

THE DIALECTS OF MAGI

N.P. THOMSON

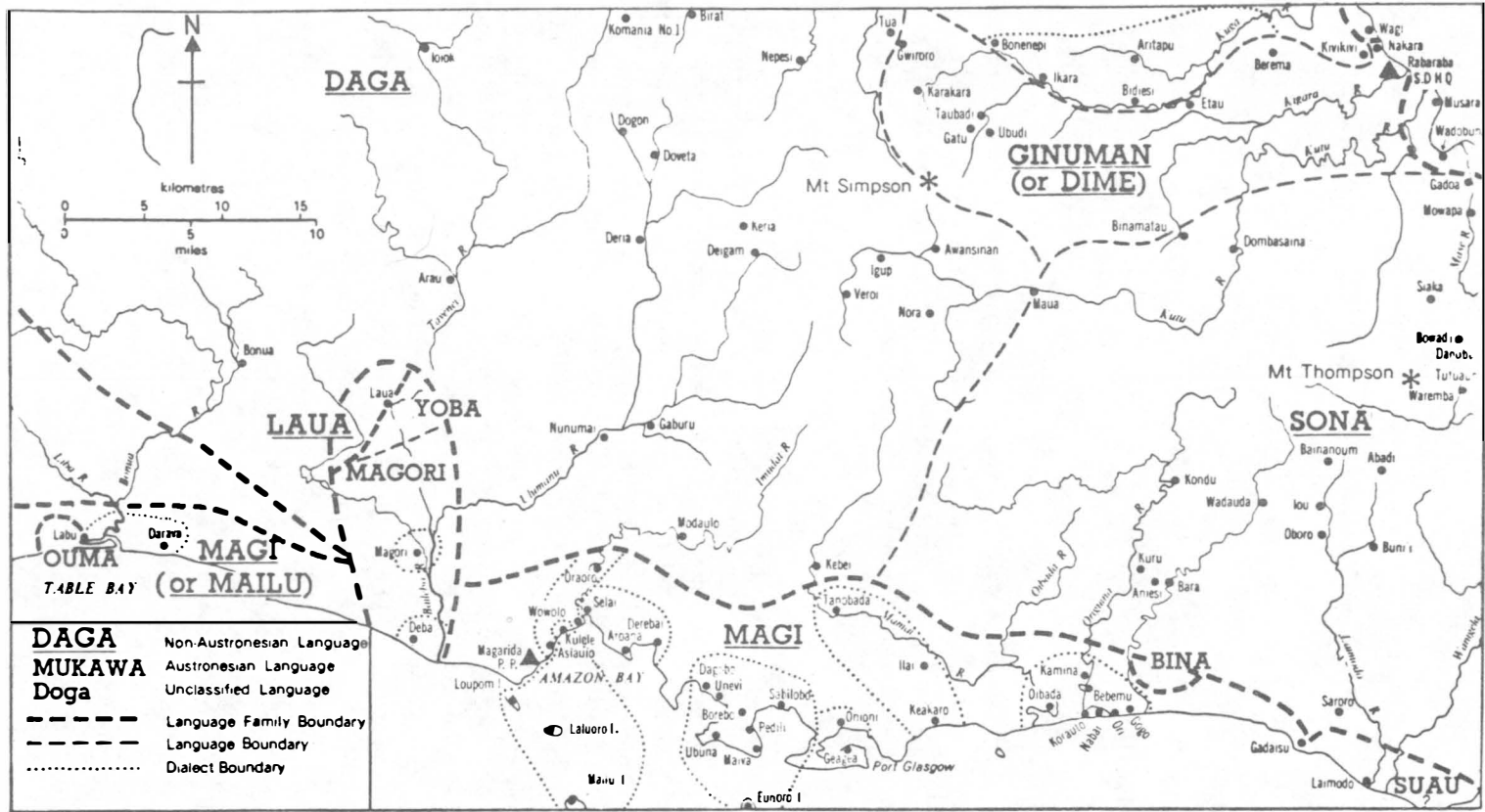
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 AIM

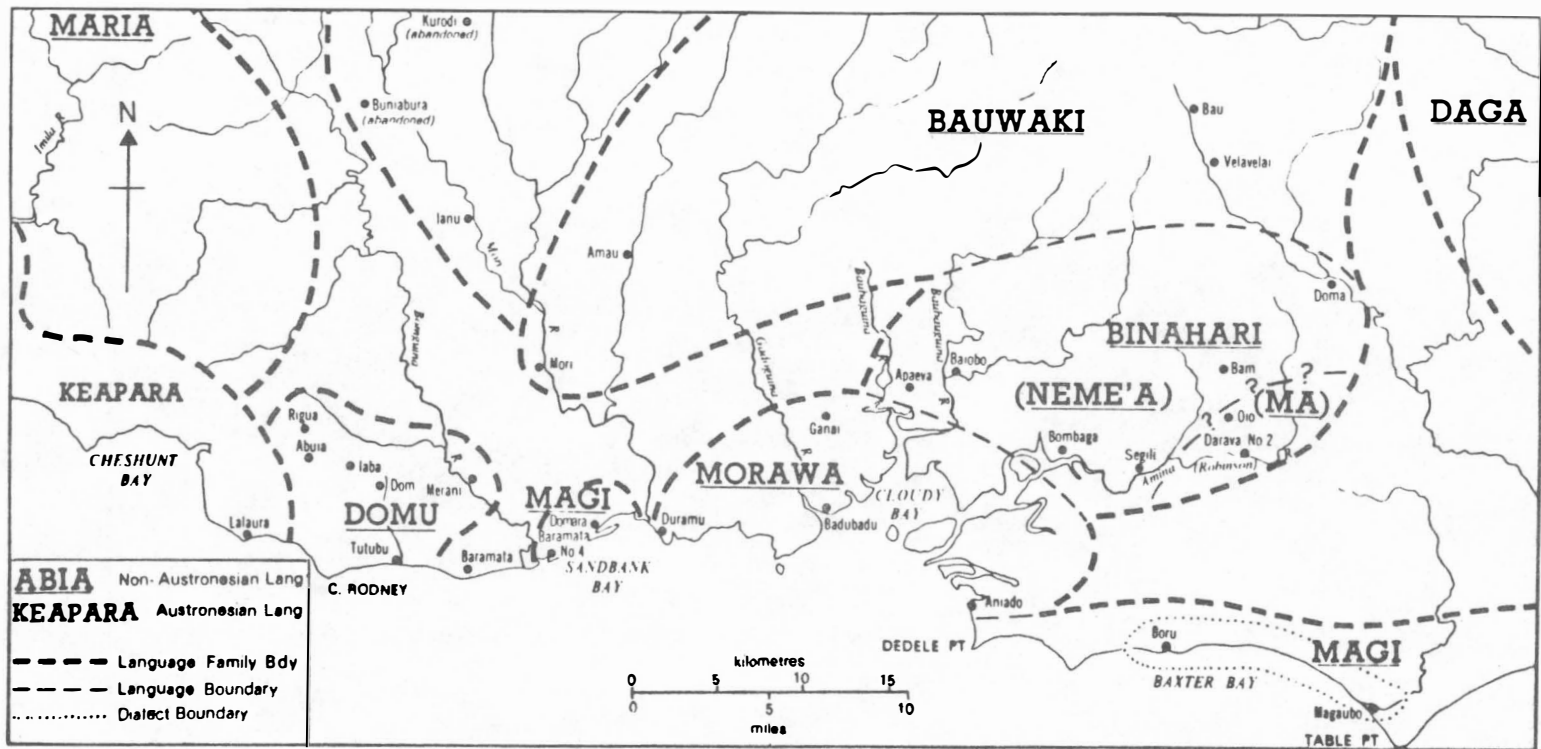
This paper describes the dialects of Magi and discusses their relationship to one another with a view to determining something of the prehistory of the Magi-speaking area. In the process the distribution of other languages in the area and their relationship to Magi is also considered together with such other non-linguistic evidence as is available.

1.2 BACKGROUND

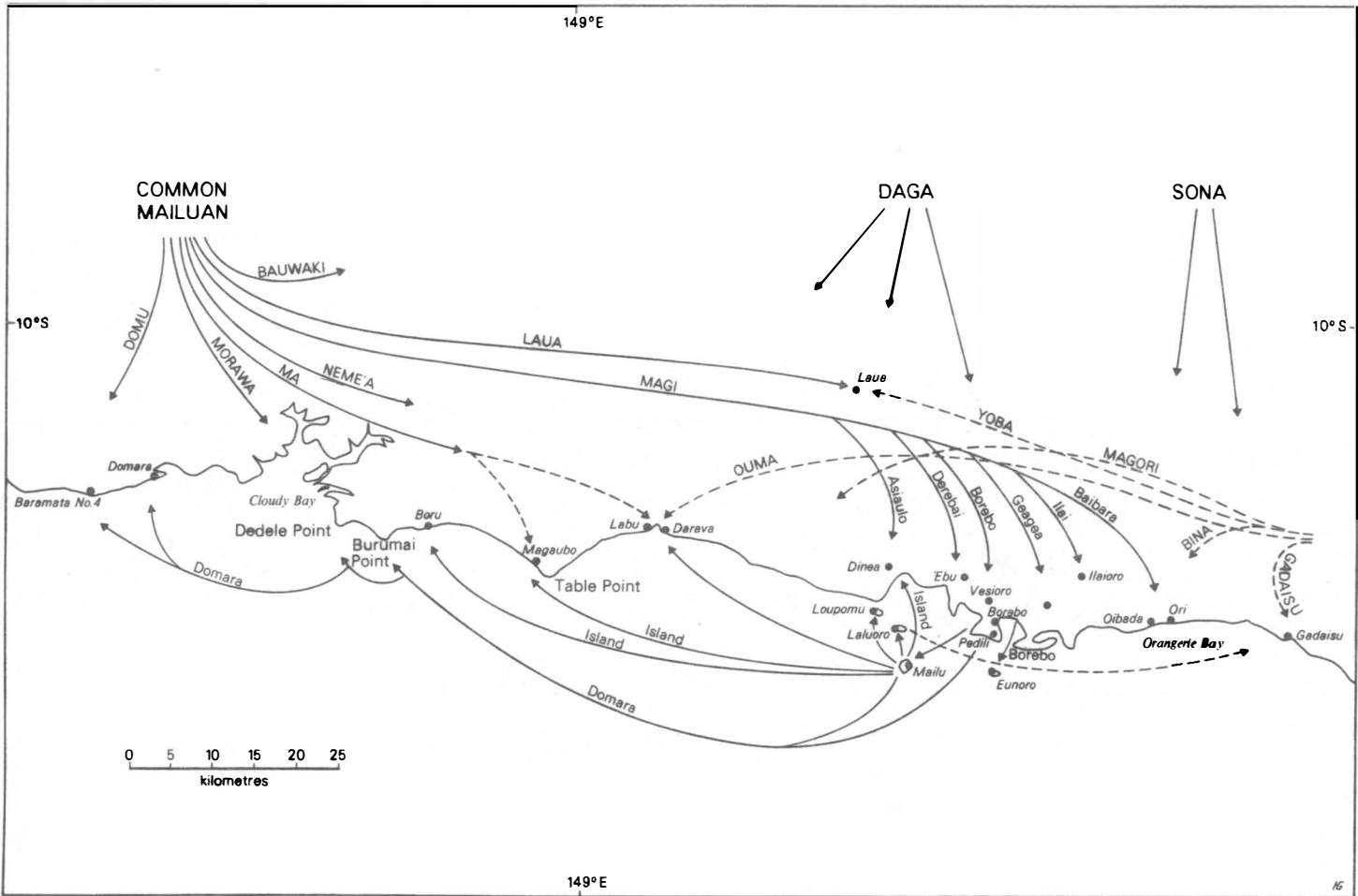
Magi¹ is a Non-Austronesian language spoken by approximately 5,500 people² living between Cape Rodney and mid-Orangerie Bay on the south coast of the Central District of Papua - see Map 1. It is the largest and most prestigious member of the Mailuan Family which has tentatively been described by Dutton (1971a) as consisting of five languages - Magi (or Mailu) (4662?), Domu (482), Morawa (755), Binahari (770), and Bauwaki (378). These languages are to be found along the coast and inland of the region of Cloudy Bay as far as the Keveri Valley in the Owen Stanley Range between Mounts Clarence and Suckling.³ None of these languages, except Magi, has ever been described and their current classification depends entirely on vocabulary evidence. Magi, on the other hand, has been well known for a long time - since 1912 in fact, when W.J.V. Saville, a missionary of the London Missionary Society in that area from 1901-1935, published an account of the grammar of the language in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* of that year.⁴ Since then nothing further has been published on it although Saville did leave two unpublished papers



MAP 1 (Part 1): THE MAGI LANGUAGE AREA (Eastern End)



MAP 1 (Part 2) : THE MAGI LANGUAGE AREA (Western End)



MAP 2: PROBABLE AND DOCUMENTED LANGUAGE MOVEMENTS IN THE MAGI AREA

containing long vocabulary lists as well as other useful grammatical and dialectal notes. Ethnographic studies have been made by Malinowski (1915) and Abbi (1964).

