man** – b acb, b kas blp**small piece or amount** – won¹**small intestine – sb-tud****smart (clever), see clever****smart (sting), to – sj g-****smash (something) up – (K) pk wk-; pk
aws g-, pk sb jak-****smear with, be – kolkol g-****smell****smell (n.)** – kuy, ki, (PL) mayeb**smell (an odour), to** – kuy ap-, kuy nŋ-, ki ap-, ki nŋ-**smell bad** – kuy tmey ap-, piam g-**smell a bit bad** – gutgat kuy ap-**smell damp or musty** – mmlak g-**smell good** – kuy tep ap-**smell rotten** – kuy g-, piam g-, (PL) mayeb yok-**Smilax sp. – gablog****smile, to – suk tep ag-****smoke (n.)****smoke** – skum = sukum, (K) mon-skum = moskum, (G) mab-skum**smoke (cigarette, tobacco), to** – cgoy ŋŋ-**column of smoke** – skum kl**give off smoke** – skum g-, skum yn-**full of smoke** – skum-sek**make smoke (as a signal)** – (K) skum agi-, (G) skum agl-**overcome by smoke, be** – sukum g-**rise (of smoke)** – skum ap tan-, skum atan-**smoke (meat etc. to preserve it)****smoke game mammals** – kmn bd g-**smoke (meat, tobacco leaves)** – (K) mlp ay-, (G) mlep l-**smoked****smoked (of meat)** – (K) mlep, (G) mlep**smoked game mammals** – (K) kmn mlp, (G) kmn mlep**smoky****smoky** – skum-sek**be smoky** – skum g-, skum yn-**smooth****smooth** – deg**be smooth** – deg g-**be worn smooth (of bark)** – bbtuk am-**snail****snails (generic for local gastropods)** – gogaj**snails (kinds)** – gogaj aydk, gogaj mosb, (K) gogaj pk = (G) gogaj pok,

gogaj yb, gogaj mosb, gogaj waln, gagn
gogaj, kamay gogaj

snake
snake (generic for dangerous kinds)
 – sataw, (K) siŋ-sataw, (G) soyŋ-sataw;
 ñom
**snake (generic for relatively
 harmless kinds)** – (K) siŋ, (G) soyŋ
snake (kinds of dangerous) – aŋmip,
 dmŋawt¹, jjoj, jmad, kawlam, klŋan,
 kodkol, koyn, kulŋañ², nm, sataw,
 ymgup¹, yoy²
generic for large pythons – koyn-
 kawlam

snap apart – ps tk-, pug tk-, tpag-

snare
snare – gon¹, yj¹
snare for birds, woven – mñ lawl
snare for madaw cuscuses – gnaj
set a snare – asleŋ pog ñ-, (K) gon ay-,
 (G) gon l-, gon pag ñ-
sprung (of snare), be – gon kasn g-,
 gon pls g-, gon yk g-

snatch – plg d-

sneeze – als g-, als pag-, lsen g-

sniff
sniff – mluk pug-
sniff an odour – kuy pug nŋ-

Snipe (bird) – kapi kñopl

snore – guglum ag-, (K) guglum ay-

snort – mluk pug-, guttak ay-, guttak g-

snot
snot – slom

snotty – slom-sek

snout
snout – mluk, mluk-bad, mluk kis, (PL)
 cogogl
snout, flat tip of – mluk-bad

snub someone – (K) mluk kaywl ay-

snub-nosed – mluk sŋd

soak in water – (K) ñg ay-

soap (n.) – sop²

soaking (see also drenched, sodden)
be soaking wet – db g-

get soaking wet – db g-, (K) pk db g-

soapy slime – mlem¹

sob, to – (K) añŋ pog pog si ag-

soccer – soka

sock, socks – soks

sod
chunk of turned sod – pken
**sods used to mark off subplots in a
 garden** – pken bs

sodden (of skin, clothes), be – gutgat g-

sofa – mj bsgep

soft
soft (of sound) – kapkap
soft (gentle) (of force) – sayn
soft (of surface or material) – sayn
soft tissue in wood of certain trees –
 sb¹
be soft – sayn g-, ñak g-

soften
soften (something) by chewing – su
 sayn g-
be softened by heating (of leaves) –
 poms g-

softly – kapkap, sayn

soil (n.)
soil – (K) lum¹, (G) wlm; man, kamej,
 (PL) mneŋ, mnebt
bluish soil, used as cosmetic – lum
 sŋak
covered with soil – lum-sek
grain of soil – lum magi
little heaps of soil – lum mmagi

soil something – gac gep tek g-

Solanum
Solanum americanum – aleg
Solanum aviculare – mamag
Solanum dammerianum – ggamaŋ
Solanum nigrum – sbn, ? aleg
Solanum oliverianum – ayŋ numud
Solanum sp. – gugubay
Solanum tuberosum – kawkaw²

sole (of foot) – tobeŋ, tob-beŋ

sole survivor – moday-bñ, moday-tuwn

some

some (an amount) – gok, ogok
some (an indefinite number) – ognap, gunap, bad²

somebody

somebody (singular) – b ebap (*man*), bin ebap (*woman*)

somebody (plural) – binb ognap (*some people*), b ognap (*some men*), bin ognap (*some women*)

some more (of countables) – gunap-sek, ognap-sek

some more (of mass) – (K) ebap-sek, (G) olap-sek

somewhere (non-specific location)

somewhere – mgan²

somewhere over there – sɲak²

somewhere there, in across-river direction – (K) sɲbkdorɲ

somewhere there, in down-river direction – (K) sɲbim

somewhere there, in up-river direction – (K) sɲbneɲ

somewhere up there – sɲbyonɲ

son

son – ñ, ñi, (PL) aduklon aɲl

sons and daughters – (K) ñapan, (G) ñapay

son of man one calls *bpap* – ñbem

son of woman one calls *awal* – ñbem

son's wife – aps

elder son – ñ nd

father and son – ñapmay

father and sons – ñapigon

group of sons – ñ skop

infant son – ñɲaɲ

man's brother's son – ñ, ñi

man's sister's son – ñ, ñi, ñi-yɲ

middle son – ñ nab

mother and son – (K) ñamimay, (G) ñamlmal

mother and sons – (K) ñamigon, (G) ñamlgon

woman's brother's son – ñawal

woman's sister's son – ñ tkep

younger son – ñ kdk, ñ ksen

song

song – kmap, kmep, kmap wel, kmap wol

song chanted by men during initiation ceremonies – wdoɲ-moɲ

soon – acb won md-, yep

sorcery (see also magic, spell)

sorcery – kuj

sorcery sticks – (K) yakam mon, (G) yakam mab

jbnog wagn pk-, use *jbog* herb in sorcery to harm someone

sore (painful), be

be tired and sore from activity – yuwt bt g-

feel sore – yuwt g-

sore (ulcer)

sore – soy

full of sores – soysoy-sek

have a sore – soy ay-

have sores around he eyes – wdn gol-sek

large sore which is full of pus – soy mamdal

Sorghum nitidum – sspi

sorrow, feel – mapn nɲ-, sb g-, ymg g-

sort, see kind

soul – noman, pñ-noman

sound, to

make a sound – ag-, pag ag-, (PL) tgom-

continue to sound – ag md-

imitate or mimic a sound – kl ag-

sound, to (kinds of sound-making acts)

bark to – wok g-

belch, to – mukbel ag-

chuckle, to – suk ag-

cough, to – jlken ag-, ml ag-

creak, to – ñag ag-

croak, to – guglak ag-

cry, to – si ag-
howl (of a dog), to – wok-
flap, to – kaskas kawn g-
fart, to – sb ag-
groan, to – ag pk-, kab ag-
growl, as an empty stomach – gullag ag- = gullg ag-
hum, as a flying object – wu agi am-
jingle, to – gigu ag-
make characteristic call or sound (of an animal) – mnm ag-
make evening chorus in grassland (of frogs and insects) – (K) ñugiñagi ag-, (G) ñuglñagl ag-
make collective chorus as dusk approaches (of forest creatures) – gub-pañpañ pk ag-
make explosive sound – bu ag-
make unpleasant squeaking sound – kajkum ag-
moan, to – kab ag-
rattle, to – gigu ag-
resound, to – gu ag-
reverberate, to – glñp pk-
ring, to – gu ag-
roar (as trees in wind), to – pipug ag-, sañ ag-, sañ d-
roar, to (as an engine) – gu ag-, sañ ag-
roar, to (as waterfall) – sañ ag-
rustle, to – kaskas g-
scream, to – wal ag-
shout, to – kub ag-, kub gawl ag-, suk ag-
sing, to – kmap ag-, wol ag-
snore, to – guglum ag-, guttak ag-
snort loudly – guttak ag-
squeak, to – jup ag-, ñag ag-
soft (of sound) – kapkap
speak, to – mnm ag-
thud, to – gu ag-
thunder, to – tumuk ag-
whine, to – jonb tmey gp si ag-
whistle with the lips rounded, to – sabok ag-

whistle with two fingers in the mouth, to – sabok pug-; aleb pug-
soup – sup
source
source (of a stream) – klam, ñg klam
source (origin, root) – juj, wagn
sow
sow – kaj neb
sow and piglets – kaj ami-gon
space
spaces under forest floor – abn
spaces inside aerial or buttress roots – kdl mgan
cleared space – kaw¹, kaw tp
space cleared of vegetation – wog
spade – sapl
Spade (in cards) – spet
Spathoglottis sp. – koñmay³
speak
speak – mnm ag-, (PL) laj tgom-
speak a mixed-up language – joley boley mnm ag-
speak angrily or sharply – ag g-, meg kdkd ag-, mnm kls gi ag g-
speak correctly – (mnm) ypd gi ag-
speak falsely – esek ag-
speak fluently – klway ag-
speak idly (e.g. without knowledge) – (K) ykop ag-, (G) yokop ag-
speak incorrectly – (K) mnm sketk ag-, (G) mnm sketek ag-
speak quietly – kapkap ag-
speak the truth – nñd ag-
speak under one's breath, whisper – mumug tk-
speak using obscure expressions – paydoñ mnm ag-
speak with a speech defect – nñet ag-, joley boley mnm ag-
spear
spear (generic) – (G) kusal, (K) kusay
spear of *albad* palmwood – kusay albad
spear of *bub* palmwood – kusay waju

- spear of *cm* black-palm wood** – *cm* kusay
- spear of plain palmwood** – kusay piu
- spear tipped with cassowary claw** – kusay kaci, kusay kobti kaci
- speckled** – mosaj
- spectacles** – glas, kiap wdn
- speech**
- speech** – *mnm*, (PL) – laj
- be rendered speechless (by an accusation)** – ñawl d-
- have a speech defect** – aleb tug adk-, (K) njet ay-, joley boley *mnm* ag-
- spell (see also magic)**
- magic spell** – kuj
- recite a magic spell** – kuj g-, kuj magi ag-
- Sphaerostephanos* sp.** – som
- sphagnum**
- Sphagnum moss** – ackol, ackolkol
- Sphagnum* sp. or spp.** – mab-yb, mon-yb², ymn
- Sphenomorphus***
- Sphenomorphus darlingtonii*** – mamŋ
- Sphenomorphus leptogasciatus*** – ñg-ñolom
- Sphenomorphus* sp.** – komñ
- Sphenostemon papuanum*** – yakt-gu
- Sphenostemon pauciflora*** – yakt gu
- sphere (see also circle)**
- sphere** – kolm³, kolmon
- spherical** – kolm³, kolmon
- spicy**
- spicy** – (K) slk, (G) slek
- taste spicy** – (K) slk g-, (G) slek g-
- spider**
- spider (kinds)** – botom¹, gajolm, *syn.* gas-lum, sugulbeñ, gal-wj = gul-wj, kabapk, kadŋ-kl, (G) kab-kaknaŋ (*syn.* (K) kob kawnan, molom, sugulbeñ, wad-kl)
- Bird-catching Spider** – kabapk
- Orbweaver** – kadŋ ³, kadŋ kl, kl², sugulbeñ, wad-kl
- Shield-spider** – kadŋ kl
- Huntsman or Trapdoor** – al-wj, gul-wj, kabapk¹
- spike (n.)**
- spike** – ñu
- full of spikes** – ñuñu-sek
- having spikes** – ñu-sek
- row of spikes with a single base** – ñu-tam
- spike, to**
- spike someone or something** – (K) puŋi-, (G) puŋl-
- spike someone** – ñag ñŋ-, ñŋ-
- spike and tear something** – puŋi talk-
- spiky** – ñusek, ñuñusek
- Spilococcus maculatus*** – takp
- Spinacea oleracea*** – kapis
- spinach-like herbs (generic)** – bep, pesel
- spinal column** – kud pat
- spinster** – bin pataj
- Spiraeopsis brassii*** – molok bokad
- spirit**
- spirit (ghost)** – cp-day, cp-kawnan
- spirit house** – som-alal kotp
- spirits of ancestors who died long ago** – gaj, (G) gaj gadmay, (K) gaj godmay
- guardian spirit** – noman²
- spit**
- spit (saliva) (n.)** – (K) kñk, (G, K) kuñk, (G) koskl
- spit, to** – (K) kñk g- = kuñk g-, (G) koskl g-
- spleen**
- spleen** – ? bay, lkañ tp kawb ayp
- spleen, especially of a pig** – (K) sebel, (G) sabal
- have a swollen spleen** – (K) bay ay-
- splinter**
- splinter (of wood) (n.)** – jlas, mon jlas
- splinter (break into thin bits), to** – sak yap-
- get a painful splinter** – pj-k-, puŋi pj-k-