1.3 MATERIALS AND METHOD

In this study, languages and dialects are distinguished according to the similarities and differences they exhibit in their basic vocabularies, grammars and sound systems.

Basic vocabulary lists were obtained from some twenty five villages in and around the Magi-speaking area.⁵ These villages are set out in Table I. The lists were obtained using Wurm's modified TRIPP list "Lexicostatistical Comparisons, Highlands District Languages, T.P.N.G. - A.N.U." and Hiri (or Police) Motu as the eliciting language. They were then compared and decisions as to closeness of relationship made on the following basis: (i) lists which shared 80% or more of basic vocabulary were regarded as representing different dialects of the same language; (ii) lists which shared less than 80% were regarded as representing different languages. Wherever possible too, but especially in the case of the dialects study, grammatical and phonological evidence was also considered. This evidence was derived from observations of the correspondences between the wordlists just referred to as well as from whatever grammatical information was collected at the same time as the wordlists. For the dialect study decisions about grammatical and phonological difference were made on the author's speaking knowledge of Magi but relateable to the published sketch of Magi phonology and grammar - see Thomson (forthcoming).

The results obtained using the above procedures are set out in the following section. In the interpretation of these results the following points about the background and method of collecting the material were taken into account:

a) There is now only one living native Laua speaker, and he was not available when the list was taken from a man, Aruga, for whom Laua is his fourth or fifth language, and his mother, Bo'odi, for whom it is her second or third language.

b) The same informants were used to give the Yoba list, with the help of two others, who constitute the entire Yoba speaking community.

c) The only surviving Bina speakers are an old man, Tobi, married into and living at Nabai village, and his sister living at Gogosiba.

d) The list from Ouma was collected by a pastor, Dauoi Bo'odi, who used Magi to obtain the list from the four Labu people who can still

TABLE I
VILLAGES AND LANGUAGES FROM WHICH WORDLISTS OBTAINED

Village	Language
Paua*	Daga
Maua*	Ginuman
Niesa*	Sona
Dom	Domu
Bam	Neme'a
Darava No.2	Ma
Badubadu	Morawa
Laua	Laua
Domara	
Boru	
Darava	
Loupomu	
Asiaoro* (or Asiaulo)	
Derebai	Magi
Borebo	
Geagea*	
Ilai	
Ori*	
Labu	Ouma
Laua	Yoba
Nabai	Bina
Gadaisu	Gadaisu
Savaia	Suau
Magori	Magori
Amau (Keveri)	Bauwaki

*Not listed in *Village Directory* (1968). For locations see Map 1.

remember their own language. All the younger people speak only Magi which they have adopted from nearby Darava village.

e) My informant from Gadaisu was a Magi speaker who has married into Gadaisu, and for whom it is her second or third language. Most Gadaisu people do speak Magi as their second or third language, and there are many Gadaisu-Laluoro marriages.

f) All of the above informants are of necessity multi-lingual, and some of them seldom use the languages they claim to remember. Thus it would not be surprising if, in a number of cases, a very recent loan-word is incorporated, but these can often be readily picked out. As such cases were not found to be very frequent, the impossibility of checking the lists was considered of no great consequence.

g) Whereas in most languages true synonyms are very seldom found, there is a very real reason for them to be found in languages of this area, due to the custom of name avoidance. Hence a woman whose father-in-law is called Guba must never pronounce the word guba for *rain*. Instead she must use the dialectal variant, bailo, whenever she speaks of rain, whether that word is usually used in her village or not. The relationships where such name avoidance operates are varied and numerous, so it may be that bailo is also a proscribed word, in which case another word is found. So there is often a No.1 word, a No.2 word, etc. as in the case of *stone*, where gomana is the No.1 word in all dialects, except in Domara where korau shares the No.1 position with gomana. No.2 word is goibo, No.3 is бага, No.4 ve'u, at least in the Island Dialect. Dialectal words such as korau (Domara) and udau (Ilai) occur to cloud the issue. Near synonyms such as mila (*rock*), etc. further confuse the issue.

Thus it is impossible when taking wordlists in these situations to be sure that items elicited are No.1 words only, unless there is a group of informants. Different collectors and different informants will thus often get quite a lot of different results, and this should be kept in mind when comparing results.

2. RESULTS

These will be treated in two sections. In the first the general linguistic situation of the Magi area is reviewed and in the second the Magi dialects are considered in detail.

2.1 THE GENERAL LINGUISTIC PICTURE

Percentages of shared cognates for all the vocabulary lists obtained from the villages listed in Table I above are set out in Table II and displayed pictographically in Diagrams I and II. Note, however, that in calculating these percentages the list used for Magi was the one from Loupomu, which may be taken as representative of the most widely spoken and prestigious dialect, notably the Island Dialect (see Section 2.2).

2.11 Austronesian Languages

2.11.1 *Ouma*⁶

From the wordlist given this was found to show features of both AN and NAN languages. But the pronoun system and the more basic words are distinctively AN, so the language has been placed in the Magori Group of languages, the other members of which also show a large (although somewhat less) correspondence with members of the Mailuan (NAN) Family.

The following chart shows the number of items out of a total of 208 that have relatives in other languages of the immediate area:

Number shared with AN languages..	50 (= 24%)
" " " M.F. languages (excl. Magi)..	11 (= 5%)
" " " M.F. languages (incl. Magi)..	24 (= 12%)
" " " M.F. languages + Magori Group	40 (= 20%)
" " " Magi + Magori Group.	9 (= 4%)
" " " Magi only..	7 (= 3%)
" " " Magori only	21 (= 10%)
Number not shared with any other language.	46 (= 22%)

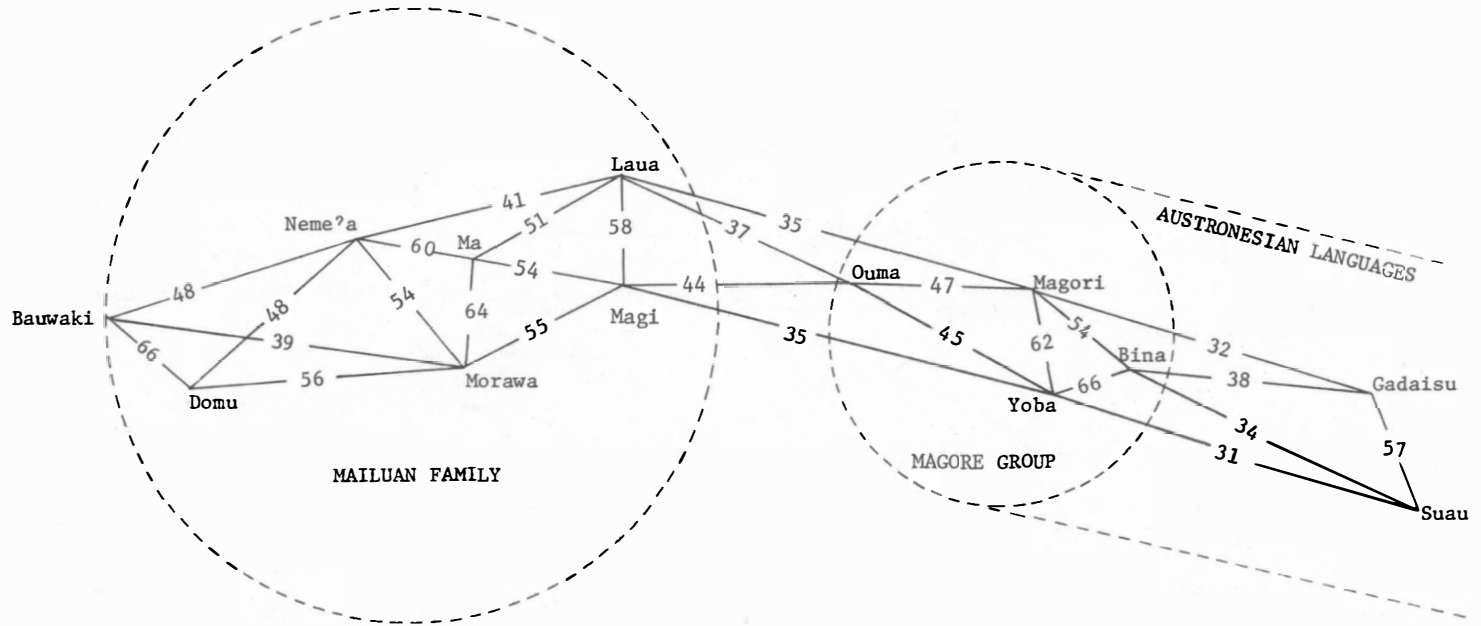
From this chart it is apparent that Ouma basic vocabulary has a lot in common with both Magi and Magori nearby. Excluding the 22% of words for which no relatives have yet been found 24% of the words are obviously AN (many of which are also shared with Magi and Magori), 39% mostly not AN, but shared with Magi, and 34% of words shared with the Magori Group, many of which are also shared with members of the Mailuan Family. That is, it is clear that there has been a lot of borrowing amongst these groups. It is also to be noted that the most important Mailuan language from this point of view is Magi, although there are a fair number of words which Ouma shares with other members of the Mailuan Family, but not with Magi.

Thus although this analysis should be viewed with some caution, and checked against work at present in progress by Dutton, the evidence does

TABLE II: APPROXIMATE BASIC VOCABULARY COGNATE PERCENTAGES FOR MAGI DIALECTS, AND ASSOCIATED AUSTRONESIAN AND MAILUAN LANGUAGES

		Number of Words Compared																								
		Bauwaki	Domu	Neme'a	Ma	Morawa	Laua	Magi										Ouma	Magori	Yoba	Bina	Gadaisu	Suu(=Savaia)			
							Domara	Darava	Island (=Loupomu)	Asiaoro	Derebai	Borebo	Geagea	Ilai	Baibara (=Ori)											
	Bauwaki	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Domu	66	-	220	223	225	193	226	-	226	-	-	-	-	226	-	213	215	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Neme'a	48	48	-	220	220	192	220	-	220	-	-	-	220	-	215	212	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ma	46	55	60	-	225	196	226	-	226	-	-	-	226	-	213	215	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Morawa	39	56	54	64	-	195	226	-	226	-	-	-	226	-	214	214	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Laua	-	46	41	51	48	-	193	-	193	-	-	-	193	193	187	192	190	192	192	189	-	-	-	-	
Percentage of Words the Same	Magi																									
		Domara	34	42	41	55	55	56	-	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	211	219	193	226	235	-	-	-	-	-
		Darava	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	248	248	248	248	248	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Island (=Loupomu)	33	42	41	54	55	58	90	98	-	248	248	248	248	248	211	219	193	226	235	222	-	-	-	-
		Asiaoro	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	92	93	-	248	248	248	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Derebai	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	94	93	92	-	248	248	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Borebo	36	-	-	-	-	-	88	96	96	92	92	-	248	248	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Geagea	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	96	96	92	92	98	-	248	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ilai	-	37	40	51	52	57	85	88	88	89	88	91	90	-	248	211	219	193	226	235	-	-	-	-
		Baibara (=Ori)	-	-	-	-	-	57	85	91	91	90	89	91	90	89	-	211	219	193	226	235	-	-	-	-
	Ouma	-	29	28	33	34	37	44	-	44	-	-	44	-	43	43	-	208	186	213	209	221	-	-	-	
	Magori	-	23	20	26	29	35	42	-	42	-	-	45	-	42	42	47	-	190	218	214	221	-	-	-	
	Yoba	-	17	15	20	20	30	35	-	35	-	-	35	-	36	37	45	62	-	193	194	197	-	-	-	
	Bina	-	-	-	-	-	27	28	-	29	-	-	29	-	31	31	34	54	66	-	219	226	-	-	-	
	Gadaisu	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	12	-	-	12	-	15	13	23	32	37	38	-	221	-	-	-	
	Suu(=Savaia)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	30	31	34	57	-	-	-	-	

DIAGRAM I: SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGES OF THE SOUTH COAST OF SOUTH-EAST PAPUA



seem to indicate that Common Mailuan (the language from which all the Mailuan languages were derived, including at that time even a number of AN items), Ouma, and the other members of the Magori Group have at some stage(s) in the past had a very close relationship.

2.11.2 *Yoba and Bina*

On the tentative vocabulary lists and pronouns these appear to be very close (66%) and also to Magori (62% and 54% respectively). Thus in this study these three have been grouped with Ouma and called the Magori Group.

2.11.3 *Magori*

Refer Dutton, 1971b.

2.11.4 *Gadaisu and Suau*

The lists taken from Gadaisu and Savaia villages are put in to elicit the degree of relationship between them and the Austronesian languages of the Magori Group. These are seen in Table II and Diagram I. These figures indicate that these languages form a chain from the Suau area to Ouma in Table Bay. Further study is proceeding (Dutton).

2.11.5 *Kwaioa and Borowai*

These villages are thought to be AN languages related to Igora and Suau respectively. See Dutton (1971a).

2.12 Non-Austronesian Languages

2.12.1 *Dagan Family*

The three tested as being closest geographically to the Mailuan Family area, viz. Daga, Ginuman, Sona, showed almost no correspondence at all with any of the members of the Mailuan Family, or the Magori Group, so they were excluded from further consideration in this study.

2.12.2 *Mailuan Family - Bauwaki, Domu, Morawa*

Refer Dutton, 1971a.

2.12.3 *Binahari*

This term covers what have tentatively been called the dialects of Ma and Neme (or Neme?a) by Dutton (1971a). In this study these were found

to correspond in only 60% of terms, whereas Ma and Morawa correspond in 64%. Because of the long-used term Binahari, Dutton suggested (personal communication) that there may be a spectrum of dialects of which the ones represented in this paper are at the ends of the spectrum. To settle the question a comparison of the lists obtained by Dutton (Oi'o and Doma) and the ones collected for this paper (Darava No.2 and Bamu) would be conclusive, but I doubt whether such a spectrum exists since a study of the map will show that there are no present-day villages to act as likely stepping stones in such a chain between the proposed Ma and Neme'a dialects. Thus the name Binahari now becomes a blanket term to cover these two separate languages of the Mailuan Family.

2.12.4 *Laua*

A short wordlist was previously recorded by Saville (1935a) and others, notably Ray (1938) and Strong (1910-11). Dutton (1971b:25) was wary of classifying it on the basis of the vocabulary evidence then available. In this study it is regarded as a Mailuan language most closely related to Magi since it shares 56-58% of basic vocabulary with Magi, and has a similar pronoun system. Thus, although the informant was not reliable enough at this time to give a dependable list of pronouns sufficient data were obtained to indicate that there are differences in first, second and third persons, singular, dual and plural without difference in inclusive and exclusive first persons plural. In this way it is the same as Magi, and in fact the forms of the pronouns themselves are also very similar to the forms in Magi.

2.2 THE DIALECTS OF MAGI

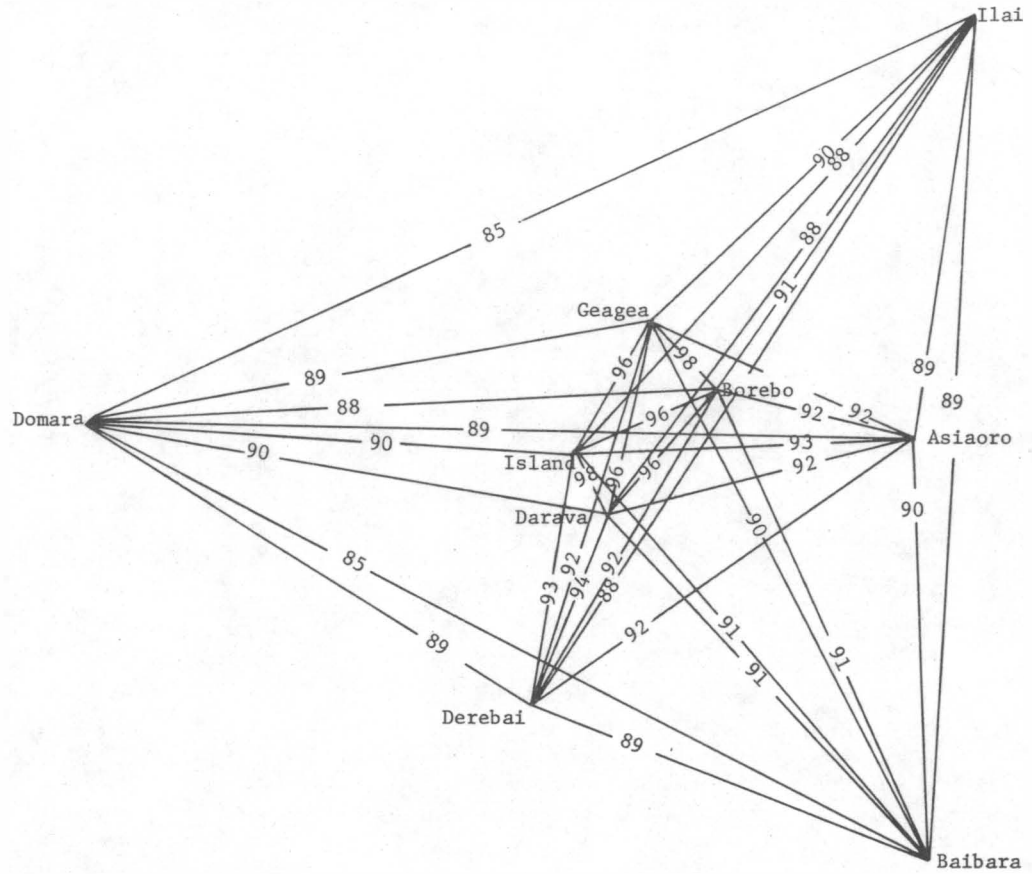
2.21 The Linguistic Facts

2.21.1 *Vocabulary*

In this study 248 items of vocabulary were compared (see Appendix 4.1). This number excludes those items of the list which were difficult to obtain or overlapped with information contained in the sketch grammar in Thomson (forthcoming), the so-called cultural items (e.g. 82, 83, 99-105 etc.), and the numbers 5-20, which are basically repetitive.⁷

The results of the comparison of the 248 items are set out in Table II and Diagram II where it will be noted that correspondences vary between 85% and 98%, the most divergent being Domara, Ilai and Baibara, with the remainder being much closer. Note that Boru is not included in these calculations because it was found to be identical with the Loupomu list and so was omitted from further consideration.

DIAGRAM II: SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MAGI DIALECTS



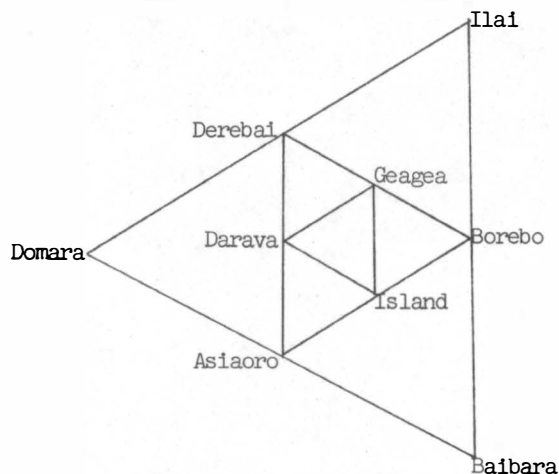
Note also that these results are much closer together than those obtained by Dutton (1971a:21), especially as regards Borebo-Mailu (Island), assuming Mailu to be the same as Loupomu - see interpretation section (3.).

Compare, for example, the following:

	Dutton (1971a)			Present		
	Island	Borebo	Domara	Island	Borebo	Domara
Island	-	100	100	-	248	248
Borebo	92%	-	100	96%	-	248
Domara	81%	79%	-	90%	88%	-

The reason for this discrepancy lies partly in the fact that Dutton's percentages were based on the first 100 words only, and partly on the fact that they do not take into account the existence of a large number of synonyms that are present in all dialects of Magi. Furthermore, examination of Dutton's Borebo list reveals that there are a number of terms which are not in the present list, but which are characteristic of the Varo dialects as a whole. It would seem likely therefore that the informant in the present series gave a number of terms that rightly belonged to the dominant Island Dialect, which because of prestige is rapidly gaining general acceptance. This would be in keeping with experience gained with the informant used to elicit the Geagea list. This man emphatically denied the use in his village of some of the characteristic Varo words and grammar, although the observer has subsequently noted that some of these have been unconsciously used by Geagea people in normal conversation, thus leading him to assume that there is a strong desire for many people to minimise differences, and so try to hide their "more lowly" background.

Therefore although the lists gathered for this study would put Borebo and Geagea along with the central Island and Darava Dialects, it seems likely that the true position of Borebo would be further out, and probably Geagea, with its closer ethnic associations with Mailu would come somewhere between. This could thus be represented pictographically as in the diagram below. However, none of these considerations has any bearing on the Historical Interpretation section of this paper.



But to return again to the general results it will be noticed that of the 248 words compared 193 (or 78%) were found to be the same in all dialects. It seemed apparent to the observer that of the remaining 22%, many of the so-called differences were really only use of a synonym (cf. Section 1.3, note (g) above). No attempt was made to harmonise these.

The 248 words were then analyzed in an attempt to find out by what route individual words entered Magi. Possibilities were Common Mailuan (a term coined to represent the mother language of all members of the Mailuan Family, irrespective of whether the word itself was basically Proto-Mailuan, AN, or some other), AN other than those which had already crept into Common Mailuan (an attempt was made to see if there were any differences attributable to entry via AN II or AN III languages, but this was unproductive), and words which were shared with members of the Magori Group, but seemingly restricted to the Magori Group and Magi. No attempt was made to find out with which language these may have originated, this being a much deeper study in which Dutton is presently engaged.

The above detailed analysis is appended as Appendix 4.2. A summary of the results is to be found in Table III.

TABLE III: AN ANALYSIS OF MAGI VOCABULARY

Dialect	Probable Source of Items			
	Common-Mailuan	AN	Magori Group	Unknown
Common vocab.	133 (69%)	13 (7%)	12 (6%)	35 (18%)
Island	29 (55%)	11 (20%)	4 (7%)	11 (20%)
Domara	30 (55%)	11 (20%)	3 (6%)	11 (20%)
Darava	28 (51%)	11 (20%)	5 (9%)	11 (20%)
Asiaoro	26 (47%)	13 (24%)	5 (9%)	11 (20%)
Derebai	27 (49%)	13 (24%)	4 (8%)	11 (20%)
Borebo	27 (49%)	10 (18%)	5 (9%)	13 (24%)
Geagea	27 (49%)	10 (18%)	4 (8%)	14 (25%)
Ilai	26 (47%)	10 (18%)	4 (8%)	15 (27%)
Baibara	21 (38%)	13 (24%)	8 (14%)	13 (24%)

2.21.2 Phonology

There are a number of phonological variations which tend to be idiolectal rather than dialectal, or even communalectal, and even a single informant is often inconsistent, unless he is very familiar with English, and transfers English phoneme structure to Magi. In other words, what are normally several phonemes in English are all allophones of a single phoneme in Magi, but due to familiarity with English phonemic structure, the coming generation is tending to recognise the different allophones of what were the old phonemes, and is separating them out as in English. However at this stage the different forms still have the force of allophones. Thus:

- (i) *ts*, *t*, *s* are as yet fully interchangeable;
- (ii) *l*, *r*, and flapped intermediates are also interchangeable;
- (iii) *v*, and *w* (see Thomson (forthcoming)) are interchanged by some people, and no contrasts are available, but generally *v* does not precede *o* or *u*, and *w* does not precede *e* or *i*.
- (iv) the tense-person indicators (see Thomson (forthcoming)) -*lauta*, -*lasa*, and -*o'o* are often pronounced *lauka*, *laka*, and -*a'o* respectively.