- work its way out (of a splinter)** – (K) pk lm g-, (G) pak lm g-
- split**
- split apart** – lak-², lak yok-, pug lak-
- split apart and fall** – pug lak yap-
- split apart with the hands** – tug lak-
- split away** – lak yok-, tb lak yok-
- split a vine with the teeth** – mñ sab-
- split by cutting** – tb lak-
- split by forcing apart** – puñi lak-
- split by shooting** – ñag lak-
- split by striking** – pk lak-
- split down the middle** – tk lak-
- split off** – lak sak-
- split up (into small or thin pieces)** – lak sak-
- split with the teeth** – su lak-
- spoil something** – ssketk ay-
- spoon**
- spoon** – spun
- spoon made of pig bone** – salbad¹
- spot, spots (marks)**
- spot** – kl¹
- spots** – klkl
- spots in the eye** – akañ kab
- spots on skin** – bok ñluk
- spots on the skin, in type of tinea** – wkeñ-wkeñ
- spotted**
- spotted** – klkl-sek
- spotted all over, as a marsupial cat** – kl tbjuwn
- sprained, be** – pk ju-
- spray**
- spray (n.)** – asday, askey, muñ askey, ñg asday
- spray fluid when alarmed (of insects), to** – (K) ss ki ñag-
- sprayed, be** – (K) asday puñi-
- spread**
- spread (of vines)** – lekkek am-
- spread the arms or forelimbs to break a fall** – mablap g-
- spread the legs apart** – tam dakdak g-
- spread out parts of burning torch** – (sup) bublak g-
- spring (of water)** – klam, ñg klam
- spring**
- spring from a crouching position (esp. of frogs), to** – tob ñag-
- lacking in spring, as a slack bowstring** – pt g-
- spring onion** – slos
- spring-trap made of sticks and vines** – yj¹
- springe (snare)**
- springe** – gon¹, yj¹
- springe, cassowary** – kobti gon
- springe, possum** – kmn gon
- upper frame of springe** – ml-kabs
- set a springe** – asleñ pog ñ-, gon pag ñ-
- springtails** – kopyak maskun
- sprint, to** – pug tkd agi am-
- sprout, to**
- sprout (of plants)** – gup g-
- sprout (of shoots, stubble)** – tan-
- sprung (of a trap or snare), be** – gon kasn g-, gon pls g-, gon yk g-
- spur (ridge)** – taw
- spur or painful growth on sole of foot** – añaña²
- spy on someone from a hiding place** – peyg nñ-, (K) ñluk ay-, (G) ñluk l-
- square (adj.)** – mañon
- squash to a pulp** – (K) pk aws g-, pk sb jak-
- squat, to** – sbgol bsg-, bsg man puñi-
- squeak, to** – jup ag-, ñag ag-
- squeaking sound, make an unpleasant** – kajkum ag-
- squeal, to** – wal² ag-
- squeeze**
- squeeze in the hands** – d mlem g-, tug acpacp g-, tug jspk tk-, tug mlc g-, tug momoc g-, tug mulmul g- = tug mlml g-
- squeeze juice from marita pandanus**

fruit – malk-
squeeze through a narrow opening – lɲd am-, lɲd ap-
squeeze with pincers – d tbk-
squint, to – (K) jjb ay-, (G) jjb l-
stab something – (K) puŋi-
stabilise – (K) ay-, (G) l-
stack
stack of wood – (K) mon tuwn, mon bñ
stack things – kosi-masi g-, (K) kosiŋd ay-
stacked, be – kosi-masi g-
stag-beetle
stag-beetle – tmenmuŋ
male stag-beetle – wlmn meg gaw
stage, see platform
stalk of a fruit (see also stem) – ñon
stamp, to (see also tread)
stamp on something – taw-³, tob taw-
stamp something into the ground – taw tbk-
stamp the feet – taw-³
stand, to
stand – jak-
stand up – tk jak-
stand something up – d jak-, gek tk jak-
standing alone – aden
star
star (generic) – gap
bright star – gap pk
faint star – gap ksk
fall (of a star), to – gap pug ju ap-, gap yap-
large star – (gap) pogln
star (morning or evening) – gap ynomg
start (back, in surprise or fear) – ju d-, yc g-
start (begin)
start, to – kñŋ g-, wagn g-, statim g-, tk jak-
start a new round (in body-part

counting) – adkd ap-
start trouble – juŋ tk, wagn tk-
start (ignite, of engine) – yn ag-
startled, be – glk d-, ju d-, (PL) mdun tag-
stay, to
stay (dwell, remain) – md-, (PL) leb g-
stay (keep on doing something) – md-
stay in good condition – md tep g-
stay in one place – sŋ md-
stay overnight – kn md-
stay put – sŋ md-
stay together – jm ñi md-
stay with someone – kod md-
ask (someone) to stay – (K) ag ay-
steal (see also poach)
steal – si d-
steal food – si ñŋ-
steal someone's seat – si bsg-, seŋ si bsg-
steal someone's sleeping place – si kn-
stealing (adj.) – si-sek
steam
steam – yuk¹
steaming – yuk-sek
steel
steel – ayn
steel axe – tamiok, tu
steep
steep – bak
steep slope – mak², ptbak
Stegathera hirsuta – als¹
stem
stem (of plant) – kub, (K) kub tŋi, (G) kub tŋl
stem (of sugar-cane, bamboo) – ktem¹
clump of stems with a single base – bñ-sek, kñŋ, kñŋ-sek, ktem-sek
cut off a stem with foliage still on it – wtsek tb-
lower stem of banana plant – kañm wagn

main stem, see stem (of plant)
taro plant with many stems – m-wt
step (see also tread)
step, to – taw-² = tow-²
step across (something) – tawd am-
step on (something) – taw-² = tow-²
step over (something) – talak-² = talk-³
steps for climbing – gamown
footprint – tob tawep
footstep – tob tawep
take steps – taw taw-
take short steps – klway taw-
Stephania montana – kñ
stepping
stepping – tawd, tawep
stepping place – tob tawep
Sterculia monticola – dkbn
Sticherus brassii – gd
Sticherus pseudoscandens – kmn gad
stick, a
stick – kut¹, kut-won, yj, (K) mon-day, (G) mab-day; kub (*in certain compounds*)
stick on which plumes are mounted – yakt yj
sticks placed on hot stones in earth-oven – ñelep²
stick shaped for use – yj¹
burning stick, used as a light – sup, (K) mon sup
cleft stick, for carrying objects – kabs
stick (adhere), to
stick (to something) – cg-, cgi md-
stick on by hand – tug cg-
stick together – ñag d-
stick (something) into – (K) puñi-, (G) puñl-
stick out (protrude) – pls g-, pls pls g-
stick-insect – calab, calabay¹
stiff
stiff – kls, yñ
be stiff – kls g-, yñ g-
Steghanthera hirsuta – als¹

still (not yet changed) – nep¹
sting
sting (be painful) – sj g-
sting something (of an insect) – su-
stinging insect, a – amgaj yanyan
stink
stink, a – kuy = ki, (K) kuy tmey = ki tmey
stink, to – kuy g- = ki g-
stir up dust – sulkul g-
stitch or loop in a net bag – wad magi
stomach
stomach (belly) – kogi, kogmeg, pabag
internal stomach – kogi-won, kogmeg
stone (see also rock)
stone (rock) – kab, makd, (PL) akmay
stone (kinds), see rock (kinds)
stone axe-blade – kceki tu, tu dañd, tu jñbañ, tu mataw, tu satn
stone bowl or mortar – kab kuok
stone mortar – kon kab, ksgañ-sbel
stone of fruit – kab
become red-hot (of stones) – yn gopen g-
small, very hot stones, placed between layers of food – mduñ²
slippery stones – kab skl jakp
stone oven, see oven
stony – kabsek¹
stoop
stoop down – kud ñk g-
have a stoop (of posture) – kud ñk g-
stop, to
stop (cease, come to a stop) – d-, ju-, kbi-, ktg-, tb tk-, tk-
stop a moving thing – d-
stop beating (of pulse) – (K) aññ magi plg-
stop crying – si ag ask-, si ag ju-
stop cutting – tb d-
stop doing something – ask-, d-, kbi-, ktg-, ju-

stop feeling angry – mluk sayn g-
stop fighting with weapons – ñag tk-, ñag tk d-
stop laughing – suk kbi-
stop making a noise – ag ju-
stop raining – (K) mñmon pk tk-, mñmon tk-
stop running and congeal (of blood etc.) – dd g-
stop shooting – ñag tk-, ñag tk d-
stop sounding – ag tk d-
stop striking – (K) pk d-
stop talking – mnm ag d-, mnm ag ju-, mnm ag tk d-, mnm kbi-, mnm kt g-
stop talking about a subject – (K) ag ask ay-, mnm agi ktg-
stop working – wog kt g-
hold and stop something – d tbtck-
stopper (plug) – cpl
store (n.)
store (shop) – stua
food store for smi festival – abañ
build a food store – abañ puñi-
wicker basket used to store things off the ground – ass
store something in a pit – kab ad-
storm
storm with strong winds and heavy rain – pnm alpep, pnm alpop, pnm ased, pnm ydmud
storm string enough to bring down trees – pnm ased
electrical storm – tumuk aññak
approach (of a storm) – pnm ased ap-
stormy, be – pnm ased g-
story
story (anecdote, narrative) – kesm
story (legend, myth) – sosm
beginning of story – mnm juj
end of story – mnm pñ, mnm pñon
stout, be – yban g-
straight
straight – ypd g-

go straight – (K) ypd gi am-
put things straight (in order) – ypd gi ay tep g-
see in a straight line – ypd gi nñ-
straighten
straighten something – ypd g-
sraighten (extend) the legs – tob patsek yok-
strain at something – aññ pug pug kum-
strainer-post fence – wati akp
strange – (K) aydk, (G) ladk
stranger – (K) b aydk nb, (K) b-kik; b sapeb, b sapeb aydk, b seb
stream
stream – ñg
small stream in forest – ceb-suak
Streblus glaber – jeñn
Streblus urophyllus – jeñn
Streblus spp. – jeñn
strength
strength – kls
show great strength – ? cokcok g-
stretch
stretch (extend oneself) – pag g-, (K) alml ay-
pull or tear apart by stretching – pug talk-
strewn about – guskol-maskol g-, luolu g-
strike, to
strike – (K) pk-, (G) pak-²
strike a glancing blow – pkek am-
strike against (of rays of sunlight) – pub pk nñ-
strike and shatter – (K) pk loloñ g-
strike at with an axe or knife – mab g-
strike carefully – pk tep g-
strike dead – pk ay-
strike unlawfully – (K) si pk-
strike the first blow – yj kab ym-
strike with an axe or weapon – (K) yj pk-