From the lists elicited, the following dialectal phonological changes were noted, differences being from Island Dialect unless otherwise stated:

39. igusu	ʔeʔuto in Delebai gegeto in Domara
46. igege (Varo)	gagado in Asiaoro
54. limu	limuʔu in Darava, Derebai, Baibara liʔimu in Asiaoro, Geagea
91. gabana	gubara in Ilai
92. dana	daga in Ilai, Domara
119. namaga	nagama in Ilai
127. baroa	barowo in Domara, Derebai, Ilai
128. ʔiata	ʔiʔata in Ilai
153. isiisi	ʔiʔa in Domara
125. oraora (Asiaoro)	oro in Domara
155. idara	laida in Ilai
180. gagari (Domara)	gagogagoro in Asiaoro, Derebai, Ilai, Baibara
211. kiokio	ʔioʔio in Domara
233. diada (from dia ada)	dida in Domara, Borebo, Geagea

Many of these are also acceptable synonyms in other dialects.

2.21.3 Grammar

The only appreciable difference noted in the grammar of the various dialects was in the formation of the present imperfect indicative of verbs, in which the Varo dialects retain (or introduce) an extra syllable, containing a "v". As is discussed in later parts of this paper, this is even in these dialects becoming obsolete, especially in the Geagea dialect.

It is open to discussion whether this syllable really belongs to the mood marker, the imperfect marker or the present tense marker of the tense-person indicator, as in other imperfect tenses and other present aspects the Varo speakers use the same forms as the Island and other western dialects. It is probably reasonable to assume that this is merely the last remains of the normal Proto-Magi forms, probably an indicative mood marker, see Thomson (forthcoming). For example:

	Magi - west	Magi - Varo		Magi - west	Magi - Varo
	Intransitive			Transitive ⁸	
Subject:			Object:		
sing.1	oni laʔa	oni lavaʔa	sing.1	mini laesela	mini levesela
2/3	oni laesa	oni levesa	2	mini laga	mini lavaga
dual.1	oni lauta	oni lavauta	dual.1	mini lagua	mini lavagua
2/3	oni laeseava	oni laeseava	plur.1	mini lagia	mini lavagia
plur.1	oni lasa	oni lasa	d/pl.2/3	mini laesea	mini levesea
2/3	oni loʔo	oni lovoʔo	Subj. 1.p.s., Object:		
			sing.2	mini lauta	mini lavauta
			d/pl.2/3	mini laeseaʔa	mini leveseaʔa

Further work on this aspect may resolve the issue.

2.22 Discussion of the Linguistic Facts

From the above results it appears that there are nine dialects of Magi. From known history and recent prehistory of the area it can be assumed that any further differences are likely to be so slight that they will be found to be within dialectal bounds. Apart from Domara, Baramata No.4, Boru, Darava, Loupomu, Lалуoro, and Mailu and the hamlets which now make up the Baibara dialect, all the villages were situated on hill-tops, until, under *Pax Australiana*, the villagers were able at last to defy the Mailu Islanders, and descend to the shore, except Ilaï which went down to the valley on the inland side of the hill. In their descent they split up so that the resultant number of villages was greatly increased, but this was so recent that very little further dialectal differentiation could have occurred. In fact with greater communications, and common schooling the reverse is occurring - the dominant Island dialect is more and more replacing the peripheral ones, while it too is changing slightly towards simplification of grammar and modification of vocabulary to cope with cultural changes.

To review the dialects, their origins, and the present situation, see Table IV and Map 2.

For a comparison of the words used in all dialects and those showing dialectal difference as regards the route of entry into the various dialects of Magi, see Table III. In those words common to all, almost 70% have come through Common Mailuan, and only 7% from an Austronesian (symbolized AN) source directly, whereas those showing dialectal variation contain from 18-24% of words directly incorporated from AN sources, and only 38-55% from Common Mailuan, suggesting that it is an AN influence in more recent times that has contributed greatly to the dialect changes, possibly AN III and Magori Group in the case of the

TABLE IV: MAGI VILLAGES AND DIALECTS

	Villages of late pre-European era	Present villages (1969 census figures)	Population	Dialect	Population
Western(?) Villages	Domara	Domara	700*	Domara	950*
		Baramata No.4	250*		
	Darava	Darava	222	Darava	276
		Ouma**	Labu		
	Dinea	Asiaoro	186*	Asiaoro	382
		Wowolo(incl.Oraoro)	196		
	'Ebu	Derebai	128	Derebai	379
		Aroana	83		
		Selae	168		
	Mailu	Mailu	542	Island	1985
		Kurere	220*		
		Loupomu	320		
Boru		400*			
Laluoro	Magaubo	180*			
	Laluoro	323			
Banaoro	Geagea	93	Geagea	173	
	'One'one	80			
Varo or Maisi villages	Vesioro	Dagobo	97 ⁺	Borebo	758
		Unevi	90		
	Borebo	Borebo	199		
		M eva	38		
	Pediri	Sabiribo	114		
		Eunuoro	91		
		Pediri	76		
	Ilaioro	Ubuna	48	Ilai	185
		Ilai	79		
	Gobua**	Keakaro	42		
		Tanobada	64		
	Oibada	Oibada	39*	Baibara	233
		Korauto	38*		
Various hamlets	Nabai	42*			
	Ori	49*			
	Gogosiba	65*			
					<u>5316</u>

* = Supplied as approximate by memory, A.D.C., Kupiano.

* = Iruna Hospital reports.

** = Not at this time Magi speaking.

+ = At variance with Iruna Hospital (160).

Note: Gadaisu is not included in this listing as it is not primarily Magi-speaking.

eastern dialects, and AN II languages in the case of the Island and Domara dialects. It is noted that there are still a number of words classified as unknown origin - there is a possibility that these could modify the results slightly, if they could be investigated further.

The Island, and the more divergent dialects were compared with other members of the Mailuan Family, as well as with the Magori Group, and AN III languages. Geographical similarities were noted, but were minimal.

In summary then, there are nine clear dialects of Magi, although four of these are very closely related to each other. Grammatically the language is broken into two groups, the Varo or Maisi Group to the east, and the main group to the west, with Geagea dialect wedged in between. Although geographically in the Varo area, the younger members of the community emphatically use the grammar of the Island Dialect. There are some items which show phonological variations according to dialects, but the greatest factor in establishing these nine dialects is vocabulary variation, mostly as the result of a greater degree of borrowing from AN languages in the formative periods of the different dialects.

The language stands out as a unit in contrast to the other languages of the area, while forming part of the chain of languages extending from the Mailuan Family as a whole to Magi, to the Magori Group, to the AN III languages. The dialects play no significant part in this chain formation.

3. HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION

Having considered all these matters one may speculate as to how this situation may have come about.

It would seem likely that having emerged from Common Mailuan as a separate language, Magi was centred on Mayri Bay where Borebo now stands, well to the east of its linguistic relations. It probably had contact with Ouma, perhaps the original language of the area. At about this stage it would seem that there must have been a large number of AN II immigrants over a period of time, causing some linguistic changes although they were absorbed by the NAN Magi speakers. Hence the greatest evidence of their absorption, is the genetic semblance of the Magi to the AN II peoples (Seligman (1910)). This is in contrast to most of the peoples of the Mailuan Family.

At this time too it would appear that there was a good deal of influence exerted on Magi from the Magori Group and the AN III languages to the east, especially on the eastern dialect. There was also probably an appreciable genetic influence on the Magi speakers, as well as cultural features.⁹

From their original location in Mayri Bay, groups separated off to form what has now become the Asiaoro, Derebai, Geagea, Ilai, Baibara and Island dialects. Tradition has it that Domara was formed partly from the Island and partly from the mainland, the people went first to Burumai Point, then Dedele, and lastly to their present site. It would seem that Domara, Ilai, and Baibara peoples kept rather separate, and thus developed greater dialectal variations. This fits in well with the fact noted by Verma (1964) that despite a common language, the Magi villages did not present a united political front, but warred amongst themselves. There were some intervillage ties, but these tended to run parallel to dialect affiliations.

The influence of the AN III languages continued to be exerted on the dialects to the east, and the AN II languages on the Island dialect, which started to become the dominant one. With intermarriage of Mailu people¹⁰ with Ma people Darava was formed, and then at a much later date, Magaubo in the same way. Boru and Kurere were pure Mailu colonies. This colonization is in accord with local tradition, and would explain the difference in size of the village on Mailu (?3,000)¹¹ and when first counted by Saville (<600).¹²

Whoever the original inhabitants of Loupomu and Lалуoro Islands were, raiding, and subsequent resettlement by the Mailu Islanders established their dialect there. For example, the seven clans now at Loupomu all came directly or indirectly (Gobu had left Mailu before the annihilation of Loupomu, c.1870 and were living with Laua people) from Mailu, but by 1914 only two were settled, Gobu and Bara'i.¹³ The other five were people from Mailu, who, along with a few individuals from Derebai, settled on Loupomu after 1914. This colonization, along with the trade of pots made only on Mailu Island, for vegetables and betel nut, would have been stabilizing factors and would have helped prevent radical change of the dialects within Amazon Bay.

This has been portrayed graphically in Map 2, where it has also been suggested that the Magori Group of languages originated in the AN III group, a hypothesis far from proven.¹⁴ It could also be argued that there was a line of AN languages right along the coast; the Magi language coming in to break up the chain.

The Dagan language family (NAN) has exerted no influence on the coastal and semi-coastal languages. They were probably much later in coming over the Owen Stanley Range, and culturally have kept apart.

N O T E S

1. This is often incorrectly called Mailu after the name of the most powerful Magi-speaking village in the area and the island of the same name on which it is situated. This same term was also sometimes used to differentiate the "dialect" spoken on Mailu Island from other "dialects" of the area. Dutton (1971a) also uses a derived form - Mailuan - to refer to the language family to which Magi belongs. In this paper the term Mailu will be reserved for the people of Mailu Island and their speech and the term of Magi for the total language.
2. Cf. Table IV. It should perhaps be noted that populations are dynamic - on present indications it would seem that the Magi-speaking population by 2,000 A.D. will be approximately 8,000. It may also be noted that there are some discrepancies in this table compared with a similar one published by Dutton (1971a) where Asiaoro was included in the Kurere census, not Wowolo as presumed, and Domara was noted as 127, which was due to misinformation.
3. See Dutton (1971a), Map 3.
4. See the Bibliography at the end of this paper for further details.
5. Except for wordlists kindly supplied by Dr T.E. Dutton of the Australian National University for Bauwaki and Magori, all the data used in this paper was collected by me between 1969 and 1972 at a stage when I had, through previous medical work in the area, obtained some degree of fluency in Magi. During this time I was generally assisted by many informants and friends, but especially by my long-standing informant Lioro Lapila of Loupomu village. To all of these I should like to extend my sincerest thanks for the time and patience they so willingly gave.

I should also like to extend my thanks to Dr Dutton already mentioned and to Dr A.J. Taylor, The Bible Society, Lae, for their advice and encouragement in completing this work although they cannot be held responsible for any omissions or errors that may occur in this version of the results.