strike with an edged instrument – tb-
string (*n.*)
string (*n.*) – mñ
string made from bark of trees – salbk, sbnag
ball of string – mñ magi
make string – mñ tg-
mesh or net string, in making string bags, etc. – mñ wanan g-
woman skill at making string – bin mñ tgep
string, to
string or thread things together – lek-
string and put on ornaments – lek adi-, tk lek adi-
string tadpoles together – awlek lek-
string bag
string bag – wad; tgep, wañb
string bag that is tattered – wad ajl
tightly woven string bag – tumuk-wad
string bag carried in front of the body – bet-wad
empty out (contents of) a bag – wad tug sog-, wad yg yok-
fill a bag – wad yg-
open up a bag – (K) wad aji-, (G) wad ajl-
unburden oneself of a bag – (K) wad yepi-, (G) wad yepl-
string figure
string figure (generic) – ysu
string figure (kinds) – alp-wt, aññak, b-bet, bin-bet, cp meg, gap-sn gap-ok, glmd², gugowi, jgagayaŋ kotp, kaj kayn tk tawyoŋ tawyaŋ, kayn, kayn kmn suwp, kayn omŋal ñgtki abit, kaywl, kaywl meg, koyb, koyb pkspay, ksŋ gm, kuom¹, mañtopi, meg¹, pub, pub agowneŋ, sac-kud tŋl, sjupep, tumuk ag lgem, wiwi-tubs, yagad
make a string figure – ysu lak ay-
string skirt, woman's – klb
string-making – mñ tgep
string stopper (on a bow) – cm kogm
stringy (fibrous) – kdl-sek, kdldkdl-sek

strip, to
strip bananas from a bunch – kañm sak-
strip off fibres of outer bark with the teeth – su wlek-
strip leaves off a stem – mñ wlek-
strip of bamboo or reed – sbkd
stroke, to – kamget wik-
strong
strong (powerful) – kls; kab-yam, wos², yñ², (K) tŋi tmey
strong (of fibre, wood, etc.) – pnpn²
strong language – mnm kls
strong man – b kls, b yñ
be strong – kls g-; kabyam g-, wos g-, yswas g-; (K) tŋi ay-
strongly
strongly (of intense burning, sunshine, etc.) – kasek
do something strongly – kls gi g-
speak strongly (use strong language) to someone – kls gi ag g-
stubble, facial – bopi¹
stubborn, be – kls g-
stuck
be stuck (held fast), be – al d-, tbk g-
be stuck in a confined space – tbk dug g-
be stuck on (adhering) – cg-, cgi md-
stuff (*n.*) – tap¹
stuff things into a space
stuff a thing (with material) – taw-⁴
stuff (material) into something – taw-⁴
cut something open and stuff it – tb taw-
stump, a – day-won
stunned and fall, be – mumlok d am-, mumlok d saŋd-
stunted in growth, be – conmt g-
stupid – (K) saki, saki-sek, (G) sakl, sakl-sek
subside
subside – slok-¹, wlek-²

subside (of floodwaters) – (ñg) wlk ap-

substance (material form) of something – nonm

successful in business

successful in business – (K) pk², (G) pok²

man who is successful in business – (K) b pk, (G) b pok

suck, to

suck – bpk-, bupk-, bpuk ñŋ-

suck the breast – ti ñŋ-, tut ñŋ-

sucker-root of taro – m pañ

sucker, see shoots

suckle (a baby) – (K) ti ñ-, (G) tut ñ-

sufficient – tep

sugar (processed) – suka

sugar-cane (generic) – gam; bon, kopak

sugar-cane (kinds) – abcam, abk¹ = plok abk, akañ², akl-pls¹, am¹, blag, bon, (G) dsen¹, (K) dsn³, kaw², kgn kas, kial, kiki, kl³, kol, kolman¹, kolman yswas, kopak, kotob, kubl = kabul, kuml, mabl, majk, nol², palok, pask, plok, plok abk, sam², tolp, ttpak³, wopñ, wopñ tud, ykum = yukum, ypak, yswas

sugar-cane node – wdn kag

sugar-cane stem growing by itself – gam aderj

Sugar Glider – aymows, kajben, (Asai) yegaŋ

sulk, to

sulk – mluk-sek md-, mluk yap-, mluk yñwañ g-, mluk yswas g-, joŋb masd g-, joŋb topl g-, joŋb topl yñ g-

stop sulking – mluk sayn g-

summer solstice, see sun

summit – dum at, dum pls

sun

sun, the – pub = pb¹

sun at midday – pubnab

sun's meridian moon – pub sbel

be at its summer (or winter) solstice – pub atan kn md-

change position at dawn – pub ju am-, pub ju saŋd-, pub ju at tan-

of sun's position at dawn at summer solstice – pub ju akl g-

pass its meridian – pub sbel tug adk-

place where the sun rises – pub lm gp tam

red light of sun at sunset – pub lkañ, pub-lod

rise, to – pub lm g-

set, to – pub paŋd am-, pub saŋd-, pub pub saŋd yap-

shine, to – pub nŋ-, pub kasek nŋ-

shine dazzlingly – pub ññakol nŋ-

time that the sun rises – pub lm gp won ak

sunbathe – pub maŋi md-

Sunday – lotu, ñn lotu

sunny

be sunny – pb kasek nŋ-

sunny place – pijej

sunrise

sunrise (the event) – pub lm gp

sunrise (the time) – pub lm gp won ak

be a red sky at sunrise – pub yn-

sunset

sunset (the event) – pub saŋd yowp

sunset (the time) – pub saŋd yowp won ak

afterglow at sunset – pub-lod

be a red sky at sunset – lod yn-

support

give someone support (help) – kod-, kodig g n-

supporting one another (physically) – kosi, kosiŋd

surface

surface (top) – at, at-yoŋ

surface of ground – lum at, man at

false ground surface of moss forest – abn at

outer surface or side – at-yoŋ

vertical surface or face – mak²

surname – (K) yb yob, (G) yb kub

surprise, interjection of, see interjection

swallow (bird)

Greater Wood Swallow – kaskas¹

Pacific Swallow – (K) mmañp, (G) mmeñp

Tree Swallow – kackac

swallow, to – kal ay-, (koŋam) kalkal g-
swampy ground – makjak gu, man meti

sway, to – kawñ g-

sweat

sweat (n.) – wsb¹

sweat, to – wsb g-, (PL) bpat-wleb tag-

sweat in the armpits, to – alkjon g-

begin to sweat – wsb ap-

sweep

sweep something – pk lug-

sweep with a broom – blm lg- = blm lug-

sweet potato

sweet potato (generic) – maj, (PL) gaw

sweet potato (kinds) – aduweyk, agon³, agow³, alagn, aywaŋ², bacc, bajj², balc, bangay², bn, bocc, bong, bownm, cabak, cbuj, cpc, day, gaw¹, gojagn², goñmay, kaj-pay², kalay², kapal, kataw², kateŋ¹, kaygn, keb, kebjes, keb tud, klu, klowb, koñmay², koy, kubos, (G) kuyakp = (K) kuyokp, maj day, maj wog, mal¹, mluk-bj, mluk-maci, muk³, ñekj, pboŋ¹, pkon = pukon, ppatam, ptodi, puboŋ¹, saynag, sb-wj, sgi², sñamn, tamu, tatay, tubi², walam¹, wkñ, wŋowŋ, wsnaj, yawed², ydam²

sweet potato garden – maj wog

sweet potato garden being harvested – maj yg ñŋeb wog

sweet potato vine – maj mñ

piece of sweet potato – maj day

plant sweet potatoes – maj ym-

stick for planting sweet potato – maj yt kut

tuber of sweet potato – maj wak

vine of sweet potato – maj mñ

swell (see also swollen)

swell, to – su g- = suw g-, tan-

swell (of belly) – kogi tan-, kogmeg tan-, pabag tan-

swell (of blister or bruise) – mumkogi tan-

swell (of gland in groin) – komlŋ slg yap-

swelling

swelling, a – suon

swelling or cyst in vagina – mukup agowneŋ

formative associated with swellings – mum-

get swellings, especially from eating insects – womwom yap-

have small lumps or swellings on skin – bok ay-

small swellings on skin – bok¹, womwom

Swift, Moustached – (G) cb-yng¹; ymanŋn pl-pat

swiftlet

swiftlet (generic) – (K) mmañp, (G) mmeñp

Whitehead's Swiftlet – (K) mmañp sskl

swiftly, see quickly

swim

swim, to – (ñg) kas plk-

swim around – waŋd waŋd tag-

swing, to

swing (sway), to – kawñ g-

swing back and forth – smey-komey g-, smeŋ-komeŋ g-, someŋ-komeŋ g-

switch on – onim g-

swollen

swollen, be – suon g-

swollen or deformed limb – tob koti wt, tob koti wtsek

cluster of swollen pimples – mmalap

get swollen glands under the chin – mkol-wad yap-

have a swollen belly – kogi tan-, pabag tan-
 have a swollen spleen – (K) bay ay-
 have a swollen nose – mluk yñwañ g-
 swoop downwards in flight – cabsogi d-, kadŋ-bad ay d-
 sword-grass – sud = sd¹, yŋleb¹
Symbegonia spp. – pelŋ
 sympathy, feel – mapn nŋ-, sb g-
Symplocos cochinchinense – walgañ, walgañ kas-ps

Synoicus ypsilophorus (Swamp Quail) – kuwŋ

Syzygium

Syzygium malaccense – koslem

Syzygium pachycladum – agnoŋ

Syzygium spp. – agnoŋ; jbl = jbul, jbul kas-at-ket, jbul kas ñluk, jbul kub tŋi = jbul kub-tŋi-ket, jbul lkañ, jbul tun, jeŋn, jjelŋ = jjlŋ

T – t

table

table – teybol; abañ

table, set or lay a – teybol g ñ-

taboo (*see also* ritual avoidance, ritually restricted)

place knotted vine (on path) as taboo sign – kops g-

place *ytem* leaves as taboo on entering a house – ytem ay- (K) = (G) ytem l-

treat something as taboo – ask-mask g-, ask-mosk g-

tadpole

tadpole (generic) – awleg, kokob

tadpole (kinds) – aslum, aslum-sek, awleg yb, bin yadu, gs, wosm, yadu²

trap tadpoles, to – aleg sak-, awleg kab sak-

tabanid fly (kinds) – kojaj, kosl, ksl

Tahitian chestnut – (?) mañ, wnb

tail

tail of bird – tbs

tail of mammal, bird or reptile – yng

tail-plumes – yakt tbs, (K) slp, (G) slup

having a tail – yng-sek

prehensile tail – yng gobajŋ

Tailor-bird – kaj-meg², (K) kosod-yakt, (G) kosad yakt

take (*see also* get, obtain)

take (hold or control) something – d-

take (travel on) a car – kat dad am-

take a devious course – benben g-, benben gi am-, penben pag am-

take a furtive look – sal nŋ-, sal mol g-

take a new name – yb ksen d-

take and empty out – tug sog yok-

take away (something) – dad am-

take care of (someone) – datag-, kod md-

take good care of (someone) – datag tep g-, kod md tep g-, nŋ md tep g-

take (someone) to court – kotim g-

take (something) with one – dad am-, d am-

take apart (*see also* pull apart, separate)

take things apart – tug lak-, tug wal g-

take off

take off by hand – tug wal g-

take off (clothes) – tug ask-, tug ju ay-

take off (necklace) – wsk ask-

take off skirt before defecating – klb-wt wng g-

take out, *see* extract, remove

Talegalla jobiensis (Brown-collared Brush Turkey) – abownm

talon – galn

talk (*n.*)

talk – mnm, (PL) laj

talk containing a hidden meaning or parable – pjak mnm, patdoŋ mnm = paydoŋ mnm

talk, to

talk – mnm ag-, (PL) laj tgom-

talk about getting a husband – b-nen ag-

talk about getting a wife – bin-nen ag-

talk angrily to each other – penpen ag-, penpen ag g-

talk continuously – mnm nebneg ag-

talk crossly – mnm koŋay ag-

talk excessively – mnm koŋay ag-

talk fluently – klkl ag-, mnm kl ag-

talk freely – monmon ag-

talk for a long time – patpat ag-

talk idly – mnm pug ag-

talk indiscriminately – monmon ag-

talk in staccato fashion – mnm kleykley ag-

talk in turn – pag ag-

talk just for fun – (mnm) kl ag- = klkl ag-

talk nonsense – monmon ag-, tok-tat ag-, top-tat ag-

talk rudely to someone – aleb (aleb) ñ-

talk straight – ypd gi ag-

talk to each other – mnm penpen ag ñ-

talk to oneself – (K) key agig nŋ-

talkative, be – mnm koŋay ag-

talking (*adj., n.*) – agep

tall – pat², (K) patyob, (G) patkub

tangled

tangled (of hair), be – lk g-

tangled, be (as a string of beads) – kalkol g- = kolkol g-

Tanysiptera galatea (Raquet-tailed Kingfisher) – joli

tap

tap (*n.*) payp

tap, turn on a – payp tug ju-

taro

taro, *Colocasia esculenta* (generic) – m, mi, (PL) alom, (PL) mukut

taro, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (Kongkong taro) – sbal; m kiap, kokmay, kudu

taro, cultivated kinds, excluding Kongkong – adbt, adet, alom, alow-madl, alwag, amlan, apay¹ (*syn.* apay sup), aweñ, away, blogow, bomol¹, cabak¹, caw, cemay, gaywom, glow, gogi, gojmay³, gomaŋ, gulbalk, jlgu³, kalŋ, kamej, katol, kek-tŋl, kkp, klbel, kopon, kopon wañs, ksgaŋ, kubagñ, lejp, melen, mlneb, mls, mnop, m ñoŋd magi, molnem, ms, mukut¹, nem, ñuŋd-magi, olc, pagi, palan, salbad², sanp, sap², sml³ = smul³, talak, tbep¹, tlak, tolkom², wañs, weñŋ, wgak, wolpay², yuat, yuatp

taro, wild, *Colocasia taro* – gulbalk, m aydk, sanp

taro, wild, *Alocasia nicolsonii* – sanp

taro cutting used for seed – m clep

taro garden – m wog

taro planting stick – m yt kut

taro root – m juj

taro shoot – m gup

taro storage pit – m kaw

taro sucker – m pañ

taro with many stems – m wt

taro with tops removed, for cooking – m kubak

base of taro root – ksgaŋ sbel, m sbel

flower of taro – mamag²

hair roots of taro – m kdl

harvest taro, to – m pd-

hole for planting taro – m kaw

irrigated taro garden – (K) kukub, (G) kokob

narrow base of taro root – m sbel

Tasmannia piperata – daŋb

taste

taste (of juice) – muk⁵

taste (something) – ñb nŋ-
taste bitter – kp g-, km g-
taste pungent or spicy – (K) slk g-, (G) slek g-
taste sweet – (K) ydk g, (G) ydek g-
tasty – (K) ydk¹, (G) ydek¹
tattoo
tattoo, a – kabkl, kjkl, pit-kl
tattoo someone, to – kjkl tk-, pitkl tk-
cheek tattoos – mkem kjkl
taut
taut – kls
be taut – kls g-, wad g-
be taut (of a bowstring) – bŋ ag-, bŋ tmey ag-
tax
tax (n.) – yb
pay tax – yb d-
teach someone – ag ñ-, laynim g-
teacher
head teacher – etmasta
school teacher – dis, tisa
teapot – ketl
tear, to
tear (something) – pug tk-, talk-², tug lalk-, tug yk-
tear a hole in, tear open – pug yk-, (PL) lubsg nejep yok-
tear by biting – su yk-
tear by drawing apart – pug talk-
tear by hacking – tb talk-
tear by hand – tug talk-
tear by shooting – ñag talk-
tear by striking – pk talk-
tear (something) off – tug ju pk-
tear (something) off with the teeth – sab-²
tear with the fingers – tug talk-
tear apart, see take apart
tear (liquid from eyes)
tears – si ñg
in tears – si-sek
tearful, be – si ñg ap-

tease – ññloŋ ay ag-
Tecomathe volubilis – glbd, golbd mñ
teeth (*see also tooth, tusk*)
teeth (generic) – meg
having teeth – meg-sek
baby or primary teeth, see milk teeth
back teeth – meg wagn
bare the teeth, bare, as an angry dog – meg lsk-
canine teeth (dog's) – sop¹
canine teeth (human) – meg pat, meg yob
first teeth, see milk teeth
holding in the teeth – suand
incisor teeth – meg ps
lower teeth – meg tawyaŋ
milk teeth – ti meg, tut meg
molar teeth – meg wagn
second (adult) teeth – meg yb
tusk of a boar – meg gaw
upper teeth – meg tawyoŋ
tell
tell (someone something) – ag-, ag ñ-
tell anecdotes or stories – kesm ag-
tell folktales – sosm ag-
tell lies – mnm tom ag- *or* g-, mnm esek ag-
tell the truth – nŋd ag-, ypd gi ag-
temple
temple (part of head) – spsep²
temple-pulse, throb – spsep pag yk-
temporarily – ktak
ten
ten – ten
ten (in body-part counting) – wajtem
tender (of meat) – sayn
tense (of the hand or arm), be – ñn kls g-
tent – cec tud kotp
termite
termite – goj, kosod goj
termite mound – (goj) tkul

tern – ? gokob-gokal
territorial group of kin – kñŋ yob, wagn yob
test
test (examination) – tes
take a test – tes d-
test something, *see try*
testicles – walak, walak wt, (K) walak magi
tether (an animal) – tuwn g-
that
that – ak², ok
that (inanimate, previously mentioned) – mey
that one (animate or inanimate, previously mentioned) – ebek, ebek mey, mey ebek, mebek
that one (indicated) – mey ok
that time – won ok
that's why (for that reason) – mey, ji pen
only that one – onep
thatch, to
thatch a house – kotp ptaw-
thatch a house with kunai grass – kotp kunay pag-
the
the (singular) – ak²
the (plural) – gok, ogok
their
their (subject possessor, dual) – (K) kikmay, (G) ktimal, ktimŋal
their (subject possessor, plural) – (K) kik, (G) kti, ktiykam, ktk, ktop
their (object possessor) – (K) kip, kuyp, (G) kuyp
them
them (dual) – (K) kuypmay, kipmay
them (dual or plural) – (K) kuyp, kip (G) ktop, kotpey
them (plural) – (K) kuyp-ykam, kip-ykam
***Themeda australis* (kangaroo-grass)** – (G) kosad, (K) kosod

then again – ji pen, ji tp
there (*see also across-river, down-river, up-river, down, up*)
there – sŋak, sŋok
thereabouts – okok, sŋok
therefore – ji, ji pen, pen
these
these – gok², ogok
these here – ogni = guni
these (inanimate, previously mentioned) – mey
these ones – anb
these ones (animate or inanimate, previously mentioned) – ebek, ebek mey, mey ebek, mebek
these ones (indicated) – mey ok
they
they – (K) kik, (G) kti
they (dual) – (K) kikmay, (G) ktimal, ktimŋal
they (plural) – (K) kik, kik-ykam, (G) kti, kti-ykam, ktk
thick
thick (of the leg of a person or animal) – (K) pug pug tmey, pugpug tk tmey
thick (of fur) – blp
thick and inflexible (of a bowstring), be – pt g-
thick and strong (of material) – pnpn
thick cluster or tangle of vines – mñ sawsaw
thieving – si-sek
thigh – malay, mlñak
thigh bone – (K) malay tŋi
back of thigh – mley beŋ, tob beŋ
thin
thin (of outer casing, bark, etc.) – cegceg
thin in body – aln-aln, (K) tŋi nep
thin and fragile (of a surface layer), be – (K) ppawŋ ay-, (G) ppawŋ l-
thing – tap¹, nan¹
think

think (have thoughts) – gos nŋ-, nŋ-
think about something – nŋ-
think aloud – (K) key agig nŋ-
think carefully – (gos) nŋ tep g-
think constantly (worry) about something – gos koŋay nŋ-
think to oneself – ag-, ag nŋ-
think (something) over – gos nŋ tep g-
think (believe) something is the case – (gos) nŋ-
think well of (admire) something – gos tep nŋ-
thirst
thirst – ñg yuan, ñg yuan gep
thirsty, be – ñg-nen g-
thirteen
thirteen – tetin
thirteen (in body-part counting) – agp-ps = agps
this (see also that)
this – ak², ok, ebek, ebek mey, mey ebek
this one (inanimate, indicated) – mey ok
this one (animate or inanimate, previously mentioned) – ebek, ebek mey, mey ebek
those – gok², ogok
thought
thought(s) – gos, gos tmd = gos tmud
give serious thought to something – gos koŋay nŋ-
have bad or troubled thoughts – gos mket ay-, gos mket nŋ-
unhappy thoughts – gos (mket) kebkeb yuk-ayk
thoughtful – gos nŋep
thrash about (twist and roll) – adk-madk g-
thread (n.) – mñ
thread, to
thread something – lek-
thread a needle – mñ (ñu) yok-
thread tadpoles onto a string – awleg

lek-
drill, thread and wear (necklace) – yk leki adi md-
puncture (beads, etc.) and thread – tk lek-, yk lek-
threadworm – ksoy, ksow
three
three – omŋal nokom, tri = tti
three (body-part counting) – namaj, ygu
three days
three days ago – ason atk
three days from now – goson
thrilled with something, be – wasu g-
throat
throat (external) – koŋam, tug¹
throat (internal) – tug¹, koŋam mŋan
have a blocked throat – koŋam mŋan plg d-
have a hoarse throat – koŋam kalkal g-
have a sore throat – koŋam yuwt g-
throb (as the pulse) (see also beat)
throb – kaw n g-, plg-
throb or beat (of pulse, heart) – aňŋ magi plg-, aňŋ magi kaw n g-
throb or beat very fast (of pulse, heart) – mñ nep aňŋ magi tudul ak-
through (a space) – kaw mŋan
throw
throw something – d yok- = dyok-, (PL) agal yok-
throw and miss the target – (K) pk ttoy g-, (G) pak ttol g-
throw (something) away – d yok-
throw away unwanted things (of spirits) – d g-
cut and throw away – tb yok-
feel like throwing something away – (K) yokep tek ay-
pull out and throw away – tug wal g yok-
throw up (vomit) – (K) wok-, (G) yak-
Thrush, Lesser New Guinea – ? gopkob

thrust against or into – (K) puŋi-, (G) puŋl-
thud, to – gu ag-, paŋd ag-
thumb – mamd
thunder
thunder (n.) – tmuk, tumuk, (PL) wlaj
thunder, to – tumuk ag-, (PL) wlaj
 tgom-
Thursday – podey
thus – (K) kun, kunkun, (G) nb, nbnb
Thylogale brunii (Bush Wallaby) –
 kutwal = kotwal
Thysanolaena maxima – aywol
tibia
tibia – alŋ ceg, (K) alŋ tŋi yob, (G) alŋ
 tŋi kub
tibia of pig – ck, kaj ck
tick (found in hair of pigs) – botmaj
tickle
tickle someone – (K) lklk g-, ycyc g-,
 (G) lclc g-
tickled by something, be – lklk g-,
 skask g-
ticklish, be – yc g-
tie, to
tie a knot – kops g-
tie a loopknot – kj wk-
**tie (apron or skirt) higher above
 waist than usual** – kopey g-
tie bast to make a hat – ws lek-
tie into a bundle – tuwn g-
tie knots at close intervals – maŋmaŋ
 tuwn g-
tie knots at distant intervals – patpat
 tuwn g-
tie up (animal or bundle) – tuwn g-
tie up a bundle of firewood – (K) mon
 tuwn g-
tie vegetables up in a loose bundle –
 ttup g-
tie (something) with cord or rope –
 mñ ay-
tie (timbers) with vines – luol d-
Tiger-beetle – pubnm³, sbyaŋ, lum suwn