6. For earlier speculations about the status of this and other villages in this area see Dutton (1971b:3-5).

7. The general rule for languages of the Mailuan Family is to count with a base of two up to five, after which everything is *many*. But in Magi and Domu a different system operates, based on five (here an Austronesian term *ima hand*, *five* is used in Magi) and extending more or less indefinitely.

8. In transitive verbs the terminal part agrees with the object (unless it is 3rd person singular when an intransitive ending is used). However this is further modified if the subject is 1st person singular, when, e.g. *mini laga* (i.e. object is 2nd person singular) becomes *mini lauta*, etc. d/pl.2/3 = object is dual or plural, and either 2nd or 3rd person. E.g. *You/he/she/it/we/they give them/you* = *mini laesea*

I give them/you = *mini laesea?a*

9. Cf. Malinowski (1915) who considered these people to be intermediate between Seligmann's Papuo-Melanesian groups.

10. Malinowski claims Lалуoro people. Although this is contrary to my information, because of somewhat closer present ties between Darava and Lалуoro, this would seem more likely.

11. Cf. Don Diego (1607).

12. Cf. Saville (1926).

13. Cf. Malinowski (1915).

14. Cf. Dutton (1971b).

4. APPENDICES

4.1 COMPARATIVE BASIC VOCABULARY LISTS ACROSS MAGI DIALECTS

For the purposes of this listing, the Island dialect is taken as a frame of reference against which forms occurring in other dialects are compared in an array which shows only differences. Thus wherever forms in any non-Island dialect are the same as those given for the Island dialect no entry is made; wherever they are different they are entered. In this way it is easy to see at a glance the range of differences that occur.

The order of presentation follows that given in Wurm's lexicostatistical list referred to in Section 1.3 above. The following key explains the symbolization used for the English glosses in the list:

..... unreliable
 [()] hard to obtain
 CAPITALS cultural items

The listing follows.

English	Island	Domara	Darava	Asiaoro	Delebai	Borebo	Geagea	Ilai	Baibara
1. <i>man</i>	egi								
2. <i>woman</i>	avesa								
3. <i>old man</i>	baeau egi								
4. <i>old woman</i>	baeau avesa								
5. <i>child</i>	?oeva	ara?a							
6. <i>young boy</i>	tamaru								
7. <i>husband</i>	eme								
8. <i>wife</i>	avesa								
9. <i>father</i>	abai								
10. <i>mother</i>	adei								
11. <i>older brother</i>	wuini egi								
12. <i>younger brother</i>	nabu								
13. <i>older sister</i>	wuini avesa								
14. <i>younger sister</i>	nabu								
15. <i>I</i>	ia								
16. <i>you(s)</i>	ga								
17. <i>he</i>	noa								
18. <i>we two</i>	guadai								
19. <i>you two</i>	aedai								
20. <i>they two</i>	omadai								

English	Island	Domara	Darava	Asiaoro	Delebai	Borebo	Geagea	Ilai	Baibara
41. <i>finger</i>	ima du?uri								
42. <i>finger nail</i>	tovele								
43. <i>chest</i>	sagasaga								
44. <i>breast</i>	ama								
45. <i>belly</i>	beni								
46. <i>navel</i>	inibo			gagado		igege	igege	igege	igege
47. <i>back</i>	doe								
48. <i>buttocks</i>	boto								
49. <i>leg</i>	?au								
50. <i>thigh</i>	?obe								
51. <i>knee</i>	turuna								
52. <i>sole of foot</i>	?au saga								
53. <i>skin</i>	?opi								
54. <i>body hair</i>	limu	idi	limu?u	li?imu	limu?u		li?imu		limu?u
55. <i>blood</i>	lala								
56. <i>fat</i>	mona								
57. <i>bone</i>	kisa	iriga		tara					
58. <i>heart</i>	goigoibo								
59. <i>liver</i>	arame								
60. <i>sore</i>	amai								

English	Island	Domara	Darava	Asiaoro	Delebai	Borebo	Geagea	Ilai	Baibara
81. <i>bush</i>	lalaus								
82. <i>GARDEN</i>	madava					iapa	iapa	ibaga	
83. <i>FENCE</i>	gana					orabo	orabo	orabo	orabo
84. <i>wind</i>	ani								
85. <i>wind blows</i>	--								
86. <i>fire</i>	eu	badau							
87. <i>smoke</i>	baus								
88. <i>ashes</i>	konunu								
89. <i>path</i>	laea								
90. <i>tree</i>	ana								
91. <i>trunk</i>	gabana							gubara	
92. <i>branch</i>	dana	daga						daga	
93. <i>stump</i>	bo			tutu	tutu.			gabana	
94. <i>root</i>	tai								
95. <i>bark</i>	?opi								
96. <i>tree top</i>	?u?una								
97. <i>fruit</i>	lora								
98. [(<i>kunai</i>)]	--								
99. <i>SWEET POTATO</i>	kanua								
100. <i>TARO</i>	tebele								

English	Island	Domara	Darava	Asiaoro	Delebai	Borebo	Geagea	Ilai	Baibara
161. <i>take</i>	?eva?eva								
162. <i>give me</i>	mini bilai								
163. <i>give you</i>	mini baga								
164. <i>give him</i>	mini ba								
165. <i>hit (with hand)</i>	keakea								
166. <i>break</i>	au lobo								
167. <i>fall (from standing)</i>	lopa gudu	?oi gudu	?ui gudu	?oi gudu					biugudu
168. <i>fall (from height)</i>	?oi gudu								biu gudu
169. <i>sleep</i>	?ui?ui								
170. <i>lie (on ground)</i>	?ui?ui								
171. <i>see</i>	erieri								
172. <i>hear</i>	naninani	sagunai							
173. <i>cry</i>	ini ei								
174. <i>singsing (v.)</i>	madi ei								
175. <i>cook</i>	daridari								
176. <i>blow fire</i>	eu wuwuri								
177. <i>jump</i>	peruperu							pakapaka	pakapaka
178. <i>laugh</i>	torutoru								
179. <i>be afraid</i>	taguru	dobi			dobi		dobi		
180. <i>scratch skin</i>	akoko	gagari			gagogagaro	gagogagaro		gagogagoro	gagogagoro

English	Island	Domara	Darava	Asiaoro	Delebai	Borebo	Geagea	Ilai	Baibara
201. <i>cough</i>	oko seisei								
202. <i>chop wood</i>	eu le?ale?a							eu pelepele	
203. <i>break wood</i>	ana au lobolobo								
204. [(<i>name</i>)]	omu								
205. <i>pain</i>	iaia								
206. <i>thick</i>	iduna								
207. <i>thin</i>	ariari								
208. <i>narrow</i>	?avu?avuvu	otepa		ororo				ororo	ororo
209. <i>wide</i>	bamubamu	badada							
210. <i>straight</i>	?oro?oroni								
211. <i>crooked</i>	kiokio	?io?io			gebigebi				
212. <i>ripe banana</i>	magari							nanau	nanau
213. <i>cooked</i>	daridari								
214. <i>wet</i>	nuda								
215. <i>dry</i>	wurawura								
216. <i>different</i>	enere								
217. <i>heavy</i>	urumu								
218. <i>stop</i>	aupaea								
219. <i>joke</i>	--								
220. <i>swell</i>	boboga								

English	Island	Domara	Darava	Asiaoro	Delebai	Borebo	Geagea	Ilai	Baibara
221. <i>enter</i>	danidani								
222. <i>go outside</i>	uleule								
223. <i>bury</i>	guri								
224. <i>make hole in ground</i>	--								
225. <i>sweat</i>	luma sinisini								
226. <i>swallow</i>	nodonodo								
227. <i>sew</i>	surisuri								
228. <i>pour out</i>	bobobobo	bu?ebu?e		bu?ebu?e	bu?ebu?e			sorisorori	
229. <i>cut (rope)</i>	pomupomu	?oi lobo		?oi lobo				?oi lobo	
230. <i>tie (rope)</i>	badibadi								
231. <i>draw water</i>	sorisorori								
232. <i>who</i>	auno								
233. <i>what</i>	diada	dida				dida	dida	aboua	
234. <i>where</i>	abode								
235. <i>when</i>	abo samu/dia uana de								
236. <i>later</i>	lo?oai								
237. <i>how much</i>	liva								
238. <i>on top of</i>	--								
239. <i>underneath</i>	--								
240. <i>beside</i>	--								

stationary

English	Island	Domara	Darava	Asiaoro	Delebai	Borebo	Geagea	Ilai	Baibara
241. <i>on top of</i>	--								
242. <i>underneath</i>	--								
243. <i>beside</i>	--								
244. <i>stand up (TR)</i>	va idara								
245. <i>dig</i>	lavilavi								
246. <i>hit (stick)</i>	keakea								
247. <i>stick</i>	ana								
248. <i>burn</i>	gabugabu								
249. <i>louse</i>	tuma								
250. <i>distant</i>	adabau								
251. <i>near</i>	tebina								
252. <i>many</i>	seriada								
253. <i>this (close)</i>	eva								
254. <i>this (further)</i>	ne								
255. <i>that (distant)</i>	ada								
256. <i>here</i>	evade								
257. <i>there</i>	nede								
258. <i>there (distant)</i>	adade								
259. 1	?omu								
260. 2	?ava								

English	Island	Domara	Darava	Asiaoro	Delebai	Borebo	Geagea	Ilai	Baibara
281. <i>fight</i>	verua								epara
282. <i>sharp</i>	?ani								
283. <i>blunt</i>	uba								
284. <i>understand (language)</i>	vegarai				naninani			saguna i	sagunai
285. <i>kill</i>	maibau								
286. <i>tell me</i>	oseri bilai								
287. <i>tell you</i>	oseri baga								
288. <i>tell him</i>	oseri ba								
289. <i>piece of wood</i>	ana								
290. <i>float (v.)</i>	?aruai								
291. <i>water carries wood</i>	?aruai								
292. <i>not</i>	da								

4.2 AN ANALYSIS OF ROUTE OF ENTRY OF BASIC VOCABULARY INTO MAGI DIALECTS

In this listing the following conventions are used:

(i) For Classification of Source Languages:

M	Mailuan Family (?from Common-Mailuan)
AN	Austronesian, unspecified
AN II	Motu, Sinaugoro, Keapara
AN III	Suau, Buhutu, Tubetube
O	Shared with Ouma only
Mag	Shared with Magori Group only

(ii) For Magi and Neighbouring Languages:

MMo	Morawa
MMA	Mada'a
MN	Neme'a
ML	Laua
MD	Domu
MagM	Magori
MagY	Yoba
MagB	Bina
O	Ouma
G	Gadaisu
S	Savaia-Suau D

(iii) For Previous Studies:

Dutton Dutton (1971b)

(iv) For Other Purposes:

/ separates Island Dialect forms from other dialect forms

The listing follows:

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
1.	<i>man</i>	egi	M	M _{Mo} egi, M _{Ma} , M _D emegi, M _N emek, M _L hemeta
2.	<i>woman</i>	avesa	M	M _{Mo} , M _{Ma} , M _N aveha, M _D have, M _L havet, O aveha
3.	<i>old (man)</i>	baeau (egi)	M	M _{Mo} , M _L , M _{agM} , Y, B baeau, M _{Ma} baea?u O bahau
4.	<i>old (woman)</i>	baeau (avesa)	M	
5.	<i>child</i>	?oeva/ara?a	?M	(in other dialects ara?a for animals) M _{Ma} ara?a, M _N era?a, M _{Mo} mana?a
6.	<i>boy</i>	tamaru	?ANIII	S heviri, G eviri, O tau mehi
7.	<i>husband</i>	eme	M	See 1 above
8.	<i>wife</i>	avesa	M	See 2 above
9.	<i>father</i>	abai	M	M _{Mo} aba?ai, M _{Ma} bo?i, M _N babo, M _D baba, O baba, M _{agM} abai, cf. Dutton
10.	<i>mother</i>	adei	Mag	M _{agM} ade?i, cf. Dutton
11.	<i>elder (bro.)</i>	wuini (egi)	?	
12.	<i>younger (bro.)</i>	nabu	?	
13.	<i>elder (sis.)</i>	wuini (avesa)	?	
14.	<i>younger (sis.)</i>	nabu	?	
15.	<i>I</i>	ia	M	M _{Ma} , N, D ia, M _{Mo} ina, M _L ya?a
16.	<i>you (s.)</i>	ga	M	M _{Ma} , N, D ga, M _L ga?a
17.	<i>he</i>	noa	M	M _{Ma} no?a, M _D noa
18.	<i>we (2)</i>	guadai	M	M _{Mo} guahauna, M _{Ma} guahaura, M _N gua, M _D gua?auna, M _L nuyahae
19.	<i>you (2)</i>	aedai	M	M _{Mo} yahauna, M _{Ma} , N yahaura, M _D ia?auna, M _L nuyahae
20.	<i>they (2)</i>	omadai	M	M _{Ma} eme?e haura, M _N emo?o haura, M _D emua
21.	<i>we</i>	gea	M	M _{Mo} , M _L gea, M _{Ma} , D ge, M _N gewa
22.	<i>you (pl.)</i>	aea	M	M _{Mo} ya emegi, M _{Ma} , D ya, M _L ga?a
23.	<i>they</i>	omoa	M	M _{Ma} eme?e, M _N , D emena
24.	<i>all</i>	wuwuru	?M	M _L huhuru, M _D behuo?o, M _{agY} wuwuru
25.	<i>head</i>	moru	?ANIII	S ?uru, G kuru, M _{agB} kulumi, M _{agY} , M uru, cf. Dutton
	N.B. M _{agi} ?uru = <i>hair</i> - see 26.			O moru
		/ioro, ilolo	M	M _{Mo} ton, M _{Ma} sol, M _N hal
26.	<i>hair</i>	?uru	ANIII	See 25 above. O moru, S ?uru, G kuru, M _{agB} kulumi, M _{agY} , M uru, cf. Dutton
		/limu?u, li?imu	AN	M _{agM} rimu, M _{agY} lamuna, M _{agB} laona cf. Dutton
27.	<i>forehead</i>	?owara	?	
28.	<i>eye</i>	ini	M	M _L ini, M _{Mo} , D nigiba, M _{Ma} in, M _N ni, M _{agM} ini, cf. Dutton

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
29.	<i>nose</i>	durumu	M	MMo,MD dunum, MMA durum, MN dirim
30.	<i>ear</i>	ʔope	M	MMo,Ma,N,D,L ʔope, MagM epe, cf. Dutton
31.	<i>tooth</i>	maʔa	ʔM	MMo,Ma,N,D,L maʔa. N.B. ANIII, Mag, O (see Dutton)
32.	<i>tongue</i>	goba	M	MMo,N,L goba, MagY,M (Dutton)
33.	<i>jaw</i>	arena	M	ML arena, MMo dabena, MMA are
34.	<i>throat</i>	unari	M	MMo,Ma,N oran
35.	<i>nape</i>	geduna/ outa	ʔAN ?	ML geduna, S, MagY,M gedu (Dutton) N.B. in MagI dialects outa geduna are almost synonymous - outa = <i>occiput</i>
36.	<i>mouth</i>	noga	ʔM	ML noha, MD nogafoi (Dutton)
37.	<i>shoulder</i>	gabi	M	MMo,Ma,D,L gabi, MN gap
38.	<i>arm</i>	ima	AN	MMA,O, MagY,M,G ima, S nima, MagB niman (Dutton)
39.	<i>elbow</i>	igusu/ʔeʔuta, gegeto	M	MMA iguhu, MD giboʔa, MagB igutum, MagY igu, MagM igusu (Dutton)
40.	<i>palm</i>	(ima) saga	ʔM	MMo,Ma,L,O, MagB,Y,M saga, MN,D haga (Dutton)
41.	<i>finger</i>	(ima) duʔuri	?	
42.	<i>nail</i>	(ima) tovele	M	MagI moon - dovele, see 64.
43.	<i>chest</i>	sagasaga/ lari	ʔM ?	MMo,L, MagY,B,M saga (Dutton)
44.	<i>breast</i>	ama	M	MMo,Ma,D ama, MN yama, ML hama
45.	<i>belly</i>	beni	?	MagY,M beni, MMo beneʔe (Dutton)
46.	<i>navel</i>	inibo/ igege, gagado	M ?	MMo,Ma,D,L,O, MagM iribu, MN irip (Dutton)
47.	<i>back</i>	doe	ʔM	MagB,Y dere, MagM daga, O dage N.B. MMo,N du, MMA dadu, ML degera (Dutton)
48.	<i>buttocks</i>	boto	AN	MagM,ML boto (Dutton)
49.	<i>leg</i>	ʔau	M	MMo,Ma,N ʔau, ML ʔamo
50.	<i>thigh</i>	ʔobe	M	MMo,Ma,L obe or ʔobe, MD wabe, MagM,O gobe (Dutton)
51.	<i>knee</i>	turuna	AN	S turi, ML turuna, MagB,Y turu (Dutton)
52.	<i>sole</i>	(ʔau) saga	ʔM	See 40.
53.	<i>skin</i>	ʔopi	ʔM	MMA,N,D, MagM,O,S ʔopi (Dutton)
54.	<i>body hair</i>	limu/liʔimu, limuʔu idi	ʔAN M	See 26.
55.	<i>blood</i>	lala	ʔM	MMA,L,O, MagM lala, MMo nana, MN yana, MD yara (Dutton)

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
56.	<i>fat</i>	mona	?M	M ^{Ma} ,D,L,O,Mag ^M mona, etc. (Dutton)
57.	<i>bone</i>	kisa/ tara iriga	M ?O ANII	M ^{Mo} kisa, M ^{Ma} ,N,L gisa, MD giha O tuana?a Mag ^M tiria (Dutton)
58.	<i>heart</i>	goigoibo	Mag	G,Mag ^Y ,ML goigoibo, ?Mag ^M (Dutton)
59.	<i>liver</i>	arame	Mag	O,Mag ^M areme (Dutton)
60.	<i>sore</i>	amai	M	MD amai, M ^{Ma} ama?i, M ^{Mo} marai, ML omata
61.	<i>dream</i>	nivi	?M	M ^{Mo} ,M ^a ,N,Mag ^M ,B nivi, ML nihi (Dutton)
62.	-	-	-	
63.	<i>sun</i>	nina	?M	Mag ^M nina, M ^{Mo} ,M ^a ,D lina (Dutton)
64.	<i>moon</i>	dovele	M	M ^{Ma} ,L,Mag ^B ,Y,M,O dovele, M ^{Mo} devene (Dutton)
65.	<i>star</i>	visiu/ ligoni	ANII M	M ^{Mo} hisiu, Mag ^M vitiriu (Dutton) MD ligon, ML nigoru, M ^{Ma} nigol, O ligoru
66.	<i>sky</i>	nogara	M	Mag ^B ,Y,ML nogora, MN (<i>cloud</i>) goura, Mag ^M (<i>cloud</i>) nogara (Dutton)
67.	<i>cloud</i>	au	?	
68.	<i>fog</i>	goai/ au	?AN ?	Mag ^M ,O goai (Dutton) See 67.
69.	<i>rain</i>	guba/ bai lo	?M Mag	M ^{Mo} ,D guba (Ref. 66 Dutton) Mag ^B ,Y,M bailo (Dutton)
70.	<i>night</i>	garu	M	M ^{Ma} gal, MN gan, MD ganu, ML garuru, Mag ^M garu (Dutton)
71.	<i>day</i>	samu	?M	M ^{Ma} ,N ham, Mag ^Y ,O,G toma, M ^{Ma} , Mo N (<i>morning</i>) touma, see 72, ML (<i>morning</i>) houma
72.	<i>morning</i>	biga	?	Mag ^B biga (also <i>day</i> 71) MD buga (<i>day</i>)
73.	<i>evening</i>	lavi	?M	M ^{Mo} navinana, MD naine, O lailai, Mag ^B ,Y,M lalavi, S maimailahi
74.	<i>water</i>	?a?ama	M	M ^{Ma} ,O ?a?ama, M ^{Mo} la?ama, M,N,D ya?a, ML ne?ama
75.	<i>river</i>	bomu/ guina ?a?ama oria	? M M ?	Mag ^B bomu M ^{Mo} ,D guina M ^{Ma} ?a?ama, MN ya?a, ML ne?ama, see 74. In most Magi dialects this means <i>small stream</i>
77.	<i>ground</i>	?arima/ gidagida	?AN Mag	Mag ^M arima (Dutton) In most Magi dialects this means <i>mud</i> . Mag ^B ,Y gidagida

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
78.	<i>stone</i>	gomana/ korau	?M ?M	MD goma, MMA,N,L,O бага MMo korau
79.	<i>sand</i>	?one/ sarina	?M ?M	MMo,D ?one, MagY kone (Dutton) In most Magi dialects this means <i>beach</i> . See 107.
		?ane?a	?	ML ane?a
80.	<i>mountain</i>	oro	?M	MagM oro, O orohu, ML horo MMo ono, MD ?ono, MMA,N ?ora?ara, S oiatupi, G wuroi, MagB oloi, MagY worei (Dutton)
81.	<i>bush</i>	lalaus	?	
82.	<i>GARDEN</i>	madava/ iapa	? ?	MagM mado (Dutton) In other Magi dialects - <i>poison</i> , <i>?medicine</i>
		ibaga	?	MD digaba, MagY eba?a
83.	<i>FENCE</i>	gana/ orabo	ANIII M	S ganagana, G, MagM, O gana MMo,N varaba, MMA oraba
84.	<i>wind</i>	ani	?	difficulty in getting a general word for <i>wind</i> - each direction a different name
85.	-	-	-	
86.	<i>fire</i>	eu/	?M	MMo eu?ai, MMA ?eu, MN geu, MD you, ML heu, MagM evi (Dutton)
		badau	?AN	? [from bausu <i>smoke</i> , 87.]
87.	<i>smoke</i>	baus	?AN	ML bausu, MagM bautu (Dutton)
88.	<i>ashes</i>	konunu	?	Difficulty in distinguishing <i>ashes</i> , <i>embers</i> , <i>charcoal</i> , etc. (veve, kau, guruma, etc.)
89.	<i>path</i>	laea	?M	MMo lala, MMA lae, MN lega, MD laea, MagY, O lodi, ML vagorodi, MagM rae, MagB lau'o (Dutton)
90.	<i>tree</i>	ana	M	MMo, Ma, N, D ana, ML hana
91.	<i>trunk</i>	gabana/ gubara	} ?M	MMo, Ma, N, D gabana, O gagarana, MagB pakana, G gabagabani, S pa?ana
92.	<i>branch</i>	dana/ daga	} ?AN	ML daga, O dagana, MagY dadana, MagB da?a, G lagani, S lagana (Dutton), MagM iregarega
93.	<i>stump</i>	bo/ tutu gabana	? ?AN ?M	Word also means <i>basis</i> , <i>reason</i> , <i>start</i> , etc. MagM, G tutuna (Dutton) See 91.
94.	<i>root</i>	tai	?M	ML tai, MMo nagasae, MN nagahae, O tetena, MagB, Y taetaena, G tuituina
95.	<i>bark</i>	?opi	?M	see 53.