tight
**tight (taut, a a rope, firmly tied, as a
 knot)** – kls
be tight – kls g-, wos g-
be tight (stiff) (of joints) – ppn g-
be tight (jammed together) – ppn g-
be tight-lipped – joŋb topl g-
tightly
tightly (firmly) – kasek, kls
be tightly closed – topl g-
hold tightly – cici d-
tilt
tilt to one side – beŋbeŋ g-
tilt something – tug beŋbeŋ g-
timber – (K) mon, (G) mab¹
time
time (day, era) – ñn²
at the same time, at that time – won
 ak-sek
time of day (by the hour) – kitok
earlier or former times – bteyt,
 wostey, (K) nd, (G) ned, (K) mñmon
 bteyt, (G) mñab bteyt
long time – (K) ñn patyob
period of time – won¹
recent times – ñn mñi, mñi won ogni
short time – won eŋap
Timeliopsis fulvigula (Mountain
 Straight-billed Honey-eater) – ? seŋŋ
Timonius
Timonius belensis – gtkep, mes gtkep
Timonius morobensis – lu¹
Timonius sp. or spp. – daŋb, gojb,
 gtkep¹, mes¹
tin
tin (can) – tin
tin of meat with key attached – mit
 gopsek
empty tin – tin ceg
tinder – kos yñeyñ
tinea
covered with tinea – kajkaj, (K) slk-
 sek, (G) slek-sek,

have tinea – (K) slk ay-, wkeŋwkeŋ g-, wkeŋwkeŋ-sek ay-
insult to man covered with tinea – b wbl kagl
tin-opener – gop¹, tinop
tip (endpoint)
tip – tbs = tubs
tip of bird's tail – yakt tubs
tip (of growing plant) – pñ¹
tip of pig's snout – mluk kis
tip of tongue – aleb won
tip out
tip something out – sog-
tip out the contents of a bag – wad tug sog-
tired (see also exhausted)
be tired (physically) – ytuk g-, ytuk bt g-, bt g-, smgan bt am-
be tired from physical labour – mawses g-
be tired of (bored with, irritated by) something – ytuk g-
be tired and sore – ytuk bt g-, yuwt bt g-
be very tired – wlek yap-, yuwt bt g-
have tired legs – malay pop g-
tiredness, affected by (of arms and legs) – kumek kumep ap-
Tit Berry-pecker
Tit Berry-pecker (generic) – tubumkab-ket
female Tit Berry-pecker – tubumkab-ket kl
male Tit Berry-pecker – tubumkab-ket klwak
title (name)
title – yb
give (something) a title – yb ay-, yb ñ-
toad – gunm = gunum, yenm, yogob
tobacco
tobacco (generic) – cgoy, kabyam
tobacco (kinds) – cgoy yb, gupi, kalgp, malg, pakam, ttepi
today – mñi, ñn mñi, (G) mñl

toe
toe – (K) tob magi, (G) tob magl
toes – tob wt, tob magi wt
toe-nail – tob pñg
have widely separated toes – tob wt lak-
space between the toes – tob tam
together
together, as partners – alog
together in a group – kawsek; badsek, kabsek
together with – yp, -sek
be together – jm ñi md-
be together with someone (as a companion) – kod-, kod md-
come together – kod ap-
go together – kod-, kod am-, (K) kluk ñi am-
put together – (K) jm ñi ay-, (G) jm ñl l-
stay together – jm ñi md-
toilet
toilet (building) – (K) sb kiep kotp
toilet paper – sb-mj
tomorrow
tomorrow – (K) toy, (G) tol¹
tomorrow morning – mnek
day after tomorrow – toy menk
tongs – kabs, (PL) tgom-dep
tongue
tongue – aleb
stick out the tongue – aleb (aleb) ñ-
root of tongue – aleb juj
tip of tongue – aleb won
tooth (see also teeth)
tooth – meg¹
tooth-ache, have – meg kaŋ ñŋ-, meg yuwt g-
a single tooth – (K) meg magi, (G) meg magl
top (upper part)
topon top – adek, at²
top (of head or tree) – muŋ², pñ

over the top – atyoŋ
top of hill – dum at
top rail in fence – cm-yt
top of tree – pñon = pñ won
one on top of the other – kosiŋd
on top, *see above*
top (for spinning)
spinning top – buk day
torch
torch – sup, as-sup, sup tuwn, as-sup tuwn
torch of dry luminous sticks – bokbok, tap dukum, (K) malapal, (G) mlapal
light a brand or torch – (K) sup (tuwn) agi-
light torch by blowing – sup pug-
torn, be – talk-²
torrent-lark
Torrent-lark – kotleg
Torrent-lark or Magpie-lark – ggayan
touch – d-, d nŋ-, (K) d pk-, pk ñ-, (G) d pak-, d pak ñ-
touch lightly – pk nŋ-
touch a painful spot – ñag ñb-
touch off a brand or torch – (K) sup (tuwn) agi-
feel by touching – d nŋ-, pk nŋ-
tough
tough (durable, strong) – kls
be tough – kls g-
be tough (not tender) – wos g-
towel – tawl
Toxorhamphus poliopterus (Slatey-chinned Longbill) – pñepk
trachea – tug¹, tugñon = tugon
Trachymene arfakiensis – kuñp
track
track, a – kjeŋ, katam, katam meg
track something – ñetk-
track something through grass – kaynaŋ ñetk-
leave tracks – tob g-, taw-³

make tracks (of pigs or wild animals) – gon galn g-
trade
trade (things), to – taw-² = tow-², (PL) kaygtep meg-
trade-beads, European – (K) cptmey akañ, (G) cptmel akañ
trade goods – skim tap, tap skim-ket, tap skim-nen
for trade – skim
traditional name for the Mt Hagen area – Konpam
trail, to (*see also track*)
trail someone – ñetk-
follow trail of footprints – tob piow ñetk-
train an animal or person well – mab pag tep g-
transfer something, to – ñ-, (PL) meg-
transfixative marker – -ijsek
translate – (mnm) adk-madk g-, (mnm) tk-
transparent, be – kd-agi md-
trap
deadfall trap – kaw, koymen
deadfall trap with stakes – pak
springe snare – gnaj, gon¹, yj¹
trap-door of an eel-trap – toben, waknaŋ toben
trap tadpoles – awleg sak-
set a trap – gnaj tk-, gon ay-, gon pag ñ-
set a trap illegally – gnaj si tk-
trigger of trap, *see trigger*
set a trap-trigger – kasn lpg-, gon pag ñ-
trash (*see also rubbish*)
trash from second-growth cleared on garden site – saj¹
burn garden trash – ajen g-
burn heaps of trash in garden clearing – (K) kkm agi-, (G) kkm agl-
fence built to catch garden trash – wati saj
heap of garden trash – ason, cac, saj

heap up garden trash – acp d-, cac g-, cac ñ-

put garden trash into heaps – ason walg g ay-

travel

travel about – tag-, gtag-, aj-²

travel and see places – tag nŋ-

travel by N. (bus, plane, etc.) – N. dad am-

tread (see also stamp, step)

tread (plant the feet) – taw-², tow-²

tread on something – taw-², tow-²

tread on and break something – taw pag-, tow pag-

treat

treat someone for illness, pollution or warfare magic – gulg g-

treat something as taboo – ask-mask g-

treat (children or wife) well – mab pag tep g-

tree

tree (generic) (K) mon, (G) mab, (PL) sutkeb, tgameb

trees and shrubs (kinds), excluding palms and pandanus – ablabl, ablay, abok, acowmc, add², adkep², agolg, agnoŋ, agol, ajay, akm³, akm-gi, aladp, alay, ald, alkn, alkn gengen, alkn jejen, alkn kuysek, alkn ybi, almag, alpan, als, als aydk, alu, añadŋ, as-poñ, ass, awj, baj, bal, balpon, bat, bata, batt, bd, bdabd, beg, bik, binmuŋ², bitbit², blegñ, bljan, bljan kas-ñluk, bljan kaspat, bljan kas-ps, blegñ, bljan, bok jup, bonbon, buk¹, ccpen, celed, codok, cp-sgi, cp-sgi-ñŋeb = cp-sgi yakt magi, cusn, daŋb, daŋb aydk, dog, dkbn, gabaw², gabjen, gad, gagn, galkañ, gamgam, gejm, get, geyjm, ggamaŋ, ggtek, gob, gog, gog aydk, gog tud, gojb, golŋ, golŋ-mon, goñbl², goñŋn, goñŋn gad, goyb, goym, gtigti, gtkep¹, gubodm, gugubay, guj², gugñam, gugñamaŋ, gumon, guŋ, gupñ, gusal = (K) gusay, gutgat, jam, jamad, jamay, jbl = jbul, jbog² = jbog bd, jbul,

jejaw², jejeg² in alkn jejeg, jejen² in alkn jejen, jeŋn, jes, jjelŋn, jlgu¹, jm, jmad, jnal, jogob, jubl, juk, kabi, kabi nonji, kdp-lŋ, kadŋ², kajkot, kajpab, kalap, kawl, kalap db, kalap jm, kalap sukñam, kalom², kamay, kamay celed, kamay gog, kamay nbon, kamay ydlum, kamnalu, kaskam¹, kaskam kuysek, kay², kaydok, (G) kayŋad, kbn², kbogŋ, kdey-kadŋ, kdipŋ, kep, kiaw, klen, kiot, klm, klñañ, kmn-wom (*syn.* ps-tkn), kobiay, kobti agal, kobti-yj, kodlap, kodojp, kogolk, kopeŋ¹, kosay, koslem, kotpek, koymaŋ, koyŋd, ksaks, kuam, kuel, kugolk, kulmuŋ, kulñañ¹, kupen¹, kuptol, lbeñ, lokan, lps, lu¹, mabs, (K) magipaceb, (G) maglpaceb, majown, mamag¹, manab, mañ, maŋn, mataw, matmat, mdaj, mduwn, meŋñ, mes, mŋay, moli, molok, molok bokad, molok kab, molok kas at-ket, mslm, mu, muglpen, nogob³, noman, nonji, ñelep, ññalu, ñoŋud, old, pañpañ, pidol, ps-tkn (*syn.* kmn-wom), pugtek, sabl, sabokm, sagal², sapol², sawey, sboglek, sbol, sgdaleb = sgdalem, sgoglek, si¹, sj¹, sj kas ps, sj kobti agal sklek, sklek kas-pat, skp = ablay skp, skum, (G) slek-ñu, (K) slk-ñu, sog¹, sogan, spi, ssabl, ssabol, sugun, sukñam, sulapñ, sulwal, suosu, tadap, tawan, tbg, tbn = tubum, tden, tdpn-mon, tgtg, tgs, tkum, tlum, ttamañ, ttpak¹, tubum, tukum, tmud² = tmd, wakal, walam², walb³, walgañ, walgañ kas-ñluk, walgañ kas-ps, walm, walm aydk, walñ, wanay, wanay kab, wanay kas ñluk, waŋ magi, wask, waym, waymad, welep, weñ, weñgaw, wkap, wnb, wonm², wopkay, wopkay ñluk, yman-magi, ymduŋ¹, ymgas kas ñluk, wsnaŋ, ymgas kas-pat, ymgas komay, wnb, wsnaŋ, wsnaŋ pkayam, yam, ybelŋ, ybug aydk, ydlum, ydmuŋ, ykom ben ayak, ydmuŋ, yluŋ, ymetm, ymgas, ymuk, yow, yow lal, yokal, ytkket, yuag, yubug, yubug aydk

tree bark – (K) mon wak

tree bark used as wrapping in cooking – sañ, tok

tree branch – (K) mon kd

tree oil or resin – guj¹
tree roots – (K) mon kdl
tree trunk – kub¹
tree with foliage – bd¹, (K) mon bd
tree with bare branches – (K) ljelj
 amb, (G) ljelj amub
tree with no low branches or vines attached – (K) mon deg, mon tun, (G) mab deg, mab tun, mon tkpeleb
trees that grow wild – (K) mon aydk
female tree – (K) pip bd, (G) plup = plep
isolated clump of trees – (K) mon komeŋ
leafless trees and shrubs – koñ-bd
male tree – wom bd
unclimbable tree – (K) mon tkpeleb
tree-fern
tree-fern (generic) – kuyn = kin
tree-fern (kinds) – añml, añml mseŋket, bawl, bawl mseŋket, kuyn yb, maykop, maykop salm-nep, plpogp, smay, sogup
tree fungus, edible – bay adekl, bay gojon
tree-gum dug from ground – yowk
Tree Kangaroo – kabacp, kabcp
tree moss (see also lichen)
bryophytes and lichens – (G) mab-yb, mab ymn, (K) mon-yb
white tree mosses – (K) mon-kloy, (G) mab-kloy
Tree Swallow – kackac
tree warbler
Grey-headed Tree Warbler – kabi-kasket
Gerygone Tree Warbler – sjwey
Trema cannabina – kulmuŋ
tremble – glgl g-, jep d-, jep pttt g-
tremor (earthquake), have a – monmon d-
trespass – si am-, si ap-
Trichosanthes pulleana – kojam, palm
trigger of a trap

trigger (n.) – kasn, asleŋ
pull a trigger – kasn lpg-
set a trigger – (gon) pag ñ-, kasn lpg-
trim, to
trim branches – tdk-
trim off rough bits – sb d-, sbkd d-
Trimenia papuana – ymduŋ
Triumfetta nigricans – anŋes
trousers – tlaw, tglis tlawss
trowel – sapl
true
true (genuine, real) – yb⁵
true (not false) – nŋd
be true (not false) – ypd g-
truth
tell the truth – nŋd ag-, ypd gi ag-
try
try (to do) – verb + ag-, verb + ag nŋ-, verb + nŋ-,
try (test) something – verb + nŋ-
try something by eating (taste) – ñb nŋ-
try something by hitting – pk nŋ-
try something by touching (feel) – d nŋ-, ñn ay nŋ-
try something by treading – ñb nŋ-
tuber
tuber of Colocasia taro – kolp
tuber of sweet potato, yam, Xanthosoma taro – nb
have a tuber – kolp g- (of taro), nb g- (other plants)
mature (of tubers) – nub
tuck up one's legs – tob mogm g-
Tuesday – tudey
tune – kub⁵
turd – sb magi
turmeric – gojagen¹
turn
turn (oneself) around – adk-², tug adk-, tug adk madk-, (PL) ps yok-
turn (something) around – tug adk-
turn back – adk am-

turn from one state into another – tk-
turn into something else – (K) tk ay-,
 slok ay-, wlek ay-; (G) tk l-, slok l-
turn on (a switch) – onim g-
turn one's ear to listen – (K) tmd pk
 nŋ-, (G) tumd pak nŋ-
turn over sods of soil by hand – yg-
turn (something) round and round –
 tug cckoy g-
turn (something) upside down – tug
 adk madk g-
turn yellow (vegetation) – al yn-
turned over or upside down, be – cad
 g-
turning back (reversing direction) –
 adeŋd, adkd, adkep
tusk of a boar – meg gaw
twelve
 twelve – tuelp
 twelve (body-part counting) – wmgan
twenty
 twenty – tuedi = twenti
 twenty (body-part counting) – tgap-ps
 = tgawep-ps, ygu kanenŋ, ygu kaym
 twenty-one – twedi wan
 twenty-one (body-part counting) –
 ygu pat, ygu-ps, ygu kanenŋ, ygu kaym
 twenty-three – twedi tri
 twenty-three (body-part counting) –
 saglaŋ-ps, sabdaŋ-ps
 twenty-two – twedi tu
 twenty-two (body-part counting) –
 namaj-ps
twig
 twig, twigs – (K) mon-lek, (G) mab-lek
 cluster of twigs – (K) mon-tek wt, (G)
 mab-lek wt
twitch
 twitch (of body-part) – llmag d-

twitch (of the nose) – mluk ñmñm g-
twin
 twins – ñapanŋaŋ tamsek
 give birth to twins – ptey gi tk-,
 (ñapanŋaŋ) tamsek tk-
twist
 twist (something) – cckol g-, pag ay-,
 ppag ay-, tug mlc g-, tug td g-
twist and squeeze (something) – tug
 jspk tk-
twist itself around things (of vines) –
 (G) saw kam-, (K) saw kom-
twist strands together – malk-¹
 twist vine or cane – gogeb g-
hold in the teeth and twist – su cckol
 g-
twisted (see also crooked, winding)
 twisted (*adj.*) – td = tud
be twisted (of rigid objects) – td g-
twisting course, follow a, see winding
two
 two – (K) omŋal, omay, -may; (G)
 almŋal, -mal; tu
 two (body-part counting) – namaj,
 ygu
 two together – (K) omŋal-sek
make two – omŋal g-
two days
 two days ago – menk atk
 two days from now – menk, toy menk
 two nights from now – menk ksim
type, see kind
Typha orientalis – pobol
typical – yb
Tyto (Barn Owls)
Tyto capensis (Grass Owl) – skayag
Tyto tenebricosa (Sooty Owl) – sagal

U – u

ugly – (K) tmey, (G) tmel

ulcer – soy

ulna – (K) ñn tñi

umbilical cord – sblŋ

umbrella – alp pl

unable

unable to break bones with teeth, be
– su kalkol g-, su kolkol g-

unable to do, feel as if – ma-*verb*-ep
tek ay-

unable to function (incapacitated), be – kum md-, kumij-sek ay-

unable to function because of hunger, be – yuan kum-

unable to hear (deaf) – (K) saki, (G) sakl

unable to pronounce sounds correctly – aleb tug ag-

unable to recognise something, be – nŋ sdol g-

unable to see (blind) – koy, wdn koy

unable to see, temporarily – wdn am g-

unable to see straight – wdn pug ju yap-

unable to stand, feel as if – ma-jakep tek ay-

unable to settle down, be – (G) kulan kuyan g-, (K) kuyan kuyon g-

unadorned – day², day nep

Uncaria bernaysii – kocb

unceasing – nebneb

unclimbable (tree) – tk-peleb

uncomfortable, feel (of body, skin) – lñu-mañu g-

uncomprehending – (K) saki, saki-sek, (G) sakl, sakl-sek

uncooked

uncooked – km³, koŋm¹

uncooked food – tap km, tap koŋm

uncover an earth oven after cooking –

kab wjk-

under, underneath

under, underneath – moluk, moluk-yaŋ, (K) molk, moyk

underneath just down there – (K) moluk byaŋ, (G) mukpi

under part or side – beŋ¹

undercroft (spaces below moss forest floor)

undercroft – abn, yn, yn abn

surface of undercroft – abn at

interior of undercroft – abn mgan

underground – (K) taw okyaŋ, (G) taw okpi

undersized individual – moday-bñ, moday-tuwn

understand

understand – nŋ-

understand an utterance – mnm nŋ-

have a quick understanding – kasek nŋ-

underworld – (K) taw okyaŋ, (G) taw okpi

undo (*see also* **unfasten, untie**) – wsb-², wsk-

undulating – (K) ykmak, (G) tudmad

uneven – (K) ykmak, (G) tudmad

unfamiliar (of people, plants) – (K) aydk, (G) ladk

unfasten (*see also* **untie**) – tug ask-, wsb-³, wsk-, wsk ask-

unfold or open an umbrella – (sup) bublak g-

unimportant, socially – acb

uninitated boy – glmd, kab-tuwn, wbogij

unique – nokom

unmarried

unmarried – pataj, pñ², woskoy

unmarried man – b pataj, b pñ, b adeŋ

unmarried woman – bin pataj, bin pñ

unnoticed**unnoticed** – kamget**do something unnoticed** – kamget g-**go unnoticed** – kamget am-**unobserved** – kamget**unripe** (*see also green*) – km g-**unsteady at a task, be** – plac ak-**untangle string** – mñ pat yok-, mñ deg pat yok-**untie** (*see also unfasten*)**untie** – anb ay-, tug ask-, wsb-², wsk-, wsk ask-, wsk yok-**untie with the fingers** – tug wsk-**unusual** – nokom, (K) aydk, sketk, (G) ladh, sketek**unwell, be** – kum-, kum md-**unwilling to do something, be** – ytuk matk g-**up** (*see also above, upwards*)**up** – (K) yoŋ, ebyoŋ, (G) laŋ, alyoŋ**up and down (of terrain), be** – (G) kulan kuyan g-, (K) kuyan kuyon g-**up in your direction** – (K) kayoŋ, koyoŋ, (G) alpol, pelak, polak**up yonder** – (K) akyoŋ, okyoŋ, byoŋ, ebyoŋ, (G) olaŋ**up yonder, not visible** – (K) nukyoŋ**upper part (of a slope)** – wsŋ at**up-river****up-river** – (K) ebneŋ, (G) alŋud, oŋd, peŋ**up-river, go** – (K) kuneŋ g-, (G)**up-river a short distance** – (K) ebkneŋ, (G) epeŋ, alpeŋ**up-river at a distant location** – (K) akneŋ**up-river at some distance** – (K) okneŋ, (G) oŋŋud, okud**up-river in direction of person addressed** – (K) kanneŋ, (G) peŋak**up-river, not visible** – (K) nukneŋ, (G) alukpeŋ**up-valley, see up-river****uprooted, be** – lum aksek gdey bdey g-**upset, be** – (K) sb g-, (G) cb g-; mapn ak-, mapn yuwt g-, mluk yap-, sketk ay-**upwards** (*see also up*)**upwards** – (K) yoŋ, koyon, kuyon, (G) laŋ, kulan, pelak, polak, polok**upwards, move** – (K) kuyon g-, kuyon gi am-, (G) kulan g-, polok polok g-***Urceodiscus belensis*** – sag aydk***Urena lobata*** – cmnm**urethra****female urethra** – bin ss mgan**male urethra** – waŋ mgan**urging** – nebn¹**urinate** – (K) ss ki-, (G) ss kl-**urine****urine** – ss**drop of urine** – ss magi**pass urine** – (K) ss ki-, (G) ss kl-**pass dark urine** – ss mosb ki-***Uromys* (Giant Tree-rats)*****Uromys anak* (Black-tailed or Highland Giant Tree-rat)** – abben***Uromys caudimaculatus* (Lowland Giant Tree-rat)** – kabkal, maklek**us****us (dual)** – (K) ctp, ctpey, (G) ctop, ctopey**us (plural)** – (K) cnp, cnup, (G) cnop, cnopey**used to (familiar with)****be used to something** – nŋ-**be used to eating or drinking something** – ñb nŋ-**used to (past habitual suffix)** – (G) -elg-, (K) -igp-**usual** – yb**uterus** – pañ-wt = pañut = (G) pay-wt**utter** – ag-