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
96.	<i>tree top</i>	ʔuʔuna	M	MMo duna, MMA duʔuna
97.	<i>fruit</i>	lora	?	
98.	-	-	-	
99.	<i>SWEET POTATO</i>	kanua	?	S,G, MagY, M, O, ML kanua
100.	<i>TARO</i>	tebele	?	
101.	<i>YAM</i>	obili	M	ML obiri, MMo, D wabin, MMA, N wabil, O wabiri
102.	<i>BANANA</i>	lavasa/ kiaʔi	M ?ANIII	MMo navaha, MMA lavaha MagY kiae, MagB piaʔi, G kisai, S asai
103.	<i>SUGARCANE</i>	ʔou	M	MMo, Ma, D, L ʔou, MN wou
104.	-	-	-	
105.	<i>BETEL NUT</i>	ueni	M	MMA, N, D, Mo waʔe
106.	-	-	-	
107.	<i>salt</i>	sari/ ʔiʔiga	?M ?	MMo, D, MagM sari, G karita, S arita
108.	<i>dog</i>	waʔai	?M	MMo, N waʔai, MD waʔi, MagM oʔoi, MagY okoi, MagB koivo, G oewa (Dutton)
109.	<i>PIG</i>	[dari] boraʔa/ talae natu	?M ?M ANIII ?	MMA daʔal, ML, O dahari MMA boraʔa, MMo, D bono, MN boro, O bura (Dutton) S, G talae This is a child's word for <i>pig</i> in Island dialect - but is dignified in Domara
110.	<i>tail (dog)</i>	batuna/ doru	M AN	MMo, Ma bahuna, MD baruma, O bauhuna MagM, G doru (Dutton)
111.	<i>fur</i>	limu/limuʔu idi	AN M	See 26 and 54
		[N.B. In Island dialect		
				limuʔu is <i>one hair of head</i> limu is <i>one body hair</i> liʔimu is not used]
112.	<i>bird</i>	manu	AN	ML, MagB, Y, G, S manu
		[N.B. Mailuan word is adau, used by all M.F. except Laua and MagI, also used by Magori. Manu all dialects of Magi.]		
113.	<i>feather</i>	papa/ limuʔu aena	?AN AN ?M	O papena, MagB (<i>for wing</i>) pupana, MD (<i>for wing</i>) pepe See 26, 54 and 111. usually means <i>wing</i> , see 115.
114.	<i>egg</i>	mururuʔu	?M	MMo unimi, MMA urimu, MD urim, O muʔuna
115.	<i>wing</i>	aena/ papa	?M ?AN	MMo nevonaʔa MagB pupana, MD pepe (Dutton), O (<i>for feather</i> , see 113.) pepena

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
116.	CASSOWARY	guia/ kokokoko	M ANII	M _{Mo} ,N,D guiae, M _{Ma} guia'e, ML, Mag _Y guiaha, O guiahu, Mag _M guiaga from Motu Mag _B kokoko
117.	snake	mio	M	ML,O mlo, M _{Mo} mio'o, M _{Ma} ,N me'ei
118.	fish	'orebe	M	M _{Mo} ,Ma 'orebe, MN warebe, ML 'orabe, MD 'oneba, O orabe, Mag _M orebe, Mag _B onebe, Mag _Y korobe
119.	fly	namaga/nagama	AN	Mag _M ,ML nagama, S nabugara, G nawanawa, Mag _B kogama, Mag _Y gogoma
120.	mosquito	nemo	?M	M _{Mo} ,D,L,Mag _B ,Y,M,O,G nemo
121.	butterfly	bebe	?M	ML,Mag _Y ,M,O,G,S bebe, Mag _B ,M _{Mo} orapepe
122.	HOUSE	uru	?M	M _{Mo} ,Mag _B wun, M _{Ma} ul, ML uru, O, S,Mag _M numa, Mag _Y ,G ruma
123.	BOW	kaupisiri/ peva	?O ANII	O kaupisiri from Motu. M _{Mo} ,Ma,N,D,L,Mag _B ,Y peva
		taraki	?	
124.	ARROW	keboro/ gara peva	Mag ?M ANII	Mag _Y ,G,ML kebolo <i>spear</i> in most dialects see 123.
125.	string, rope	maina/ konau oro oraora	?M ? ? ?	M _{Ma} ,O tai, MN hai, M _{Mo} ,D,Mag _B naga, S,G,Mag _Y maina In most dialects <i>rope</i> v <i>maina</i> (<i>string</i>)
126.	NETBAG	'oisa/ toba	M ?M	MD, L,O,Mag _Y ,G oisa, M _{Mo} ,Ma,Mag _B bo'ea, MN waesa Mag _M toba. In most Mag ₁ dialects is <i>pandanus shoulder bag</i> , v 'oisa (<i>netbag</i>)
127.	grass skirt	baroa/borowo	M	ML,O baroa, Mag _M barowo, M _{Ma} baro'o, M _{Mo} ,Mag _B bora
128.	song	madi	M	MD madi, M _{Ma} madava
129.	big	ogoda	M	M _{Ma} ,N,D,L wago, M _{Mo} wageda
130.	small	kiwonai	?	
131.	good	eboebo	?	
132.	bad	oreore	M	M _{Ma} ,N ware, M _{Mo} wane, Mag _B oreore
133.	long	lauroro/ taeva aeata	M ?M ?M	M _{Mo} lau, M _{Ma} laku MN aea, O mae usually means <i>tall</i>
134.	short	tupa	M	M _{Mo} lapu, M _{Ma} sopa'a, MN sip
135.	sick	marai	?O	O marahi, ML marahae, Mag _B marai, M _{Mo} (for <i>sore</i>) marai

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
136.	<i>hungry</i>	onu	?O	O honi (Dutton)
137.	<i>red</i>	lalalala	ANII	Motu kakakaka, etc. See <i>blood</i> 55.
138.	<i>white</i>	?eme?eme/ kakakaka	? ?AN	from Motu. See 137.
139.	<i>black</i>	dubaduba	M	M _{Mo} duba, M _{Ma} , D, M _{ag} β, Y, M, G, S dubaduba (Dutton)
140.	<i>yellow</i>	kedikedi/ gobugobura	? M	M _{Ma} , L, O, M _{ag} Y, M gobugoburu, M _{Mo} , D gobugobuna
141.	<i>green</i>	gabagabani/ korakorara dubaduba	M ? M	MD gabagabani, M _{Mo} gabagaban See 139.
142.	<i>hot</i>	odaoda/ vavana	Mag M	ML hodahoda, M _{ag} β, Y, M wodawoda M _{Mo} , M _a , N wawana, O vovona
143.	<i>cold</i>	nagura/ meme?a	M ?	M _{Ma} , L, M _{ag} Y nagura M _{ag} M memea
144.	<i>blind</i>	(ini) garugaru/ (ini) bubu	?O ?M	O (mahama) garu [garugaru = <i>dark</i>] ML ini bubu, M _{ag} Y mataibubu
145.	<i>deaf</i>	?ope kuku	M	M _{Mo} ?ope ?u?u, MN ?ope kuku, MD koko
146.	<i>full</i>	goubu?ebu?e ?apu	? M	M _{Mo} apunawona, M _{Ma} epurona, MN epu, MD afuian, ML ma?apulahan [?apu = goubu?ebu?e in most dialects of M _{ag} 1 although ?apu has wider use = <i>completion</i>]
147.	<i>(come) quickly</i>	(ai) ineinea	?	[N.B. ai veuveula, used about equally with ai ineinea in most dialects M _{ag} .M, Y, B, O]
148.	<i>old (house)</i>	boae (uru)	?O	O boae (numa), ML bohae (huru)
149.	<i>new (house)</i>	gadara (uru)	Mag	M _{ag} Y, M, O, ML gadara
150.	<i>rotten (house)</i>	oreore (uru)	M	See oreore 132.
151.	<i>right (hand)</i>	?iata (ima)/ ?i?ata	?	
152.	<i>left (hand)</i>	?ebe (ima)	M	M _{Ma} , N, D eban, ML hebe, O ebe, M _{ag} M ebeu, M _{ag} β, Y kebe
153.	<i>eat</i>	isiisi/?i?a	M	M _{Mo} isi, M _{Ma} ?isi?isi, MD hihi, ML hihilma?a
154.	<i>drink</i>	isiisi/ dorodoro	M ?	see 153. [in most dialects means <i>sip</i>]
155.	<i>stand up</i>	idara/laida	M	M _{Mo} idana?i, M _{Ma} idara?a, MN he?edai, O laveila
156.	<i>sit down</i>	auri gudu	M	M _{Mo} LauM gaduhu, M _{Ma} au gudu, MN yaul, MD yauni, ML auri guduriba?a

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
157.	<i>speak</i>	osiosi	?	
158.	<i>call out</i>	kotukotu	?	
159.	<i>run</i>	iouiou	?	
160.	<i>walk</i>	baebae	?M	MD bae
161.	<i>take</i>	?eva?eva	M	M _{Mo} evahion, M _{Ma} evahi, M _L ?ealbau, O ovoovo, M _{agM} eve (Dutton)
162.	<i>give me</i>	mini bilai	?M	M _{Ma} minlau, M _N minen, M _D minena, M _{agM} minegu (Dutton)
163.	<i>give you</i>	mini baga	?M	See 162.
164.	<i>give him</i>	mini ba	?M	See 162.
165.	<i>hit</i>	keakea	?	
166.	<i>break</i>	au lobo	M	M _{Mo} nobuhi, M _{Ma} lobohi, M _N rabohi, O lobolobo, M _{agY} kaurobo, M _{agM} daerobo (Dutton)
167.	<i>fall</i>	lopa (gudu)/ ?oi biu ?ui	? ? M _{ag} M	M _{agM} (Dutton) ?O hui (huru) See 169. ?O hui (huru)
168.	<i>fall</i>	?oi (gudu)/ biu	? M _{ag}	See 167.
169.	<i>sleep</i>	?ui?ui	M	M _{Mo} , M _a uhi, M _N ?u?i, O buibui, M _{agM} (Dutton)
170.	<i>lie</i>	?ui?ui	M	See 169.
171.	<i>see</i>	erieri	M	M _{Ma} elana, M _N gel, M _D eni, M _L helbau
172.	<i>hear</i>	naninani/ sagunai	M ?O	M _{Mo} , M _a , N nan, M _D nani, M _L nanba?a O tagani [sagunai is synonymous for naninani in most dialects]
173.	<i>cry</i>	ini ei	M	M _{Mo} in nenu, M _{Ma} in, M _D ini, M _L ini heigotan
174.	<i>sing</i>	madi ei	M	See 128.
175.	<i>cook</i>	daridari	?M	M _{Mo} dan, M _{Ma} , N darihi, O dani, M _{agY} , M dari (Dutton)
176.	<i>blow (fire)</i>	(eu) wuwuri	?M	M _{Mo} hururu, M _{Ma} ful, M _N pul, M _D fune, M _L puhodbau, M _{agB} ?u?ugulia, M _{agY} karo noguribae, M _{agM} vuvuri, O puseri, G tuguri, S uiuhi (Dutton)
177.	<i>jump</i>	peruperu/ pakapaka	M ?	M, D, L, M _{agM} , O peru, M _{agY} moperugebae (Dutton)
178.	<i>laugh</i>	torutoru	?	
179.	<i>be afraid</i>	taguru/ dobi	?O M	O taguru M _{Ma} , D dobi, M _{Mo} debi, M _N dep

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
180.	<i>scratch (skin)</i>	akoko/ gaguri, gagogagoro	?M AN	MMa korihi, MN kwarihi MagB,Y gamuli, MagM gagora, S gaheri (Dutton)
181.	<i>throw</i>	odaoda/ oviovi	?M ?	MMo deon, MN budil, MD ho, O dogo, MagM dogoi [In most dialects odaoda is to <i>throw overarm</i> , oviovi to <i>toss under- arm</i>]
182.	<i>swim</i>	lolololo	M	from <i>sea</i> lo. MMo oronohi, MD lo'ono'i, ML lololiba'a, O lolololo, MagB,Y,M lolo (Dutton)
183.	<i>wash</i>	(?a'ama) opuopu	Mag	MagB u'epu, MagY mo'epubae, MagM kebu, O opu [N.B. Darava word sometimes used for <i>water</i> , <i>pond</i> ?o'opu]
184.	<i>look for</i>	baeai/ eri avini, eri goni	?M M	from baebae + ai = <i>walk for a purpose</i> , see 160. from erieri to <i>see</i> . See 171. avini = <i>all about</i> , goni = <i>direction away</i>
185.	<i>smell</i>	mudumudu naninani	?M M	MD modo In most dialects = <i>to hear</i> , see 172.
186.	-	-	-	-
187.	<i>go</i>	onioni	M	MMa on, MN oan, MD wani, ML honiba'a
188.	<i>come</i>	aiai	?M	MMo maion, MMA,N,D ai, ML hai gelulbau, O hamu, MagM eama, etc. (Dutton)
189.	<i>go up</i>	mudamuda	?M	MMo morae, MMA,N,D modae
190.	<i>go down</i>	gudugudu	M	ML gudurigena'a [MMA for <i>sit down</i> au gudu, see 156, MMA for <i>fall down</i> isai gudu, see 167-8.]
191.	<i>turn</i>	girigiriai/ ebelesi	?AN ?M	MN ugere, O veilagiriai, MagY baegiriai, Motu giroa MMA ubele, ML soveleleba'a, MagM ebe'ebere (Dutton)
192.	<i>put (down)</i>	odiodi	M	MMo, Ma, D odi, MN ot
193.	<i>hold</i>	ausari/ ?eva?eva	M M	MMo asamai, MMA haumai, MN hauma'ai, MD masa'ani, O sariau, MagM abitari (Dutton) See 161.
194.	<i>carry on shoulder</i>	gabigabi	?M	MMo, Ma, N gabihii, ML, O, MagM gabi (Dutton)
195.	<i>push</i>	bibibibi	M	MMa bibi, MD bibi, ML bibilba'a, O bibibae, MagM bibi, MagY ubibi, MagB bibidaba (Dutton)
196.	<i>pull</i>	deudeu	M	MMa, Mo deuhi, MagB, Y, M, O deu
197.	<i>flies (bird)</i>	levolevo	?M	MMo nenevo, MMA lewohi, MagM irevo, G lepolepo, S loi (Dutton)

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
198.	<i>shoot</i>	pisipisi/ luta	? ANIII	M _{Mo} pidihion, M _L pidia, O sapisi, M _{agM} piti, M _{agY} pidin, M _{agB} yaparia (Dutton) G luta, S lusai
199.	<i>bite</i>	?apu?apu	?M	M _{Mo} apuoana, M _{Ma} ,N apuhi, M _D afu, M _L ,O,M _{agM} apu (Dutton)
200.	<i>vomit</i>	gobi (ariari)	M	M _{Mo} ,M _a ,D,L,O,M _{agM} gobi, M _N gop, (Dutton), M _{agY} ugobi
201.	<i>cough</i>	oko (seisei)	M	M _{Ma} ,D,O oro, M _N ero, M _L horo, M _{agB} ,M oko, M _{agY} ko?o, G koto, S oso (Dutton)
202.	<i>chop (wood)</i>	(eu) le?ale?a/ pelepele	?O ?M	O lea [In MagI dialects many words almost synonymous for <i>cut</i> , <i>split</i> , <i>chop</i> , <i>saw</i> , etc. - ?oi?oi, le?ale?a, ta?ata?a, lololobo, pelepele depending on instrument, object, result]
203.	<i>break (wood)</i>	(ana) va lololobo (ana) au lololobo	M	See 202, 166.
204.	<i>name</i>	omu	M	M _{Mo} yin, M _{Ma} ,N im, M _D imu, M _L nim
205.	<i>pain</i>	iaia	?	
206.	<i>thick</i>	iduna	?O	O iduna
207.	<i>thin</i>	ariari	?	
208.	<i>narrow</i>	?avu?avuvu/ ororo, otepa	? ??	
209.	<i>wide</i>	bamubamu/ badada	?M M	M _{Ma} bam, O bamubamu M _{Mo} ,D badada [In island (+? other) dialects <i>babada</i> = bamubamu]
210.	<i>straight</i>	?oro?oroni	?M	M _{Ma} ?ora?oran, O ?oro?oroni, M _{agM} vonini (Dutton)
211.	<i>crooked</i>	kiokio/?io?io gebigebi	?M ?	M _{Mo} ?io?io, M _{agB} kewokewo, M _{agY} kiokio, O kiokioai ?M _{agM} benebenene, M _L benibenene, M _{Ma} benenebanene, M _D enoeno, ?S,G gevageva
212.	<i>ripe</i>	magari/ nanau	?M ANIII	M _{Ma} ,O,M _{agM} magari, M _{Mo} mogan, M _N magal, M _D magari (Dutton) S nana, G nana?u, M _{agB} auou
213.	<i>cooked</i>	daridari	?M	See 175.
214.	<i>wet</i>	nuda	?ANIII	M _L nudal, O,M _{agY} nuda, M _{agM} inuda, G,S buta (Dutton)
215.	<i>dry</i>	wurawura	?O	O,M _{agB} ,M wurawura (Dutton)
216.	<i>different</i>	enere	?M	M _{Mo} ena?ari, M _{Ma} ?ene?ele
217.	<i>heavy</i>	urumu	?M	M _{Mo} unun, M _{Ma} urum, M _D unumu, M _L hurum

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
218.	<i>stop</i>	aupaea	?	
219.	-	-	-	
220.	<i>swell</i>	boboga	Mag	ML, MagY, M boboga
221.	<i>enter</i>	danidani	M	MMo, Ma dan, MN garihi, O dani
222.	<i>go outside</i>	uleule	?M	MMA urehi
223.	<i>bury</i>	guriguri	M	MMo dagun, MMA, N dagul, MD guni, O guriguri, MagM oguri (Dutton)
224.	-	-	-	
225.	<i>sweat</i>	luma	?M	MMo, MagB ruma, ML hurum, O hara
226.	<i>swallow</i>	nodonodo	?M	MMA dono?odi, ML donoriba?a, ?MagM unu, MagY nodo, MagB unodowa, G unodo (Dutton)
227.	<i>sew</i>	surisuri	?ANII	MagM turi, MagY uturi, MagB turia, Motu turi, (Dutton), MMo sunhin, ML turilba?a
228.	<i>pour</i>	bobobobo/ bu?ebu?e sorisori	M ?M ?M	MMA, D bobohi, ML gebolba?a, MagY ginibobo, MagM bobo ?from goubu?ebu?e - <i>full</i> , see 146. See 231.
229.	<i>cut (rope)</i>	pomupomu/ ?oi lobo	?ANIII M	MD pomu, MagM pomu, C utomo, S utom (Dutton) See 202, 203.
230.	<i>tie (rope)</i>	badibadi	M	MMo badin, MMA, N badihi, MagY, G upani, MagB bania
231.	<i>draw water</i>	sorisori	M	MN hol, ML tolba?a
232.	<i>who</i>	au	M	MMo ga?ou, MMA, N ?a?o, MD ?abu?a
233.	<i>what</i>	diada dida, aboua	M ?M	MMo meda, MMA mada?a, MD nemed
234.	<i>where</i>	abode	M	MMo, Ma, N abode, MD abona, ML abon
235.	<i>when</i>	dia unade, abo samude	M	MMo, Ma, N, L aboham, MD abaham, O aboho
236.	<i>later</i>	lo?oai	?	
237.	<i>how much</i>	liva	AN	MMo liva, MMA, O livaha, MagM uika, S hisa, G uriba
238-43.	-	-	-	
244.	<i>stand up</i>	va ida	M	MMo idai, MMA va idae, MN va edai, MD idai
245.	<i>dig</i>	lavilavi	M	MMA lavihi, ML lavilba?a
246.	<i>hit (stick)</i>	keakea	?	See 165.
247.	<i>stick</i>	ana	M	See 90.
248.	<i>burn</i>	gabugabu	?AN	MagM gabu, MagB gabua, G ugabu, Motu gabu (Dutton, 1971)
249.	<i>louse</i>	tuma	?M	MMo, Ma, N, D, L, O, G, S, MagB, Y, M tuma
250.	<i>distant</i>	adabau	?M	ada = <i>thing</i> ; bau = <i>very</i> (MagI)

No.	English	Forms Island/Other	Classifi- cation	Evidence
251.	<i>near</i>	tebina	?M	S dede?ana, Mag ^M tebinana, O tebina, M ^{Mo} sebina, MN hepde, MD hebide
252.	<i>many</i>	seriada	Mag	Mag ^Y ,M,O seriada
253.	<i>this (close)</i>	eva	M	M ^{Mo} evanoa, M ^{Ma} evana?a, MN evade, MD eva, ML ealbau
254.	<i>this (further)</i>	ne	M	M ^{Ma} nona?a, ML non
255.	<i>that (distant)</i>	ada	M	M ^{Mo} alavemi, M ^{Ma} adana?a, MN adade, MD ada, ML adan
256.	<i>here (close)</i>	evano	M	M ^{Mo} evanoa, M ^{Ma} evana?a, MN evade, MD eva, ML evade
257.	<i>there (close)</i>	nen	M	M ^{Ma} wafanena, ML nede
258.	<i>there (distant)</i>	adano	M	M ^{Ma} ada?aurade, MN,D,L adade
259.	<i>one</i>	?omu	M	M ^{Mo} obomia, M ^{Ma} mi, MN mik, MD miau
260.	<i>two</i>	?ava	?	
261.	<i>three</i>	aiseri	M	M ^{Mo} ,D aisen, Mag ^B ,Y,M aiseri
262.	<i>four</i>	tourai	?	
263.	<i>five</i>	ima(?omu)	AN	Mag ^B ,Y,M,Motu, etc. ima
264-78.	-	-	-	
279.	<i>and</i>	ele	M	M ^{Ma} ele, MN noeraau
280.	<i>together with</i>	eo	?	
281.	<i>fight</i>	verua/ epara	M ?	M ^{Mo} ,Ma,N,D ve?a
282.	<i>sharp</i>	?ani	M	M ^{Ma} ,N,O ?ani
283.	<i>blunt</i>	uba	M	MD kubokuwo, O uba
284.	<i>understand</i>	vegarai/ naninani sagunai	? M ?O	See 172. See 172.
285.	<i>kill</i>	maibau	M	M ^{Mo} maia, M ^{Ma} ,D maiau
286-88.	-	-	-	
289.	<i>piece of wood</i>	ana	M	See 90, 247.
290.	<i>float</i>	?aruai	?	
291.	<i>water carries wood</i>	?aruai	?	
292.	<i>not</i>	da	M	M ^{Mo} ,N da, ML dau, O dauna

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CAPELL, A.

1969 *A Survey of New Guinea Languages*. (Sydney: University Press).

DON DIEGO - Don Diego de Prado y Tovar

1907 *Relacion Sumerea*. See Stevens, H.N., 1930: "New Light on the Discovery of Australia", Halkyt Society, Series II, Vol.64.

DUTTON, T.E.

1971a "Languages of South East Papua: a Preliminary Report", *Pacific Linguistics*, Series A.28:1-46.

1971b "Magore: Its Nature and Relationship to Other Languages of South-East Papua". Unpublished mimeo. paper presented to the Linguistic Society of Papua New Guinea, August 1971.

MALINOWSKI, B.

1915 "The Natives of Mailu: Preliminary Results of the Robert Mond Research Work in British New Guinea", *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 39:494-706.

RAY, S.H.

1938 "The Languages of the Eastern and South-Eastern Divisions of Papua", *JRAI*, 68:153-208.

SAVILLE, W.J.V.

1912 "A Grammar of the Mailu Language, Papua", *JRAI*, 42:397-436.

1926 *In Unknown New Guinea*. Seeley Service & Co. Ltd., London.

1935a "Short English-Mailu Vocabulary and Appendices". Unpublished mimeo.

1935b "A Vocabulary of the Mailu Language". Unpublished mimeo.

SELIGMANN, C.C.

1910 *The Melanesians of British New Guinea*. (Cambridge University Press).

STRONG, W.M.

1910-11 "Notes on the Languages of the North-Eastern and Adjoining Divisions", AR, 1910-11:207-13.

THOMSON, N.P.

Forth- "Magi Phonology and Grammar - Fifty Years Afterwards",
coming *Pacific Linguistics*, Series C.29 (Forthcoming).

VERMA, Bahari L. (alias Abbi, B.)

1964 *The Mailu: A Study of the Changing Structure of Local Groups*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, The Australian National University, Canberra.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

1968 Port Moresby: Department of District Administration.