V – v

Vaccinium**Vaccinium albicans** – ydmañ**Vaccinium keysseri** – add¹**Vaccinium sp.** – ybelŋ**vagina** – mgn mgan, (PL) yjeleb**valuables****shell valuables** – mnan**valuable goods in general** – tu-mnan, (PL) kayg-tep**various(ly)** – keykey = key key**vault over with a pole** – kut puñi talak-**vegetables****vegetables** – keñ-magi, tap-magi, (PL) mdup = mudup**green (leafy) vegetables (generic)** – mj peb malg, (PL) pesbel**green (leafy) vegetables (kinds)** – bep, dobeg, kapis, kodpad, kuñp, sayk**kinds of bep greens**, see *Rungia klossii***vein** – lkañ mñ, lknñ, kdl; (K) kdi**verb adjunct derivative** – -d**vertebrae** – (kud) tñi-wt**vertical****vertical or very steep place** – ptbak**move vertically** – (K) kuyon g-, (G) kulan g-**very (intensifier)****very** – naban, pat, tmey, yb⁵**very many** – koñay yb, kuñay yb**vibrate noisily** – kulpl g-**victim****victim of a killing** – cp, cp agep**intended victim (marked man)** – b agep**innocent victim** – b msk**victory cry (of women), shout** – kub kayu g-**vigorously** – kasek, kls gi**vine****vine (generic)** – mñ

vine (kinds) – abab, add¹, akos, aks¹, alñaw salm, anñes, ayñ¹, ayñ numd, bbomol, bbomol aydk, bodi, db, gablog, ggan, gmdoñ, gogiben, gogiben aydk, goyañ, goyañ aydk, gumdoñ, guñ¹, jop¹, juos, kabi-kas-mñ, kamay-mñ, kamay wogu (*syn.* kamay kas ñluk), kawen, kaywos, kbañm, kiwak-db = kulwak-db, kjkj, kmn-nbon, kñ, kñgld, kñlol, kñgld, kocb, kojam, kojam wom, kole², kud bokbok, kulwak, kulwak-db, layon, m-ypl¹, maj mñ, memneñ², memneñ-saw, mgoñm, (K) mlmñ = (G) mtmñ, mmali, mmali aydk, mmali kas, molom², mñ kud bokbok, mñ sum = mñ sumsum, mosak puñ, mseñ wogu (*syn.* wogu mseñ-ket), mtmñ, namluk, namluk sgaw-tmud, nbon = mñ-nbon, nbon yb, nñ kkask, nugsum-nagsum, pakley, palm, palm magi, payc, pluan = pulwan, sag aydk, sañañ, sgaw-tmd = sgaw-tumd, sskl¹, ssnb, tmen², tmen wob, tuos = tuwos, tuwos kas ñluk, waknañ mñ, wdawd, wlekep, wob, wogu, wogu kas mañ, wogu kas ñluk, wogu mok, wogu yb, ymgañ, yñeyñ

vine used for making string – mñ wlekep**large vines which twine around trees** – mñ saw bad**main stem of a vine** – (mñ) nonm**tangle of vines** – mñ saw**vision****vision (capacity to see)** – wdn**have impaired vision** – wdn am g-**visit****visit (come and see)** – ap nñ-**visit a dying person to pay last respects** – km (mdi) watap am- or ap-**visit a place (travel there)** – tagi nñ-**visited (travelled to)** – tapn-sek**vocalise** – mnm ag-, (PL) aj tgom-**vomit****vomit, to** – wok⁻¹, yak⁻²

vomit (something) out – wok yok-
vomit saliva – kuñk wok-
feel like vomiting – wokep tek ay-

stop vomiting – wok d-
vulva – mgn gol, kamug gol

W – w

wages – pey

waggle the buttocks – sbsb pag-

Wagtail

Grey Wagtail – ñgog-pagog

Willie Wagtail – koñmayd

wait

wait – kod md-, md-

wait for someone – alad g-, kod md-

wait in ambush – tgaw md-, (K) kluk ay-, ñluk ay-, ttup gi md ñag-, (G) kluk l-, ñluk l-

wait out of sight (for someone) – ttup gi md-

wait patiently – kapkap md-, kapkap kod md-

wait watching – nŋ md-

wake up – tk jak-

walk

walk around – tag-

walk two abreast – ptoł ptoł gi am-

walk with long strides – tam dakdak am-, tam dakdak tag-

walk with rhythmic sway – (K) ay juwig am-

wall of house – kotp bg

wallaby-ear (plant) with largish leaves – namluk sgaw tumd

wallaby (kinds) – kutwal, sgaw

wander

wander about – gtag-, ku okok tag-, ku okok gtag-

wander around lost – puñi aptan apyap g-

wane (of moon) – takn kum-

want

want to do something – ag-, ag nŋ-,

-nen g-

want do get something – din ag-

want the breast – ti-nen g-

war

war – yñ

wargate – gad, gum-gad

war magic – kuj ñagep, ñagep kuj

war party – kadŋ

war shield – bog², kadŋ

fight a war – penpen ñag-

warblers (*see also tree warbler*)

Grey-headed Warbler – kabi-kas ket

Gerygone Warbler – sjwey

Leaf Warbler – pen-ñbin, majabin, najabin,

wargate (marked stick by a path) – gad, gum-gad

warm

warm oneself – (K) mañi-, (G) mañl-

be warm – pboŋ g-, pp g-

become warm – pbob tk-, pboŋ tk-

warn someone by facial movement – ñmñm g-

wart

wart – mablep, (K) mablep magi

have warts – (K) mablep ay-

having warts, warty – mablep-sek

appear (of warts) – mablep ap-

wash

wash accumulated grime off – (K) jneb ay-, jneb ay yok-

wash oneself – (K) ñg pk-

wash someone – (K) ñg pk ñ-

wash something – wasim g-

wash-house – (K) ñg pkep kotp, (G) ñg

pakep katp
wasp
wasp (generic) – boj^{m1}
wasp which nests in branches of trees – (G) boj^m maplogum, (K) boj^m maplogm
Spider-hunter Wasp – mumyaŋ
waste (*see also rubbish*)
waste material, left over bits – tap dayday
waste something – d yok-, ppal pk-
body wastes – sb-ss
dry waste from ears or nose – sb
wasting (lacking in flesh), be – god g-
watch (time-piece) – kitok
watch, to
watch – nŋ md-
watch from hiding place – los nŋ-, loslos nŋ md-
water
water – ñg, (PL) bpat wleb, pat-wlem
water (of the eyes), to – si ñg ap-
water at the mouth – (K) kuñk ap-, (G) koskl ap-
break through (of water in a dam) – ñg sak ami am-
come up (of water from a spring) – ñg jak-
drinking water – ñg ñŋeb
fetch water – ñg am mal- *or* may-, ñg malng am-
fine spray or splashes of water – (K) ñg asdey, (G) ñg asda¹
pool of water – ñg magi ceb
running water – ñg apyap-sek
want to drink water – ñg-nen g-
waterfall
waterfall – ñg sj, sj²
waterfall, be a – ñg sj puŋi-
water-logged
be water-logged, be – pnpn g, ys g-
be water-logged (of bow-string) – bls g-
Water-flycatcher – kolaleg

Water-rats
Earless Water-rat – kuypep, kuypep kuykuy-sek
Waterside Rat – godmg
watery
watery liquid in a blister – bok ñg
watery place – ñgñg
wax (in ears)
earwax – tmd sb
have wax in the ears – (K) tmd sb ay-
wax (of the moon) – takn ps g-
way (*see also path, road, track*) – kjeŋ, katam-meg, (PL) majl-meg, majl-pkep
we
we (dual) – (K) ct, ctk, ctmay, ct-mŋal, (G) cti, ctimal, ctek
we (plural) – cn, cnk, cnykam; (Obok) cni
weak
weak – sayn
weak man – b sayn
be weak – sayn g-
be weak and unable to work – kum-, kum md-
be weak with hunger – yuan kum-
be weak with pain – yuwt kum-
feel weak – kum-, ytuk mt g-
quite weak – ssayn
very weak – sayn sayn
wealth (*see also valuables*)
bridewealth – smen, tu-smen, bin kab
pay bridewealth – smen g-, tu-smen ak-, tu-smen g-; bin kab g-, bin kab taw-
traditional wealth – tu-mnan
wealthy
wealthy – koyp, koyp-sek
be wealthy – koyp md-
weapons, bundle of – cm tuwn
wear
wear a garment suspended around waist – ym-
wear a sad expression – joŋb tmeŋ g-
wear a sullen look – mluk yñwañ g-

wear beads as a mark of sorrow after husband's death – kaŋl g-
wear ornaments around the neck – (K) adi-, (G) adl-
wear ornaments criss-crossing chest or back – canag g-, canag-manag g-
wear (a surface) smooth – bub tk am-
wear strips of fur over the ears – tmd koy g-
wear something that fits snugly – ttup g-
wear white clay in mourning – sŋak g-
weave, to
weave – malk-
weave mats – ytm malk-
web
spider's web (generic) – (K) kotp
web of tetragnathid spider – kob-kaknaŋ kotp
Wednesday – tridey = ttidey
weed, to
weed a garden – kpl g-
heaps of weeds – ason², saj¹
weeds – kpl
week – lotu, wik
weep
weep – (K) si ag-, (G) sl ag-; sm g-, neb ag-
weep for one's dead – (K) cp si ag-
weeping
weeping – (K) si-sek
weeping, stop – (K) si ag ask-
weevil
weevil – kogolk², kogolok mab kas-ket
small weevil, a – guljj²
weir
weir of stones for catching eels – waknaŋ kab
weir of stones for trapping tadpoles – kloy¹
well (interjection) – met
well, be (*see also healthy*) – suŋ ay-
well-being, appearance of – suwi

Wendlandia paniculata – gad¹, tukum
west – pub saŋd yowp tam
wet (*see also drenched, soaking*)
wet – ñg-sek
wet season – yb², ybek, yobp
be the wet season – (K) yb ay-, yobp ay-
be wet through – ys g-
what?
what? – (K) etp, (G) ti¹
what place? – (K) akay, mey akay, (G) akal
when? – (K) won akay, (G) won akal
where?
where? – (K) akay, mey akay, (G) akal
where from? – (K) akay nb
whereabouts
whereabouts of something – mgan
whereabouts? – (K) sŋakay
which? – (K) akay, mey akay, (G) akal
while
a little while – won eŋap skoy
a while ago – mdatk (same day), menk atk (previous days or months)
in a while – mdak, menk
whine, to – (K) joŋb tmey g-, joŋb tmey gp si ag-
whirl a bull-roarer – wtt g-
whiskers – dsn, dsn-bad
whisper
whisper – mumug g- = mumg g-, mumug tk- = mumg tk-, joŋb mumug tk-
listen to a whisper – mumug nŋ-
whistle
whistle (instrument) – poplal, akl poplal
whistle with lips rounded, to – sabok ag-
whistle with two fingers in the mouth, to – aleb pug-, sabok pug-
whistler (bird)
Whistler (generic) – koŋds¹ = kods¹

adult female Whistler – koṅds mseṅ-ket
adult male Whistler – koṅds lkañ
Brown-backed Whistler – koṅds kamay-ket
Mottled Whistler – gupñ-magi-ket
Red-naped Whistler – sueg
Schlegel's Whistler – koṅds¹ = kods
White-bellied Whistler – koṅds mseṅ-ket
white
white – tud; kayg, kokoṅ
white (of a dog or pig) – kup
white patch on forehead of animals – buksaj
white spots in the eye – kab⁵, akañ kab
White-breasted Fruit-dove – koct b-tep-sek, koct b-tep bad-sek
White-eared Fantail – ttmiñ
White-eyes – wal-kobneṅ
White-tailed Nightjar – wogñalam¹
whittle – ak-
who?
who? (plural, subject) – anan
who? (singular, subject) – an¹
who?, whom? (plural, object) – an-kuyp
who?, whom? (singular, object) – anup
whole
whole – (K) magisek, magisek spsp, spsp magisek; (G) maglsek; kñṅ-sek
whole carcass – (K) sb-sek
whole one each (distributing animals or eggs) – (K) magi-magisek, (G) magl-maglsek
whole one each (distributing vegetables) – (K) won-sek
whom?
whom? (plural) – (K) an-kuyp
whom? (singular) – an-nup
whose? – an-ket?
why? – (K) enen, etp-nen, (G) ti-nen

wicker
wicker basket or shelf – ass
wicker eel-trap – woknaṅ ass, waknaṅ ass, waknaṅ yjlun
wicker-frame attached to headdress – amkab, yakt amkab
Wikstroemia androsaemifolia – sbdalem
widow
widow – bin kaṅl, bin yadu
widowed – kaṅl, yadu¹
widower – b kaṅl, b yadu
wife (see also wives)
wife – bin, (PL) ay, adukian
wife of cross-cousin – bem kay
wife of first cross-cousin – nakem kay
wife of man's cross-cousin – nakem
wife of mother's brother – amgol
wife and husband – bin-bet, bin-betimay
wife of the smi host – smi nonm
having a wife – bin-sek
youngest wife – bin ksen
take a wife – bin d-
wife's brother
wife's brother – bani, noni
his wife's brother – noni
your wife's brother – nani
wife's father
wife's father – bamok
his wife's father – numok
your wife's father – namok
wife's mother
wife's mother – bin-amok
his wife's mother – numok
your wife's mother – namok
wife's sister
wife's sister – binowi = bin-nowi
his wife's sister – nuwi
your wife's sister – nawi
wife's sister's husband
wife's sister's husband – aglak, boglak
his wife's sister's husband – noglak

your wife's sister's husband – naglak
wig, wig-hat
wig of hair covered by bark cloth – poj, poj ym-ñeb
wig-cover of bark-cloth – ws
wig frame, basketwork – klŋ
wig frame with headdress – yakt agn, yakt wagn
wig ornament of small woven circlets – bacbac, bebec bacbac
put on a wig-hat – poj tm ñ-
wild (not domesticated or cultivated) – (K) aydk², (G) ladk
wild plants (kinds of), see under particular plant names, e.g. taro, wild Willie Wagtail – koñmayd
wilt in heat – mosk yap-
win, to – win d-, win g-
wince – kaj-knm g-
wind (breeze, etc.)
wind – ygen; alpep = alpop, pnm
gale force wind – pnm ased
gale force wind with heavy rain – pnm alpep, pnm alpop, pnm ydmud
strong wind – ygen kls, ygen yob; pnm alpep, pnm alpop
blow (of wind) – ygen g-; pnm g-
blow at gale force (of wind) – pnm ased g-
blow from across-valley (of wind) – ygen kudoŋ gi d-
blow from down-valley (of wind) – ygen kuym gi d-
blow from the land, be a land-breeze (of wind) – ygen kuym gi d-
blow from the north, be a northerly (of wind) – ygen kuyn gi d-, kamay ygen ap-
blow from the sea, be a sea-breeze (of wind) – ygen kuneŋ gi d-
blow from up-valley (of wind) – ygen kuneŋ gi d-
blow this way (of wind) – ygen ap-
blow this way (of a gust or strong wind) – ygen yob ap-

wind, to
wind something around – pag ay-
wind or wrap something around a body-part – pog ñ-
wind up or coil something – tg gogeb g-
wind tail around branch (of a possum) – yng gobajŋ pag-
wind something around a thing to secure it – ñag pug d-, (G) ñag pog d-,
wind (breath)
catch one's wind – (K) añŋ ay
short-winded, be – (K) añŋ ay-
winded, be – añŋ yap-, añŋ pk gi lug yap-
winding (not straight)
winding (adj.) – tudmad, ykmak
winding path – katam tudmad
follow a winding course – gogeb mageb am-, tudmad am or ap-, tudmad gi am-, ykmak am- or ap-, ykmak gi am- or ap-
wind instrument
wind instrument (generic) – poplal
blow a wind instrument – poplal pug
winded, be, see wind (breath)
window – katam, katam tub
window sash – katam tub
windpipe – tugñon = tugon
windy, be – ygen g-
wing
wing (of bird) – pl, pl-dk, wj
wing (of nostril) – mluk awan
wing feathers – yakt bog
winged – wj
wink (an eye) – juk g-, wdn juk g-
wipe, to
wipe – wik-
wipe (something) all over (up and down) – wik dap tan dap yap g-
wipe (something) off – wik yok-
wipe the face – nawsn tk-, nuws-nawsn tk-
wipe the nose – mluk d-, mluk wik

yok-

wise – gos n̄jeb, gos n̄jep

witch

witch – (K) koyb, (G) kuyob; akoj, (PL) agal mleḱ, ajoms agal mleḱ

enlist the help of a witch – (K) koyb lpg-

female witch – (K) bin koyb-seḱ

male witch – (K) b koyb-seḱ

kill a witch – (K) koyb pk-

possessed by a witch – (K) koyb-seḱ

witchcraft

witchcraft – (K) koyb, (G) kuyob; akoj

kill by witchcraft – (K) koyb pk-, (G) kuyob pak-

teach someone witchcraft – koyb pag-

try to kill by witchcraft – koyb ay n̄j-

withdraw (*see also* **extract, pull out, remove, retreat**)

withdraw from a battle – ñag ju-

withdraw (oneself) from a place – ju-

withdraw something – ju-

withdraw and fall – ju yap-

withdraw and move away – ju am-

withdraw to a distant point – ju saṅd-

withdraw to an elevated position – ju at tan-

wither and die – kum j̄jbl g-

wives

co-wives – anwak, bin anwak

group of wives – bin skop

two co-wives – bin anwak-may

three or more co-wives – bin anwak-gon

woman

woman – bin, (PL) adukian

woman from an enemy group – bin kawel

woman owner – nonm¹

woman owner of pigs – kaj nonm

woman skilled at making string – bin (m̄ñ) tgep

woman who is mild-tempered – bin

sayn

dark-skinned woman – bin gac

good-looking woman – bin tep, bin tep-seḱ

light-skinned woman – (K) bin pk, bipk

unmarried woman – bin muṅ, bin patajß

woman's back-skirt (of bast) – say

woman's brother's son – ñawal

woman's brother's wife – aj¹

woman's sister's son – ñ tkep

woman's sister's daughter – pañ tkep

wonder

wonder about something – ag n̄j-, n̄j n̄j yok-

wonder what will happen – gos kebkeb n̄j-

wood (timber)

wood – (K) mon, (G) mab, (PL) tap aḱlep

wood (in contrast to bark) – mon ypl

go collecting (fire)wood – mon-nen am-

firewood – (K) mon, (G) mab, (PL) tap aḱlep

heartwood – (K) mon ypl-nab

partially split wood – lagam

piece of wood – moday = mon-day

bottom layer of wood when heating oven stones – koc, kub, mon koc, ñokeb, ñokob, kub ñokob

second layer of wood when heating oven stones – kub²

top layer of wood when heating oven stones – ñagtkep

wood refuse left by beetle larvae – kaj ws

Woodcock, East Indian – k̄ñopl

woodlice – yppok

Wood-swallow – dob²

woodworm – splep

word, a – (K) mnm magi, (G) mnm magl

work

work (*n.*) – wog²
work (function, operate), **to** – g-
work (labour), **to** – wog g-
do garden work – wog g-, wog wati g-
feel like working – wog gep tek ay-
feel too weak to work – gadgad g-,
 kum-, kum md-
finish working – wog g d-
still at work, be – wog g nep md-
world – (K) mñmon, (G) mñab
worm
earthworm – yabol, yabol guldak =
 guldak yabol
flatworm – ñg-otok
parasitic worms – gogadŋ
roundworm – gogadŋ
woodworm – splep
worn out (of things made of wood), **be**
 – (K) loklok ay-
worry, to – gos pat nŋ-, gos mket ay-, gos
 tmey nŋ-, gos yob nŋ-
worship – lotu md-
wounded
wounded, be – gab md-
wounded by shooting, be – gab ñag-
wounded by a blow, be – (K) gab pk-
be fatally wounded – kum jlbg g-
fall fatally wounded – kum jlbg yap-
woven floor or wall of reeds – balayn
wrap

wrap something – (K) kom g-
wrap cloth around someone – cec
 kom kom g-
wrap up a parcel of grated food – kluc
 tuwn g-
wreckage left by landslide – koji
Wren-warbler, large – señŋ¹
wrestle – wtsek g-
wring, to
wring something – tug mlc g-
wring the neck (to kill) – koŋam tug
 wkek kum-
wrinkled, be – bttobt g-
wrist – kagol, ñn kagol
wristlet, woven of string – kagol
write
write – mnm kl tk-, ñu kl ag-
write a letter – pas tk-
write and send a letter – pas tk ñ-
written document – mj
writhe and shout – (K) gus pk-, gusgus
 pk-
wrong – (K) sketk, ssketk, (G) sketek,
 ssket
wrongly
do (something) wrongly – (K) sketk
 g-, ssketk g-, (G) sketek g; ssket g-
speak wrongly – (K) sketk ag-, (G)
 sketek ag-; ssket ag-

X – x

Xanthosoma taro, see taro, Kongkong

Y – y

yam

yam, *Dioscorea* spp. (generic) – (K)
 pd¹, (G) ped

yam, *Dioscorea alata* (generic) – (K)
 pd, (G) ped
yam, *Dioscorea bulbifera* (generic) –

gaks, kolek, pd kolek
yam, *Dioscorea* spp. (cultivated kinds) – acc, aknaŋ², alsas¹, cbam, gajt, kaban¹, kadŋ⁴, ken¹, keykal, kŋg, kolek¹, kolek lkañ, kolek tud, kowñak, luol¹, magepnap, mayj, moyg, mugut, ñnagl, nmug, pd ñn agal, pd sgoy, sajep, sam¹, sbi¹, sgoy, sobu, soŋ, suan¹, wanab²
yam, *Dioscorea* spp. (wild kinds) – kolek aydk, pd sgoy
yam pole – (K) pd kot = pd kut
yam root, base of – (K) pd sbel
yam cutting for seed – pd yŋ
harvest yams – pd d-
plant yams – pd ym-
scrape skin off yam tubers – pd-³
tuber – nb
tuber of *Dioscorea bulbifera*, aerial – pd magi
tuber, narrow base of – pd sbel
tuber, round aerial – pd kolm
yard
yard around a house – kotp day
interior of yard or enclosed area – kotp mgan, kotp mjem
yawn, to – meg awan ag-, megan g-
year
year – glsmas, glismas, yia
year (period between two dance festival seasons) – smi
yellow
yellow – waln, walnal
yellow to reddish brown – (K) pk, (G) pok
yellow to reddish-yellow (of ripe pandanus, yellow ochre, etc.) – anol, anolmab
be yellow – waln ay-; anol ay-, anolmab ay-, anolmab yn-
yes – yaw, yawey
yesterday – (K) toytk, (G) tolit
yolk of egg – sblŋ, (K) magi sblŋ
yonder

yonder, across-river – (K) akdoŋ, bdoŋ = ebdoŋ, nukdoŋ, (G) awdaŋ = odaŋ, ognŋud = oknŋud, alukpeŋ

yonder down-river – (K) akim, ebim, nukim; (G) alim, alpim, ogpim = okpim, alukpim

yonder up-river – (K) akneŋ, bneŋ, okneŋ, nukneŋ; (G) alŋud = oŋud, alpeŋ, ogpeŋ = okpeŋ

down yonder – okyaŋ, (K) akyaŋ, byoŋ, ebyoŋ, nukyoŋ; (G) ogyaŋ, alukpi

down yonder on the far side – (K) kd akyaŋ

up yonder – (K) akyoŋ, byoŋ, ebyoŋ, okyoŋ; (G) ogpol = okpol, alukpel = alukpol

up yonder on the far side – (K) kd ak-
yoŋ

you

you (dual, object) – (K) ntp, (G) ñtep

you (dual, subject) – (K) nt, ntmay, ntk, ntkmay, (G) ñt, ñtk, ñtmal

you (plural, object) – (K) nbp, (G) nbep

you (plural, subject) – nb¹, nbykam, (K) nbk, (G) nbi

you (singular, object) – (K) np, (G) nep

you (singular, subject) – nad, nak

young

young (of an adult) – pataj

young leaves – pñ, pñ, pñ-wt

young man – b pataj

young woman – bin pataj

younger – ksen, (K) kdk, (G) kdek

your

your (dual) – (K) nt, ntkmay, ntmay, (G) ñt, ñtmal

your (dual, object possessor) – (K) ntp, ntpmay

your (plural) – nb¹, nbykam

your (plural, object possessor) – nbp, nbpykam

your (singular) – nad, nak

your (singular, object possessor) –

(K) np, (G) nep²
youth
youth, a – b pataj

youth with nose pierced – b ced
youthful – pataj

Z – z

Zanthoxylum conspersipunctatum –
 sgdalem

Zea mays – gkt, kon¹

zigzag

zigzag, to – tudmad g-, ykmak g-

follow a zigzag or winding course –

gogeb mageb am-, tudmad am-, tudmad
 gi am-, ykmak am-, ykmak gi am-

Zingiber officianale (**Ginger**) – snb

Zobulia stanleyana – kls

Zosterops novaeguineae (**Mountain
 White-eye**) – wal-kobnenj